

Breakout Session One Questions

- What specific examples illustrate these challenges?
- What other critical challenges are there? What specific examples?
- What specific actions are needed to tackle these challenges? What specific examples?

Breakout Groups

1. Engagement
 - Facilitator: Gary Dunning
 - Rapporteur: Sarah Price
2. Policy and Legal Reform
 - Facilitator: James Mayers
 - Rapporteur: Monique Vanni
3. Information
 1. Facilitator: Joe Lawson
 2. Rapporteur: Xiaoting Hou
4. Cost and Benefit Management
 1. Facilitator: Jeannette Gurung
 2. Rapporteur: Connie Espinosa
5. Integration
 1. Facilitator: Stewart Maginnis
 2. Rapporteur: Jan Willem den Besten

Group One Report Back Engagement

Challenges

- Clarity about who, what, why to engage
 - Different Models discussed on Stakeholder representation & legitimacy:
 - Nomination process
 - Assigned
 - Mapping Rights holders

Challenges

- **Clarity on when and for how long.**

Ways Forward: Plan ahead. Minimize time required. Distribute meeting locations. Recognize flexibility is required. Do consultation retroactively when necessary – be willing to adjust

- **Engagement in What?**

Need specification on different phases.

- Example: one organization involved in monitoring, validation, consultation, etc.
Legitimacy
- Often operating in advance of intergovernmental processes. There is an uncertainty.

Challenges

- **Ensuring Effective implementation** of what you agree through engagement.

How to measure success of process? Indicators of successful engagement? Who decides:
Indonesia: Government.

Challenges

- **Ensuring Policy responses to outcome:**

What is the role of Parliament? How to bring decision makers into it? Members of Parliament on task force? Indonesia or Peru might provide examples. (Peru, by engaging in new REDD friendly legislation. Law on Ecosystem Services: Lessing contradictions

Challenges

-Need flexibility on outcomes.

Open to letting stakeholder process advance and reach outcome.

WAYS FORWARD

- Integrate stakeholder needs in global negotiation processes (**and vice versa.**)
- Bringing global negotiation process to local level.

Integrate into other spaces: lacey Act, Rio+20, CBD, EUTR, etc.

Integration of different platforms: cross pollination of focal points on different task forces.

How to take current state of negotiation & international REDD Arrangements to the LOCAL level

Way Forward

- How to get higher involvement from private sector?
- Tailor REDD to priorities of real stakeholders
- Engagement of commonly marginalized groups
- Support more multi-lateral sharing initiatives like TFD.

Group Two Report Back Information

Challenges

In the report, list specific issues and avoid general negative statements

- The scale of the ‘un-informed’ is not only huge but **diverse**
- Barriers of obtaining information
 - How to translate scientific information for policy makers at national and local level
 - Different education levels
 - Different languages
 - Different formats of information that hinder access
 - Lack of relevance of information that leads to lack of interest
- Quality of Information is variable:
(Current challenge is identified as “Quality of information is currently not verifiable”)
 - Impossible to control all the information, but need to focus on how to consolidate and distill out irrelevant information and how to use information

Issues and Ways Forward

Huge scale and diverse group of “uninformed”

- Translate and Adapt languages to local realities : Connect the information to the reality, not theory: show some specific examples to the communities

Quality and relevance of Information:

- Information should be managed responsibly and need to be precise
- Identify stakeholder needs; Not all information is for every one.

Resources for implementation

- Recognize the importance of information within national REDD+ plans
- Recognize the need for financing
- Explore creative Financing
- Integrate information into different components of REDD strategy implementation that has already been funded

A challenge in Mozambique: Information on forest carbon are not well captured nor transparent

- Rebuild forest data for MRV system and recognize the need for financial support
- Pressure from international donors and initiative to ensure transparency

Ways Forward

Build on and map existing information sharing platforms:

e.g REDD+ partnership mandate to create a database of REDD+ Financing and identify the gaps

Information flow between international, national and local levels

- Training of Trainers rooted in local communities ; e.g. Vietnam
- Build different levels of networks community representatives to reach national and international level. This applies to government too

Incorporate traditional knowledge into the REDD strategy

- Benefit Distribution: e.g. Ghana and Vietnam
- MRV: e.g. community participatory carbon monitoring in Vietnam;
- FPIC is a tool : e.g. Indonesia

For information to be translated into actions, it needs to be more than dissemination:

- Piloting activities: more proactive way of learning
- Hands-on training that is more active e.g. MRV take people to look at concrete examples instead of workshops

Looking beyond forest sector and country for information: to look at practical tools that can help us move forward on information dissemination E.g. Agriculture E.g. China

Group Three Report Back Policy and Legal Reform

Challenges

- Tenure and carbon rights

Overall, there are still big challenges in defining tenure and carbon rights.

But the REDD Readiness process has pushed discussions in all countries, and tenure/carbon rights are key components of existing REDD processes at the national level

There is concern that if REDD is dependent on tenure, there will be a land grab

Challenges

- Integration into wider development agenda

In general, although there is a recognition that REDD+ has serious development ramifications, there have been very little successful efforts at integration. The weakness of environmental ministries is a key hurdle.

The tendency to build large commissions across governments, although positive, also diminishes effectiveness and accountability

Ways forward

- There needs to be a broader international discussion and definition of what carbon rights are (scope)
- Working through concessions allows governments to allow for distribution benefit while retaining a measure of control, and to gain from taxation.
- There are national programmes, particularly in Guatemala, where tenure has been bypassed for the delivery of incentives, which can be used as a base for REDD benefit distribution
- Having different parts of a government performing different activities (financing vs. MRV), provides checks and balances and increases accountability

Ways forward

- Pushing through institutional reform requires very strong grassroots support. This is better achieved by engaging communities with a whole, inclusive discussion on the role forests, and not just narrowly about REDD. This support needs to be led by communities, not just NGOs (MESOCARBON)
- Cross-sectoral engagement is better achieved at high executive level

Ways forward

- To speed up institutionalization, using executive decision-making powers to build significant clusters of legislation before going to legislative is a way forward (Ecuador and Guatemala)
- Safeguards: Setting up community MRV is an important way to include safeguards. But there needs to be capacity building to unify ways of monitoring, so that there is room for coordination (Guyana).

Ways forward

- MRV: to ensure the sovereignty of their MRV, Guatemala are setting up their own satellite monitoring system
- Integration into other incentive programmes: REDD revenue will be used to roll out community forestry throughout Guatemalan territory. Ecuador is working on how to not double pay benefits from REDD and Sociobosque

Ways forward

- FPIC is essential to REDD, but needs to be done in a continuous way, not as a formality. FPIC processes have shown to be important sources of information for policy-making.

Group Four Report Back Benefit and Cost Management

Examples of challenge: Cambodia

- Has been difficult to propose a framework for BS based on existing experiences.
- There is no a legal framework yet.
- There is a need to link with Ministry Economy and Finance – they will receive the funds
- One idea is to create benefit sharing mechanism at the national and one at the sub-national level. Initial distribution of existing funds between these 2 levels will still have to be negotiated
- The challenge is how the fund will be managed

Examples of way forward: Guatemala

- High interest in developing projects to the voluntary market
- NGOs have linked those initiatives with the national REDD process – build of subnational MRV systems
- Proposal: to create a financial mechanism at subnational level that works for the voluntary market: Special Proposal vehicle SPV: allows that the funds are kept safe, ensures management accountability, all actors define how to invest the resources.
- Funds can be assigned for REDD activities as well as for strengthening governance in general for REDD
- Lesson learned: given the private sector a clear role
- The country is supporting the preparation of sub-national MRV systems plus providing a “financial” mechanism for promoting the investors of the voluntary market.

Additional CHALLENGES?

- There is a need to wait for the compliance market – formal market under the UNFCCC
- Concern that the process will take 5 or more years
- WF: Sources are coming from Bilateral agreements and other voluntary mechanism.

Ways forward

- MRV system linked with BS mechanisms to work – any room for proxis?
- Land tenure arrangements
- REDD activities need to be integrated into broader initiatives so actions don't rely only on REDD funding
- Think about “integrated approaches for REDD” in countries: it's an opportunity not only for land tenure but also human rights, and equity are an integral part of a REDD benefit sharing mechanisms.
- The medullar element for ensuring an equitable and transparent benefit sharing mechanism system is participation of stakeholders in decision making: REDD national framework, REDD national activities and the mechanism in itself. Socialization of information.

Ways forward

- Create a system that incentivize “lower cost” approach for implementing REDD activities so “NET” benefits can be significant for further distribution between communities, government and project developer
- Testing distribution schemes offer a room of opportunities. Its needed awareness raising and capacity building for communities / organizations so actors understand their role in such an agreements.
- Build early actions linked with the national process – to build a process in steps

Other messages

- Carbon market is not necessarily only international but also national. Would be interesting to promote this.
- Benefits should not only be understood about money.
- Methodological tools to define how much is going to be available for distributing
- The issue of rights in the summary seems to vanished

Group Five Report Back Integration

Main themes

- One of the challenges of integration
- Integration is most difficult to achieve among government departments
- Civil servants paid to focus on singular issues
- Integration more easy to be reached because they have to look at the various factors that influence their bottom line
- Imperative for communities because their livelihoods don't operate at a sectoral basis

Main themes

- Integration across different levels of government
 - Between sectors
 - Between ministries
 - National-sub-national integration presents a major challenge to implement REDD
 - National governments make commitments
 - But sub-national authorities need to stimulate economic development and activity

Inter-sectoral integration

- High level champion rooted into the office of the presidency
- Theory: being part of a presidential committee low carbon strategy of which REDD is part
- Some experience: difficult to move ahead
- Task force on REDD+ has proven more effective (still cross-sectoral)
- Lesson: too much ambition in integration might be counter productive in the short term.
- Integration in the forest and land use sectors

National-sub-national integration

- Need to invest in capacity building
- Deal head-on with benefit sharing between national and sub-national governments
- Experience from Indonesia: Strategic framework nationally but means of implementation decided locally

Integration with non-state actors: Communities

- Communities need
 - Conversation about REDD but about community based conservation
 - Genuine information
 - Their knowledge reflected back upwards
 - Reviving locally based extension agent in REDD pilot areas
 - Help with information
 - Facilitate community dialogue
 - Facilitate upward flow of knowledge and information

Private sector

- Work through associations
- Preference to engage with decentralized structures
- Benefit sharing is an integration issue. Clarity on shared benefits can contribute to improved integration on land use decision making