

3 Initiatives related to REDD

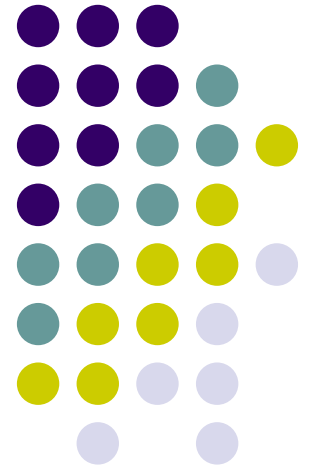
Committee on Forestry

18 March 2009

Charles McNeill (UNDP)

Gerhard Dieterle (WB)

Peter Holmgren (FAO)



3 Initiatives related to REDD



UN-REDD Programme

United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
(FAO, UNDP & UNEP)

FCPF

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
(World Bank)

FIP

Forest Investment Program (part of the Climate Investment Fund) (World Bank)

UN-REDD Programme

Key principles

- Coordinated response
- Contribution to UNFCCC process
- Country-driven UN Joint Programmes – Delivering as One
- Institution Strengthening, Capacity Building and Local Action
- Stakeholders' participation
- Measurement, Assessment, Reporting & Verification



UN-REDD Programme

Objective

Help REDD see the light of day...

- equitable, effective, efficient!
- Governance structure
- Quick Start:
 - Country actions (9 countries)
 - Global Joint Programme
 - \$52m contributed by Norway for initial phase
- Implementation phase
 - 2012 and beyond



Support to Country Action

- Readiness
- Dialogue, consultations, technical assistance
- MARV, REDD strategy, distribution options

Quick Start – 9 Pilot Countries

- Africa: DR Congo, Tanzania, Zambia
- Asia & Pacific: Indonesia, PNG, Vietnam
- LA & C: Bolivia, Panama, Paraguay

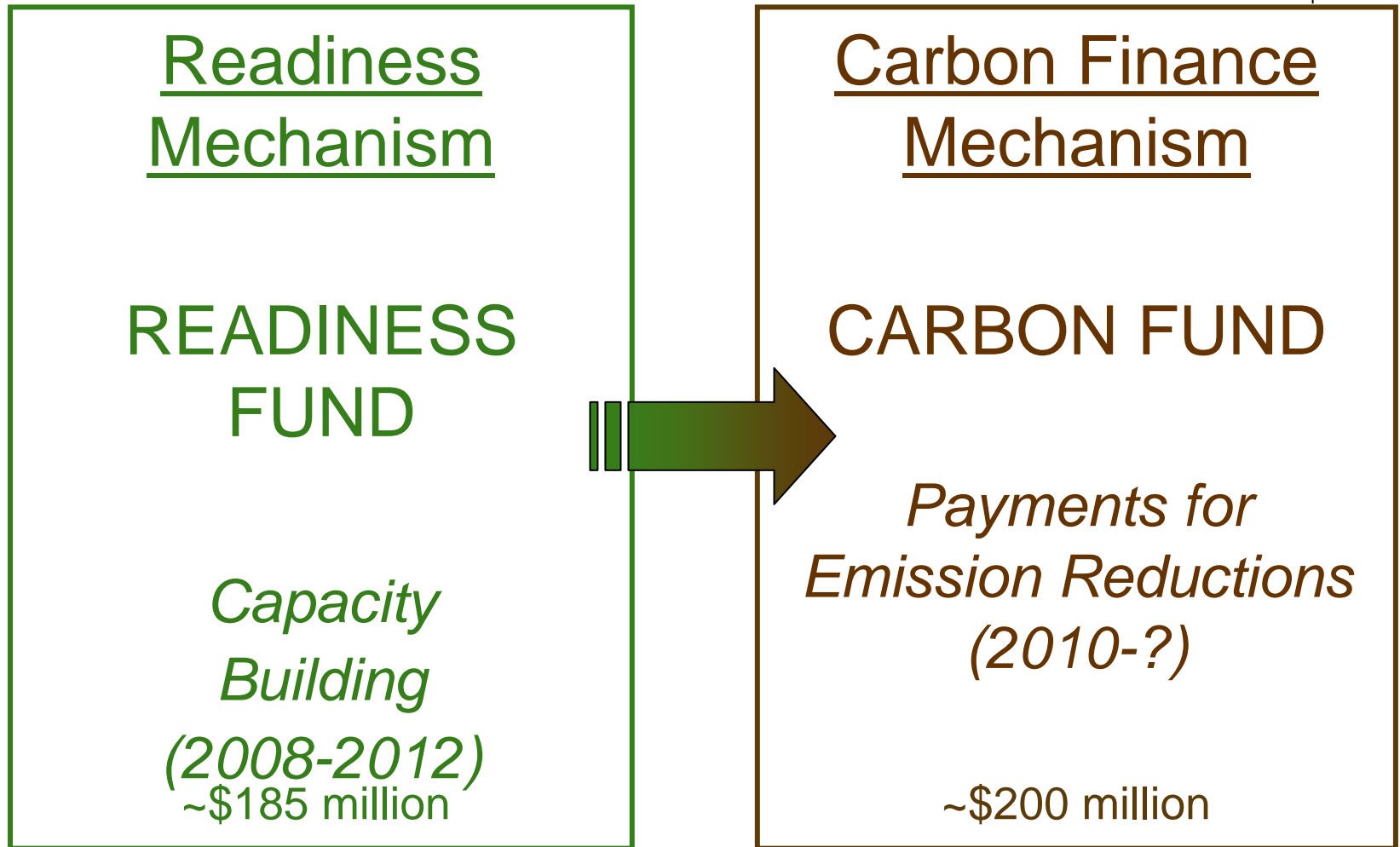
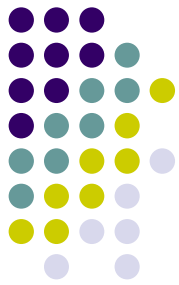
Global Programme

- Convening
- Technical and scientific support
- Knowledge sharing & management



The FCPF

From Readiness to REDD Payments



Country Participation



Africa

- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Dem. Republic of Congo
- Equatorial Guinea
- Ethiopia
- Gabon
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Mozambique
- Republic of Congo
- Tanzania
- Uganda

Meso America

- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama

South America

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Chile
- Colombia
- Guyana
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Suriname

Southeast Asia & Pacific

- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Lao PDR
- Papua New Guinea
- Thailand
- Vanuatu
- Vietnam

South Asia

- Nepal

Mapping Out Readiness Needs & Process

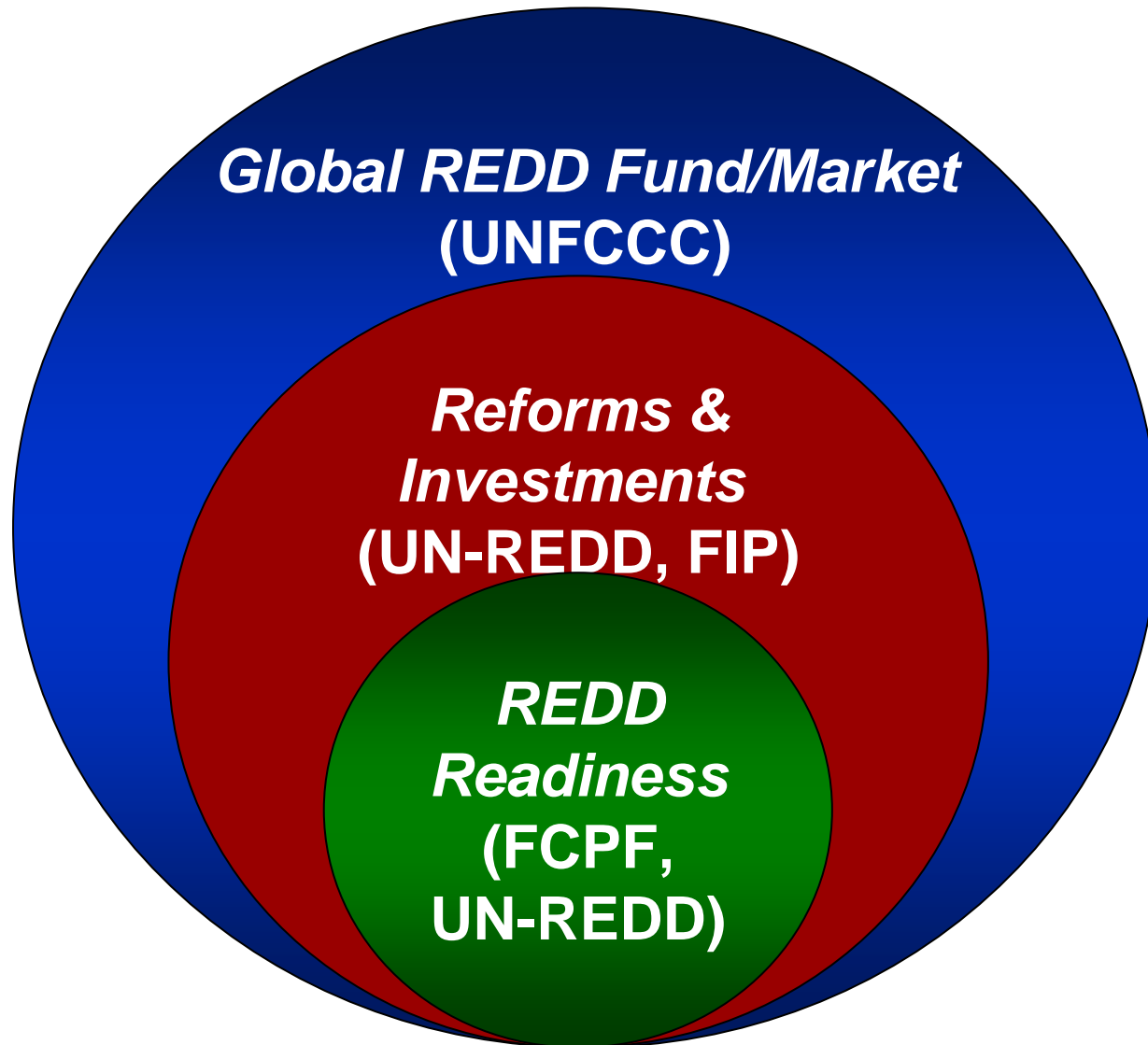
Readiness Plan:

1. Assess Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance *
2. Organize REDD Readiness Management **
3. Design a National REDD Strategy
4. Adopt a REDD Implementation Framework
5. Assess the Impacts of REDD Strategy
6. Assess the Investment and Capacity Building Needs
7. Establish a national Reference Scenario
8. Design a national Monitoring, Verification & Reporting System
9. Design a Readiness Management System (optional)

* The actual assessment is required

** A Consultation and Outreach Plan is required

The phases of a REDD mechanism



Objectives and Purpose of FIP



- Purpose
 - Providing up-front bridge financing for readiness reforms and investments identified through national REDD readiness strategy building efforts
- Specific Objectives
 - Serve as a vehicle to finance large scale investments to implement policies and measures
 - Promote transformational change
 - Generate understanding and learning
 - Pilot replicable models to leverage additional and sustained financial resources for REDD



Eligibility and Criteria

- Country Eligibility
 - ODA-eligibility
 - Active MDB country program
- Criteria for Pilot Program Selection
 - Program potential to contribute to FIP objectives
 - Country preparedness and ability
 - Country distribution across regions

Governance



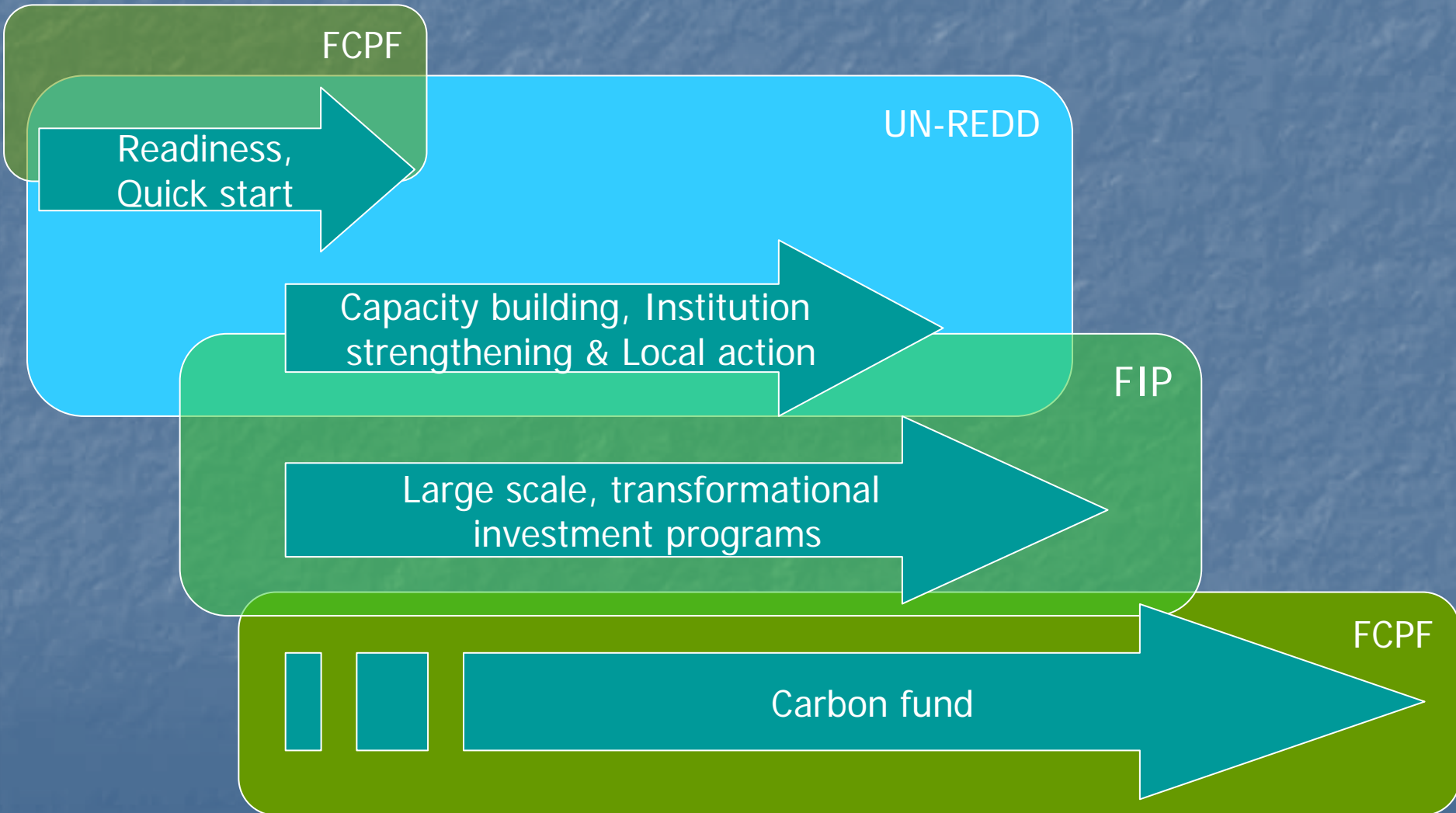
- FIP Sub-Committee
 - 6 representatives from donors
 - 6 representatives from recipient countries
 - ***[2 representatives each from IPGs, NGOs and Private sector]***
- Observers
 - International Organizations, initiatives and processes
 - Civil Society
- Expert Group

FIP Program Areas



- Investments in institutional capacity, forest governance and information
- Increasing forest benefit yields by forest resource investments:
 - Capacity Building
 - Increasing forest benefit yields: SFM, afforestation, reforestation, restoration
- Investments outside the forest sector

Phases and Roles



Need for concerted action

- Coordination with other initiatives and funding at national and international levels (SFM, NFP, GEF, UNFF, etc.)

- Synergies with other development objectives

FCPF

Readiness,
Quick start

UN-REDD

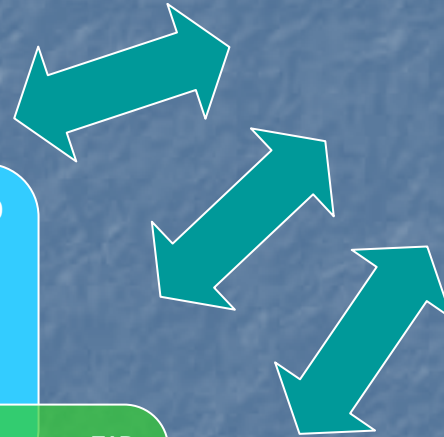
Capacity building, Institution
strengthening & Local action

FIP

Large scale, transformational
investment programs

FCPF

Carbon fund



Three Critical Issues for REDD



1. Measurement, Assessment, Reporting & Verification (MARV)
2. Civil Society Organizations / Indigenous Peoples engagement
3. Multiple Benefits and SFM



What is MARV?

M easurement	Data from Field Sampling, Remote Sensing
A ssessment	Results from analyses and models, including quality measures (and going beyond Carbon)
R eporting	National communications to UNFCCC using IPCC standards
V erification	Formal review and verification of reports

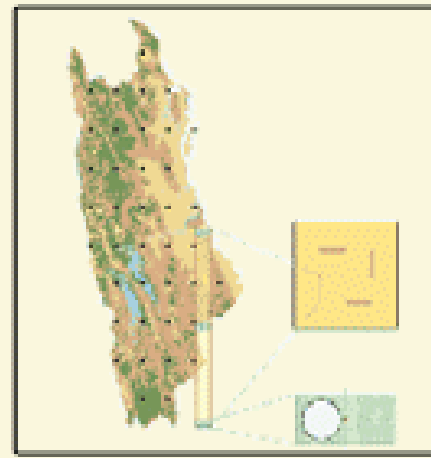
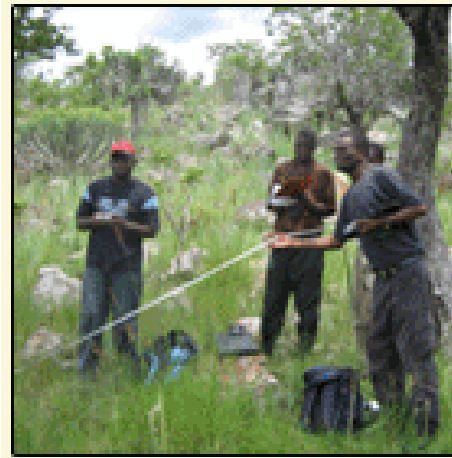
Why MARV?



- Cornerstone for carbon accounting
 - national communications to UNFCCC
 - one starting point for reference emission scenarios
 - supports national / sub-national implementation of incentive systems
- Basis for policy dialogue and feedback
 - knowledge of drivers of change
 - information on multiple benefits

Eye on the ball!

- 5 Carbon pools (IPCC)
 - Above-ground biomass
 - Below-ground biomass
 - Dead wood
 - Litter
 - Soil organic matter



But also!
Broader needs at
country level

Stakeholders' Concerns

Major Issues for IPs and Forest Dependent People:

- Land tenure
- Forest governance
- Benefit sharing
- Indigenous knowledge
- Participation in REDD design (FPIC)

Specific Concerns:

- Access to information
- Uncertainty on mechanisms for IP inclusion
- State and “expert” control
- Fear of further marginalization (e.g. biofuels, little benefit from CDM)
- Cultural disconnect around monetization / skepticism on market mechanism incentives
- Channel benefits to people who protect forests – not only those who cut them



Mechanisms To Support Stakeholder Engagement

- **UN & WB mandates, safeguards & programs** support in respecting rights
- **‘UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples’** provides strong foundation
- **IPs and CSOs on governing bodies** of UN & WB REDD programs
- **National REDD design teams** to include IP and/or CSO members
- **‘Guidelines on Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and others’ adopted**
- In-country **consultation process** before projects can begin
- Access to **‘Independent Civil Society Advisory Group’** for advice
- **Harmonization** of UN and WB guidance and guidelines





REDD, Multiple Benefits and SFM

- REDD cannot be realized without considering all forest benefits (products and services)
 - e.g. Biodiversity conservation, Soil and water protection, Wood and non-wood products;
- REDD cannot be realized without considering broader development goals
 - Improved livelihoods, Poverty reduction, Food and energy security, Land tenure, Good governance, Adaptation to climate change;
- REDD therefore depends on SFM (in its broadest sense) for success.

