



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

Integrating REDD+ local projects into the National REDD+ Strategy

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Background (1)

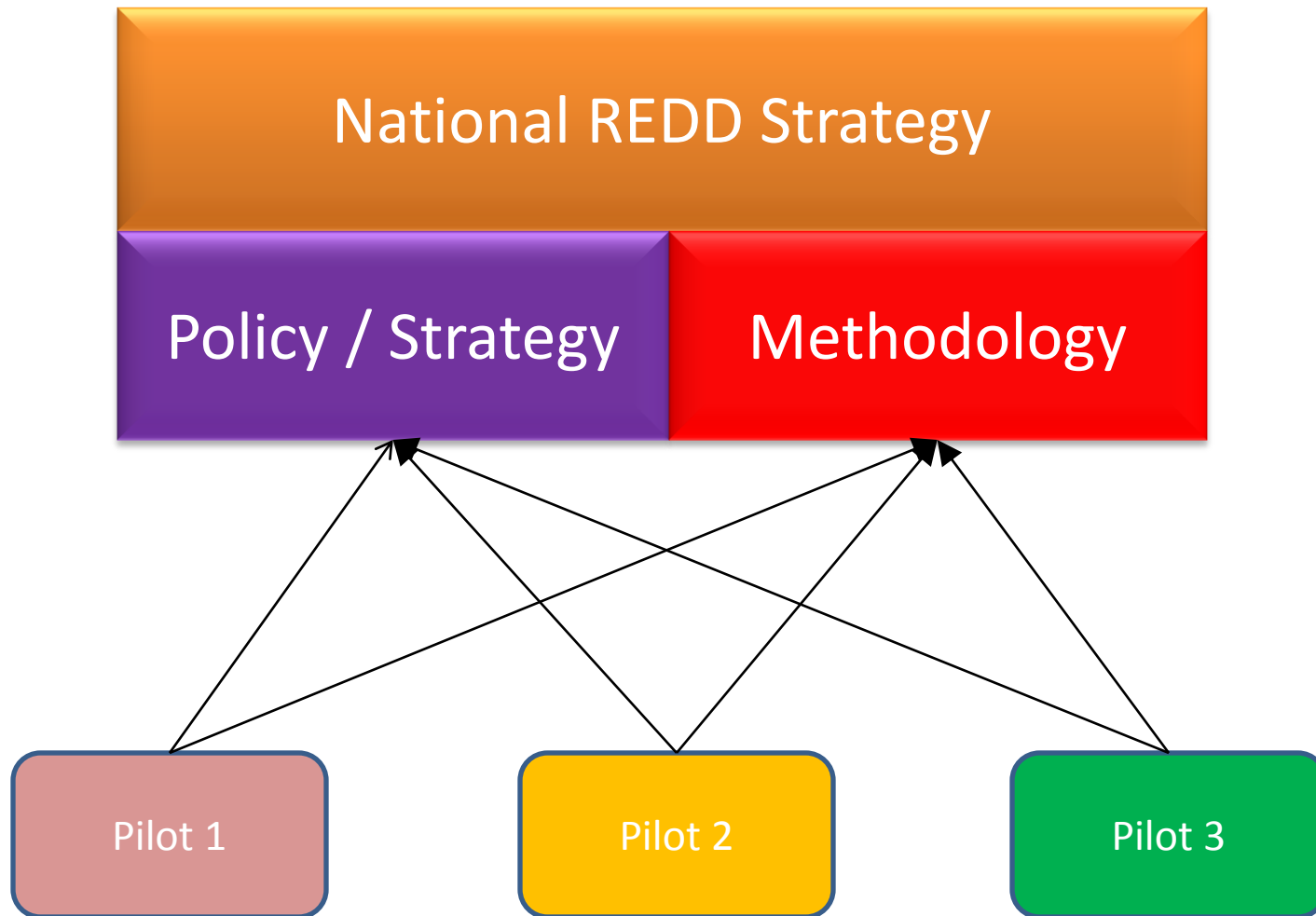
- Countries at different stages in:
 - Preparing their National REDD+ Strategy
 - Creating a legal framework for local REDD+ projects
- General understanding that concrete activities on the ground generate useful knowledge for the Strategy
 - However, different views on how to do so
- FMT Proposal to PC in October 2012
 - Promote an exchange between REDD countries on ‘Linkages of local initiatives and REDD Strategy formulation’
 - PC approved the proposal

Background (2)

- First exchange held in Hawassa, Ethiopia, in April focused on African countries
 - Participation from 12 countries (policy makers and practitioners)
 - Case studies presented from DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania
 - Indonesia and Brazil also shared knowledge on their national REDD implementation frameworks and on pilot projects
- Rich discussions captured in a comprehensive report available on FCPF site

How can pilot REDD projects support REDD+ Readiness?

Pilot projects, in their design and implementation, undertake a series of activities that could feed into a national REDD framework.



Linking Projects to REDD+ Strategy

- **Pilot projects are valuable for REDD+ at national level**
 - “projects can serve as a reality check” for national policies
 - Draw attention to the critical institutional and legal reforms that will be needed to implement REDD+
- **Pilots provide opportunities for:**
 - Providing lessons on how to tackle drivers of DD (particularly ‘local’ drivers)
 - Generate knowledge on the real costs of REDD+
 - Building local actors confidence in REDD+ (including local decision-makers – who can experience REDD+ as a ‘real’ opportunity)
 - Informing local actors / communities
 - Testing MRV and REL methodologies

National and Pilot projects: roles

| Pilot Project Roles | National Government Roles |
|--|---|
| Investing in activities that address the causes of deforestation, including the creation of alternative livelihoods | Designing a national REDD+ strategy, including guidance and “rules of the game” for REDD+ activities |
| Working directly with communities and providing day-to-day management at a local level | Providing legal and policy frameworks for implementation, to create an enabling environment |
| Providing support for conflict management | Law enforcement and compliance |
| Ensuring equity in benefit sharing and distribution | Promoting broad multi-sectoral coordination |
| Building trust and buy-in for environmental stewardship | Promoting communication and support for consistent messaging about REDD+ |
| Testing the effectiveness of various REDD+ policies measures or interventions | Creating standards/norms for REDD+ activities (MRV, safeguards, etc.) |
| Integrating REDD+ activities with village-level planning, for example promoting participatory or community forest management | Monitoring and reporting on overall REDD activities (including forest monitoring systems, registries, etc.) |
| Providing capacity building at a local level | Technical capacity building |
| Directly linking to emerging markets, such as the voluntary markets | Support for fund-raising, including provision of a business-friendly environment |

REDD+ happens at different timing across scales

- **Different scales = different timing**
 - Pilot projects and programs in most REDD+ countries are far ahead in testing implementation of REDD+ relevant interventions compared to the development of national REDD+ frameworks.
 - The development of national frameworks should proceed in parallel with implementation of pilots, but in coordination!
 - What is the right sequencing between the development of pilot projects versus a national framework? Iterative process!



Challenges in Nesting Projects into National Frameworks

- **Projects ‘nesting’ into national framework not happening**
 - Currently few REDD+ projects in countries are directly connected to, or nested into national implementation framework
 - However, most countries are open and interested in creating a framework for nesting
- **The slow development of national REDD+ frameworks presents challenges for pilots**
 - Major impediments to addressing underlying causes of DD
 - Lack of clarity on legal status of asset being generated
 - Unclear carbon rights and benefit sharing
 - Need for predictable funds and “patient capital”
 - Lack of clarity on a future international REDD+ mechanism

Challenges to Projects

- **Capacity building at local & national level remains a significant gap**
- **Lack of funds to ensure project sustainability**
 - Insufficient funds and slow disbursements from multilaterals
 - Markets incapable to absorb demand or generate strong P signals
- **Knowledge from the ground is not being consistently collected, analyzed and transformed into policy at the national level.**
 - Potential response: Designating pilots officially at the national level should be considered
- **National governments have a critical role**
 - Ensuring some level of consistency across pilots
 - Accounting for and reporting on ERs at national level
 - Coordination and policy framework for addressing the drivers of deforestation

Case study: Madagascar

- **Various pilot projects at advanced stages**
 - Most led by conservation NGOs, dealing with local drivers of deforestation
 - Some of which have contracted ERs, including with the WB BioCarbon Fund
- **Lack of a National Framework**
 - Lack of clarity on benefit sharing rules, carbon property rights
 - Case by case approach
 - Lack of clarity of Agency in charge of REDD+
 - Ongoing institutional conflicts
 - Current political situation exacerbates the situation
- **Current situation**
 - Projects generating important information for national REDD+ strategies, and effectively resulting in ERs
 - But much uncertainty around their rights → reduces demand for credits in voluntary markets
 - Underlying causes of deforestation beyond control of developers → risk to performance



Emerging trends: Jurisdictional approaches

- **There is increasing interest in jurisdictional approaches**
 - Given the challenges of implementing at national scale and the need to go beyond project scale, countries considering REDD+ programs for sub-national jurisdictions
 - This is particularly true where sub-national governments have authorities over land management
 - Jurisdictional approaches still rather complex:
 - Working with a multitude of land use types and actors
 - Role of local decision-makers is key
 - Testing results-based finance to reward ‘good behavior’ at local level seen as a potential good strategy to promote REDD+

Overarching Messages

- **Linking pilots to national processes: challenge or opportunity?**
 - Pilot projects are *useful* - But have limits (underlying causes of deforestation) and need to be eventually embedded in national frameworks
 - National government guidance (regulatory framework) is fundamental
- **Better communication across levels (national & local) needed**
 - Harvesting lessons and ensuring consistency across projects (nesting)
- **REDD+ takes transformations in the way business is run**
 - Measured in years not months. Continued patience to long-term change processes needed





THANK YOU!

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