

What will the preparation  
and readiness phase  
look like in Brazil?

# Mapping/Scoping

- There needs to be a mapping exercise , biome by biome, defining forest cover, deforestation rates and drivers. Biomes such as the Cerrado and the Mata Atlantica should receive more attention. The Mata Atlantica faces very different problems than the others, as it is on a real estate frontier, for example.
- There needs to be, in the scoping phase an inventory of existing projects that could support REDD, such as existing projects, tools, and policies
- Adaptation cobenefits need to be evaluated: 70% of the population in Brazil is in the Mata Atlantica, and relies on its watershed services, for example
- How do you avoid rivalries? During scoping, new alliances will form
- Where does the REDD strategy fit with the country's general development strategy? How are gender issues addressed?
- MRV: not just for reduction, but for social targets, and looking at actions of public and private entities

# Capacity Building

- There needs to be practical capacity building in government for implementation. Look at practical capacity building for readiness
- Public departments are still in process of computerization, and that needs to be completed for Readiness. This is essential to finish and make transparent proceedings on zoning, and regularization of tenure.
- Forest management needs to be improved, the SIVAM and INPE resources need to be used locally and fines need to be enforced.

# Stakeholder involvement

- To broaden the mechanism of the Amazon Fund, though it is a great start, it takes time to create a participative culture
- What are the stakeholder participation mechanisms, how do local communities participate in current zoning exercises, and how can they be used and improved as a base for REDD
- We cannot allow a static vision of local livelihoods, local populations need to be allowed to choose their own path

# Readiness Governance

- Forest governance diagnostic tool
- Public finance: rethink incentives for “cut and run”
- How do you create multistakeholder working groups to oversee the process of REDD readiness? Civil society needs to be funded to send their people so that representation is equal.
- There needs to be a group of honest brokers, related to government but not commanded by it
- Land tenure is essential: if local communities are undertaking preservation on federal lands, who do the credits belong to?
- MRV: not just for reduction, but for social targets, and looking at actions of public and private entities

# Finance

- Financial flows: where is the money going to end up, where does it start, what are the costs on the way, who splits it. How do you keep tabs on these flows? Cannot be business as usual.
- How do you create internal funds and financial mechanisms to support the exercise? Do we have existing, central bank approved “fund” instruments that can be used? If not, what needs to be created?
- How do you generate value from forestry products to ensure income after REDD?
- There needs to be a phased approach, first with public funding for readiness, before markets can be operational
- Can JI be reborn as a good solution for REDD?

What are the most productive roles  
government, civil society and  
business actors can play?

- Civil society and government need to raise awareness about consumption. There needs to a link between reducing emissions through REDD and the general context of climate change and the need to change patterns. Consumer awareness needs to be raised to improve access to market of sustainable forest products.



# Civil Society

- Needs not only to provide technical capacity for governance, but for monitoring, which would mean building capacity in that sector for keeping up with the highly technical aspects of REDD
- Provides best practice protocols
- Safeguard interests of stakeholders, audit processes,
- Advising on legal implementation
- Monitor difference between what is on paper and what is being done
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# Government

- Should find means and ways to guarantee capacity building for society
- Needs to provide clear guidelines and financial capacity for collaboration of Indigenous and extractor communities.
- Provide strategic direction on social and environmental goals. There needs to be a communication plan.
- Rules for financial flows, and to adjust expectations of donors, and identify sources of funding and elaborating a prospectus of some kind, as well as allocation mechanisms for indigenous and extractivist groups
- Implement clear land tenure arrangements
- Find mechanisms of communicating between the federal government with foreign investors and governments to ensure persecution of national strategic objectives
- find means and ways to guarantee capacity building for society, inventory should come from civil society and business

# Businesses

- Have the capacity to mobilize resources and an agility and know how that can generate funds and create mechanisms to approximate themselves with other players, learn not to be protagonists (voluntary actions with NGOs).
- Within their strategic planning, many large conglomerates have realized that they will avoid costs by starting to take action now on adaptation, they are doing product portfolio products and benchmarking studies to assess costs and opportunities