

Asia Pacific Regional Consultation and Capacity Building Workshop on REDD+ including on relevant biodiversity safeguards

Organised by

Convention on Biological Diversity Singapore, 15-18 March, 2011

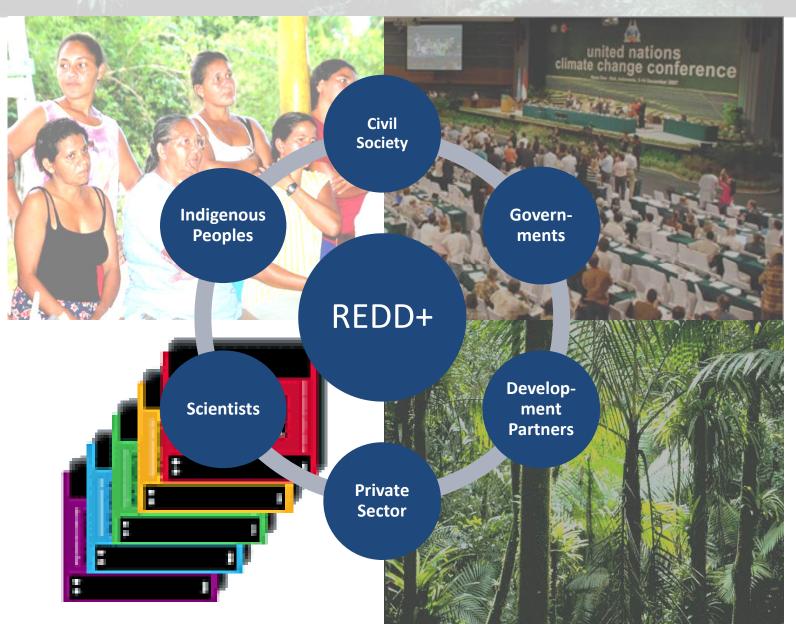


Presentation format

- Overview of FCPF
- FCPF approach to safeguards



FCPF: A Partnership to make REDD+ happen



FCPF Objective

The FCPF Charter states:

"the Bank desires to establish the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility to build partnerships among developed and developing countries, public and private sector entities, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, forest-dependent indigenous peoples and forest dwellers to prepare for possible future systems of positive incentives for REDD, including innovative approaches to sustainable use of forest resources and biodiversity conservation".

FCPF Mechanisms

Readiness Mechanism

READINESS FUND

Capacity Building (2008-2012)

Pledge 217 million Committed \$192 million Carbon Finance Mechanism

CARBON FUND

Payments for Emission Reductions (2010-?)

Pledged: 155 million Committed 100 million

Capacity building to support planning and preparation of programs to develop reference scenario, REDD strategy, monitoring system

Demo project transactions – payments for carbon emission reductions for REDD plus

FCPF: REDD Country Participants

South America

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Chile
- Colombia
- Guyana
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Suriname

Meso-America

- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama

Africa

- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Dem. Republic of Congo
- Equatorial Guinea *
- Ethiopia
- Gabon
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Mozambique
- Republic of Congo
- Tanzania
- Uganda

Asia & Pacific

- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Lao PDR
- Nepal
- Papua New Guinea
- Thailand
- Vanuatu
- Vietnam

^{*} Has not yet signed the Participation Agreement

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FCPF Governance

Technical Advisory Panels (TAP)

Provide external technical advice and assessments

Readiness Fund (World Bank as Trustee)

Participants Assembly (PA)

All Eligible REDD Countries,
Donors and Carbon Fund Participants

- Forum for exchange of information
- Meets at least annually
- •Opportunity for 'subgroups' to meet and discuss experiences, elect their representatives
- Overturns PC decisions on some issues

Participants Committee (PC)

An elected subset of the PA with equal numbers of Donors and REDD Countries

- •Elected representatives of Participants + Observers
- Primary decision making body, including all policy issues

Facility Management Team (FMT) (World Bank)

FMT acts as secretariat to facilitate the partnership

Delivery partner (World Bank)

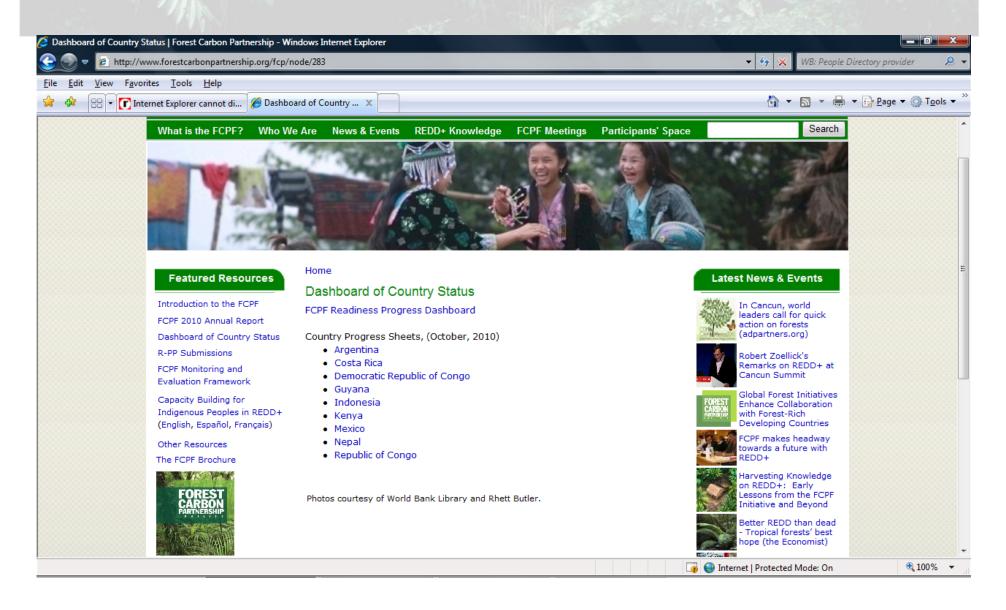
WB Operational Units provide technical support and conduct due diligence on WB policies and procedures

Carbon Fund (World Bank as Trustee)

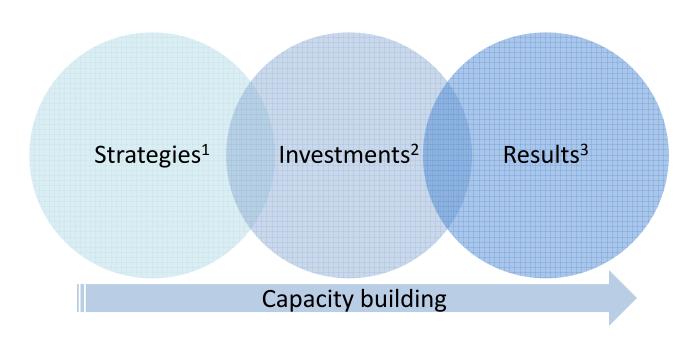
Carbon Fund Participants Committee

Decision making on specific carbon transactions

FCPF: Website (www.forestcarbonpartnership.org)



The Phases of REDD+



Cancun (para 73):

- ¹ "Development of national strategies"
- ² "Implementation of Strategies
- ³ "Results-based actions [that are fully measured, reported and verified]"

FCPF Readiness Preparation Cycle

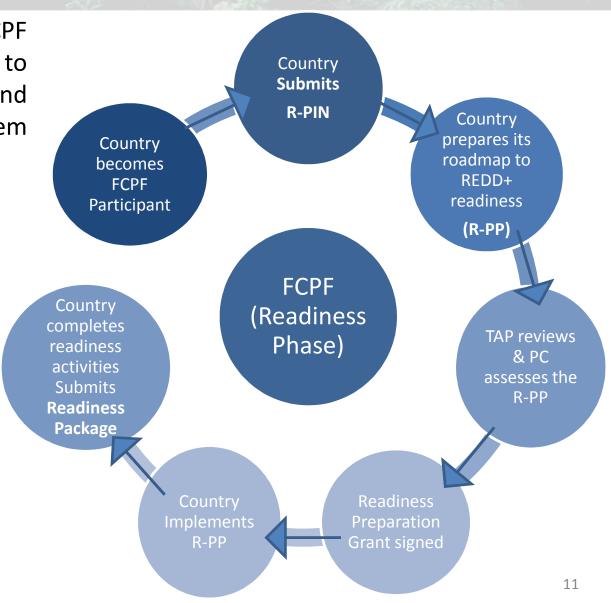
Readiness activities under FCPF Readiness Fund are limited to early planning, strategic and analytical work, and system design

RPIN: Readiness Plan Idea Note

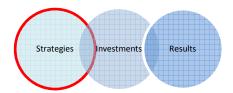
RPP: Readiness Preparation Proposal

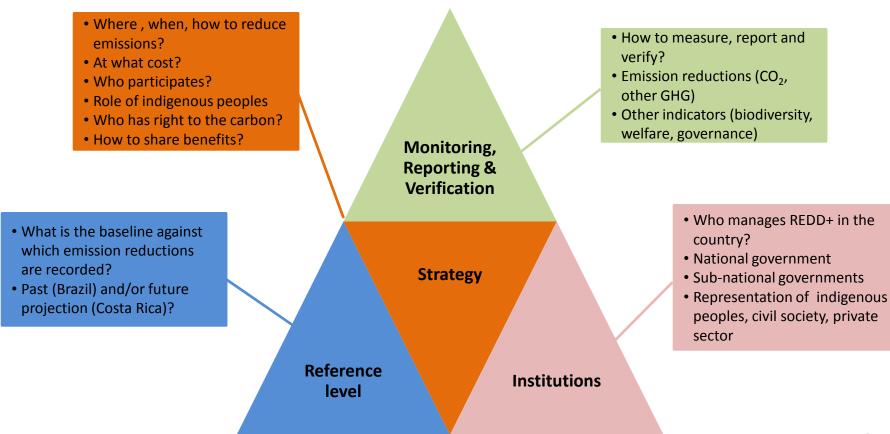
PC: Participants
Committee

WB: World Bank



The Phases of REDD+: Readiness





Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society

- At the time of inception of the FCPF: In 2008, 3 regional consultations chaired by Regional IP Organizations on REDD:
 - Africa -IPACC, (Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee)
 - Asia- Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education)
 - Latin American Countries-Fondo Indigena.
- Participate in the meetings of the Participants Committee. Decisions made by consensus
- FCPF require REDD plus countries to provide a multistakeholder consultation & participation plan before readiness activities are funded

Capacity building program for Indigenous Peoples on REDD plus

- Over 20 activities have been supported so far
- COICA (Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin)- organize regional level workshops and produced a reference document on REDD plus as contribution towards Copenhagen
- IPACC (Africa)- organized regional and national level workshops and produced toolkit on REDD plus to be used for training of trainers at country level
- Telepak (Indonesia)-document existence of Indigenous Peoples in Indonesia, their socio-economic and poverty profiles, conduct participatory mapping of IP territories, scope out their land territories as it relates to rights and livelihoods, & risk analysis of the implications of REDD plus

FCPF Engagement with Indigenous Peoples

Rights and Responsibilities:

- Full participation in meetings
- Full access to information prior to meetings
- Costs of attending meetings covered for 1 person
- Average of 3 persons represented at meeting
- Budget for organizing 'input-output' process between Indigenous Peoples and FCPF
- Indigenous representatives in Technical Advisory Panels

Self-selection:

- So far ad hoc
- Forest Investment Program (FIP) regional caucuses will produce self-selection. FCPF will rely on same process
- FCPF provided update jointly with the FIP regional caucuses

FCPF's Main Contributions to Date

- Created a framework: What does it mean to get 'ready for REDD+'?
 - Components of a readiness package:
 - REDD+ strategy & implementation framework
 - Reference scenario
 - MRV system
 - National REDD+ management arrangements
 - Processes
 - Country-driven process
 - Independent + peer reviewers
- Created a forum for REDD+: Increased understanding and building trust among countries

Insight 1

- Countries embark in REDD+ readiness from different starting positions, reflecting their unique conditions and history
- No cookie-cutter approach; each country has to find its own way
- Facilitate cross-fertilization

Insight 2

- REDD+ fits into an emerging national, lowcarbon development strategy
- Not simply a forestry sector project ... Needs transformational changes. Hence cross- sectoral dialogue very important for success of REDD+

Insight 3

- Transparent consultations with major stakeholders offer promise of REDD+ becoming more equitable and sustainable
- REDD+ takes time and requires changes in attitudes
- Tough, but fundamental changes are needed



FCPF Safeguards Approach

Guidance for reporting on safeguards (UNFCCC)

WB safeguard policies (FCPF)

Social and
Environmental
principles and criteria
(UN-REDD programme)

Safeguards applicable in 'readiness' and 'carbon fund' phases of REDD+. Application of safeguards adapted for 'readiness' phase through use of SESA

Subject specific safeguards such as biodiversity (CBD)

Social and Environmental Standards

(CCBA)

SESA: Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment

World Bank Safeguard Policies

- Section 3.1 (d) of the FCPF Charter provides for compliance with the World Bank's Operational Policies and Procedures, taking into account the need for effective participation of Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples and Forest Dwellers in decisions that may affect them, respecting their rights under national law and applicable international obligations.";
- Objective of Safeguard policies:
 - prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and environment in the development process.
 - Designed to avoid, mitigate, or minimize adverse environmental and social impacts of projects supported by the Bank;
- The Bank supervises the continued compliance of the REDD+ readiness activity with the Bank's safeguard policies throughout FCPF Readiness process.

World Bank Safeguard Policies (1)

- For REDD+ most relevant policies are as follows:
 - OP/BP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment. Environmental Assessment is used in the World Bank to identify, avoid, and mitigate the potential negative environmental impacts associated with Bank lending operations.
 - OP/BP 4.04 on Natural Habitats seeks to ensure that World Bank-supported infrastructure and other development projects take into account the conservation of biodiversity, as well as the numerous environmental services and products which natural habitats provide to human society. Specifically, the policy prohibits Bank support for projects which would lead to the significant loss or degradation of any Critical Natural Habitats;



World Bank Safeguard Policies (2)

- OP/BP 4.36 on Forests aims to reduce deforestation, enhance the environmental contribution of forested areas, promote afforestation, reduce poverty, and encourage economic development;.
- OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is triggered in situations involving involuntary taking of land and involuntary restrictions of access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The policy aims to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible, or to minimize and mitigate its adverse social and economic impacts.
- OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples underscores the need for Borrowers and Bank staff to identify indigenous peoples, consult with them, ensure that they participate in, and benefit from Bankfunded operations in a culturally appropriate way - and that adverse impacts on them are avoided, or where not feasible, minimized or mitigated

What will Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA) do?



SESA Approach

- Consultation & outreach to cover all actors including Indigenous People;
- Safeguards: Prepare Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

SESA helps to include env/soc considerations in Readiness process:

- Enhance Strategy: Recommendations to address legal, institutional, regulatory and capacity gaps to manage env/social priorities related to drivers of deforestation
- Enhance Safeguards: Assessment of env/social risks & potential impacts of REDD+ Options during preparation
- Includes inst. capacity, baseline info, options considered, framework for managing risks & impacts

ESMF is to mitigate and manage risks related to adoption of future projects, activities, and policies

- Prepared before investments / carbon transactions are undertaken
- Includes (as relevant)
 - o Env Management Framework,
 - Resettlement Policy Framework,
 - Process Framework,
 - o Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
- Future investments would follow procedures set in ESMF, if WB funded

THANK YOU!

www.forestcarbonpartnership.org