

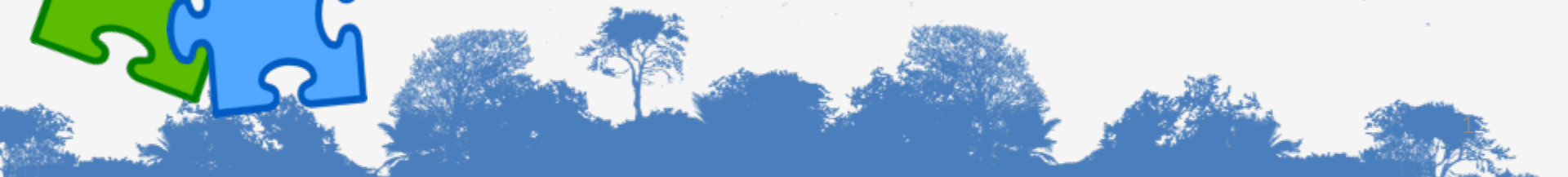
# UN-REDD AFRICA WORKSHOP ON DESIGN OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES

## Session 2

### Bringing the pieces together

*How the UN-REDD Programme supports countries to develop National REDD+ Strategies in line with the UNFCCC process*

Josep Gari





## Based on Your experience...



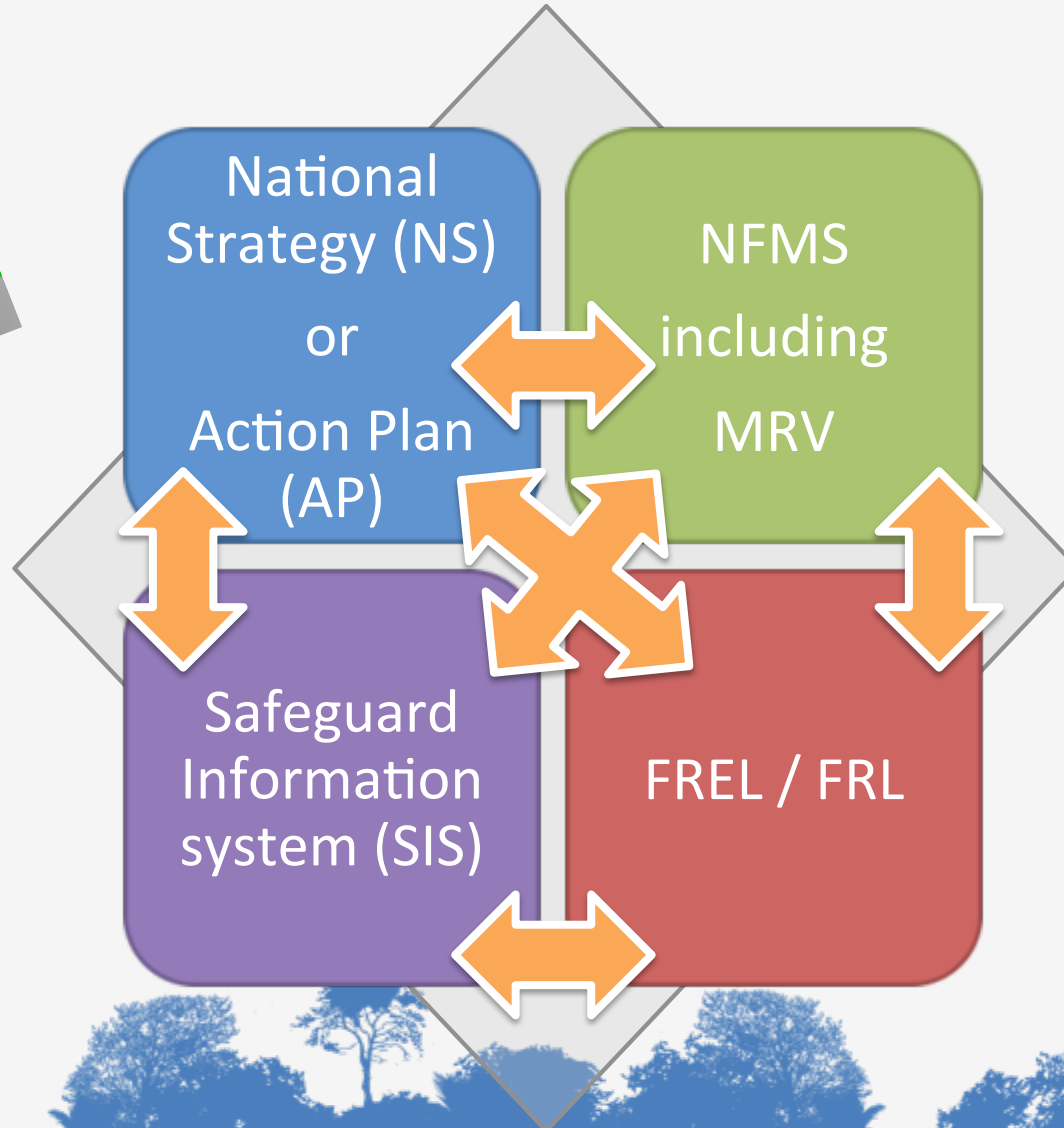
1. What **type of information or training** would you like the UN-REDD Programme to provide to you?
2. What are **the needs** and expectations from UN-REDD? What are the elements **you don't anticipate** from UN-REDD?
3. How do you think the UN-REDD Programme is best placed to support the design of National REDD+ Strategy?
4. What **worked well**, and what **did not work** so well in supporting strategy design process? Why/why not?
5. How can UN-REDD **improve** to be a better and trusted partner in supporting strategy and REDD+ as a whole?



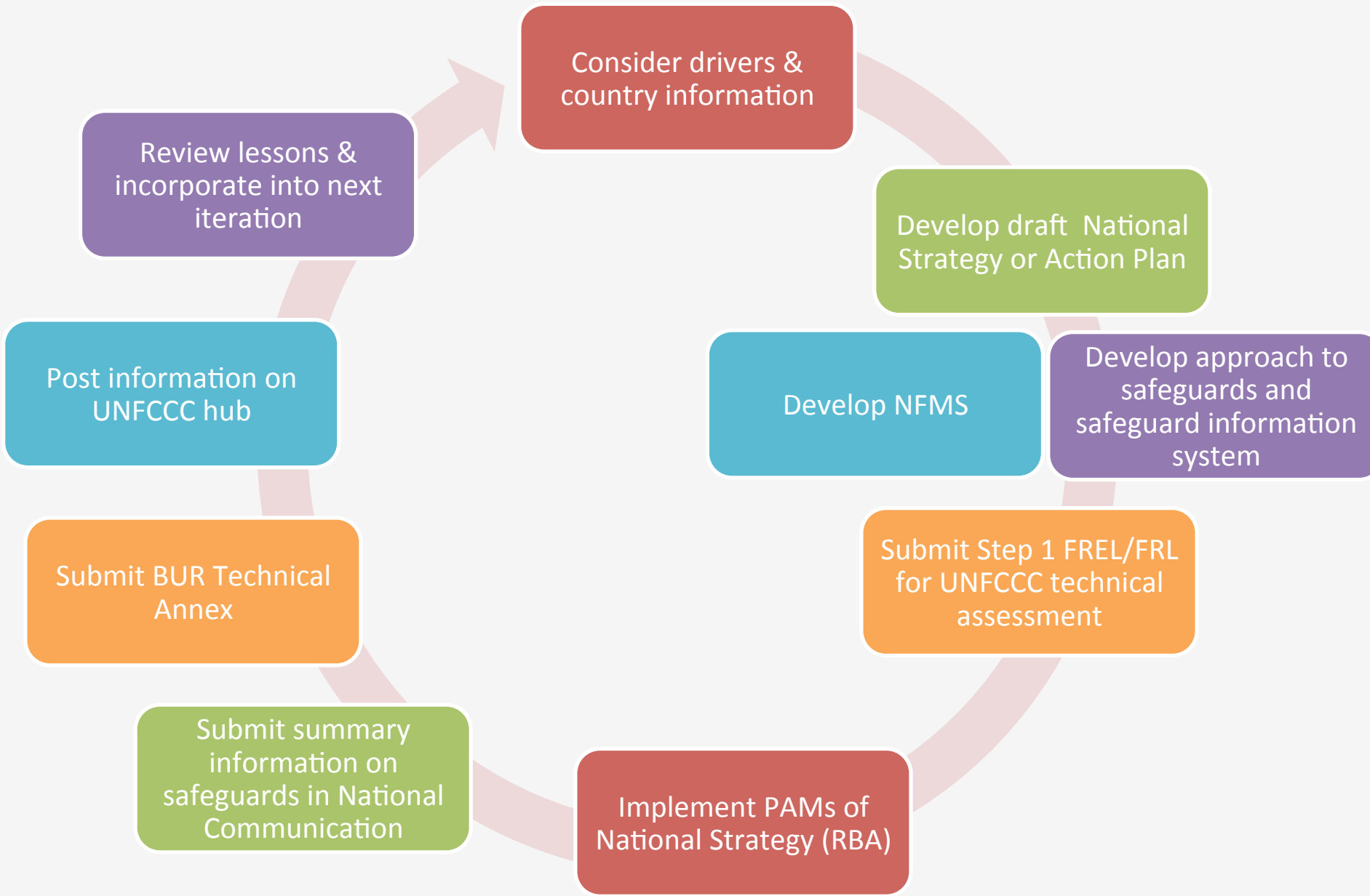
# I. Linking pieces of the REDD+ puzzle



# The 4 REDD+ design elements



# Illustration of an iterative process

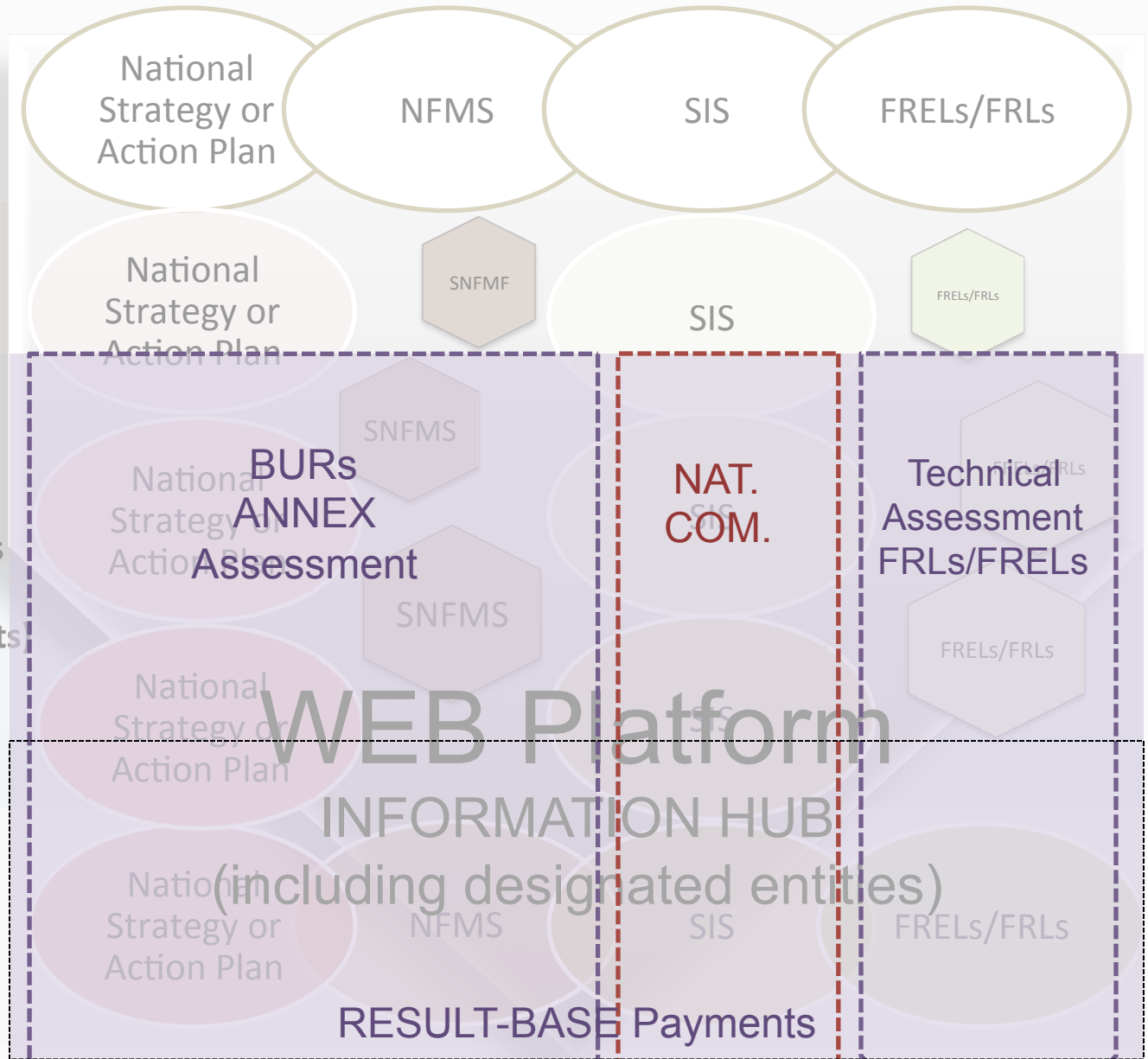


# Visualizing...

**PHASE 1**  
CB, devel. NS/AP  
PAMs

**PHASE 2**  
Implement. NS/AP, PAMs  
Demonstration activities  
(incl. result base payments)

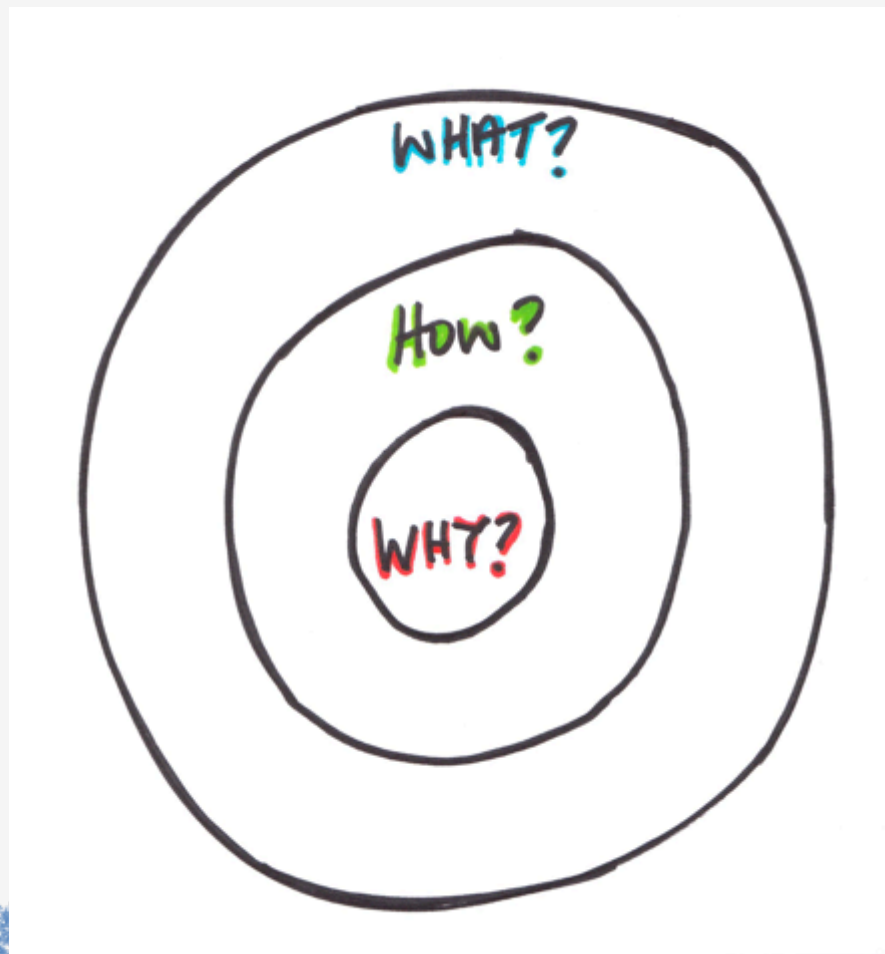
**PHASE 3**  
Full implementation  
Result based payments



## II. Some bits and bolts to think of when developing a NS



# Things to keep in mind when developing a NS







# Nature of the NS design process

UN-REDD  
PROGRAMME



The PP key: The Process is as important as the Product

- **Iteration:**

Analysis ↔ Consultations ↔ Policy Dialogue

- **Step-wise approach:**

- Start simple, but with coherence and ambition.

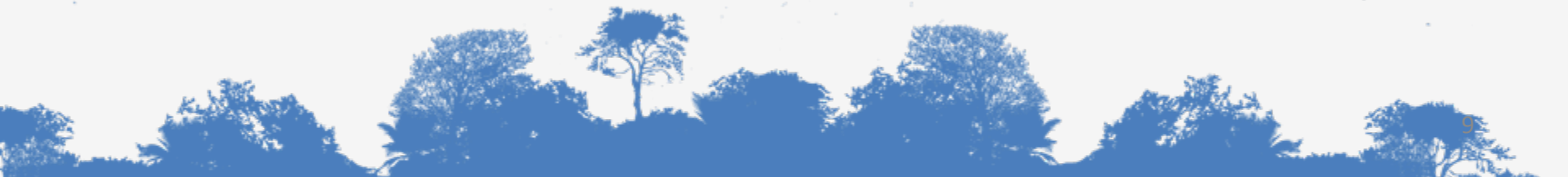
- Upgrade and expand scope over time, in a pragmatic way (*e.g.* geographical coverage, activities, pools, drivers considered)

- **Multi-stakeholder**

Multi-sectoral: Environment | Agriculture | Energy | Planning | Finance

Participatory: non-governmental actors are crucial; private sector engagement; views from the grassroots

Mobilising expertise: researchers, prospective analysts, statistics office...





# Things to keep in mind

- Leadership and coordination
- Integrate national planning efforts & the national political vision
- Start early on to identify and develop a set of potential REDD+ actions (which can be refined continuously)
- Capitalize on existing institutions, policies, programmes, processes and tools
- Prioritize policies and measures according to:
  - Cost
  - Expected impact
  - Feasibility
  - Coherence
- Ensure participation, inclusiveness and transparency
- Think early on how scattered REDD+ initiatives will be brought together and how consistency will be ensured
- Start thinking early on about approaches to implementing REDD+

# III. How the UN-REDD Programme supports countries in making those links





# Governance, policies and measures, stakeholder engagement & sectoral transformation for the design of National REDD+ Strategies

Estelle Fach



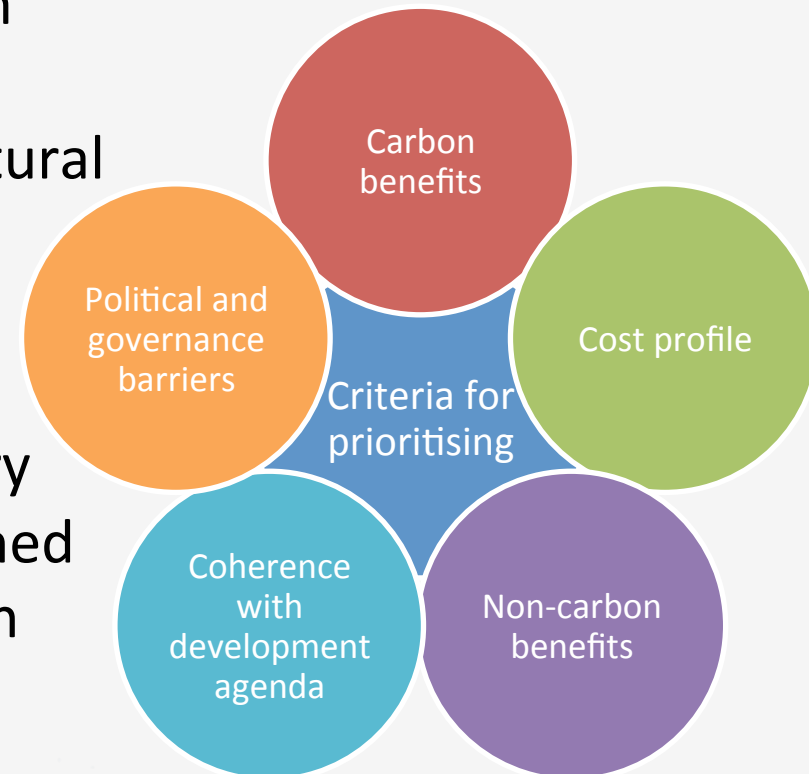
## Institutions and governance

Support countries to:

1. Assess financing, incentives (and, if relevant in 1<sup>st</sup> iteration of NS, benefit sharing options) for REDD+ strategy development and implementation
2. Assess institutional capacities and capacity needs to inform the design of institutional arrangements for REDD+ strategy implementation
3. Strengthen institutional capacity to manage REDD+ and NS process (HR reinforcement, cross-sectorial dialogue/coordination)
4. Establishment of national coordination mechanisms

## Drivers and Policies & Measures (PAMs)

- Underlying governance causes of different drivers of deforestation
- Identify major issues and options in each of the concerned sectors: agriculture, energy, mining and natural resource management
- Identify needs for each PAM
- Prioritize PAMs
- Identify existing laws and regulatory frameworks that can be strengthened for a robust REDD+ implementation



## Stakeholder Engagement :

- Ensure ownership through meaningful participation (especially non-government sectors, private sector, chiefs, research institutions, and media)
  - Stakeholder engagement plans at onset help to structure the process
  - Ensure alliances & validation among stakeholders of both the process and the product
- National coordination mechanisms
- Partnership platforms
- Mainstreaming gender: gender issues considered in institutions, analytical studies and policy dialogues
- Private sector engagement : financial institutions, commodities supply chains



## Policy and Sectoral Transformation

- Policy dialogue support around key REDD+ issues including on drivers of deforestation
- Participate in Co-operating Partners meeting to position REDD+ in donor co-operation frameworks
- Support mainstreaming of REDD+ into key national policy, programming and financing frameworks, processes and plan as well as institutional reforms





Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

# How governance strengthens National REDD+ Strategies

## How Governance Strengthens National REDD+ Strategies

October 2014<sup>1</sup>

Paragraph 71 of UNFCCC decision 1/CP.15 requests countries to have the following elements in place for REDD+ implementation and to access results-based payments:

- a. A national strategy or action plan;
- b. A national forest reference emission level (FREL) of forest reference level (FRL);
- c. A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system for the monitoring and reporting of the five REDD+ activities;
- d. A safeguard information system (SIS).

This information note primarily seeks to highlight how the UN-REDD Programme, through its governance work, is supporting partner countries to progress towards the first point, i.e. the development of national strategies and action plans. It also briefly touches on safeguards and SIS. Practical examples of country support are presented to illustrate these achievements.

### 1. Analyzing and Addressing Drivers

UNFCCC decision 15/CP.19 includes provisions on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (D&D), encouraging Parties, organisations and the private sector to take action to reduce the drivers, to continue work to address drivers, and to share information; and encourages developing country Parties to take note of the information shared.

UN-REDD governance support has contributed to better understanding their drivers of D&D. For example

- In Kenya, the 2013 REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessment (REDD+ CRA) has highlighted how governance issues corruption has historically contributed to deforestation and degradation. For example, the CRA highlighted the difficulties of the Kenya Forest Services in promoting forest conservation and managing relocation of people they deemed "squatters"; the risks of county governments using community forest lands as "open land that can be used for patronage purposes; the suspected corruption in the allocation of forested areas to biofuel, oil or mining companies (causing deforestation) without restrictions to limit environmental impact too lenient and eventually ignored; bribes between illegal loggers and forest managers, and/or collusion with direct involvement of government officials facilitating forest degradation; and the lack of capacity of Charcoal Producer Associations to check the origin and source of charcoal.
- In Nepal (see table below), a study was dedicated to understanding in a more nuanced manner the four identified drivers of D&D.

<sup>1</sup> This draft has been elaborated to inform the discussions at the Africa Regional Workshop on Developing National REDD+ Strategies. As it will continue to be developed, we welcome all comments at [estelle.fach@undp.org](mailto:estelle.fach@undp.org), and [tina.sohberg@undp.org](mailto:tina.sohberg@undp.org)



# A Systematic Green Economy Approach for National REDD+ Strategies

Ivo Mulder

REDD+ Green Economy Advisor



# “Wall of finance” currently moving in opposite direction



REDD+ READINESS FUNDING:  
ANNUAL AVERAGE OF  
**§ 1 BILLION**  
US\$ A YEAR FOR THE FAST START  
FINANCE PERIOD 2010-2012

FUTURE REDD+ PAYMENTS  
PHASE (ESTIMATE, AS OF 2020)  
**30 BILLION**  
US\$ PER YEAR

GLOBAL SUBSIDIES  
FOR BIOFUELS  
**24 BILLION**  
US\$ IN 2011



GLOBAL SUBSIDIES  
FOR FOSSIL FUELS  
**480 BILLION**  
US\$ IN 2011





# 1. Integrating REDD+ in broader Green Economy

- Green Economy: ***“an economy that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks”***
- Using forest resources in a more sustainable way are an important way for countries to move to ***low-carbon, resource efficient and equitable economy.***
- REDD+ aimed to bring new momentum & funding for results-based actions (RBA).
- Challenge to generate RBAs that lead to results-based finance and that are beneficial to a country’s economy and population. REDD+ can generate socio-economic and environmental benefits for countries beyond climate mitigation



## 2. Towards a systematic REDD+ Green Economy Approach for

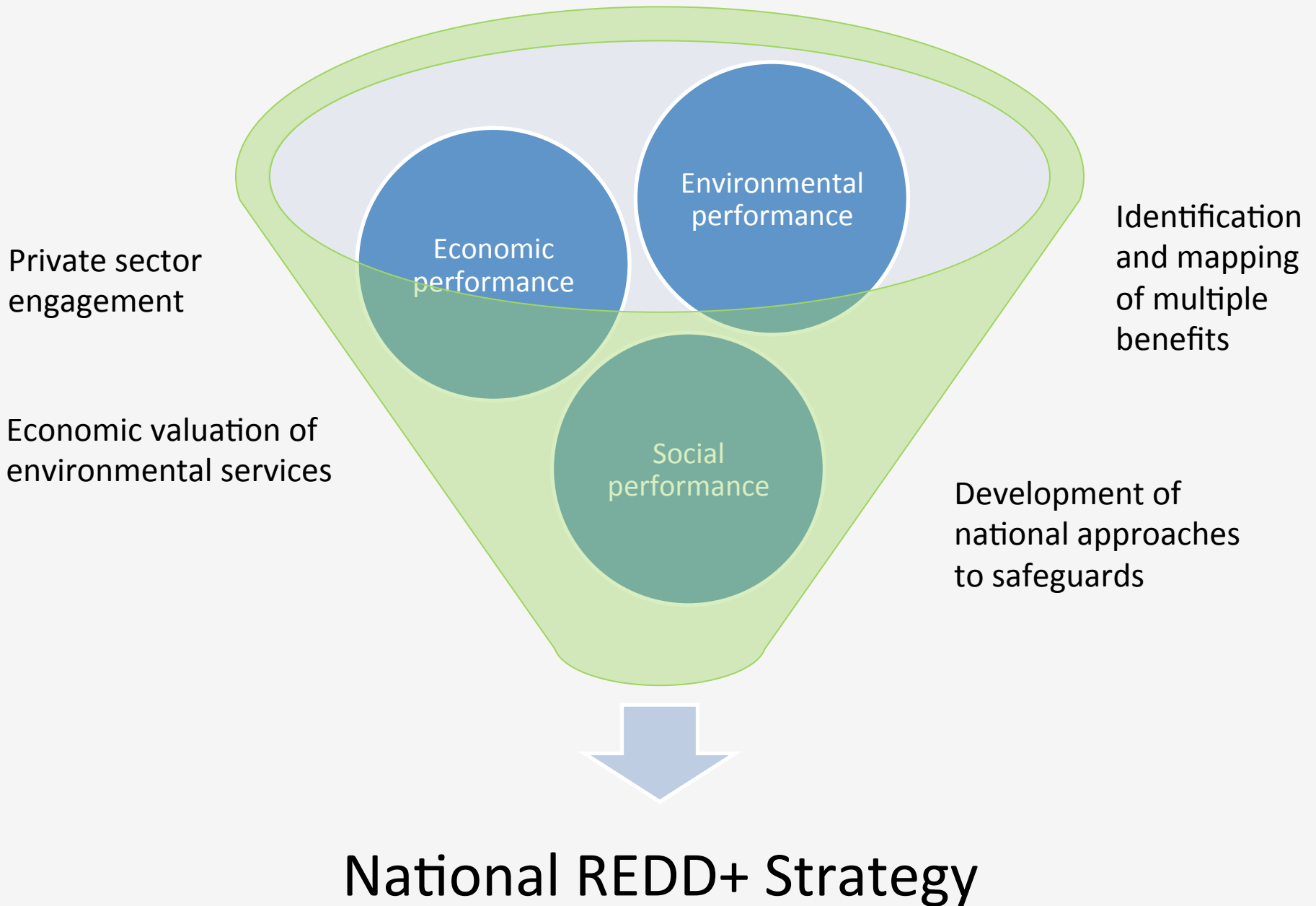
### Towards a systematic approach

- Support countries to **complete the 4 components of the Warsaw Framework** work towards results-based finance/payments (→ positive monetary incentive to protect forests).
- **Manual** (step-by-step approach) for countries that National REDD+ Strategies can be in line with broader economic and development objectives.

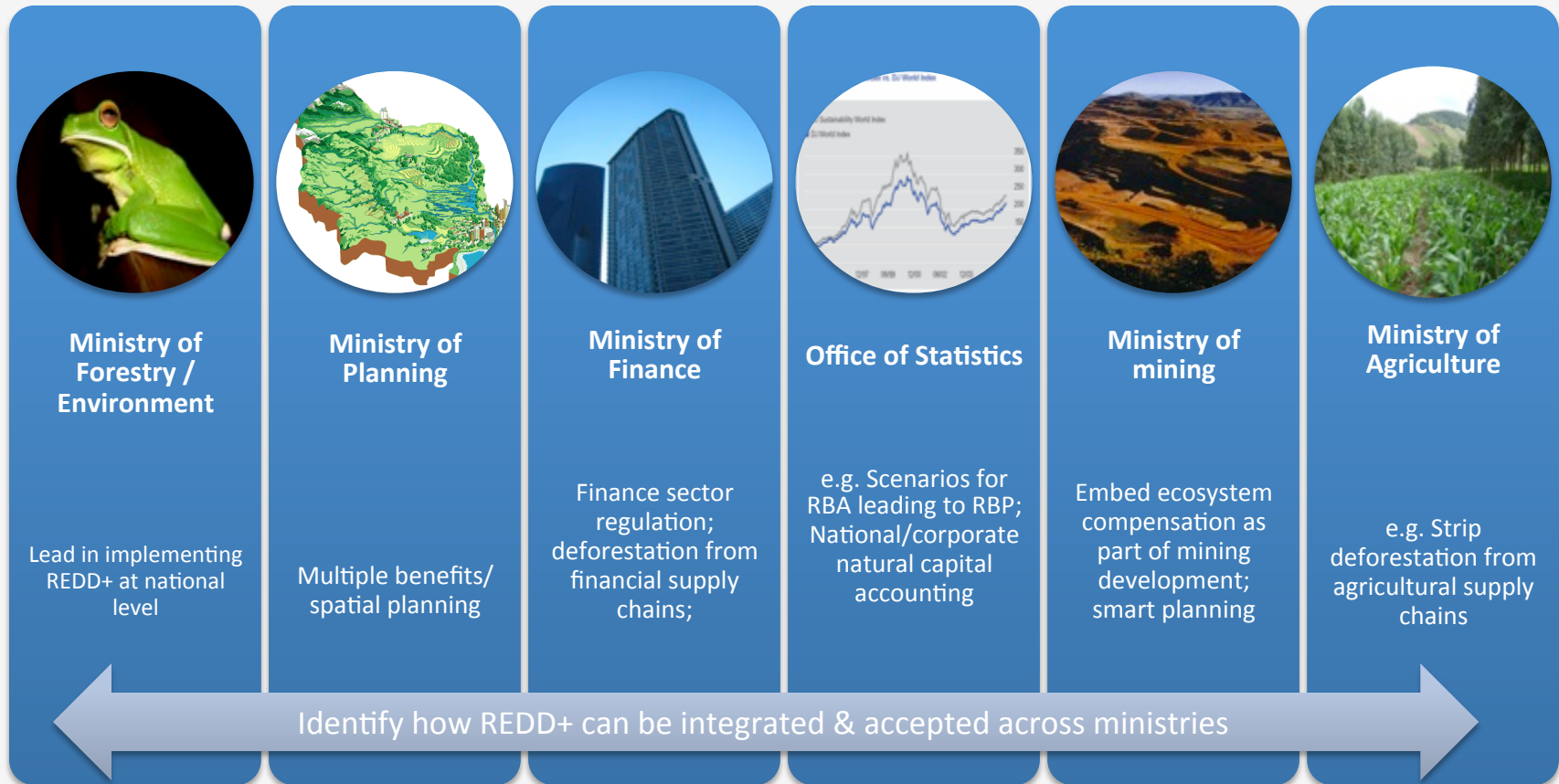
### Critical elements

- Support UN-REDD countries with options to find **economically attractive and nationally supported ways** to achieve results-based actions (RBA) that lead to results-based finance (RBF)
- Private sector: Develop actions, policies and measures, as part of National REDD+ Strategies, which **shape private sector operating models** that deliver emission reductions
- Gain acceptance about REDD+ & integration of relevant government actions (to tackle the drivers of deforestation) **across ministries** to increase chance of success.

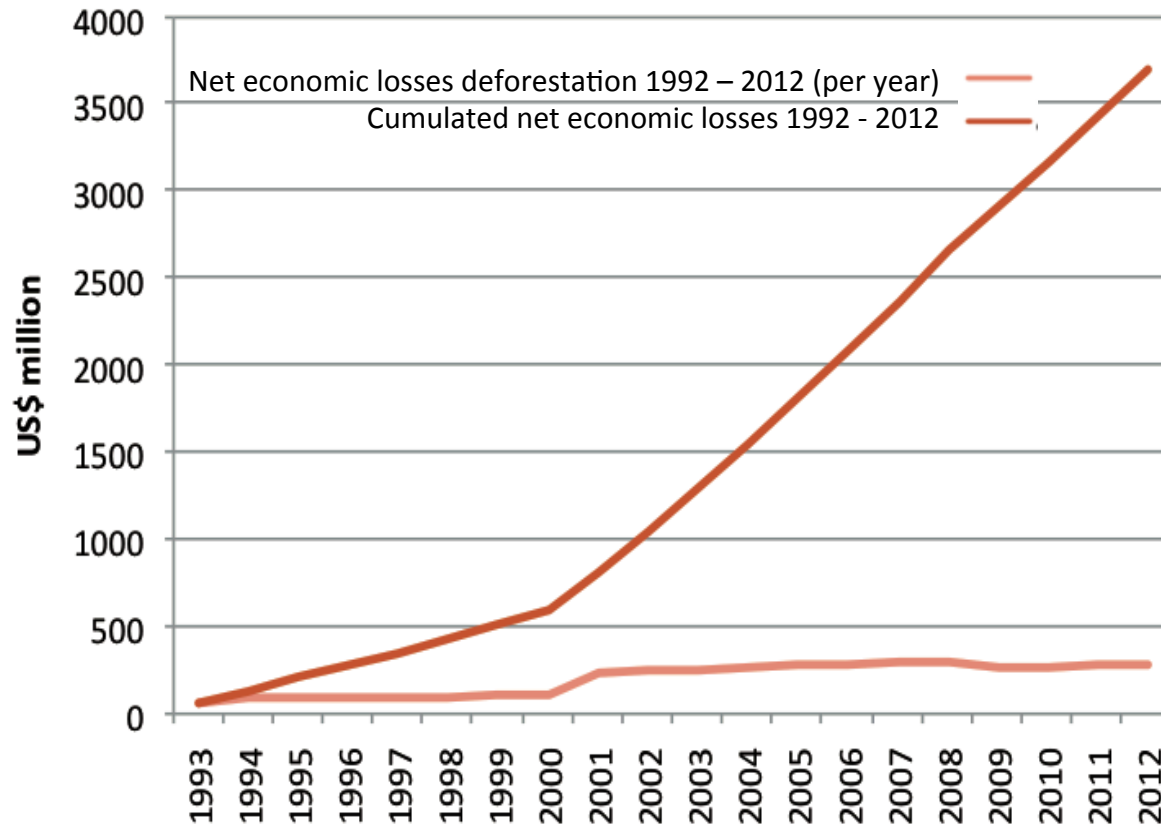




# Integrate REDD+ at inter-ministerial level: use key analysis to embed REDD+ across ministries



# Economic valuation of Panama's forests ecosystems



## Benefits

- sales timber, land agriculture

## Costs/losses

- forgone ecosystem benefits (water regulation, soil fertility, sedimentation, carbon emissions)

## Note

Some losses borne by other sectors in the country (e.g. water regulation, Sedimentation, etc).

Others internationally (carbon emissions)

	2012	1992-2012
Gains from deforestation	334.6	2,927.7
Losses from deforestation	606.4	6,628.3
Net losses from deforestation	271.8	3,700.6

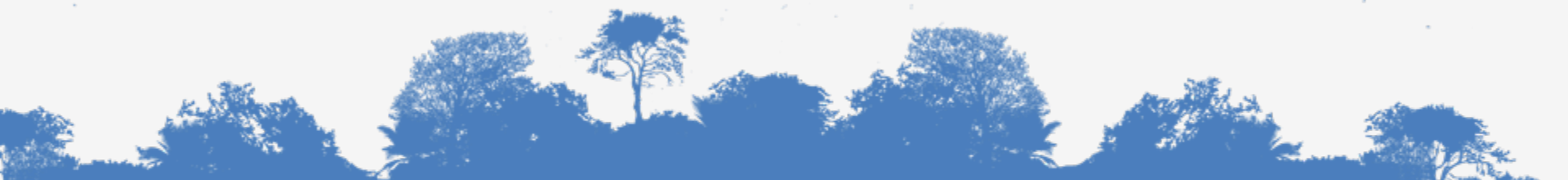






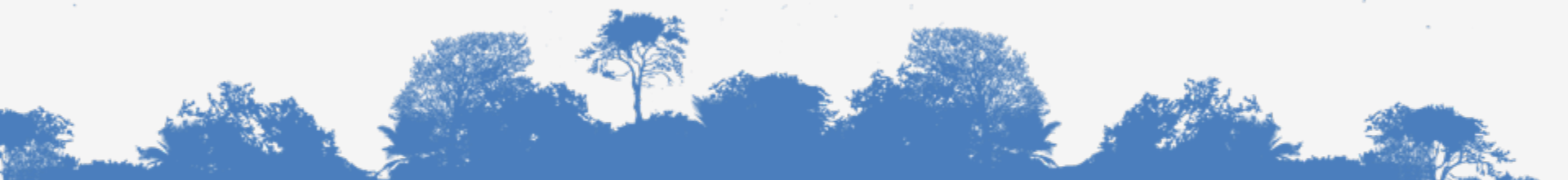
# How NFMS and FREL/FRL feed into the development process of REDD+ National Strategies

Charlotte Jourdain



## Contents

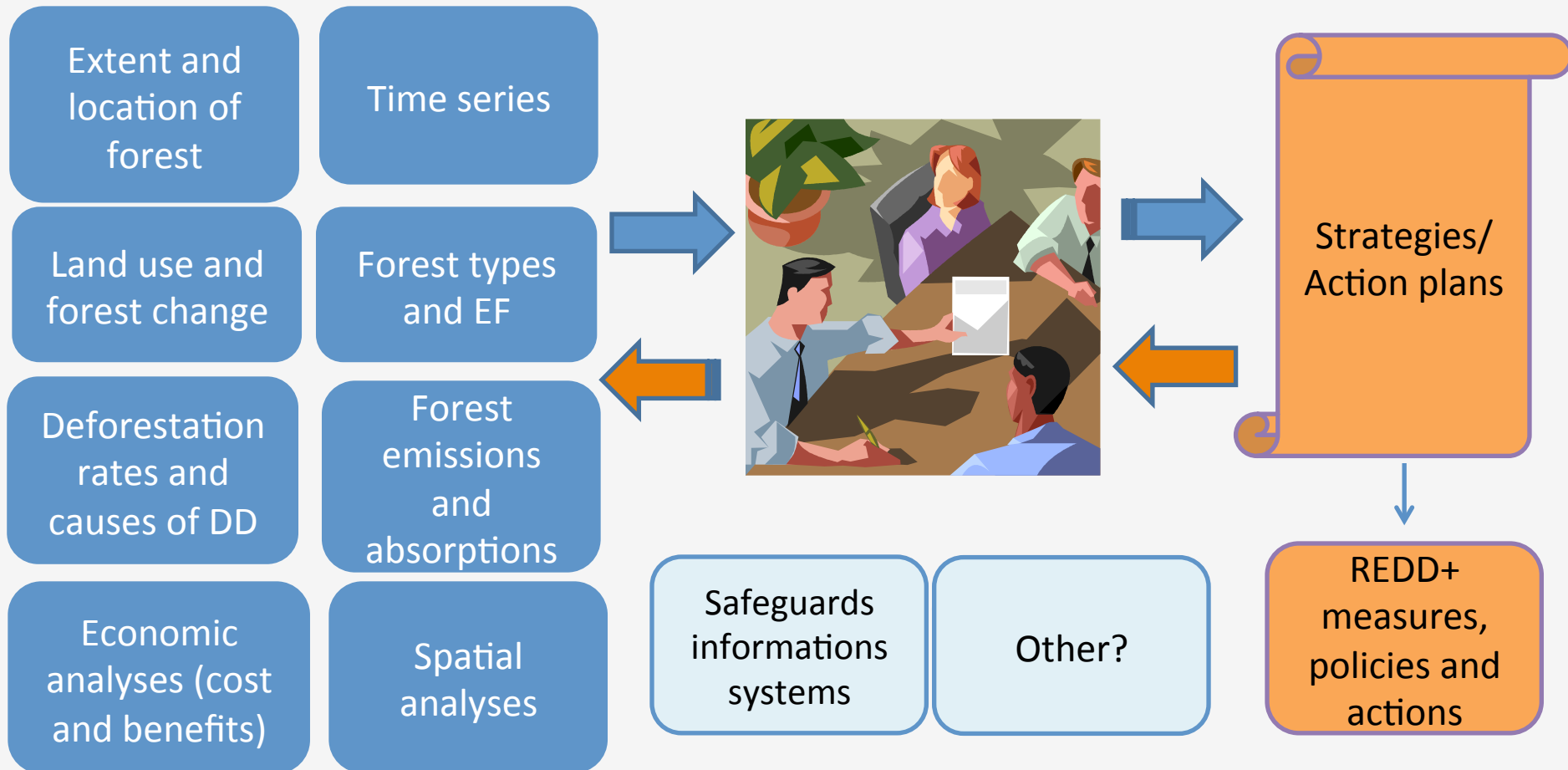
1. Why are technical inputs/design elements relevant for the REDD+ process and its strategies/action plans?
2. Examples of design elements
3. How do they contribute to the development and implementation of the REDD+ National strategy or action plan?



# 1. Why are NFMS & FREL/FRL relevant?

REDD+ as a process to achieve emission reductions and contribute to national objectives

Technical input as a basis for taking **informed decisions**



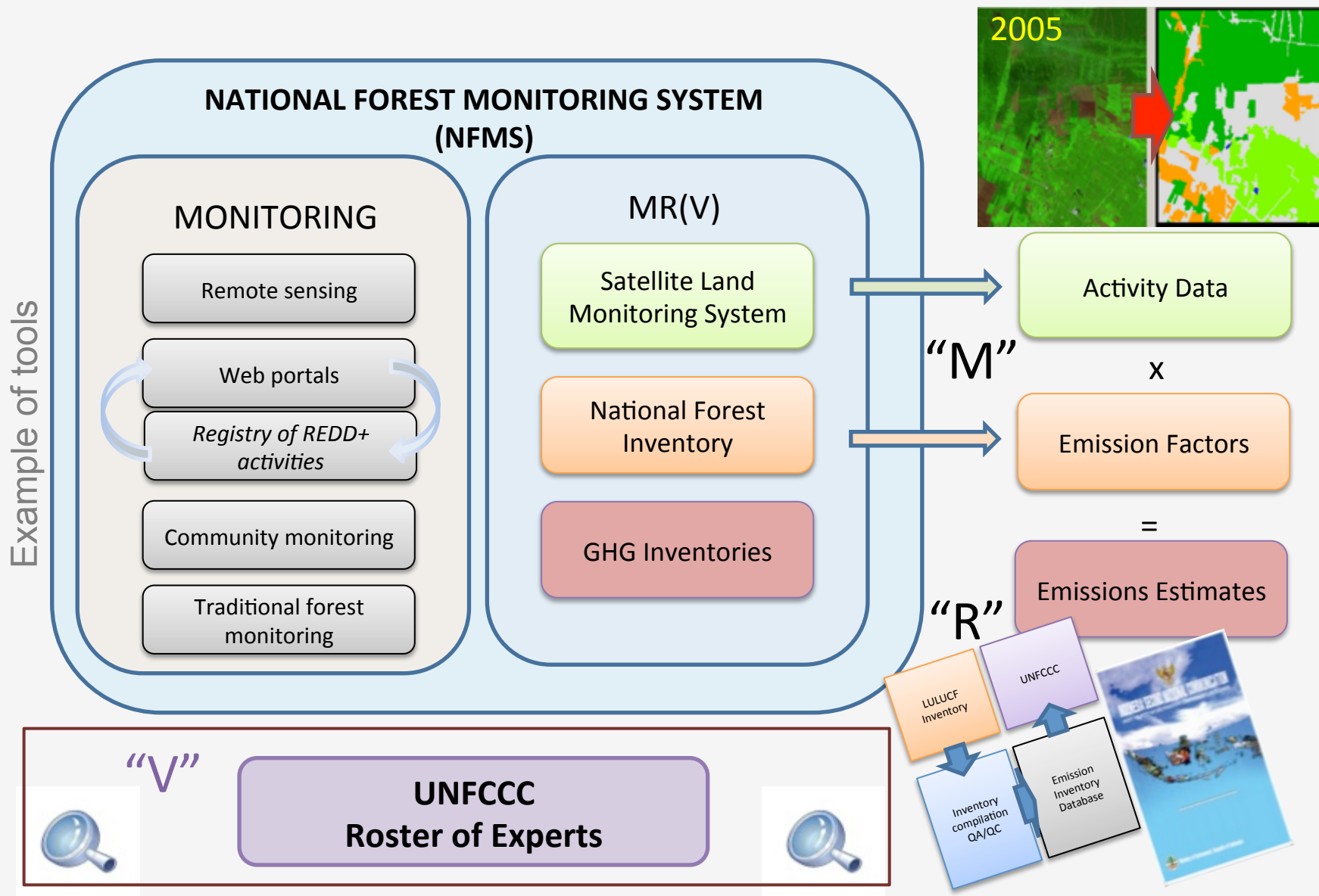
## 2. Examples of design elements

### National forest monitoring systems: M&MR(V) functions

- Requirement for participating in the REDD+ process (1 of 4)
- Dec. 4/CP15:
  - Monitoring function: *need for regular information on results achieved through national policies and measures*
  - Measuring, reporting, (and verification) function: *international reports and estimates of emissions and removals by forest (providing data that are measurable, reportable and verifiable)*
- Primarily a national tool to monitor forests, including REDD+



# 2. Example of design element: NFMS



## 2. Example of design element: NFMS (cont'd)

### *In order to meet REDD+ requirements:*

- ✓ Evaluate in a **transparent** manner the results of national REDD+, activities, including demonstration activities, and national REDD+ policies and measures ;
- ✓ Consider **national capacities** and sovereignty of countries;
- ✓ Provide **data and information for reports / communications** and biennial update reports to the UNFCCC (LULUCF / AFOLU)
- ✓ Maintain link between historical assessments and current / future assessments, allowing to have consistency in the data and information
- ✓ Be the starting point for the construction of **reference levels** (and demonstrate coherence between the reference levels and NFMS)

### *It can:*

- ✓ Be developed according to a **stepwise approach**
- ✓ **Provide confidence that the results have been achieved** and pave the way for results based finance
- ✓ Assist in **identifying the causes of deforestation**

# The Methodological Guidance Rules and Modalities

**Decision 11/CP.19\***  
Modalities for national forest monitoring systems  
*(sub-national NFMS as an interim measure)*



The NFMS ...should

- Be guided by **the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines, as adopted or encouraged** by the COP
- Data and information **transparent, consistent over time, and are suitable for MRV**
- **Consistent with guidance on MRV of NAMAs** for developing country Parties a by the COP
- **Build upon existing systems**
- **Enable the assessment of different types of forest**
- **Be flexible and allow for improvement**
- Reflect the *REDD+* **phased approach**

may provide relevant **information for national SIS**

**Decision 4/CP.15**  
General methodological guidance *pre Cancun Agreements*

*Cancun Agreements*  
[1/CP.16, para 71(c)]

- **A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system**
- **Subnational monitoring and reporting as an interim measure**
- **National circumstances**

Robust and transparent **NFMS** that:

- Combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory** approaches
- Estimates **transparent, consistent**, as far as possible accurate, and that reduce uncertainties
- Suitable for review** as agreed by COP

*Encourages* the development of guidance for **effective engagement of IPs and local communities in monitoring and reporting**

# Possible use of NFMS data for the SIS

UN-REDD  
PROGRAMME



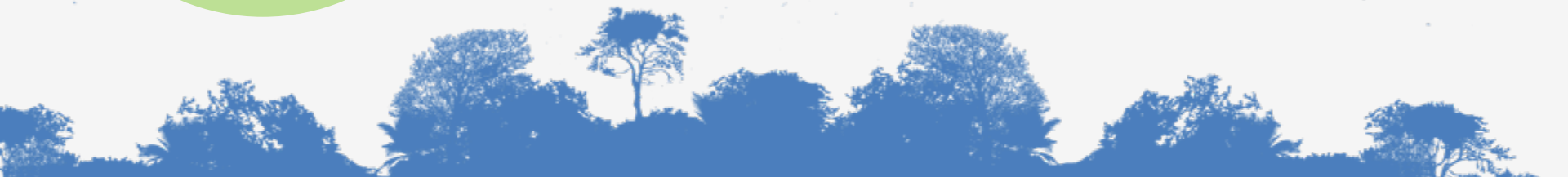
Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM  
(NFMS)

MONITORING

MR(V)

Safeguards  
Information  
Systems





## 2. Example of design element: reference levels under the UNFCCC

- ...**benchmarks** for assessing each country's performance in implementation of REDD+ activities ...(Decision 12/CP.17, para 7), expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent **tCO<sub>2</sub>e** per year
- ...as an interim measure sub-national *FRLs/FREL* can be elaborated while transitioning to the national level (Dec. 12/CP.17)
- Maintaining consistency ... with anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases related to forests provided in each country's greenhouse gases inventories ... (paragraph 8)
- ... to establish forest reference emission levels and forest reference should transparently taking into account historic data and national circumstances ... (Decision 4 / COP15, paragraph 7)
- **update a *FRL/FREL* periodically** as appropriate, taking into account new knowledge, new trends and any modification of scope and methodologies

# The Methodological Guidance Rules and Modalities

UN-REDD  
PROGRAMME



[1/CP.16, para 71(b)]

**A national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level or, if appropriate, as an interim measure, subnational .....**, in accordance with national circumstances, and with provisions contained in decision 4/CP.15...

Recognizes that DCP in establishing FRLs/FRELS should do so transparently taking into account **historic data, and adjust for national circumstances**

**Decision**  
4/CP.15

## FRLs/FRELS

..expressed in **tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent CO2 eq per year** are **benchmarks** for assessing each country's performance in implementing the REDD+ activities ..  
..shall be established **taking into account 4/CP.15, p 7**, and maintaining **consistency** with anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks as contained in each country's **GHGs inventories**  
..a **step-wise approach** to national FRL/FREL development may be useful, enabling Parties to improve FRLs/FRELS by incorporating better data, improved methodologies and, where appropriate, additional pools...  
..**subnational FRLs/FRELS** may be elaborated as an interim measure, **while transitioning to a national**  
...**update a FRL/FREL periodically** as appropriate, taking into account new knowledge, new trends and any modification of scope and methodologies  
*Invited for submission of the FRLs/FRELS...*

## Decision 13/CP.19\*

Guidelines and procedures for the technical assessment of submissions on proposed FRLs/FRELS

FREL/FRL

...each submission referred to in decision **12/CP.17, p13**, (FRL/FREL) shall be subject to a technical assessment  
.. In accordance with **12/CP.17**... on a voluntary basis and when deemed appropriate, submit its FRL/FREL..  
.. might be **technically assessed** in the context of **results-based payments**

.. guidelines and procedures for the technical assessment of submissions – **Annex**  
.. secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the technical assessment process, for consideration by SBSTA after the first year of technical assessments  
.. *invitation to* nominate experts to the roster  
.. *invitation to* support capacity-building in relation to the development and assessment of FRLs/FRELS, taking into account the work of the CGE on National Communications from *Non Annex I Parties*

Annex - Guidelines and procedures for the TA of submissions from Parties on proposed FRLs/FRELS

Guidelines for TA: objectives and scope  
Procedures for the TA: General procedures, composition of the assessment team and timing

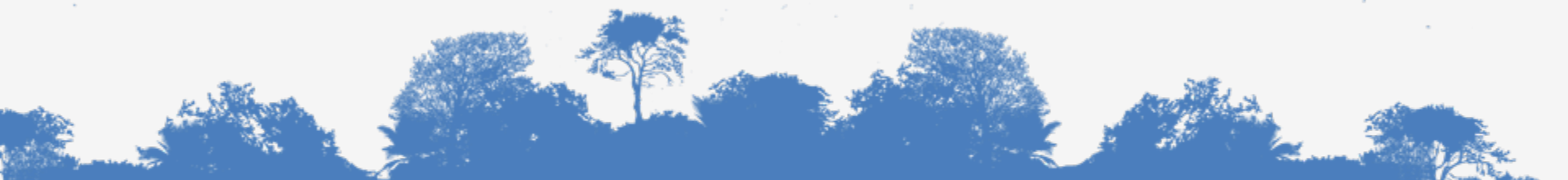
**Decision**  
12/CP.17  
Modalities for FRLs/  
FRELS

### 3. Relevance of NFMS and FREL/FRL in the design of National REDD+ strategies

- **Integration of information** in the Strategy process **is key to defining the combination of relevant and viable policies for REDD +**
- Knowledge of sources, emissions/removals, and their monitoring is used to assess performance
- Determine if REDD+ represents **a viable alternative to other land uses that contribute to national objectives**
- **Transparency** in the assessment of forest data and information on costs and benefits of REDD + is critical to decision making

### 3. Relevance of NFMS and FREL/FRL in the design of National REDD+ strategies

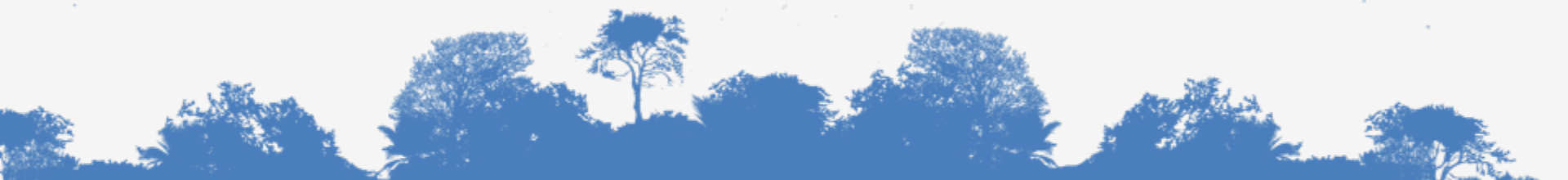
- The potential of **bringing multiple stakeholders** to the discussion table involving key sectors is key to the success of REDD +
- The **priority areas** of intervention, strategic options, measures and actions for the implementation of REDD + are derived from these analyses
- **Envisioning the potential of REDD+ in the country** and identify ways to leverage resources to meet national targets so that REDD+ will be an important incentive



# Legal preparedness



- **Helps understand legal implications of various REDD+ aspects covered by the NS and address any legal gaps**
  - E.g. Establishing a legal terminology for various REDD+ terms (e.g. forests, community, etc.)
  - E.g. Solving contradictions between customary and statutory laws for tenure
- **Supports the establishment of legal mandates that capture various institutional responsibilities, as set up in the NS**
  - E.g. responsibilities that relate to NFMS/SIS
- **Enables compliance with international REDD+ guidance and requirements**
  - E.g. adoption of an information law act to address the Cancun safeguards
- **Makes the NS operational**
  - E.g. adoption of a law that establishes an incentive-based system for REDD+ actions
  - Also helps attract investment for the implementation phase of REDD+





# UN-REDD support to integrating safeguards and spatial planning in National Strategies

Lisen Runsten



# Understanding benefits and risks of REDD+ actions to support national strategies



- Essential to identify realistic options for the preparation of the national strategy
- Need to understand the potential benefits and risks from proposed REDD+ actions, to balance against the costs
- Depends heavily on the local and national context
- Spatial approaches can help prioritize actions, identifying areas where one can:
  - minimize costs
  - achieve greater benefits
  - identify and minimize or mitigate risks

# Addressing safeguards in national strategies

Paragraph 72 of decision 1/CP.16 indicates that the COP

*“Also requests developing country Parties, **when developing and implementing their national strategies or action plans, to address, inter alia, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance issues, gender considerations and the safeguards identified in paragraph 2 of annex I to this decision, ensuring the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, inter alia, indigenous peoples and local communities;**”*



# UN-REDD work on safeguards

Support REDD+ countries to:

1. Develop overall country approach to safeguards, with goals and steps
2. Identify existing policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), and fill gaps
3. Develop Safeguards Information System (SIS)



# Examples of UN-REDD support to countries on safeguards

- **Bhutan**
  - Workshops on country approaches to safeguards and gap analysis of policies, laws and regulations
  - Workshop in November 2014 will apply the Benefits and Risks Tool (BeRT)
- **Tanzania**
  - Capacity building on spatial analyses to inform REDD+ planning taking into account the environmental safeguards
  - Using data from national forest inventories
- **Costa Rica**
  - Development of a Safeguards Information System (SIS)
  - Proposed methodology and indicators

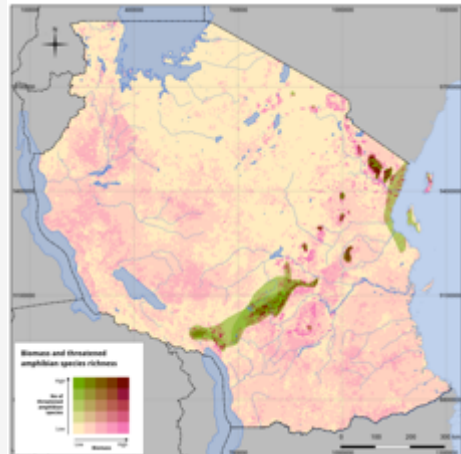
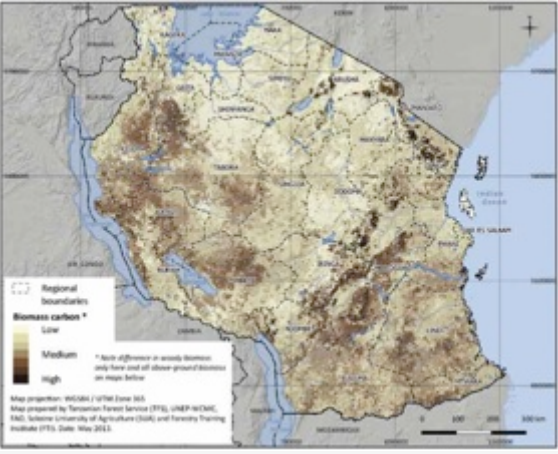


# Benefits vary geographically

## Identify priority areas where REDD+ actions could be implemented

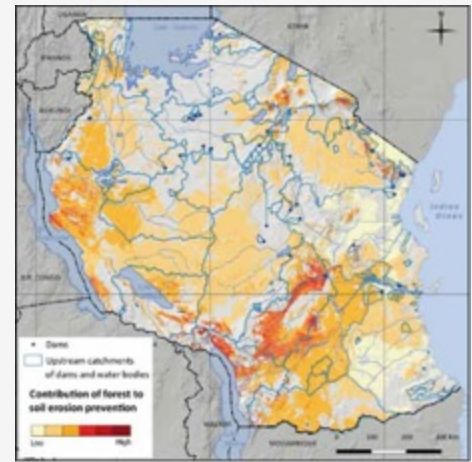
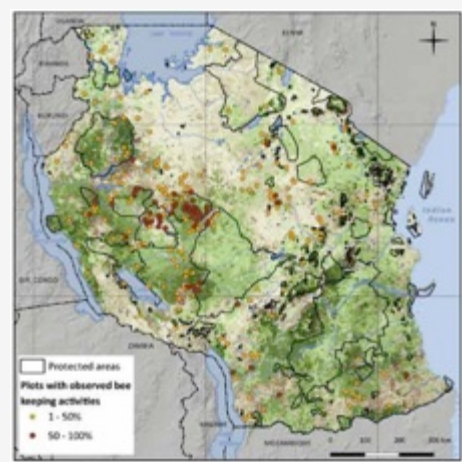
Biomass carbon stocks

Importance for biodiversity



Importance for NTFPs

Importance for soil erosion



- Identify the relevant questions, e.g.:
  - Which areas are under pressure that need to be addressed?
  - Where can the desired benefits be achieved?
  - Where might risk of unsuccessful implementation be high?
  - What are the costs?

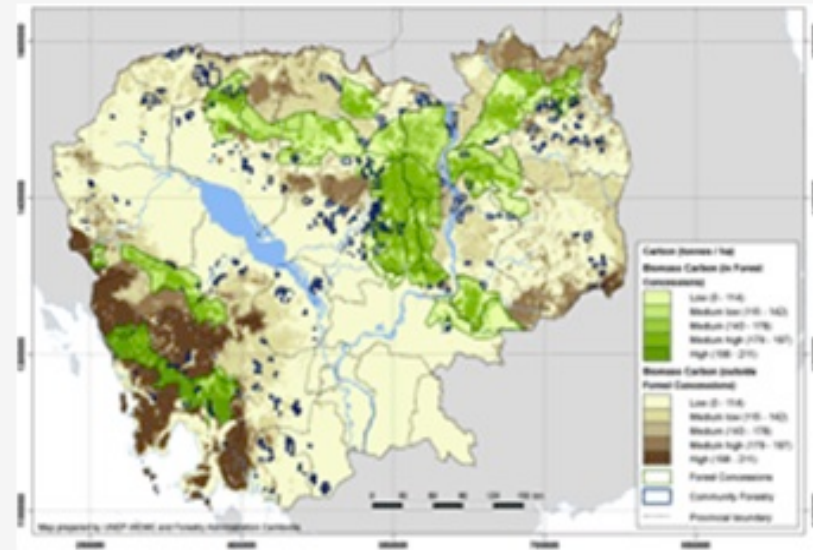
# Example: Ongoing support to Cambodia

- Costs and benefits spreadsheet

Intended to assess of all of the national level cost and benefit elements from different actions when developing national strategies

- GIS tool to support REDD+ planning

Easily carry out a range of REDD+ spatial economic analyses by varying underlying cost and benefit assumptions.

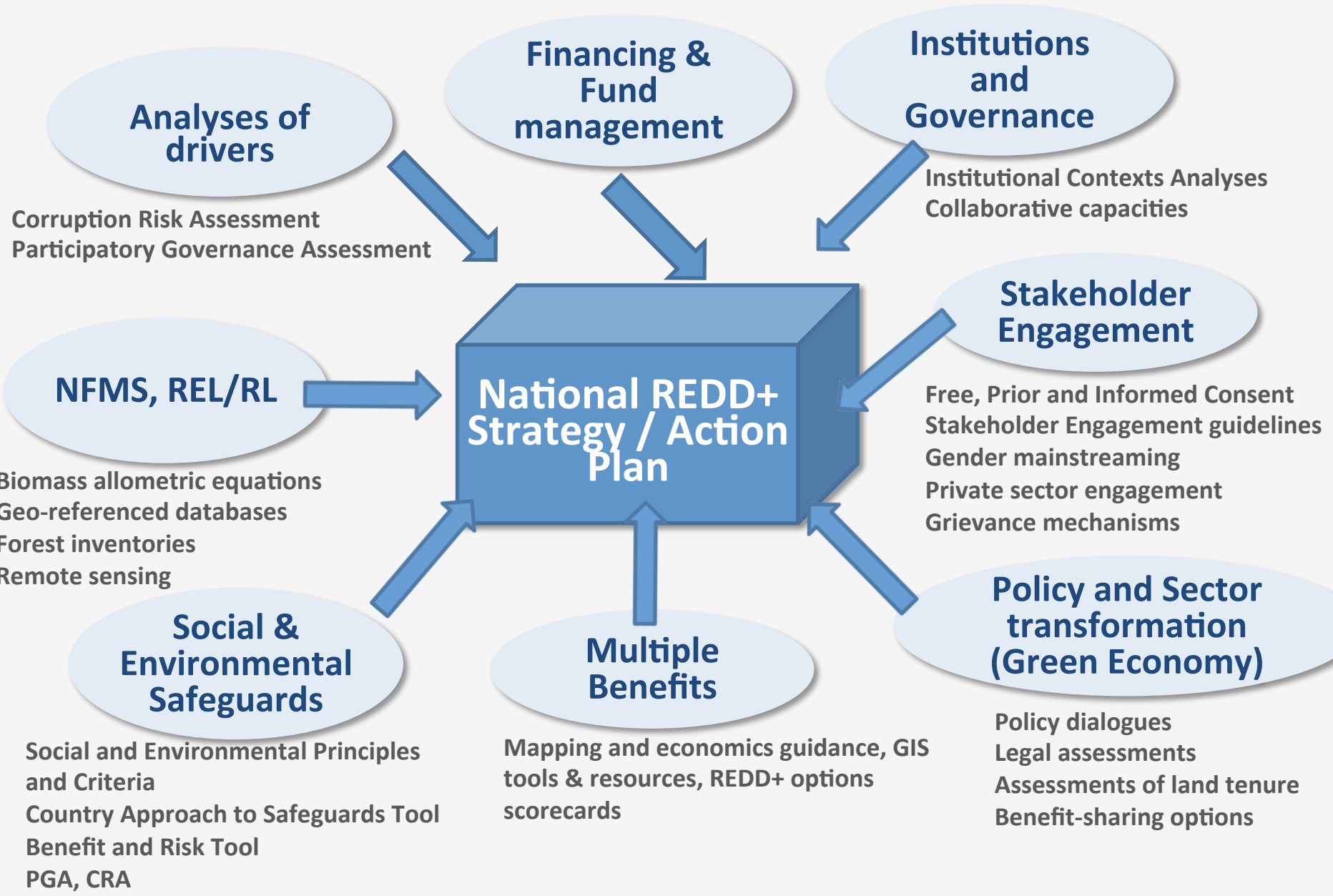




# Common thematic areas for REDD+ National Strategy Design and tools to support

Estelle Fach







## IV. WRAP-UP

Bruno Hugel

# Take home messages

- The design process is as important as the product!!!
- The process of designing the NS/AP can give continuous input into the design of the other three elements
- Opportunity to:
  - Build high-level political support and a wide support base (national and international stakeholders)
  - Demonstrate a transformative while pragmatic vision, and credible results-based actions
  - Catalyse REDD+ Results-Based Payments





# Take home messages

- Iteration of analytical work and consultation
- Build a step-wise approach towards Phase 3, focusing on what's feasible first, then plan for (and demonstrate) continuous improvement!
- Dialogue Country / UN-REDD on necessary support (e.g. policy dialogue)

# Take home from Africa session



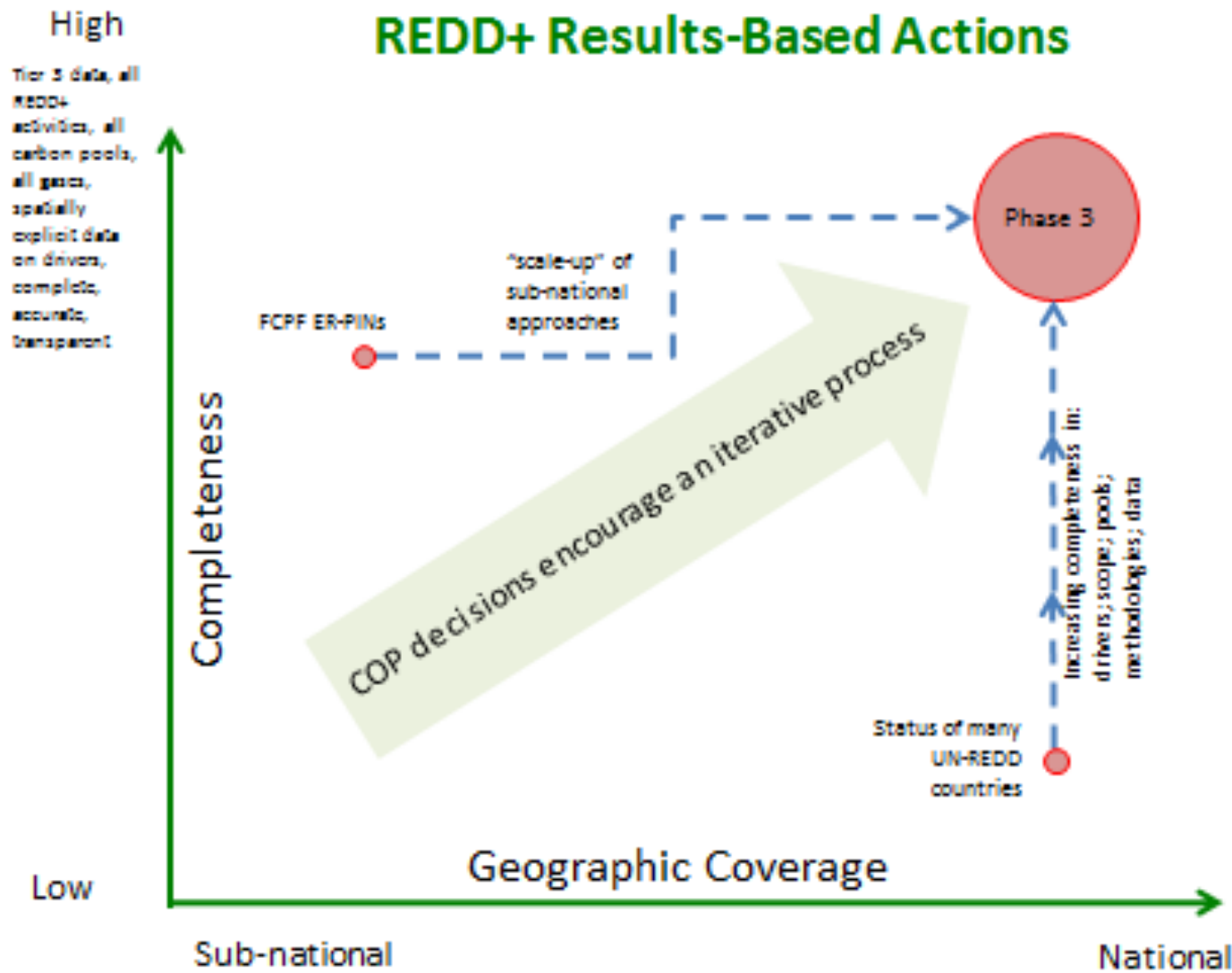
- Consider differences Readiness phase / Implementation phase incl. implications for cross-sectoral engagement
- Need to clarify what REDD+ means to countries
- Involve politicians early-on to build up buy-in and make decision-making easier
- Importance of leadership and coordination from govt
- Integrate REDD+ into national planning & development vision
- Ensure wide stakeholders engagement / participation
- Takes time to develop structures, reforms / build on existing (institutions, policies, processes, data, etc)
- Be pragmatic/realistic: stakeholders expectations, REDD+ can't address all problems, it takes time

# Take home from Africa session



- Analytical work as important 1st step
- Different approaches to strategies (from more framework, to more operational-oriented)
- Ensure synergies / consistency with sub-national initiatives

## REDD+ Results-Based Actions





**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!!**

# Partner Countries' Perspectives on UN-REDD Support received so far and how to improve



# Partner Countries' Perspectives

- How can we improve the support we provide as a Programme and tailor it to country demands and needs.
- For countries that already received support, please consider the following three questions:
  1. What went well
  2. What went wrong
  3. What can be improved



## Based on Your experience...



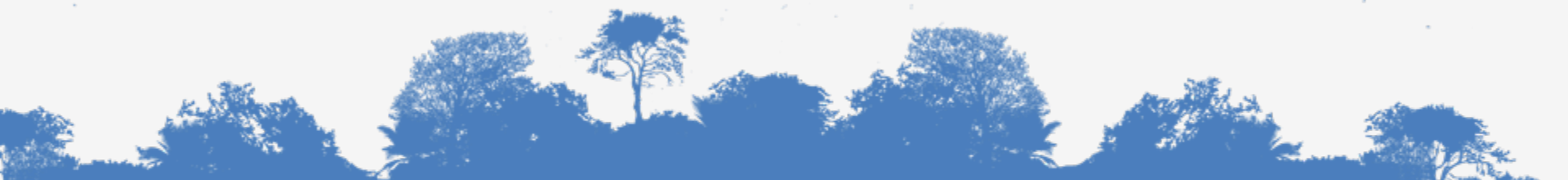
1. What **type of information or training** would you like the UN-REDD Programme to provide to you?
2. What are **the needs** and expectations from UN-REDD? What are the elements **you don't anticipate** from UN-REDD?
3. How do you think the UN-REDD Programme is best placed to support the design of National REDD+ Strategy?
4. What **worked well**, and what **did not work** so well in supporting strategy design process? Why/why not?
5. How can UN-REDD **improve** to be a better and trusted partner in supporting strategy and REDD+ as a whole?





## Questions

- What support do you need to link REDD+ and Green Economy systematically in your country?
- What support do you need to design successful RBAs and policies and measures that support sustainable development?
- Do you have any comments? Do you disagree on any of the elements?
- This approach needs to be further developed and applied together with you!



# To inform REDD+ strategies

UN-REDD offers:

- Tools & technical support on safeguards to:
  - Develop a national approach to safeguards including SIS
  - Evaluate benefits and risks from REDD+ actions and gaps in policies, laws and regulations
- Tools & technical support to spatial planning of RBA
  - Design national approaches to spatial planning for REDD+
  - Develop maps and cost-benefits assessments to inform National Strategy development and implementation

