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WORKSHOP REPORT: SHIFTING CULTIVATION, GENDER AND REDD+ IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Washington, DC

20 July 2012

Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities
(FCMC) Program

NOVEMBER 2012

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use
ASTER	Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
CAR	Central African Republic
CARPE	Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CI	Conservation International
CBFP	Congo Basin Forest Partnership
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FACET	Forêts d’Afrique Central Évaluées par Télédétection
FCMC	Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FtF	Feed the Future
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
MRU	Mano River Union
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries; and the role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks.
SES	Social and Environmental Soundness
SOIL	Sustainable Opportunities for Improving Livelihoods
STEWARD	Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West African Regional Development
TBNRM	Trans-boundary Natural Resource Management
UMD	University of Maryland

UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	University of South Dakota
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USG	United States Government
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Health
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

1.0 BACKGROUND

An “Expert Workshop on Shifting Cultivation, Gender and REDD+ in West and Central Africa” was organized by the US Agency for International Development’s (USAID’s) Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities (FCMC) program on 20 July 2012. The workshop objective was to: ‘Discuss key issues, the scope of work and the preparation of the inception report and methodology for a study on Shifting Cultivation, Gender and REDD+ in West and Central Africa’. To this end, a group of thematic and regional experts convened at the offices of Tetra Tech in Rosslyn, Virginia, as well as by conference call from Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and elsewhere in the United States. This report is a synthesis of the workshop, organized along the lines of the agenda (Annex I).

2.0 SESSION I: GLOBAL AND LOCAL VALUES OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION

A panel of regional and subject matter experts, comprised of Diane Russell of USAID, Carol Colfer of the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and FCMC consultant Janis Alcorn, presented the context of the study and gave reflections on the “Global and Local Values of Shifting Cultivation.” Underscoring that shifting cultivation represents a very complex, diverse and adaptable set of systems, they highlighted key messages, which included:

- A global experts meeting on the social dimension of REDD+, hosted by FCMC in October 2011, provided background and impetus for the shifting cultivation study.
 - During the experts meeting, shifting cultivation emerged as a key intersection of social and environmental soundness (SES) issues regarding REDD+, specifically in West and Central Africa. Shifting cultivation relates to other SES issues, including safeguards, stakeholder participation, and gender and other key elements of REDD+. In particular, gender is a key element, as shifting cultivation systems tend to be highly gendered (having clear differentiation in gender roles between who clears the forest, who plants the crops, etc.).
- While there is a long history of research on farming systems and community forestry in West and Central Africa, there has yet to be any meaningful exchange of lessons learned regarding shifting cultivation with REDD+ planning efforts in the region. This wealth of knowledge and experience should be brought to bear for more informed REDD+ planning.
- USAID’s has a comparative advantage for engagement at the intersection of shifting cultivation and REDD+ based on the following:
 - Two regional programs are underway in West and Central Africa with dedicated Sustainable Landscapes (REDD+) funding: the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) program; and the Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West African Regional Development (STEWARDS) program;

- USAID and its implementing partners have on-the-ground resources in West and Central Africa, with select sites addressing issues of shifting cultivation and forest conservation. Some of these sites are slated to become REDD+ pilots;
- USAID is engaged in comprehensive monitoring systems, developed for understanding deforestation, forest cover and mapping patterns of land use; and
- USAID has ongoing initiatives related to tenure, livelihood and food security, and a mandate to address gender throughout all USAID activities. USAID’s Feed the Future (FtF) programs, in particular, have a strong presence in the region (Liberia and Ghana are both FtF countries).
- Key methodological questions for this study relate to tools and resources to better understand shifting cultivation, which include understanding: what remotely-sensed maps tell us about shifting cultivation; whether available data is fine-grained enough to link to shifting cultivation patterns; and how the variety of tools can help to select sampling frames and relate sites to the bigger (regional) picture?
- A particular challenge relates to how REDD+ can be integrated into an overall rural development strategy that supports the goals, interests and strengths of shifting cultivators, rather than criminalize them and/or displace them by converting their fallows and fields into forest plantations or oil palm plantations. Participants asked whether it is possible for REDD+ to improve the lives and environment of shifting cultivators without restricting the practice of shifting cultivation.

To answer this question, USAID needs not only to know more about the distribution and ranges of the types of shifting cultivation, but must also know more about the populations who are practicing shifting cultivation. For example, what are their options and choices, their needs and limitations, and what are their social assets that can support the goals of REDD+? What are the gender-disaggregated aspects of these systems? What are the roles played by women in shifting cultivation systems and how can REDD+ avoid undermining women’s ability to contribute to their families livelihoods?

- Women’s involvement in food production is a central element to consider. Regional evidence regarding involvement in non-timber forest product collection suggests that women and men allocate time differently. Women tend to focus on food production, but if they are drawn away by other activities, this reallocation of their time can impact their families and other factors.
- There are a variety of methods available with particular advantages and disadvantages and it is important to link methods with available resources. Broad methodologies include:
 - **Qualitative and participatory surveys** should be considered, with the understanding that women are often unavailable for large-scale surveys and therefore a more open-ended approach is needed.
 - **Participatory rapid appraisal methods** provide quick and relatively cheap options that may not require extensive technical expertise to implement. However, occasionally there may be issues with “believability” of results.
 - **Formal scientific/academic studies** provide excellent information with a high degree of confidence, but are often only available in a language understood by that discipline.
 - **Participatory action research** represents a good way to access a breadth of views, while building the capacity of communities (including their skills in negotiation, conflict management and networking). Participatory action research may be an important approach for the purposes of the shifting cultivation study.

3.0 SESSION 2: DEVELOPING A SCOPE OF WORK

During this session, draft objectives, audiences, deliverables and level of effort for the study were presented. Participants were then asked to make comments or suggestions for revisions using colored cards. The comments and ideas from this session were integrated with information from the rest of this workshop to develop a revised Scope of Work.

4.0 SESSION 3: CARPE

This session provided an overview of CARPE and a review of existing spatial and other relevant data on deforestation and degradation drivers in the program area. Presenters included Ken Creighton of CARPE (by phone from Kinshasa, DRC) and Alice Altstatt from the University of Maryland.

4.1 CARPE (KEN CREIGHTON, PHD, SENIOR GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE SPECIALIST AND REGIONAL ADVISOR TO CARPE)

CARPE was initiated in 2003 following the establishment of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) as a main instrument for US support to the CBFP and for implementation of US environmental policy in the Congo Basin more generally. CARPE has just completed its second phase of implementation and a regional strategic plan – embracing all six countries of the Congo Basin (Central African Republic [CAR], Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Congo-Brazzaville) – was approved last year for 2013-2020. Currently, CARPE is in the midst of preparations for Phase III, which will run from 2013-2018.

The majority of CARPE funding and activities focuses on maintaining the “environmental integrity of the tropical moist forests” within 12 “landscapes” that together comprise an area of some 80 million hectares – an area larger than Texas. These interventions include specific targets that relate to biodiversity conservation, climate mitigation and poverty alleviation. Rural poverty is one of the key drivers, or root causes, of biodiversity loss, as well as more general forest loss and environmental degradation.

CARPE partners are active in over 140 macrozones within the landscapes that total about 55 million hectares – larger than the State of California and about the size of France. CARPE activities have been relatively evenly spread in terms of land area among 3 types of “macrozones:” (1) protected areas, which now number more than 80; (2) extractive resource zones where mining and timber harvesting are the main activities under “commercial” or increasingly “artisanal” arrangements; and (3) community-based natural resource management zones.

CARPE activities are implemented through a dozen or so implementation agreements, primarily with US-based or registered conservation nongovernmental organizations (such as the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Conservation International (CI), the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), and the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund), environmental think tanks (such as the World Resources Institute (WRI)), universities (such as the University of Maryland (UMD) and the University of

South Dakota (USD)), and with several other United States government agencies (including the United States Forest Service (USFS), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)).

One of the strengths of the recently completed phase of CARPE is the synergy between terrain-based activities, such as biodiversity monitoring, village-based land-use planning and “micro-zoning,” and state-of-the-art technical analyses, such as satellite-based measurement and monitoring of land use change and basin wide coverage of information on land use allocations.

Since the Kyoto Protocol went into effect in 2005 and the concept of REDD+ was introduced into the negotiating arena of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), there has been increased interest in the role of tropical deforestation and degradation as a contributing factor to global warming and a potential mitigating factor for emissions reduction and greenhouse gas (GHG) sequestration.

Though the existing “carbon calculators” remain relatively “blunt” instruments for calculating global benefits, a conservative estimate of the positive impact of CARPE’s 2011 activities exceeds 210 million tons in avoided emissions or increased sequestration. For comparison, this amount equals about 2.5% of the total world market for certified emission reductions in 2011.

Through the two-pronged approach to implement CARPE III of two separate but technically compatible and “cross-linked” projects, the objective is to be able to deliver analytical products that are useful for land use planning, zoning (and perhaps eventually REDD+ benefit registration) at the landscape, and macro-zone level, as well as overview products relevant and useful for national level measurement, reporting and verification (MRV).

Also, there are a number of site-based REDD+ projects now getting underway in and around about half of the landscapes (at least at the scoping or initial assessment level) with substantial involvement of CARPE implementing partners. The majority are based on the micro-zoning model of participatory land use planning pioneered by CARPE in this region. The intention is to generate knowledge and potentially replicable experience that can feed into the national frameworks that will emerge over the next several years under the “investment” phase of REDD+ readiness preparation.

Through the social capital built up by more than a decade of CARPE partners’ continuous presence and engagement in the landscape sites and the long-term investment in establishing the “enabling conditions” for REDD+ that is genuinely “locally owned,” CARPE managers are optimistic that the inclusive and participatory “model” of land use planning and micro-zoning will form a solid base for designing REDD+ projects with authentic “free, prior and informed consent” (FPIC) and for devising benefit sharing mechanisms that are transparent and fair – and thus sustainable.

Finally, the work going on around sites like Djoulou (DRC) that combines on-the ground work on micro-zoning, agricultural improvement and intensification coupled with improved market access and access to state-of-the-art tools for land use and land cover monitoring will give communities a leg up on being ready to more rapidly take advantage of carbon crediting through an Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) approach as soon as possible. Most likely the AFOLU rules will be determined sometime between 2015 and 2018, at least on a “pilot” level.

4.2 ADVANCES IN SATELLITE MAPPING FOR CONSERVATION OF CONGO BASIN FORESTS (ALICE ALTSTATT, PHD)

At 1.8 million km², Central African forests constitute the world’s second largest tropical forest block, second only to the Amazon. When compared to the fragmented forests remaining in West and East Africa, these forests are relatively intact and maintain high levels of species richness and endemism. Beyond a clear biodiversity value, 80 million people rely on Central African forests for their livelihoods. Despite their

centrality to biodiversity, ecosystem services and livelihoods, Central African forests are under threat on several fronts: logging (although highly selective and not very active recently), conversion to agriculture with population growth (a significant threat, though not easily quantifiable), fuelwood collection, and biodiversity loss (bushmeat crisis). To compound matters, information on forests is lacking and outdated (particularly maps and forest inventories), gaps exist in regional technical and/or logistical capability to inventory or monitor forests, and demographic data is scarce. In order to manage Central African forest resources wisely, sound information must be provided to policy and decision makers to assist in the establishment of good government and institutional capacity.

Monitoring Techniques

CARPE is employing satellite-based forest cover monitoring. It is using 20 years of Landsat data and automated repeatable approaches across the region. CARPE implementing partners have developed a novel method for integrating MODIS and LANDSAT data to drive land use classification.

The Forêts d'Afrique Central Évaluées par Télédétection (FACET) Atlas is a secondary product that CARPE contributes to, which maps spatio-temporal forest cover change, based on Landsat 7 imagery (2000-2010). It takes advantage of the opening of USGS Landsat data archives and is based on thousands of scenes that have been used to develop forest classifications. In the area of Virunga in DRC, FACET was able to identify significant forest cover change over short period related to fuelwood harvest.

Land Use Planning Process

CARPE recognized the need for improved land management on a large scale, and that it could not simply achieve its goals through protected areas. It has pursued two levels of zoning:

- Macro-zoning at subnational or national levels; and
- Micro-zoning, by engaging with communities to define land-uses. It uses processes that ask: what are the current uses and how can land be sustainably used in the future?

CARPE also contributes to the Sustainable Opportunities for Improving Livelihoods (SOIL) Program, which engages in participatory land-use mapping and land-use planning. Local maps are subsequently transferred onto a satellite map, using ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection) images. SOIL was not planned with REDD+ in mind. However, one of the main objectives was to identify intact forest areas and forest corridors between them, and this work has had been relevant to REDD+ activities.

Key Questions and Responses to CARPE Presentations

Participants asked the following questions:

- Is it feasible to utilize ASTER images to inform this shifting cultivation study?
 - CARPE no longer receives data for ASTER imagery, though there is an accessible archive.
- Can ASTER images distinguish between fallow and fields?
 - In general, it is difficult to capture agriculture in imagery and time series are needed to properly map agricultural lands. However, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) has potential to map at this level, as it is targeted to specific areas and can map fields and houses. There is the potential to use NGA data to better link populations and deforestation. Research is currently ongoing on how to automate mapping of imagery, to see the multi-temporal aspects of when a field is fallowed and when it is cultivated. One of the major limitations of Landsat data is that fields are much more dynamic than what can be seen at the Landsat resolution.

- There seems to be a lack of connection between satellite imagery and land use. Does this data exist and will this project help with groundtruthing?
 - Groundtruthing with local farmers helps with smaller projects, but this work needs to extrapolate data on a larger scale. As a result it remains a challenge.

5.0 SESSION 4: STEWARD

This session provided an overview of the STEWARD program presented by Annie Nagy of the USFS with support from Gray Tappan of the US Geological Survey (by phone).

5.1 STEWARD (ANNIE NAGY, PHD, USFS, AND GRAY TAPPAN, PHD, USGS)

STEWARD is a forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods program focusing on three trans-boundary priority zones in the Upper Guinea Forest ecosystem of West Africa. STEWARD was conceptualized in 2005-2006 as USAID's regional program for conserving the biodiversity in this trans-boundary ecosystem. The program is currently in its third phase, which runs from April 2011-September 2015. The goals and objectives of STEWARD Phase III are as follows:

Goals

1. Conserve biodiversity and improve rural livelihoods;
2. Produce harmonized policies and legal frameworks for natural resources management; and
3. Contribute to strategic climate change plans in the Mano River Union (MRU) states (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire).

Objectives

1. Build capacity for increased regional collaboration;
2. Improve trans-boundary natural resource management (TBNRM) policies and conservation; and
3. Develop and promote better management practices for TBNRM, conservation, sustainable livelihoods, WASH (water, sanitation and health), and climate change response.

5.2 USE OF GIS AND IMAGERY IN ANALYZING FORESTS

STEWARD is currently assessing data imagery options to identify current forest cover extent (including biomass estimation), historical changes, and intensity of events (fire, logging, and mining). Additionally, STEWARD seeks to monitor and evaluate forest cover change against other factors, including: biodiversity richness; community-level activities; jurisdictions; and policy efforts.

5.3 THOMSON REUTERS – GIS CENTER

In an effort to promote sustainable use of natural resources for the rural poor within the Upper Guinean forest, STEWARD is working with Thomson Reuters to train three West African communities to document and map land and resource rights, using the company's "OpenTitle" software. Information gathered will be sent to a geographic information system (GIS) center to be created under the direction of Thomson Reuters at the STEWARD office in Freetown, Sierra Leone. STEWARD data will be integrated with geographic information on company lease rights, public lands, natural resources, species mapping and other content.

5.4 VALUE OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION, GENDER AND REDD+ STUDY FOR STEWARD PROGRAM

The Upper Guinea Forest ecosystem is highly degraded, dramatically encroached upon and fragmented. Biodiversity is severely threatened due to unsustainable land use practices. The FCMC study would help to:

- Identify regional threats to biodiversity;
- Provide information to decision makers to help them better understand and plan for sustainable livelihood development, environmental protection and biodiversity conservation in the Mano River Union states; and
- Assist local communities to monitor and sustainably manage their community forests.

5.5 KEY COMMENTS FROM PARTICIPANTS REGARDING THE STEWARD PRESENTATION

Participants noted that the STEWARD area is under-studied, with poor or out-of-date maps (circa 1976). For example, in priority zones, there is practically nothing available on land use, land cover or vegetation. Ideally, a map is needed that is detailed down to farmers' fields, at a scale of 1:40,000 or 1:50,000. STEWARD expressed hope that within the next six months they will have these types of detailed maps for Guinea and Sierra Leone as part of the Thomson Reuters partnership.

A new south-east Senegal Map Prototype was also described. STEWARD noted that while outside of the STEWARD program area, the south-east region of Senegal experiences similar issues to STEWARD countries. One-third of this area sits within a national park and has high levels of biodiversity. An immediate threat is the opening of a new road, linking Mali to Senegal, and traversing the park. As a result, the Senegal map is a prototype of what STEWARD hopes to create for its priority zones. It uses time series mapping and high resolution ASTER imagery.

Finally STEWARD highlighted the need to map infrastructure advances in the region. Since many of the maps were created in the 1970s and 1980s, in many cases the infrastructure is dated.

6.0 SESSION 5: POLICY RELEVANCE

This session provided the opportunity for Evan Notman, of USAID’s Climate Change Bureau, and Diane Russell, of USAID’s Office for Forestry and Biodiversity, to provide their perspectives on the policy relevance of the study as well as on the preceding sessions.

6.1 POLICY RELEVANCE OF THIS STUDY (EVAN NOTMAN, PHD, USAID CLIMATE CHANGE BUREAU, AND DIANE RUSSELL, PHD, USAID OFFICE FOR FORESTRY AND BIODIVERSITY)

More than 40% of USG climate finance is transmitted through bilateral channels, principally through USAID, and is targeted to assist the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate impacts and mitigate emissions. USAID’s technical expertise provides leadership in the development and implementation of activities under three pillars (as part of the Global Climate Change Initiative): clean energy, adaptation and sustainable landscapes.

The Sustainable Landscapes pillar builds developing country capacity to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation while promoting sustainable economic growth. USAID’s recently released “[Climate Change and Development Strategy](#)”¹ (January 2012) highlights the major impact on emissions from land use – both forests and agriculture. As part of the USG commitment to REDD+ during the Fast Start Funding period (FY 2010-2012), sustainable landscapes work focused primarily on forests and drivers of deforestation. As outlined in the new strategy, USAID will eventually expand activities to include mitigation across non-forested landscapes such as peatlands, wetlands and agricultural lands. As part of this expanded scope, activities will address how to improve agricultural productivity to reduce pressure on forests. Forests, agriculture and other drivers, however, cannot be considered independently of sustainable economic growth.

USAID’s efforts related to REDD+ in particular have centered on a dual-pronged strategy: development of national government capacity; and subnational project-level, focusing on achieving real reductions and informing national level processes.

As countries develop national REDD+ strategies, one clear link to shifting cultivation is the need to understand the source of emissions and how to address them. The objective is not to focus on halting shifting cultivation, but rather to determine the social and economic issues at the root of this practice. Countries should strive to view shifting cultivation as a system of agriculture, and focus on how it can be improved upon. In instances where shifting cultivation is a major driver, the absence of an approach that considers livelihoods and economic alternatives risks incentivizing large-scale agriculture and greater emissions. A shifting cultivation study can inform the following:

- The likely current and future role of shifting cultivation as a driver of emissions;
- Key economic and policy aspects that will influence shifting cultivation as a driver;
- The development of a useful analytical process to inform national level processes, also within the context of USAID programs (CARPE and STEWARD); and
- The development of information and analysis of use to the international community.

¹ http://transition.usaid.gov/our_work/policy_planning_and_learning/documents/GCCS.pdf

7.0 SESSION 6: PUTTING PEOPLE IN THE REDD+ PICTURE

In this session Glenn Bush of the Woods Hole Research Center gave a presentation entitled “Putting people in the REDD+ picture: social impact assessment and the drivers and determinants of land use change.” This session provided a general overview of REDD+ and its various economic and other benefits.

7.1 PUTTING PEOPLE IN THE REDD+ PICTURE (GLENN BUSH, PHD, WOODS HOLE RESEARCH CENTER)

In his presentation, Glenn Bush stressed that REDD+ is not so much about forest conservation as it is about sustainable development. This emphasis is important to keep in mind with regards to REDD+ and shifting cultivation. Underscoring that benefits to one group are costs to another, he noted that while forests offer benefits to the national and international economy/society through tourism revenue, for example, a local loss may be felt through loss of access to land and forest resources (opportunity costs). He called for the need for quantitative biophysical measurement of changes on which payments are based, as well as measurement of social impacts. In conclusion, he differentiated between considering financial vs. economic values, noting that:

- Financial values relate to prices of goods and services as they accrue to a private individual or business; while
- Economic values relate to goods and services to individuals or groups as a whole to account for social and environmental concerns (welfare value).

8.0 SESSION 7: BREAKOUT GROUPS

The penultimate session of the day provided the opportunity for two breakout groups to discuss how to inform specific elements of the study methodology, namely:

- Criteria and ideas on field site selection for the study, such as:
 - Whether to only consider USAID (CARPE, STEWARD, etc.) sites or also non-USAID sites?
 - Whether to focus on only areas where there are significant REDD+ programs; and
 - How to consider site-level vs. larger landscape level sites, and how individual site relate to the universe of sites?
- Ideas and inputs to inform the methodology, such as:
 - How to link field sites with other data sources;
 - How best to standardize approaches between sites, for comparative purposes, and how this could relate to a more flexible, participatory approach; and
 - The need to work with local people to develop their own definitions and grassroots indicators of deforestation and degradation.

9.0 DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY METHODOLOGY

Two breakout groups considered different elements of designing the study on shifting cultivation, gender and REDD+ in West and Central Africa. The outputs from the groups and resulting discussion will inform the study methodology. Two tables are presented below that outline the discussions held in each group.

Group 1

Expertise
<p>Three types of expertise needed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Expertise in agriculture/agroforestry systems and soil fertility 2) Expertise in social sciences, familiarity with forest communities and livelihoods 3) Expertise in remote sensing/GIS (could perhaps using existing expert within CARPE or STEWARD)
Begin with literature review to develop typology of shifting cultivation
Site Selection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data and patterns present on maps, but cannot explain these patterns • Maps can help define sites, but should combine with qualitative approach (participatory rural appraisal). PRA is a good way to complement existing datasets, and can more closely involve key stakeholders. • 4 countries, 2 sites per country (CARPE – DRC and Cameroon; STEWARD – Liberia and Sierra Leone or Cote d'Ivoire)
<p>Suggested Criteria/Filters for Site Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential REDD sites, current REDD sites • Near a protected area, not near protected area • Subsistence vs. market • Marginal vs. high agricultural potential • Population density • Migration • Ethnic diversity • Recent dynamic vs. stable • Remote or not • Pioneer • Project area vs. non project area • Ecological criteria – dry, humid, etc. • Likelihood of deforestation • Historical rates of deforestation • Areas where shifting cultivation is presently important to communities, vs. where it is in transition • Governance types – decentralized or not
Key Questions/Comments/Additions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Add to scope of work</i>) Key research questions – what alternatives have been proposed vs. indigenous alternatives? How limited are women within the system? • How do changing fallow lengths affect productivity? • Dynamics of change depend on location (centrality to urban locations vs. other location) • Is shifting cultivation present fairly sustainable? • Do we have concrete examples of where shifting cultivation is sustainable?

- What are the constraints to practicing shifting cultivation?
- Are tree crop alternatives present at site? How do alternatives co-exist? How do they perform or why don't they perform?
- We can make hypotheses based on maps, but an explanation requires many variables
- We cannot separate shifting cultivation from landscape mosaic in general
- We should take advantages of places where social capital has already been built up (CARPE & STEWARD)
- Need disaggregated gender and wealth data, to see shades of poverty as they relate to shifting cultivation

Group 2

Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start with general survey, literature review and informational interviews • Next step would be a brainstorming session • Work on obtaining buy-in from REDD+ committees at national level
Site Selection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 sites – 3 slated for REDD+ projects and 3 non-REDD+ sites to avoid bias • From these 6 primary sites, extrapolate up to 50 additional sites with help from remote sensing and literature review. These would be secondary, less intensive sites (less “boots-on-the-ground”). • Don't reinvent participatory mapping material. Build on a site where this has already been done (WWF, FPP or others) and use as a platform. • Should use remote sensing from the outset to select representative sites
Key Comments/Questions/Additions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perhaps the idea is to convene a broader advisory team, including CARPE (which has already provided extensive comments). Bring in-country partners into the group. • A representative from STEWARD could be part of the CARPE study since CARPE is further along and will likely be first. • Should the broader phase of extrapolating data be part of scope of work for this project, or should this be part of CARPE's mission? May seed the process with FCMC money, and if CARPE or STEWARD decide to 'adopt' the process they can use their own resources to continue.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

The brief wrap up session provided an opportunity to identify next steps. Priority steps included revising and finalizing the scope of work based on the information received during the workshop and recruiting the study team.² Participants highlighted the importance of sending this summary report, the revised scope of work and background materials to Ken Creighton of CARPE and Anne Dix of USAID West Africa to keep them informed. Then the study team will commence an extensive literature review to characterize shifting cultivation in the regions, propose the methodology for the subsequent phases, and select sites.

² One of the workshop participants, Jacques Pollini, was subsequently selected to be a member of the team.

ANNEX I. AGENDA

Expert Workshop on Shifting Cultivation, Gender and REDD+ in West and Central Africa * Friday July 20, 2012

Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities (FCMC) Program/TetraTech Office
1611 North Kent Street, Suite 700, Arlington, VA 22209

Overall workshop objective: Discuss key issues, the scope of work and the preparation of the inception report and methodology for a study on Shifting Cultivation, Gender and REDD+ in West and Central Africa.

Time	Session
9:00 – 9:30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participant introductions Objectives of the workshop
9:30 – 10:15am	The context for the study: Reflections on the Global and Local Values of Shifting Cultivation Diane Russell, Janis Alcorn, and Carol Colfer
10:15 – 10:45am	Current draft of Study Scope of Work – to be further considered and discussed today: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives Audience(s) Deliverables Level of Effort
10:45 – 11:30am	Overview of the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) and review of existing spatial and other relevant data on deforestation and degradation drivers in the program area for selection of methods and sites. Ken Creighton, CARPE (by phone) and Alice Alstatt, University of Maryland
11:30 – 12:15pm	Overview of the Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West African Regional Development (STEWARDS) Program and review of existing spatial and other relevant data on deforestation and degradation drivers in the program area for selection of methods and sites. Annie Nagy, US Forest Service International Programs and Gray Tappan, US Geological Survey - EROS (Earth Resources Observation and Science Center) (by phone)
12:15- 12:30pm	Clarification questions or comments
12:30 – 1:30pm	Lunch Break – Lunch to be Provided
1:30 – 2:00pm	Policy Relevance: How can the study and its recommendation contribute to and inform policy and program decisions. Evan Notman and Diane Russell, USAID
2:00 – 2:30pm	Putting people in the REDD+ picture: social impact assessment and the drivers and determinants of land use change. Glenn Bush, Woods Hole Research Institute
2:30 - 3:30pm	Two break-out discussion groups to inform the study methodology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria and ideas on field site selection for study, such as (but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only USAID (CARPE, STEWARDS, other USAID) sites or also other non-USAID sites (such as Model Forests, ASB, other partner activities, etc.)? Where significant REDD+ programs? Site-level vs. larger landscape? How does individual site relate to universe of sites? Other key variables?

Time	Session
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas and inputs to inform the methodology, such as (but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Linking up field sites with other data points ○ How standardized should approach be among sites, for comparative purposes, vs. more flexible, participatory approaches? ○ Work with local people to develop their own definitions and grassroots indicators of deforestation and degradation ○ Other?
3:30 – 4:00pm	Groups report back and general discussion
4:00 – 4:30pm	Discussion of next steps and close of workshop

ANNEX II TOOLS AND RESOURCES IDENTIFIED BY WORKSHOP

1. **CARPE Mapper: An Interactive Web-GIS for the Congo Basin** (<http://congo.iluci.org/carpemapper/>)
 - a. “CARPE Mapper helps to monitor threats in from deforestation drivers in the Congo Basin and assist conservation efforts by providing a focal point for CARPE partners to provide and share spatial information on both land use and conservation activities.”
2. **CARPE Information Management Tool** (<http://carpe-infotool.umd.edu/IMT/>)
 - a. The CARPE Information Management Tool organizes information and reports from its partners for the 12 CARPE/CBFP landscapes and for macro-zones within each landscape (protected areas, community zones and extractive resource zones).
3. **World Resources Institute (WRI) Interactive Forest Atlas for CARPE Countries**
 - a. DRC Sample (<http://www.wri.org/publication/interactive-forest-atlas-democratic-republic-of-congo>)
4. **Observatoire de Forêts d’Afrique Centrale (OFAC) – State of the Forest 2010 Report** (<http://www.observatoire-comifac.net/edf2010.php>)
5. **Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d’Afrique Centrale (OSFAC)** (<http://osfac.net/en/>)

ANNEX III. PARTICIPANTS

Name	Email	Affiliation
Janis Alcorn	janisalcorn@yahoo.com	Anthropologist/Consultant
Alice Altstatt	aaltstat@iluci.org	University of Maryland
Ariane de Bremond	ariane.debremond@gmail.com	University of Maryland
Giuseppe Molinaro		University of Maryland
Yolande Munzimi	yolande@umd.edu	University of Maryland
Scott Bode	S.Bode@cgiar.org	ICRAF
Glenn Bush	glenn_bush@yahoo.com	Woods Hole Research Institute
Carol Colfer	c.colfer@cgiar.org	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
Ken Creighton *	kcreighton@usaid.gov	CARPE
Eva Garen	e.garen@conservation.org	Conservation International & FCMC
Roy Hagen	ChapeauRed@aol.com	Forestry Consultant
Stephen Kelleher	stephen.kelleher@fcmglobal.org	Forest Carbon, Markets & Communities (FCMC), Cross-Cutting Task Lead
John Lewis	jvdlewis@gmail.com	Anthropologist/Terra Global Capital
Chris McGahey	Chris.McGahey@tetrattech.com	Senior Associate, Tetra Tech ARD
Evan Notman	enotman@usaid.gov	USAID & FCMC MRV Task Manager
Charlie Parker	Charlie.Parker@wwfus.org	WWF
Jacques Pollini	jacques.pollini@gmail.com	Rural Development & Natural Resources Consultant
Diane Russell	dirussell@usaid.gov	USAID Biodiversity & Social Science Specialist & FCMC SES Task Manager
Matthew Steil	MSteil@wri.org	World Resources Institute
Annie Nagy	amnagy@fs.fed.us	USGS, STEWARD
Gray Tappan *	tappan@usgs.gov	USGS, STEWARD
Kristina Van Dexter	Kristina.VanDexter@wwfus.org	WWF
Paula Williams	paula.williams@fcmglobal.org	Forest Carbon, Markets & Communities (FCMC), SES Task lead
Ani Zamgochian	ani.zamgochian@fcmglobal.org	Forest Carbon, Markets & Communities (FCMC)

**Participated via conference phone.*

This workshop report was produced by the USAID Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities Program (FCMC) Program, implemented by Tetra Tech through a Task Order under the Prosperity, Livelihoods, and Conserving Ecosystems (PLACE) Indefinite Quantity Contract Core Task Order (USAID Contract No. EPP-I-00-06-00008-00, Order Number AID-OAA-TO-11-00022).

For more information please contact:

FCMC Chief of Party: Scott Hajost, Scott.Hajost@fcmglobal.org

FCMC Cross-Cutting Task Lead: Stephen.Kelleher@fcmglobal.org

USAID Social and Environmental Soundness Activity Manager: Diane Russell, DiRussell@usaid.gov

USAID Contracting Officer's Representative: Erik Streed, ESTreed@usaid.gov

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