



REDD & Biodiversity



Lessons Learnt from Pro-Poor Approach



REDD - Main focus areas of work

- ✓ Promote a pro-poor approach in development and implementation of REDD-plus
- ✓ Building a community of practitioners, initially in readiness phase
- ✓ Promoting the second 'D' in REDD-plus
- ✓ Analysis of the financial framework for REDD-plus and benefit sharing options
- ✓ Promote the role of Indigenous Peoples and Forest Communities
- ✓ Highlight and promote the role of women





Pro-poor approach

- Support the development and implementation of national REDD strategies
- Synergies between “good” forest governance and REDD
- Support and facilitate multi-stakeholder processes
- Participatory approaches for definition of REDD actions
- The role of IPs / women
- Mechanisms for the distribution of benefits
- Understanding impact of REDD - livelihoods





At the national level

- Direct support in readiness processes
- Bringing attention to the links between FG and REDD
- Expand and improve the participation and consultation of vulnerable groups in the process
- Support legal and institutional analysis for readiness and implementation of REDD
- Support with analytical information about financial mechanisms and benefit sharing options



At the pilot level

- Understand the impact of REDD in the livelihoods of forest dependents
- Participatory approaches for:
 - Analysis of drivers of deforestation
 - definition of REDD activities
 - Negotiations for alignment with national priorities
 - Safeguards
- Capacity building
- Testing Payment schemes





Main Findings of the readiness phase

- The weakness in the original hypothesis

$$\text{REDD} = \text{PES} + \text{MRV}$$

- Beyond a PES – government are deciding on land zoning / land use changes
- There is a need for national frameworks (supported by Cancun Agreement):
 - What is the objective of a country on their REDD national strategy: what activities? what actors? Where? how much it will cost? what financial mechanism
 - Forest governance need to be considered



Other findings

- No clarity yet on how countries will define REDD activities
 - Some countries might not define REDD activities but directly REDD mechanisms that fund forest activities
- Few countries are defining REDD activities that will not involve rural – poor
- Tendency on Sub-national efforts to build reference levels and MRV systems – integration of pilots



...continue

- Consultation and participation has been the biggest disappointment and the major failure



Challenges of the Readiness phase

- **process challenges:**
 - engagement and
 - information
- **thematic challenges:**
 - cross-sectoral integration
 - Policy and legal reform
 - benefit distribution



Engagement

- WHO to engage?
- In what moment to the process?
- What are we aiming of that engagement?
- Formats and prescriptions of international programs have not been effective in multi-stakeholders engagement
- Missing actors: IPs, FDC, private sector



Generate and disseminate quality information

- The scale of the “un-informed” is huge – particularly among local populations
- Lack of effective communication strategies and information centers
- Action is needed now, yet information is incomplete
- Barriers in flow of information (levels and groups)
- Systems are not sufficient to ensure information stimulates learning
- Quality of information must be verified
- Not clarity on who is responsible for managing info
- Too technical info



Cross sectorial integration

- Conflicts between REDD and National Development Strategies on land use
- Lack of coordination mechanism with other sector - Incentives for involvement are limited
- Current plans are often “top down”
- Lack of coordination between organizations, programs and laws related to forest protection
- Conflicts of interest in land distribution and land use



Policy and legal reform

- Not clear definition of rights
 - Carbon, land, tenure, customary rights
- Governance:
 - Inadequate national framework (policy and legal);
 - Existing sectoral policies and incentives are inconsistent with REDD;
 - Lack of Integration into a broader national climate policy;
 - lack of stakeholder participation in decision making;
 - Institutional capacity and clarification of roles



Benefit distribution

- Not clarity on funding mechanisms at int'l level
 - Markets: are they ready? are they reliable?
- Lack of understanding dependency on forests
- Not clear indication on how benefit distribution will happen
 - Not clear idea if all REDD activities will be subject to “benefit sharing / payment”
 - Not clear indication on how main "drivers" of deforestation (agriculture, energy) will be compensated under REDD
- Need of Cost – benefit analysis and other economic information



Conclusion

- The importance of agreeing on the safe-guards and standards cannot be over emphasized or else REDD implementation will be a mirage
- We run the risk of not achieving the objectives of REDD if the Pro-Poor principles and approaches such as participation of forest communities and the use of indigenous peoples' knowledge are not taken on board from the beginning.



Thank You!