

IPACC REDD WORKSHOP, NANYUKI, KENYA

18 – 19 April 2009

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Introduction

This workshop was a follow-up to the REDD Training of Trainers workshop conducted by IPACC in Cape Town, South Africa in February 2009. It took place on 18th and 19th April and was attended by 18 representatives from forest-dwelling communities throughout Kenya. Its purpose was to raise awareness of the REDD program, to encourage forest-dwelling communities to participate in the REDD program, and to undertake demonstration activities in support of REDD.

This workshop was conducted with the knowledge and support of the National Focal Point for the UNFCCC in Kenya, who were not able to attend. The workshop took place over two days. On Day One the workshop received a presentation on climate change, its causes and effects, and on the purpose and function of the REDD program. The participants then discussed ways and means of ensuring participation by forest communities in the REDD programme. In the afternoon the workshop conducted a field trip to observe a demonstration of the measurement of carbon content in a forest.

The meeting closed with an undertaking by participants to implement their own REDD planning workshops at district level.

On Day Two the Kenya IPACC committee arranged for a number of participants to visit the Mukogodo Forest some 80 km north of Nanyuki. This forest, the traditional home of the Yiaaku people, and has been well managed and maintained, and is a possible site for a REDD project.

23 April 2009
JP Sturgeon
Workshop Facilitator

Workshop Agenda

Day/Time	Activity	Responsibility
17 April 5 pm	Arrival and registration of participants at Lions Court Hotel, Nanyuki, Laikipia District of Kenya	IPACC committee, Kenya
18 April	DAY ONE	
8.30	Introductions	J. Koinante
8.50	Workshop Overview	J. Sturgeon
9.00	Presentation: The Carbon Cycle	T. Knowles
9.30	Discussion: Q&A	
10.00	TEA/COFFEE	
10.30	Overview of REDD program and climate change negotiations	K. Sena
11.00	Kenya's National REDD strategy development	Consultant *
11.15	Plenary discussion	Jennifer / Kanyinke
12.00	LUNCH	
1.00	Community involvement in national REDD strategy	Kanyinke / Jennifer
2.00	Recommendations and way forward	J. Sturgeon
3.00	TEA/COFFEE	
3.15	Field Trip to Mt Kenya: Demonstration of measurement of carbon content in a forest	Tony Knowles
5.30	END OF DAY ONE	
19 April	DAY TWO	
8.00	Field trip to Mukogodo Forest – selected participants	
4.00	WORKSHOP CLOSSES	

The Carbon Cycle - summary

This is a summary of the PowerPoint presentation made by Tony Knowles.

Causes of climate change

The primary cause of climate change is the emission of '**greenhouse gases**' (**GHGs**) such as carbon dioxide. Climate change is largely driven by human activity. When we emit these gases in large quantities from factories, power stations and motor vehicles, the earth starts to warm up, and this leads to changes in climate: more droughts, more floods, and more soil erosion.

Carbon dioxide is produced by burning carbon in the form of coal, oil, petroleum, diesel, jet fuel and others. It is also produced by the burning of forests. Climate change became a serious problem when industrial production began to grow rapidly, putting a lot more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. This started over 200 years ago when we started burning coal to make power for factories and later to generate electricity.

Carbon dioxide is part of our atmosphere and is part of the carbon cycle. Animals use oxygen to breathe, and they produce carbon dioxide. Plants absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen. They also store carbon in this way.

Forests are very important because they absorb carbon dioxide. They are also important because when they are burnt down or degraded, they put carbon dioxide into the air. Forests are important for other reasons: they provide many useful things

including timber, food and medicines. They are home to millions of people and thousands of animal species.

Forests are now very valuable because of climate change. If forests are looked after and kept intact they can make a big difference in the fight to slow climate change down. A forest is a carbon dioxide pump. It pumps carbon dioxide out of the air and into the ground as carbon. This is part of the natural carbon cycle.

Carbon trading

There is already a voluntary carbon trading market in operation world wide. The REDD Program is intended to bring developing countries into a global carbon market so that they can earn revenue by protecting their forests instead of degrading them through logging, burning or other forms of transformed land use. Some developing countries have also been clear-cutting their forests and removing them completely. REDD seeks to offer an alternative way to earn revenue, by not degrading their forests, and thus earning 'carbon credits'. The program is still in the development phase, and many African countries have agreed to participate, in order to test the modalities, to see if it could become a global trading platform for carbon.

By conserving tropical forests less carbon dioxide is pumped into the atmosphere, and these intact forests help to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. The REDD Program requires participating countries to produce 2 planning documents. The first is the RPIN, which provides basic information about their forests, how they are managed, and what role is played by local and indigenous communities in their management. The REDD Program recognizes the role of local and indigenous communities in forest management. The RPIN must therefore include local communities as managers and beneficiaries.

The second document is the RPLAN. This will only be drawn up once the RPIN is accepted by the REDD Program. The RPLAN must be produced through consultation with local and indigenous communities and must set out a clear and sustainable role for them in long term forest management, and as beneficiaries of the program.

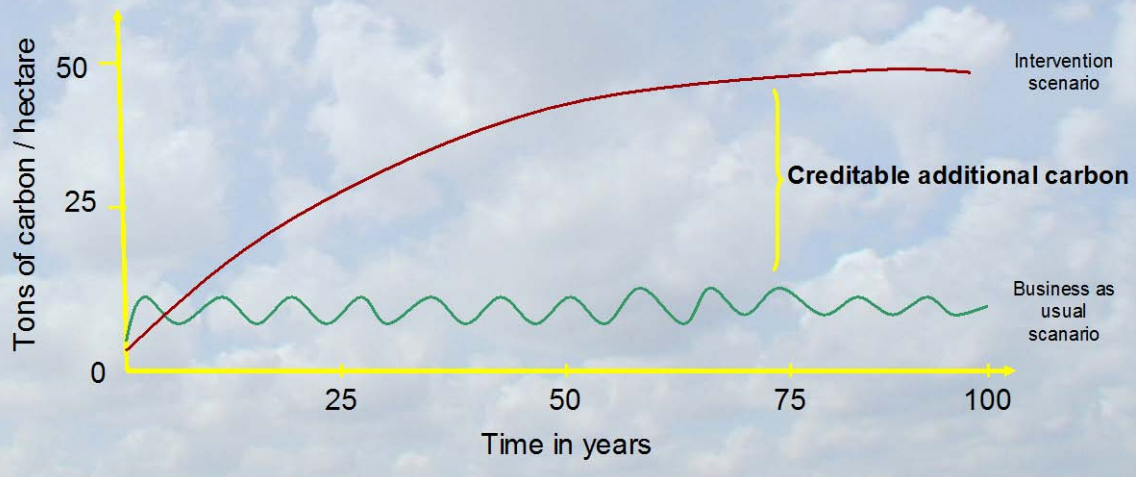
Key issues

The REDD program will operate at a national level, and therefore needs to be integrated into existing national forest management strategies. At the same time, certain key issues need to be addressed by these national strategies. These are discussed below.

- **Baseline and Measurement** - What GHG emissions would occur before the REDD project is implemented? How are the emissions which occur after the project is performed going to be measured? How is the additional stored carbon going to be measured?
- **Additionality** – This is the difference between the carbon that would have been stored in a 'business as usual' situation, and the additional carbon that is stored because of the REDD project. A forest constantly stores carbon as part of the carbon cycle. In order to earn carbon credits, the forest must store additional carbon. The slide below illustrates this principle.

Additionality – the carbon that is sequestered or not emitted above a business as usual scenario

- should include all political, social and ecological aspects



- **Permanence** - Are some benefits of the GHG reductions reversible? 'Permanence' means that a REDD forest must continue to store carbon for a period of at least 20 years, not just for 4 or 5 years. Without permanence there can be no accumulation of carbon credits. This means that a forest must be managed sustainably for the medium to long term, its capacity to store carbon must remain intact, and the forest must remain intact.
- **Leakage** - Does implementing the project cause higher emissions outside the project boundary? When a forest is selected as part of a REDD project, certain activities such as illegal or excessive logging, forest clearing, and unregulated charcoal burning have to stop, because they result in the production of carbon dioxide. Leakage occurs when these activities stop in one forest area, and are displaced to another forest nearby. This weakens the credibility of the project.

Questions and answers

The presentation prompted lengthy discussion, and the following questions:

- Is there a carbon fund and if so, who will benefit from it?
- Will government be the only beneficiary?
- How will forest-dwelling communities get paid?

They were all referred to the following presentation, to be made by Kanyinke Sena after the tea break.

Overview of REDD program

The presentation described the evolution of the REDD program, its functions, and the roles of the various stakeholders. The summary appears below.

Timeline

- 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), signed at Rio Earth Summit: it was acknowledged that rich countries (the Annex I countries) should take initial responsibility for mitigation, which means, the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases.
- 1997 Kyoto Protocol agreed
This is a supplement to the UNFCCC. Annex I countries agree to a target of a 5% reduction in their 1990 level of greenhouse gas emissions by 2012.
- 2007 Bali Roadmap
Because the Kyoto Protocol was not signed by important countries like the USA, progress towards achieving reduction targets not met. UNFCCC negotiates a way forward, the Bali Roadmap, which endorses the idea that reducing deforestation is one of the most efficient and cost effective ways of tackling climate change whilst simultaneously delivering other benefits of protecting tropical forests.
- 2008 REDD and FCPF
REDD = Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
FCPF = Forest Carbon Partnership Facility is set up to fund preparatory work for establishing pilot programmes in selected countries. The REDD programme is part of the Bali Roadmap, and the FCPF is a World Bank unit designed to support countries wishing to participate in the programme, which offers 'carbon credits' to those countries that are able to reduce forest degradation.
- 2009 Copenhagen Conference – where the successor to Kyoto will be negotiated
- 2012 Kyoto Protocol due to expire

What is the REDD program

REDD stands for: **R**educing **E**missions from **D**eforestation and forest **D**egradation, and is designed to **REDUCE** emissions by reducing forest degradation. The **REDD program** has been put in place as a way of **reducing emissions**, because it is the most efficient and cost-effective way of fighting climate change. The thinking behind the REDD program is that deforestation contributes to greenhouse gases, and therefore if we stop burning forests we reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Because forests absorb carbon dioxide they are the best system available for pumping carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere. If we stop using or burning forests we can remove more carbon dioxide from the air.

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

The Bali Conference in 2007 asked member countries to investigate positive incentives that could be provided for poorer countries to reduce deforestation. These incentives can take the form of payments to poorer countries for not using their forests, or, in other words, for storing extra carbon. Because there are difficulties in the measurement and verification of this stored carbon, the FCPF was set up by the World Bank to help countries prepare pilot programs as part of REDD. The FCPF has set up a process to support countries that wish to participate in REDD. This workshop is a component of the FCPF process.

A number of specific steps must be taken to participate in the REDD program:

1. Prepare a REDD Project Idea Note (RPIN) and submit it to the World Bank's REDD Management Team, who will pass it to the Technical Advisory Panel for assessment. The RPIN must provide information on the country's forests, its management plans, and the role and status of forest dwelling communities in forest management, if any.
2. Once the RPIN is approved by TAP it is submitted to Participants Committee (PC) for approval. The PC is made up of REDD recipient and also donor country representatives.
3. Once approved by the PC, the participating country receives \$200 000 to develop an RPLAN. The RPLAN must be developed through consultation with communities, and must include meaningful roles for them in forest management. Plans for a part of the benefits or revenues from a REDD project to be channelled to participating communities must be included. The RPLAN must form the basis of a national REDD strategy, and the plan must be submitted by December 2009.
4. Once the RPLAN is approved, the country receives \$3.2 million to implement the plan.

Status of Kenya's RPLAN

Kanyinke Sena presented a status report on behalf of the Kenya Focal Point representative, who had been unable to attend.

- Kenya's RPIN has been accepted, meaning that \$200 000 is now available for Kenya to produce its RPLAN, the Readiness Plan. This is the opportunity for forest-dwelling people (Indigenous Peoples or IPs) to participate in the process of moving towards carbon trading. The RPLAN should make explicit how Kenya plans to engage in the carbon trade, how it plans to manage its forest in future, what role IPs and forest dwellers will play in the governance and management of forests, and which forests will be prioritised.
- The Focal Point has still not appointed a consultant, and did not attend this workshop.
- Only \$20 000 is apparently going to be devoted to consultation with IPs and forest dwellers, according to unofficial reports. The intention of the focal point is to encourage the participation of forest dwellers in the implementation rather than the planning phase.

The workshop broke for lunch.

Community involvement in REDD strategy: recommendations

After lunch the workshop discussed options for their participation in the REDD program. The following recommendations emerged.

The workshop agreed as follows:

- To produce detailed minutes of the meeting for use by all participants in their communities, and that the participants at the workshop need to carry the

RPIN/RPLAN message back to their own communities, and to start mobilising their communities.

- To set up a subcommittee to produce a memorandum for the Focal Point indicating that they want to be consulted before the RPLAN is written, formal inclusion in the RPLAN team, commitment to the long term development of a trading mechanism, and that Indigenous Knowledge must be used in adaptation and mitigation strategies.
- Tony Knowles suggested that the IPACC community in Kenya make it clear to the consultant appointed by the Kenyan focal point that they are willing to help, and that they can facilitate the consultation process.
- That Indigenous Peoples must play a role in policy, governance, management and enforcement in the carbon trading process. They also want to participate in the drawing up of forest inventories.
- Communities want to start using new technologies, such as You-tube, and their own websites, to draw attention to the importance of forest management by the communities living in and from the forests.

Field trip and carbon measurement demo

After tea, the participants drove to Mt Kenya to observe a demonstration of how communities might participate in the measurement of carbon stored in a forest. This involved very simple tools and procedures, and was met with great enthusiasm by the participants, because it offered forest communities a chance to perform important roles in the REDD program, and to earn revenue for such services.

It was agreed that an important aspect of any REDD project would be the use of community-based management services.

On returning to the workshop venue the workshop was declared closed.

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Appendix A: List of participants

	Name	Organization	Place or origin
1	Alfred Gichu	FCPF Focal Point - KFS	Nairobi
2	Samuel Gitonga	Chair – Timber Man. Ass, Kenya	Elburgon
3	Clement Lenashuru	Chair – Community Forest Ass, Kenya	Eldama Ravine
4	Koinet Ole Lemein	Town Clerk – Narok TC	Narok
5	Mary Simat	Chair - IPACC	Narok
6	Peter Cheruyiot	PM. Task Force on Mau Rep	Nakuru
7	Gladys Mwini	Getune Forest	Meru
8	Basilio	Karima Forest	Nyeri
9	Sengwer elder	Cherangany Forest	Trans Nzoi
10	James Koinare	Mukogodo forest	Laikipia North
11	John Letigoi	Ngare ndare forest	Isiolo
12	Elizabeth Rikana	Mukogodo forest	L. North
13	Phillip Mrema	Mt. Kenya Forest	Nanyuki
14	Irene Leshore	Losuk forest	Samburu
15	Naftali	Yaeda Valley	Tanzania
16	Richard Ballow	Yaeda Valley	Tanzania
17	Jennifer Koinante	organizer	Kenya
18	Kanyinke Sena	organizer	Kenya
19	Julian Sturgeon	Facilitator	