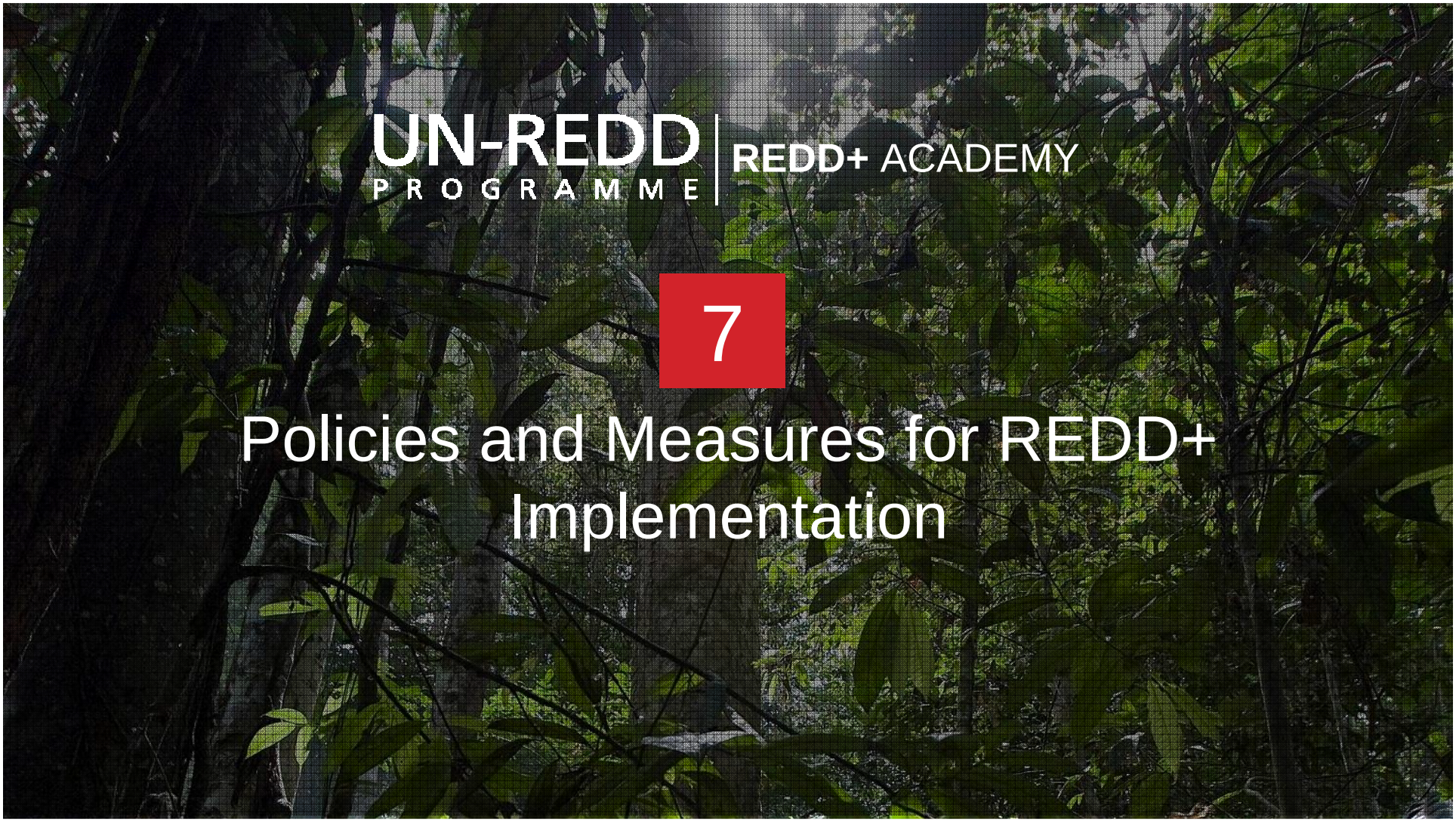
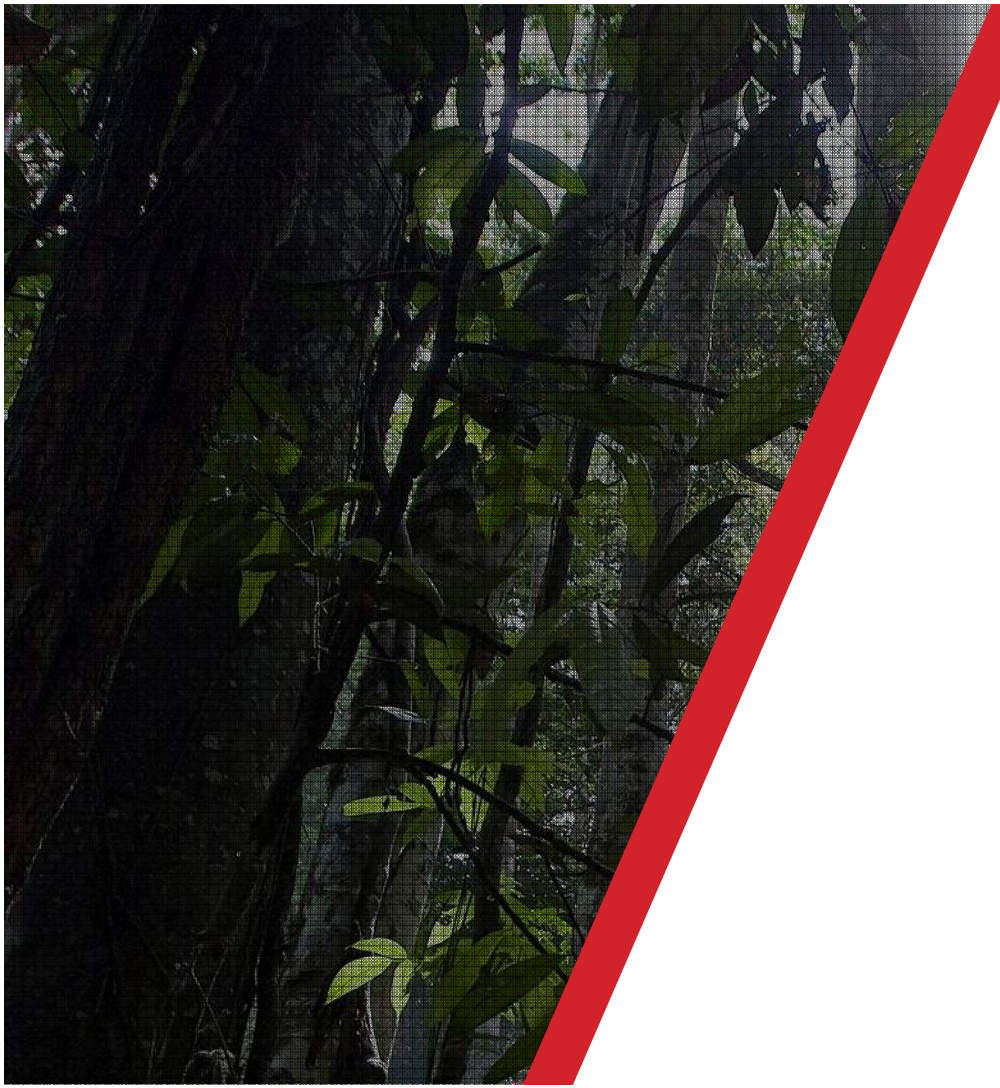

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME
REDD+ ACADEMY
7
Policies and Measures for REDD+ Implementation

Learning objectives

By the end of this module, you should be able to:

- Define what policies and measures are
- Explain how to identify appropriate policies and measures
- List issues to take into consideration
- Describe how to monitor the impact of PAMs

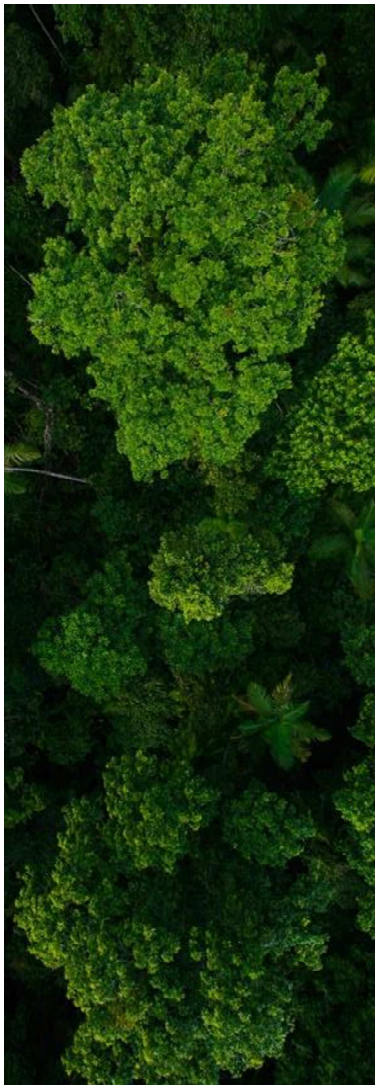


Agenda for the session

- Introductory presentation on Policies and Measures for REDD+ Implementation
- Q & A
- Country examples
- Q & A
- Group exercise

What are policies and measures (PAMs)?

- PAMs are interventions to implement REDD+
- PAMs aim to reduce emissions or enhance removals from forests
  - By addressing direct and indirect drivers and/or barriers
- Drivers / barriers are often multiple and complex
  - Require a set, or package, of PAMs – rather than a single intervention
- Designing effective PAMs requires many considerations



Examples of PAMs

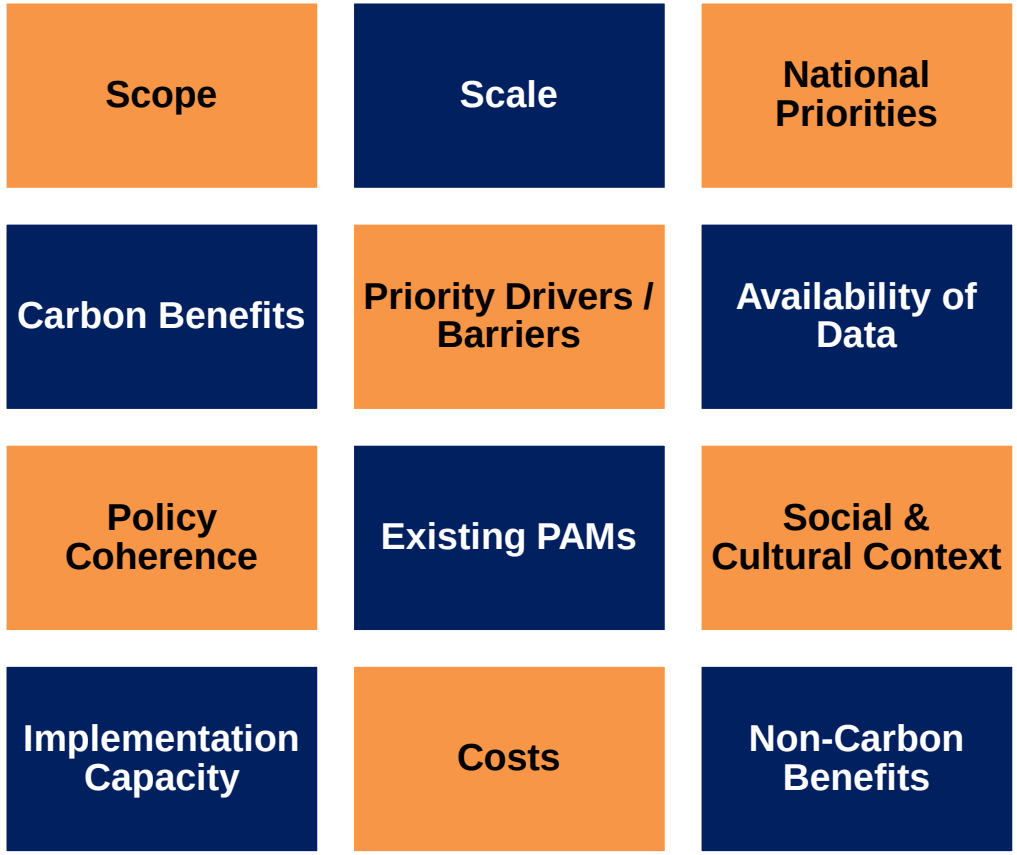
	REDD+ Activities				
	Red. ems. defor.	Red. ems. degrad.	Cons.	SMF	Enhanc.
Funding fire prevention programmes	✓	✓✓	✓		
Removal of subsidies for deforestation and forest degradation and/or imposition of land clearance taxes	✓✓	✓✓	✓		
Implementation of sustainable biomass energy programmes	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓
Support to / enhance community forestry	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓
Strengthening of forest law enforcement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Implementation of conservation concessions	✓	✓	✓✓		
Afforestation/reforestation on degraded land				✓	✓✓
Support to forest certification and/or RIL		✓		✓✓	
Land use planning	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Analytical Work

- Analysis of drivers and barriers
  - Spatial distribution (where are the drivers/barriers at work?)
  - Socioeconomic factors (e.g. population growth, fuelwood use, law enforcement)
- Analysis of legal context and national development strategies
  - How does REDD+ fit in?
- Spatial analysis: Land-use planning for REDD+
  - Identify priority areas (e.g. areas of threatened forest)
  - Identify areas where co-benefits can be promoted (e.g. biodiversity hotspots)
  - Minimize risks (through e.g. collaborative planning with local communities)

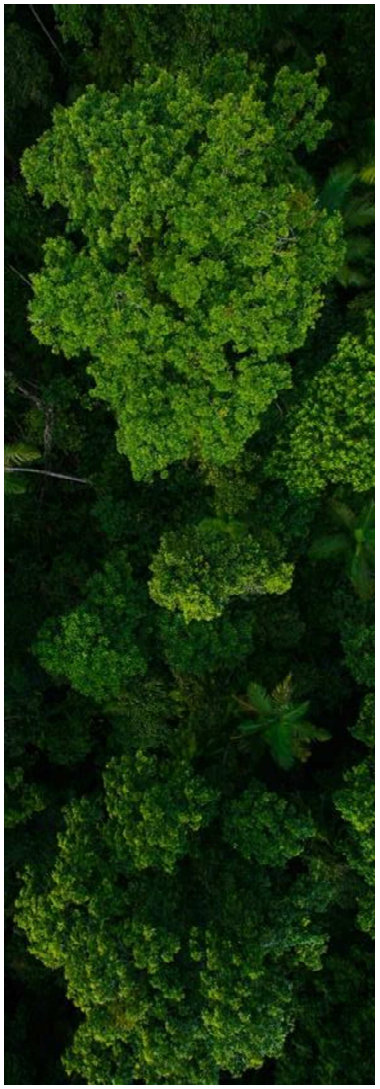
PAM Design Considerations

- **Priority drivers / barriers**
- **What PAMs already exist?**
  - Understand existing legal framework (not just forestry!)
    - *Do PAMs from different sectors overlap…?*
- **Approach to stimulate action / change**
  - Carrot and/or stick…?



PAM Implementation Considerations

- Sources of financing for PAM implementation
  - National budget, international support, other?
- Implementation arrangements
  - Legal framework: e.g. are existing laws adequate / implemented effectively?
  - Institutional framework: e.g. clear mandates? Technical capacities in place?
- Linking PAMs with safeguards
  - Choice of PAMs and locations will influence safeguards / SIS
  - Ensuring engagement of relevant stakeholders in PAM design
  - PAMs will have different social, environmental and economic benefits and risks



Monitoring of PAM Implementation

- Track implementation
  - Feedback mechanism on effectiveness of PAMs
- Assess impact/outcome
  - Assess other (non-carbon) impacts of PAMs
- Inform incentive allocation
  - Where are the PAMs working and where are they not?
- Help direct future investment
  - Towards areas where PAMs are working well

Using proxy indicators

Volumes of timber or fuelwood extracted

Number of hectares planted

Number of convictions for logging offences

Area of forest under SFM certification

Key messages

- PAMS are interventions to implement REDD+ activities
- To design PAMs it is necessary to analyse and prioritize drivers and barriers
- There are a range of factors to consider when designing PAMs, including cost and feasibility of implementation
- PAMs should develop in parallel with safeguards

Country Examples

SANTA FE DE BOGOTÁ
COLOMBIA
Boa Vista
GUYANA
SURINAM
FRENCH GUYANA
Cayenne
EQUATOR
Macapá
Belém
São Luis
Manaus
Santarém
Iquitos
Fortaleza
Teresina
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Goiânia
SERRA DO ESPINHAÇO
Belo Horizonte
Vitória
Arequipa
LA PAZ
Cochabamba
Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Arica
SUCRE
Potosí
Iquique
Tarija
PARAGUAY
Pedro Juan Caballero
Antofagasta
Salta
ASUNCIÓN
Foz do Iguaçu
Curitiba
Florianópolis
SERRA DO MAR
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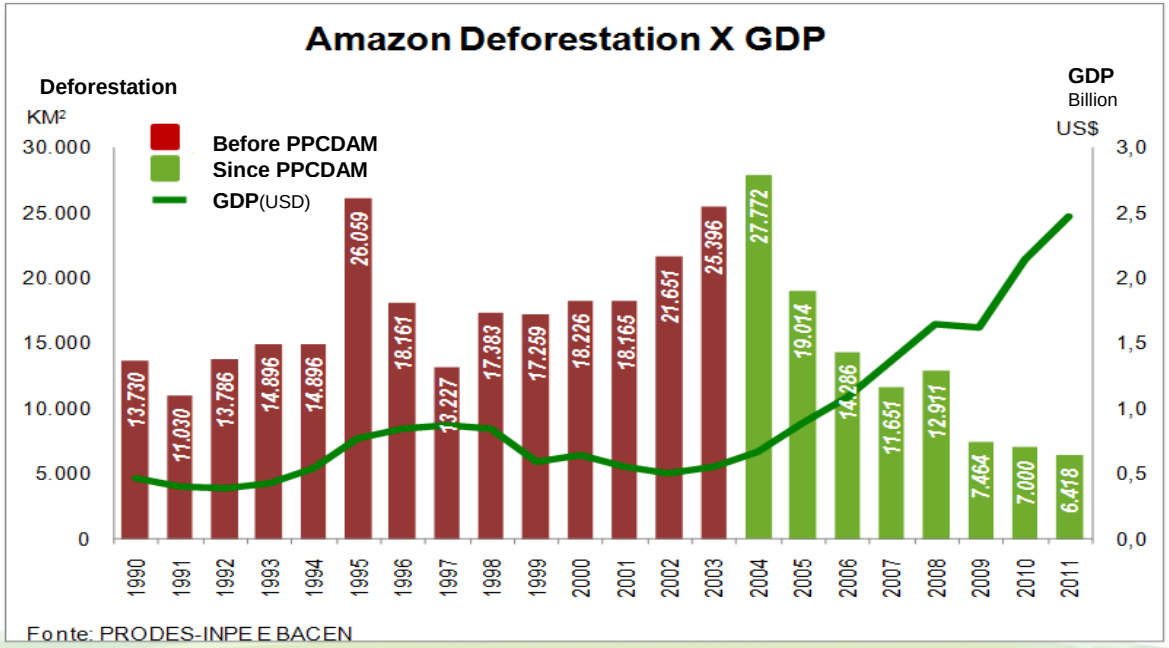
ORDEM E PROGRESSO

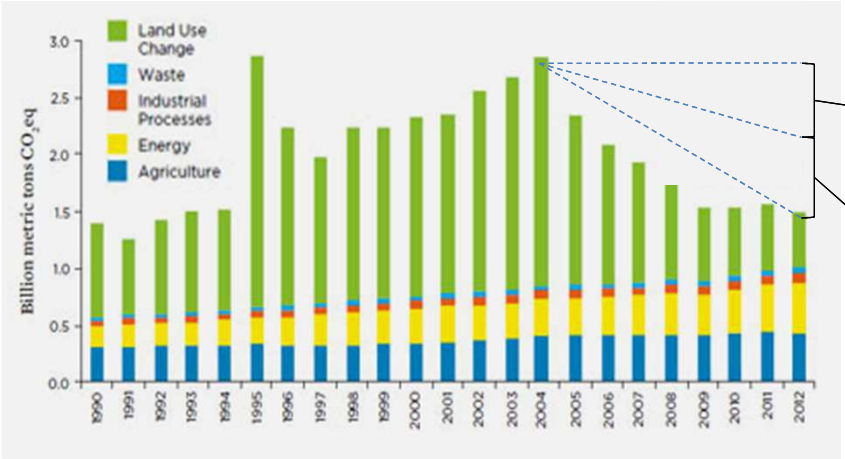
Brazil



Implementing **effective PAMs**: Reducing deforestation – AND sustaining economic growth

- Clear vision; national strategy that addresses the significant drivers
- Step-wise approach: one REDD+ activity + one subnational area
- Embedded into the national development framework
- High-level political support
- Strong coordination across sectors & governance levels (Federal, State, Municipal)

Brazil's REDD+ PAMs



PAMs: ≈ 62,000 km²
50% total ↘Deforestation

Falling agricultural prices:
≈ 62,000 km²
50% total ↘Deforestation

1. Action Plan for the Prevention & Control of Deforestation (2004)
   - Territorial management and land use
   - **Promotion of sustainable practices:** revision of economic incentives for sustainable agriculture & forest management, better use of already-cleared lands, and development of sustainable transportation & energy infrastructure
   - Better monitoring & enforcement
2. Two Presidential Decrees: Legal basis to tackle deforestation
3. Central Bank Resolution
   - Provision of rural credit to farmers based on compliance with environmental regulations

Brazilian Amazon deforestation: Summary

- Successful slowing of deforestation resulted from:
  - Better monitoring & law enforcement
  - Restrictions on access to (agricultural) credit (in areas with highest defor.)
  - Expansion of protected areas
  - Interventions in supply chains of soy and beef (major drivers!)
    - Rise in beef yields, reduction of Amazon cattle herd, Soy Moratorium, market rejection of deforesters
  - Working outside of the forestry sector

- But…
  - Incentives directly to farmers are limited so far
  - PAMs only for Amazon (scale) deforestation (scope)
  - Deforestation has increased in the *Cerrado* area since 2010
  - Need to attract private investment for sustainable development of forest, fisheries and agriculture → system cannot rely on punitive approach

Ecuador

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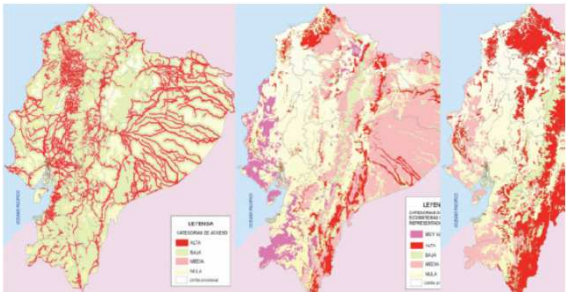
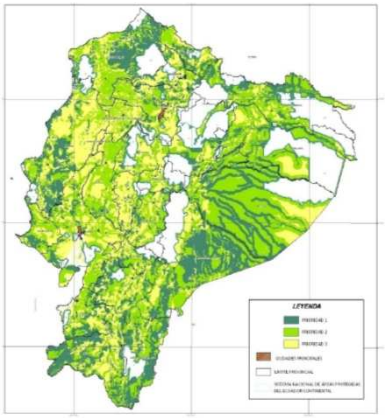
SocioBosque
Programa de protección de bosques

Incentive policy – the 'Social Forestry' programme





Incentive structure based on:

- Type of recipient (individual or community)
- Area of forest
- Activity
- Poverty level
- Deforestation risk

20 year agreement, payment on condition of performance, annual monitoring

Funding from tax receipts, international donations, REDD+, others

Programme currently conserves 1.58m ha of forest; 120,000 people participating; national government has invested USD 18m

ASIA PACIFIC

Common barriers to investments in the "+" activities in Asia-Pacific

- Political and macroeconomic instability
- Weaknesses in judicial systems and weak investor protection
- Weal accountability and transparency
- Costly, lengthy and complex legal frameworks and bureaucratic procedures related to buying, managing, selling and investing in forest land
- Poorly defined and contested rights
- Weak capacity and commitment to improve forest law compliance and reduce illegal forest and trade activities, as well as forest conversion
- Arbitrary changes in policies (e.g., shifting tax policies, changing resource use regulations, imposition of logging bans)

First steps in overcoming barriers

- Raise awareness among decision-makers regarding the negative impacts of complex regulations and procedures on investment decisions
- Reduce excessive regulatory procedures and bureaucracy
- Enhance accountability and transparency
- Apply best practices in forest law enforcement and reducing illegal activities
- Clarify and strengthen rights to land and forests
- Avoid arbitrary changes and provide stable investment, land-use, land management and forestry policies, laws and procedures

Hot off the Press (2nd October 2015)

- ASEAN countries recognize wildlife and timber trafficking as serious transnational crime requiring regional action
- Wildlife and forest crime will now be considered as important as other crimes needing collective regional action including drug and precursor trafficking, human trafficking and smuggling, terrorism, and arms smuggling