Aims of the report

- To contribute to awareness raising at the national level of the potential synergies and complementarities between REDD+ and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in two ways:
  - By providing a review of currently available guidance on actions, information needs and information outputs that may promote synergies between REDD+ and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

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Aims of the report

- Furthering national discourse on synergies by providing case study examples of six countries already exploring potential links between actions to achieve REDD+ and those to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

  - Cameroon
  - Uganda
  - Philippines
  - Viet Nam
  - Colombia
  - Paraguay

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Information needs and information generated for REDD+ and NBSAP planning and decision-making

Review of the guidance and country answers to pre-workshop questionnaires

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Overview

- Information needs for REDD+ and NBSAPs: an introduction
- Examples of information needs for REDD+ and NBSAPs
- Information outputs for REDD+ and NBSAPs
- Country experiences and insights into exploring information needs and outputs for REDD+ and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- Conclusions

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High level overlap: Relevance of REDD+ activities for the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

X : very relevant o : depends on the methods of implementation

		Reducing deforestation and degradation	Sustainable management of forests	Conservation of forest carbon stocks	afforestation and reforestation
Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	**Target 2** By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	o	o		o
Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	**Target 5** By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	X			
	Target 7 By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.		X		
	Target 9 By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.				o
Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	**Target 11** By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	o		X	
	Target 12 By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	o	o	o	o
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	**Target 14** By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	o	o	o	o
	Target 15 By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	o		X	X

Information needs for REDD+ and NBSAPs

•REDD+ and NBSAPs require significant information inputs during the planning and implementation stages, including:

- Spatially explicit information inputs (such as data on forest cover and extent, pressures on forest and biodiversity, and priority ecosystem services)

- Information on existing policies, and existing national institutional structures, know-how and capacities

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Information needs for REDD+ and NBSAPs – identifying overlaps

- Identification of overlaps in needs and outputs can:
    - Reduce duplications of effort
    - Help maintain consistency in policy development

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Information needs for REDD+ and NBSAPs

- Relevant policies, laws and regulations
- Relevant stakeholders and options for engagement
- Land tenure and governance
- Local institutions and governance structures
- Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (e.g. timber extraction, expanding agriculture)
- Location of forest ecosystem
- Country's biodiversity and biological resources and the relationship between them and human well-being in the country (e.g. information on contribution of ecosystem services to GDP, health etc)
- Changes in forest carbon stocks (through remote sensing + forest biomass data collected in the field)

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Information needs for REDD+ and NBSAPs – some examples

- Relevant policies, laws and regulations

REDD+	NBSAPs
Policies, laws and regulations of relevance to forests and land-use, including environmental and biodiversity policies	Information on policies, laws and regulations of relevance to biodiversity

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Information needs for REDD+ and NBSAPs – some examples

- Relevant stakeholders and options for engagement

REDD+	NBSAPs
Information on forest dependent communities and engagement of local and indigenous communities is particularly important	Many of the same stakeholders will need to be considered (including forest dependent communities). Community based data collection approaches on biodiversity could provide useful information.

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Information needs for REDD+ and NBSAPs – some examples

- Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (e.g. timber extraction, expanding agriculture)

REDD+	NBSAPs
Information on drivers of deforestation is needed for developing policies to reduce deforestation	Information on drivers of biodiversity loss is important for developing strategies and plans to conserve, restore and sustainably use biodiversity and to reduce the drivers. Information on pressures on forests is one part of this information.

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Information outputs for REDD+ and NBSAPs

Example of outputs generated by REDD+ of relevance to NBSAPs

Information outputs generated by REDD+	Relevance to NBSAPs
National forest inventories (extent of natural forest, forest fragmentation, forest degradation)	National forest inventories can provide information on tree species present, abundance of different species, and data on other activities occurring within forests (e.g. fires). This information could provide input into NBSAP biodiversity indicators.
Reference levels of emission reduction	Reference levels will include likely future changes in deforestation pressures, including land use change, shifting habitats, changing life cycles or the development of new physical traits.
Safeguard information systems (information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected)	Likely to draw on already available resources but may provide a useful summary of biodiversity policies being enforced and responses to REDD+.
Information on REDD+ activities being undertaken	Important for understanding the REDD+ processes ongoing within countries and establishing potential links to Aichi Target implementation .

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Information outputs for REDD+ and NBSAPs

Example of outputs generated by NBSAPs of relevance to REDD+

Information outputs generated by NBSAPs or NBSAP implementation	Relevance to REDD+
Summary of biodiversity related policies	Helpful for REDD+ planning as biodiversity related policies include reference to forest-related policies
Status and trends of the nation's biodiversity and biological resources	Helpful for REDD+ planning and implementation in the context of multiple benefits and environmental safeguards
Information on drivers of biodiversity loss	Some drivers of biodiversity loss are also drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
Extent of Protected Areas (Managemnet effectiveness?; connectivity?...)	Knowledge of extent of existing Protected Areas is an important information input when considering the contribution of conservation of forest carbon stocks as a potential REDD+ activity
Indicators for biodiversity and ecosystem services	Can assist with provision of information related to safeguards under REDD+ and NCB
National species inventories (also for endemic and threatened species)	May include inventories of forest biodiversity

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Country experiences and insights into exploring information needs and outputs for REDD+ and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

What kinds of information, support and/or tools do you think would be, or have been, most useful for building on potential synergies between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and REDD+ in your country?

Information on policies, laws and regulations

- Use **existing plans and programmes of the government** to build on strategies for REDD+ and NBSAP

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Country experiences and insights into exploring information needs and outputs for REDD+ and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Information related to ministry coordination and institutional strengthening

- Learning **lessons on implementation arrangement/coordination** issues from earlier NBSAPs to the new NBSAP and how they can be integrated or adopted into REDD+ Implementation strategies.
- **Guidelines for establishing a collaboration framework between CDB and REDD+ focal points**

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Country experiences and insights into exploring information needs and outputs for REDD+ and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Information/data collection and sharing

- Sharing of information, and lessons on issues or areas of common interest such as protected areas, forest inventories, agricultural practices
- Case studies on successful implementation of revised NBSAP and REDD+ actions in other countries;
- Current status of biodiversity and REDD+ actions;
- Appropriate technologies for data gathering
- Utilize national forest inventory data (incl spatial) for both REDD+ and NBSAPs
- Forest inventory techniques

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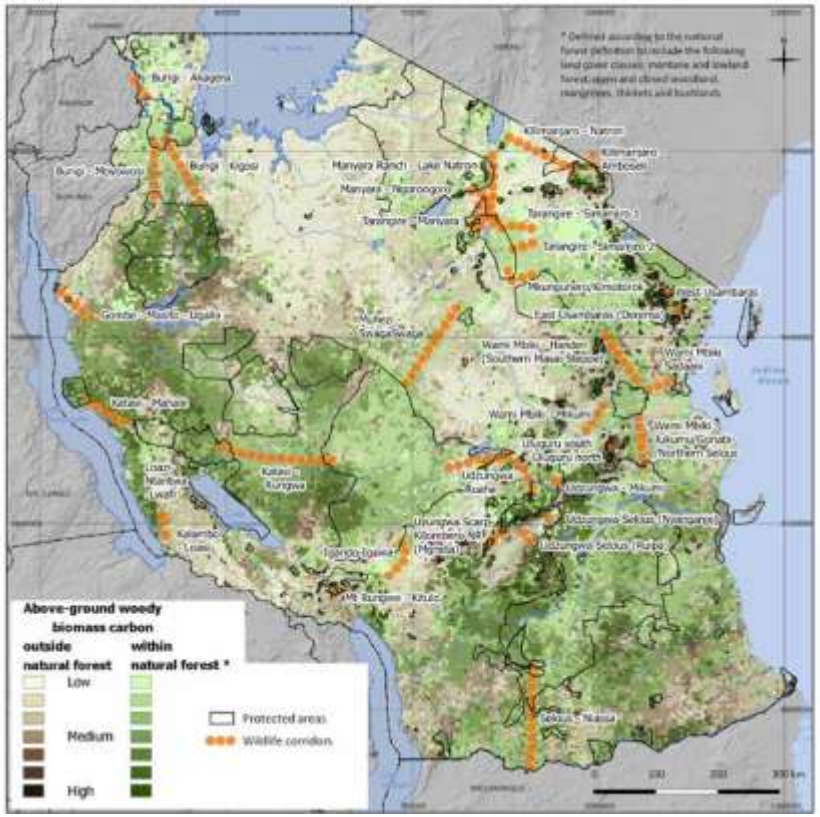
Country experiences and insights into exploring information needs and outputs for REDD+ and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Information on spatial data and analysis

- Spatial analysis tools
- Thematic maps
- Maps of forests, deforestation maps, maps of carbon; biodiversity indicators



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Country experiences and insights into exploring information needs and outputs for REDD+ and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

What do you consider to be the main limitations in promoting synergies between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and REDD+? ?

Information needs and outputs related challenges:

- Inadequate research information
- Weak knowledge of land-based and aquatic ecosystems
- Lack of adequate mechanisms for enhancing-promoting-communicating research findings on REDD+ and biodiversity
- Lack of indicators on progress relating to NBSAPs
- Lack of guidance tools from both conventions in a manner that is reciprocal

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Conclusions

- REDD+ and NBSAPs require significant information inputs
- There are overlaps in terms of the information needs for REDD+ and NBSAPs
- REDD+ outputs are of relevance for NBSAPs and vice versa
- Several types of information needs have been identified by countries as being useful for building on potential synergies between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and REDD+
- Lack of information has been identified by countries as a challenge to promoting synergies

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