

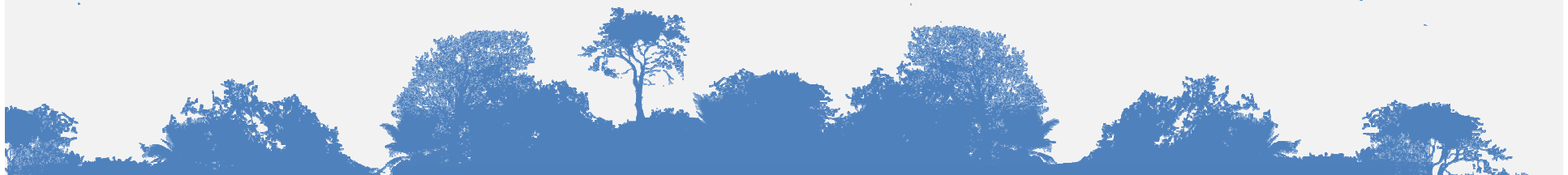
South-South exchange in Latin America & Caribbean

Designing REDD+ National Strategies

Experience sharing, technical support and tools

Quito, 1st August 2014

Summary



National Strategies and links with public policies

- **The benefits** related to REDD+ **go beyond results-based payments**, starting from the readiness phase
 - Mexico (Inter-sectorial coordination → more efficient public policies)
 - Ecuador (support to implementation of other public policies: objective of Amazonia's productive transformation)
- REDD+ national strategies as a **process/mean to reach national as well as international objectives**
 - Mexico (rural sustainable development), Brazil (Consolidate/improve deforestation prevention policies), Costa Rica (carbon neutrality)
- REDD+ as a **platform for inter-sectorial coordination** (though not all barriers can be overcome)
 - Brazil and Mexico (through political support at the highest levels)



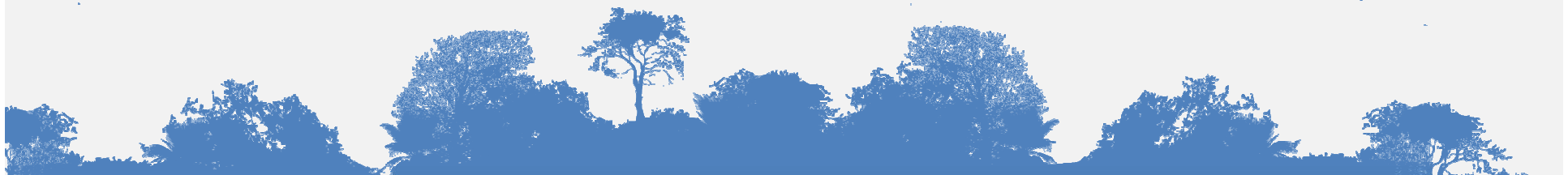
Legal and Institutional Frameworks

- Need **institutional arrangement with clear mandate & budget** to advance with the REDD+ national agenda
 - México (several supporting committees with a legal mandate), Costa Rica (Climate Change Committee), Guatemala (a trio of existing laws)
- According to the Convention, Countries should **identify the REDD+ focal point/ national entity**
 - Should coordinate and receive information from the technical counterparts
- **Prepare financial structure** to receive financing under the Convention → improve opportunities to access REDD+ finance



Legal and Institutional Frameworks - 2

- Need **inter-operational legal mechanisms**: Alignment of national and international mitigation legal frameworks to receive REDD payments under the UNFCCC (allow flexibility!)
- Latin American region → **build on existing laws and regulations**, adjusting as necessary.
- Clarifying the linkage between **carbon / land tenure rights**
 - Identified as a need in some countries,
 - Other countries question this considering REDD+ results are the fruit from large-scale collective action and cannot be allocated to specific actors



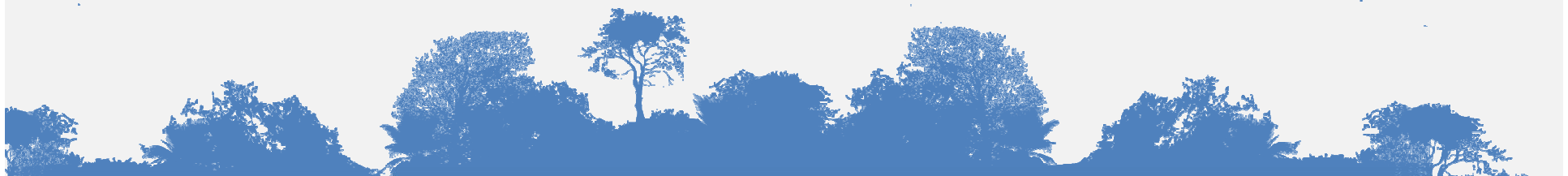
- **REDD+ Finance are payments for performance under UNFCCC** (different from investments required by countries for implementation)
- *Warning: referring to domestic financing in the negotiations could have implications over the commitments/international agreements*
- Importance of **involving the private sector** → includes investments in value chains and needs to tackle supply but also demand for sustainably-produced commodities (wood, agricultural crops)
- Latin American countries have concerns related to setting an arbitrary price for emission reductions



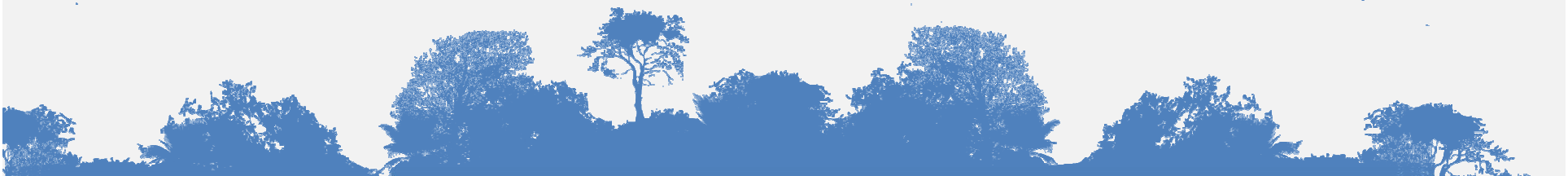
- Watch **articulation between the national level and sub-national actions** → Essential role from national level for Consistency!!!
 - Peru, Guatemala (pilot regulation)
- Implementation of the REDD+ national strategy requires a group of **technical and political inputs, processes and bodies** some of which are already available
 - Colombia (analysis of causes of deforestation and associated processes), Ecuador (analysis of key areas, costs and benefits of P&M)
- **Challenge: coordinate and communicate**



- Good **monitoring enables performance analysis**
 - Important to **refine and improve strategy over time**
 - Reporting to the UNFCCC required to **access REDD+ results-based payments** under the UNFCCC
- Consider the **inter-sectorial approach** of REDD+ (drivers, political leadership)
 - anchoring of strategy implementation may not be with the Ministry of Environment/Forest
 - i.e. Presidency, Ministry of Planning (development plan)



- **Good technical inputs enable informed decision making and policy design** and contribute to the validity of the national strategy or REDD+ action plan
 - Brazil (NFMS), Ecuador (analysis of opportunity costs), Colombia (analysis of drivers and causes of deforestation)
- Some basic technical inputs necessary, but **don't wait for optimum technical inputs** to start design process
 - **Preparation in phases**, from simple towards more complete, **based on national capacities** and their strengthening

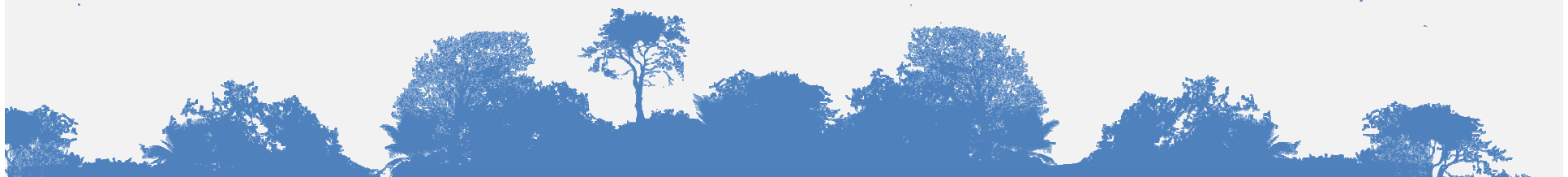


- **Analyze & understand drivers of DD is critical to design an adequate and viable strategy**
 - Colombia & Ecuador (combination of satellite system and studies), Panama (spatial analysis), Brazil (“Degrad” data not yet statistical)
- **Forward-looking analysis can be powerful instruments to support dialogue (inter-sectorial, multi-stakeholders) and decision-making**
 - Importance of **robust relevant national data**, consistent with the national monitoring system
 - **Handle results with care and communicate appropriately**
- **Define entry points, prioritize intervention areas, understand costs & benefits, political, financial & technical viability, etc**

- **Centralization of the Forest National Monitoring System / Construction of reference levels to demonstrate performance,**
 - **avoid inconsistencies and double counting** between data reported to the UNFCCC and from other information management tools/schemes
 - Colombia (satellite integration system, I-GEI, reports)
- **A monitoring system with real time monitoring / early alarm** allow reactive control and enforcement
 - Brazil (improvement to the effectiveness/implementation of laws for forest protection and reduction of deforestation).



- The concept of **registry evolved** during the negotiations → **“information hub”** as international registry
- National level: mirroring it? + instrument for monitoring national actions? (use for C accounting questioned by some countries)
- The “Information systems”, in relation with REDD+, are **goes beyond IT systems** → structures/processes to manage information with common definition and methodology



Reference Levels:

- (Sub-national) reference levels can be submitted **even though they might not be perfect** and ad-interim
- Importance of **using historical data**
- **Dialogue/Feedback** process **with the UNFCCC** will be very useful for the country
- It is fundamental that the **technical capacities are established in the country**, since there will be a process of revision and dialogue with strong interactions between the technical team and the UNFCCC
- Unique process by country
 - (example of the process in Brazil)



GRACIAS HONORAD@S!

