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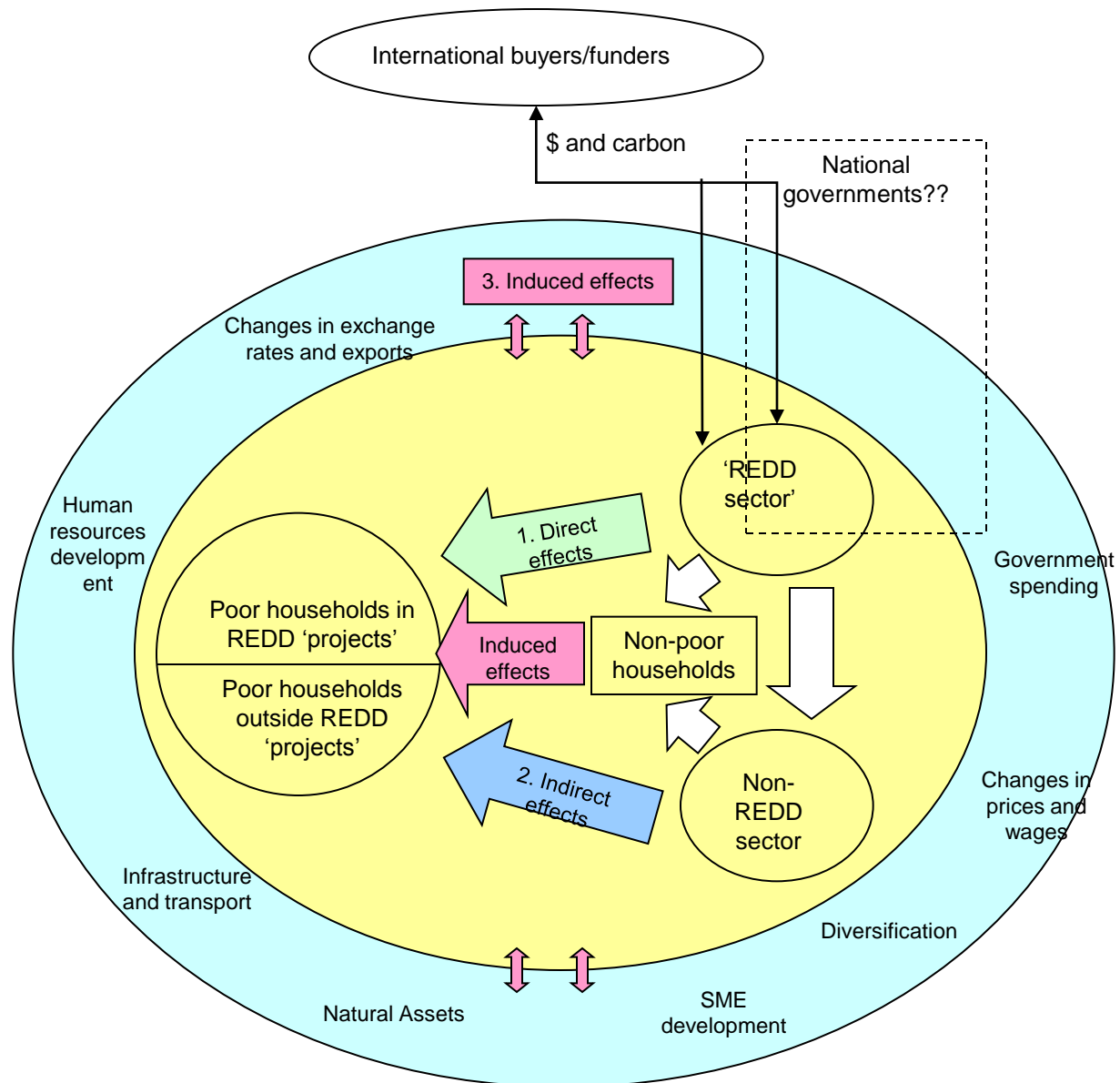
Linking REDD+, broader sustainable development and good governance

Overseas Development Institute
Forest Day Earning Ventures

Overview

- Focus on national level
- Brief insights on the reality of the challenges of linking REDD+ with broader sustainable development and governance
- Policy approaches for enhancing linking and their challenges

How are 'international' and 'national' REDD+ linked to 'local' livelihoods?



REDD+ realities: the challenges

Realities from eight countries

- Institutions and links to ongoing processes
 - New institutions (steering committees, national working groups and councils for climate change) and fast pace of change
 - Standardised planning processes
 - Levels of ‘harmonisation’ with national development strategies
 - Parallel project and national approaches
- Coordination and commitment
 - Degree of high level commitment
 - Differences across government (and levels of government)
 - State vs. non-state actors (NGOs; donors; private sector)
 - ‘Ownership’ of REDD+ processes
 - Long term vision
- Benefit sharing and participation
 - Government vs. non-government structures
 - Level of understanding of benefits (and costs) and sharing
 - Emphasis on forests and PES
 - Representativeness of participatory processes
 - Implementation barriers: politics of land; workable criteria; regulations being followed; investment risks

National guidelines and standards

- National (procedural) guidelines and standards:
 - Establishing public consultation procedures at national level;
 - Strengthening local organisations and groups that represent the interests of IPs and LCs;
 - Training staff in local regulatory and funding agencies;
 - Developing social impact assessments and involving IPs and LCs in assessments.
 - Civil society advisory boards
- Challenges:
 - Primarily procedural
 - May not be feasible at international level
 - Level of enforceability (mandatory or voluntary?)

Design of benefit sharing systems

- Recognition of rights and benefits in national legislation:
 - Recognition of ecosystem service rights in national legislation. (e.g., Costa Rica)
 - Specifying benefit types in national legislation, e.g., revenue sharing rules (e.g., as in Indonesian regulations), subsidies or tax credits, local development projects, loans,
 - Criteria for prioritising smaller landowners (e.g., CR <300Ha but >2Ha); exemption of indigenous territories from complying with land ownership regulations (e.g. CR);
 - Participation in monitoring, reporting and verification systems
- Transparency
 - Revenue transparency mechanisms , e.g., through (1) citizen and parliamentary oversight, (2) clear guidelines on expenditure, and (3) public disclosure of external audits
- Enforcement and dispute resolution
 - Strengthening regulatory structures (e.g., env and social impact assessment)
 - Support for intermediaries/collective action (e.g., bundling)
 - (e.g., World Bank Safeguards)
- Challenges:
 - Perverse effects of participatory approaches (e.g., strengthened enforcement)
 - Targeting the poorer community members
 - Viability of alternative livelihood strategies
 - Lack of data

'Mainstreaming' REDD+

- Aligning with other development strategies (Bass 2009):
 - Entry points in policy cycles (esp. concerning safeguards, prioritization and investment choices)
 - Drivers with resources and vision to act (e.g., finance and planning ministries where these are concerned about critical prioritisation questions of budget and policy)
 - Continuous improvement approach
 - Linking to other key sectors (e.g., agriculture and minerals)
- Challenges:
 - Political commitment towards REDD+
 - Overcoming potentially competing more mainstream development strategies
 - Ensuring that development strategies are pro-poor
 - Breadth of vision
 - Time horizons

Recommendations

- Get the balance right: time horizons; breadth of REDD+; what is funded; links to performance
- Make sure tools are used: Existing experience; core principles

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About REDD-net
 REDD-net is an international knowledge forum for southern civil society organisations through which they can access information about efforts to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, share their own experiences and help to build pro-poor REDD projects and policies.

REDD-net is a partnership between CATIE, ODI, RECOFTC and UCSD. It is funded by NORAD and the World Bank.

[Find out more about REDD-net](#)

Feature - Asia and the Pacific

Equity in REDD at the national level: taking stock of REDD programme development in Asia

Equity has been a central aspect of debates about REDD since proposals for avoided deforestation to address climate change were first made in 2005. It is an issue that features at different levels of the debate about REDD and which is interpreted in various ways, depending on the perspectives of different actors. One of the key debates about equity at the national level concerns the way in which local communities and indigenous peoples may feature in REDD systems. At this early stage of REDD development at the national level, the focus has been on the issues of participation and benefit sharing of these stakeholders. This REDD-net overview considers national REDD program development in two countries in the region, looking at some of the options for how REDD may be envisaged to work, and how these issues have been dealt with so far.



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Feature - East Africa

Visioning REDD+ in East Africa: a focus on benefit sharing in Uganda and Tanzania

Progress in debates at the international level about 'Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks' in developing countries is slow. At the national level, a different story is emerging. The process of REDD+ implementation has started in many countries through national planning processes and the development of pilot projects, giving some sense of what REDD+ might look like in practice. This bulletin, compiled through discussions with regional REDD+ 'practitioners', looks at progress so far in Tanzania and Uganda on how the questions of participation and benefit sharing are being considered.



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[What could REDD look like in Vietnam? According to official statistical data, Vietnam lost almost half of its total forest cover between 1943 and 1990.](#)

Thank you
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