



# REDD implementation: Issues and Challenges for Africa

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# Why Africa look for adaptation solutions?

- Africa will likely to be the most vulnerable to CC
- While adaptation is the highest priority for Africa, mitigation options are not rule out -- nationally appropriate and cost effective
- Mitigation offers opportunity in short-term to improve and develop some long term strategies to adapt to CC impact including support to rural livelihoods and poverty reduction.
- Adaptation of forests requires monitoring, planning and sustainable management –pre-requisite for REDD, in actual fact concept of REDD had recently widen to include adaptation and this where Africa could stand to gain.

# Positive messages for REDD from CoP 15

- Emission target: developing countries are to publish their emission curbing commitments (annually)
- MRV: developing countries will only undergo domestic MRV but likely to be subjected to international standards as well, this could lead to them reporting every 2yrs.
- REDD: there was clear intent to get REDD going without delay. Momentum has been built up to see a final REDD agreement emerge in 2010
- Funding: funding for developmental stage for REDD appear to be coming with few developed countries pledged \$3.5bn in 2009. A goal is to mobilize \$30-\$35 billion over the 3-year period (2010-2012)

# REDD- as potential CC mitigation tool

- REDD+—provide incentive for not cutting down the trees. Whereby DD have ceased or slow down and forest carbon stocks increased
- Many pilots schemes are already underway in Africa, to build models of how the program should work (e.g. UN REDD, WB-FCPF, Group of Countries, NGOs, Private sector, etc)
- Several African countries are currently or expressed interest in developing a national REDD+ system. These include: DRC, Tanzania, Zambia (through UN REDD support); FCPF supported countries (Ghana, Madagascar, Kenya, Liberia), Gabon and few COMESA countries, COMIFAC and SADC are also involved.
- Many countries had voiced their support to REDD+ in CoP15

# Major challenges and technical issues facing REDD+

- Diverse drivers for DD (uncertainty, factors outside forestry sector) - no success envisaged without improvements in agriculture and energy supply in most countries in Africa
- Benefit distribution (cost and revenues), to develop equitable and corruption free benefit sharing
- Participation, how to include marginalized and forest dependent communities
- Issues related to leakage, permanence and enforcement systems
- Measurement (data collection), monitoring, reporting and verification system & Establishment of REL
- Protect the IP/forest communities & prevent perverse incentives from emerging

# Actions to overcome some challenges

- Better cooperation in the collection, interpretation and sharing of information --an important and cost-effective mechanism to reduce transaction costs for REDD
- Support capacity-building and institutional development, to all levels
- Focus on local approaches, but ensure linkage to local Communities (e.g. Data collection at community forest level should be part of standardized national forest inventory)
- Reduce the risk for non-permanent actions
- Explore a broad range of incentives and means
- Build partnerships so as-to overcome initial costs and un-equal access to technologies and know-how

# UN REDD and Support for Readiness process

- One UN (three agencies working as One)
- 9 Pilot countries and 5 observer countries
- International support functions, incl. coordination with other initiatives
- Current funding: \$75m
- Work areas of UN REDD
  - assist building confidence on REDD
  - Stakeholders Participation (incl. civil societies/indigenous people)
  - Coordinated MRV and monitoring
  - Capacity building and governance
  - Multiple benefits and payment distribution
  - Convening and Communicating—promote country ownership & leadership

# Outlook for UN REDD Pilot Countries (Africa)

- The three pilot countries in Africa have made substantive progress in developing their National REDD programmes, also to put in place institutions and processes for REDD
- DRC and Tanzania completed and signed NJPs, inception mission conducted
- Zambia is currently in stage to submit their NJP
- DRC has started with implementation of activities
- One shared experience – institution arrangement has been difficult to deal with. Strong stakeholders participation.
- Other countries have expressed interest to join the



# Conclusions

- Road map need to be established for issues such as MRV, so that country is guided
- Methods to deal with many of challenges exist, but need to be broadly implemented
- Strategies for reducing e.g. degradation may also address drivers of deforestation, among other benefits (e.g. Reduced leakage, traditional income/jobs, etc
- National standardized ground forest inventory critical
- Multistakeholder national REDD network may help  
to enhance participation

# Thank you!

For more information and engagement: visit UN  
REDD Programme web site at [http://www.un-  
redd.org](http://www.un-redd.org)