The international framework for REDD+

and scoping strategic approaches and entry points for the IP and CSO constituencies

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Presented & facilitated by **Josep Garí**

Objectives

- To provide an overview of the REDD+ decisions under the UNFCCC

- To scope entry points for indigenous peoples and civil-society constituencies

- To exchange early experiences

REDD+: history and current status

- Kyoto protocol did not include the forest sector

- 2005-2007: Scoping how to address mitigation in the forest sector (Bali Plan of Action)

- UNFCCC negotiations advance to include forest in the new regime/protocol

- REDD+ evolves as a distinctive mechanism: for developing countries (non Annex I); on a voluntary basis

- *Cancun Agreements* (2010) – sets the international foundations for REDD+

- Different, divergent expectations and interests in REDD+ → confusion & conflict

- 2013: Key international decisions for REDD+ agreed: ***Warsaw Framework for REDD+***

Eligible REDD+ activities (scope of REDD+)

❖ Reduction of emissions from deforestation

❖ Reduction of emissions from forest degradation

❖ Conservation of forest carbon stocks (*)

❖ Sustainable management of forests

❖ Enhancement of forest carbon stocks (**)

➢ Not all have to be done.

(*) *Conservation*: No precedent under the UNFCCC. No experience with forest carbon stock conservation under the UNFCCC. Activity largely open to interpretation by countries.

(**) *Enhancement*: This is generally understood to include afforestation and reforestation, as well as rehabilitation and restoration.

Phased approach

A three-phased approach to REDD+ implementation (decision 1/CP.16):

1. beginning with the *development of national strategies* or action plans, *policies and measures*, and capacity-building,

2. followed by the *implementation* of national policies and measures and national strategies or action plans that could involve further capacity-building, technology development and transfer and *results-based demonstration activities*,

3. and evolving into *results-based actions that should be fully measured, reported and verified*.

Phase 1: Readiness

Countries design national strategies and action plans with relevant stakeholders, build capacity for REDD+ implementation, work on policies and measures for REDD+ implementation and design demonstration activities

Phase 2: Implementation

National strategies, policies and action plans proposed in Phase I are implemented and tested. This phase may include results-based demonstration activities and require additional capacity building, technology development and transfer
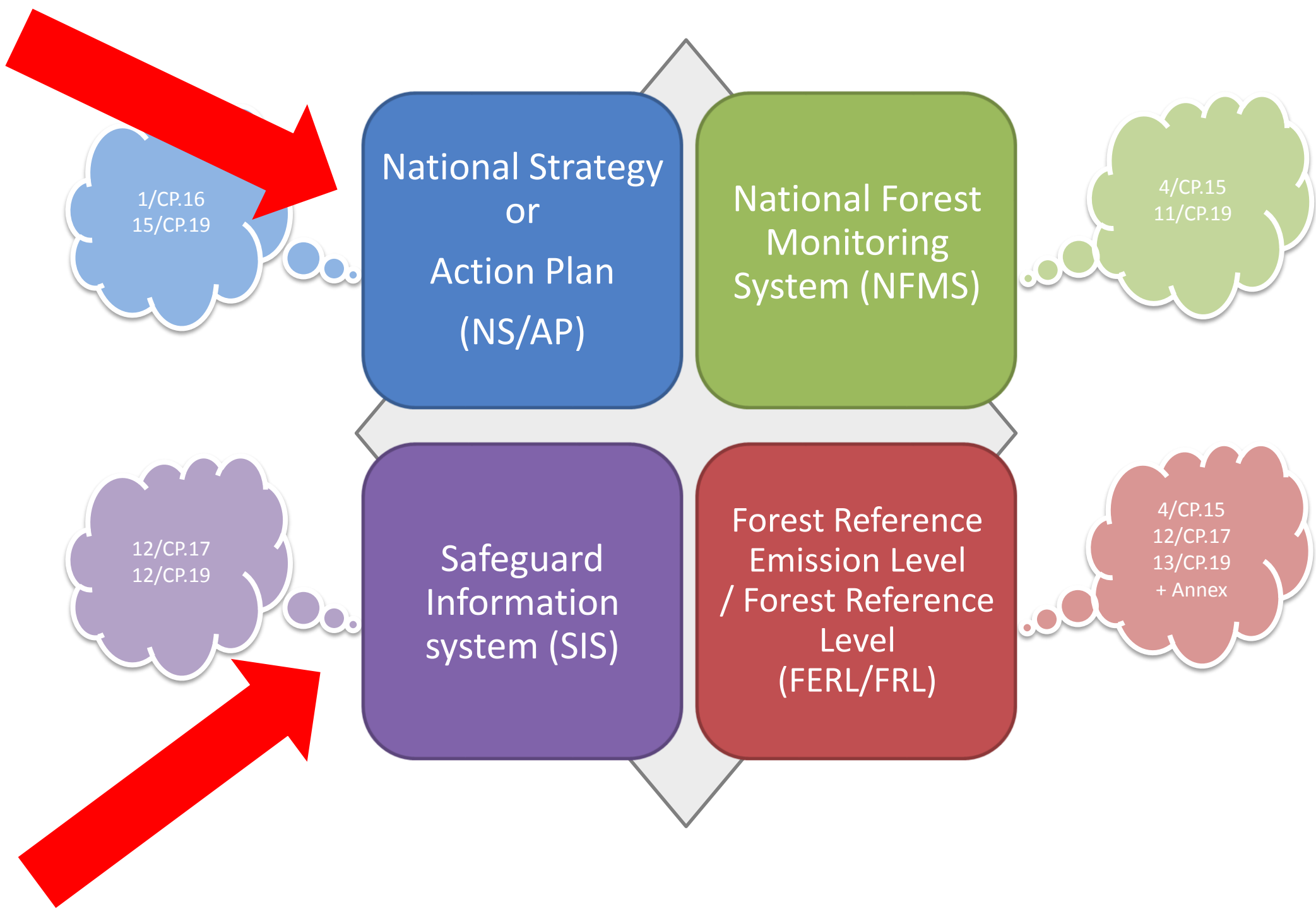
Phase 3: Results-based actions

Results-based REDD+ actions are implemented at the national level and results are fully measured, reported and verified

REDD+ components

1. A **national strategy** or action plan

2. A national forest reference emission level / **forest reference level** (FREL/FRL)

3. A robust and transparent **national forest monitoring system**.

4. A **safeguards information system.**

➢ *Countries are requested to have these elements in place (and report on them) to:*
  ❖ *underpin REDD+ implementation under the UNFCCC*
  ❖ *access international results-based payments / finance (e.g. Green Climate Fund, bilateral funding)*

Elaborating a national strategy for REDD+

Decision 1/CP.16 requests countries to:

- develop a national REDD+ strategy (NS) or action plan (AP);

- address the drivers of deforestation & forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance issues, gender consideration and safeguards when developing and implementing their national strategies or action plans;

- ensure the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders.

Beyond that, there is **flexibility**:

- No specific UNFCCC requirements on the content or the format of the NS/AP.

- The NS / AP may take many forms (e.g. a specific document, integrated into a wider climate strategy, part of various sectorial and multi-sectorial strategies).
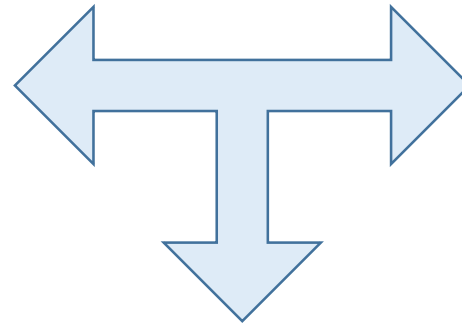
The process of preparing the national REDD+ strategy

ENABLING MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUES
- Stakeholder mapping/analysis; ICAs
- Capacities for engagement: organisation, training
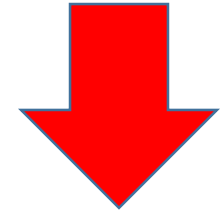
ANALYSIS

DIALOGUES

Multi-stakeholder Platforms

REDD+ policies & measures

REDD+ safeguards

The process: key milestones

Integrate the **DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES** and actions to realise the **RIGHTS** of indigenous peoples

- Key analysis:

  ➢ In-depth understanding of the drivers of deforestation

  ➢ scope options and potential for conservation, SMF & enhancement

- **Multi-stakeholder dialogues** (adapted to needs):

  ➢ Technical reviews and discussions

  ➢ Policy dialogues (including cross-sectoral !!!)

  ➢ Informing policy & investments

  ➢ Crafting partnerships

  ➢ Participatory governance arrangements

  ➢ etc...

- Scope strategic options

- Influencing and linking REDD+ to the national development policy (sustainable development)

- relevance to the drivers
- REDD+ potential
- national capacity (technical/institutional feasibility)
- social & environmental profile (risks & benefits) --- strong link to **safeguards**
- Assess investment & finance needs
- ensure political traction
- develop partnerships
- scope
- scale
- time frame

Examples of possible POLICIES & MEASURES for REDD+	REDD+ Activities				
	RED	REFD	CONS	SMF	ENH
• **Sustainable agriculture** investment programmes (with demonstrated REDD+ impact)	✓	✓	✓		
• Review of **fiscal framework** related to forests & lands: e.g. removal of subsidies for deforestation; land clearance taxation	✓	✓	✓		
• Implementation of sustainable **biomass energy** programmes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
• Strengthening **protected areas** and improve their management (plus community-based management of protected areas and forest reserves)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
• Support to / enhance **community forestry**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
• Strengthening of **forest law enforcement**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
• Implementation of **conservation concessions**	✓		✓		
• **Afforestation / reforestation** on degraded land (including agroforestry)				✓	✓
• **Payments for environmental services** programmes (+ other incentive schemes)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
• Improvement of **tenure security**, including of indigenous peoples' **territorial demarcation**, as well as **women's and men's land use and access rights**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
• Support to **forest certification** programmes/processes (or reduced impact logging)		✓		✓	
• Design & implementation of sustainable **land use planning** (nat'l / decentr. / local)	✓		✓	✓	✓
• **Microcredit** availability to improve off-farm business development and employment	✓	✓	✓		

Values of elaborating a national strategy for REDD+ (or set of policies & measures)

- gather and organize the relevant information

- map out the plans for REDD+ in a coherent manner

- facilitate full and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders

- connect REDD+ with the broader sustainable-development policy of the country

- capture partnerships, agreements and joint intentions

- ensure transparency, accountability, monitoring

- to scope risks and benefits, and design social & environmental safeguard measures

- seek international REDD+ finance (UNFCCC requires a link to the NS/AP).

National REDD+ strategy

- The agreed package of policies & measures for REDD+

- Two options:
  - ❖ A stand-alone policy document (to be well connected to national development plans/policies)
  - ❖ Integrated (in climate strategy, or national development policy)

- Usual components:
  - ➢ Investment programmes
  - ➢ Institutional capacity programmes
  - ➢ Policy reforms
  - ➢ Partnerships and multiple benefits

- Implementation framework
  - ❖ Investment plan/s
  - ❖ Safeguards measures (social & environmental)
  - ❖ Participatory governance measures; monitoring framework
  - ❖ Financial arrangements & resource mobilisation

Issues when preparing a National REDD+ strategy

- Disconnected from the drivers of deforestation

- A list of good intentions, an iteration of the "issues"

- Narrow, limited, marginal affairs… irrelevant

- Too ambitious, unrealistic implementation

- Weak political traction

- Project-based, fragmented approach

- Policy reforms absent

- Too conceptual (no specific policies and investments)

- Not based on multi-stakeholder dialogue and consensus

- No cross-sectorality, the "child" of the environment ministry of forest agency

- Unbalance between degree of ambition/weight and degree of political traction

ENTRY POINTS AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES (1)

Country	Stage	Initiative or Action

Peru	Joint declaration of Intent with Norway and Germany on REDD+ and sustainable development	• Approach and principles:
		  ➢ Participation (IPs, CSO, women)
		  ➢ Respect rights and proposals (Indigenous Amazonian REDD+)
		• Funding Mechanism with IP representatives in the governance structure
		• Produce recommendations on public policies for REDD+ (including mining and agriculture as drivers), involving IP, CSOs and LCs
		• Increase by at least 5,000,000 hectares the regularisation of indigenous lands (demarcation + issuing land right/title) by 2017, in cooperation with IP organisations
		• Include at least 2,000,000 hectares in payment for conservation performance of indigenous communities by 2016.

Cambodia, Viet Nam, Sri Lanka, PNG	Management of REDD+ readiness	• IP and CSO representatives at UN-REDD programme executive board (PEB) • REDD+ consultation group (Cambodia) • CSO platform & IP Forum for REDD+ (Sri Lanka) • FPIC guidelines (PNG and Viet Nam)
Kenya	REDD+ governance initiative	• Anti-corruption and REDD+ Task Force (with Ministry, Forestry agency, anti-corruption commission, CSO and IP reps) • FPIC guidelines

ENTRY POINTS AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES (2)

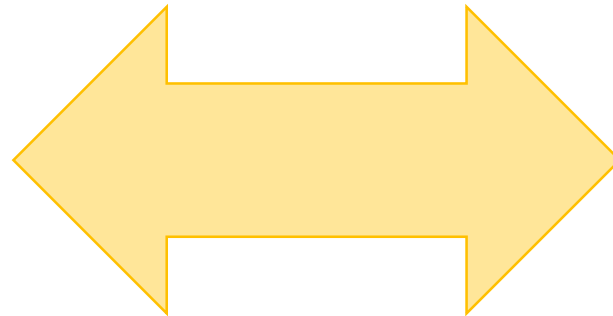| Country	Stage	Initiative or Action
Ecuador, Honduras	REDD+ readiness	Dialogue platforms Government with Civil Society and Indigenous peoples, on key development issues in relation to REDD+
Panama	REDD+ readiness	• From conflict to dialogue, then to multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms • Building multi-stakeholder institutions / oversight mechanisms • CBR+ country
Bangladesh	REDD+ planning (R-PP)	• Opportunity for IP|CSO constituencies to discuss their development perspectives with Government
DR Congo	REDD+ readiness	• Dialogue between Government and CSO on environment/forest matters • 5 REDD+ indicators among the 27 indicators that shape national economic policy and international cooperation framework • REDD+ indicators include land-tenure reform and land-use planning • Investment priority: support a REDD+ compliant land tenure programme; advance land-use planning • REDD+ standards in the mining sector
Indonesia	PGA exercise Readiness activities	• Constructive dialogues on governance issues related to REDD+ • FPIC pilots

FRL / FREL

- A FREL / FRL for REDD+ is a **benchmark** for assessing the performance of a country in implementing REDD+ activities (decision 12/CP.17). The countries wishing to participate in REDD+ under the UNFCCC need to submit it.

- Expressed in C units (tones of carbon dioxide equivalent per year).

- Can be elaborated at a subnational scale as an <u>interim measure</u> while transitioning to the national level.

- Should be consistent with the GHG inventory (as reported to the UNFCCC); if not, explanation to be provided.

- Reflect one, various or all the 5 REDD+ activities.

- Significant pools and / or activities should be included (or reasons for omitting a significant activity/pool to be provided in the submission).

- Key technical elements to be considered when developing a FREL / FRL are:
    - ➢ Forest definition
    - ➢ Scope [activities / pools & gases]
    - ➢ Scale
    - ➢ Data and methodologies
    - ➢ National circumstances

- Scope & scale are elements of the FRL that are closely related to the national strategy

- A stepwise approach to national FREL / FRL development may be useful (decision 12/CP.17); it allows countries to improve their FREL / FRL over time.
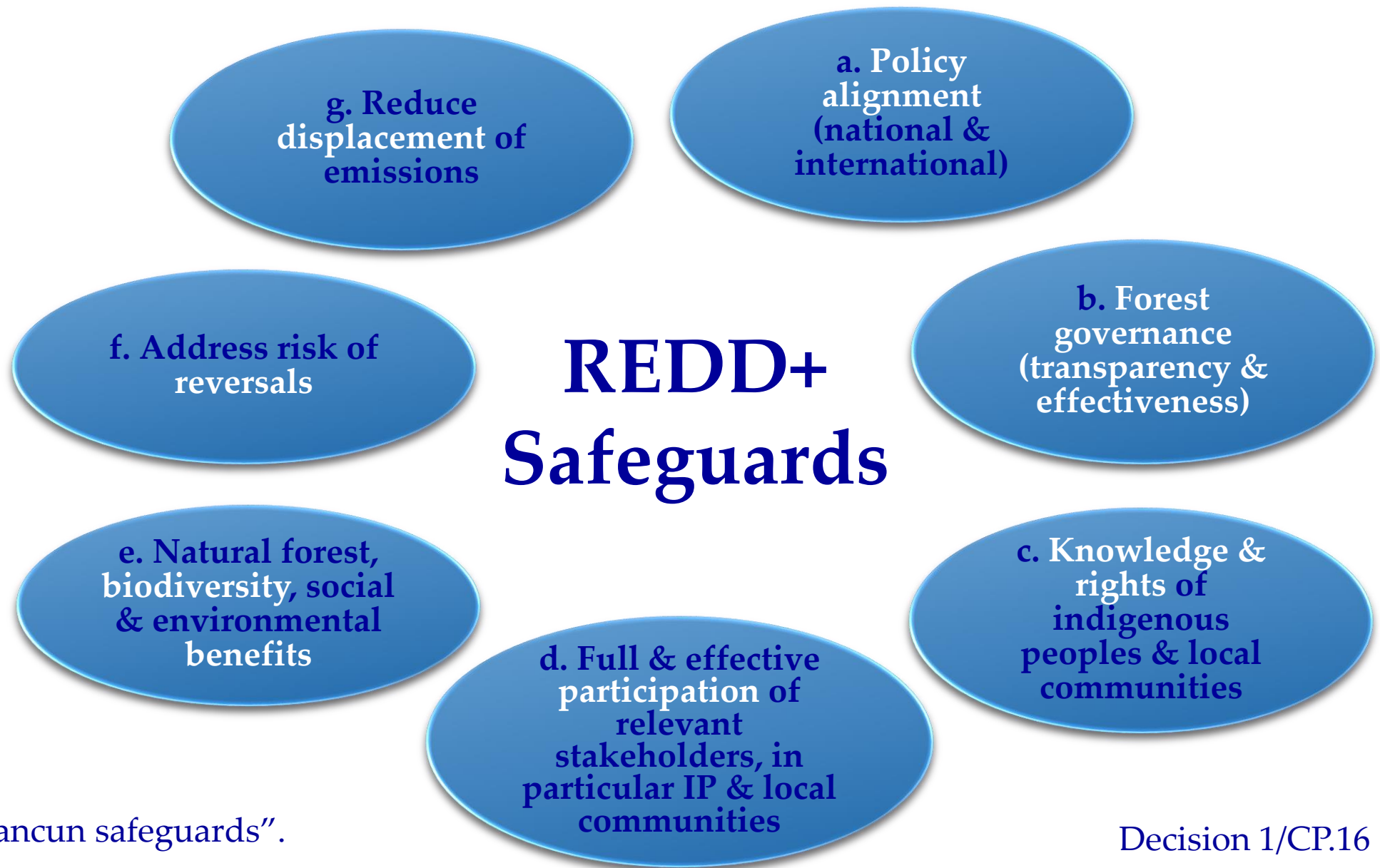
NFMS

- The primary function of the NFMS is the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of REDD+ activities.

- Three proposed technical pillars that underpin the MRV function:

    1. A Satellite Land Monitoring System – to collect and assess, over time, the Activity Data (AD) related to forest land;

    2. National Forest Inventory (NFI) to collect information on forest carbon stocks and changes, relevant for estimating emissions and removals and to provide emissions factors (EF);

    3. A national GHG Inventory as a tool for reporting on anthropogenic forest-related GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

- The UNFCCC has requested countries to use the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines to estimate anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes.

SAFEGUARDS

- Social & environmental dimensions of REDD+

  ➢ Risk management

  ➢ Multiple benefits (biodiversity, employment)

- Ensure REDD+ reinforces rights, does not undermine them

POLICIES & MEASURES
FOR REDD+

REDD+ strategy

SOCIAL AND
ENVIRONMENTAL
SAFEGUARDS
FOR REDD+

g. Reduce displacement of emissions

a. Policy alignment (national & international)

f. Address risk of reversals

b. Forest governance (transparency & effectiveness)

REDD+ Safeguards

e. Natural forest, biodiversity, social & environmental benefits

d. Full & effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular IP & local communities

c. Knowledge & rights of indigenous peoples & local communities

Known as "Cancun safeguards".

Decision 1/CP.16 (Cancun)

How are REDD+ Safeguards Applied ?

Applied to What?	How?	When?
REDD+ Strategy	Application of **policies, laws, regulations** and **procedures,** and **strengthened institutions**	Throughout REDD+ **implementation**

Example: Benefits and Risks Analysis for Safeguard (c)

Key Issues	Questions (from BERT)
Recognition & protection of IP/LC traditional knowledge, cultural heritage, intellectual property Recognition of rights to: • Lands, territories and resources • Self-determination • Participate in decision making, incl. FPIC when applicable • Compensation and/or other remedies in case of involuntary resettlement and/or economic displacement • Share in benefits when appropriate	**Does the NS/AP consider PAMs that could potentially:** • Affect the rights, lands and territories of IP/LCs? • Involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on territories claimed by IP/LCs? • Result in physical/economic displacement of IP/LCs? • Adversely affect the development priorities of IP/LCs as defined by them? • Affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of IP/LCs? • Affect the Cultural Heritage of IP/LCs? • Affect land tenure arrangements and/or customary rights to land, territories and/or resources? • Discriminate against IP/LCs in sharing in benefits from activities they've contributed to?

Entry Points and Opportunities

REDD+ Readiness → REDD+ Implementation

Participation	Gender sensitive stakeholder mapping and analysis	Consultations, Stakeholder engagement plan	IP/CSO representation on national REDD+ steering committee	Strengthened IP/CSO representation platforms	IP/CSO participation in REDD+ decision making
Safeguards	Screening of S/E risks and benefits in NS	PLR gap analysis	Roadmap to strengthen PLRs and address risks / enhance benefits	PLRs revised, gaps addressed	Safeguards addressed and respected in REDD+ implementation
Rights (e.g. land rights)	Rights holder mapping and analysis	Joint land use planning	Joint demarcation and titling	PLR revision	Rights respected
FPIC		Consult on local / national FPIC	Local / national FPIC guideline	Pilot FPIC in communities	Application of FPIC
Grievance		Scoping of grievances & systems	Roadmap for strengthening GRM	Pilot GRM in communities	GRM available

Concluding remarks

- Focus on the drivers

- Organise to inform policies & measures, and to design safeguard measures

- Expertise and experience (over "representation")

- Ensure the development priorities of your constituency feed into the REDD+ priorities of the REDD+ strategy

- Scope how REDD+ can serve to advance/realise the rights of IP and rural communities

- Do not overload the REDD+ work (political traction will define the prospects of REDD+)