

Planning and implementation

1. Challenges

- A guarantee of payments and financing for JA for REDD+ implementation and results. Strategic partnerships with the private sector may help to unblock part of the needed financial streams.
- Leakage – the design of land use options, implementation of safeguards, as well as the connection to national strategy should help to mitigate this risk
- Governance, corruption, changes in political leadership- strengthening capacities and institutions and having collective goals in place agreed to by multiple stakeholders will be key as well as the presence of champions to ensure that planning and implementation in the jurisdiction remains a priority even when political leadership changes

2. Opportunities

- JA allows implementation at the sub-national level taking into account local needs, but at a scale that is significant enough for reduction in emissions (So is larger than a project scale).

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2. Opportunities

- JAs vary according to the country's strategic approach to REDD+ implementation. The countries noted the need to link these appropriately to the national level.

3. Lessons

- The JA is not new (sub-national) and most countries are employing this approach in different forms and with various partners. Countries continue to maintain the national REDD+ framework and the national strategy, FRL, NFMS and SIS are crucial outputs and processes to support JAs.
- JA should ensure effective incentives for a variety of actors across a landscape to act and benefit-sharing to incentivize results
- With REDD+ activities implemented at multiple scales, results may also be measured and accounted at multiple scales – reconciling may be challenging. Links between REDD+ result and NDC need to be made

Finance

1. Challenges

- Identifying and costing bankable projects with limited data
- Convincing enabling environment for private sector to commitment
- Investing in agriculture perceived as high-risk by banks

2. Opportunities

- Redirecting significant existing private sector investments
- Adopting innovative domestic fiscal incentives
- Using REDD+ investment plans to attract private sector finance

3. Lessons

- Mix of finance streams needed: domestic, private, international
- Jurisdictional approaches cannot guarantee financing
- But through public-private partnerships, JA has potential...

Safeguards

1. Challenges

- Too many tools and processes? SIS, Sol, SESA, ESMF, GRM, BSM, etc.; how to integrate them and avoid stakeholder confusion?
- Resource and capacity constraints to implement safeguards on the ground, despite a lot of safeguards activity at the national level.
- Loosing sight of the original purpose of safeguards (+benefits/-risks to people and environment) through technical processes, e.g. SIS

2. Opportunities

- Built common understanding of safeguards concept, including: safeguarding people and environment; donor requirement; enhance environmental and social benefits
- Country approach to/national safeguards incorporating multiple safeguard frameworks: Cancun; national PLRs; WB; REDD+ SES; etc.

3. Lessons

- Country approach to/national safeguards can provide a framework for subnational safeguards implementation

Monitoring and reporting

1. Challenges

- Though much progress has been made, it remains challenging to get reliable and precise estimates at the national scale, especially for the activities degradation and enhancement
- In some countries there is hardly any forest left and there is a strong trade-off between agricultural production and forest conservation

2. Opportunities

- Improving data quality improves our understanding of forest dynamics and drivers which informs evidence-based policy making

Monitoring and reporting

2. Opportunities

- Agroforestry provides an opportunity to alleviate poverty while conserving and restoring carbon in trees, agroforestry systems should be recognized as forest through the national definition to realize this

3. Lessons

- Targeted MRV may be more efficient, especially for the plus activities (if you know where it is happening, you can monitor with higher accuracy and precision)
- The forest definition (and other FRL decisions) need to be guided by the national REDD+ strategy to ensure the FRL captures the performance