

REDD Readiness in the International Context

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TFD – Gland - March
2011



Content of Presentation

- Why is the international context relevant?
- What is REDD-plus?
- Status of UNFCCC Negotiations
- Parallel multilateral and bilateral initiatives

WHY IS THE INTERNATIONAL
CONTEXT RELEVANT?

- In order to stabilize atmospheric levels at a 450ppm target, forests need to be part of any global climate change deal
- Reducing forest emissions can be achieved at “relatively” low cost compared with abatement in other sectors

- UNFCCC: Biggest international negotiation in many years
- Impacts on the planet and human development
- Positive incentives and co-benefits
- Impacts on access to funding

WHAT IS REDD +?

What is “REDD”? (2005)

Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries;

What is “plus”? (Bali Action Plan 2007 – Cancun Agreement 2010)

... and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks

Scope of REDD plus

1. Reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation

- Protecting existing forests from immediate and/or medium term threats
e.g. activities outside the forest sector to reduce pressure on forests / ratification of existing forest management mechanisms

2. Conservation:

- Protecting existing forests, especially primary forests, including those that face no immediate threat from deforestation and degradation, but could in future
e.g. improved management of protected forests / PES in protected areas

Scope continue ...

3. Sustainable management of forests:

- Safeguarding, and as appropriate expanding, existing carbon stocks in both community and industrial working forests against long-term decline
e.g. certified timber production, sustainable NTFPs

4. Enhancement of forest carbon stocks:

- Not only afforestation and reforestation but broader restoration of forests
e.g. regeneration areas, restoration of watersheds, agroforestry, well-managed commercial plantations on degraded lands, flood control plantings

Link with national processes

- Scope of REDD identified under the UNFCCC
- REDD activities are yet to be defined as part of “REDD National Strategies”

STATE OF NEGOTIATIONS

Framework for REDD plus

During Bali (2007) – possibility of one paragraph...

By Copenhagen (2009) – REDD-plus part of Copenhagen Accord

... it recognizes "crucial role of reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation and the need to enhance removals of greenhouse gas emission by forests", and need to establish a mechanism (including REDD plus) to mobilize financial resources from developed countries...

Framework for REDD plus

**By Cancun (2010) – REDD-plus part of Cancun Agreements
section C on “Enhanced Actions on mitigation”, para 70:**

“Encourages developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities, as deemed appropriate by each Party and in accordance with their respective capabilities and national circumstances:

- (a) Reducing emissions from deforestation;
- (b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation;
- (c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks;
- (d) Sustainable management of forest;
- (e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks;

Scope of REDD

Before Bali (2007) – RED

By Poznan (2008) – REDD

By Copenhagen (2009) REDD PLUS

By Cancun (2010) - ratification REDD PLUS

Safeguards

During Bali (2007) – biodiversity and other “co-benefits will derail REDD!”

Copenhagen (2009) – negotiating group reaches consensus on principles and safeguards

- Safeguard against conversion of natural forests, ecosystems into plantations
- Actions consistent with conservation of biodiversity
- Co-benefits for biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Women, indigenous peoples and forest-dependent communities to be included in REDD-plus decision-making processes and actions
- Recognizing and respecting rights of indigenous peoples in accordance with UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

Safeguards continue ...

Cancun (2010) – Guidance and safeguards for REDD (in ANNEX 1) include:

- Transparent and effective national forest governance structures,
- Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples”;
- The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular, indigenous peoples and local communities;
- “Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity....[actions] used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits.”

Scale and phases of action

Pre-Bali (2007) – mostly isolated site-based (i.e. sub-national) projects

Copenhagen (2009) – consensus reached on phased approach; national frameworks for REDD-plus with projects “nested” within national level

Post-Copenhagen (2010) – more than 40 countries are developing readiness national strategies

Funding

By Bali (2007) – USD 165 million (through FCPF) with <USD 20 million for readiness from multilateral and bilateral sources

Post Copenhagen (2009-2010) – \geq USD 4.5 billion

Post Cancun (2010): commitments could total nearly \$30 billion by 2012.

PARALLEL MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL INITIATIVES

World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

FPCF

- Created to support the “readiness phase”
- Provided guidance to national processes and frameworks
- USD115 million – 37 countries selected but only 15 have signed agreements
- 23 countries have presented REDD preparedness plans (RPPs)
- WB using “implementing” agencies, currently testing with UN in Panama and Cambodia

UN REDD Programme

- Supports REDD Readiness phase
- 9 countries chosen and more than 15 observers
- Budget of UN REDD is approved every year and its divided between the countries and “agency” activities
- March 2010 Programme approved US\$14.7 million for national REDD plans in Bolivia, DRC and Zambia
- New funds in 2010 for MRV, governance for REDD and involvement of indigenous peoples

World Bank – Forest Investment Program FIP

- A source of funding for REDD-plus related initiatives – aiming transformational changes
- Designed to support activities related to the second phase of REDD i.e. enabling policies and measures
- A grant mechanism for IPs and Forest Communities
- Close to US\$ 650 million pledged for FIP by Annex II countries already, and likely to grow
- Pilot countries: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Laos, Mexico, Peru

Interim Partnership on REDD

- Voluntary framework for collaborative efforts
- Outside official process and intended to be replaced Initiated by France and Norway
- Approximately USD4.5 billion committed by partners as “fast-start” funding
- Mission: Scale up funding and/or coordinate?
- Data base, financing gap analysis, efficacy of existing initiatives
- Chairing: France and Brazil

Major Bilateral Initiatives

NORWAY: USD 3 billion

- The biggest investor in REDD
- Giving money to readiness processes: UN-REDD, WB, FIP
- Bilateral funds (Brazil, Indonesia, Tanzania, Guyana)
- Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI)
 - NGOs, searchers, private sector
- Co-founder of REDD+ Partnership

DENMARK: FCPF, UN REDD, FIP, IUCN

SPAIN: FCPF, UN REDD

JAPAN: Africa countries MRV systems

Current status

- Scope of REDD – plus is now clear
- Still indication that funds under FCPF and UN REDD will keep funding readiness phase
- FIP is testing support for “transformational changes” for REDD
- Donor countries keep exploring options for bilateral agreements
- There are still some uncertainties:
 - International level: modalities for REDD; financial flows; second agreement period?
 - National level: REDD National Strategy (MRV, Safeguards), definition of REDD activities, benefit distribution, clarification of rights, among other

THANK YOU!!

