



Jurisdictional REDD+:

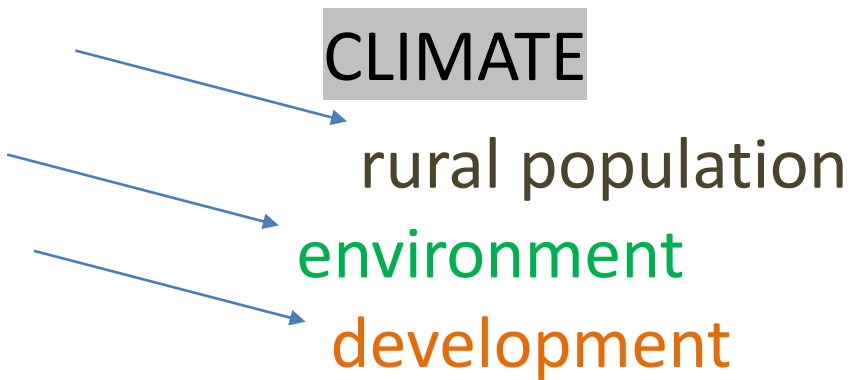
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What is a

JURISDICTIONAL APPROACH



- A type of integrated landscape management
- Policy relevant boundary
- Clear assessment of drivers
- High level of government involvement
- Partnerships
- Setting goals related to SDGs

REDD+ Early Movers and others

JURISDICTIONAL APPROACH

Recent Study of 39 Jurisdictions by
Earth Innovations, CCBA, CIFOR and
GCFTF

- Countries include Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia and Mexico and Peru.
- Deforestation declined after 2005, reached a low point in 2012, and largely stabilised with some regional increases.
- Annual deforestation decreased over the last five years in 17/39 jurisdictions that were assessed by a median rate of 0.02% per year.

Source: Stickler et al. 2018

How did they get there?

JURISDICTIONAL APPROACH

- Sub-national approach
- Strong commitments
- Time bound quantitative performance targets
- Actors across the sectors strive towards the same goals
- Leveraged/sourced direct funding
- Led by government, inclusive multi-stakeholder support
- Recognition of local rights

“In Indonesia forest management happens at the provincial scale. This is also where we can coordinate and attract financing.” *West Papua, Indonesia.*

- Allows a polyscape; spatial expression of a policy mix that includes
 - Economic and policy incentives
 - Regulation
- Information sharing
- Financing – not only end results but the process towards achieving targets

JURISDICTIONS

EXAMPLES OF
COMMITMENTS

Commitment Name	Goals	Target
Rio Branco Declaration (35)	Reduce deforestation	Reduce deforestation 80% below baseline by 2020
	Improve rural livelihoods	
Bonn Challenge (31)	Promote reforestation/restoration	Restore 150 million ha of land by 2020, and 350 by 2030
New York Declaration on Forests (31)	Reduce deforestation/Sustainable Agriculture	Halve natural forest loss by 2020 and end it by 2030; support eliminating deforestation in the production of ag commodities by 2020;
Under 2 MOU (22)	Reduce Emissions	Limit emissions to 80-95% below 1990 levels , or to below 2 annual metric tons per capita by 2050.

GCFTF Knowledge Database

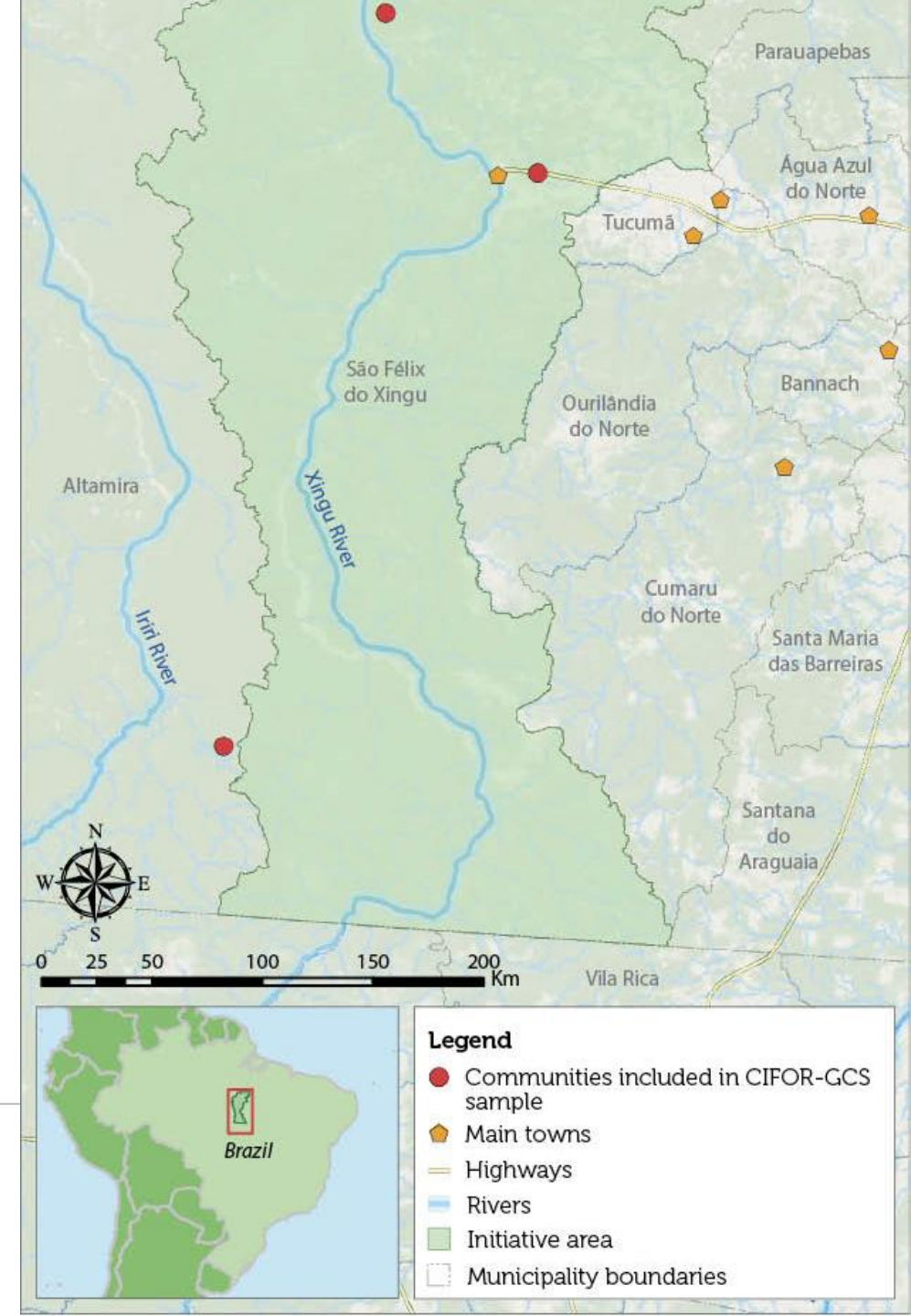


Great effort by all the jurisdictions to provide information

- <http://www.gcftaskforce-database.org/>

State of Pará, Brazil

- “The jurisdictional approach is the right one at this time.” *Pará, Brazil*



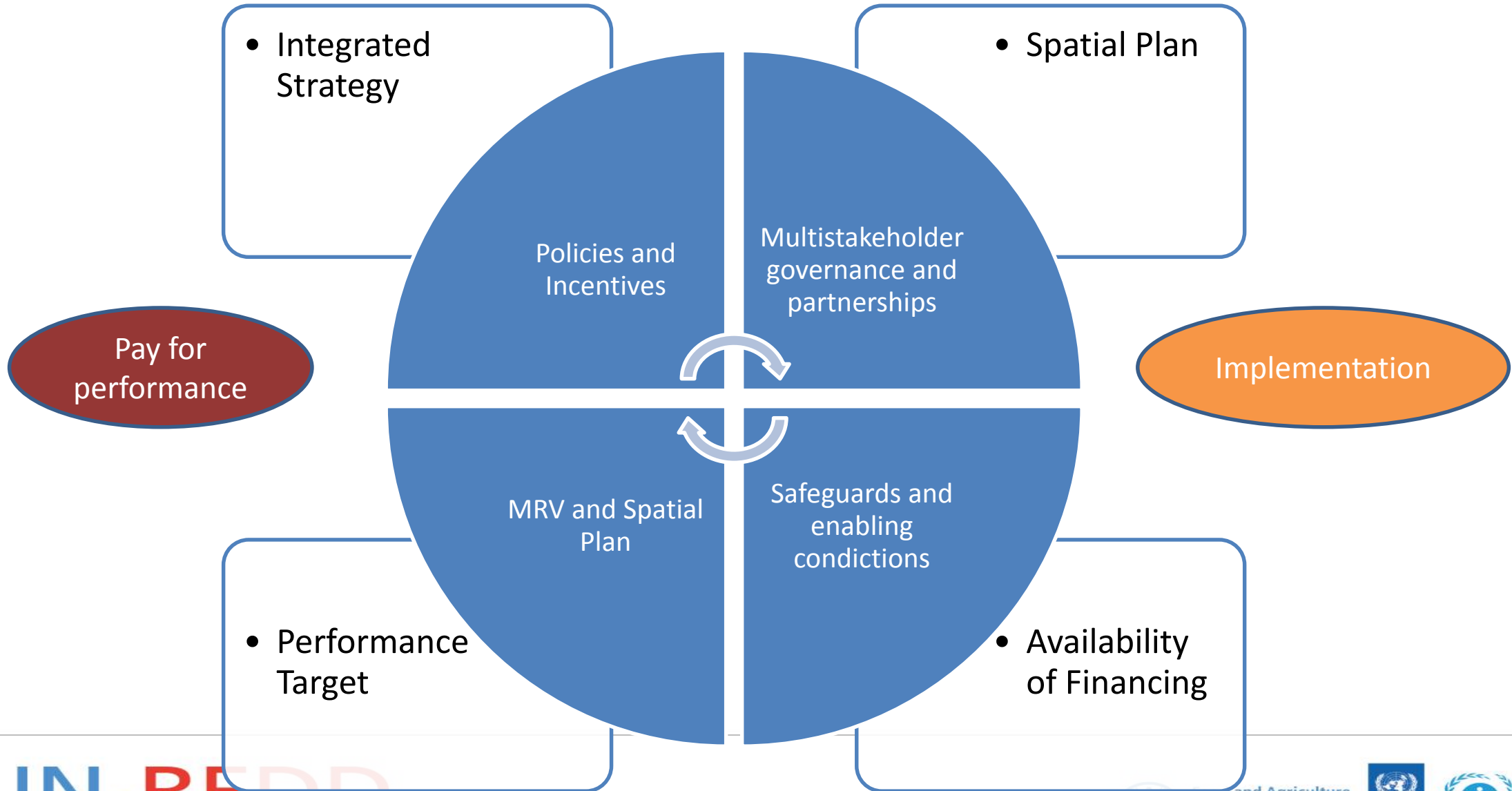
Transformation at the sub-national level,

- Highest rate of deforestation - in Brazil
- 866,000 km² of forest area, or over 6% of the global total.
- Agriculture and restoration of degraded areas.
- Robust governance of land use
- Financial mechanisms
- Effective multistakeholder collaboration



Pará is working with Google on forest monitoring – Innovation at Scale

- Proposes public -private partnerships in the south-east; high-risk areas looking at sustainable cattle ranching;
- Monitoring platform. TNC has developed a tool “[Agroideal](#)” which embeds the rural environmental cadastral system and allows tracking of cattle movements and deforestation.
- Connected back to the national with respect to safeguards and the NFMS - PRODES/INPE
- Financing from the Amazon Fund and others



FINANCING

Various types of partnership and tools.

How to assess the social and environmental commitments

- **Landscape standard** – companies, production
- **Landscape Assessment Framework** – more flexible
- **Sustainable landscape Rating Tool** – policies and governance



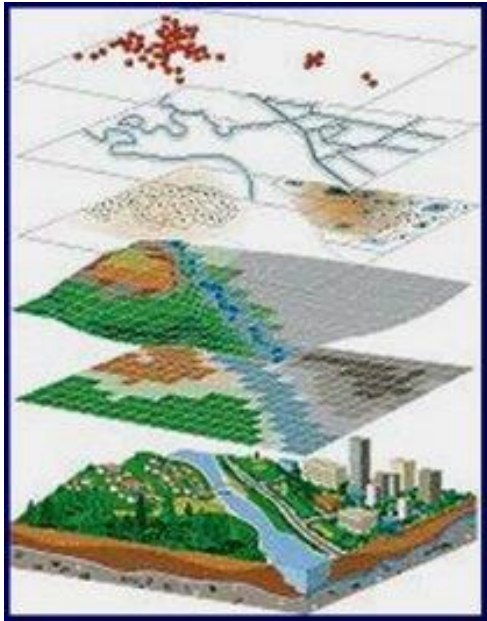
Green Climate Fund
Bilaterals Governors Climate Taskforce
Multilateral financing arrangements (ERPs)

Private sector companies in private sector partnerships



National Governments
Jurisdictions own budgets

Challenges



- Integrated - ?? Including across sectors, MRV, incentives etc.
- Enforce land use regulations, address IP/community rights
- Assessing progress, especially non-carbon
- MRV – systems in place, able to be robust and rigorous, report and share info?
- Governance – turnover, political changes, centralized dynamics, corruption

OPPORTUNITIES /CHALLENGES

Public – Private Coalitions. “We believe in seeking an understanding that highly productive, quality and responsible agricultural activity can coexist with the protection of forests. This can happen more effectively at the jurisdictional scale.” San Martín, Peru.

- Insufficient inclusion of important actors
- Commodities, production and agriculture – inadequate incentives for all groups (smallholders, commercial) and low private sector engagement in the integrated agenda
- Land tenure and access rights, benefit sharing, secure land rights
- Financing for strategies

Lets discuss.....