



***Jurisdictional REDD+:* Setting the Stage**

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OUTLINE

1. Context

2. Jurisdictional REDD+: Concept and Evolution

3. Challenges and Opportunitites

4. Key Conclusions and Recommendations

Implementation of REDD+ under UNFCCC

- Ultimate Goal is to implement REDD+ at national level with subnational measures accepted as an interim arrangement
- Countries need to implement REDD+ according to their national circumstances
- Paris Agreement means countries will need to align REDD+ to Nationally Determined Contributions

What are Jurisdictional Approaches? Another Buzz Word/Phrase?

DEFINITION/INTERPRETATION

- Jurisdictional approaches to REDD+ focus on the **scale and level** of REDD+ implementation;
- No clear cut definition in literature on **‘Jurisdictional approaches’**
- Interpretation is nuanced based on the context it is being used;

DEFINITION/INTERPRETATION

- Some see jurisdictional approaches as (National or subnational as an interim measure),
 - National: Liberia Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
 - Sub-national: Brazil (Acre), Ecuador Amazon region/RSPO), Nigeria (CRS), Ghana (Cocoa landscape), DRC (Mai Ndombe), Ethiopia (Oromia)
- Others have explored or discussed it as a “mid-ground” between national scale and project scale implementation, including for nesting projects;
- Other use it as a geographical construct (having administrative boundaries)

AN EXAMPLE OF HOW SOME VIEW IT?

The right scale

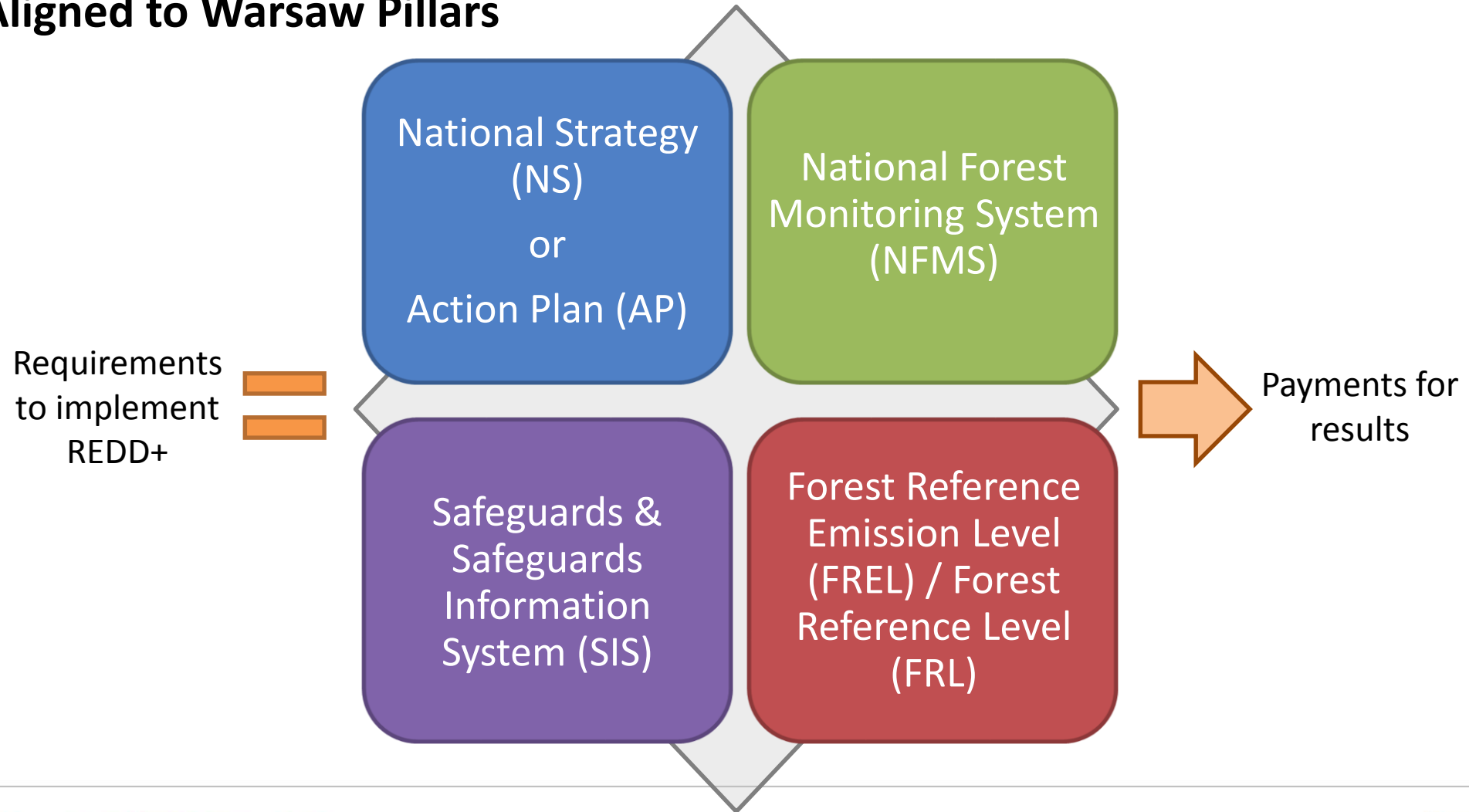
“The subnational level is where innovation is happening.”
Acre, Brazil

“Working at the jurisdictional level is a more manageable scale and will bring about quicker impact than at the national level... but it is also better than the smaller scale as the jurisdictional provides the structure to implement policies and action. In Mexico, the national strategy was brought down to the subnational scale. The resulting state strategies are deeper and have more stakeholder engagement, which has been key to their success” *The Nature Conservancy, Mexico.*

EVOLUTION OF JURISDICTIONAL APPROACHES

- Embedded in the history of the UNFCCC negotiations
- Proponents see this as part of measures to overcome the challenges of REDD+ project approaches which narrowly focuses on:
 - Specific forest areas and less focused on broad stakeholder engagement
 - Unable to effectively tackle the drivers of deforestation in an effective and comprehensive manner
 - Unable to address the issue of leakage and permanence
- To promote a transformation agenda to address REDD+ implementation at a scale

UNFCCC: Aligned to Warsaw Pillars



GENERAL ATTRIBUTES OF JURISDICTIONAL APPROACHES

- Jurisdictional approaches could focus on States (Nigeria), provinces (Zambia-ZILFP), landscapes (Ethiopia, Ghana)
- Ensure a coordinated, cohesive, comprehensive approach in addressing multiple drivers of deforestation in an effective manner
- Catalyze systemic change at the national level

GENERAL ATTRIBUTES OF JURISDICTIONAL APPROACHES

- Should reconcile competing demands social, economic and environmental at national/sub-national levels in line with national planning and development priorities
- Engender transformation
 - Potential reforms including on governance
 - Partnerships and mobilization of different financing beyond carbon finance
- Alignment to National processes including NDCs and SDGs

GENERAL ATTRIBUTES OF JURISDICTIONAL APPROACHES

Ensure Sustainability through:

- Wholistic approach across a defined territory
- Facilitating low emissions development
- Full range of activities, production systems, ecosystems and actors

Opportunities and Challenges

SOME CHALLENGES/POTENTIAL CHALLENGES

- **Alignment to NDC:** Inconsistencies between NDC targets and jurisdictional commitments
- **Nesting** (e.g. through 'Legacy projects' and challenges with methodological approaches -Kenya
- **MRV/FREL** -FREL estimates versus Jurisdictional approaches using different methodological approaches (Ghana)
- **Safeguards:** Potential issues in mobilizing results based finance

SOME CHALLENGES/POTENTIAL CHALLENGES (CON'T)

- Further challenges arise when entities claim, sell, or trade in the resulting emission reductions occurring at the various levels – i.e., risk of double-counting
- With REDD+ activities implemented at multiple scales, REDD+ (or forest GHG mitigation) results may also be measured and accounted at multiple scales – reconciling may be challenging

SOME OPPORTUNITIES

- **Warsaw Framework elements:** countries starting/implementing these work streams should be strategic and use it as a means of ensuring alignment of jurisdictional approaches to:
 - National REDD+ Stratégies
 - MRV/FRL
 - Safeguards
- **Investment Planning processes:** Ensure that this is developed in a strategic manner, including seeking alignment with existing/emerging REDD+ Jurisdictional approaches

SO WHAT IS AT STAKE FOR AFRICA-KEY MESSAGES

- **Africa is at a tipping point:** towards REDD+ implementation and Results Based finance. Jurisdictional REDD+ should strengthen this
- **Strong Government ownership/leadership:** Governments need to own and ensure coordinated approaches to jurisdictional REDD+. It cannot be business as usual
- **Paris Agreement (Article 6):** Africa needs to start positioning strategically and jurisdictional approaches must be implemented with this in mind, including for accessing Results based finance

SO WHAT IS AT STAKE FOR AFRICA-KEY MESSAGES

- **Incentive Allocation systems:** Ensuring that the most effective incentives are provided to a variety of actors across a landscape – allocation/benefit-sharing that incentivizes action
- **NDC Implementation:** Need to be committed to facilitate alignment between jurisdictional approaches with national policies and targets (e.g. ER targets should support NDC Implementation and not undermine it)
- **Strategic Partnerships:** Promote strong partnerships and effective stakeholders across sector, institutions, and actors

ASANTE SANA

