

**Proceedings of CBD CoP 11  
Side event on “REDD Plus Architecture  
and its Relevance for Developing  
Countries” held at HICC-HITEX Complex,  
Hyderabad on 11th October 2012**

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REDD Plus is emerging as a financial incentive mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation with the potential of sustaining livelihood of Forest Dependent Communities (FDCs), maintenance of ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation with safeguards of people living in and around forests with respect to their rights, governance and sustainable livelihood. For developing countries to take advantage of this mechanism, it is imperative that a set of ‘readiness activities’ are taken up at the national level. Since most of the countries are in early stage of REDD Plus readiness, it is critical to share the experiences and learn from each other, and so is an informed discussion on different issues of REDD plus, including methodology, mode of financing, safeguards and incentives at the local level.

REDD Plus, while primarily being a carbon based financing model, requires that biodiversity and ecosystem services are not compromised in the process of enhancing carbon stocks, and that local livelihood needs are duly addressed in the design of REDD plus projects.

The CBD COP 11 side event on **REDD Plus Architecture and its Relevance for Developing Countries** on 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2012 brought together a panel of speakers who presented REDD Plus experiences from South Asia, South-East Asia and Africa. In addition, country positions and/or country level implementation issues were shared by speakers from India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The audience consisted of a good mix of different country researchers, field experts, government officials, diplomats, students, NGO representatives and community representatives.

**Dr. J.V. Sharma, Senior Fellow, TERI**, welcomed the gathering. Describing REDD Plus as a mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, enhancing carbon through sustainable forest management along with maintenance of ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, Dr Sharma said the big question before developing countries was whether incentives of carbon through REDD Plus would be sufficient to attract the community for implementing sustainable management of forests. With REDD Plus being proposed for incentivizing carbon sequestration in developing countries, it would need a number of safeguards to be in place, such as ensuring the rights of the stakeholders, livelihoods of dependent populations, sustainable harvest of forest produce and maintenance of other ecosystem services including biodiversity conservation. Are developing countries ready to take such a stand? Is a market mechanism for financing through REDD Plus sufficient for developing countries to implement Sustainable Forest Management adequate or is there a need of fund based mechanism? Is a national approach for REDD Plus suitable for developing countries or whether sub-national approach is needed? What would be the definition of forest degradation, Sustainable Management of Forests and deforestation in this context? Dr Sharma opened the event with posing these questions to the audiences.

**Mr A K Bansal, Additional Director-General (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India** gave the opening remarks at the event highlighting that the existing international architecture on REDD Plus is in a fluid stage and that it was important to know what kind of framework was required for developing countries. He said that clarity on definition of deforestation, degradation and sustainable management of forests is important. Unlike Afforestation Reforestation Clean Development Mechanism projects the transaction cost for REDD Plus project should be minimum so that the real benefit could pass on to the local communities. Many developing countries in Africa, South East Asia and South Asia are preparing themselves for implementing REDD Plus Projects. In India, a REDD cell at National level has been constituted which is guiding and apprising state forest departments and community through workshops and seminars. The Government of India has also conducted a national level multi stakeholder and community level consultation REDD Plus readiness. Documents on forest governance, livelihood dependence, methodology for carbon assessment, international architecture of REDD+ and biodiversity conservation for guidance of state forest departments and community have been published. Mr. Bansal highlighted that TERI is implementing a national level project on REDD+ with the support of Norwegian Government / State government and is in the process of preparing REDD+ projects on six pilots in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal and Nagaland. With these remarks, Mr. Bansal declared the workshop open.

The technical session was started by presentations by regional representatives. **Dr JV Sharma, Senior Fellow, TERI** made a presentation on South Asian countries highlighting the issues and experiences. In his presentation, he categorized the issues related to REDD Plus as Design issues and Other issues. Under design issues he spoke about the Scale of REDD Plus projects, Baseline and Reference Level, Monitoring Reference Verification (MRV) Leakages from forests. Under Other issues he spoke on different causes of deforestation and forest degradation, whether financing should be market based or fund based, rights of forest dependent communities, benefit sharing mechanisms that can be adopted, sustainable harvest that defines the carrying capacity of a forest and means of implementation for Sustainable Forest Management. Dr. Sharma mentioned the important safeguards that need to be adopted for successful REDD Plus projects. He briefed the audience about India's experience on REDD Plus. He said that national, state and community level consultations have been carried out. Moreover, TERI is undertaking a six site pilot study for REDD Plus in 6 different agro-climatic locations in India; Temperate forests (Uttarakhand); Dry-Deciduous Mixed Forests (UP); Moist –Deciduous Forests (MP); Moist deciduous-Mixed Forests (Odisha); Mangrove Forests of Sundarbans (West Bengal) and Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests (Nagaland). Talking about other South Asian countries Dr. Sharma said that Nepal is implementing a REDD Plus pilot project focusing on developing REDD Plus payment mechanism with community involvement. UNDP Sri Lanka was implementing UN REDD Plus Programme in the Sri Lanka. Community Forestry International was implementing a watershed project in Meghalaya in India. Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education was also taking initiative on REDD Plus in Gujarat and Uttarakhand in India.

**Dr Chandra Shekhar Silori, Coordinator, Grassroots Capacity Building for REDD Plus in Asia Pacific, RECOFTC, Bangkok, Thailand** made a presentation on the South-East Asian Countries' perspective on REDD Plus. His presentation provided useful information regarding the status of deforestation and forest degradation in South East Asian countries, REDD Plus readiness in selected countries, current state of capacity development responses in some countries and key observations and lessons from some ongoing REDD Plus projects

in the region. Dr Silori quoted some forest cover figures mentioning that forest cover has reported increase in Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam while Indonesia dominates the reduction in forest area among all the south-east Asian countries. However, overall 8% of the land in South East Asia has been deforested since 1990. He presented an overview of the REDD Plus status in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Speaking of the institutional setup for REDD Plus in Cambodia, Dr.Silori said that Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries (MAFF) has overall jurisdiction of forest areas, while Ministry of Environment (MoE) is responsible for international environmental treaties, including climate change and the UNFCCC. Prime Minister’s National Climate Change Council (NCCC), established in 2006, is a coordinating body of 21 ministries. Department of Climate Change of Cambodia acts as a secretariat of NCCC and coordinates development and implementation of climate change policies in the countries. Cambodian REDD Plus taskforce was setup in 2010 and is responsible for development of REDD Plus roadmap for Cambodia, led by Forestry Administration. Dr.Silori also shared Indonesia’s implementation approach on REDD Plus. The National REDD Plus Strategy was finalized in June 2012 in Indonesia, and the overall development of support system is expected to take another 2-3 years. The implementation strategy includes: design and establishment of institutions, development of work support facilities, learning and capacity building. Full implementation of REDD Plus in Indonesia is expected to start in 2014. Speaking of the institutional set up of REDD Plus in Indonesia, Dr. Silori informed that at a national level, Indonesia has three key institutions: 1) REDD Plus Agency - established by an act of law that reports and is directly accountable to the President, 2) REDD Plus Funding Instrument, 3) REDD Plus MRV Institution- Agency for coordination and MRV. At a Sub-National Level, each provincial government may create a REDDPlus Institution to organize and implement its Regional REDD Plus Strategy and Action Plan, developed from the REDD Plus National Strategy. At the District level REDD Plus institutions can be established to consistently and efficiently coordinate all aspects of district-level REDD Plus activities and report results to the provincial level. He spoke of the Five Pillars of national REDD Plus Strategy in Indonesia and presented the overview of key capacity development elements of REDD Plus architecture. In the end of his presentation he brought forward the different challenges that remain to be taken up in the context of REDD Plus in this region.

**Dr Jorge Hernan Garcia-Lopez, Senior Research Fellow, Center for International Climate and Environmental Research - Oslo (CICERO), Norway** made the last presentation for the evening on REDD Plus Readiness Issues in Africa. Dr Garcia-Lopez presented different illustrations that showed the forested vs deforested areas in Africa and the spatial distribution of the capacity gap for national forest monitoring for 99 tropical non-Annex I countries. He presented the status of Land tenure issues in REDD Plus Readiness Proposals of Cambodia, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya and Democratic Republic of Congo. Taking the specific case of Tanzania, Dr Garcia-Lopez cited key country statistics, including forest cover and deforestation statistics. The main causes of deforestation were identified as demand for charcoal, wood fuels, grazing land and agricultural expansion. He briefly discussed Norway’s contributions for REDD Readiness to different African countries. He presented a general description of some REDD Plus readiness activities in Tanzania. This included recent estimations of the opportunity cost curve for three REDD+ pilot projects and how they would aid investment decisions at the implementation stage of REDD+. In the end he mentioned the importance of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in REDD Plus and put forward some results of a recent NORAD analysis that highlights that “Interventions to

reduce pressures from the largest driver of deforestation — commercial agriculture — are not adequately accounted for in REDD+ readiness plans, therefore it is critical to look beyond the forest sector to design and frame interventions to affect drivers”.

The regional presentations were followed by a panel discussion that was chaired by **Mr A K Bansal, Additional Director-General (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India**. The objective of the panel discussion was to provide perspective from South Asian countries. **Mr. Subhash Chandra, Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Forest Policy), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India** mentioned that India is having safeguards in its policies for REDD Plus. He also emphasized the importance of the need to address the drivers of deforestation and degradation, role of participatory mode of forest management with benefit sharing mechanism along with biodiversity conservation under REDD Plus. He mentioned about starting a new project with USAID called Forest Plus in which REDD Plus plays an important role. The Government of India’s initiative of Green India Mission which aims to improve the forest cover of India by 5 million hectare requires REDD Plus to play a very important role.

**Mr. Nasir Mahmood, Inspector General of Forests, Pakistan** mentioned that REDD+ is financial incentive mechanism for compensating forest conservation efforts by the community. He said that REDD Plus is evolving as a new discipline evolving through diplomatic channels but it lacks the involvement of any scholars. This has resulted in different countries keeping their national interests in mind than carbon sequestration potential of forests. Citing the Stern Review’s claim of 17 – 20% carbon sequestration potential lying within forests globally, he also explained the importance of forests in the mitigation and adaptation of climate change. He said that it is very important that the correct message of REDD Plus is given by the trainers to the state and the communities so that no misleading expectations could be developed.

**Dr Krishna Prashad Oli, Regional Coordinator, ICIMOD** mentioned that they are implementing REDD+ projects in Nepal in different landscapes. One of the projects is on the high altitude mountain, another on the mid hills and another on the low Shivalik hills. In these projects enhancement of carbon is compensated on the basis of ecological and social indicators. Dr. Oli reported some important findings from the 10,000sq. km projects covering around 16,000 households representing a population of 89,000 that they were implementing in the community forestry lands. He said that the total sequestration value of these 10,000sq. km was 2,82,000 USD per year which is equivalent to 17 USD per household per year which is further equivalent to 3 USD per capita per year. The sequestration rate in the high mountain was much higher than for the tropical areas. Dedicated funds are available from NORAD for compensating additionally of carbon. The financial mechanism is fund based, not market based.

**Mr Alamgir Hossain, Programme Analyst (Environment), UNDP (Bangladesh)** gave emphasis on issues like cost and benefits of the REDD Plus mechanism, biodiversity conservation and maintenances of ecosystem services. He also suggested for capacity building for REDD+, particularly in developing countries. He said that keeping in mind that REDD Plus pilot projects were being undertaken by different countries like India, Nepal and Bangladesh, safeguards needed to be maintained to stop the over hype about these projects as presently there were no markets for them. He said that even though there are many difficulties associated with REDD Plus like technicalities, reporting, MRV, reference level setting, the most important point was that the REDD governance cannot be separated from the overall governance in any country. He said that in Bangladesh, he was presently



working on the social and corruption risk assessment for National REDD Readiness Road map in Bangladesh.

The discussion was then opened to the floor by the Chair.

**Mr. Atul Jindal, Project Director, UPPFMPAP** mentioned that they were implementing an AR CDM project in the state of Uttar Pradesh and the forest department was facing cumbersome problems with the communities and the department itself. So it would be useful to incorporate the shortcomings of the AR CDM projects in the formation of the REDD Plus architecture at the global level.

**Mr. Ajay Kumar Lal, Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh** shared his experience of handling the World bank funded Watershed Bio Carbon project in the state of Himachal Pradesh. He said that after numerous complexities at the ground and top level, they have been able to get their project validated. He said that based on experience, conservation models and sustainable management of forest would yield much higher results as compared to A/R projects.

**Mr Sandeep Tripathi, Deputy Director General (Research), ICFRE** said that REDD Plus was following the same path of heavy transaction costs as AR CDM. He spoke about demystifying the process of REDD Plus sticking to the process of improving of forest carbon stock. He said that we should not portray REDD Plus as a poverty alleviation scheme if market based funding is required. It should clearly be seen as a forest carbon enhancing scheme if market based funding needs to be tapped.

**Mr. Ghariram Panda, RCDC, Bhubneshwar** shared his experience of carrying out a pilot REDD Plus study in western Odisha. He said that REDD Plus brought out more issues and challenges than opportunities. In this context, he said that since the state owned almost 93% of the state forest land, the question of community rights and ownership and tenurial security was a challenge for all. He said more focus needs to be thrown on the REDD readiness of the forest dwelling communities.

**Mr. Nahir Rushid, Pakistan** said that after the Cancun agreement the concerns of the communities have been raised who feel that their rights are at risk again. He said that a very clear dialogue with the communities was required before drafting the final agreement. He spoke of applying and equitable distribution formula for benefit distribution. He emphasized the issue of transparency and said that lessons from South America, Indonesia, Australia should be used.

**Mr. Rajive Kumar, Project Director, UPPFMPAP** said that preparedness for REDD Plus should not be limited to the government officials only. It should be extended to the forest department staff working on the ground and the communities to achieve successful results from the efforts. Raising the issue of livelihood, he said that forest based livelihood options and natural resource based livelihood options were not going to serve the purpose as forest base will be overstressed while emphasizing on such livelihood options. Thus, non natural resource based livelihood options were the key. Empowerment and decentralization of power to the communities was important for REDD Plus to achieve poverty alleviation.

**Mr. A.K. Wahal, DG, FSI, India** said that national level reporting being followed in the NATCOM process would be a viable option. If communities are to be compensated in economic terms, then benefits from national level reporting and funding flowing into the

process will eventually have to be ploughed back into the forest rehabilitation so as to maintain dependence on forests without hurting the health of the forests.

**Mr. Anirban Ganguly, Fellow, TERI** emphasized the importance of building some simple measures from non carbon benefits such as biodiversity conservation, watershed services flowing out of REDD Plus so as to keep the transaction costs as low as possible.

**Mr. Pradeep Khanna, PCCF, Gujarat** supported the sub-national approach explaining that financial benefits could be transferred to the community easily. Extending enough incentives to the communities to encourage them to actively participate in these processes was required.

**Mr. A.K.Verma, Karnataka Forest Department, India**, said that it was critical to look beyond the economics of the whole process of emission reduction.

**Mr. Swapan Mehra** raised questions on the scale of the pilot projects in India. He raised concerns on the cost effectiveness of different REDD Plus credits, expecting cheaper credits from Africa.

**Dr. Madhu Verma, Professor, IIFM** raised concern about the failure of REDD Plus. In case REDD Plus fails to deliver, then what is the kind of preparedness that countries are doing? She raised concern on the number of additional non carbon benefits like watershed services, biodiversity conservation to avoid from REDD Plus becoming carbon centric.

**Dr. Alok Saxena, Additional Director, IGNFA and Dr. Naeem Raja, Director Biodiversity Programme, Pakistan** supported a fund based mechanism rather than market based mechanism for financial incentives under REDD+. **Dr. R.B.S. Rawat, PCCF, Uttarakhand** suggested to have safeguards for the livelihood of the people living in and around forests. **Mr. A.K. Singh** suggested the importance of community based forest governance.

In the concluding remarks, **Dr. A.K Bansal** congratulated the presenters and speakers for their active participation and highlighted the main points raised during the discussions:

1. Sub-national approach for preparing REDD+ projects in developing countries is more suitable to facilitate the financial incentives to the community smoothly.
2. The baseline for REDD+ project should be 1990 or later. The countries may adopt a baseline as per their suitability.
3. Since, REDD+ is not completed carbon oriented and includes Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity, market based mechanism does not suit to the developing countries. Fund based financial mechanism is suitable for developing countries.
4. Security to the rights of forest dependent communities and their sustained livelihood must be respected.
5. Methodology for carbon assessment should be simple which could easily be adopted by community on one hand and acceptable to global community on other hand.
6. Community Based Forest Governance is important for the implementation of REDD+.
7. Capacity building of Forest department officials and community is needed for REDD readiness.

8. Substitution of livelihood based on unsustainable harvest must be explored outside forestry sector to maintain sustainability of forests on one side and security to livelihood on other hand.

The event ended by a vote of thanks by **Mr. Anirban Ganguly, Fellow, TERI.**



## Annexure 1. Agenda of the Workshop

**Side Event on International REDD Plus architecture and  
its relevance for Developing Countries**  
**Eleventh meeting of the CoP to the Convention on Biological Diversity**  
**Thursday, 11<sup>th</sup> October 2012**  
**Room 1.07 - Level 1, HICC-HITEX Complex, Hyderabad, India**

### Agenda

Time	Details
1815-1820	<p><b><i>Welcome</i></b></p> <p>Dr J V Sharma, Senior Fellow, TERI</p>
1820-1825	<p><b><i>Opening remarks</i></b></p> <p>Mr A K Bansal, Additional Director-General (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India</p>
1825-1855	<p><b><i>Presentations</i></b></p> <p><b>International REDD+ Architecture and its Relevance for Developing Countries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Asian Countries - Dr J V Sharma, Senior Fellow, TERI</li> <li>• South-East Asian Countries - Dr Chandra Shekhar Silori, Coordinator, Grassroots Capacity Building for REDD+ in Asia Pacific, RECOFTC, Bangkok, Thailand</li> <li>• African Countries - Mr. Jorge Hernan Garcia-Lopez , Senior Research Fellow, CICERO, Norway</li> </ul>
1855-1930	<p><b>Panel Discussion</b></p> <p><b>(Chair: Mr A K Bansal, Additional Director-General (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr Subhash Chandra, Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Forest Policy), Ministry of Environment &amp; Forests, Government of India (India)</li> <li>• Mr S N Mahmood, Inspector General of Forests (Pakistan)</li> <li>• Dr Krishna Prashad Oli, Regional Coordinator, Kailash Landscape Initiative, ICIMOD (Nepal)</li> <li>• Mr Alamgir Hossain, UNDP (Bangladesh)</li> <li>• Dr J V Sharma, Senior Fellow, TERI</li> </ul>

<b>Time</b>	<b>Details</b>
1930-1940	<b><i>Discussion</i></b>
1940-1945	<b><i>Concluding Remarks</i></b> Mr A K Bansal, Additional Director-General (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India)
1945-1950	<b>Vote of Thanks</b> Mr Anirban Ganguly, Fellow, TERI
1950 onwards	<b>Dinner</b>

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## Annexure 3. Photographs

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Photo 1. Audience at the workshop



Photo 2. Dr J V Sharma (TERI) making his presentation



Photo 3. Dr C S Silori (RECOFTC) making his presentation



Photo 4 Dr Jorge Hernan Garcia-Lopez (CICERO) making his presentation



**Photo 5. Mr Krishna Prasad Oli (ICIMOD Nepal), Mr Subhash Chandra (MoEF, India), Mr A K Bansal, ADG Forests (MoEF, India) (Chair), Dr J V Sharma (TERI) and Mr Alamgir Hossain (UNDP Bangladesh) in the panel discussion**



## **Annexure 4. Presentations of the Speakers**

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# **REDD Plus in South Asia: Issues and Experiences**

**Side Event on International REDD Plus architecture  
and its relevance for Developing Countries**

**Eleventh meeting of the CoP to the Convention on Biological Diversity**

**Dr J V Sharma IFS**

**TERI, India**

**11<sup>th</sup> October, 2012**

# What is REDD Plus?



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REDD Plus is a financial incentive mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation with the potential of sustaining livelihood of Forest Dependent Communities (FDCs), maintenance of ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation with safeguards of people living in and around forests with respect to their rights, governance and sustainable livelihood.

# Key issues Identified



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## DESIGN ISSUES:

- Scale: National, Sub-National & Nested Approach
- Baseline/ Reference Level
- MRV
- Definition of forests, deforestation ,degradation and SMF
- Multiple Benefits from Forests
- Leakages



# Key Issues Identified contd.



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## **OTHER ISSUES:**

- Causes of deforestation and forest degradation
- Financing- Market based or Fund based
- Rights of forest dependent communities
- Benefit Sharing Mechanism
- Sustainable harvest
- Means of implementation for SFM

# Safeguards to be adopted



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- Recognition of Forest Principles
- Decentralized Forest Governance
- Protection of Rights of Forest dependent Communities
- Sustainable Livelihood and Poverty Reduction

# Safeguards to be adopted contd.

- Avoid adverse impact on non-forest ecosystems
- Protection of Natural Forests from degradation
- Low carbon and climate resilient sustainable development
- Maintenance of Ecosystem services and Biodiversity Conservation

# India's Experience



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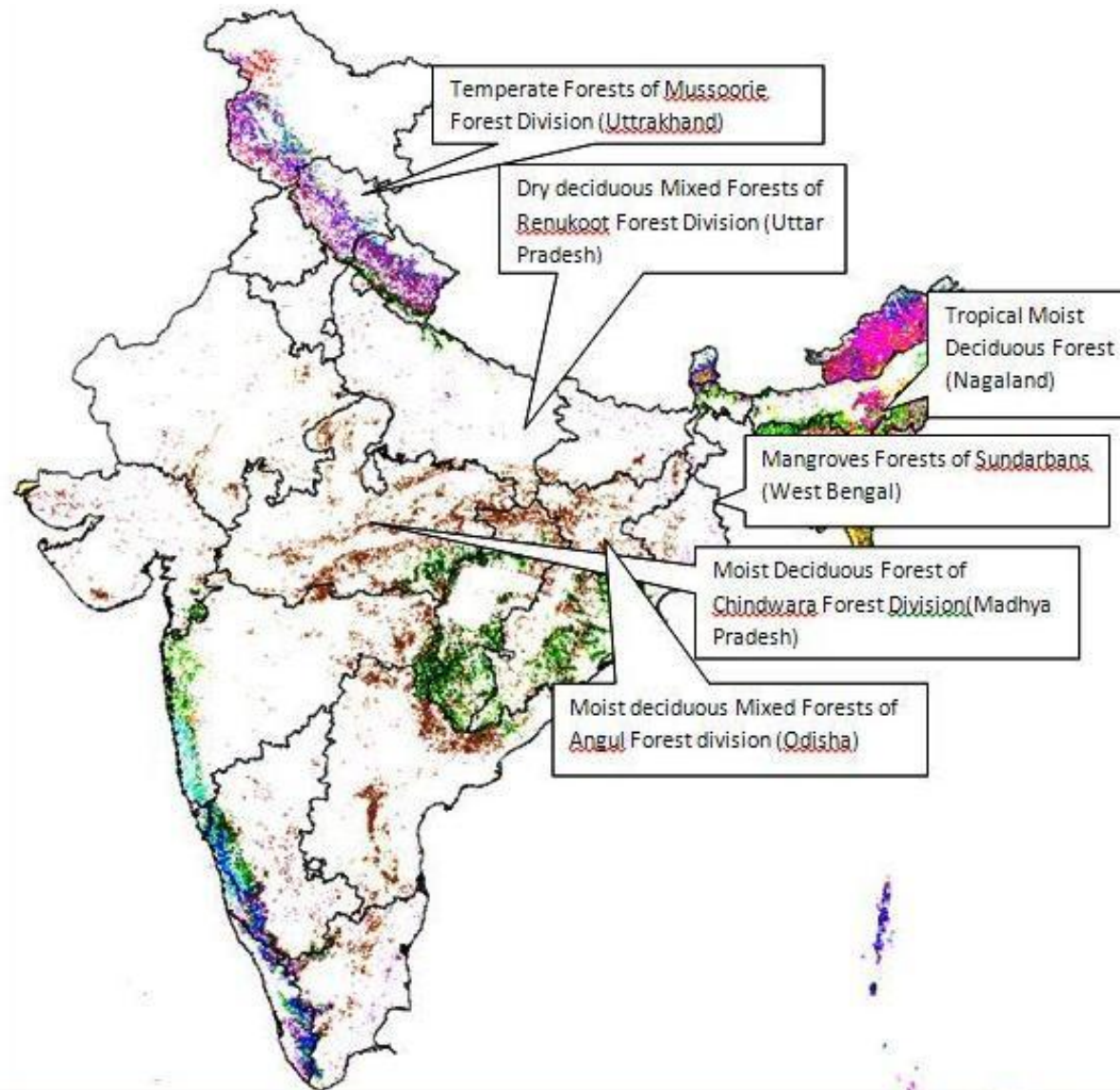
- National REDD Cell in the MOEF
- National, State and Community level Consultation on REDD+
- Pilot study for project design in 6 sites in India
  - Temperate forests (Uttarakhand)
  - Dry-Deciduous Mixed Forests (UP)
  - Moist –Deciduous Forests (MP)
  - Moist deciduous-Mixed forests (Odisha)
  - Mangrove Forests of Sundarbans(WB)
  - Tropical Moist Deciduous forests (Nagaland)

# REDD Plus Pilot Sites

source(FSI)



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# National and State Level Consultation



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# Community Level consultation on REDD+



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# Key Highlights



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- Developed documents on Forest Governance, Livelihood, Biodiversity Conservation, Methodology for carbon assessment and International Architecture of REDD+ and Its relevance to India
- Community Based forest governance
- Sub-national approach for project design
- Non-cumbersome procedures and Minimum transaction cost
- Reference Level -1990 or later
- Quantification of sustainable harvest
- MRV –not only for carbon but for SFM

# Key Highlights contd.



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- Flow of Funds to the Community
- Financing – Fund based
- Opportunities for livelihood substitution beyond sustainable harvest require support of other sectors
- Poverty alleviation must be key focus under REDD+
- Unsustainable harvest and leakage
- Carbon sequestration is co-benefit, not the key benefit

# Documents Produced



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## Forest governance and implementation of REDD+ in India

A Policy Brief

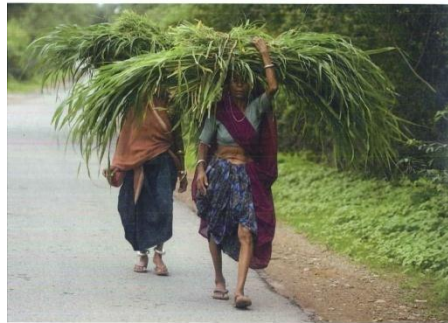


The Energy and Resources Institute

[www.teriin.org](http://www.teriin.org)

## Livelihood of local communities and forest degradation in India: Issues for REDD+

A Policy Brief



The Energy and Resources Institute

[www.teriin.org](http://www.teriin.org)



## Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services by REDD+ project in India

A Policy Brief



The Energy and Resources Institute

[www.teriin.org](http://www.teriin.org)



## Methodology for assessing carbon stock for REDD+ project in India

A Policy Brief



The Energy and Resources Institute

[www.teriin.org](http://www.teriin.org)

## International REDD+ architecture and its relevance for India

Ridhima Sud  
Jitendra Vir Sharma  
Arun Kumar Bansal

POLICY BRIEF  
2012



Ministry of Environment and Forests  
Government of India



The Energy and Resources Institute

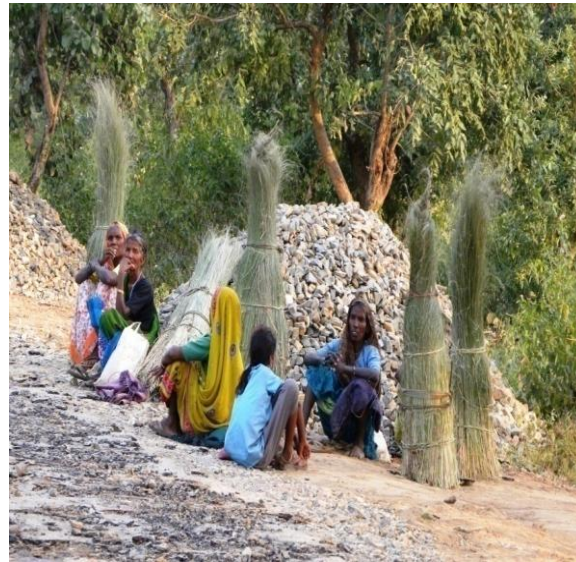
# Sustainable/Unsustainable Harvest



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## Renukoot Forest Division (Uttar Pradesh)

Fuel wood  
harvest is  
unsustainable  
which is being  
substituted by  
Natural  
Resource  
Based  
Livelihood



# Alternative Employment opportunities through REDD Plus : A case of Renukoot Forest Division (UP)



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- Enhancing & strengthening the forestry based livelihood practices such as tasar and lac culture
- Lac culture practice saves the beutea trees- a representative of degraded forests
- Raising tasar plantations on land vulnerable to encroachment has saved the land



# Other experiences (SA Region)

- Nepal is implementing REDD+ Project with Community , Paying value of carbon to community , approach is Project based, social and ecological parameters for distribution of incentives, **FUND BASED** not market Based Financial Mechanism
- UNDP Srilanka is implementing UN-REDD+ Programme
- CFI is implementing water shed project in Meghalaya-India with a payment of carbon on the basis of Fund Based Mechanism
- ICFRE is taking initiative REDD+ initiative in Gujarat and Uttrakhand-India

# Points for Discussion



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- **Should REDD+ be market driven or fund based mechanism?**
- **Is Sub-National Approach more feasible for developing countries?**
- **Is Carbon Sequestration a co-benefit and Ecosystem Services the Key benefit of REDD+?**
- **What is the security to Community Based Forest Governance in REDD+?**
- **Is Natural Resource based livelihood a solution for sustainability of forests?**



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Thank You



# Status of REDD+ in South-East Asia

**Dr. C S Silori**

([chandra.silori@recoftc.org](mailto:chandra.silori@recoftc.org))

**RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests, Bangkok, Thailand**  
**International REDD+ Architecture and its Relevance for Developing Countries**  
**TERI Side Event, 11<sup>th</sup> COP, CBD, Hyderabad, Oct. 11, 2012**



# Outline of the presentation

- Status of deforestation and forest degradation
- REDD+ readiness in selected countries
- Current state of capacity development responses
- Key observations and lessons



# Deforestation in SE Asia



- **Forest cover is increasing in Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam**
- **Indonesia dominates forest area and reduction in the forest area**
- **8% of the land in SE Asia has been deforested since 1990**

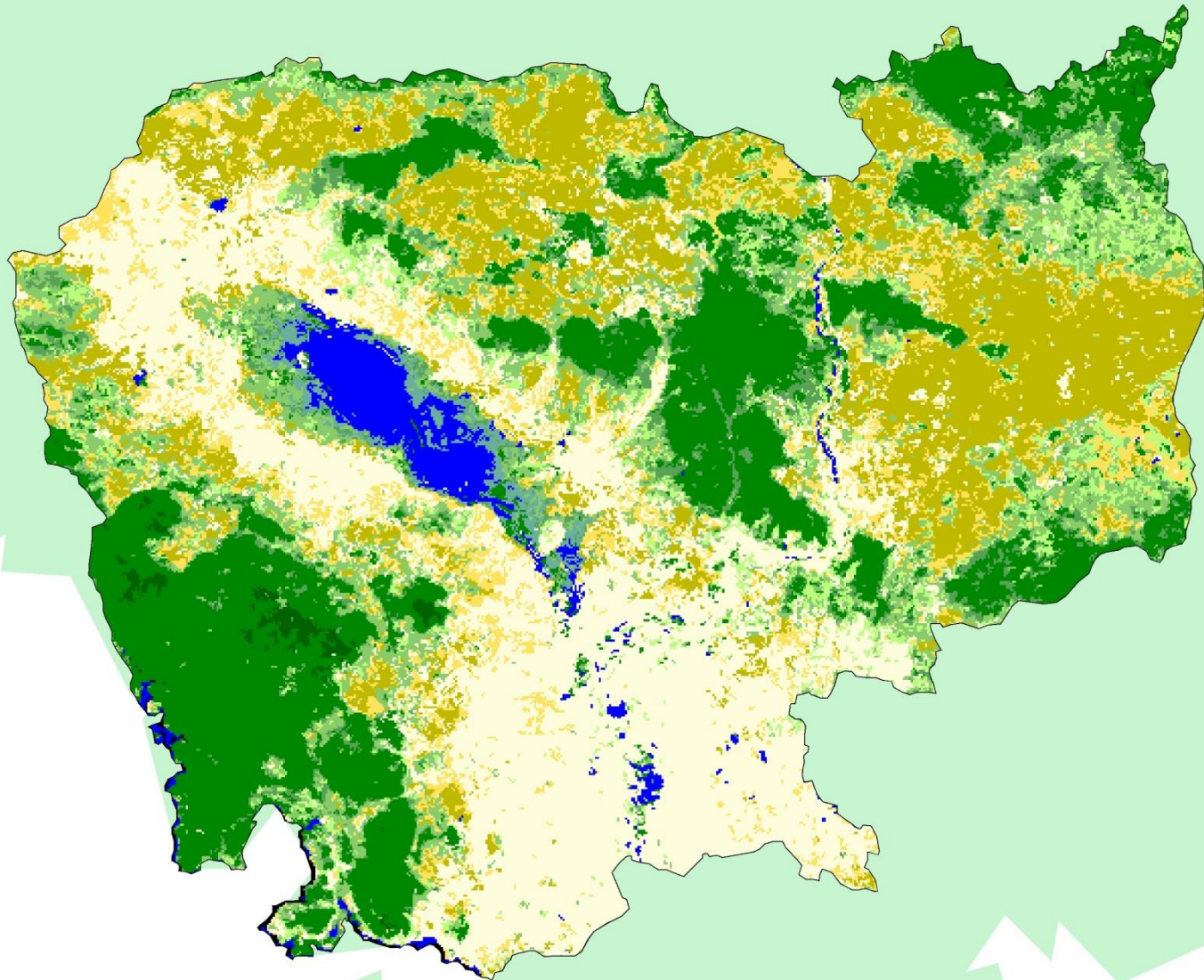
Countries	Forest Area 2010 (000 ha)	Forest area (%)	Annual change in forest area (%)		
			1990-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
Cambodia	10 094	57	-1.1	-1.5	-1.2
Indonesia	94 432	52	-1.7	-0.3	-0.7
Lao PDR	15 751	68	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Malaysia	20 456	62	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4
Myanmar	31 773	48	-1.2	-0.9	-0.9
Philippines	7 665	26	0.8	0.8	0.7
Thailand	18 972	37	-0.3	-0.1	0.1
Vietnam	13 797	42	2.3	2.2	1.1
SE Asia	214 064	49	-1.0	-0.3	-0.5

(Source: FAO 2011, Southeast Asian Forests and Forestry to 2020)

# An overview of REDD+ status

Countries	FCPF	UN-REDD	FIP	REDD coord. mechanism	REDD+ Roadmap/ Strategy	Linking to a national CC strategy	Pilot projects
Cambodia	√	√	-	√	√	√	√
Indonesia	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Lao PDR	√	-	√	√	√	√	√
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	√	-	√	√	√	√
Thailand	√	-	-	√	√	√	√
Vietnam	√	√	-	√	√	√	√

# CAMBODIA



# Institutional setup for REDD+ in Cambodia

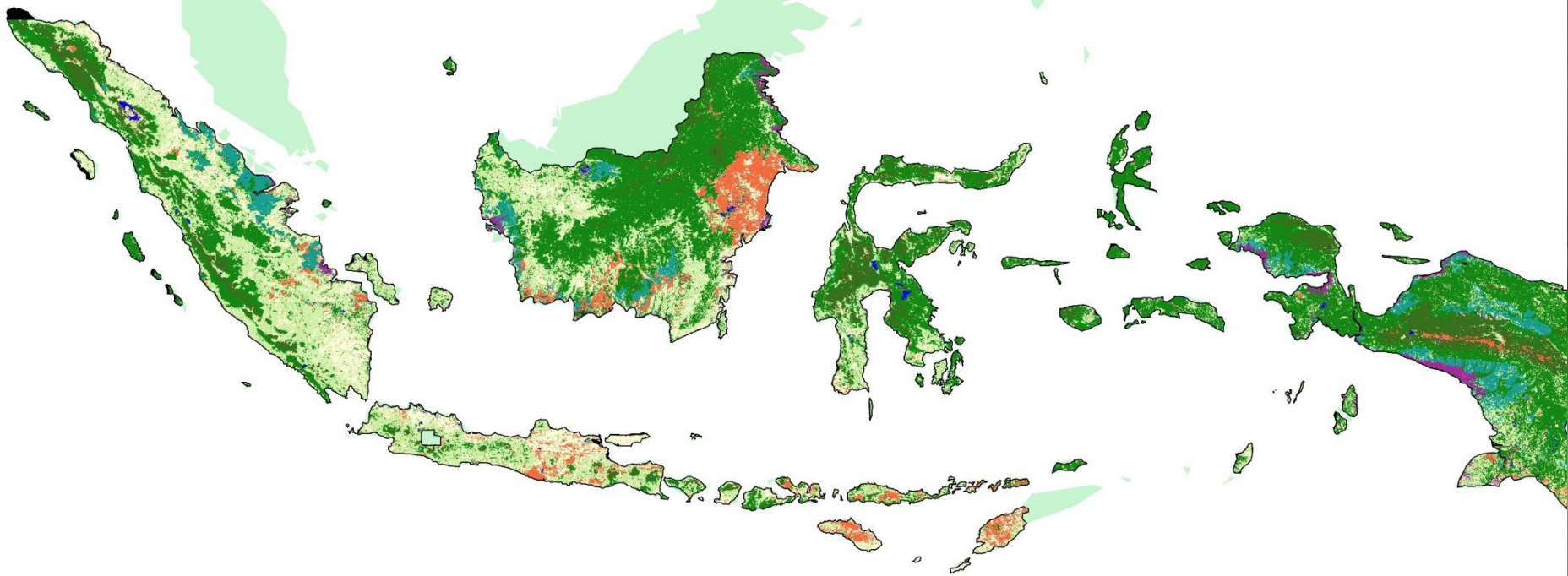
- Ministry of Agri. Forest and Fisheries (MAFF) has overall jurisdiction of forest areas
- Ministry of Environment (MoE)- responsible for international environmental treaties, including CC and the UNFCCC
- Prime Minister's National Climate Change Council (2006) is a - coordinating body of 21 ministries
- Department of Climate Change acts as a secretariat of NCCC and coordinates development & implementation of CC policies
- REDD+ taskforce setup in 2010 and responsible for development of REDD+ roadmap for Cambodia, led by Forestry Administration
- Four technical teams support REDD+ taskforce:
  - Consultation & Safeguards
  - Benefit sharing
  - Demonstration
  - MRV/REL

# REDD+ Roadmap



- REDD+ implementation will occur at national level, with integration of sub-national and project activities
- Benefit sharing mechanism, SEI assessments and development of safeguards
- The Roadmap is being used as the basis for funding applications to UN REDD and World Bank FCPF
- Support to pilot projects for learning and local implementation

# INDONESIA





# REDD+ Implementation Approach

- Phased approach, national accounting – sub national implementation
- 2009-2012 – Readiness Phase, and explore based actions/ payments
- National REDD+ Strategy finalized in June 2012, and overall development of support system is expected to take 2-3 years
- Implementation of strategy includes:
  - design, establishment of institutions,
  - development of work support facilities,
  - learning, and capacity building
- Full implementation of REDD+ is expected in Indonesia in 2014.

# Institutional setup for REDD+

- At a national level Indonesia has three key institutions
  - REDD+ Agency - established by an act of law and will report and be directly accountable to the President
  - REDD+ Funding Instrument
  - REDD+ MRV Institution- Agency for coordination and MRV
- At a Sub-National Level, each provincial government may create a REDD+ Institution to organize and implement its Regional REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, developed from the REDD+ National Strategy
- Districts also can establish REDD+ institutions to consistently and efficiently coordinate all aspects of district-level REDD+ activities and report results to the provincial level

# Five pillars of national REDD+ strategy

**Institutions and Processes:** REDD+ Agency, Funding Instrument, MRV Institution, MRV

**Legal and regulatory framework:** land rights, law enforcement, moratorium, data and permit system, incentives to private sector

**Strategic programs:** Conservation and rehabilitation, Sustainable agriculture, forestry and mining, Sustainable management of landscape

**Changes to work paradigm and culture:** Strengthening forest and land use governance, Empowerment of local economies, Save Indonesia's Forest campaign

**Inclusion/involvement of stakeholders:** Facilitate interaction with and among stakeholders, Develop social and environmental safeguards, FPIC, Ensure equitable benefit sharing

# Capacity Development Responses

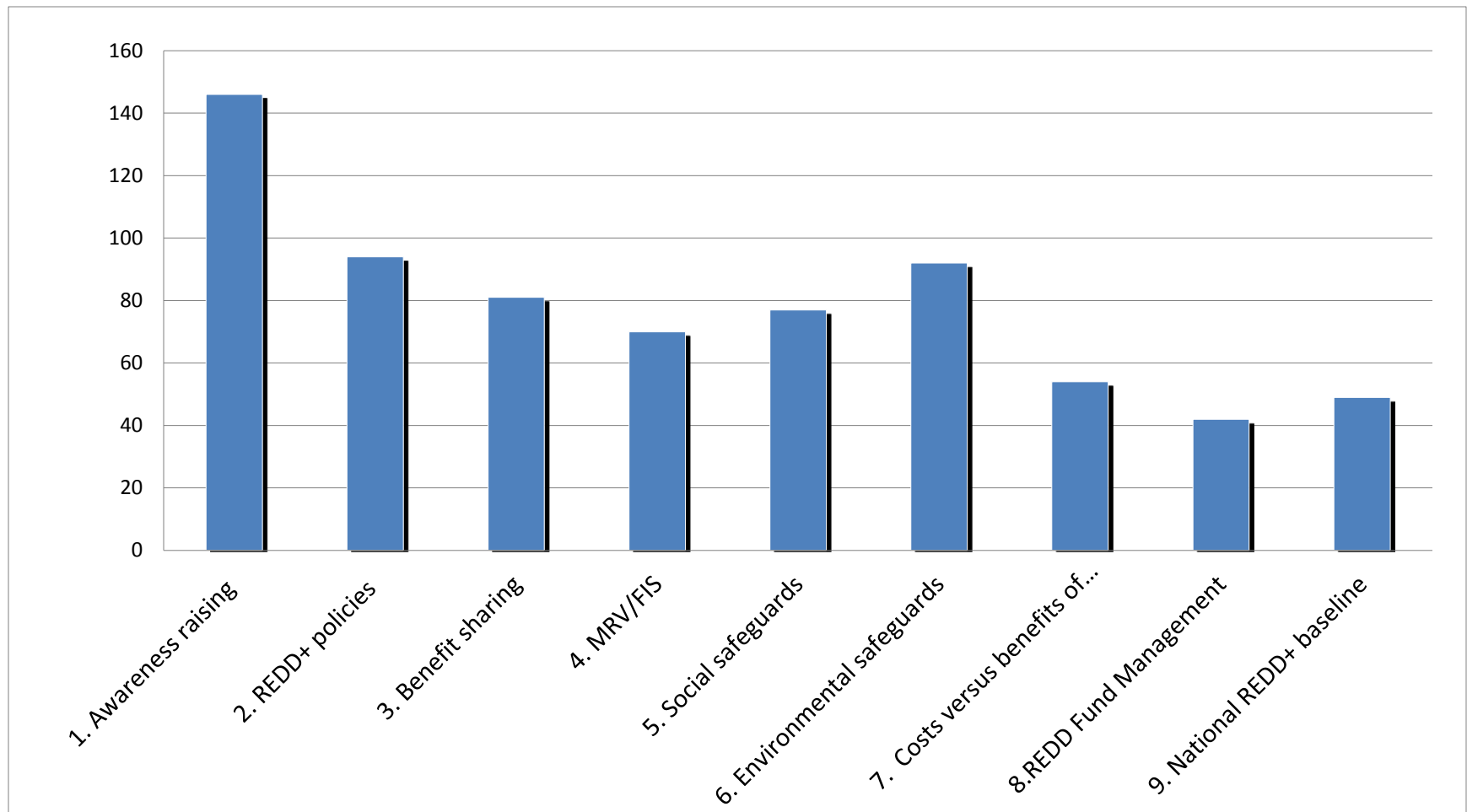


# Key capacity development elements to support REDD+ architecture

1. REDD+ Policies, Measures and Institutional structures
2. Monitoring reporting and verification (MRV)/Information systems (IS)
3. REDD+ awareness raising and knowledge dissemination
4. Benefit sharing mechanism
5. Social safeguards
6. Environmental safeguards
7. Calculating the potential costs versus benefits of REDD+
8. REDD+ fund management
9. Developing the national REDD+ baseline

# Regional overview of key CD elements of REDD+ architecture

## Number of service providers addressing capacity building themes



# Key strengths

- **Awareness-raising**
  - 88% of the organizations reported activities in this area. However, services have focused on policymakers, NGOs and academia
  - Local-level awareness raising focused on communities living near existing or planned REDD+ pilot projects and pilot districts
- **REDD+ policymaking**
  - Progress in the capacity of local and national organizations, although international consultancies and NGOs still dominant
  - % of organizations capacity-building for policy making varies considerably (e.g. 77% of the service providers in Vietnam vs only 36% in Cambodia)

# Key strengths contd...

## REDD+ Safeguards

- More than half of organizations provide services for focusing on environmental safeguards
- *Opportunity missed* ? The knowledge built on environmental safeguards in the conservation sector is not being transmitted to the wider capacity building community
- Nearly half of the organizations provide services to build capacity on social safeguards
- Key elements – Integration of FPIC in REDD+, gender mainstreaming and working towards improving good governance
- Indonesia has piloted safeguards information system – which is still being refined
- Indonesia and Vietnam moving ahead with capacity building on FPIC in REDD+



# Challenges remain

- Despite considerable preparation underway , readiness progress for REDD+ is different in different countries
- Coordination among line agencies - challenge to develop national strategy and plans
- Lack of clarity on land tenure and high opportunity cost for land conversion
- Limited data on forest degradation trends due to lack of technology and coordination within government agencies

# Challenges.....

- Integration and mainstreaming different safeguards into national systems
- Insufficient attention to awareness raising in the media and in local or tribal languages
- Inadequate support for REDD+ fund management
- Lack of capacity building services to natural resource industries
- Poor capacity in establishing national REDD+ baselines
  - Just 4 service providers have experience in REDD+ baselines in Cambodia, compared to 21 for awareness raising

**Thank you!!**



# Some REDD+ Readiness Issues in Africa

Jorge H García L  
Senior Research Fellow  
CICERO - Oslo

COP11 Hyderabad, October 11 2012

# Outline

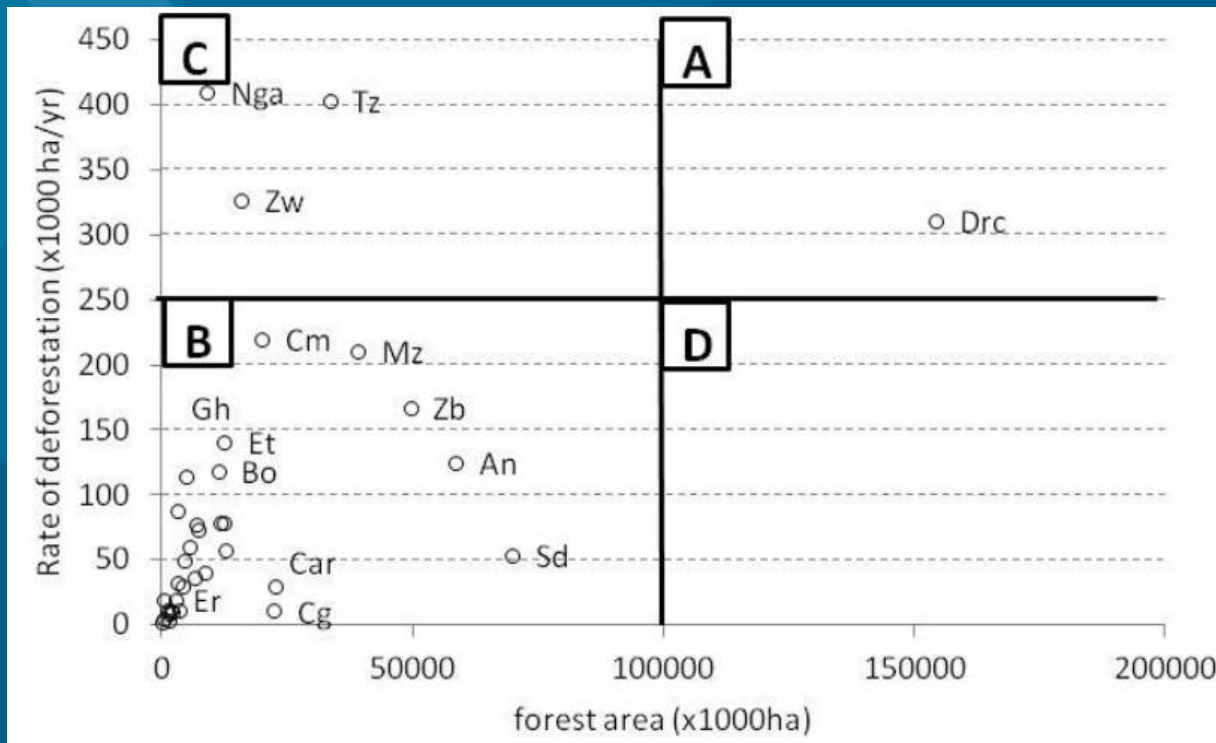
- General overview of REDD+ Readiness in Africa
  - Monitoring
  - Land tenure (Governance)
- Tanzania
  - The importance of looking beyond forests

Sources:

Evaluations of Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)

Secondary Data

# Deforestation vs Forested Area in Africa



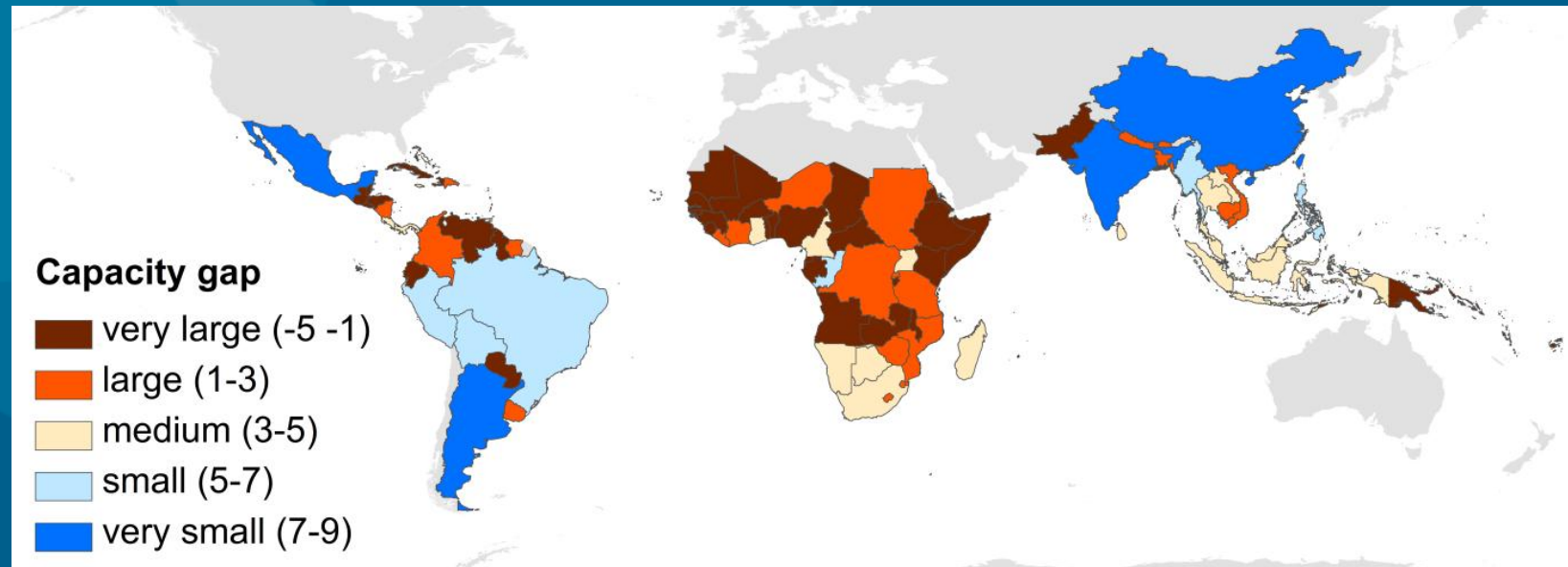
Sources:

Mbow et al (2012) Challenges and Prospects for REDD+ in Africa.

Original data from FAO 2010

# Spatial distribution of the **capacity gap for national forest monitoring** for 99 tropical non-Annex I countries

Romijn (2012)



Verchot (2012): “...**efforts by REDD+ to build capacity have not yet had much impact on national reporting**”

DRC National Forest Monitoring System (FAO – Brazilian Institute for Space Research) will be launched in COP18 in December 2012

# Land Tenure in Readiness Preparation Proposals (Goers et al (2011) – WRI’s review of R-PP)

	Discusses the situation regarding land and forest tenure, including for indigenous peoples	Considers the capacity of judicial and non-judicial systems to resolve conflicts and uphold the rights of citizens	Links identified governance challenges to proposed REDD+ strategy options and implementation framework
Cambodia			+
Ethiopia		-	
Kenya	-		
Tanzania			
DRC	+	-	

+

– The R-PP or NPD has discussed the issue in some detail and/or has provided a process for further investigation of the issues.

– The document has mentioned the issue but not discussed it in detail and has not provided concrete next steps.

-

The issue has not been identified or discussed in the R-PP or NPD.

“There are legal, economic, social & cultural disconnects, between statutory and informal, customary land tenure.” Unruh (2008)



# Tanzania

GDP per capita	~ \$1,500
Population	~ 46'
Urban population	~ 26%

Forest cover ~ 35 million Ha or 40% of area (~Germany)

Deforestation rate ~1.16%

Forests & woodlands support 87% of rural poor.

Deforestation (mainly) driven by demand for charcoal, wood fuels, grazing land and agricultural expansion.

Support from Norwegian Government for REDD+ readiness

# Norway's contributions to REDD+

(unofficial - not meant to provide a full description)

## Results-based (mainly bilateral)

<b>Brazil:</b>	<b>Up to US\$ 1 billion (to be delivered by 2015)</b>
<b>Indonesia:</b>	<b>Up to US\$ 1 billion (to be delivered by 2015)</b>
Ethiopia:	Up to US\$ 20 million/annually (larger collaboration)

## REDD+ readiness (mainly multilateral)

UN-REDD:	US\$ 118 million (Norway ~89%)
FCPF:	US\$ 218 million (~ 35%)
Congo (CBFF):	US\$ 118 million (~ 50%)
<b>Tanzania:</b>	<b>Up to US\$83 million (bilateral agreement)</b>

Sources:

Personal communication with NICFI officials, October 2012

Multi Partner Trust Fund Office Gateway website, access October 2012

## Activities

### **2011 Final Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)**

Consultations at local national levels

### **Second Draft National REDD+ strategy being circulated for comments**

National Carbon Monitoring Center (NCCMC)

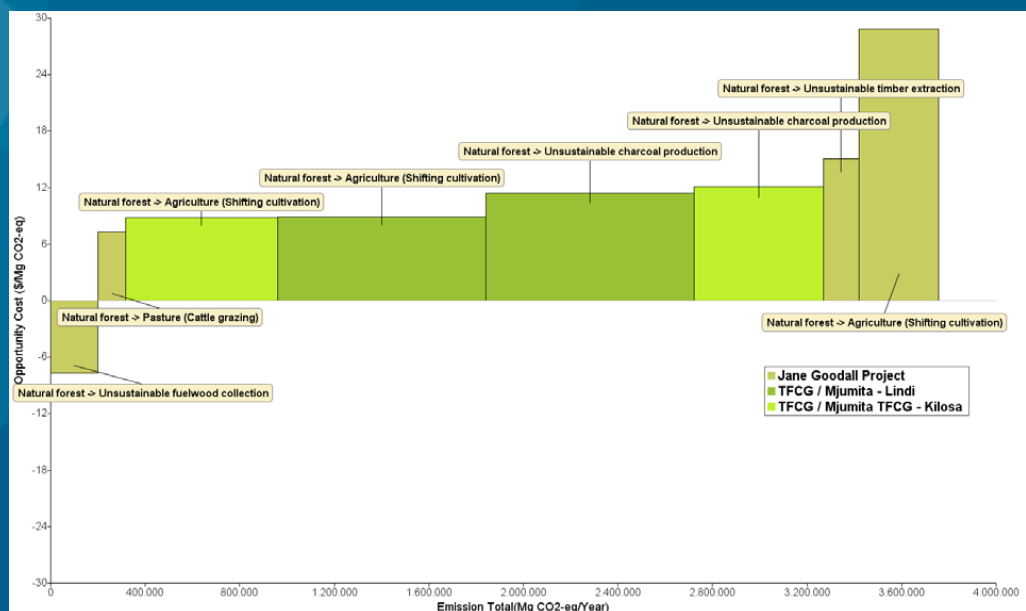
### **9 pilot projects**

Scientific understanding of the target forest

Mechanisms for benefit sharing

Address root causes of deforestation and degradation

# Opportunity cost curve for **three REDD+ pilot projects in Tanzania** (Merger et al, 2012)

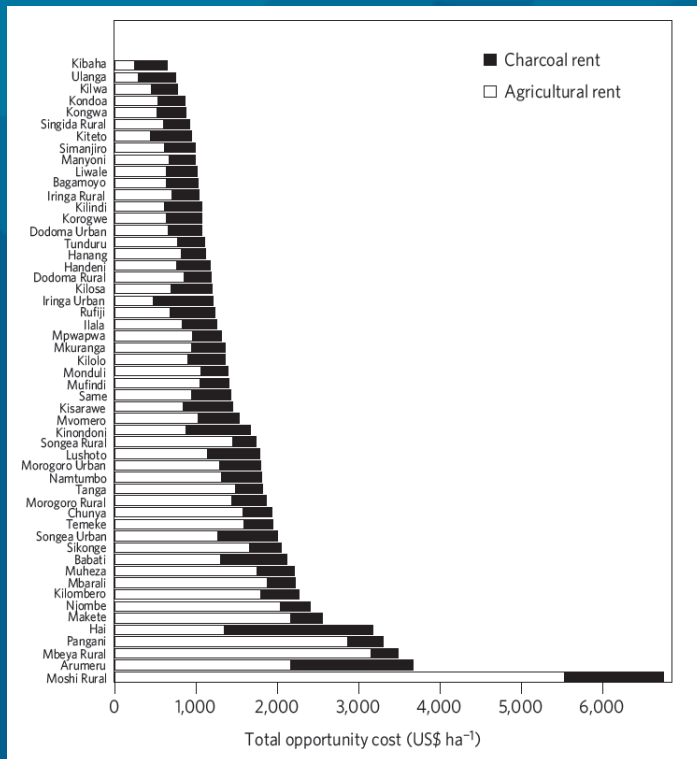


Bottom-up approach to data assessment. **327,825 ha**

Opportunity, implementation, transaction and institutional costs of REDD+ considered

# Drivers of Deforestation & Forest Degradation

Opportunity cost of forest conservation in 53 Tanzanian districts. Fischer et al (2011)



## REDD+ Strategies

### 1. Drivers

- Agricultural yield
- Stove efficiency

### 2. Protection of forests

- Mineral coal

# Final Comments

Africa seems to have economic comparative advantage in supply REDD+ Projects. Local governance remains a major challenge. **Progress being made in building readiness but it may take longer than initially envisioned.**

## **Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)**

**NORAD 2012:** "Interventions to reduce pressures from the largest driver of deforestation — commercial agriculture — are not adequately accounted for in REDD+ readiness plans, therefore **it is critical to look beyond the forest sector** to design and frame interventions to affect drivers."