

REDD+ FOR THE GUIANA SHIELD

SUMMARY REPORT

**1st Regional Dialogue Meeting
24-25 June 2015 – Paramaribo, Suriname**

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CONTEXT

Following the *REDD+ for the Guiana Shield* project 5th Steering Committee Meeting, a Regional Dialogue Meeting was organized on 24th and 25th of June 2015 in Paramaribo. The objective of this (RDM 1) was to strengthen regional cooperation between Suriname, Guyana, French Guiana and Amapá, building on lessons to be learnt from the ongoing project and thinking about a post-2015 continuation of our collaboration.

Together, guided by Derek Thompson, a facilitator experienced in participatory meeting methods, participants rediscovered the past, analyzed the present and imagined the future of regional collaboration on REDD+ related technical issues in the Guiana Shield eco-region.

Specific attention was given to (1) analyzing the past, (2) defining the future and (3) sharing our results with a broader audience. This report summarizes discussions and records decisions that have been made to work further on those topics.

1 - ANALYSING THE SITUATION

Five small groups (Suriname, Amapá, French Guiana, Observers, and Project Team) worked on analyzing Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of the ongoing project. Each group worked with sticky notes on flipchart papers to brainstorm ideas on the wall. Annex 1 of this document is detailing answers provided by all small groups, including answers shared by Guyana with the project team via email, before the meeting, as they could not be represented for this Regional Dialogue Meeting.

After the small group discussions, all participants were given time to walk around in the room to study papers from other groups as well and vote for the main outputs. Plenary discussions then enabled to identify the following key points:

- Strengths:
 - The ongoing project enabled to create a regional collaboration dynamic and to reach a momentum which it is now possible to build upon.
 - Through the ongoing project, each country has been strengthened/empowered, some methodologies and tools have been developed, capacities have been built and access to expertise and technologies have been improved.
 - The size of the collaboration group was also highlighted as a strength, since it allows to focus, but also to be creative and innovative in the type of activities that are implemented.
 - The flexibility and recognition of national needs and differences (including through ALC support) was also mentioned as a project pro.
- Weaknesses:
 - The time gap between the project conceptualization (December 2008) and the Launching Steering Committee meeting (August 2013) was clearly identified as the main weakness of the ongoing project, leading to important discrepancies between countries' needs compared to the initial project objectives.
 - During the redesign phase before the project launch and between the 1st and 2nd Steering Committee meetings, shared understanding of the project's main objectives and strategy was sometimes lost, leading to hesitant endorsement of the program of activities by partners.
 - The need for more clarity on the hiring process of outside expertise for some studies was also mentioned by several partners, as well as the need to engage non-state stakeholders (Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities) in a possible future project.

- Opportunities:
 - Thanks to the project results, especially the fact that a regional collaboration dynamic is now existing on REDD+ related topics, it seems possible to move from learning to doing and to look further on REDD+ topics and beyond (Reference Levels, Safeguards, Non-Carbon Benefits, etc.), as well as to reach broader audiences (decision-makers, Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples, etc).
- Threats:
 - A possible future collaboration will have to mitigate the fact that international negotiations on climate change and on REDD+ could have a huge impact on governments' commitment to this mechanism in the Guiana Shield eco-region, as well as the lack of shared regional "identity" among countries.
 - Language barriers and difficulties of traveling in the region, makes it even more complex to encourage regional dialogue and collaboration in the Guiana Shield.

As a conclusion for the future, it seems important to build on the existing dynamics and to reinforce the existing partnerships formed by the current project. At the same time there is need to better define objectives and strategy, as well as rules and processes for governance and decision-making. A phase 2 of *REDD+ for the Guiana Shield* should give substance to regional collaboration through clearly identified regional collaborative outputs. Those outputs should look beyond REDD+, toward answers that would enable actions on the national level, as well as dialogue on the regional one. Future collaboration in the region should build on the existing partnerships and go beyond REDD+.

2 - PLANNING THE FUTURE

The *REDD+ for the Guiana Shield* project has initiated a good collaboration dynamic that was not there before between partners. Making this regional collaboration stable in the long-term requires a second phase that produces concrete results with real use for partners. This would be the case with more focus on regional collaborative outputs and dialogue about those outputs. One of the RDM 1 objectives was to start planning the future and designing a *REDD+ for the Guiana Shield* phase 2 project.

Record of decisions & next steps

Partners agreed on the fact that a phase 2 should start as soon as possible after ending phase 1 (31/12/2015). For that purpose, **a Project Idea Note should be prepared and endorsed by all partners by the end of August 2015.**

Three main steps have been identified during the RDM 1, to reach this endorsed PIN:

1. Define Regional Collaborative Outputs (RCO)
2. Define project structure/governance proposal
3. Fundraising strategy

The table below summarizes activities, responsibilities and deadlines to develop the PIN, resulting from decisions made during RDM1 (for point 1 & 3) or suggested (for points 2).

What	Who*	When
1. Define Regional Collaborative Outputs (RCO)		
1.1 Summarize RDM discussion	PT	July 6 th
1.2 Validation of summary	SC	July 20 th
1.3 Settle a writing team (5 technical experts, at least 1 per country + 1 project team member) in charge of collecting feedback from and facilitating exchanges and appropriation of partners within their respective country)	SC	July 6 th
1.4 Per country list of RCO	WT	July 20 th
1.5 Reach a priority list of RCO for the project phase 2	WT	August 3 rd
1.6 Analyze feasibility (technical feasibility, needed resources and capacities) of RCO in the priority list	PT & WT	August 17 th
1.7 Budget estimates	PT & WT	August 17 th
2. Define a project structure/governance proposal		
2.1 Summarize RDM discussion	PT	July 6 th
2.2 Validation of summary	SC	July 20 th
2.3 Further detail proposal	PT & WT	August 17 th
2.4 Proposal validation by partners	SC	August 31 st
3. Fundraising strategy		
3.1 Identify possible donors and study their rules and procedures	PT	Permanent and until validation by donors
3.2 Approach donors and possible partners	PT	

*PT = Project Team, SC = Steering Committee, WT = Writing Team

Summary of discussions

Five small groups (Suriname, Amapá, French Guiana, Observers and Project Team) worked on “Planning the Future” in the perspective of a *REDD+ for the Guiana Shield* project phase 2. Annex 2 of this document is detailing answers provided by all small groups, including answers shared by Guyana with the project team via email, before the meeting. With the principle of building on and improving phase 1, all groups were asked to define what should be a phase 2:

- Vision & Mission,
- Project Structure (activities and technical focus/topics)
- Governance structure and partners to be involved.

During the second day, about 15 participants looked further on the small group results and based on those results, tried to define a conceptual basis for a phase 2 REDD+ for the Guiana Shield project. The information below will feed the Project Idea Note to be developed.

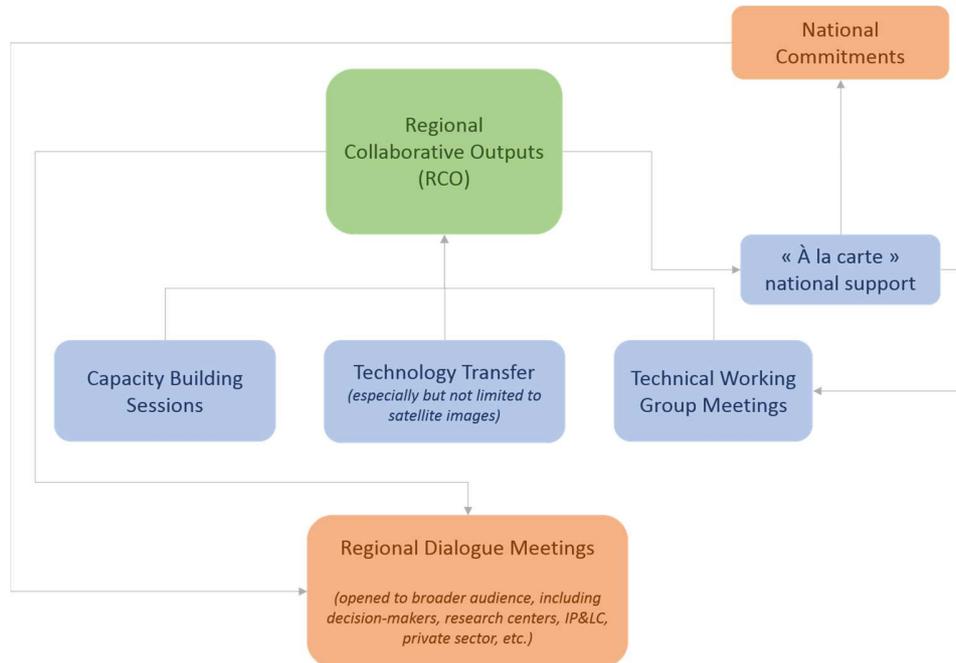
1. **Vision** – It should contain the key words below:
 - a. Collaborate
 - b. Harmonize policies and practices
 - c. Maintain the Guiana Shield as a High Forest cover, Low Deforestation (HFLD) eco-region
 - d. Development
 - e. Sustainable Management
 - f. Biodiversity, cultural diversity, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IP&LC) empowerment, climate change mitigation
2. **Mission**

- a. Develop regional tools, methods and capacities, and encourage regional dialogue for a sustainable forest and land-use planning and management in the Guiana Shield, including through the REDD+ mechanism

3. Project structure

- a. Technical focus/topics to be covered by a phase 2 project:
 - i. REDD+ (SFM & LUP)
 - ii. C-MRV
- b. Activities structure:
 - i. It came out from discussions that a new project should be centralized around Regional Outputs (e.g. Regional Deforestation Maps) that should be produced with a collaborative approach (similar to the approach used to produce the Regional Collaborative Study on Gold Mining Impact on Forest and Waterways in the Guiana Shield), i.e. using a regional methodology implemented by a team composed of experts from each country. Data should be processed by technical staff in each country. Beyond the fact that such outputs give substance to the regional collaboration (“collaborating by doing in a collaborative way”), these outputs can also feed regional dialogue and decision making processes.
 - ii. Those RCO can be maps, studies, methodologies, processes, etc. They have to serve both regional purposes and national needs (e.g. a Degradation map that could be used nationally to stratify forest).
 - iii. To be performed, those Regional Collaborative Outputs (RCO) will require provision of data sources and technologies (Technology transfer) but also capacity building sessions. As a real strength of the ongoing project, Working Group Meetings could be continued to discuss further about the methodologies and technologies, as well as about the integration of those results within national activities.
 - iv. In order to ensure full endorsement by countries, part of the budget could be used to support countries in the use of the Regional Collaborative Outputs for national purposes. It is expected that RCO will provide environmental indicators that could then be used in several manners by countries. As an example, one of the RCO could be a Regional Forest Degradation Map. Depending on national needs, such a map could be used to better define a National Forest Inventory sampling in one country, and/or to improve Forest Management practices, and/or to analyze Biomass inventory results, etc. Those applications will be considered and partners will be bilaterally supported on this.
 - v. Results of such “À la carte” support to countries will have to be followed by clear commitments from countries (e.g. commit to use a tool, or to set a methodology to improve national monitoring). It is also expected that such national use of RCO will be discussed during dedicated Regional Technical Working Groups.
 - vi. Finally, RCO will be discussed with a broader audience, either to improve interpretation of results, communicate on it or to encourage regional dialogue and harmonized decisions on specific issues (e.g. leakages among territories), using RCO as a basis for discussion.
 - vii. **Figure 2** Figure 1 below summarizes the structure of such activities.

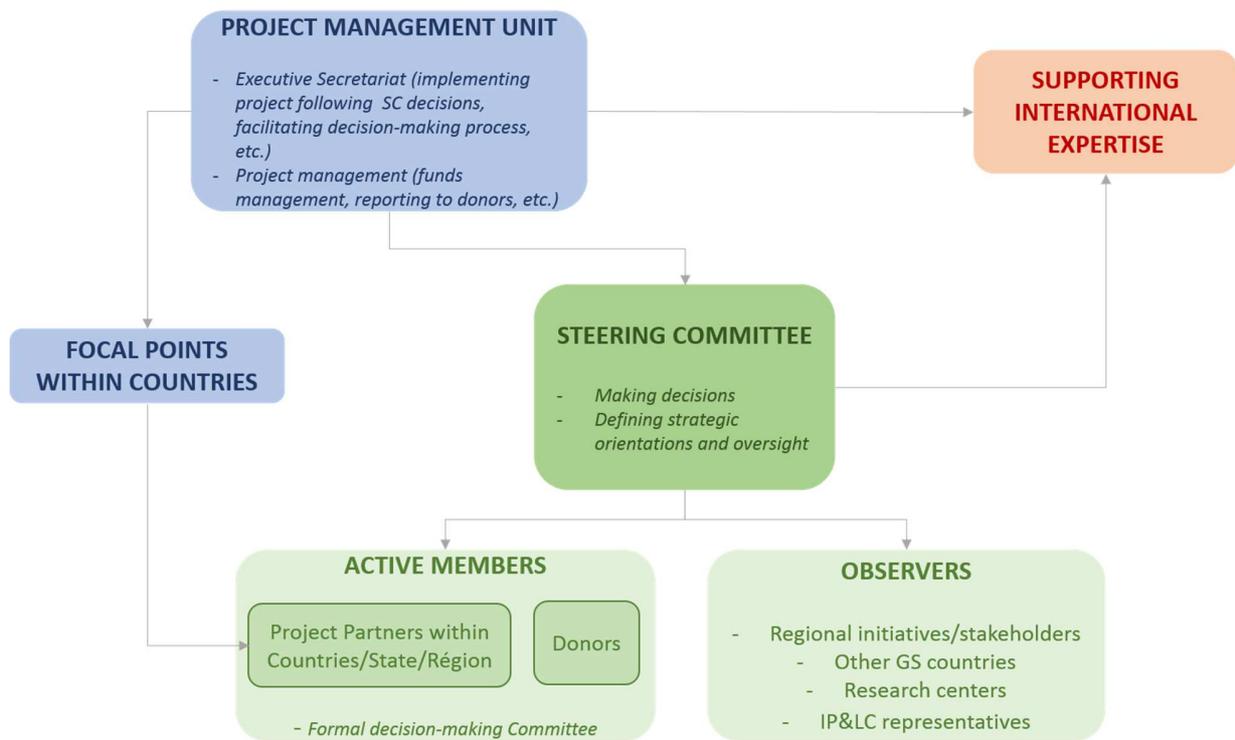
Figure 1 - Activities structure of a phase 2 project



4. Governance/partners:

- a. Governance:
 - i. Figure 2 below is summarizing the possible governance structure of a phase 2 project.
- b. Still need to be defined:
 - i. Rules and processes for decision-making, outside expertise hiring process, budget & finance
 - ii. Role of observers
 - iii. Inclusion of other GS countries/states (as observers? Based on their interest and willingness to be involved, taking into account donors' rules)
 - iv. Focal Points: national and/or international experts? Hosted by countries or directly hired by countries?
 - v. Who should be the countries' representatives?
- c. Principles to define the governance structure, rules and partners integration
 - i. Efficiency
 - ii. Transparency
 - iii. Integration
 - iv. Consensus
 - v. Mutual respect
- d. Partners who should be directly involved in /benefit from activities:
 - i. Research centers
 - ii. Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities.

Figure 2 - Governance structure for a phase 2 project



3 - SHARING RESULTS

During the second day of RCM1, while half of the group discussed the future project as outlined above, the others worked on a plan for sharing results of the current project.

The specific objective of this discussion was to draft a technical side event proposal for UNFCCC COP21, with the purpose of sharing project results there.

Record of decisions & next steps

General decision:

The Project Team (PT) and partners will keep looking for opportunities to share project results with relevant external audiences and when possible pursue them.

Next steps for COP21 side event proposal:

- PT and the Focus Group for Regional Dialogue (those few members who are already identified by countries) will work together to reach a complete side event proposal by 2015/07/02 (see this link: <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1DkFnONkPt5IGGbyWgjJGDItOSE0imA-cMqlp4h2CIPY/edit>).

- Directly after RCM1, PT will initiate a discussion on the project's online forum where everyone is invited to keep brainstorming ideas for the side event proposal, especially title and theme. All forum contributions will be considered when drafting the proposal. (See link: <http://reddguianashield.forumactif.org/t6-cop21-side-event.>)
- Since a proposal for a side event in the 'Blue Zone' (negotiations area) at COP21 can only be submitted by a UNFCCC accredited organization in the SEORS system with deadline on 2015/07/03, PT will try to identify a partner willing and able to do that. If not feasible, PT will continue to seek opportunities to organize the side event during COP21 but outside of the Blue Zone in Paris. (Several options were explored for a SEORS submission, including through WWF, but it could not be done before the deadline. PT is now exploring other locations for hosting a side event at COP21 that could be just as meaningful as in the Blue Zone.)
- The decision whether or not to be present at COP21 will be taken later, in light of a better idea of whether the side event can be organized or how else the project could participate in Paris. PT will keep the SC informed for a decision via e-mail.

Summary of discussions

1. General discussion about results sharing:

Why share results?

- To give the project maximum impact by reaching out to external audiences
- To benefit others with our inspirational good practices and lessons learnt
- To support our own reflection process about the project - it is useful to get together and think about what is worth sharing, to summarize and evaluate what has been done
- To spark interest in and attract support for future collaboration, including necessary funding.

Who are the audiences?

The group identified that for our project, it is extra important to share results with the following audiences:

- Project donors - to meet agreed reporting requirements
- Our own governments - to increase the political backing and commitment
- Universities and research institutes - to collaborate on research needed on our topics
- International community - to exchange experiences and give the Guiana Shield a voice in the world.

Other relevant audiences include IP&LC, NGOs, the private sector, the general public, etc.

What, when, where and how to share results?

Depending on the audience, different key messages presented in different formats are needed. Results can be shared orally or in written form, with images and via media, in events organized by ourselves or by others, etc. This can be done within countries, within the Guiana Shield region and internationally. It was agreed to keep looking for relevant opportunities to share results of the *REDD+ for the Guiana Shield* project.

2. Side event proposal for COP21:

A side event proposal for UNFCCC COP21 was announced before RDM1 as a concrete output expected from the meeting. This could be a useful way to share results with the international climate community.

a. Review of guidelines and alternatives for side events

Side events can be organized in different ways in Paris during COP21:

- A side event located inside the formal negotiations area, referred to as the 'Blue Zone' at the UNFCCC conference, must be proposed at the latest on 3 July 2015 in the online application system called SEORS (<https://seors.unfccc.int/>). If accepted, it will be included in the official UNFCCC programme. It can only be proposed by an observer organization accredited to UNFCCC, and both speakers and audience in such a side

event must possess an official conference badge for COP21. Most likely it will not be possible for all project partners to get that, so it may be complicated to organize a meaningful event in the 'Blue Zone'. Nevertheless, the group recommended to try to submit the proposal in SEORS. If a slot would be granted, it would be a placeholder coupled with a later decision whether to accept it or not.

- Side events can also be organized outside of the 'Blue Zone'. Many opportunities for that are not yet known, so there is need to keep an eye open for information to come. For example there will be a dedicated space for civil society in the same building as COP21 where side events can be arranged, but application details are not announced yet. There will also be parallel events in other parts of Paris at the same time as COP21, such as for example the Global Landscapes Forum.

In RDM1, the UNFCCC SEORS application format was used as a guideline for developing the side event proposal. The standard format is a 90 minutes time slot in a conference room equipped with microphones and projector. The group discussed how to fill such an occasion with content and came up with the following:

b. Title of side event

Since there are so many parallel events happening during a COP competing to catch the attention of potential audiences, the title and short description of the side event included in the programme are very important. The group brainstormed key words and possible formulations for this. This discussion is documented and will continue on the project's website forum: <http://reddguianashield.forumactif.org/t6-cop21-side-event>.

c. Content and agenda of the side event

The group suggested the following outline and content of the 90 minutes side event:

Part i) Presentations (30 min)

Presentations may be given by the project team and/or other partners, depending on who is available with accreditation. The promotional video about the project (4-5 min) may be screened right at the start as an introduction, or later in the agenda depending on where it fits.

The following storyline was proposed for the presentations:

▪ Context

What is the Guiana Shield eco-region? Which countries/territories are concerned? Introduce the region's location, size, history, population, languages, forest cover, deforestation rate. Explain that from a global perspective it is important to keep the region's HFLD status.

▪ Problems

Make the audience aware of emerging threats to forests in the Guiana Shield, which risk to cause a forest transition curve similar to what happened elsewhere, if not addressed on time and in smart ways. The socio-economical situation is changing, population is growing and the region wants development. Highlight the presence of emerging drivers of deforestation such as gold mining with high opportunity cost.

An important part of the problem is that the science base for forest-related policy-making in the region is low. Knowledge about historical deforestation patterns and emerging trends is important for being able to predict possible future deforestation and to take action if needed, but such data does not always exist. All the countries in the region needed capacity-building and new skills to be able to monitor their forest cover and carbon stocks and to analyze drivers of deforestation. It will also be important to find out how deforestation dynamics are interlinked and whether there is or may arise leakage between countries in the region.

REDD+ and its requirement for MRV may provide incentives to address this situation. However, it is problematic that REDD+ is not designed to benefit HFLD countries (high forest cover, low deforestation) as much as others, and that the mechanism does not apply to all administrative territories that compose the Guiana Shield.

- Solutions

Despite the weaknesses of REDD+ in the Guiana Shield context, actors in the region recognized that it would be worth to explore the usefulness of REDD+ as a tool to limit deforestation and maintain their HFLD status. In the margins of COP18 when REDD+ was still in an early negotiation phase, the idea of a collaboration project was born. It was decided that the focus would be technical, to address the lack of skills for MRV through capacity-building, exchange of experiences, training and technology transfer. This could be very relevant to collaborate on, while political decisions concerning national REDD+ strategy and land-use planning would be left outside the project in respect of sovereignty. Even if countries would not decide to or be able to participate in REDD+ in the end, the project would still give them skills that are meaningful.

- Explain the project structure (four diverse pillars creating a joint platform, with focus on three technical components strengthened through four activity channels), project partners, budget, time it took to get started.
- Share what we wanted to do, and what we achieved (our outputs). What do we have now that we didn't have when we started? Very important: more contact and increased collaboration between forestry services, new trust, a platform for continued collaboration that we can build further upon in a new project.
- Example of concrete output: Present the collaborative gold mining study co-financed by WWF. Both its results and collaborative methodology is relevant to share, together with an analysis of the potential to produce similar regional outputs and use them in the future.

- Future plans

There are clearly reasons and a good base for future collaboration. Present how far we have gotten in planning our future project, launch it if possible or ask for support still needed for making it happen.

Part ii) Panel discussion (30 min)

Ideally, the panel discussion may be facilitated by the project team and compose the following panellists:

- Four technical project participants (one per forestry service)
- Representative of the donors
- Representative of WWF as partner of the gold mining study
- Possibly a minister or policy-maker from the region
- Possibly a representative of the Steering Committee observers.

If the side event is held inside the 'Blue Zone' and not all of the above have accreditation, alternative solutions need to be found. Maybe it could be an option to have some panellists joining in via Skype or other virtual participation.

Discussion themes / questions to the panellists can be agreed in advance. Possible theme: how is this collaboration useful for us in the Guiana Shield? What advice do we have to other regions who want to collaborate with their neighbours in a similar way?

Part iii) Questions & answers (30 min)

In the end of the side event, the floor will be open to reactions from the audience. Both the panel and the project team may respond to questions and comments.

- d. Room decoration and distribution of materials

The room can be decorated with maps, photos and posters to illustrate the project. Participants can get reports, maps, the promotional video etc on a disc or USB stick. Powerpoint presentations can be distributed online.

For carbon footprint reasons, UNFCCC recommends only electronic distribution of materials.

ANNEX 1 – SMALL GROUPS RESULTS ON “ANALYSING THE PRESENT”

		Suriname	Amapá	Guyana (based on email)
PROJECT 1 - SWOT ANALYSIS	Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sound methodologies could be developed and applied on a regional basis ▪ Transparent administration ▪ Exchange of knowledge, expertise and good practices ▪ Regional platform ▪ Technical expertise on regional basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional integration with common objectives ▪ Production of knowledge and generative results ▪ Obtaining funding ▪ Coordination (ONFI) and structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project allowed for continuous technical work and collaboration in the Guiana Shield on REDD+.
	Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Language barrier ▪ Difficult to streamline agenda ▪ Finance to develop new things ▪ Different stage of the REDD+ process ▪ Enhanced transparency in the selection of consultants would be recommendable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delay in feedback to project coordination ▪ Lack of standard procedure for hiring outside consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project does not meet continuing needs of the Guiana Shield countries. It also does not evolve as the needs of the country evolve
	Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stimulate scientific research on forest-related issues in the Guiana Shield ▪ Further strengthening regional network ▪ Collaborating on similar regional subjects (e.g. Methods, policies) ▪ Applicable technology transfer (e.g. Satellite images, (inter)national expertise) ▪ Strengthening capacity building (e.g. training, scholarship, international expertise) ▪ Easier access to funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building multilateral agreements for REDD+ ▪ Possibility of multiplying local capacities and regional exchanges ▪ Continuity of the project ▪ Participation to COP21 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuation of an important established network among the countries of the Guiana Shield that can support a range of functions beyond REDD+. The GFC is of the view that this needs to be emphasized

	Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commitment of policy makers ▪ Decreasing interest to financially support regional collaboration ▪ Diverse priorities of the countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficulties in data availability ▪ Lack of commitment from public servants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not enough project finance to keep things going in the long run. ▪ Internal factors: state of REDD+ readiness of each country within the project ▪ External: outcomes of international negotiations at UNFCCC
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		French Guiana	Observers	Project Team
PROJECT 1 - SWOT ANALYSIS	Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good technical capacity to REDD+ eligibility ▪ Trust and dialogue between the partners ▪ Studies and tools developed within the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened technical capacity ▪ Facilitated cross-Amazon discussion ▪ Creation of a mechanism to involve other regional efforts (example: observer organizations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All partners commitment, enthusiasm and hard work ▪ Reinforcement and evolution of the regional dialogue/ collaboration throughout the project leading now to concrete outputs ▪ Good project dynamic enabling creative and innovative activities ▪ Capacities have been built for all partners based on users' needs ▪ A technical collaboration group is now existing in the region
	Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficulty to integrate local communities ▪ Languages ▪ Public policies and status of the partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Addressing language barrier ▪ Insufficient direct involvement of non-state actors (e.g. communities) ▪ Differing legal frameworks and stages of REDD+ implementation ▪ Delay of project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Time management, delay in concrete start => rushing end ▪ Lack of shared strategy (lot of activities, needs, topics, objectives) => Better definition of project objectives and strategy is needed ▪ Lack of communication to and synergies with external audience ▪ Lack of political support within countries

	Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tools for decision-making processes at national and regional scale ▪ Financial participation of partners ▪ Structuring projects for sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to funding sources (e.g. EU regional funding) ▪ Improvement of Data Sharing and methodologies ▪ Similar country contexts in terms of REDD+ ▪ Keen interest in Phase 2 implementation ▪ Creates an opportunity to integrate other aspects besides deforestation ▪ Creates regional perspective and visibility to address challenges such as leakage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fast-start of agreed phase 2 project (need to develop a clear shared vision and project plan) ▪ Building on existing dynamics and achievements ▪ Move from learning to doing ▪ Define activities that serve both national and regional objectives ▪ Strengthen synergies with other regional initiatives
	Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitive data and shareability (sovereignty) ▪ Cost of satellite images ▪ Difficulty and cost of logistics (transport, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Challenges in past regional collaborative events/initiatives (due to historical lack of integration between countries in the region, transboundary issues, poor project results (focus on activities rather than impacts)(due to historical lack of integration between countries in the region, transboundary issues, poor project results (focus on activities rather than impacts) ▪ Post-project integration into national/regional efforts ▪ Loss of momentum due to potential future renewal efforts ▪ Ensuring that project design initially addresses post-project phases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ REDD+ negotiations ▪ Lack of definition and focus in project strategy and objectives ▪ Lack of willingness from some partners to be involved in next phase (risk of losing the regional perspective) ▪ Different needs hard to compile within one shared strategy ▪ Risk of time gap between end of phase 1 and start of phase 2 (donors and decision-makers times).

ANNEX 2 – SMALL GROUPS RESULTS ON “PREPARING THE FUTURE”

		Suriname	Amapá	Guyana (based on email)
PROJECT 2 - ORIENTATIONS	Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long term collaboration ▪ In the framework of national development ▪ Countries within the Guiana Shield collaborate in a framework of mutual respect ▪ To support Climate change mitigation within the Guiana Shield eco-region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keep the Guiana Shield eco-region covered with forest, valuing its biological and cultural diversity with economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
	Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen/ enhance ▪ Capacity / platform (data sharing and technical platform) ▪ Technology transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate to conserve ▪ Support aligned MRV systems ▪ Build dialogues among different stakeholders ▪ Support sustainable productive chains ▪ Promote mechanisms of PES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The cooperation needs to continually evolve to embrace the status of REDD+ readiness and implementation for each country to meet country needs and for these to then be molded into commonalities.
	Technical Focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable forest management (planning, logging, harvesting, post-harvesting) ▪ Tree species identification ▪ National Forest Monitoring Systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Forest Inventory (multi-purpose) ○ Satellite Monitoring System ▪ Baseline modelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management of timber and non-timber products ▪ Political commitment ▪ Capacity-building, image purchase, construction of data platform ▪ Population involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
	Activity types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scientific research ▪ Capacity building ▪ Knowledge & Technology transfer ▪ Development of regional methodologies ▪ Scholarship within the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity-building, image purchase, construction of data platform ▪ Population involvement ▪ Minimize mining impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued capacity building and coordination on REDD+ and related areas

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion support to forest and agriculture extension (capacity-building, technical meetings, etc.) ▪ Forms of credit and benefits for whom conserve the forest 	
	Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invitation of the missing partners (e.g. States of Para, Roraima, etc.) ▪ Current members ▪ Observers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Representatives of (indigenous) forest based communities ○ Also to access funds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GSF ▪ WWF & CI ▪ Private sector ▪ UNDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Representatives of traditional peoples ▪ Idesam ▪ CI(IC) ▪ INPE ▪ INPA ▪ Goeldi Museum ▪ UNIFAP ▪ Embrapa ▪ Ueap ▪ IEPA ▪ GSF task force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The GFC is of the view the project should consider inclusion broader range of international research institutions doing similar work.
	Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We need a (PMU) Project Management Unit, ONFI would be good ▪ Harmonization with other regional initiatives (e.g. GSF) ▪ 2x/year Steering Committee Meeting ▪ Local National Focal Points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management of the ONFI project team together with the Steering committee (2 representatives from each territory) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

		French Guiana	Observers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Team
PROJECT 2 -	Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Looking for synergies between environmental policies (common deforestation causes) including a better preservation of carbon stocks and biodiversity enabling sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harmonize national policies and practices for land-use management in the Guiana Shield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain HFLD Guiana Shield, contributing to climate change mitigation and preserving biodiversity while enabling IP&C empowerment ▪ Coordinated actions among countries to limit deforestation in the Guiana Shield

Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitize policy makers, economic sector, civil society ▪ Enabling access to REDD+ for partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve and strengthen national capacities for forest management and REDD+ to develop effective tools and methods (as well as human capacity) in a collaborative manner involving national governments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a non-intrusive MRV system for the Guiana Shield ▪ Encourage regional dialogue and decision-making process for sustainable development
Technical Focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Energy sector (hydroelectricity and biomass) ▪ Agricultural sector ▪ Logging activities (forest sustainable management) ▪ Gold mining activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Including other topics related to REDD+ including : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Co-benefits ○ Establishing Reference Levels ○ Social and environmental safeguards implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remote-sensing based monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forest (land-use changes and sustainable forest management) ○ Drivers (mining, agriculture, etc.) ○ Non-carbon benefits ▪ C-MRV ▪ Non-carbon benefits
Activity types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyzing public policies impacts ▪ Monitoring of deforestation through satellite images ▪ Regular reporting meetings (thematic insights) between stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research ▪ Data creation/ collaboration ▪ Development of mechanisms and tools ▪ Capacity building for governments ▪ Communication material development for government, decision makers ▪ Adaptive management (appraisal) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional collaborative studies/methodologies/maps/tools/database serving both national and regional objectives ▪ ALS national support on project topics ▪ Regional working group meetings ▪ Capacity building ▪ Data for regional studies/methodologies/maps, etc. ▪ Test activities on pilot sites within countries
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Observers (NGO) ▪ Indigenous populations ▪ Local population ▪ Companies or representatives (CNES, AIRBUS?) ▪ Associating national and local level ▪ Associating economic sector representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Could seek to include other states in Brazil and other countries ▪ Expand to include key non-state actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forest-based livelihoods (logging, mining) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indigenous people & local communities ▪ Research centers ▪ Other national institutes ▪ Policy decision makers ▪ Communication to broader audience (international community)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Associating indigenous people ▪ Associating research institutes and academic sector ▪ Global ↔ Local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communities (especially indigenous and marron) ○ Others 	
	Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Governments (federal, states, ministry) ▪ Local governments ▪ Forestry and land planning services ▪ Donors ▪ Associating national and local level ▪ Associating economic sector representatives ▪ Associating indigenous people ▪ Associating research institutes and academic sector ▪ Global ↔ Local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Steering Committee works so keep the approach but include other partners (see above) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Steering Committee (core-team, main partners so far) ▪ Observers: regional initiatives ▪ Involvement and reinforcement through activities and communication to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IP&LC ○ Research centers ○ Policy decision-makers ○ Other national institutes ▪ Project Management Team: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project manager ○ Administrative assistant ○ Permanent technical experts ○ Focal points within partners team (1 per country) ○ National staff ○ Supporting international experts