

UN-REDD & FCPF
Country Needs Assessment
(CNA)-Presentation from Draft Report

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OBJECTIVE

- Identify *the technical, institutional and financial needs* of UN-REDD and FCPF countries to complete their REDD+ readiness phases (phases I and II) and thereby facilitate the alignment of the programmes and activities of UN-REDD and FCPF with the needs and priorities of those countries.

DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Desk assessment

Review of available information from countries and regions

Collect expert views from technical advisors of UN-REDD/FCPF

Literature review of recent assessments, e.g. GOFC Gold, CIFOR, UNDP, REDD+ Partnership

Analyze data and develop a background report

Remote survey

Send to 52 countries / focal points → stakeholders, complete with guidelines to fill the response matrices (Role of the Focal Point is critical)

Coordination with UN RC/ regional technical advisors for support (UNDP's support critical)

Follow up and support to respondents (including stakeholder participation) in data collection

Collate and analyze collected information

In-depth CNA 6 Countries

Coordination with regional technical advisors/country focal points

Discussion workshops with government and non-government stakeholders during country visits, using questionnaire and matrix

Interviews with key representatives

Analyze collected information, verify conclusions with country focal points

CNA FINAL REPORT

DESK ASSESSMENTS

- Total funding flows from FCPF and UNREDD to participating countries – to seek a baseline on financial needs – from FCPF, UNREDD and other Funds
- Allocation of funds to the various components of REDD+ Readiness and existing funding gaps
- Literature review of recent capacity and financial needs assessments (e.g. Eliasch Review (2008), Simula (2010), Herold (2009) – *Link between this and the results to be strengthened in the report*

Treatment of Data

- *Filling of Matrices* – multiple responses, integrated responses – PNG, Tanzania, Colombia cases
- *Color coding of responses* according to degrees of urgency of expressed needs of individual countries (Very urgent: Red, Urgent: Orange, etc) – Annex I
- *Bar graphs* on the needs of individual countries and regional level aggregation of those needs (Annex II)
- *Encoding responses* – {yes & no, urgency of need}, *a global statistical analysis (in SPSS)* on the expression of needs, associated degree of urgency, type of need and preferred mechanisms of support delivery (Annex III) – *Further analysis on cross-tabulation of variables being done*

Financial aspects of REDD+ in the LAC Region

The funding approved to date under FCPF, UNREDD and FIP is approx 20 million US\$ (this amount includes the Formulation Grants for RPP design and development approved)

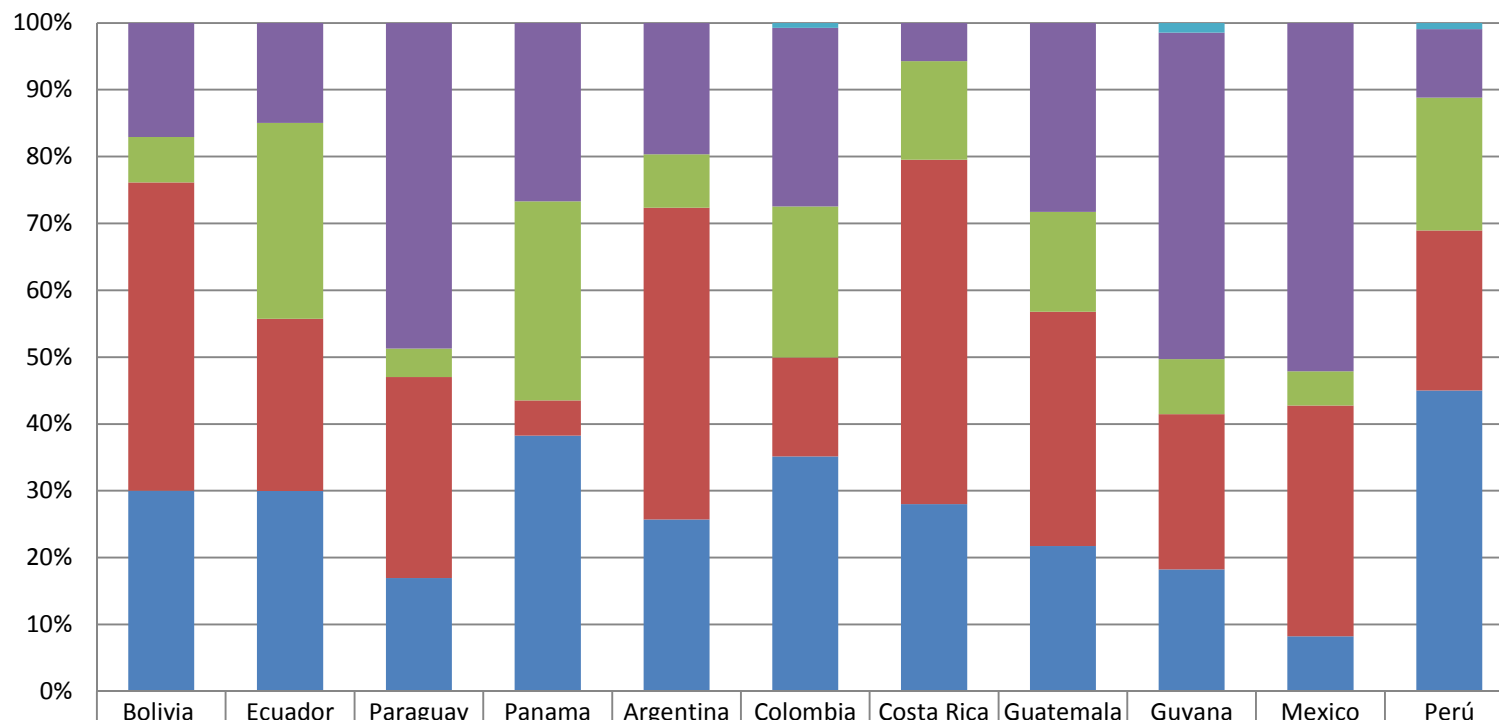
	Approved sum (US\$)	Agreement signed
Bolivia	4.708.000	National Program Document
Ecuador	4.000.000	
Panama	5.300.000	
Paraguay	4.720.000	
Colombia	200.000	Formulation Grant
Costa Rica	200.000	
El Salvador	200.000	
Guyana	200.000	
Nicaragua	200.000	
Perú	250.000	
México	40 - 60.000.000	Investment Plan
TOTAL	19.978.000	

Total budget demands (million US\$) in LAC

The total funding requirements set out in the R-PPS and NDPS are approximately 112 million US\$

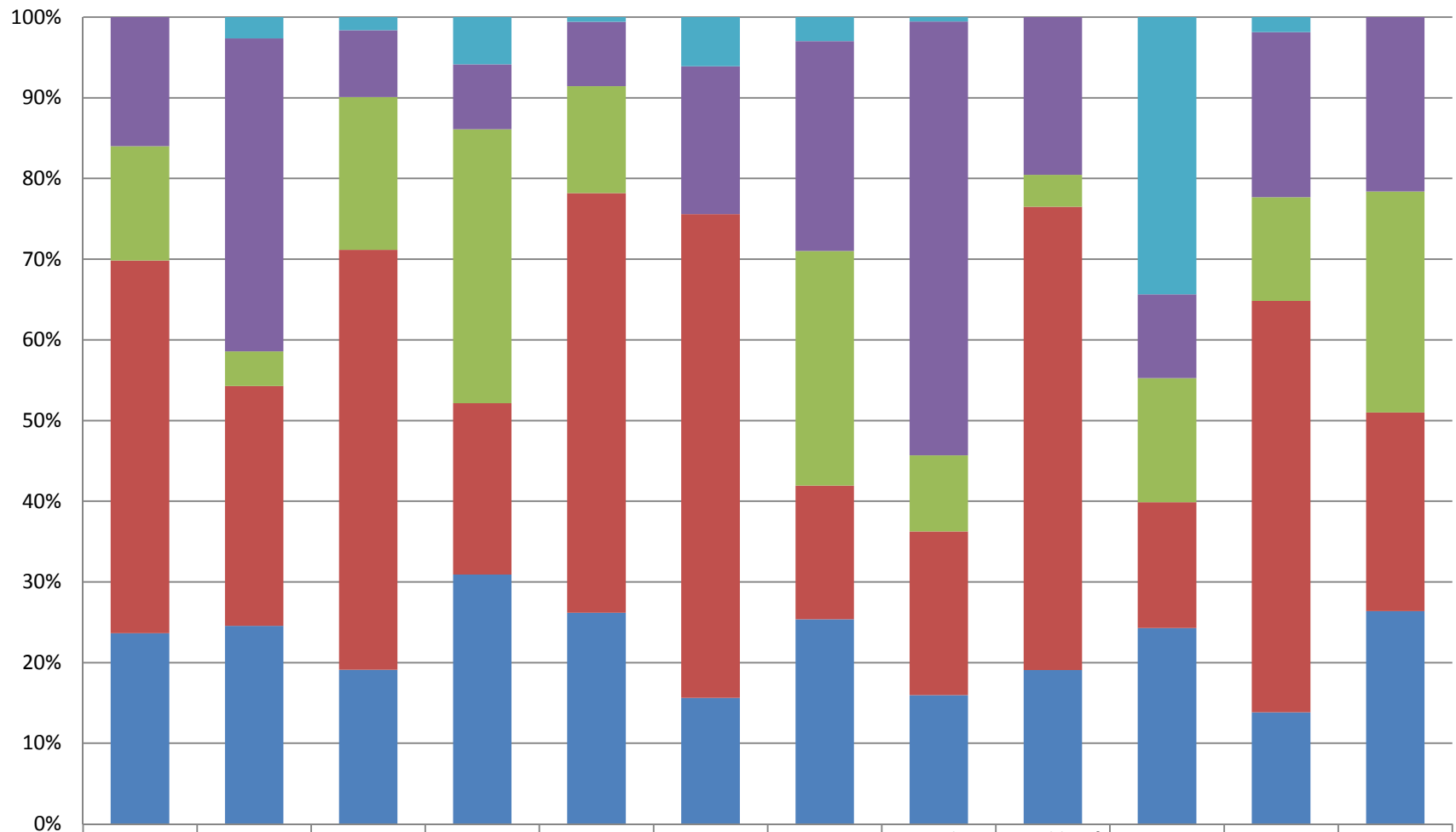
	FCPF		UN REDD		Government		Others		Total
Argentina	3490	38%			2290	25%	3426	37%	9206
Colombia	3400	18%	4000	22%	1390	8%	9682	52%	18472
Costa Rica	3484	26%			145	1%	10020	73%	13649
Guyana	3600	62%			605	10%	1630	28%	5835
México	3600	16%			3865	17%	15550	68%	23015
Perú	3606	29%					9030	71%	12636
Guatemala	3800	37%					6404		10204
Ecuador			4000	100%					4000
Bolivia			4708	100%					4708
Paraguay			4720	100%					4720
Panama			5300	100%					5300
TOTAL	24980	22%	22728	20%	8295	7%	55742	50%	111745

Structure of NPs and RPPs budget requirements by component (in thousands US\$), LAC



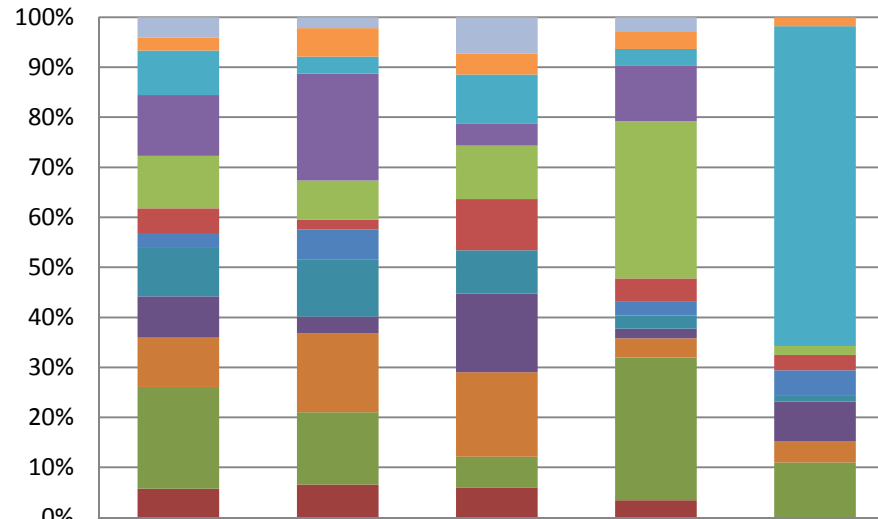
	Bolivia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Panama	Argentina	Colombia	Costa Rica	Guatemala	Guyana	Mexico	Perú
Program Management						140			85		116
Monitoring system	750	527	2149	1414	1875	4930	248	2887	2850	12000	1294
Reference level	300	1030	187	1580	765	4177	642	1520	480	1175	2512
REDD+ Strategy	2030	907	1327	278	4450	2735	2240	3581	1355	7940	3027
Organize and consult	1320	1054	748	2028	2456	6490	1219	2216	1065	1900	5687

Structure of REDD budget requirements by component and country in Africa (in thousands US\$)



	CAR	DR Congo	Ethiopia	Ghana	Kenya	Liberia	Madagascar	Mozambique	Republic of Congo	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia
Program Management	0	598	230	430	60	280	165	100		3470	97	
Monitoring system	1067	8810	1170	590	820	845	1445.89	9700	3398	1049	1060	907
Reference level	945	980	2670	2490	1366	0	1615	1697.5	690	1555	665	1150
REDD+ Strategy	3080	6749	7345	1557	5358	2765	920.36	3661	9984	1575	2643	1033
Organize and consult	1577	5580	2700	2267	2697	720	1408.1	2882	3321	2451.5	716	1107

Structure of REDD budget requirements by component and country in Africa (in thousands US\$)



	Organize and consult	REDD+ Strategy	Reference level	Monitoring system	Program Management
Zambia	1107	1033	1150	907	
Uganda	716	2643	665	1060	97
Tanzania	2451.5	1575	1555	1049	3470
Republic of Congo	3321	9984	690	3398	
Mozambique	2882	3661	1697.5	9700	100
Madagascar	1408.1	920.36	1615	1445.89	165
Liberia	720	2765	0	845	280
Kenya	2697	5358	1366	820	60
Ghana	2267	1557	2490	590	430
Ethiopia	2700	7345	2670	1170	230
DR Congo	5580	6749	980	8810	598
CAR	1577	3080	945	1067	0

Structure of REDD budget requirements by component and country in Asia and Oceania (in thousands US\$)



RESULTS FROM QUESTIONNAIRES AND COUNTRY VISITS

- The results were presented as:
 - Whether needs for support exist and under which component
 - Urgency of the need expressed
 - Type of need (administrative, financial, technical)
 - Preferred mechanisms of delivery of support
 - Beneficiaries of support
 - Estimated costs of required support
- Response rate was 40%
 - *{Central Africa Republic, Congo Republic, **DRC**, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, **Tanzania**, Zambia}, {Bangladesh, **Cambodia**, **PNG**, Philippines, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Vietnam} {Argentina, **Colombia**, Costa Rica, **Ecuador**, Honduras, Mexico, }

TRENDS FROM GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF COUNTRY RESPONSES

- Virtually all countries had needs under each component but they differed in the degree of urgency
- In general Africa and Asia- Pacific expressed needs in a wider variety of components than Latin America
- One can cluster countries into three broad groups – (A. Advanced progress Phase I completed within 12 months, B. some progress on some components and C, early stages) *Important to compare countries in similar stages*

General Findings II

In terms of *urgency* the following components were rated very urgent in virtually all the countries:

- *Governance Issues* - particularly institutional coordination, legal frameworks and benefit sharing
- *REDD+ strategy development* – particularly work on drivers, designing strategy options and impact monitoring
- *Social and environmental safeguards* – considered very urgent in all the regions (Africa, Asia and Latin America_
- *Reference Levels and MRV* – again , support needed urgently in Africa and Asia

Type of support

- Under the *governance component* a majority of countries prefer financial to any other form of help (*Average of 12 out of 21 countries*)
- A majority of countries demand *financial* and *technical support* and components considered priorities by countries are:
 - Benefit sharing (*14 countries*)
 - REDD+ strategy development & REDD+ Pilots
 - Safeguards (*10 countries*)
 - Reference levels and MRV (*12 equal between financial and tech*)
- Countries that are at the end of Phase I of readiness – a tendency for *financial*, while others - both *financial & technical support*.

Mechanisms of support (workshops, guidelines, specific expertise, direct funding)

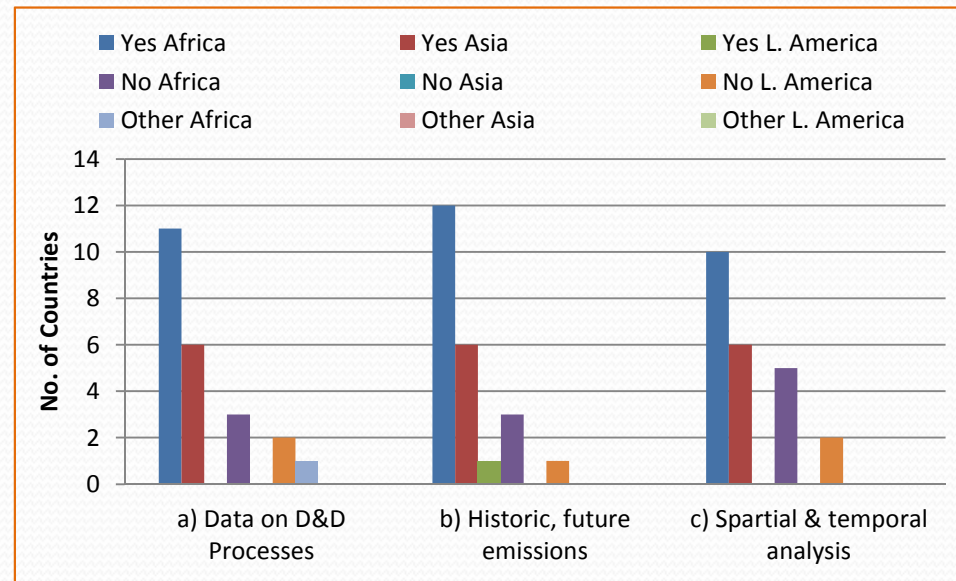
Most of the countries preferred *guidelines* and *direct funding* on:

- Governance- land tenure & benefit sharing (18)
- REDD+ strategy options (18)

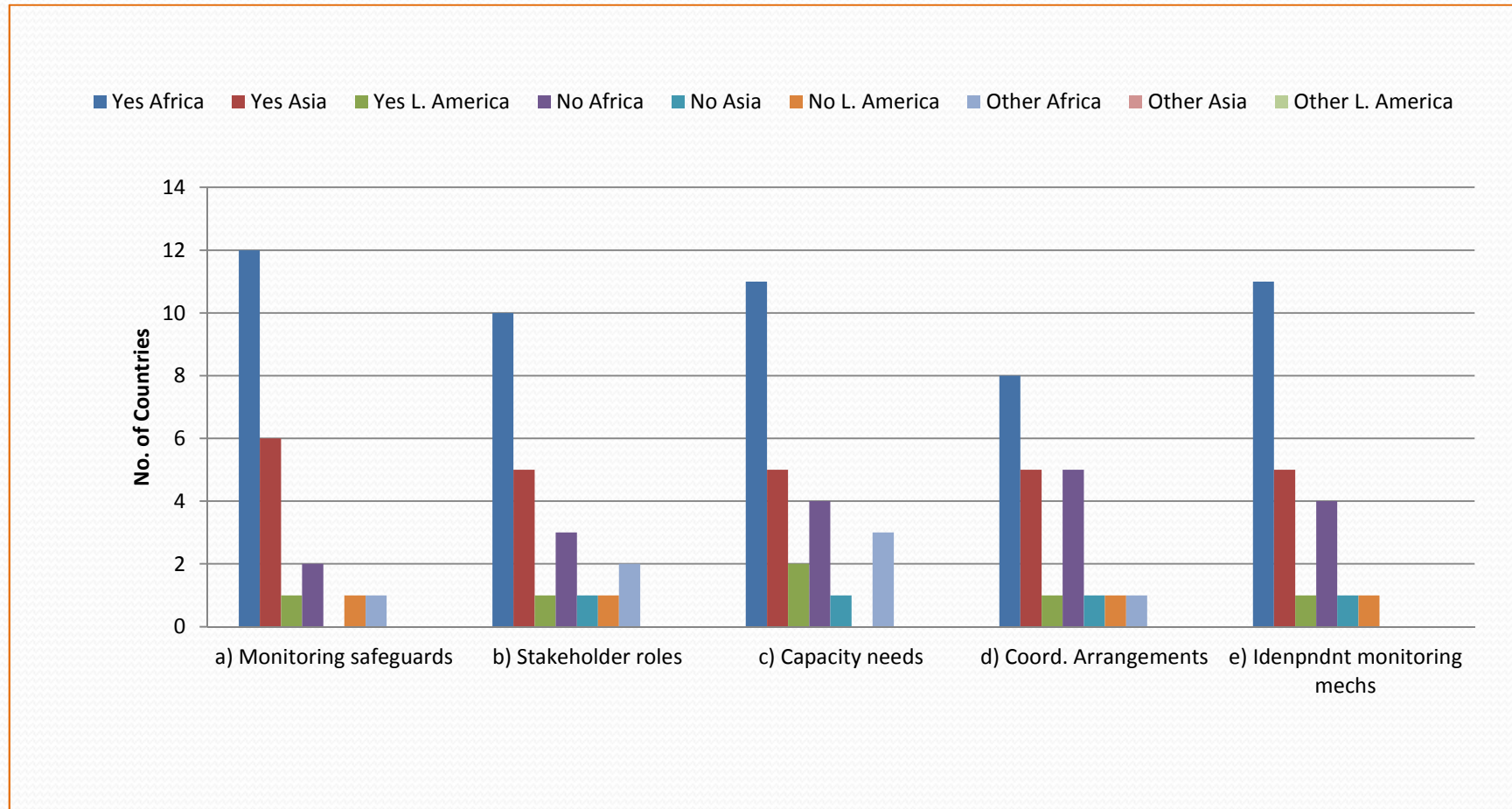
Guidelines and *specific expertise* are preferred to address

- Safeguards (12 countries)
- Reference levels (14 countries)
- MRV (12)
- Transition to green economies (9)

Expression of needs: Setting reference levels (Figure 7h)

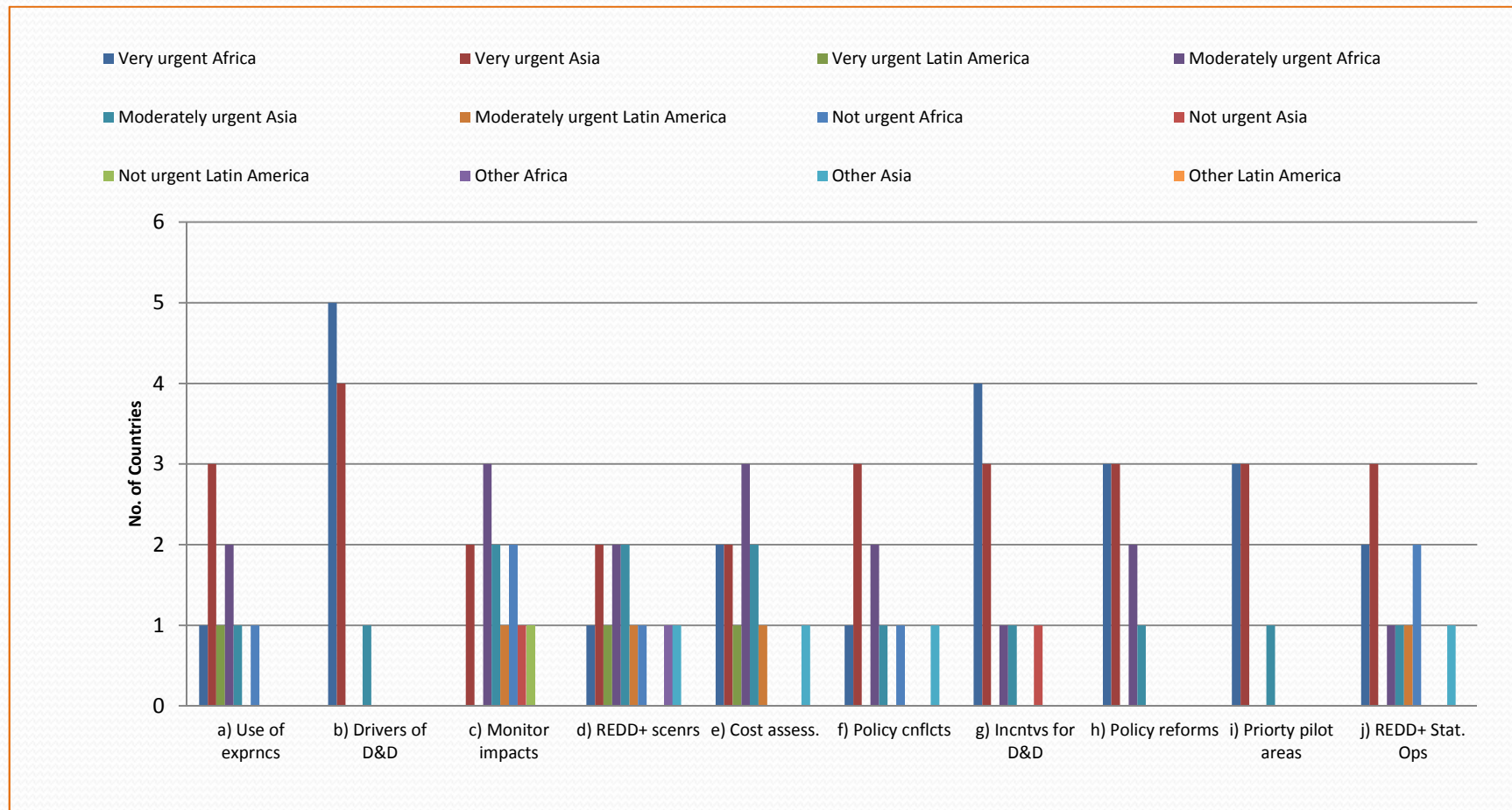


Expression of Need, Example: Design of an information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards (Figure 7 i)

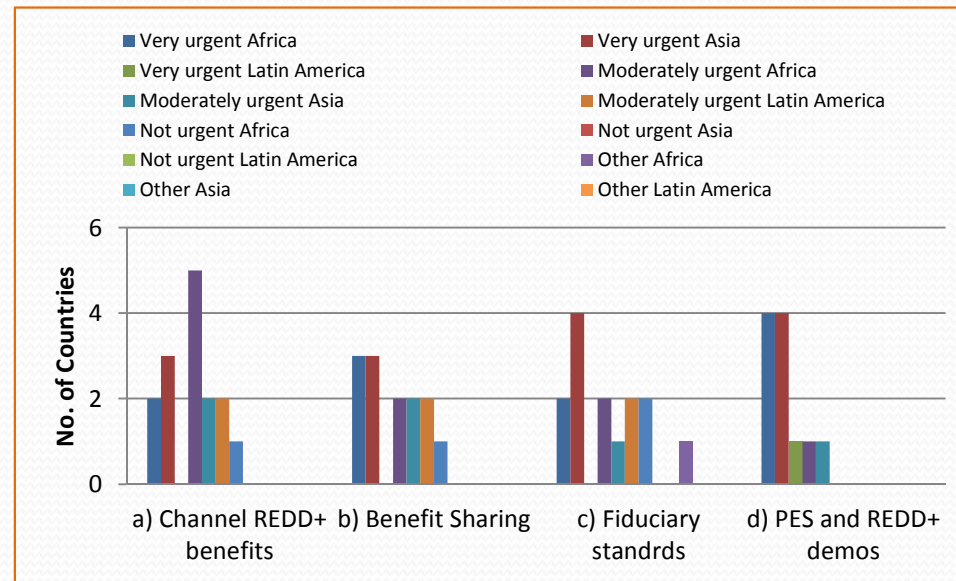


Expression of urgency: Sub-element 2.1.

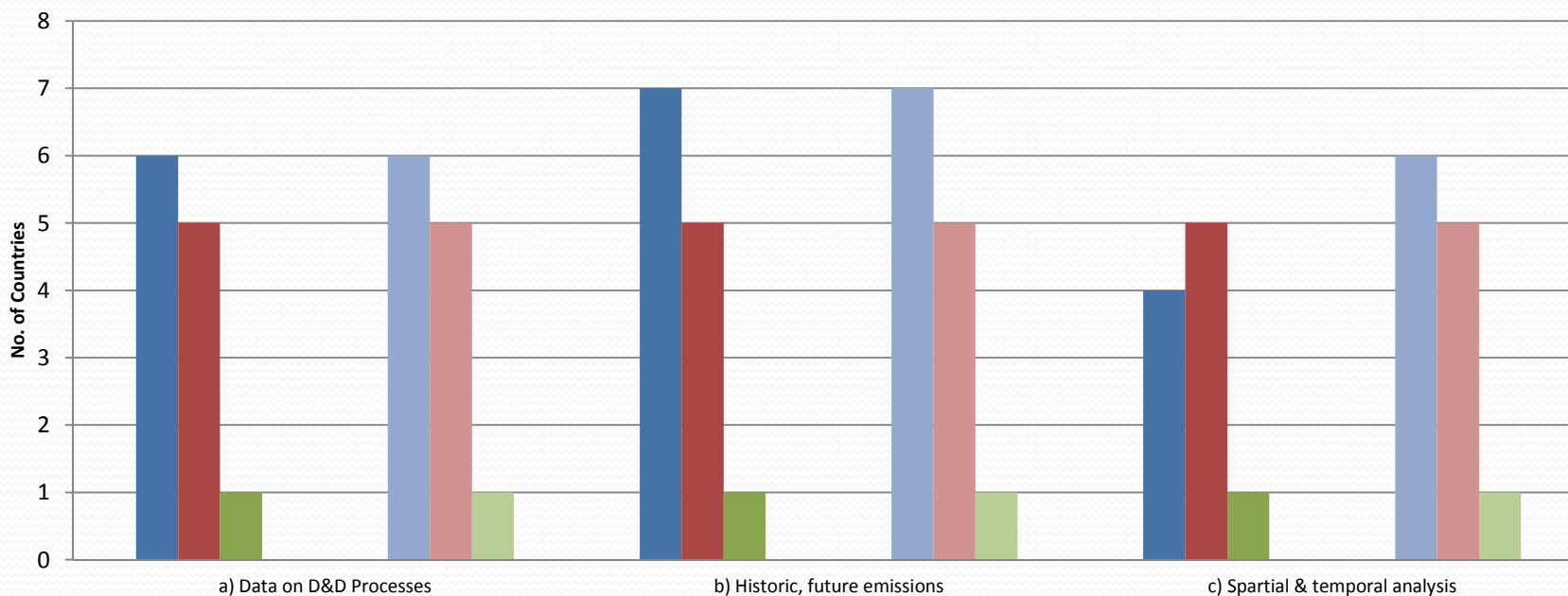
Development of REDD+ strategy and options (Appendix II)



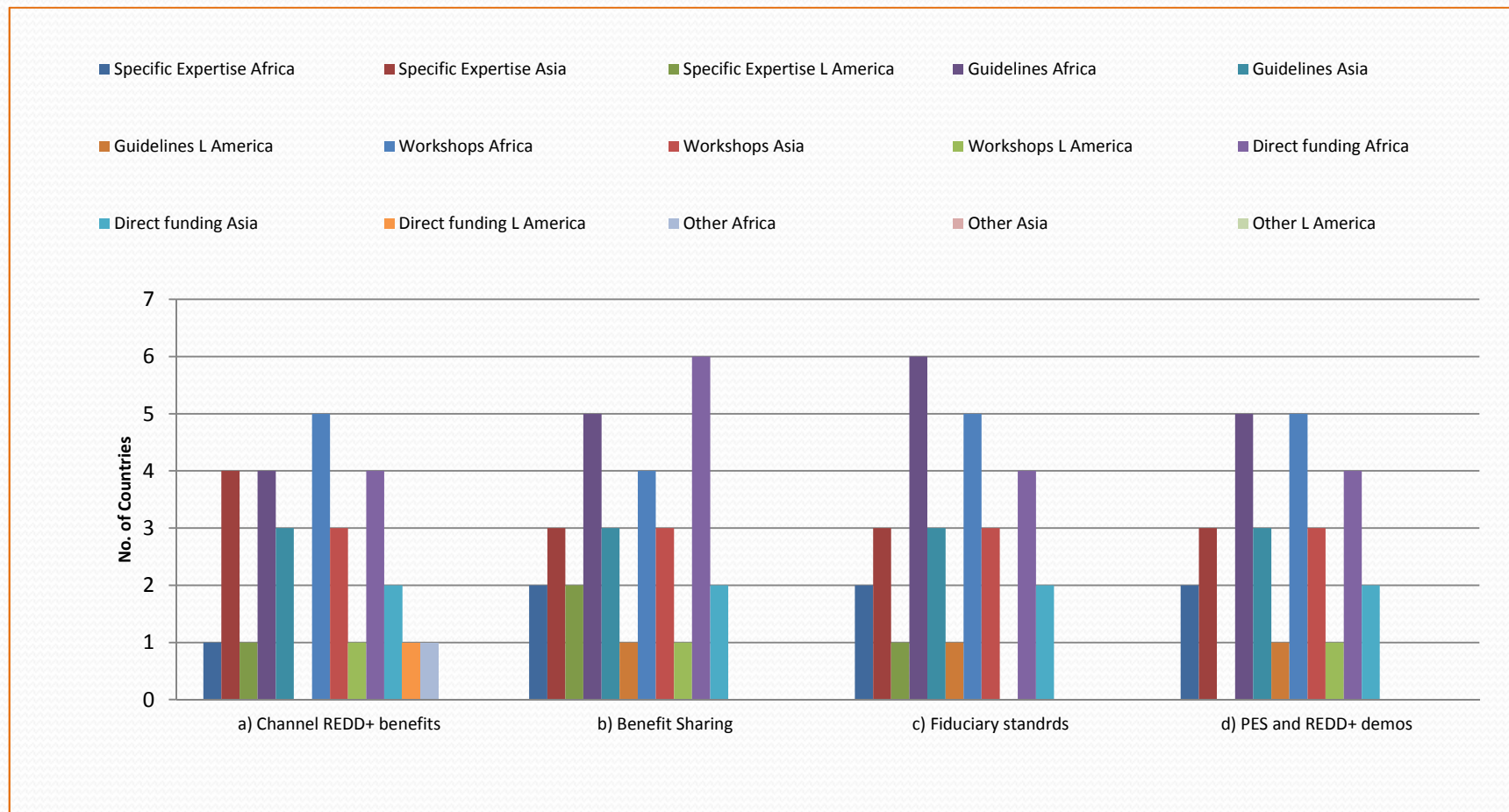
Expression of urgency: Sub-element 1.2. Benefit distribution (Appendix II)



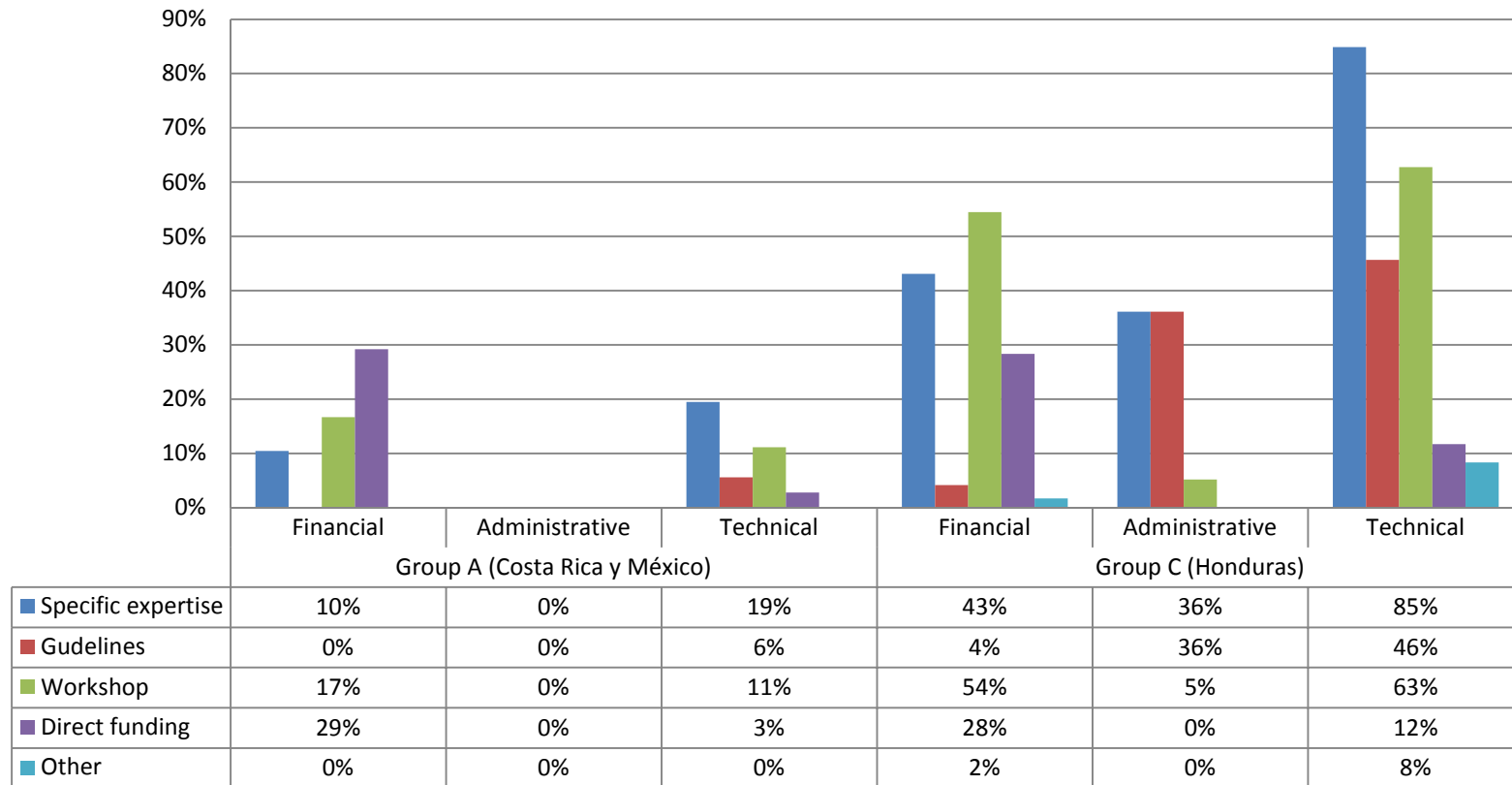
Type of support required: Sub-element 4.1. Reference emission levels and/ or reference level (Appendix III)



Preferred mechanisms of support delivery: Sub-element 1.2. Benefits distribution (Appendix III)



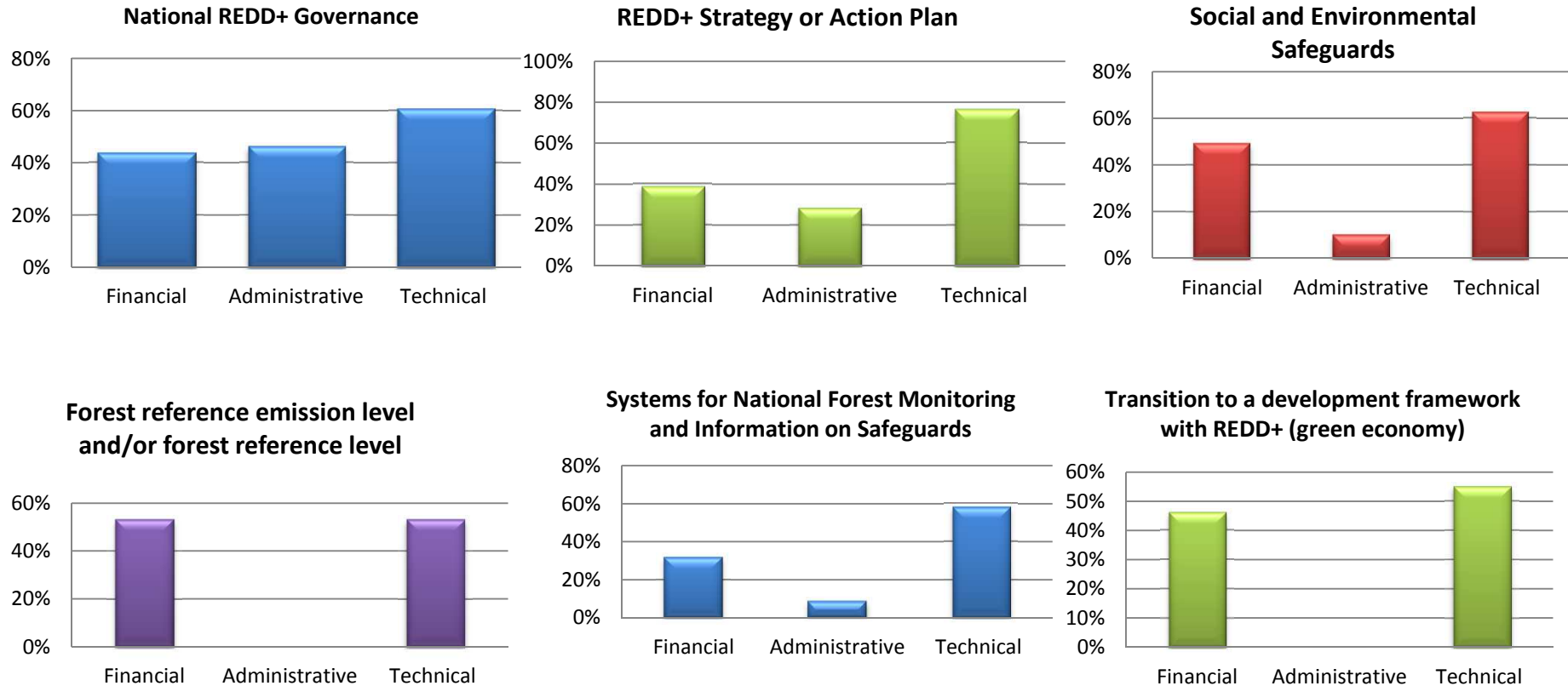
Preferred mechanisms of support delivery (Regional Example from LAC)



Group A (Costa Rica –Mexico) preferred Direct Funding (29%)

Group C (Honduras) preferred Specific Expertise and Workshops under technical support

Types of support preferred



Results Country Visits : General Findings I

- Provided *context* and *clarity* on the rationale of expressed needs and *stated priorities* – even for non-visited countries

Some country perspectives on REDD+ Readiness

- **Note:** Countries were asked to state what they understand or perceive to be a state of REDD+ readiness. From a total of 8 responses, below are responses from two countries .
- **A country is REDD+ ready if it has the following:**
- **Country 1**
 - National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan
 - A functional MRV system
 - An information system for safeguards
 - Equitable and transparent carbon benefit sharing framework in place
 - Capacity in place by Phase II of Readiness
- **Country 2**
 - A full REDD+ Strategy Document
 - Reference Levels
 - MRV System that is compliant with Phase II
 - Key Reforms and Institutional Arrangements for the Implementation of REDD+

Conclusions and recommendations I

- **Based mainly on in-depth assessments, countries need support to:**
- Improve and strengthen *sub-national structures, such as provincial or district offices (particularly forest and NR agencies), to manage REDD+*
- Integrate REDD+ into National Development Frameworks – this is still a major challenge requiring demonstration of REDD+ to national development (*the case for REDD+ and sustainable energy solutions in Africa*)
- Demonstrate ‘*strong business cases*’ for REDD+ in relation to competing land uses - e.g. *minimum threshold investments* in the DRC
- The uncertainty in the availability of future funding and the protracted international negotiations requires mechanisms to enhance long-term political commitment to REDD+ within countries
- *Pilot Programs and Projects:* Countries value them as focal points for testing and learning. However what is needed are clear guidelines and frameworks to be developed in advance to avoid unfair contractual arrangements with stakeholders, especially IPs, landowners and local communities.
- There is a clear opportunity for South-South Cooperation on REDD+ (e.g. DRC and Brazil on MRV, Mexico-Costa Rica)

Conclusions and recommendations I (Cont'd)

- A system for *multidisciplinary technical* groups to support countries in their initial stages of REDD+ development should be strongly considered
- Support should recognize the broad classification of countries according to their progress on REDD+ processes – for countries in the initial stages , technical is just as important as financial support

General Conclusions II – (Based on visits, response matrices, insights of consultant)

- Build national technical capacities in the setting of *reference levels / reference emission levels and also in MRV* – including the building of scenarios based on anticipated development trends
- *Resolve issues on 'land tenure' and 'carbon rights'* in the context of REDD+
- In a majority of cases the types of support are either *technical* or *financial* and the preferred mechanisms of support delivery are *guidelines, direct funding* and *workshops*
- Support to strengthen *local NGOs and CBOs is crucial* for Africa and Asia, but without alienating central governments
- There is a strong case to *strengthen forestry administrations and local communities to* – to guard against unplanned and un-scrutinized conversion of forest lands to other uses
- REDD+ processes have offered an *unprecedented opportunity for cross-sector dialogue on NR governance than any other process* – Governments and Civil Society must continue to engage to find common ground – and share national visions for REDD+

Challenges, observations, way ahead

- Travel logistics
 - Choice of new countries
 - Rate of response
 - Pressure of deadlines
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- Completion of country reports
 - Revision of report – e.g. linking lit review with results, further analysis of data and interpretation
 - Submission by July 15th 2012



THANKS

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