



Realising REDD+ National strategy and policy options

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A quick introduction to CIFOR

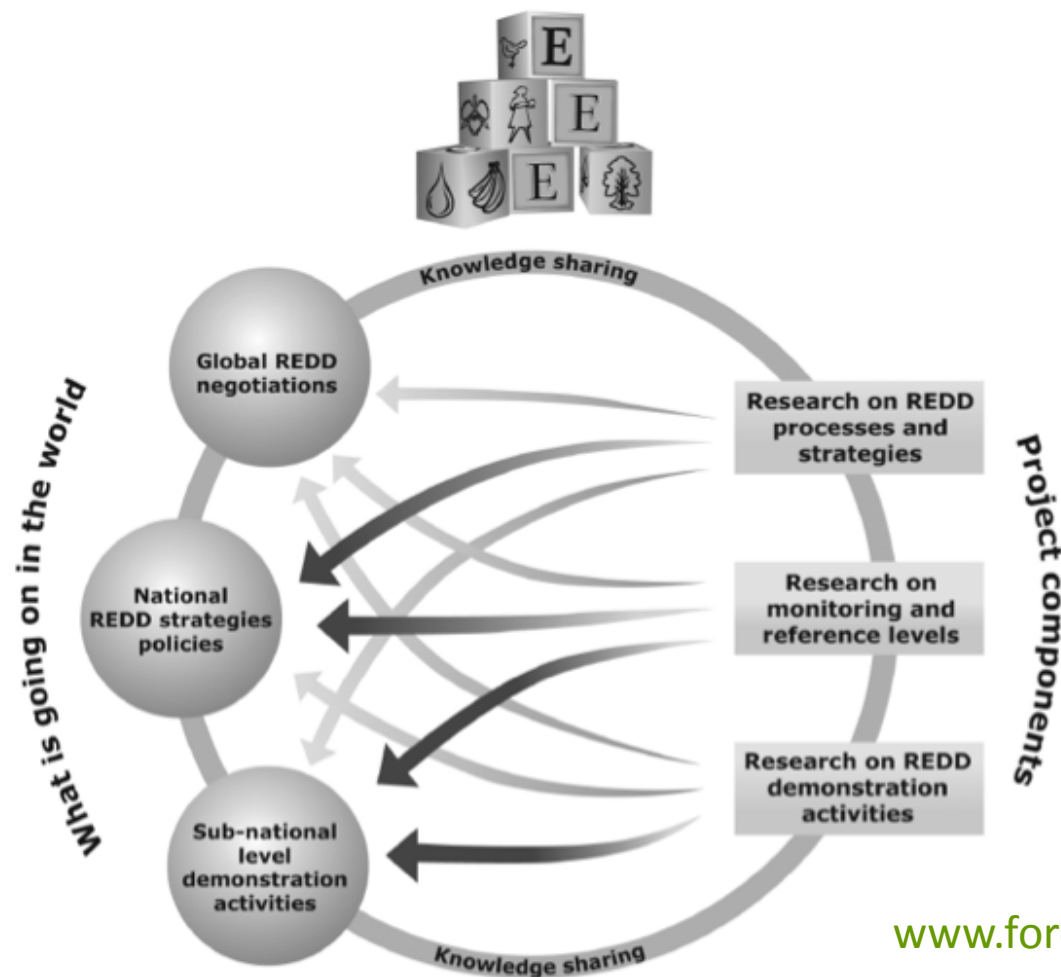


- Established in 1993
- One of 15 centers in the CGIAR
- Focus on forest policy research and global comparative studies
- Headquarters in Bogor, Indonesia
- 80 Scientific staff working in the major forests of Southeast Asia, Africa and South and Latin America
- “Center without walls”

CIFOR's research strategy

- 1 Enhancing the role of forests in **mitigating** climate change
- 2 Enhancing the role of forests in **adapting** to climate change
- 3 Improving livelihoods through **smallholder** and **community** forestry
- 4 Managing trade-offs between **conservation** and **development** at the landscape scale
- 5 Managing impacts of globalised **trade** and **investment** on forests and forest communities
- 6 Sustainably managing tropical **production forests**

Global Comparative Study on REDD (GCS-REDD)



- National REDD process and strategies (C1)
- REDD demonstration activities (C2)
- Monitoring and reference levels (C3)
- Knowledge sharing (C4)

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GCS-REDD: Countries and activities

Asia Pacific	Africa	Latin America
Indonesia	Cameroon	Bolivia
Vietnam	Tanzania	Brazil
Nepal	DR Congo ?	Peru ?



C1: National policies & politics	C2: REDD+ pilot impact assessment	C3: MRV & reference levels
Comparative policy process analysis	Comprehensive methodology: BACI	Field testing of methods
8-9 policy processes & selected policy studies	20+ projects/sites	Defor. & degradation modelling -> RL
Surveys 2010-2011	Surveys 2010 - 2012/13	National MRV systems

Quick recap of the role of forests in the international climate negotiations

- 1997: Negotiation of the Kyoto Protocol
 - Annex I countries emission reduction commitment (average emissions 2008-2012 = 5% lower than 1990 levels)
- 2001: Marrakesh Agreements
 - Role of forests in the CDM defined, but only afforestation/reforestation
- 2007: REDD included in the Bali action plan
 - Early action and demonstration activity encouraged
 - Readiness investments (FCPF, UN-REDD, bilateral donors)
- 2009: Copenhagen Accord
 - “recognizes the crucial role of REDD+”, but much remains unclear
 - ➔ *Unfolding REDD+ mechanism comparable to development aid (different donors, rules, systems)*
 - ➔ *Eventually REDD+ in UNFCCC climate deals, but not likely before 2015*



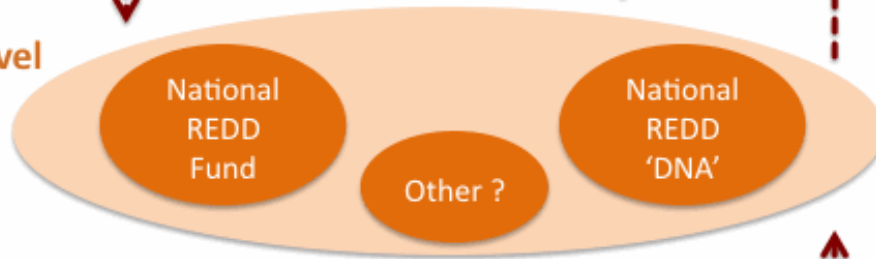
The core idea of REDD+

International level



- C value of forests
- performance-based

National level



International REDD-PES scheme

Sub-national level



National REDD-PES scheme



Realising REDD+

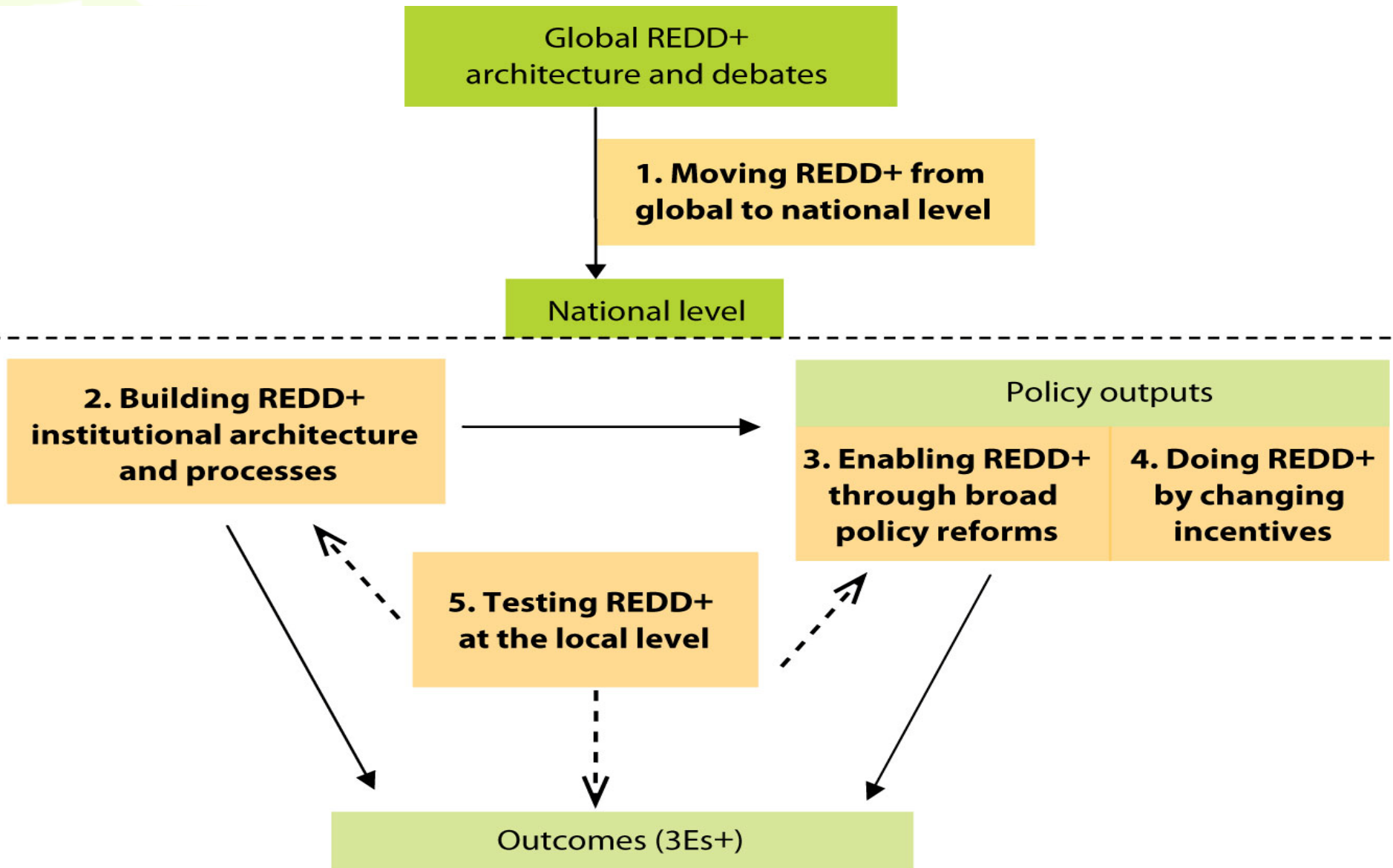
National strategy and policy options

Edited by Arild Angelsen

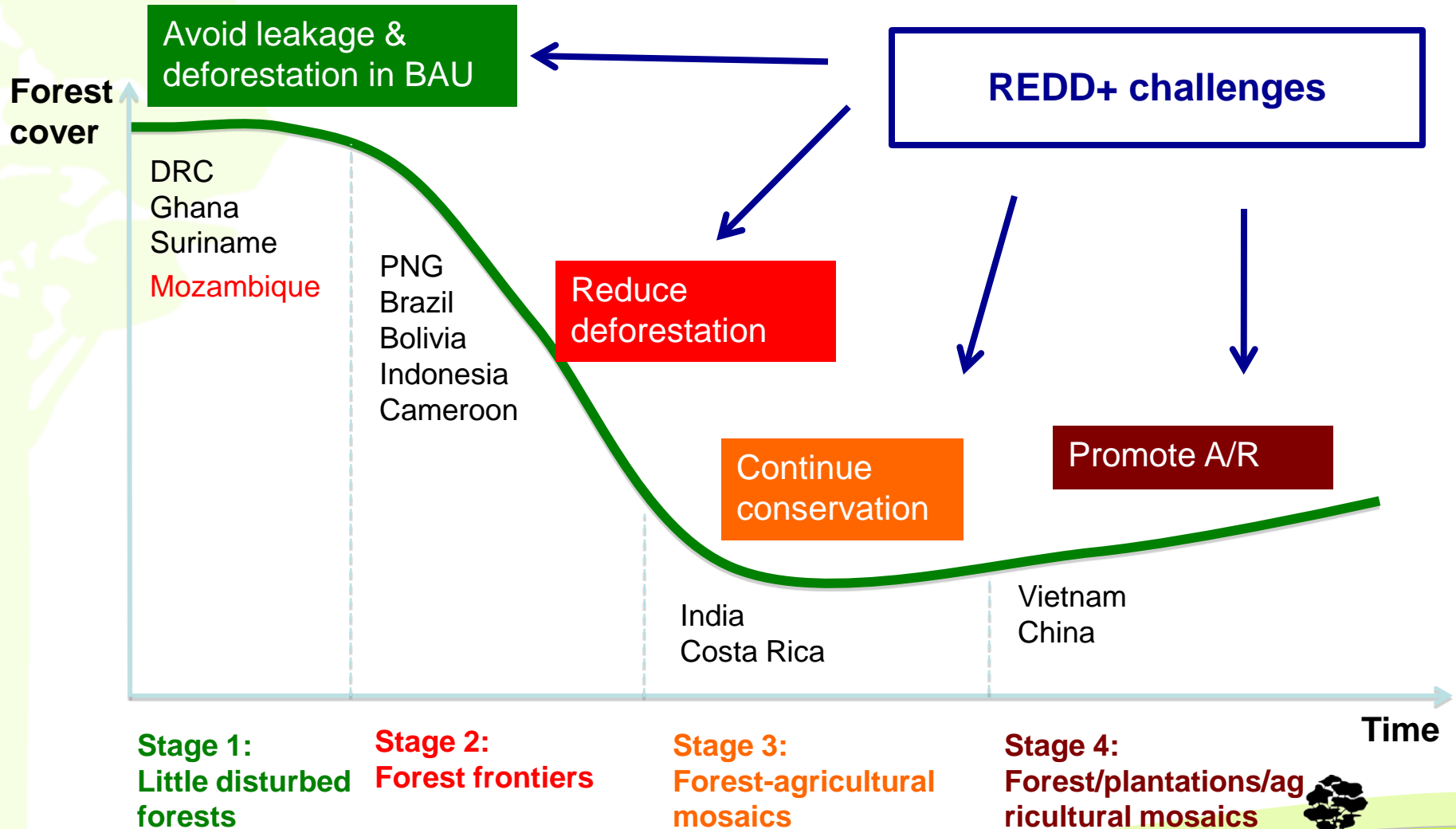


- **CIFOR 2009: Book on REDD+ at national level**
 - 40+ countries preparing for national REDD+ strategies (R-PPs etc.)
 - 100+ REDD demonstration activities
 - > 20 years of forest policy experience
- **Options assessment:**
 - **3E+**: Effectiveness, efficiency, equity, co-benefits
 - Options depend on context

Structure of the book



Different national circumstances and challenges





Different drivers of forest carbon change



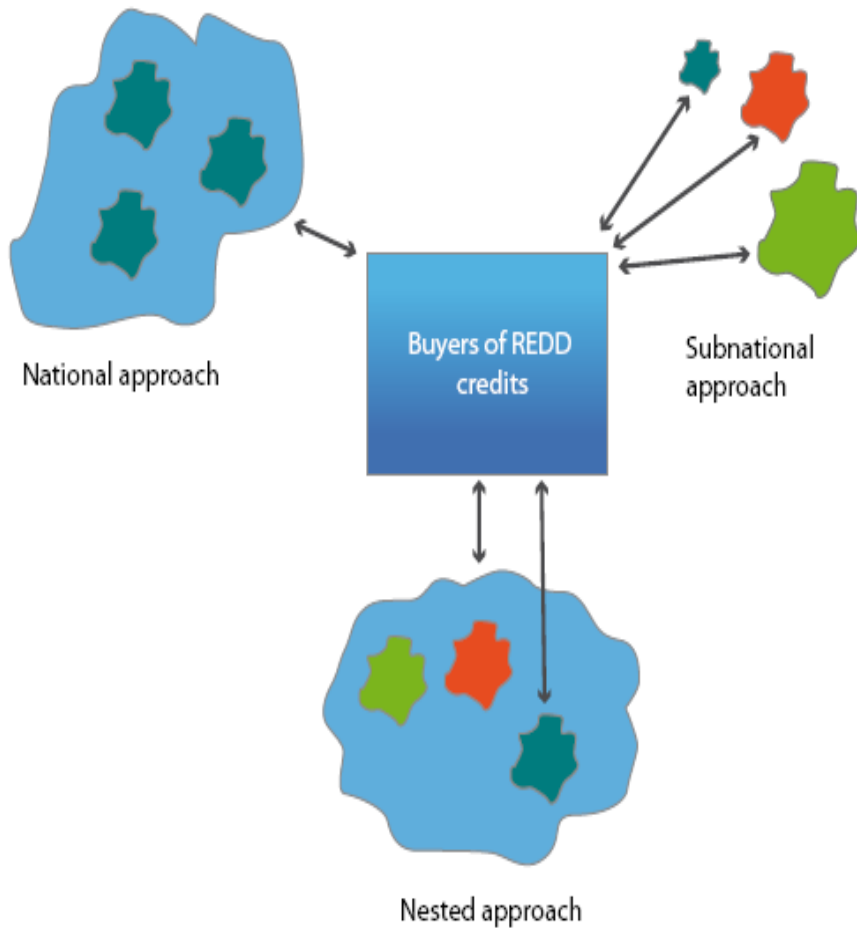
Implications from the Global REDD+ architecture

- Phased approach
- Scope of creditable REDD+ activities
- Scale of accounting
- Performance-based approach
- Sources of funding: ODA, funds, markets
- MRV and reference levels
- Participation of indigenous people and local communities

Phased approach

	Phase 1 - Readiness	Phase 2 - PAMs	Phase 3 - PES
Scope	RED/REDD/REDD+	REDD/REDD+	REDD+
Crediting scale	subnational	nested	Nested or national
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategy adopted - Consultations conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategy implemented - Policies enacted - proxies for forest carbon changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantified forest carbon changes (tCO₂) compared to reference level
Funding	Readiness support Fund-based <i>e.g. FCPF, UN-REDD, bilateral initiatives</i>	Fund-based <i>e.g. FIP, Amazon fund, voluntary C-markets</i>	Primarily market-based, but global fund also possible <i>e.g. C-markets</i>

Crediting scale



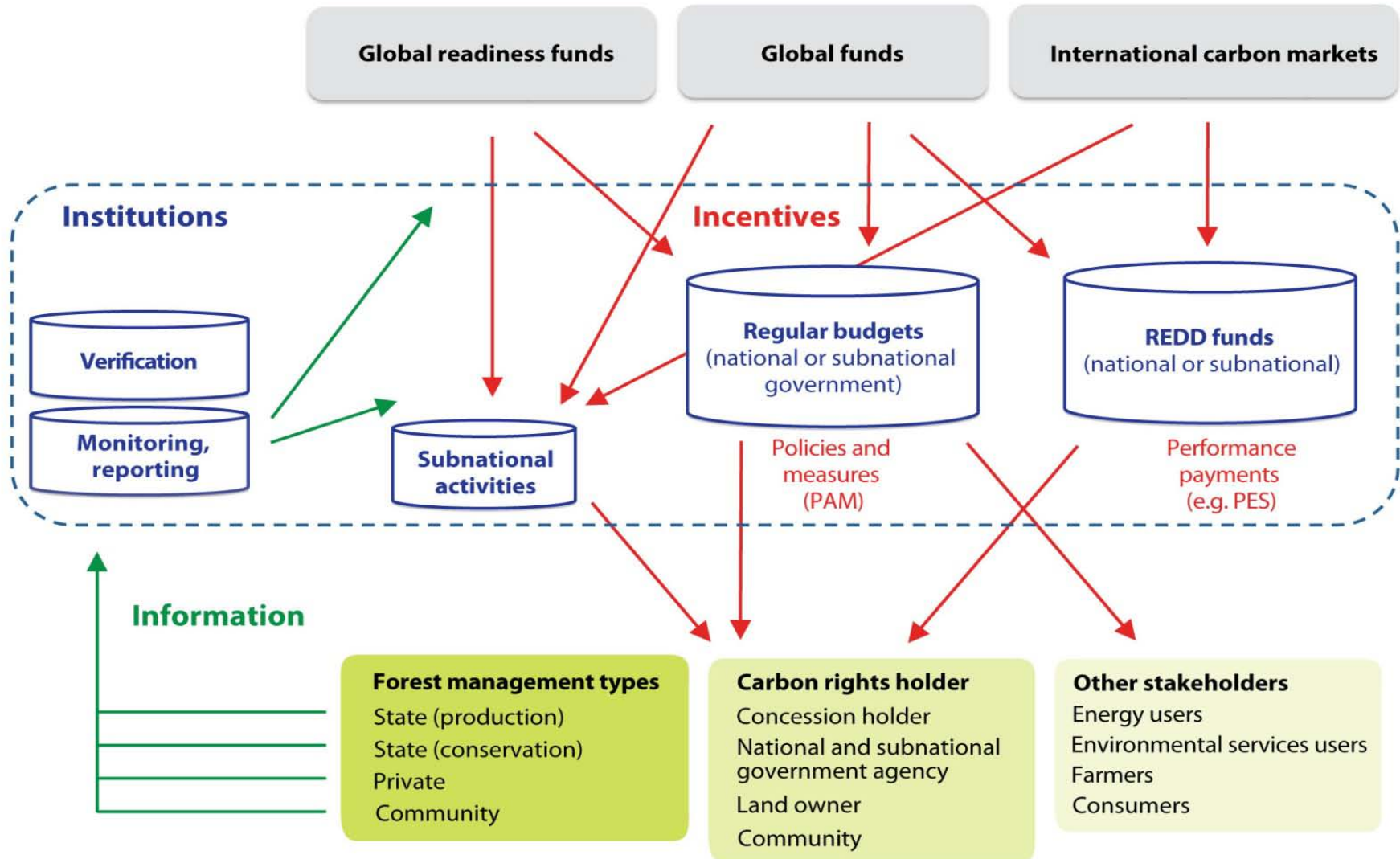
Nested approach:

1. Sequential:
first project,
then national
2. Simultaneous:
both coexist

The most flexible, but

- Harmonization issues
- Credit sharing questions

Institutional structure – the 3Is



MRV systems - 3 major challenges

1. Important to link MRV to policy design

- Understand hotspots → spatial targeting
- Understand drivers → sectoral and actor targeting

2. Allow early participation and interim performance

- Accept conservativeness principle (discounting)
- Define proxies to measure interim performance
- Establish incentives for graduation towards better MRV

3. Align national MRV and sub-national implementation

- Provide dedicated support to subnational REDD+ activities
- Integrate community monitoring in national MRV system:
 - cheaper and about as accurate
 - co-benefits: employment, participation, legitimacy



2-track approach to REDD+



TRANSFORMATIONAL REFORMS

Tenure reform

Governance

Decentralization

→ *may or may not in itself lead to REDD+*
→ *but positive effects on equity and poverty reduction, which is necessary for the long-term success of REDD+ efforts*

SPECIFIC POLICIES

PES

CBNRM

Agricultural policies

Woodfuel policies

Land use restrictions

Sustainable forest management

→ *Simpler, technically and politically*

Enabling REDD+ through broad policy reforms

- Tenure and rights
 - Rights are critical
 - Tenure reform essential for long-term success of REDD+ (re 3Es)
 - Some "no regret" REDD policies that should not be missed
 - carbon rights = precondition for subnational crediting (who to pay?)
- Corruption
 - Puts a severe limit, in some cases very difficult to address (systemic institutional changes needed)
 - MRV of C & \$ can reduce risk of corruption
- Decentralization & Community-based forest mgt.
 - Enhancing 3E outcomes & legitimacy
 - Extensive research on success factors

Payments for Environmental Services

- Potentially an effective instrument, but many preconditions required:
 - Clear understanding whom to pay and for what
 - Clearly defined and secured tenure (property rights)
 - Institutions to monitor performance and channel payments
- Main recommendations:
 - Apply consequent conditionality (pay after performance)
 - Target to high threat/high carbon density areas (additionality)
 - Differentiate payments to increase cost-efficiency

ICDPs and PAs

Table 18.1. Forest area and forest loss in humid tropical forests, by conservation status

Realm	All forests		Strictly protected areas IUCN I and II ¹		All protected areas		Total carbon in PAs (Mt)
	Forest area (000 ha)	Forest loss 2000–2005 (%)	Forest area (000 ha)	Forest loss 2000–2005 (%)	Forest area (000 ha)	Forest loss 2000–2005 (%)	
Afrotropics ²	185 752	0.24	9 184	0.12	22 697	0.31	7 750
Australasia	80 775	0.81	3 998	0.92	9 616	0.67	4 893
Neotropics	620 290	2.39	44 725	0.48	156 702	0.79	48 450
Tropical Asia	220 964	2.17	10 014	0.96	28 185	1.33	9 255
Total humid tropical forests	1 107 780	1.87	67 922	0.53	217 201	0.81	70 348

- Protected areas protect forests, even after controlling for passive protection
- Have a greater role in REDD+ than so far assumed
- ICDP has mixed results, but reasons for poor performance are well understood → need to learn from past experience

Sustainable forest management

- Promote third-party certification (e.g. FSC) and make accessible for small and low intensity managed forests
- Require and support the use of reduced impact logging (RIL) techniques
- Use taxation close to felling site to discourage wastage
- Secure resource access (durable concessions, use rights, private/community ownership)
- Wildfire control and forest restoration

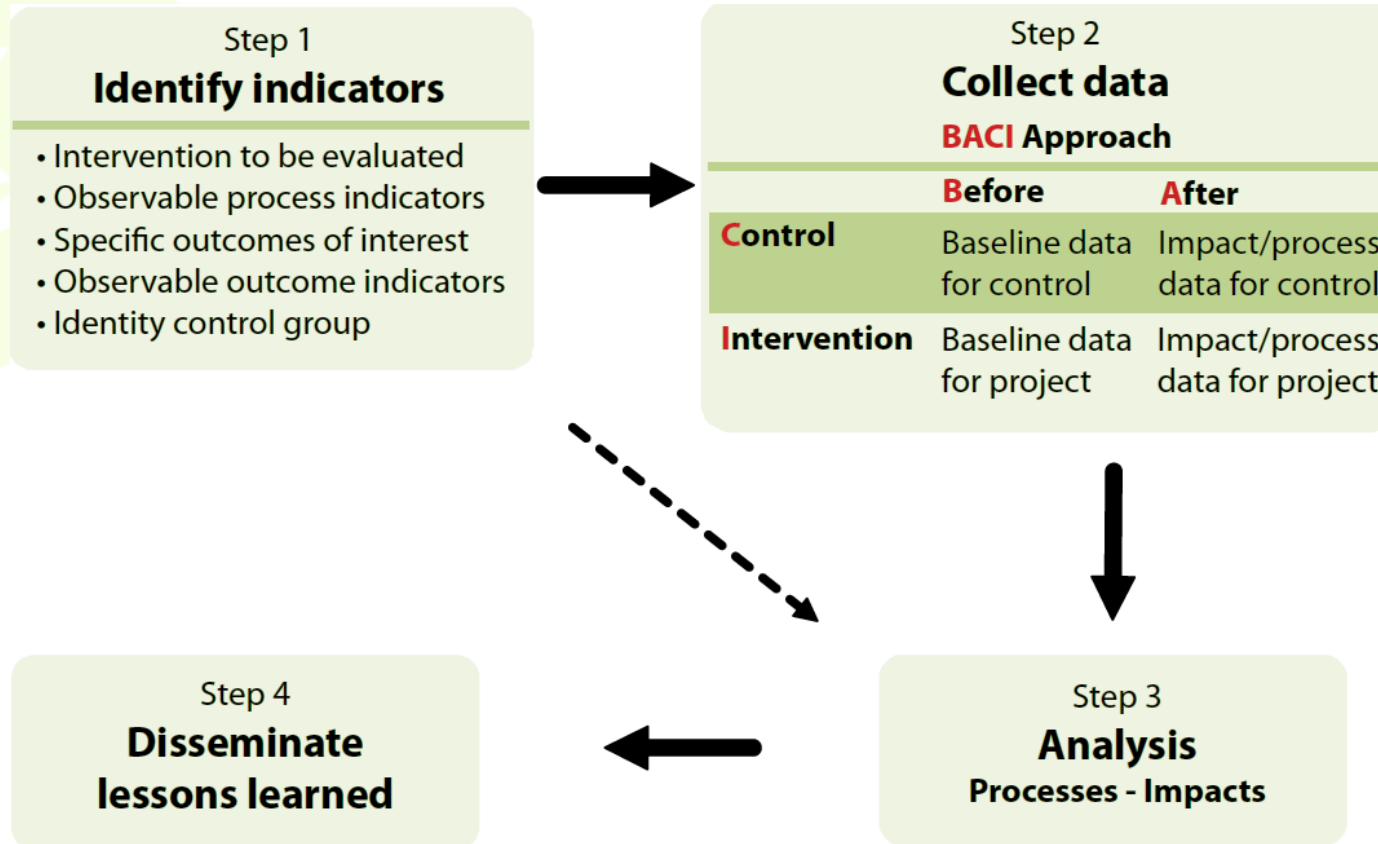
The landscape of emerging REDD+ projects (179 projects surveyed)

- Projects can inform national REDD+ strategies (“mini test case”), incl. reform priorities to enable local REDD
- Landscape of REDD+ projects varies significantly:

	Brazil	Indonesia	DRC
Planned projects	20	35	4
Operating projects	2	1	0
Activity	PES	Buy out concessions	Readiness
Proponents	Domestic actors	Int'l NGOs	Int'l NGOs

- Third party certification has a major influence (CCBS, VCS)

Testing REDD+



Planners vs. searchers

- A lot of the REDD+ actions will be a failure (if we/they dare to evaluate them)
- More good questions than answers
- Make it a learning experience
 - "Learning while doing"
- Learning requires a systematic approach.
 - Project design
 - Data collection
 - Analysis
- Large potential benefits: 5 % of \$10 billions

The dilemmas ahead

- REDD+ must be new ... but build on what has gone before
- REDD+ must be transformational in a world where change is incremental
- REDD+ requires targeted interventions ... and broad sectoral coordination
- REDD+ need policies ... but the bias is toward projects
- Promising REDD+ approaches but no silver bullets
- REDD+ is urgent but cannot be rushed
- We know a lot but need to be learning while doing

Key messages

- **REDD+ is a unique opportunity**
 - the money and political will is there, but past performance mixed
- **Context matters – REDD+ policies need to work on 2-tracks**
 - Start long-term transformational reforms, or accelerate some of those ongoing (e.g. land titling cadastre)
 - Start short-term policies, but identify ‘low-hanging fruits’ - important also to demonstrate commitment: “YES WE CAN – AND WILL DO REDD”
- **REDD is about PES-like performance-based payments**
 - but strong preconditions apply → rely on some old approaches (protected areas)
- **Learn from the past, but also while moving forward**



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