



REDD+ Realities: lessons from the past and ongoing readiness processes

Sharing lessons from the side event on
“*How can REDD+ be cost effective and pro-poor*”

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Logging driven by the Asian timber trade is also expanding.

O corte da madeira impulsionado pelo comércio de madeira da Ásia também está se desenvolvendo.



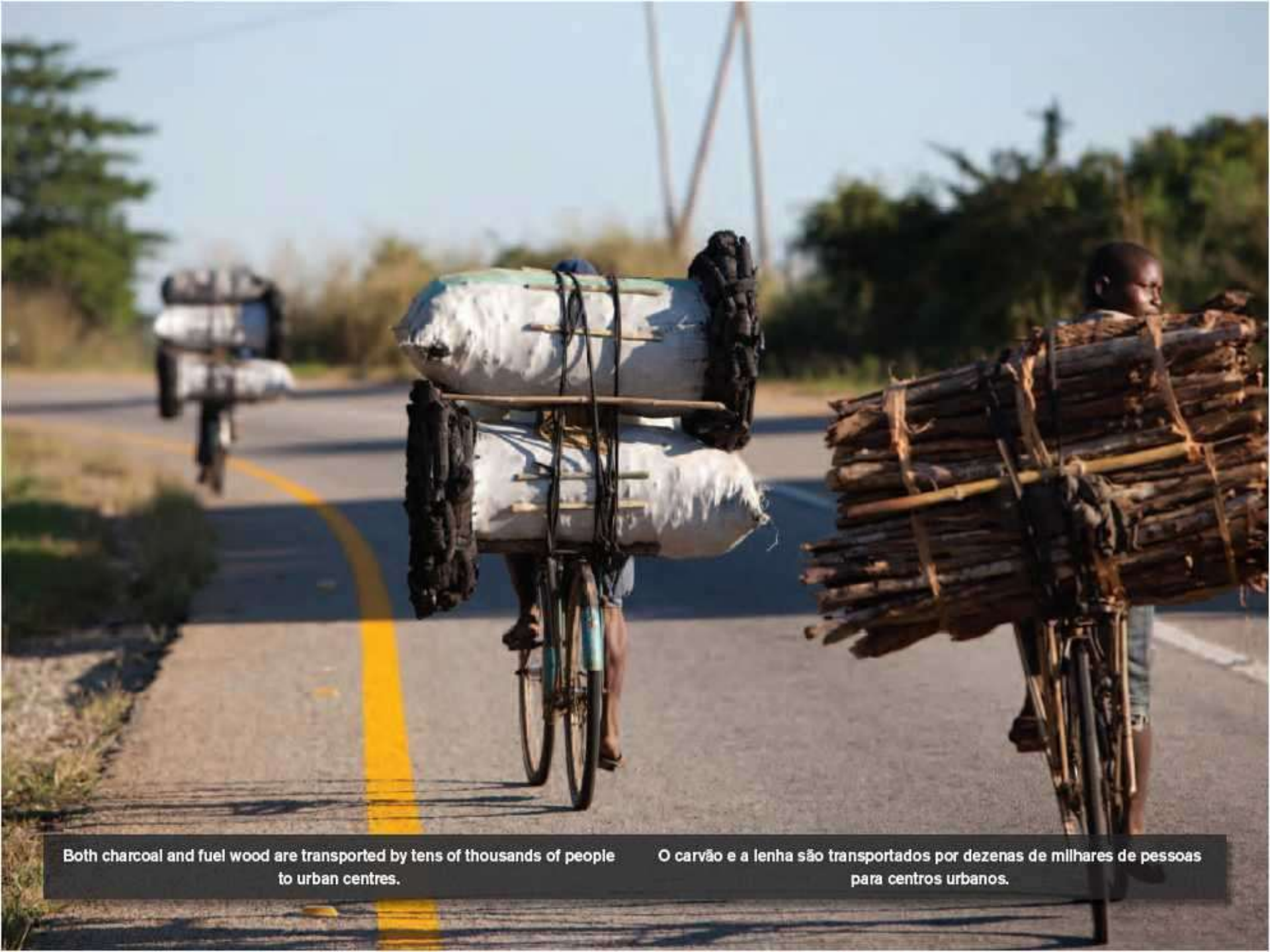
Traditional agriculture uses fire to clear land - but these often burn out of control to further damage the surrounding forest.

A agricultura tradicional utiliza o fogo para limpar terrenos, mas este, muitas vezes por falta de controle, provoca danos maiores para a floresta vizinha.



Loss of forest is a threat to local people like Aurelio Faustino who uses this Namindol tree bark mixed with seed to improve crop fertility.

A perda da floresta é uma ameaça para a população local :Aurélio Faustino utiliza esta casca da árvore Namindol misturada com sementes para melhorar a fertilidade do solo.



Both charcoal and fuel wood are transported by tens of thousands of people to urban centres.

O carvão e a lenha são transportados por dezenas de milhares de pessoas para centros urbanos.



Forest products, such as Mussino wood for make-up, are also sold for cash

Produtos florestais, como a madeira Mussino para maquiagem, também são vendidos para ganhar dinheiro.



Several speakers and countries

- UN-REDD
- IIED
- CIFOR
- CONAFOR
- FAS
- SUA
- Makerere University
- SNV
- ASLF
- CARE International
- MICOA, Gov Indonesia, WWF-SARPO, Cosy Business Solutions, plus insights from the floor



1. Mitigation and adaptation: a false dichotomy!

- Synergies are key
 - common strategies and financing mechanisms (NAPA, PPCRs, REDD+)
 - Mutually reinforcing and not deepening the divide, hence leading to irrational use of resources and failed implementation
 - Communities do not leave in silos - adaptation and mitigation can reduce vulnerability, enhance ecosystems and deliver SD;
 - Government s make decisions that address conflicting, competing and equally important objectives: promote green growth and reduce impacts of climate change
 - Tradeoffs between multiple objectives – what REDD+ and adaptation mean for broader development goals and poverty reduction
 - What are the impacts of REDD+ in adaptation?



1. Mitigation and adaptation: a false dichotomy!

- Sectoral integration and coordination
 - REDD+ is not about forestry problems with forest-based solutions
 - It is not about environment either!
 - Agriculture,
 - Energy,
 - Mining,
 - Infrastructure, population growth, migration
 - Consumption patterns in the rural, urban and international markets



1. Mitigation and adaptation: a false dichotomy!

- M and A mainstreamed in national economic and development strategies by:
 - Governments
- Feature in plans
 - Development partners and
 - NGOs
 - Private sector
 - Academia and research
- Innovation, long term funding are key for both REDD+ and adaptation



2. Land tenure, carbon rights and resources rush

- State ownership prevails
 - Devolution and decentralization did not resolve tenure issues – communities
 - Tz (state and village land), PNG (customary rights to land and rights to carbon), Mozambique,...
- Tenure as precondition for REDD+? Tenure beyond conditionality; it is key motivation/incentive for communities to engage in REDD+
- Several unknowns: REDD+ architecture; stocks of carbon and potential reductions; size of benefits



2. Land tenure, carbon rights and resources rush

- Not possible to resolve the tenure issue prior to stating REDD project
 - Learning and strengthening REDD+ as we go
 - But what should the priority be? How to address risk of the early runners?
 - Participatory land use and land rights mapping can help
- Pro-poor tenure rights should be developed where they do not exist and strengthened/enforced where they have been;
 - Definition of carbon rights is urgent is essential for a pro-poor REDD+
 - Acknowledge multiple and overlapping rights
 - Carbon does it exist as commodity?



3. Experience from PFM and PES: build from what we know

- CFM => important lessons for REDD+
 - building capacity to improve forest management;
 - technical assistance,
 - training to develop enterprises,
 - Time – long term, no quick fixes
- Forest Fund – 10% operations of FONAFIFO and 90% support local communities (IP)
- PES – payment for conservation as response to management practices and results (e.g. Watershed services)



3. Experience from PFM and PES: build from what we know

- Acknowledge failures of ICDP
 - Design? Financing? Capacity? Ambitious goals? Benefit sharing?
 - REDD+ should not only be about changing names PFM/JFM
 - Outside the box: learning from tourism enterprises engaging communities and private sector
- REDD+ not a programme, but a strategy to improve coordination between institutions in Mexico
 - Legal binding institutional coordination (forestry and agriculture)
- Coordination platforms at different levels – costly but necessary and communication and sharing information is essential



3. Experience from PFM and PES: build from what we know

- FAS – Bolsa Floresta in Amazonia
 - Institutional development
 - Investment in enterprise
 - Monthly cash payments to local communities
 - Social services: education and health centres, beyond ‘read-and-write’



In Mozambique 54 per cent of people live below the poverty line, most depending on subsistence agriculture, like farmer Nimale Maribu Saidi.

Em Moçambique, 54 por cento da população vive abaixo da linha de pobreza, dependendo sobretudo da agricultura de subsistência, como o agricultor Nimale Maribu Saidi.



4. Pro-poor REDD+, costs and who will foot the bill?

- Identify pro-poor models that address drivers of deforestation and degradation
- Communities depend on forest => opportunity cost of changing practices is likely to be high, so are transaction costs
 - Extension
 - Credit
 - Capacity
 - Access markets, etc.



4. Pro-poor REDD+, costs and who will foot the bill?

- Markets
 - Too early to engage private sector before clarify on carbon rights and benefit sharing
 - Trading of carbon will not materialize in the near future
 - Need to learn, hence PS engagement is important
- Public Funding
 - Favoured by most,
 - Cash payments are not likely soon
 - Focus on benefits for the people:
 - education, improve understanding of value of their environment, health, employment,
 - Income generated from sustainable agriculture and sustainable forest



5. Gender, biodiversity and overall safeguards: who should we watch for?

- UN-REDD, FCPF and Social and Environmental Standards
 - Good governance
 - No harm
 - Co-benefits
- Readiness and implementation
- Good guidance is out there, but need to be customized to country context
- Streamline, rationalize, efficiency in using the instruments



Adrina Veleke, a farmer and single mother, says her millet crop is poor this year because of low rainfall, and with climate change these problems will only increase.

Adrina Veleke, uma agricultora e mãe solteira, diz que a sua safra de milheto é baixa por causa de chuva escassa, e com a mudança climática esses problemas só vão aumentar.



One of the ways REDD might help avoid deforestation is to pay for more efficient use of biomass energy - for example by subsidising energy efficient stoves.

Uma das formas em que o REDD poderia ajudar a evitar o desflorestamento seria pagar para uma utilização mais eficiente da energia da biomassa - subsidiando fogões de baixo consumo por exemplo.



5. Gender, biodiversity and overall safeguards: what should we watch for?

- Resources rush
- Build on existing frameworks
 - CBD and NBSAP
- Gender dressing is common in RPPs
 - Emphasis on ‘gender balance, gender issues, mainstreaming,...’ always in relation to SESA in the RPP framework
- Change in practices, livelihoods and reduction of deforestation rate
 - Integration of gender sensitive strategic actions to address drivers of deforestation
 - Analyse where men and women play a key role in the value chain
 - Agriculture
 - Timber
 - Energy
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6. South-South learning and collaboration: the way forward!

- Learning from where things work
- Adaptation to country context is essential
- South-South REDD Mozambique and Brazil
 - REDD+ working Group that includes government, supported by national NGOs and universities as well as international institutions
- Tanzania and Mozambique – dialogue on collaboration
 - Training and Research on REDD+
 - Reference levels and MRV
 - Readiness processes, lessons at national level and pilot areas
 - Private sector REDD+

Thank You

