



**First REDD+ Projects Coordination Meeting  
5-6 July 2011**

Final Report



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## 1. Introduction

The first coordination meeting of REDD+ projects took place in Brussels on 5 and 6 July 2011.

The objective was to take stock of the experience achieved so far in the REDD+ area, to strengthen strategic thinking and future policy development, as well as to promote greater coordination in what the EU, its partners and other actors are doing.

The meeting gathered about 60 participants, including representatives of REDD+ projects financed by the EU in 22 countries in Asia, Pacific, Africa and Latin America, European Commission staff from Headquarters and Delegations, international organisations, think tanks and NGOs.

This event occurred at a point when most of these projects are at an early stage, therefore allowing for the creation of synergies between projects, and exchange of experience on early implementation. Participants engaged very actively in the discussions, sharing their field experience as well as their vision about the development of the REDD+ policy framework. As suggested by the meeting evaluation made by the participants, the event also proved an extraordinary opportunity for sharing information on REDD+ activities at regional and country level, and for networking.

REDD+ goes beyond carbon emissions mitigation: it emerged clearly from the discussions that governance structure, land tenure and access to resources are all issues that must be dealt with in a coherent manner for effective REDD+ action. Ensuring informed participation of forest dependent communities through education, to raise the level of understanding about REDD+, is equally important.

The lack of a clear and predictable international framework was identified by the project partners as one of the main challenges to REDD+ development. This is particularly important in relation to finance and incentive mechanisms, as it creates tensions with community expectations. This should receive greater attention. However, the absence of such an established international framework also presents an opportunity for project partners; collective intelligence is needed, to explore new approaches that can help finding the good practices to build on.

This report summarises the discussions. It also provides information on the participants of the meeting, the focal points for REDD+ in EU Delegations, and the results of the meeting evaluation. In addition, all presentations made during the meeting are provided through the links in the agenda, in Annex I.

All participants are very much thanked for their positive contributions and ideas, which made the meeting a success. As this event was very appreciated by all participants (see evaluation), and provided useful insights for shaping strategic developments and policy lines on REDD+, it is anticipated, and expected by all participants, that a Second REDD+ Coordination Meeting will be organised by the Commission in 2012, providing even more information exchange and lessons learning from field projects.

## 2. Meeting introduction and overview of EU REDD+ priorities

Jean-Pierre Halkin, Head of Unit "Climate Change, Environment, Natural Resources, Water" at the Development and Cooperation Directorate General – EuropeAid, opened the meeting. After welcoming the participants, the commitment of the European Commission on REDD+ and the recent institutional changes in the Development and Cooperation DG were explained. Analysing the relevance of REDD+, Mr. Halkin stressed how this policy framework not only stands at the crossroads of environment and development, but closely involves inclusive growth, good governance and sustainable management of natural resources as well.

After all participants introduced themselves, Mathieu Bousquet, Development and Cooperation Directorate General – EuropeAid, explained the rationale of the meeting and presented the agenda. Drawing upon the successful model of the FLEGT annual coordination meeting, the European Commission decided to convene this first meeting on REDD+ to achieve greater coordination, and to share experience that can help strengthening strategic thinking and the EU action in this area. The meeting was also intended as an opportunity for project partners to understand the EU priorities and the kind of engagement and collaboration it would like to develop with project beneficiaries and other actors.

Michael Bucki, Directorate General for Climate Action, provided an [overview of the state of the REDD+ negotiations](#). REDD+ should provide an answer not only to the mitigation of climate change but also adaptation and development needs. Future financial mechanisms should direct incentives toward actions that ensure higher poverty alleviation and biodiversity co-benefits. The European Commission does not consider the inclusion of possible future REDD+ credits in the EU ETS before 2020. It could be considered after 2020, provided that conditions related to environmental and market integrity will be met. Coverage of all forest and all activities in the accounting of REDD+ is key as well as robust enough conditions regarding the readiness package before a country moves into the performance-based phase of REDD+ (phase 3). Monitoring should apply not only to carbon but also to other benefits and safeguards. One way to simplify reporting and monitoring requirements would be to focus on area measurements of 2 land cover categories: 'Natural Forest' and 'Other Forest' within the IPCC 'Forest Land' category. To avoid protracted definition talks, simple proxies like distance to roads/forest margins could be developed instead.

Etienne Coyette, Development and Cooperation Directorate General – EuropeAid, discussed [the role of REDD+ in the EU development cooperation](#). The integration of environment and climate change issues in all its development cooperation policies is an objective of the European Commission. The relevance of forests in a development perspective is evident as they play a key role economically, socially and environmentally in many developing countries. REDD+ is recognised as one of the priorities of the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), launched by the European Commission in 2007 to strengthen dialogue and cooperation between the EU and developing countries. In addition, the forest sector is addressed through geographical programmes (both as a specific area of cooperation and as a cross-cutting issue), thematically (through the Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme, ENRTP), as well as through involvement in a number of other processes, notably the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan

launched in 2003. The European Commission is also committed to its Nagoya pledge on funding for biodiversity conservation.

Following this round of presentations, the floor was opened for a first debate, focusing on the following issues:

- The costs of REDD+: Opportunity cost curves for REDD+ developed by McKinsey are incomplete as they do not capture implementation and transaction costs. Such an approach also ignores the non-monetised value of forests for indigenous and local communities (the eco-system services) as well as the value of subsistence agriculture for the populations who depend on it.
- Participation in REDD+: the EU is working towards an inclusive REDD+ mechanism that can be attractive to all countries as a way to reduce international leakage.
- Reporting and monitoring REDD+: the reporting matrix introduced by Michael Bucki was found to be an interesting idea as a proxy for capturing forest degradation. On the other hand, the need for establishing and agreeing upon additional definitions in order to implement such reporting is likely to raise difficulties in both the international and national contexts.
- Financing for REDD+: slow disbursement is currently a bottleneck for REDD+ financing. The EU is delivering on fast start financing according to the commitment taken in Copenhagen. The REDD+ Partnership database contributes to enhancing donor coordination and reducing the impact of an increasing fragmentation of ODA funding. The European Commission is preparing its input to it with the support of the EU REDD Facility. Regarding private sector financing, work should focus first on reorienting private investment streams contributing to deforestation and then on how private sector financing can actually be supporting REDD+. Risk assurance schemes could be explored.

### 3. Project presentations

The following presentations were made by representatives of 13 ongoing REDD+ projects financed by the European Commission, in three different rounds of presentations.

<a href="#">Pilot effective models for governance and implementation of REDD+ in SIDS to provide equitable benefits for forest-dependent local and indigenous people</a>
<a href="#">Environmental governance to avoid deforestation and promote forest conservation in the Colombian Amazon</a>
<a href="#">Sustainable forest management and rural livelihood enhancement through community forestry and REDD initiatives in Cambodia</a>
<a href="#">REDD community carbon pools</a>
<a href="#">Accountability and local level initiative to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Indonesia - ALLREDDI</a>
<a href="#">Living Amazon</a>
<a href="#">Sustainable management of forest resources at the Natural Park of Tarrafes de Cacheu, Guiné Bissau</a>
<a href="#">Forest conservation and sustainable community development for climate change mitigation</a>
<a href="#">Reduction of deforestation and degradation rates in the native forests of Chile and Argentina</a>



[Reducing deforestation and forest degradation in Ngoyla-Mintom forest block](#)

[Sustainable management for the conservation of two Amazon biosphere reserves by REDD](#)

[Sustainable management of peatland forests in Southeast Asia, SEApeat](#)

[Integrated project for the protection and development of Angolan coastal forests](#)

#### **4. Debate: Good practices in community engagement**

The debate on community engagement and participation focused mainly around education needs and land tenure challenges. As REDD+ is moving very fast, these issues were identified as critical.

A substantial need for education was identified in order to ensure the informed participation of forest communities in the process as the general level of understanding about REDD+ is still weak. The development of appropriate education, information and awareness tools was recognised as important, as well as investments in educating REDD+ experts in universities, which could help to bring the costs of REDD+ down. Since many projects are working on these education and information issues, participants called for more opportunities and tools to exchange experiences and lessons learned.

Land tenure and proper land use arrangements are a key element for the effectiveness of REDD+ policies. Although a very sensitive issue in many countries, forest communities often see land tenure as a more important incentive than payments from REDD+. REDD+ should therefore contribute to land reforms and rural development policies in order to attain sustainable results in the long term. In any case it is important to secure the use of land for a long enough period (25/35 years). The legal ownership of carbon is currently unclear in several countries, which is confusing the debate.

Expectations around REDD+ are very high among forest communities and while adequate information on benefits and incentives is required, there is a need to counter expectations raised by "carbon cowboys". Equally, there is a need for projects to be cautious in managing community expectations, particularly on financial mechanisms.

#### **5. Debate: Institutions and capacity building**

REDD+ design and implementation is often led by environmental ministries. Other important ministries that are included in the national debates are agriculture, forestry, mining, and infrastructure, as well as enforcement agencies. However, the level of implication of these ministries varies greatly from one country to another. Engaging enforcement agencies, in particular, seems a challenge. Weak cooperation and engagement in REDD+ is often linked to different vested interests.

Often these ministries and agencies lack capacity and have significant education and information needs. The projects can provide a valuable contribution through their contacts with local and national authorities. Progress on REDD+, in terms of involvement and capacity

building, mainly focuses at national level, but participants noted that the sub-national level and structures should be involved as well. The ongoing projects are important in that regard and can provide new insights.

Other actors like donors and financial institutions can play an important role in the national REDD+ debate. There is an increased need for donor coordination to streamline their actions and contributions and to increase the impact of their funding. Collaboration with financial institutions (as some of them are investing in drivers of deforestation) can be useful with regards to better law enforcement and reducing the pressure on forest at national and local level.

## **6. Debate: Contributions to the international debate. What works, what does not?**

The projects will feed in their experience into the international debate through participation as observers to the UNFCCC, FCPF and UN REDD meetings as well as to international and national NGOs platforms. Experiences from the projects will go beyond carbon and also address poverty reduction, governance issues, land tenure and co-benefits.

The lack of a clear and predictable REDD+ international framework and consistent expectations from donors makes it difficult for project developers to orient their projects and contribute to the international debate. Nonetheless, an important role for the projects is to explore opportunities and be innovative: some risks have to be taken and projects should not wait for the international REDD+ framework to be defined before acting.

Institutions, both in developed and developing countries are not yet prepared to implement result-based actions. Activities conducted so far rely on traditional ODA funding. The projects can serve as test cases to gather experience on result-based funding and explore what a performance-based mechanism means at community level. The projects should go beyond climate change mitigation and promote overall sustainable forest management and livelihoods.

It is also important to ensure that the MRV system that will be developed at the international level is simple enough and does not generate undue barriers to countries' participation to REDD+.

## **7. Regional group discussions**

### **Africa**

Drivers of deforestation: a wide range of drivers was recognised, including small and medium scale agriculture, legal and illegal logging, mining and infrastructure, expansion of agro-industries (e.g. for biofuels) and the production of firewood and charcoal (often because of strong fuel demand from rapidly growing urban areas). However, these drivers are not uniform throughout the continent, but differ from country to country. Also, other

drivers might play an important role in certain countries, like the expansion of agriculture in post-conflict Angola.

Drivers of the REDD+ process: often the ministries of environment are pushing the REDD+ agenda. The inclusion of other ministries in general is much more challenging. The international climate change negotiations and international donors are putting pressure on the national governments and there seems to be very little bottom-up pressure driving the process. However, NGOs and local organisations are leading the REDD+ implementation on the field. Support from timber producing companies changes from one country to another, extraction and mining industries see REDD+ more as a competition to their activities. Also local and international academia as well as international NGOs play an important role in the REDD+ landscape in Africa.

Lessons learned: national level coordination of donors and project developers is key to a more effective REDD+ design and implementation. This is still lacking too often in Africa. In some cases, there is not even a dialogue between the projects and the EU Delegation. However, in Tanzania, Mozambique and Cameroon national level coordination works well. Centralizing efforts and actions at sectoral level could promote a holistic approach to REDD+, increasing financial sustainability and national policy reforms. Such coordinated sectoral approaches are supported and promoted by the EU.

#### **Asia-Pacific:**

Drivers of REDD+ process: in Asia-Pacific the REDD+ processes are often driven by the ministries of forest or natural resources. In Indonesia, the president is directly involved since the Memorandum of Understanding with Norway has been signed. Involvement of other ministries differs from one country to another. Military forces are sometimes driving deforestation (e.g. Cambodia) and should therefore be included in a REDD+ debate. NGO's are often supporting the REDD+ process, however in Indonesia several NGO's are opposing to some pilot projects because of the lack of FPIC (free prior and informed consent). Carbon cowboys in Malaysia are deliberately spreading wrong information. Investors in drivers of deforestation (e.g. forest plantations, palm oil) are generally against the development of REDD+.

Lessons learned: at regional level (ASEAN) working groups on deforestation and illegal logging exist and provide political support to the REDD+ process. Building on these and other existing coordination mechanisms can maximise synergies. The coordination between the EU Delegations can be improved, although the experiences were rather positive. Often there is a lack of REDD+ specific expertise among the EU Delegations, so any feedback from the field is useful and highly appreciated.

#### **Latin America:**

Drivers of REDD+ process: environment ministries or equivalent agencies are in the lead. Local and international NGOs are contributing to drive the REDD+ process forward. Cross-sectoral platforms generally involve other line Ministries, such as Ministries in charge of Forestry, Agriculture, Mining and Infrastructure. The Ministry of Agriculture is identified as the main force likely to slow down the REDD+ process. REDD+ platforms involve civil society



organisations, such as NGOs but not yet 'producer' organisation (eg coffee producers' organisations in Colombia). The best way, scale and timing for involving these organisations is currently being discussed in Colombia.

Civil Society Organisations still need to build their knowledge and vision on the national REDD+ process and need to coordinate before they can feed into the cross-sectoral coordination. Multilateral programmes, such as the Global Programme of UN REDD, can help addressing capacity building needs for both governments and stakeholders.

Experience and lessons learned on REDD+ at regional level: the way projects contribute to the national REDD+ strategy is the first level to work on. The first step of coordination between projects (information about other projects and relevant contacts) has been achieved through this meeting. In the future, topics of common interest for projects and the European Commission could be identified, and the coordination meeting could focus on them. Coordination between projects should take place both at field level and headquarters level.

In relation to coordination with the European Commission, it is important for projects to be informed about the topics the European Commission is specifically interested in, to better target their feedback. Regular exchange of information between the projects and the EU Delegations will facilitate the contribution of the projects to the national REDD+ strategy and the international debate. Providing information to both the national authorities and the EU Delegation is also a way to promote coordination.

Finally, projects also offer opportunities for linking research and implementation. The UN REDD 'workspace' provides an example of a tool to facilitate coordination on REDD+ projects. Furthermore, multi-lateral programmes such as UN REDD and FCPF offer fora to exchange lessons learned between countries.

## **8. FLEGT-REDD+ synergies**

REDD+ and FLEGT face common challenges and requirements in terms of unclear/inconsistent legal and regulatory frameworks, poorly developed information systems and transparency mechanisms, corruption, weak law enforcement and judicial systems, rights/livelihood risks to local communities.

Mathieu Bousquet elaborated on potential areas for [synergies between REDD+ and FLEGT](#) and asked participants to reflect on possible interaction between the two processes in the country they work in. He noted that further progress in the implementation of FLEGT VPAs is needed before the extension of the FLEGT approach to other commodities, such as oil palm, can be considered.

Valérie Merckx presented the work of the newly established [EU REDD Facility](#), hosted by the European Forest Institute, on synergies between REDD+ and FLEGT. The EU REDD Facility will, at the first stage, primarily focus its activities on the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo,, Guyana, Indonesia and Vietnam.

## **9. Relevance of FP7 activities in forest monitoring related to REDD+: the JRC, RTD, ERC and GMES projects**

Phillipe Mayaux, Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission, provided an overview of the [JRC activities](#) in monitoring deforestation and forest degradation in the tropics (the TREES project). This project aims to produce more accurate estimates of tropical forest distribution and evolution at pan-tropical and regional scale. In this context they work closely together with the Remote Sensing Survey Team from the FAO. In the Central African region JRC is strongly involved in the Forest Observatory for Central Africa. The JRC is also technically supporting REDD+ national working groups and providing research support on MRV systems. They are using radar technology to that extent, as LiDAR technology is still in an experimental phase. Finally, Philippe Mayaux presented the research projects financed under the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme (FP7) of the EU.

## **10. Conclusion of the meeting**

Mathieu Bousquet concluded the meeting. The contributions provided to the strategic thinking and to the redefinition of the EU REDD+ priorities are particularly important as the European Commission is in the process of preparing a new call for proposals for REDD+ activities under the next ENRTP programme. The meeting also proved a great opportunity for networking and to know what others are doing in the same region and sometimes in the same country. Hopefully this event will become an annual appointment for the REDD+ community to sit together, take stock of existing experience and learn from each others' experience.

The EU project beneficiaries have realised that they are not working in isolation; others are facing the same challenges, and by working together synergies can be found and duplication avoided. The European Commission should be seen as a partner, not only as a donor: it counts on project partners to provide continuous policy feedback through the EU Delegations around the world, to receive suggestions, know what is working and what is not. Also it expects them to be proactive in communicating and working with other partners and processes, to ensure that lessons are learnt and that policy improvement is based on project experience. Project partners have the necessary autonomy to be innovative and take risks, exploring new approaches that can help find the good practices to build on and contribute to the evolution of the debate.

REDD+ means much more than carbon accounting and emissions mitigation: there is a strong link with land tenure, access to resources and governance structures that must be dealt with coherently. This is also where the greatest potential for synergies between REDD+ and FLEGT is. Poverty alleviation is the overarching principle of our development cooperation policy, and must inform all our interventions in this area. This might not always be easy to reconcile at the local level, but it is what project partners and more collectively all actors involved in REDD+ should aim at. In this respect, going beyond information and education of what REDD+ is, and really trying to empower local authorities and communities to have an informed voice in the debate is key.

As it emerged in the discussions, the drivers of deforestation as well as the role of various actors in the REDD+ process varies in different regions and in different countries. Reflecting on these aspects at regional and country level, and addressing them adequately is of paramount importance for effective REDD+ action.

Safeguards should be seen as pathways to overcome existing challenges, not as conditionalities. Relevant in-country processes need to be established for this to happen. The projects can take away some of the concerns on safeguards at international level.

Finally, the lack of predictability of the REDD+ international framework, particularly with regards to finance mechanisms and payments, makes it difficult for project partners to work, and in some cases creates tensions with community expectations. Yet, this can be an opportunity for project partners, who can explore new approaches and find good practices to build on.

Mathieu Bousquet thanked again all the participants for their contributions in the two days of discussions, invited them to provide feedback, and closed the meeting.

## Annex I Agenda

Tuesday 5 July 2011

*Chair: Mathieu Bousquet*

13.00 – 14.00 Welcome coffee and registration of participants

**14.00-14:15 Welcome by Jean-Pierre Halkin, DEVCO C2 Head of Unit**

**14.15-14:45 Tour de table**

**14.45–15.00 Objectives of the meeting – Mathieu Bousquet, DEVCO C2**

**15.00–15:20 [Overview of the state of the REDD+ negotiations and strategic REDD+ priorities for the European Commission](#) - Mika Bucki, CLIMA A2**

**15:20–15:40 [REDD+ and development cooperation: policy initiatives, priorities for intervention and implementation](#) - Etienne Coyette, DEVCO C2**

**15:40-16:30 Related questions and debate**

16:30 – 17:00 Coffee break

**17.00-18:00 First round of project presentations – Clarification questions**

- [Pilot effective models for governance and implementation of REDD+ in SIDS to provide equitable benefits for forest-dependent local and indigenous people](#)
- [Environmental governance to avoid deforestation and promote forest conservation in the Colombian Amazon](#)
- [Sustainable forest management and rural livelihood enhancement through community forestry and REDD initiatives in Cambodia](#)
- [REDD community carbon pools](#)

**18:00-18:30 Debate: Good practices in community engagement**

*What are the most critical issues in ensuring community participation in REDD actions? What are the good practices to build on? What are the mechanisms by which projects can influence participatory land planning processes? How do the projects address the issue of REDD payments being channelled to local communities? How do the projects foster participation of forest dependent communities in REDD implementation? How to address land tenure issues?*

19.30            Networking dinner

Wednesday 6 July 2011

*Chair: Giuliana Torta*

**9.00 - 10.00 Second round of project presentations - Clarification questions**

- [Accountability and local level initiative to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Indonesia - ALLREDDI](#)
- [Living Amazon](#)
- [Sustainable management of forest resources at the Natural Park of Tarrafes de Cacheu, Guiné Bissau](#)
- [Forest conservation and sustainable community development for climate change mitigation](#)

- [Reduction of deforestation and degradation rates in the native forests of Chile and Argentina](#)

**10:00-10:30 Debate: Institutions and capacity building**

*How do the projects contribute to better coordination, and deliver effective support in the design of REDD strategies and readiness plans at the national and sub-national level? What are the most critical issues requiring support (ie data collection systems, development of national carbon accounting and monitoring systems, governance issues) and how do your projects contribute to it? How do the projects tackle the issue of adequate institutional and technical capacity of national and local authorities? How to empower local stakeholders on REDD technical capacity? What are the main challenges in ensuring ownership in REDD activities?*

10.30 – 11.00 Coffee break

**11:00-12:00 Third round of project presentations - Clarification questions**

- [Reducing deforestation and forest degradation in Ngoyla-Mintom forest block](#)
- [Sustainable management for the conservation of two Amazon biosphere reserves by REDD](#)
- [Sustainable management of peatland forests in Southeast Asia, SEApeat](#)
- [Integrated project for the protection and development of Angolan coastal forests](#)

**12.00 - 12.30 Debate: Contributions to the international debate: what works, what does not?**

*How will your project influence the REDD debate? How are you positioned in the debate? How do you see your capacity to influence it? What are the main obstacles to participation in REDD readiness activities? How to ensure lessons learning and knowledge sharing, including between recipient countries (South-South)?*

12.30 - 14.00 Lunch break

**14.00 – 14.45 Regional group discussions**

- Group 1 Asia Pacific, moderator: Koen Everaert  
Group 2 Latin America, moderator: Valerie Merckx  
Group 3 Africa, moderator: Christophe van Orshoven

*Explore and reflect on the drivers of REDD process in your countries. Who is leading the process? Who is for? Who is against?*

*Experience and lessons learned on REDD at regional level. How to better coordinate? How to liaise with EU Delegations? What are the overlaps? What are the main difficulties at the regional level?*

*Chair: Walter Kennes*

**14.45 – 15.15 Presentation on [FLEGT-REDD synergies](#) and on [the EU-REDD Facility](#) - Mathieu Bousquet, DEVCO C2 and Valerie Merckx, EFI**

**Questions and debate**

**15.15 – 16.00 [Global Monitoring for Environment and Security \(GMES\) European Programme and relevance for REDD](#) – Philippe Mayaux, JRC H3**

**Questions and debate**

16.00 - 16.30 Coffee break

**16.30 - 17:30 Feedback from regional groups and debate**

**17:30-18:00 Wrapping up, evaluation and conclusion of the meeting – Mathieu Bousquet, DEVCO C2**



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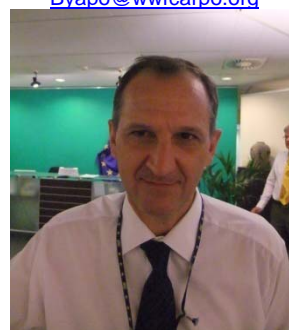
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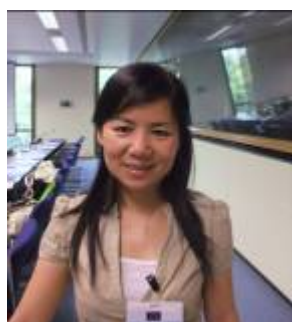
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European Commission. Green Paper 2010/629 of 10 November 2010. *EU development policy in support of inclusive growth and sustainable development. Increasing the impact of EU development policy.*

European Commission. *Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme. 2011-2013 Strategy Paper and Multiannual Indicative programme.*

Angelsen, A., 2008. *Moving ahead with REDD. Issues, options and implications.* Bogor: CIFOR.

Angelsen, A., Brown, S., Loisel, C., Peskett, L., Streck, C. and Zarin, D, 2009. *Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD): An Options Assessment Report.* Washington DC: Meridian Institute.

Westholm, L., Biddulph, R. Hellmark I. and Ekbohm, A., 2011. *REDD+ and Tenure: a Review of the Latest Developments in Research, Implementation and Debate.* Focali report 2011:02. Göteborg.

### Websites

DG Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, Environment and Natural Resources  
[http://www.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/environment/index\\_en.htm](http://www.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/environment/index_en.htm)

European Forestry Institute  
<http://www.efi.int>

EU Flegt Facility  
<http://www.euflegt.efi.int>

Global Climate Change Alliance  
<http://www.gcca.eu>

REDD-Net  
<http://www.redd-net.org>

RIO Convention Ecosystems and Climate Change Pavilion  
<http://www.ecosystemspavilion.org/>

The REDD desk  
<http://www.thereddesk.org/>

## **Annex V Evaluation**

### **Summary**

This evaluation report is the result of 29 questionnaires filled by the meeting participants: 13 from project partners, 11 from international organisations, think tanks and NGOs and 5 from EU delegations and Commission staff.

The evaluation is very positive. 97% of all participants and all project representatives were satisfied or very satisfied overall; 82% felt the meeting responded completely or largely to their objectives. The general feeling is that the meeting consisted in interesting policy discussions and presentations. Many described it as a useful lessons learning tool and as an excellent platform for knowing what others are doing.

The debates, the regional breakout groups and the opportunities for networking are the parts of the meeting that have been more appreciated. From the quantitative assessment, the EC presentation on GMES and FLEGT are the sessions with the highest appreciation. More mixed results for the projects presentations according to project partners, and for the EC presentation of the first day according to the participants from international organisations, think tanks and NGOs.

Participants would have liked more working groups sessions and more time for plenary debates and regional group discussions. Eight participants said that one and a half days are too little time, and suggested two or three days. Organisation and logistics were very much appreciated.

The meeting is considered as influential for future participants' activities. Many said lessons learned at the meeting and better understanding of EU expectations will influence their project implementation; project partners will seek deeper coordination with other projects as a result of a deeper understanding of what others are doing in their regions/countries, and of contacts made during the meeting. Others identified areas to work on more in depth, a delegation participant will try to set up an informal REDD-FLEGT network in his country, and an EC staff will launch a coordination platform on ACP projects.

Large part of the participants considered this meeting an important platform that should be maintained in the future, recommending the Commission to organise it again in the next years. Some proposed to link it to the existing FLEGT events.

More detailed feedback is provided in the rest of this section.

## Detailed results of the evaluation

### Quantitative assessment

The tables below show the detailed results of the evaluation.

#### All participants

	--	-	- / +	+	++	Answers
Overall satisfaction with the meeting	-	-	3%	61%	36%	28
<i>Overall satisfied</i>	<b>97%</b>					
Did it respond to my objectives?	-	-	18%	54%	28%	28
<i>Overall satisfied</i>	<b>82%</b>					
Tuesday afternoon: introduction to REDD	-	10%	4%	62%	24%	29
<i>Overall satisfied</i>	<b>86%</b>					
Tuesday afternoon: presentations	-	-	14%	48%	38%	29
<i>Overall satisfied</i>	<b>86%</b>					
Wednesday morning: presentations	-	-	14%	50%	36%	28
<i>Overall satisfied</i>	<b>86%</b>					
Wednesday afternoon: regional groups	-	4%	11%	55%	30%	27
<i>Overall satisfied</i>	<b>85%</b>					
Wednesday afternoon: GMES	-	-	7%	50%	43%	28
<i>Overall satisfied</i>	<b>93%</b>					
Wednesday afternoon: FLEGT	-	-	-	63%	37%	27
<i>Overall satisfied</i>	<b>100%</b>					
Wednesday afternoon: discussion	-	-	5%	50%	45%	22
<i>Overall satisfied</i>	<b>95%</b>					

#### Project partners

	--	-	- / +	+	++	Answers
Overall satisfaction with the meeting	-	-	-	83%	17%	12
Did it respond to my objectives?	-	-	23%	62%	15%	13
Tuesday afternoon: introduction to REDD	-	8%	-	61%	31%	13
Tuesday afternoon: presentations	-	-	23%	39%	38%	13
Wednesday morning: presentations	-	-	15%	39%	46%	13
Wednesday afternoon: regional groups	-	-	15%	62%	23%	13
Wednesday afternoon: GMES	-	-	8%	46%	46%	13
Wednesday afternoon: FLEGT	-	-	-	69%	31%	13
Wednesday afternoon: discussion	-	-	-	60%	40%	10

#### International organisations, think tanks and NGOs

	--	-	- / +	+	++	Answers
Overall satisfaction with the meeting	-	-	9%	55%	36%	11
Did it respond to my objectives?	-	-	10%	50%	40%	10
Tuesday afternoon: introduction to REDD	-	18%	9%	55%	18%	11
Tuesday afternoon: presentations	-	-	-	55%	45%	11
Wednesday morning: presentations	-	-	10%	60%	30%	10
Wednesday afternoon: regional groups	-	10%	-	50%	40%	10
Wednesday afternoon: GMES	-	-	10%	50%	40%	10
Wednesday afternoon: FLEGT	-	-	-	55%	45%	9
Wednesday afternoon: discussion	-	-	14%	29%	57%	7



EU delegations and Commission staff

	--	-	- / +	+	++	Answers
Overall satisfaction with the meeting	-	-	-	20%	80%	5
Did it respond to my objectives?	-	-	20%	40%	40%	5
Tuesday afternoon: introduction to REDD	-	-	-	80%	20%	5
Tuesday afternoon: presentations	-	-	20%	60%	20%	5
Wednesday morning: presentations	-	-	20%	60%	20%	5
Wednesday afternoon: regional groups	-	-	20%	40%	40%	5
Wednesday afternoon: GMES	-	-	-	60%	40%	5
Wednesday afternoon: FLEGT	-	-	-	60%	40%	5
Wednesday afternoon: discussion	-	-	-	60%	40%	5

**Qualitative assessment**

Based on quotes from the evaluation fiche.

**Which part of the meeting was most useful?**

*Project partners:*

- Regional breakout groups (4).
- Debates (4).
- Networking (4).
- EC presentations (2).
- JRC presentation (2).
- FLEGT-REDD presentation.
- Projects presentations.
- The guidance provided through the questions to lead the discussions.
- The information provided in the handbook.

*International organisations, think tanks and NGOs:*

- Debates (7).
- Networking (3).
- Projects presentations (3).
- Regional breakout groups.
- EC presentations.
- Discussion with the Commission.

*EU delegations and Commission staff:*

- Regional breakout groups (2).
- The debates (2).
- Networking.
- Update on REDD negotiations.

**Balance between presentations, discussions and working groups, and comments on structure of the agenda?**

*Project partners:*

- More working groups (5).
- More time for projects presentations and discussions (5). Maybe another strategy to share

information would be useful, ie posters.

- Too little time in general (5).
- More time to regional groups discussions and feedback (4).
- More time for debates (2).
- More time on EC position on REDD and its expectations.
- More time to discuss FLEGT-REDD synergies.
- More time to discuss how to influence policy debate.
- More time on link between research and ENRTP projects.
- Good.

*International organisations, think tanks and NGOs:*

- More time for debates (4).
- Too little time in general (3).
- More time to breakout groups discussions and feedback (2).
- More coverage of international REDD negotiations.
- More time for projects presentations and discussions
- Involve think tanks more actively.
- Use a specialist facilitator to involve people in debates.
- Good.

*EU delegations and Commission staff:*

- Good (4).
- More time to breakout groups discussions and feedback.

### **Are there important issues that were not addressed?**

*Project partners:*

- Technical challenges facing projects at early phase.
- Broader rural development issues.

*International organisations, think tanks and NGOs:*

- Carbon accounting.
- GHG emissions associated with trade.
- Results of projects implementation.
- Role of private sector and land grabs.

*EU delegations and Commission staff:*

- No (3).
- Coordinated outreach for EU funded projects.

### **Other comments related to invitation, logistics, organisation.**

*Project partners:*

- Good (5).
- Cover costs of local transport (2).
- More involvement by EU delegation.
- Circulate background materials earlier.
- Cover costs of two representatives per project.

- Put organisation of origin under participant names in badges.

*International organisations, think tanks and NGOs:*

- Good (3).
- Next time ensure more time for coordination of participants, and engage your contractor earlier (2).
- Circulate background materials earlier.

*EU delegations and Commission staff:*

- Good (2).

**Would you be interested to participate to a 2<sup>nd</sup> coordination meeting?**

*Project partners:*

- Yes (12).

*International organisations, think tanks and NGOs:*

- Yes (7).

*EU delegations and Commission staff:*

- Yes (4).

**Will this meeting influence the way you see the management and development of your project? How and why?**

*Project partners:*

- Learned important lessons for project implementation and future project design (4).
- Will seek deeper coordination with other projects (3).
- Will work more on community engagement.
- Will reflect on how to influence negotiations on REDD.
- Will pay more attention to international and national dialogue on REDD.
- Very useful to have a better understanding of the EU expectations and how we can influence the debate.
- Will follow up regularly on contacts made at the meeting.
- NO, requirements of ENRTP calls are too tight to depart from original planning.

*International organisations, think tanks and NGOs:*

- Will share lessons learned from projects through our own events.
- Identified a list of actions to pursue (networking, increasing our awareness of FLEGT, using REDD NET).
- Excellent to put into context the research work we do.
- Clarifying potential linkages between REDD+ projects and an ongoing study on benefit sharing mechanisms.

*EU delegations and Commission staff:*

- My delegation will try to set up an informal REDD-FLEGT network using technical expertise from the projects and experiences/lessons learned to develop possible IF using MIP 2011-2013 funding support of Flegt process.
- Launch of a coordination platform on ACP projects.

**Final recommendations or general comments.**

*Project partners:*

- Increase coordination with research projects (2).
- It is important to maintain this forum.
- Seek project partners advice on agenda setting.
- Great initiative.

*International organisations, think tanks and NGOs:*

- Great initiative (5).
- Organise together with FLEGT meetings.

*EU delegations and Commission staff:*

- Organise together with FLEGT meetings.
- Develop links with platforms working on FLEGT and land governance issues.
- Involve more delegation staff in future events.
- Keep expectations at a realistic level with regards to REDD+, also take into account political sensitivity of land rights/governance issues.
- In 2013 organisation of a REDD week with both ENRTP and FP7 projects.