Realising REDD+
National strategy and policy options

Presentation by: Dr. EFRANSJAH
Center for International Forestry Research
March 2010
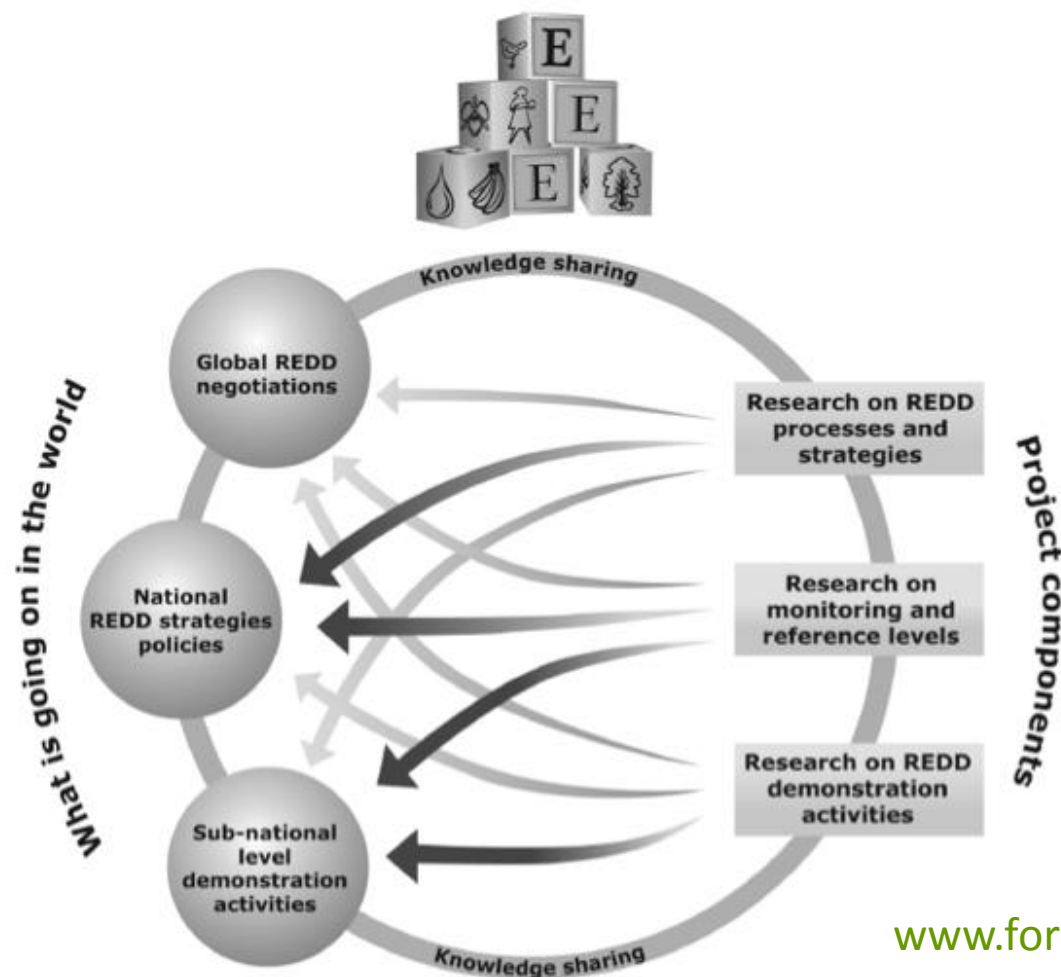
CIFOR

A quick introduction to CIFOR

- Established in 1993

- One of 15 centers in the CGIAR

- Focus on forest policy research and global comparative studies

- Headquarters in Bogor, Indonesia

- 80 Scientific staff working in the major forests of Southeast Asia, Africa and South and Latin America

- "Center without walls"

CIFOR

CIFOR's research strategy

1 Enhancing the role of forests in **mitigating** climate change

2 Enhancing the role of forests in **adapting** to climate change

3 Improving livelihoods through **smallholder** and **community** forestry

4 Managing trade-offs between **conservation** and **development** at the landscape scale

5 Managing impacts of globalised **trade** and **investment** on forests and forest communities

6 Sustainably managing tropical **production forests**

CIFOR

Global Comparative Study on REDD (GCS-REDD)

- National REDD process and strategies (C1)
- REDD demonstration activities (C2)
- Monitoring and reference levels (C3)

- Knowledge sharing (C4)

www.forestsclimatechange.org

GCS-REDD: Countries and activities

Asia Pacific	Africa	Latin America
Indonesia	**Cameroon**	**Bolivia**
Vietnam	**Tanzania**	**Brazil**
Nepal	DR Congo ?	Peru ?

← Starting 2010

C1: National policies & politics	C2: REDD+ pilot impact assessment	C3: MRV & reference levels
Comparative policy process analysis	Comprehensive methodology: BACI	Field testing of methods
8-9 policy processes & selected policy studies	20+ projects/sites	Defor. & degradation modelling -> RL
Surveys 2010-2011	Surveys 2010 - 2012/13	National MRV systems

CIFOR

Quick recap of the role of forests in the international climate negotiations

- 1997: Negotiation of the Kyoto Protocol

  – Annex I countries emission reduction commitment
  (average emissions 2008-2012 = 5% lower than 1990 levels)

- 2001: Marrakesh Agreements

  – Role of forests in the CDM defined, but only afforestation/reforestation

- 2007: REDD included in the Bali action plan

  – Early action and demonstration activity encouraged

  – Readiness investments (FCPF, UN-REDD, bilateral donors)

- 2009: Copenhagen Accord

  – "recognizes the crucial role of REDD+", but much remains unclear

  ➔ *Unfolding REDD+ mechanism comparable to development aid (different donors, rules, systems)*

  ➔ *Eventually REDD+ in UNFCCC climate deals, but not likely before 2015*
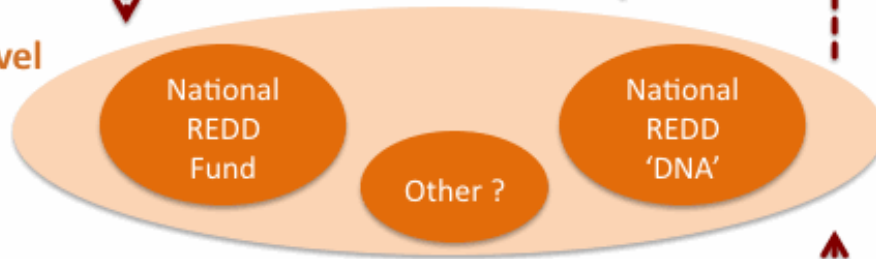
CIFOR

The core idea of REDD+

- C value of forests
- performance-based

Realising REDD+
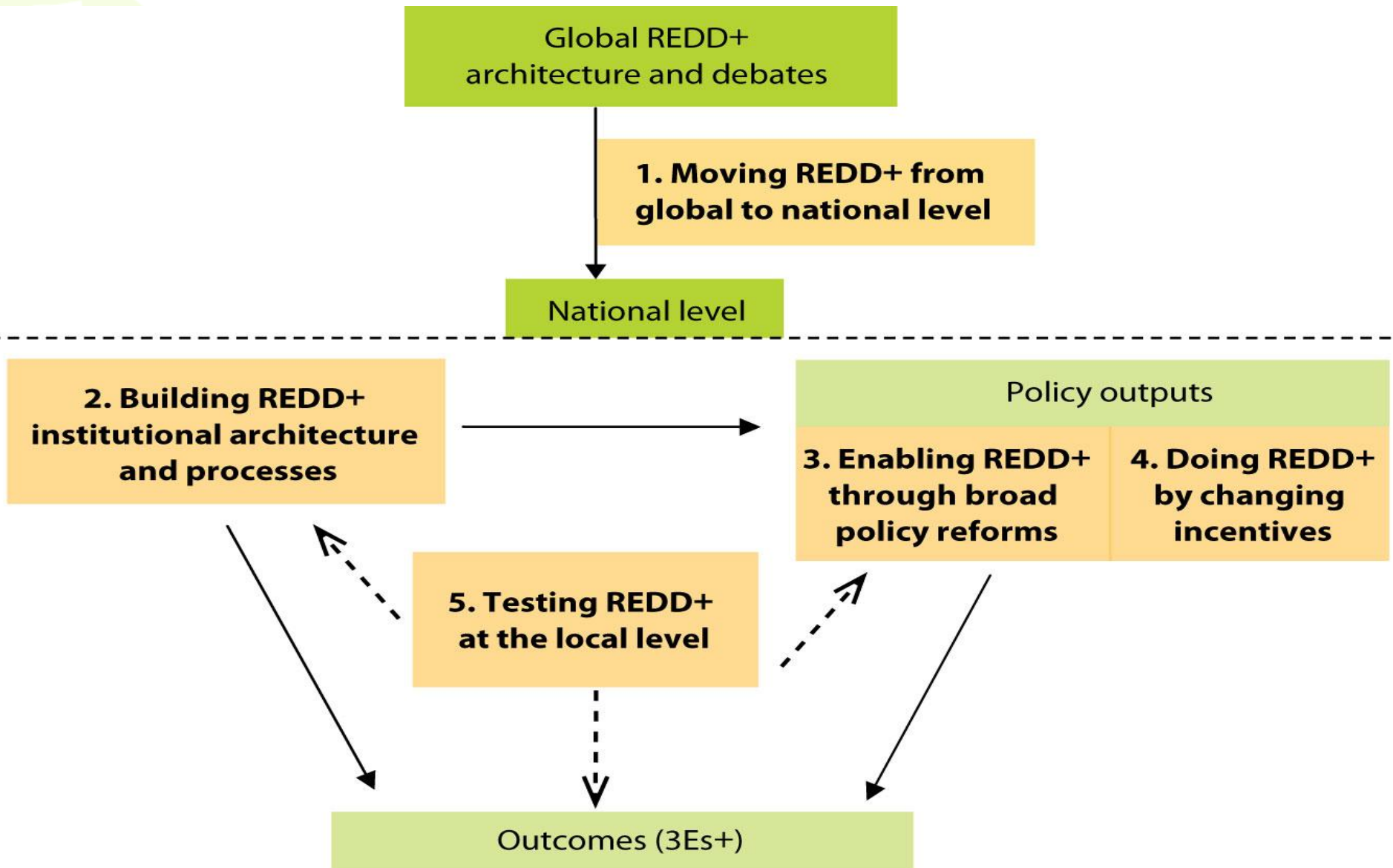
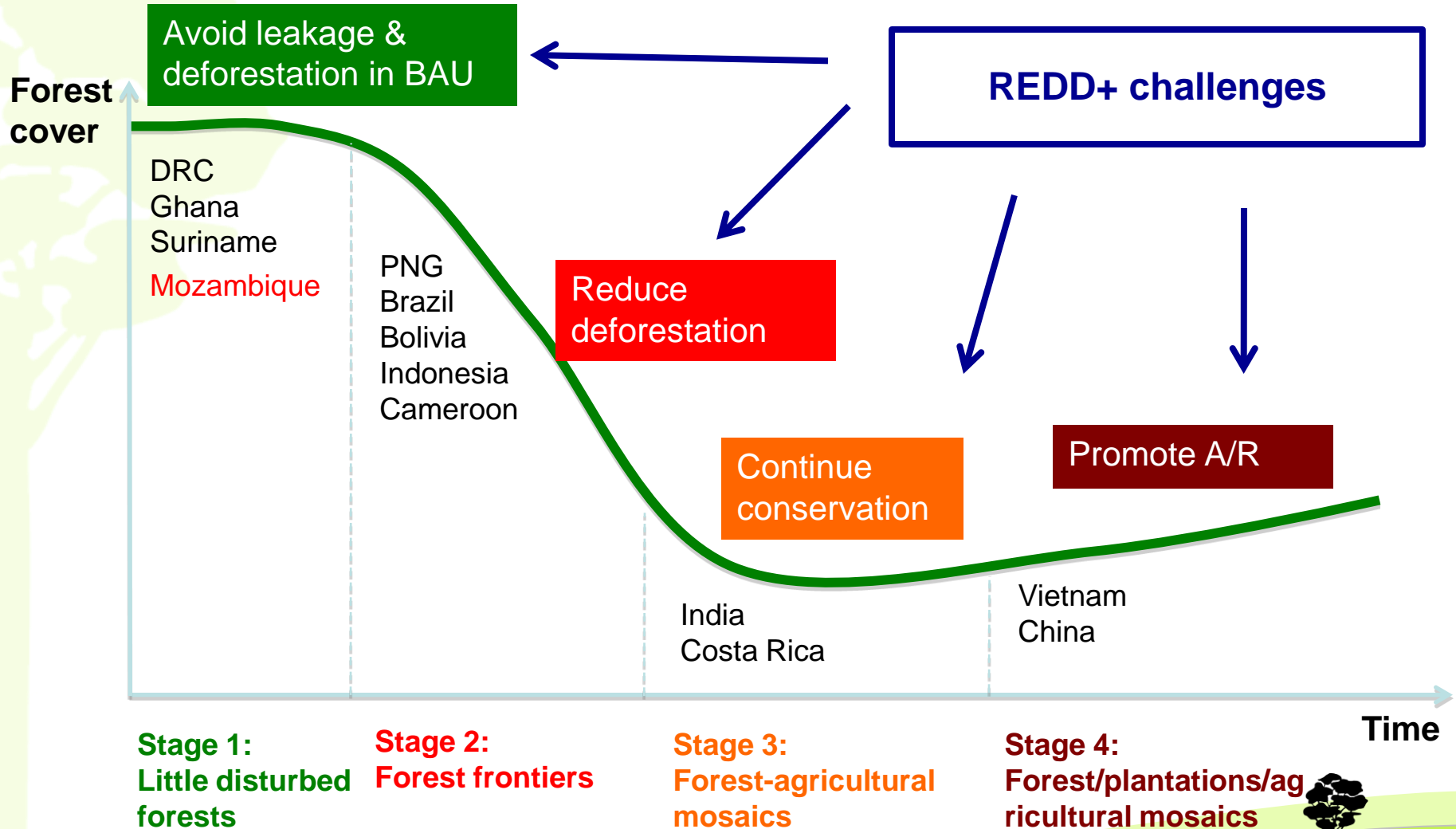National strategy and policy options

Edited by Arild Angelsen

CIFOR

- CIFOR 2009: Book on REDD+ at national level

  - 40+ countries preparing for national REDD+ strategies (R-PPs etc.)

  - 100+ REDD demonstration activities

  - > 20 years of forest policy experience

- Options assessment:

  - **3E+**: Effectiveness, efficiency, equity, co-benefits

  - Options depend on context

Structure of the book

Different national circumstances and challenges

Forest cover

Avoid leakage & deforestation in BAU

REDD+ challenges

DRC
Ghana
Suriname
Mozambique

PNG
Brazil
Bolivia
Indonesia
Cameroon

Reduce deforestation

Continue conservation

Promote A/R

India
Costa Rica

Vietnam
China

Time

Stage 1:
Little disturbed forests

Stage 2:
Forest frontiers

Stage 3:
Forest-agricultural mosaics

Stage 4:
Forest/plantations/agricultural mosaics

CIFOR
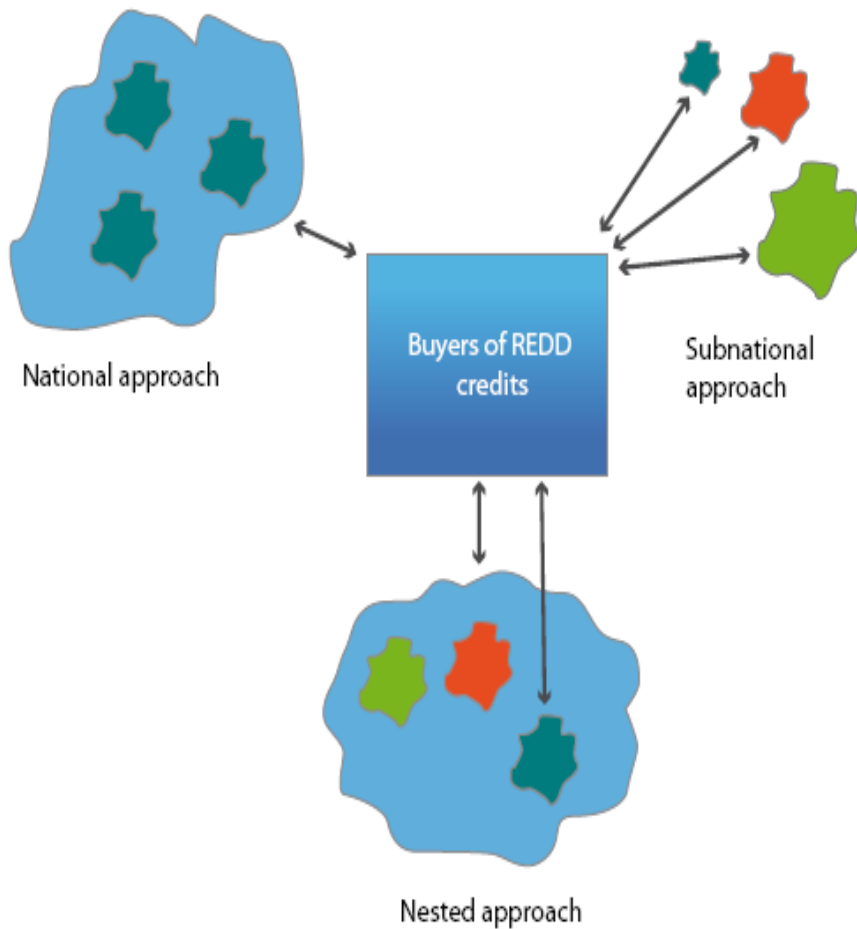
Different drivers of forest carbon change

Implications from the Global REDD+ architecture

- Phased approach
- Scope of creditable REDD+ activities
- Scale of accounting
- Performance-based approach
- Sources of funding: ODA, funds, markets
- MRV and reference levels
- Participation of indigenous people and local communities

CIFOR

Phased approach

	Phase 1 - Readiness	Phase 2 - PAMs	Phase 3 - PES
Scope	RED/REDD/REDD+	REDD/REDD+	REDD+
Crediting scale	subnational	nested	Nested or national
Performance indicators	- Strategy adopted - Consultations conducted	- Strategy implemented - Policies enacted - proxies for forest carbon changes	- Quantified forest carbon changes (tCO2) compared to reference level
Funding	Readiness support Fund-based *e.g. FCPF, UN-REDD, bilateral initiatives*	Fund-based *e.g. FIP, Amazon fund, voluntary C-markets*	Primarily market-based, but global fund also possible *e.g. C-markets*

CIFOR

Crediting scale

National approach

Buyers of REDD credits

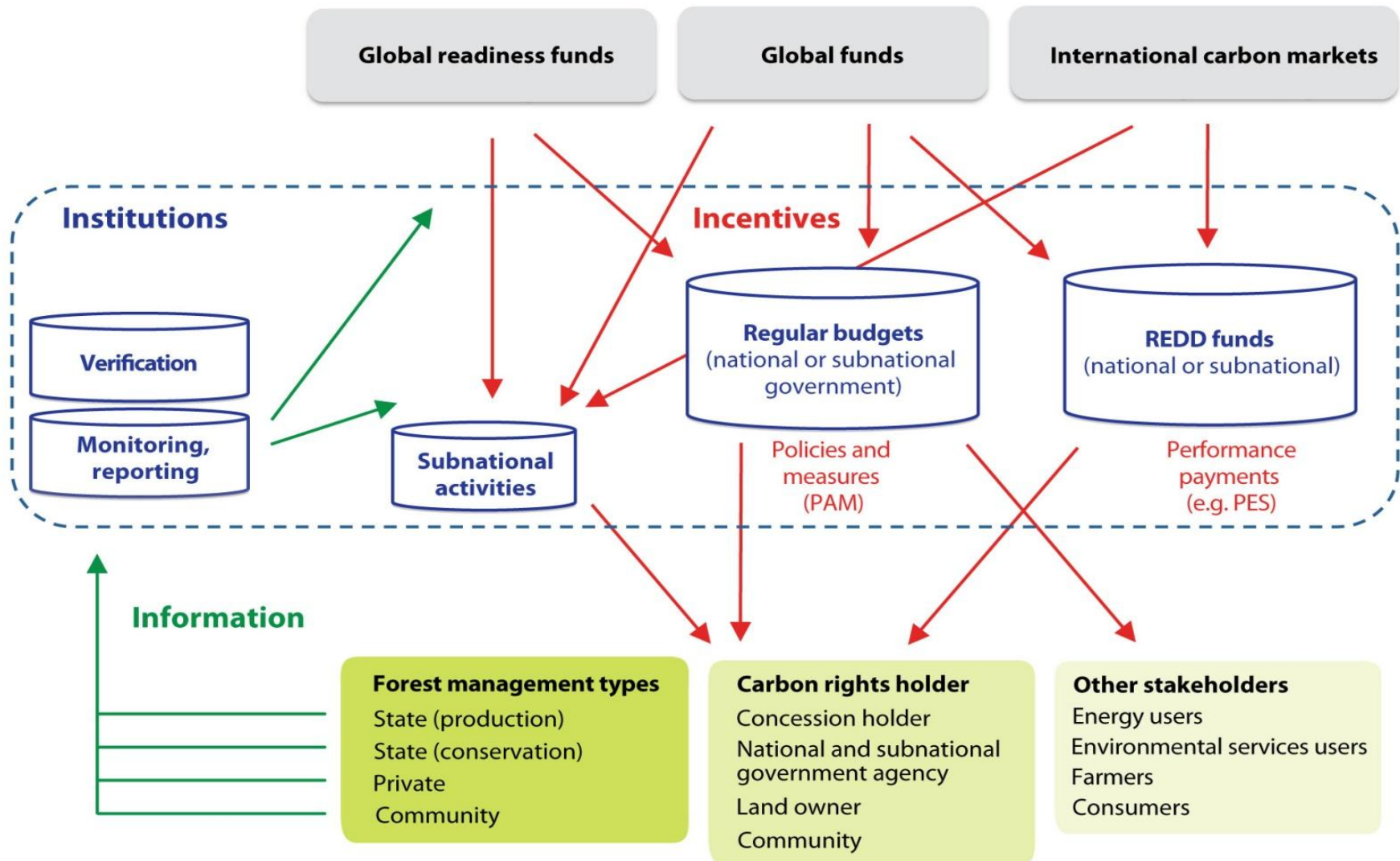Subnational approach

Nested approach

Nested approach:
1. Sequential: first project, then national
2. Simultaneous: both coexist

The most flexible, but
- Harmonization issues
- Credit sharing questions

CIFOR

Institutional structure – the 3Is

MRV systems - 3 major challenges

1. **Important to link MRV to policy design**
   - Understand hotspots → spatial targeting
   - Understand drivers → sectoral and actor targeting

2. **Allow early participation and interim performance**
   - Accept conservativeness principle (discounting)
   - Define proxies to measure interim performance
   - Establish incentives for graduation towards better MRV

3. **Align national MRV and sub-national implementation**
   - Provide dedicated support to subnational REDD+ activities
   - Integrate community monitoring in national MRV system:
     - cheaper and about as accurate
     - co-benefits: employment, participation, legitimacy

CIFOR

2-track approach to REDD+

TRANSFORMATIONAL REFORMS

Tenure reform
Governance
Decentralization

→ *may or may not in itself lead to REDD+*
→ *but positive effects on equity and poverty reduction, which is necessary for the long-term success of REDD+ efforts*

SPECIFIC POLICIES

PES
CBNRM
Agricultural policies
Woodfuel policies
Land use restrictions
Sustainable forest management

→ *Simpler, technically and politically*

CIFOR

Enabling REDD+ through broad policy reforms

- Tenure and rights
  - Rights are critical
    - Tenure reform essential for long-term success of REDD+ (re 3Es)
    - Some "no regret" REDD policies that should not be missed
    - carbon rights = precondition for subnational crediting (who to pay?)

- Corruption
  - Puts a severe limit, in some cases very difficult to address (systemic institutional changes needed)
  - MRV of C & $ can reduce risk of corruption

- Decentralization & Community-based forest mgt.
  - Enhancing 3E outcomes & legitimacy
  - Extensive research on success factors

CIFOR

Payments for Environmental Services

- Potentially an effective instrument, but many preconditions required:
  - Clear understanding whom to pay and for what
  - Clearly defined and secured tenure (property rights)
  - Institutions to monitor performance and channel payments

- Main recommendations:
  - Apply consequent conditionality (pay after performance)
  - Target to high threat/high carbon density areas (additionality)
  - Differentiate payments to increase cost-efficiency

CIFOR

ICDPs and PAs

Table 18.1. Forest area and forest loss in humid tropical forests, by conservation status

Realm	All forests		Strictly protected areas IUCN I and II[1]		All protected areas		Total carbon in PAs (Mt)
	Forest area (000 ha)	Forest loss 2000–2005 (%)	Forest area (000 ha)	Forest loss 2000–2005 (%)	Forest area (000 ha)	Forest loss 2000–2005 %	
Afrotropics[2]	185 752	0.24	9 184	0.12	22 697	0.31	7 750
Australasia	80 775	0.81	3 998	0.92	9 616	0.67	4 893
Neotropics	620 290	2.39	44 725	0.48	156 702	0.79	48 450
Tropical Asia	220 964	2.17	10 014	0.96	28 185	1.33	9 255
Total humid tropical forests	1 107 780	1.87	67 922	0.53	217 201	0.81	70 348

- Protected areas protect forests, even after controlling for passive protection
- Have a greater role in REDD+ than so far assumed
- ICDP has mixed results, but reasons for poor performence are well understood → need to learn from past experience

CIFOR

Sustainable forest management

- Promote third-party certification (e.g. FSC) and make accessible for small and low intensity managed forests

- Require and support the use of reduced impact logging (RIL) techniques

- Use taxation close to felling site to discourage wastage

- Secure resource access (durable concessions, use rights, private/community ownership)

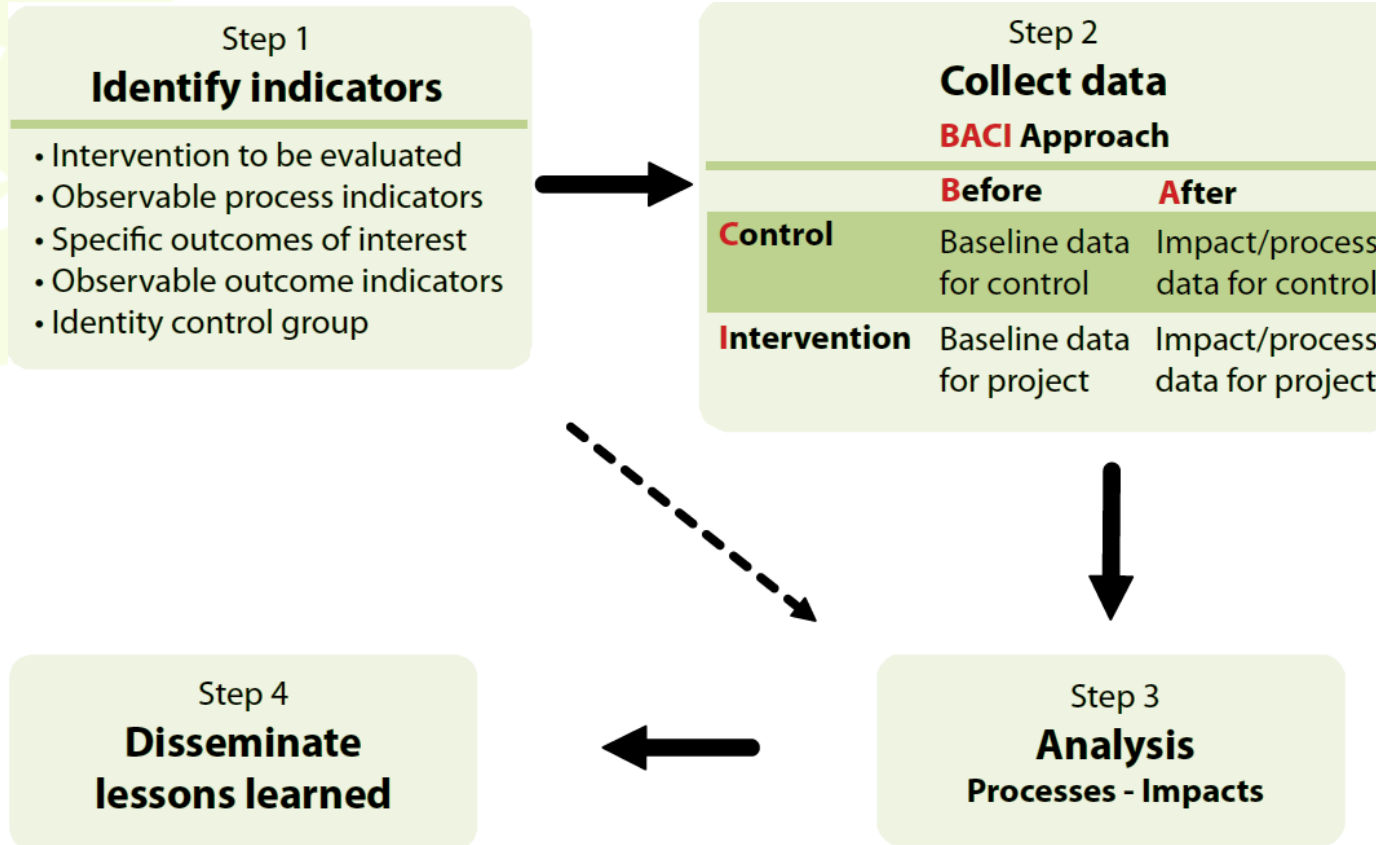- Wildfire control and forest restoration

CIFOR

The landscape of emerging REDD+ projects (179 projects surveyed)

- Projects can inform national REDD+ strategies ("mini test case"), incl. reform priorities to enable local REDD

- Landscape of REDD+ projects varies significantly:

	Brazil	Indonesia	DRC
Planned projects	20	35	4
Operating projects	2	1	0
Activity	PES	Buy out concessions	Readiness
Proponents	Domestic actors	Int'l NGOs	Int'l NGOs

- Third party certification has a major influence (CCBS, VCS)

CIFOR

Testing REDD+

Step 1
Identify indicators

- Intervention to be evaluated
- Observable process indicators
- Specific outcomes of interest
- Observable outcome indicators
- Identity control group

Step 2
Collect data

BACI Approach

	Before	After
Control	Baseline data for control	Impact/process data for control
Intervention	Baseline data for project	Impact/process data for project

Step 4
Disseminate lessons learned

Step 3
Analysis
Processes - Impacts

CIFOR

Planners *vs.* searchers

- A lot of the REDD+ actions will be a failure (if we/they dare to evaluate them)
- More good questions than answers
- Make it a learning experience
  - "Learning while doing"
- Learning requires a systematic approach.
  - Project design
  - Data collection
  - Analysis
- Large potential benefits: 5 % of $10 billions

CIFOR

The dilemmas ahead

- REDD+ must be new ... but build on what has gone before

- REDD+ must be transformational .... in a world where change is incremental

- REDD+ requires targeted interventions … and broad sectoral coordination

- REDD+ need policies ... but the bias is toward projects

- Promising REDD+ approaches .... but no silver bullets

- REDD+ is urgent .... but cannot be rushed

- We know a lot .... but need to be learning while doing

CIFOR

Key messages

- **REDD+ is a unique opportunity**

  – the money and political will is there, but past performance mixed

- **Context matters – REDD+ policies need to work on 2-tracks**

  – Start long-term transformational reforms, or accelerate some of those ongoing (e.g. land titling cadastre)
  – Start short-term policies, but identify 'low-hanging fruits' - important also to demonstrate commitment*:* "YES WE CAN – AND WILL DO REDD"

- **REDD is about PES-like performance-based payments**

  – but strong preconditions apply → rely on some old approaches (protected areas)

- **Learn from the past, but also while moving forward**

CIFOR

http://www.cifor.cgiar.org

http://www.forestsclimatechange.org