



“Towards pro-poor REDD”

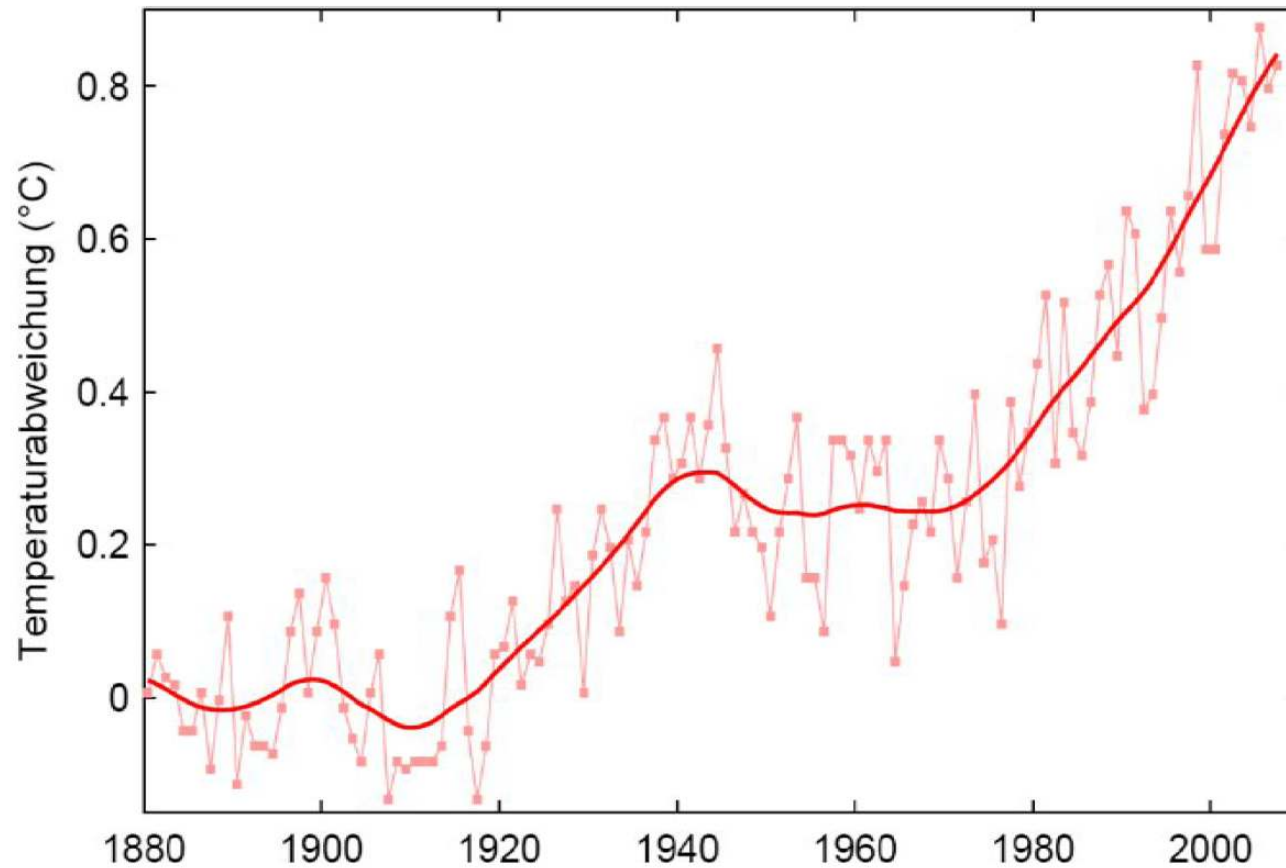
Building synergies between forest governance,
equitable benefit sharing and reduced emissions

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Climate Change is already happening!



Strong global warming observed since 1975





Why REDD?

- Stern 2006: Curbing deforestation is a cost-effective way of reducing GHG emissions.
- Forests account for approximately 20% of GHG emissions (BAU would mean up to an additional 129 ppm by 2100)
- Warren (2009) concludes that very difficult to achieve a GHG stabilisation trajectory without addressing deforestation.
- Recent science indicates that climate change is advancing faster and greater impacts.

Why complicate REDD?

- UNFCCC is a climate negotiation – not a forest governance or poverty reduction convention?
- Why ask non-Annex 1 countries to jump through more hoops than Annex 1 when it comes to forest-based mitigation?
- Why insist on more safeguards for forests than, for example, technology transfer?
- Will the “Christmas Tree effect” not kill REDD by over-burdening it with additional conditions and raising transaction costs?.

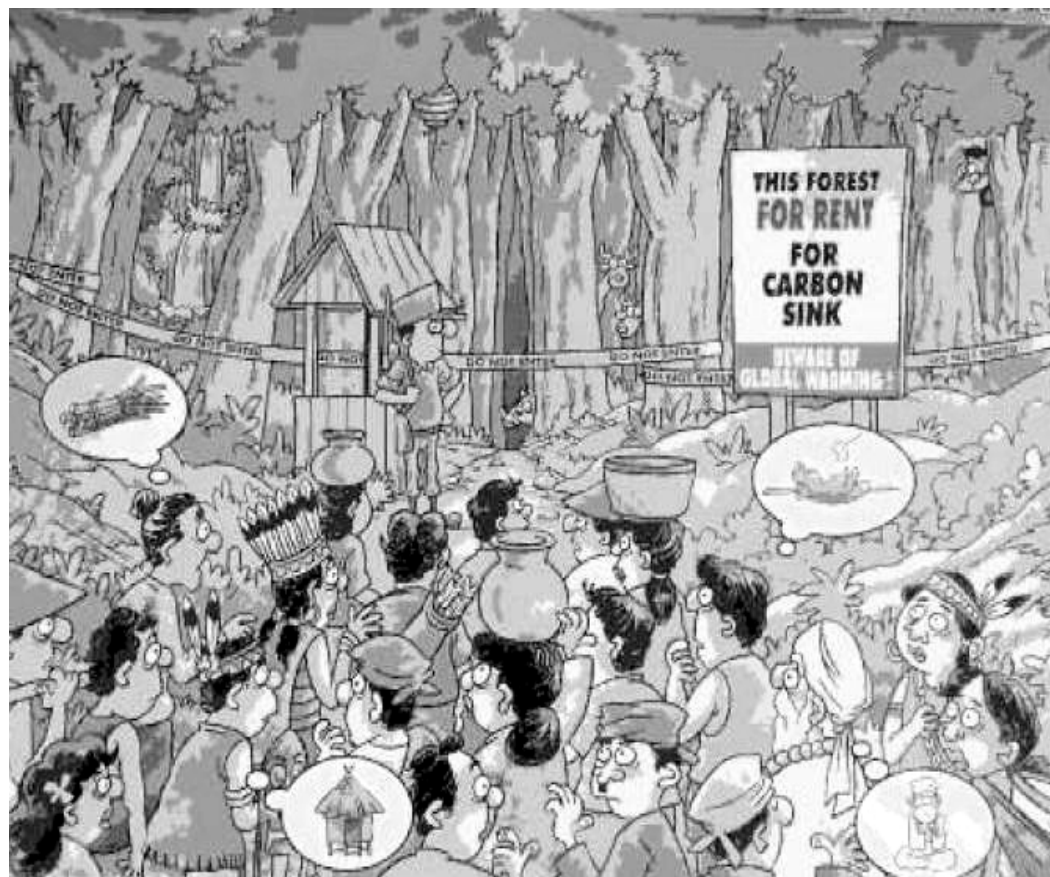
..But forests are more than sticks of carbon



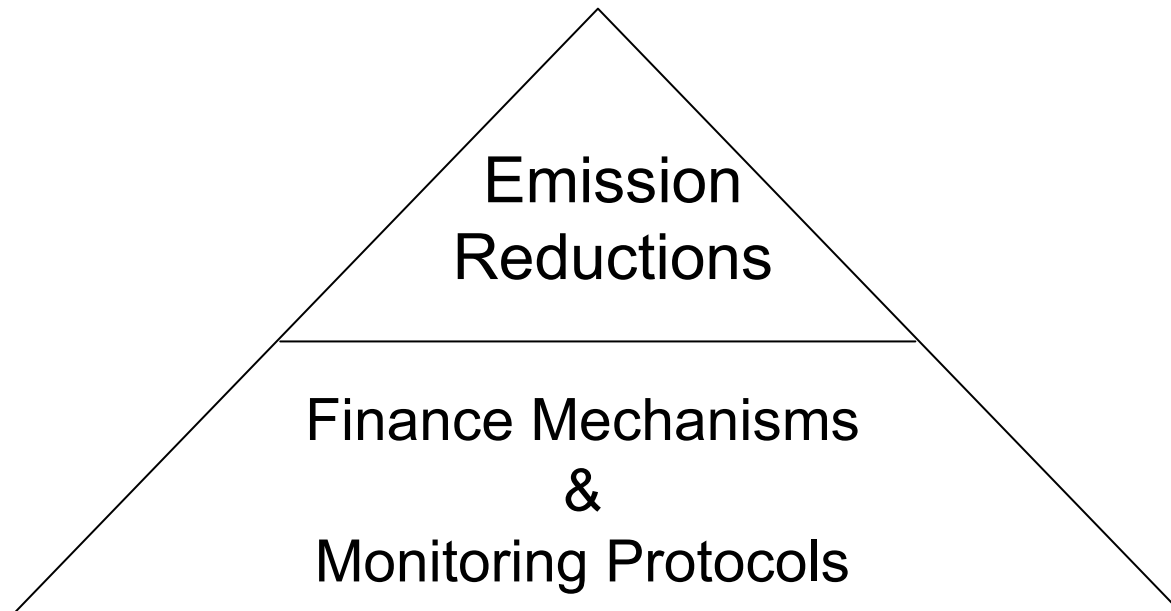
Whose carbon?

Apart from social risks, situations of imperfect forest governance and unclear tenure do not provide a reliable contractual basis to implement payment schemes

And that in turn significantly increases the risk of REDD failure!



The missing foundation of post 2012 REDD arrangements



Forests and Climate Change



Governance is fundamental to emissions reduction

- The contribution that a multi-functional, multiple value forest resource can make to climate change mitigation IS SIGNIFICANTLY ENHANCED when "REDD-type" arrangements are aligned with national forest governance reform



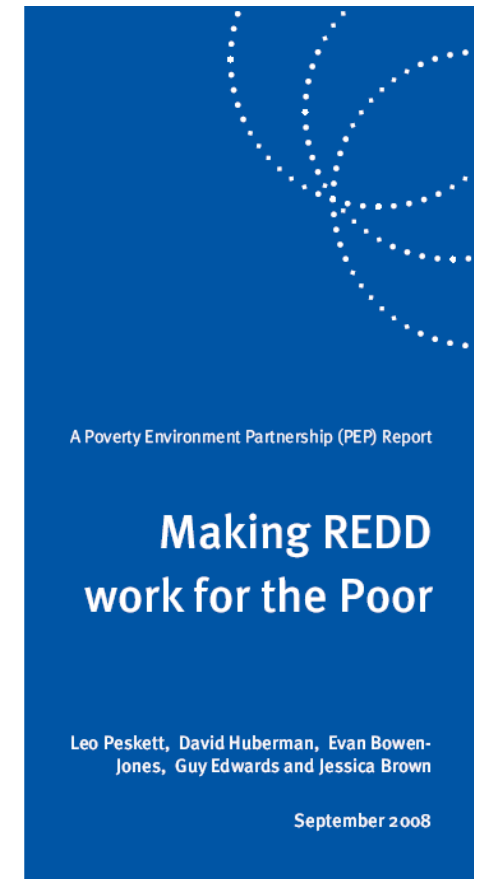
Building forest governance synergies

- Post 2012 arrangements need to recognise the co-dependent relationship between forest governance and forest-based emissions reduction!
- BUT ... it is not the right instrument to prescribe local / national forest governance arrangements.
- The idea of a flexible, phased approach gaining currency as interesting framework for REDD
- Lessons from FLEG demonstrate the value of national level multi-stakeholder processes – particularly in support of development and implementation of national REDD strategies!

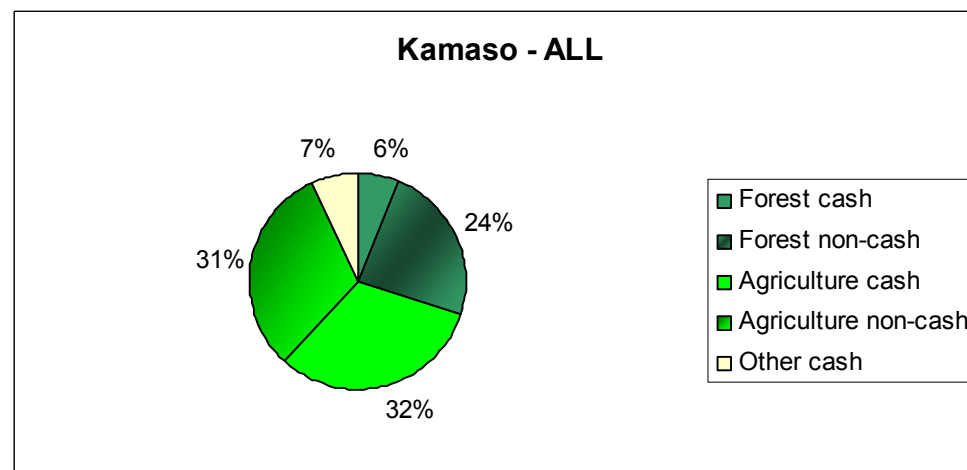
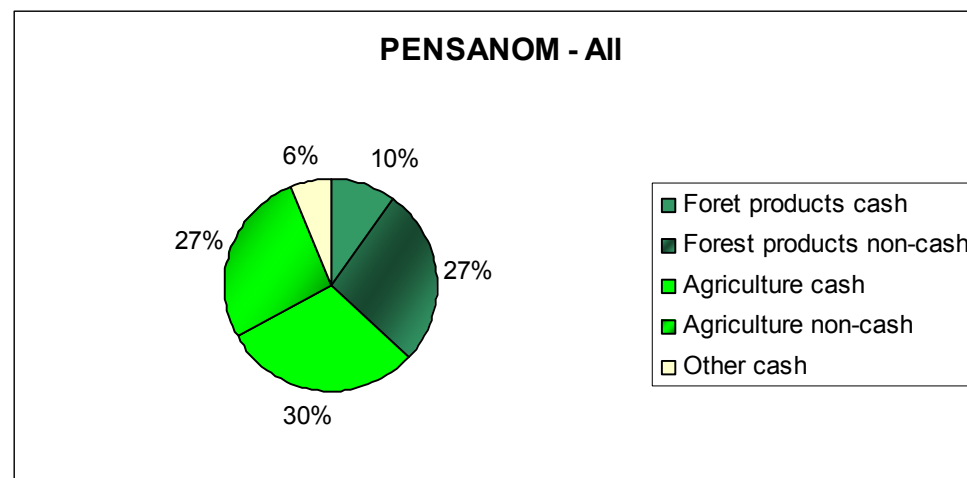
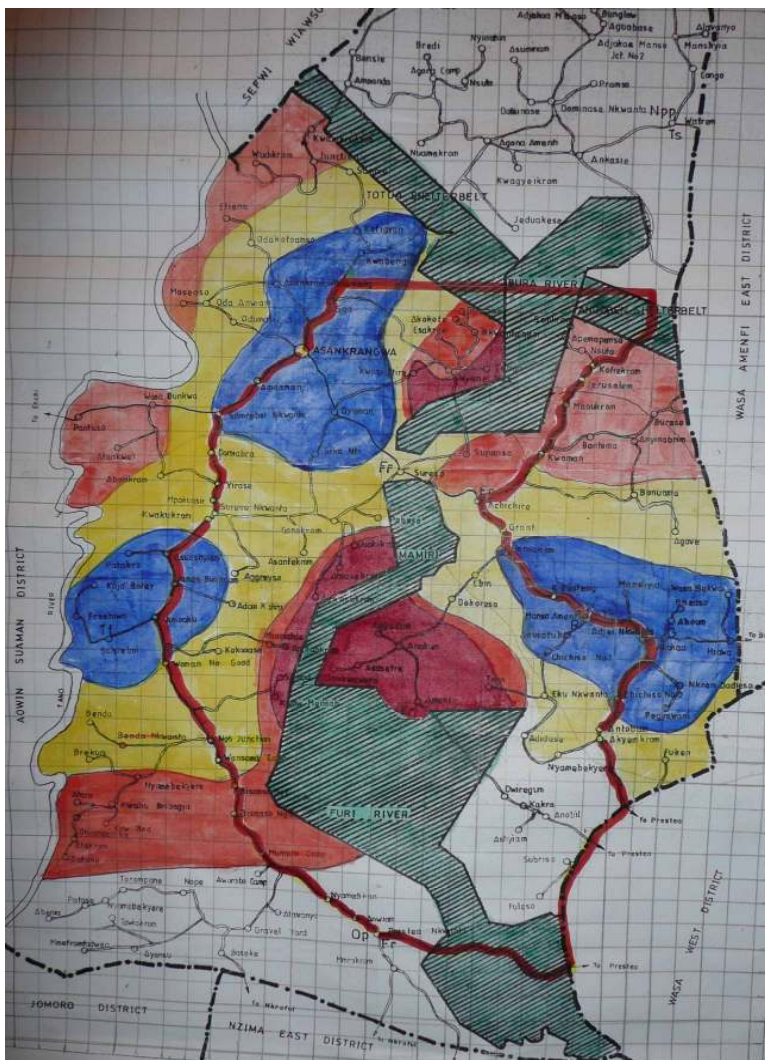
Making REDD work for the poor



- **Many cross-cutting concerns:**
 - Effects on food and commodity prices
 - Stability and equity of benefit flows
 - Availability of information
 - Carbon rights
 - Corruption, accountability, and transparency



Forests & Poverty in SW Ghana





Towards pro poor REDD

- **Many exclusionary barriers exist:**
 - Weak / undefined land and tree tenure
 - Limited access to markets / information
 - Elite capture and corruption
 - High transaction costs of small-scale, participatory approaches
 - Law enforcement models – outright restrictions on access to forests will harm forest-dependent groups
 - Lack of understanding on forest-poverty interactions (simple and often misinformed narratives therefore shape policy making).

Conventional REDD narratives on land-use change urgently need to be revised.



- The international “REDD” narrative tends to be predicated on a single, simple “outsiders” view of deforestation and land-use change.
- In many quarters “REDD plus” treated as impractical (e.g. degradation, agroforestry etc considered methodologically problematic)
- Yet broadening the scope of REDD (for which provision exists in the Bali Action Plan) offers more practical options that would be accessible to the rural poor – notably restoration / agroforestry activities (enhancement of carbon stocks!!)
- National REDD strategies need to reflect local realities but there is a risk that they will be shaped by generalised blueprints (.. the fuelwood crisis all over again!!)



Practical steps to encourage pro-poor REDD:

- Better information provision (particularly during the development of national REDD strategies).
- As a minimum – national REDD strategies require a “do no harm” clause.
- Encourage flexibility in the design of national REDD mechanisms
- Provision of technical and legal assistance to community groups as part of the implementation of policies and measure (PAMS)
- Review PAMs with respect to their potential impact on the forest dependant poor
- Use of ‘soft’ enforcement and risk reduction measures
- Upfront finance flows and clear and equitable liability sharing mechanisms
- Ensure there is a clear definition and equitable allocation of carbon rights before transitioning to performance-based payments (phase III)



Towards pro poor REDD

- At UNFCCC
 - Limited options but explicit recognition of co-dependence between forest governance and effective emissions reduction.
 - Avoid limiting REDD options to those approaches that can be most easily measured with current methodologies (i.e. make use of “enhancement of carbon stocks”)
 - The application of a phased approach offers possibilities of building in pro-poor measures at the national level.



Towards pro poor REDD

- At the national level
 - Build national REDD strategies on ongoing forest governance reform
 - Support meaningful multi-stakeholder involvement in the development of national REDD strategies and the implementation of policy and measures
 - Ensure policies and measures incorporate issues such as clarification of carbon rights, measures to enhance equity of distributional mechanisms
 - Incorporate REDD PAMs within PRSPs and other national development frameworks
 - Invest in improved learning and monitoring of forest-poverty relationships above and beyond the current monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) requirements
 - Transparent disclosure of information



IUCN – DANIDA Pro-Poor REDD

- Alignment with **national priorities**
- Operational in Ghana, Liberia, Cameroon, Indonesia (Papua) and Guatemala
- Encouragement of broad **stakeholder engagement**
- **Add value** to REDD readiness with respect to forest governance and pro-poor options
- **Optimizes collaboration and synergies** with relevant REDD readiness initiatives such as FCPF and UNREDD.
- Supports additional learning and information flows.