

Reconciling REDD+ at Multiple Scales

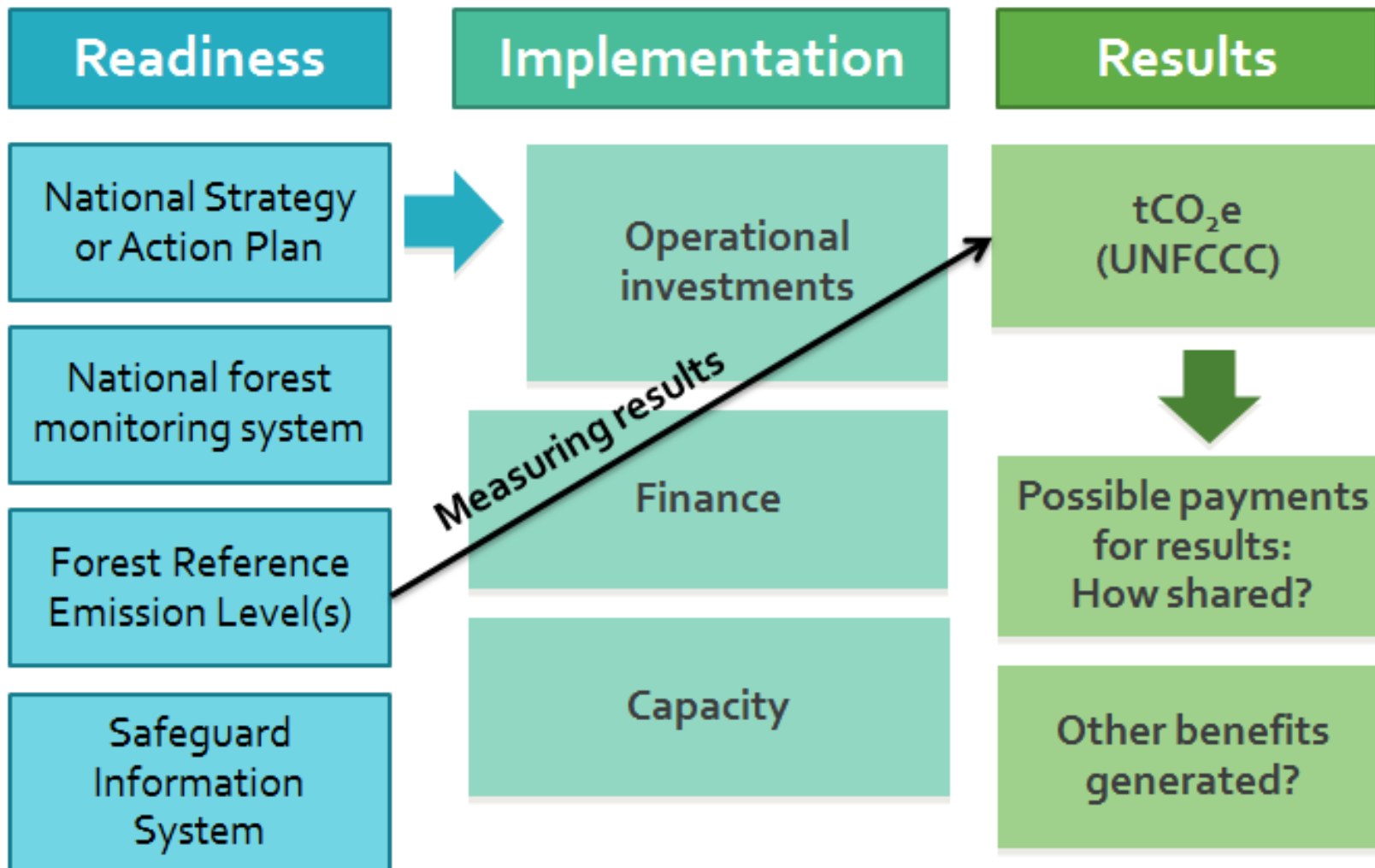
Session Structure

Part 2 | Sub-section (iv): Reconciling REDD+ at scale

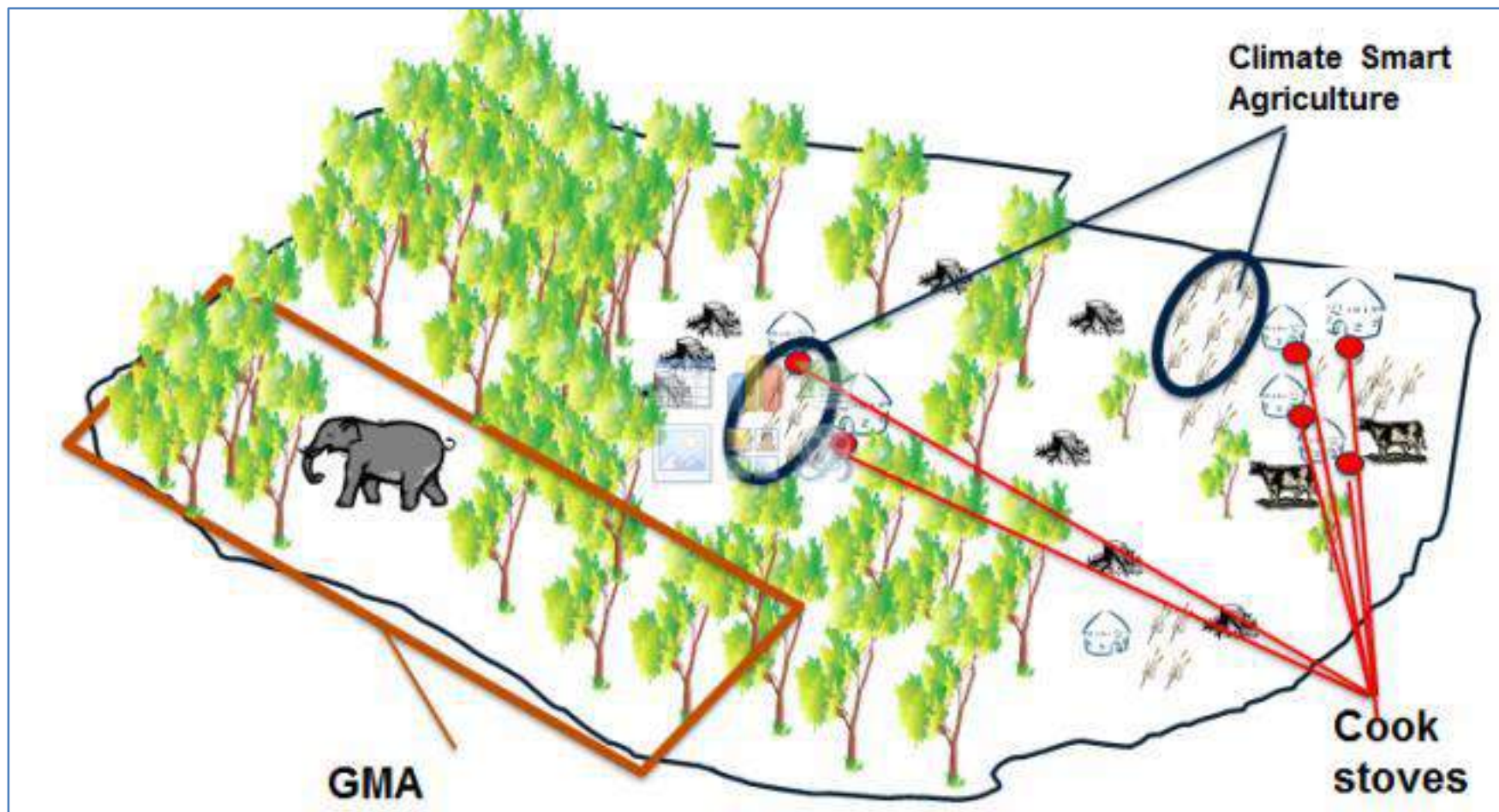
5 mins	Presentation by moderator (Wesley Roberts)	Clarification on terminology and session
15 mins	Presentation by Zambia Forestry Department (Victor Chiiba)	Reconciling REDD+ at scale: Zambian perspectives
10 mins	Q&A	all
15 mins	Presentation by Côte d'Ivoire REDD+ secretariat (Abraham Bio)	Reconciling REDD+ at scale: Côte d'Ivoire experiences
10 mins	Q&A	all
15 mins	Review of poll results (Wesley Roberts)	All
50 mins	Group discussion on results from poll as well as additional issues identified	Moderator lead discussion

Background on REDD+ at multiple scales

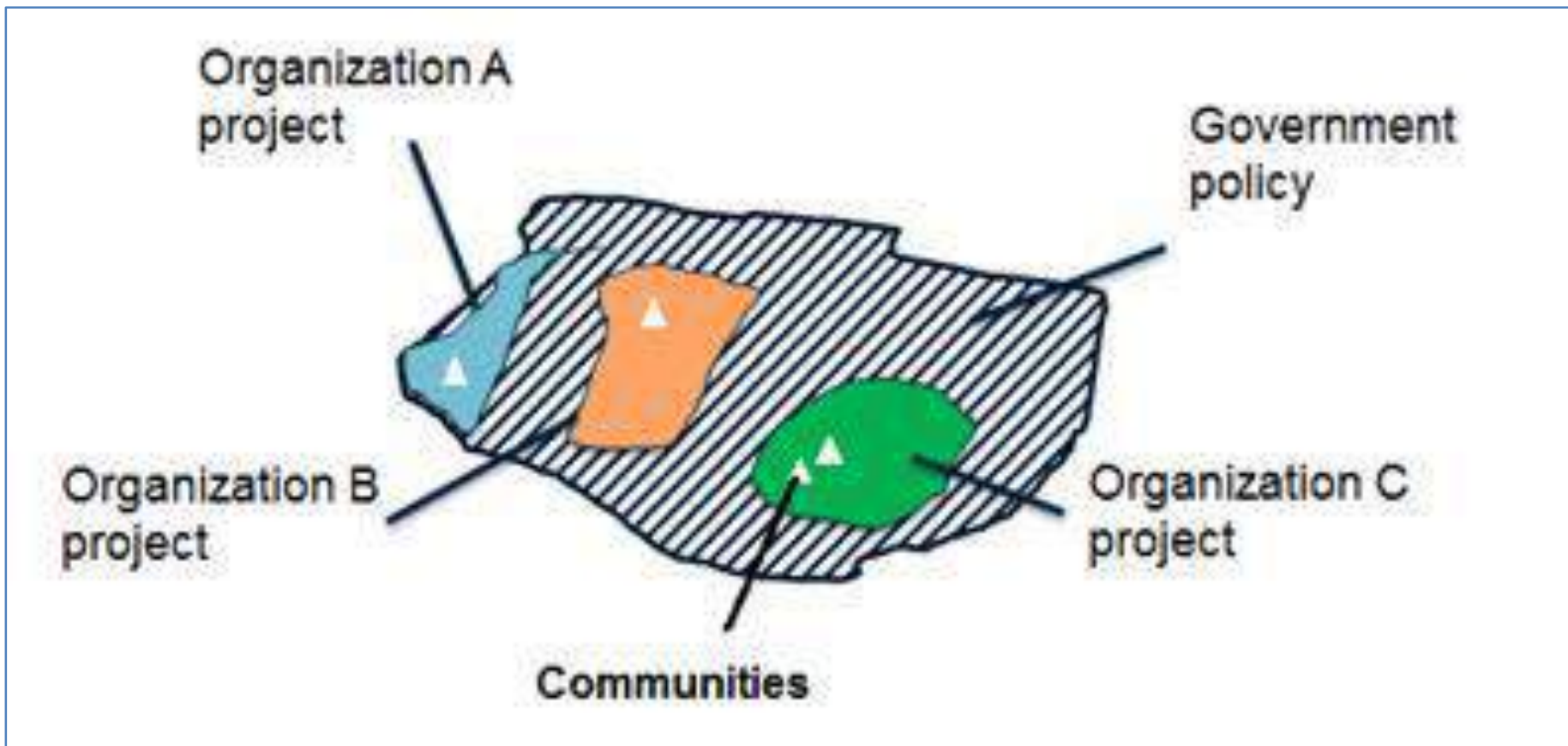
The Three Phase of REDD+ (and measuring results)



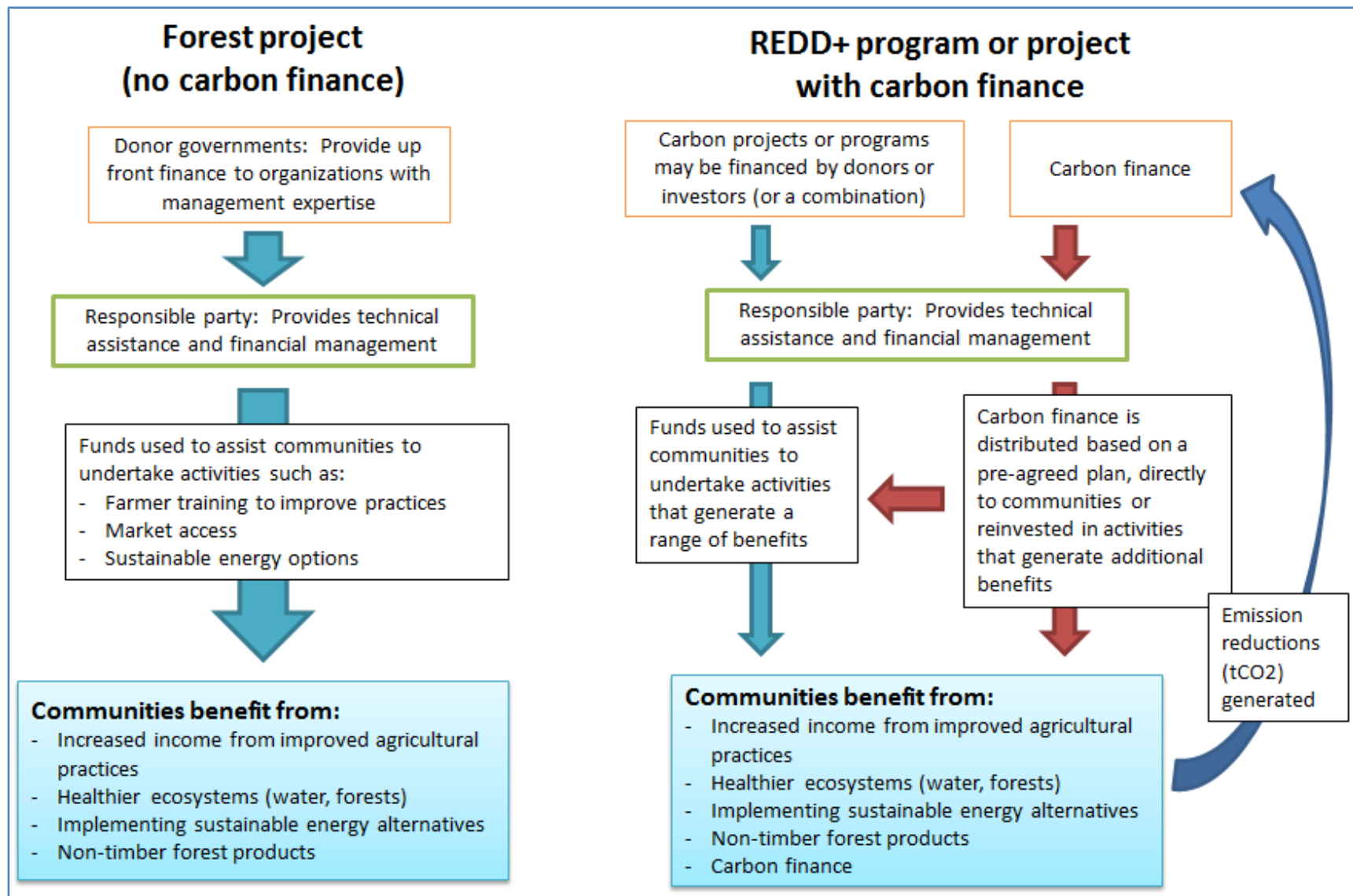
Different types of REDD+ projects



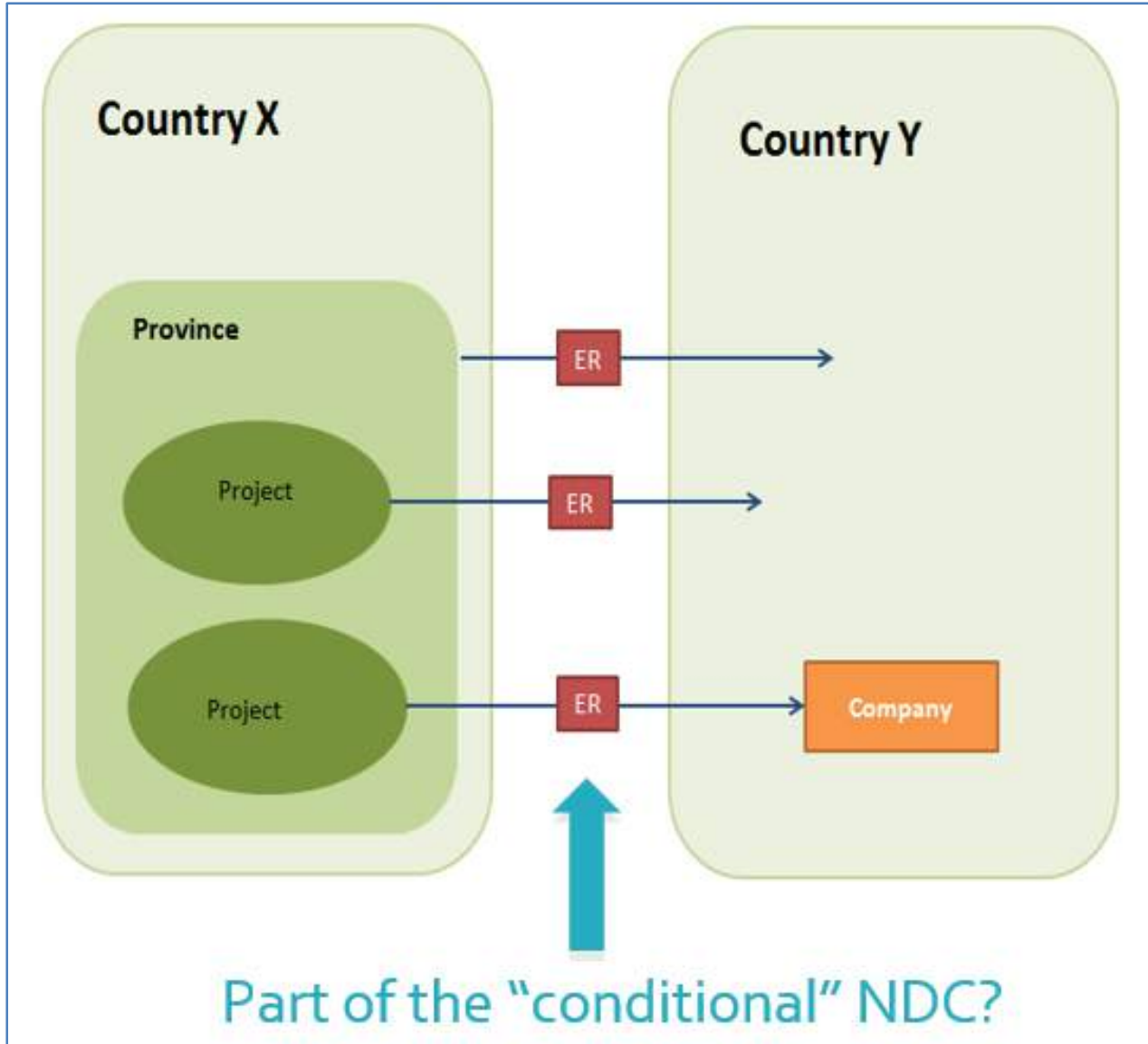
Different scales of REDD+ projects



Benefits flowing into REDD+ programmes



REDD+ and Country Commitments to Paris Climate Deal



Results from the Poll / Survey

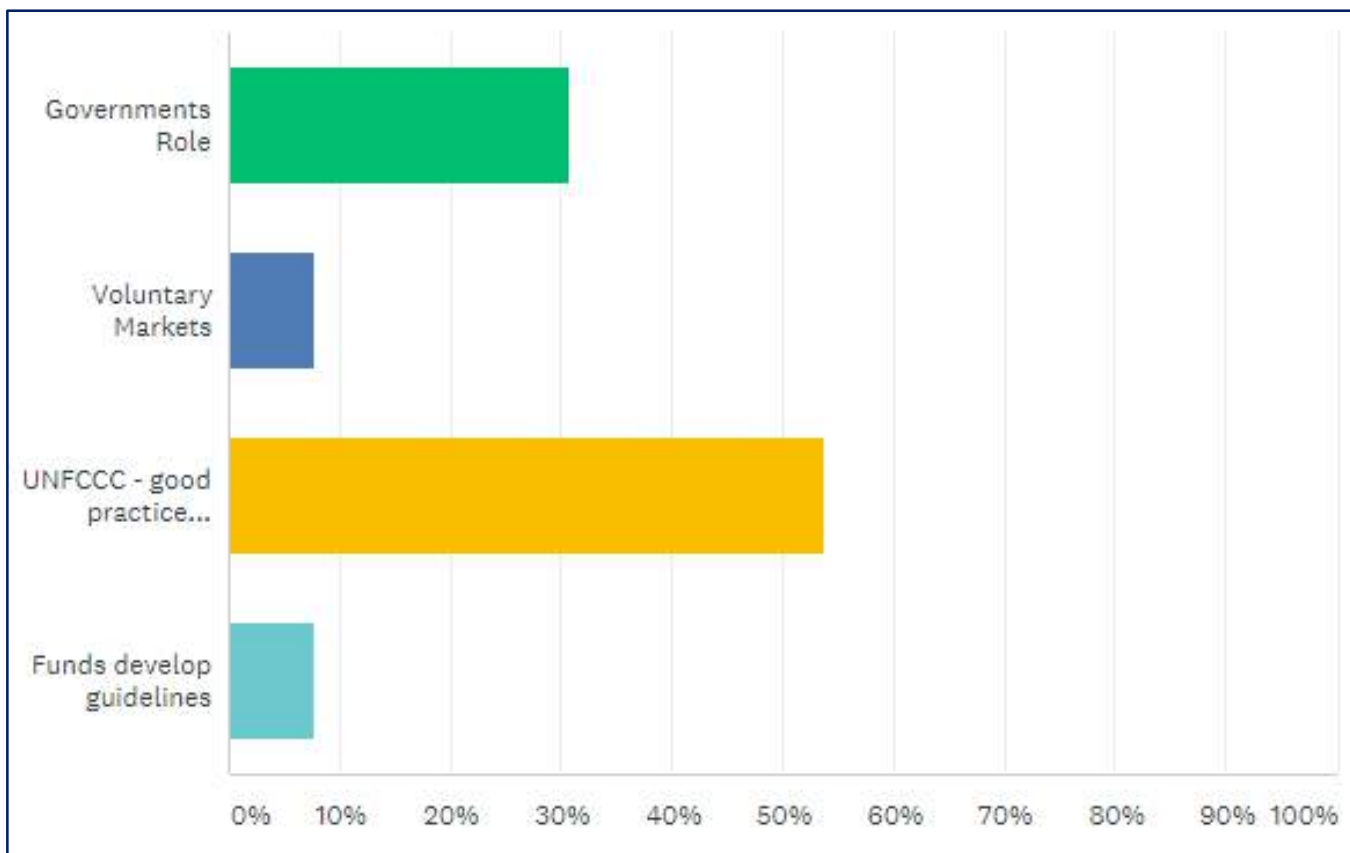
Question 1

Managing subnational REDD+ projects under a jurisdictional program is fast becoming a popular means of managing multiple interventions operating at multiple scales. The rules and or guidelines governing these nested programs are unclear. Several options do exist primarily among voluntary carbon market standards. With the imminent implementation of full scale REDD+ activities in a number of countries and the proliferation of subnational scale programs, guidelines for nesting are required.

Who do you think should be responsible for establishing these guidelines?

- Governments should establish these guidelines
- Voluntary market standards have more experience and are better placed to provide guidance
- The UNFCCC should provide good practice guidelines for nesting and jurisdictional REDD+ programs
- Funds such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the BioCarbon Fund should be writing the rules for managing multiple scale interventions

Question 1



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Question 1 - Comments

- However, these authors should also consider the needs and priorities of the REDD+ participant country when they compiled these guidelines (Option 4)
- UNFCCC should but process an active stakeholder engagement process with inputs from key stakeholders especially government (Option 3)
- Guidance can be usefully provided by other actors but the final decision maker for jurisdictional REDD+ should be the government (Option 1)
- il existe plusieurs guides et bonnes pratiques dans la question du carbone. Les Gouvernements doivent prendre leur responsabilités et définir ce guide selon le contexte du pays. Cependant, il ne faut pas ignorer que la question de la REDD+ est nouvelle pour beaucoup de pays. un appui technique et financier est impératif dans ce processus de construction de guide / **there are several guidelines and good practices in the carbon issue. Governments must assume their responsibilities and define this guide according to the context of the country. However, it should not be ignored that the issue of REDD + is new to many countries. technical and financial support is imperative in this process of guide construction**

Question 1 - Comments

- The UNFCCC should provide guidelines on best practices for breeding and jurisdictional programs, because in general it is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that place a comprehensive framework of intergovernmental effort to address the challenge posed by climate change addressed in part through mitigation mechanisms such as REDD +. Alongside this, while awaiting guidance from UNCAC, countries can capitalize on the experience of developing countries. Funds such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the BioCarbon REDD+

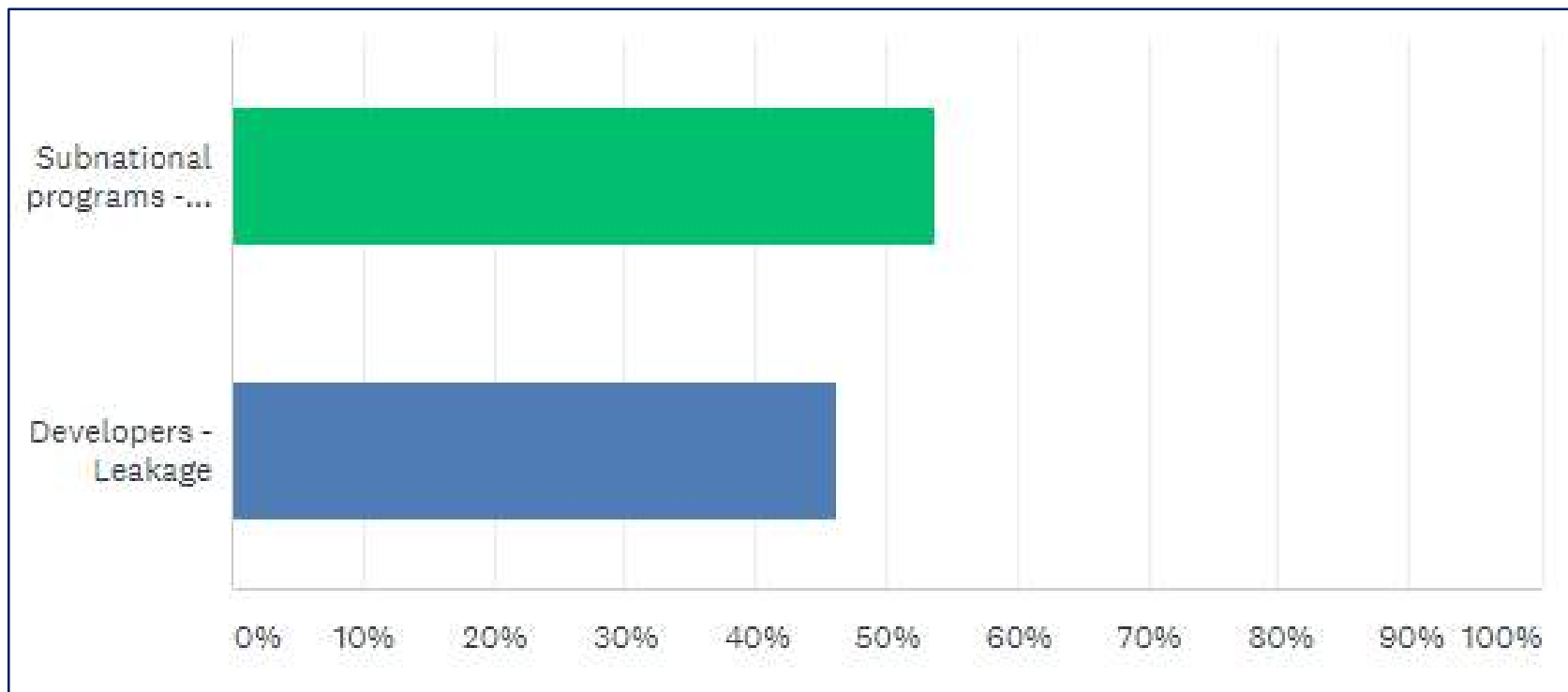
Question 2

There are many risks associated with implementing REDD+, one prominent risk is leakage. Project level activities have the potential to displace emissions to areas outside project boundaries and absolve developers of the responsibility of accounting for leakage. A subnational program using jurisdictional-level accounting is seen as a measure to better monitor and account for leakage, but may have a negative impact on project scale feasibility and thereby reduce the potential for private sector investment. One option to negate this problem is to assign the responsibility of leakage to the subnational authority, thereby providing incentives to private sector investment in REDD+.

Do you think leakage risk should be absorbed by subnational programs as a means of incentivizing private sector investment?

- Yes, subnational programs should account for leakage as private sector investment should be encouraged
- No, project developers should improve the design of their projects and be responsible for emissions displaced to other locations. Good project design will encourage private sector investment

Question 2



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Question 2 - Comments

- this will work through inter-state or regional collaboration hence the the ultimate aim of REDD+ is that it starts in one state, gain experience and expertise and get replicated in many other states as possible
- It should be somewhere in the middle - an enabling environment for projects needs to be created but at the same time project should not take the "cookies" and leave governments with the bitterness
- Putting the responsibility of leakages on sub-national, will yield more result, considering that most of the agents/roles of leakages can be better manage by sub-national
- Même si en accord, il coonvient de bien situer les responsabilité de duite dans l'exécution des projets. aussi, faudrait-il que la conception des projets soit le plus participatif et inclusif. il faut dès la conception des projets associer le secteur privé au reflexion / **Even if, in agreement, it is necessary to place the responsibility of leakage in the execution of projects. therefore, project design should be the most participatory and inclusive. the project must involve the private sector in reflection**

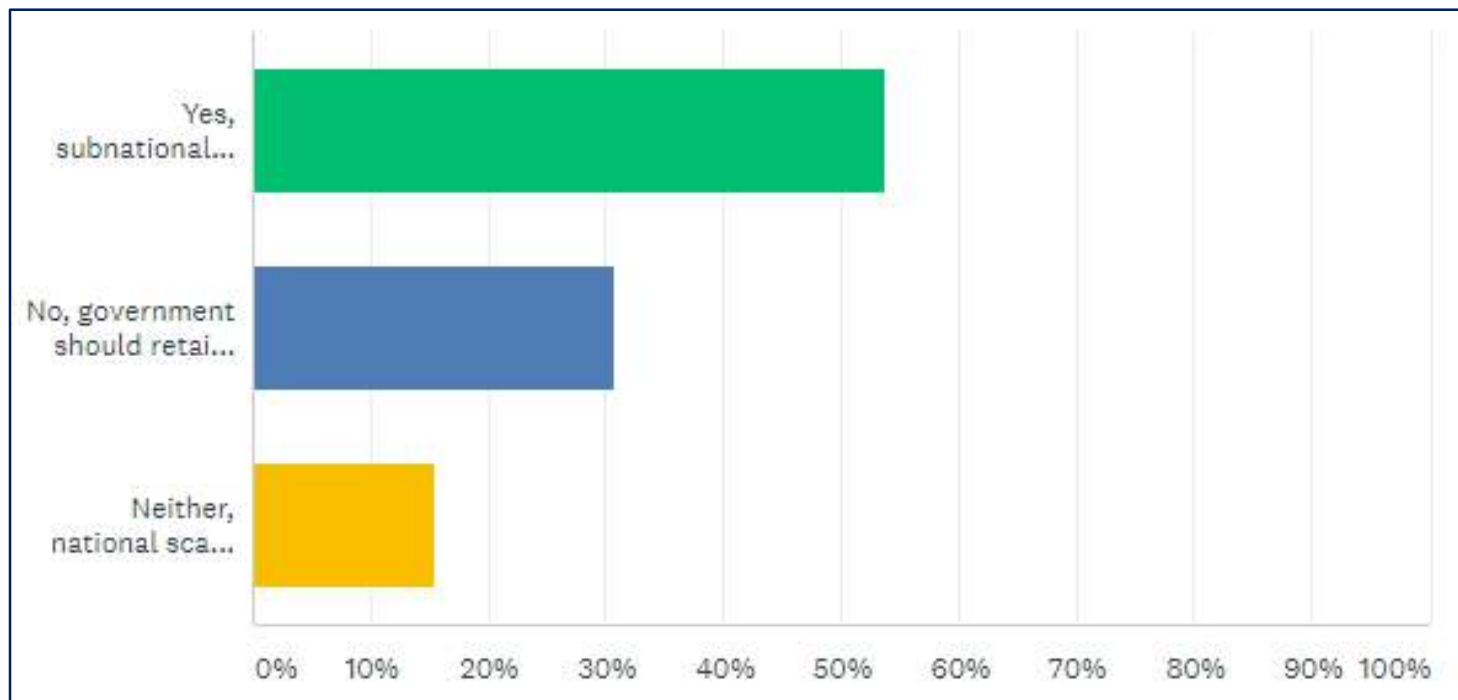
Question 3

Several decisions of the Conference of the Parties have acknowledged that countries have the option to develop national scale forest reference emissions levels and where appropriate may also choose to develop subnational levels. The decisions regard these subnational levels as an interim measure, *while transitioning to a national forest reference emission level*. In reality subnational FRELS are required to facilitate monitoring and reporting against subnational activities implemented within a subnational jurisdiction. The methods used to develop the national and subnational FRELS have recently received attention, a top-down approach whereby the national FREL (Government led) informs the subnational FREL and the bottom-up approach whereby the national FREL is informed by the subnational FREL (Donor and project based led).

Do you think that national reference emissions levels should receive input from subnational and or project level REDD+ programs?

- Yes, subnational FRELS and project level baselines are more likely to reflect conditions on the ground and therefore will provide a more accurate measure of emissions associated with land use change
- No, government should retain control of reference level establishment as emissions reductions are primarily required for fulfilling international commitments and subnational programs should follow national approaches
- Neither, national scale FREL development should incorporate both national and subnational data as a means of accurately describing change at all scales.

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Question 3 – Comments

- I am still not clear how government go about establishing a national FREL, when i many cases forest are situated in states/region and are managed by these subnational government. National govt will have serious problem supervising forest monitoring that is not under their jurisdiction. The practical and realistic approach is the first option
- Instead of neither I'd say both - subnational should inform national and vice versa
- This is sovereign right of government
- All project level and subnational frels should feed into the national frel. This will avoid or reduce on the difficult baselines obtaining in many countries

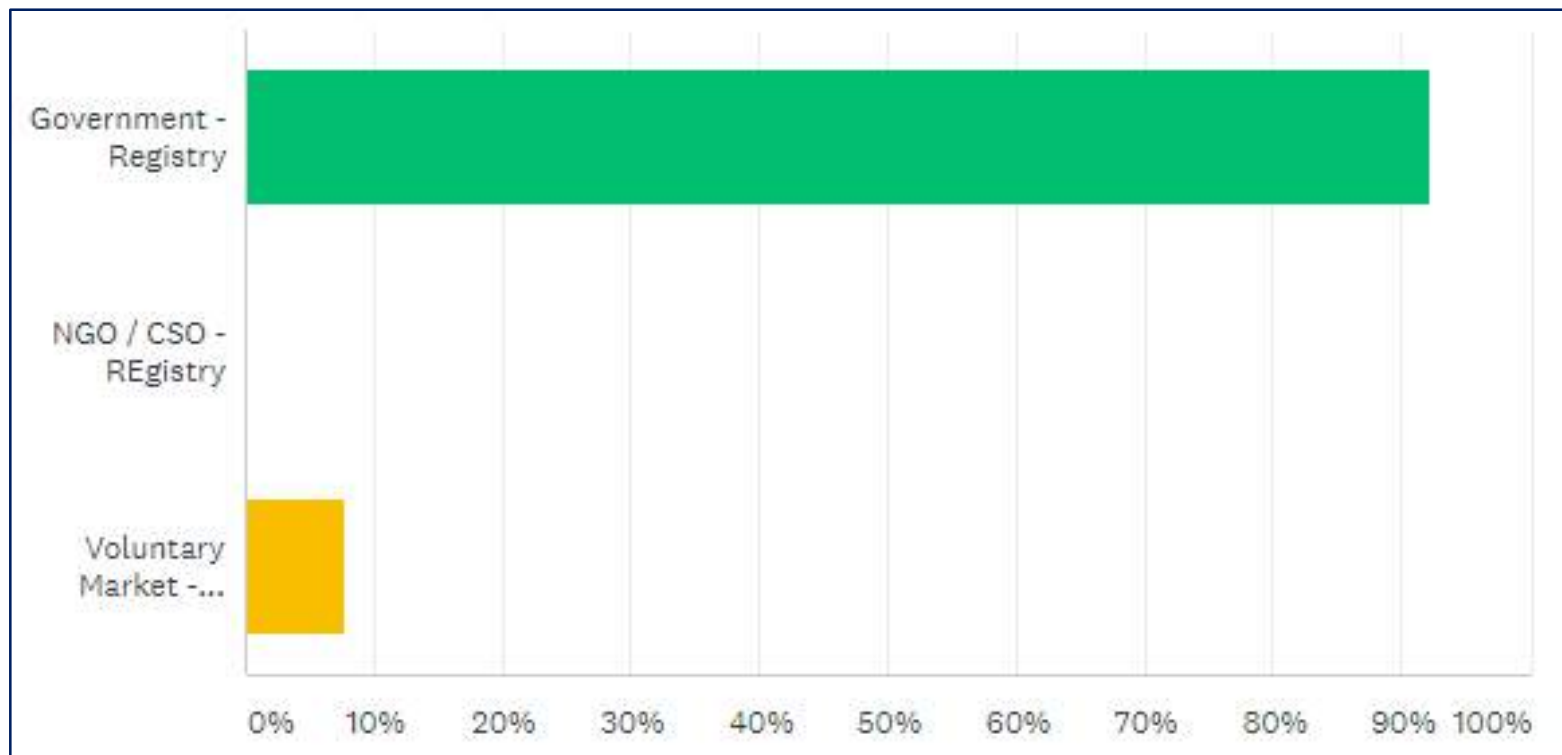
Question 4

A challenge faced by countries hosting multiple REDD+ initiatives operating at multiple scales is double counting. Double counting can occur at the national or subnational level if project boundaries overlap. In addition, there may be a number of activities occurring within a landscape all claiming to reduce emissions and indeed claiming credits for those emissions. A common solution to this problem is the establishment of a registry which tracks projects working in the REDD+ space and keeps a record of the emissions reductions claimed by the various projects / programs.

Who do you think should be responsible for managing such a registry?

- Government should retain control of the registry as double counting will have a negative impact on a countries ability to fulfill its commitments as part of the Paris Climate Deal
- An NGO / CSO should be given the responsibility
- The management of a registry for managing emissions reductions should be outsourced to an international standard such as the VCS or the American Carbon Registry. They have the knowledge and experience to effectively manage carbon transactions

Question 4



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Question 4 - Comments

- Cependant les capacités des gouvernements pourraient être renforcés afin d'assurer une meilleure gestion du registre / **However, the capacity of governments could be strengthened to ensure better management of the registry**
- experience intl. standard should work with the government, building their capacity for eventual take over
- Governments may desire inputs from other actors or decide to (partially) outsource but the main responsibility should be with the government
- Government must be given resources from REDD funding sources to build local capacity as may required.
- the Government must take responsibility for the register. But the structure in charge must be neutral in execution. international support will be important
- Government is the best option. What we need to do is capacity building . yes the current scenario is that vcs with its variety of standards have the experience , we need to localise this in order to enhance transparence. With vcs governments are not aware of the credits being sold mainly due to limited capacity to understand the trade. I will explain more in the next meeting

Question 5

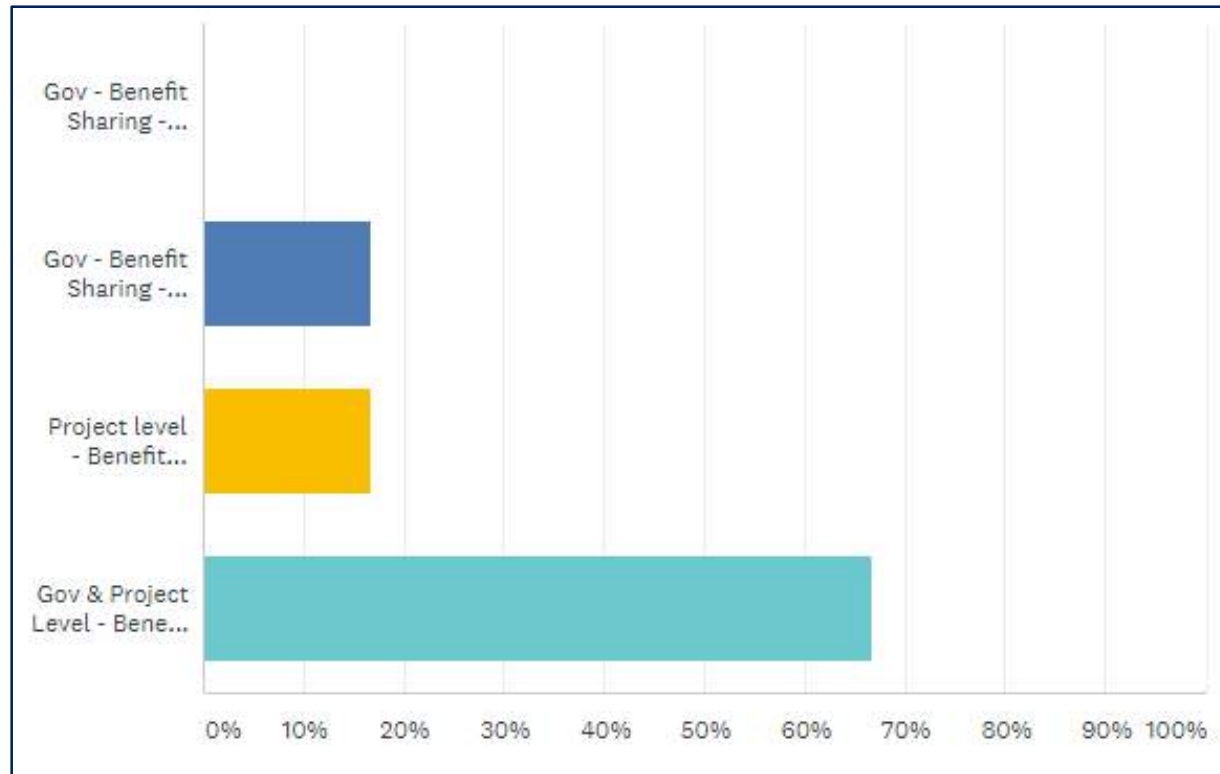
The premise underpinning REDD+ is that developing countries who successfully engage in emissions reductions programs should be rewarded for these efforts through Results Based Payments. The benefits which accrue as a result of these payments should in theory be passed on to local communities, however, it remains unclear how the flow of benefits within a multi-scale nested REDD+ program will progress.

A number of different benefit sharing options have been proposed. Which do you think is the most effective with regards to ensuring benefits flow to those who need it most?

- Government initiatives which receive RBF / RBPs will distribute benefits through social cash transfer schemes. The poorest of the poor will be identified and will receive the bulk of the benefits
- Governments will establish a national / subnational forest fund which will be used for low carbon development activities. Communities will benefit from the government led initiatives
- Benefits from REDD+ performance should be managed and distributed at the project level as this is where the real change will occur and this is where communities will benefit most from livelihood activities
- Communities will benefit most from a scheme which allows for both market based finance and public funds. Ideally market based approaches will function at the project scale while public funds (Green Climate Funds, bilateral REDD+ funding) will be operational at the national or subnational scale. Communities benefit from the policies and programs operating at both the national or subnational scale and at the local scale.

Question 5

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



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Question 5 - Comments

- Communities must see and directly benefit from REDD plus results payments to "stay in the game"!
- Non of the above. The benefits should be in form of funded livelihood activities. AS A RESULT OF IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS THAT REDUCE PRESSURE ON FOREST, THIS CAN THEN BE MEASURED IN FORM OF ers. I will expand this in the next meeting
- this way communities benefit maximally, have money and benefit from enabling policies and programs (Option 4)