

Outcomes day one of Ecuador REDD-plus readiness dialogue

Stewart Maginnis
Co-chair
The Forests Dialogue

- Main **outcomes** day one
 - Build on field visit & background
 - Identify areas of broad **agreement**
 - Clarify fault lines requiring continued dialogue
- However so far we have focused on the what
 - now we need to concentrate on the **how**

Multi-stakeholder Engagement

- Broad stakeholder engagement has to achieve effective and transparent REDD-planning and REDD-plus interventions
- Actors that represent the drivers of should be present on the table

Multi-stakeholder Engagement(2)

Fault lines

- What should level and extent of consultations be. Is role of the government to facilitate or simply convene
- Who facilitates, what actors from other sectors have to be brought in and what are the priority issues.
- How comprehensive should consultations be, particularly with prevailing uncertainties over the international REDD architecture

Learning from Socio Bosque with respect to REDD-plus

- The program can be part of a REDD-plus strategy in Ecuador or REDD-plus can be part of Socio Bosque
- Not only focus on areas of high deforestation but also on the drivers of deforestation
- It can be a model for REDD-plus strategies in other countries
- Socio Bosque balances conservation (and by implication emissions reduction) with livelihoods and human well-being

Learning from Socio Bosque with respect to REDD-plus(2)

Fault lines

- Primary stakeholders lack ownership over the program, especially with respect to opportunity costs and transaction costs
- SFM and enhancement of carbon stocks are not incentivized yet
- Conflict between poverty reduction aims while the program excludes those without clear property rights
- Monitoring system sufficiently robust to assess conservation and livelihood impact and act as performance based incentive system

Benefit sharing mechanisms

- Benefit sharing requires clarification of land tenure and carbon rights and and judicial security for primary rights holders and beneficiaries.
- Forest owners and local communities should get the largest share of benefits
- Any system needs to be inclusive, participation, transparency and efficient
- Benefit sharing needs to be based on proportionality in terms of broad opportunity costs foregone
- Attention to both horizontal and vertical distribution

Benefit sharing mechanisms (2)

- Urgency to begin to get some clarity on distributional arrangements
- Compensation should target rights holders and those that assume the burden of REDD-plus but also needs to consider government, investors, project developers etc.
- Benefits also have to equate to the cost of investing in halting drivers of deforestation

Benefit sharing mechanisms (3)

Fault lines

- Benefit sharing mechanisms can not be implemented if capacity of local actors continues to be mixed and if land titles are unclear
- Discussions to clarify article 74 of the Constitution – though ultimately this lies with Constitutional Court
- Concern over limited private sector involvement in the design and implementation of benefit sharing mechanisms

Land use and drivers of deforestation

- There is an urgent need to include stakeholders that represent the drivers of deforestation
- Causes of deforestation lie largely outside the forest sector.
- Urgent need for cross-sectoral approaches

Fault lines

- Lack of land use planning, zoning and cross-sectoral coordination resulting in too many interests that compete for land
- Prepare country for reduced emissions by developing a new path. Capitalizing on former dialogues and implement lessons learned

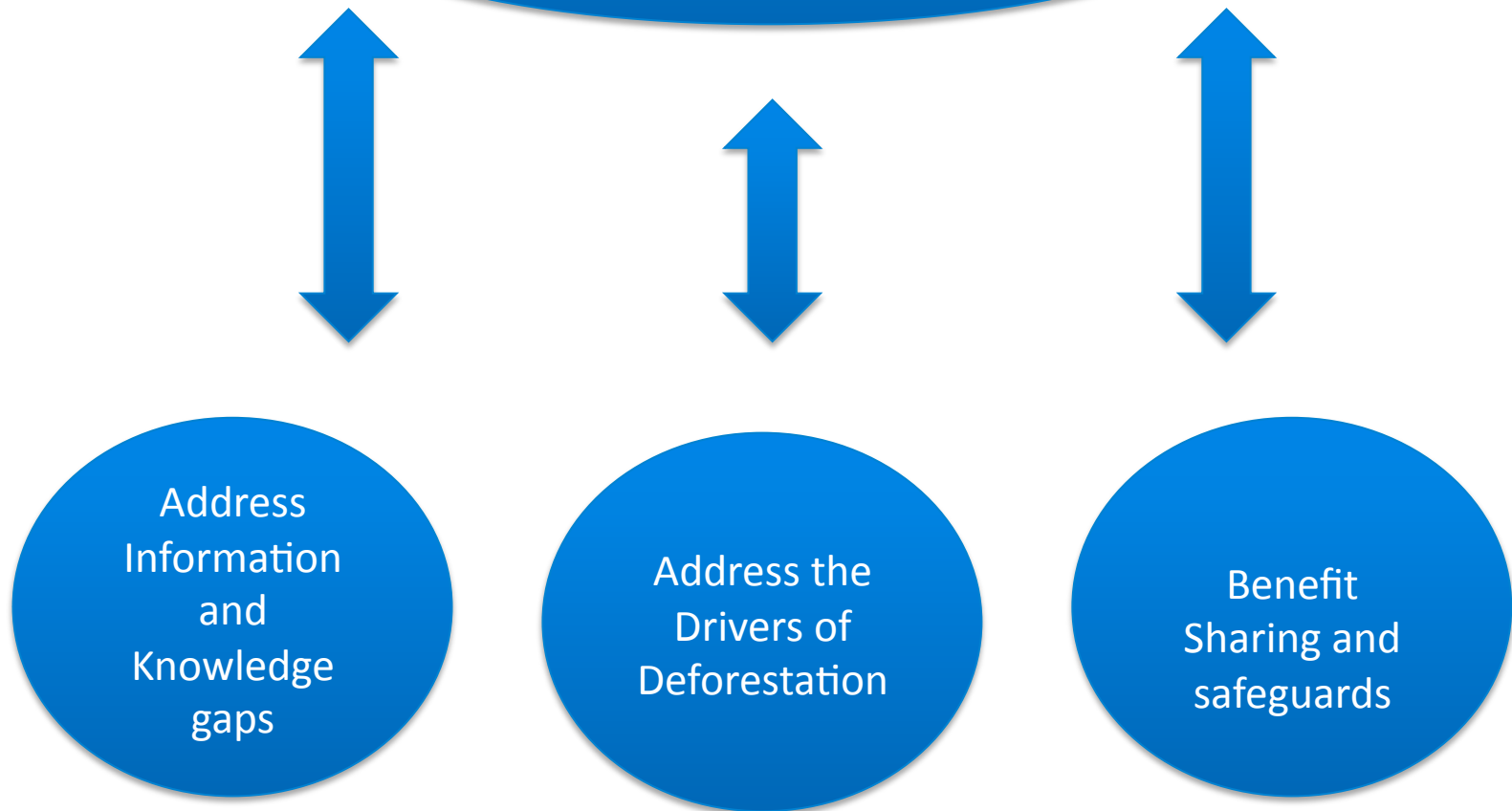
Information sharing, capacity building

- There is an agreed gap in information and knowledge about REDD-plus on the ground among local stakeholders, especially indigenous peoples and local communities
- Many voices express the need for local governments to be better involvement
- **However**, despite goodwill the main REDD-plus actors there is have no effective communication strategy on REDD-plus
- This deficiency is linked to a lack of capacity that requires internal governance needed.
- Training and capacity building should move forward with projects

Today

- Breakup in four work groups
- Work towards concrete action towards solutions

National Multi-Stakeholder Process



Multi Stakeholder Process and Structure that can support REDD-plus

- What is the objective of having a MSP in Ecuador on REDD readiness?
- Who should be the convener and who should be the facilitator; how does this relate to the role of the government?
- Who else needs to be included?
- How to ensure engagement and support of other branches of government
- Suggestions for a structure and elements of the TOR

Benefit Sharing

- There are too many unanswered questions on benefit sharing to design a final mechanism immediately. This indicates that a piloting approach is required.
- Define the next steps for a time-bound piloting of payment schemes to inform the REDD-readiness process (different from Socio Bosque)
- How should this be funded?
- How are the REDD activities identified?
- How to assess performance (MRV and safeguards)?
- How long should this run for?
- Who is responsible for the learning and synthesis

Information and knowledge gaps

- FCPF as well as UN-REDD require for REDD a gap analysis on capacity for REDD-plus. Yet all countries have struggled to deliver on this.
- What is the information is needed by whom for the readiness phase
- Who provides the information
- How is it distributed
- How do we ensure that this is proactive capacity building
- How do you ensure a two-way flow of information

Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

- People recognize the drivers of deforestation but we lack understanding how to systematically address them.
- The readiness phase should not only identify the drivers but how to tackle them.
- How do you start to get the different branches of government to work together on this?
- How do you prioritize the drivers?
- What are the immediate next steps?

Thanks a lot!

