



LINKING LOCAL REDD+ EXPERIENCES TO NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGIES

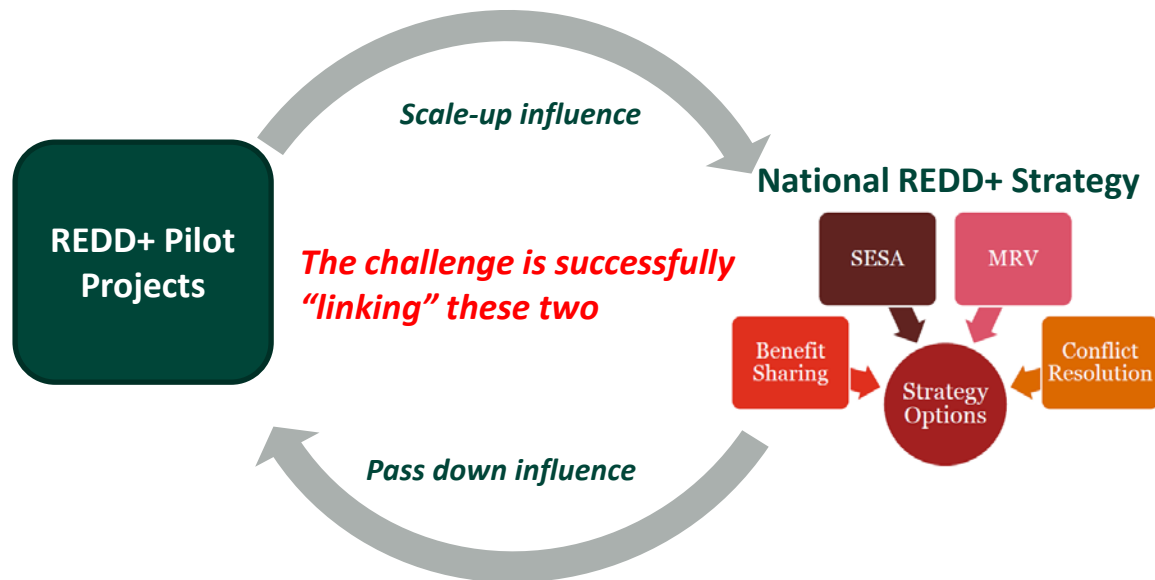
ASIA WORKSHOP OBJECTIVE & KEY LESSONS FROM THE 2013 WORKSHOP IN ETHIOPIA

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PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP

- **Reasons for hosting this workshop:**
 - Pilot projects and programs in REDD+ countries are testing implementation of REDD+ relevant interventions whilst the development of national REDD+ frameworks is advancing in parallel
 - The slow development of national REDD+ frameworks presents challenges for pilots
 - The pursuit of pilot projects or programs can be valuable to informing the development of national REDD+ strategies and frameworks
 - Currently few REDD+ projects in countries are connected to, or “nested” into, national programs
- **Workshop highlights Interplay between REDD Pilots and a National REDD+ Strategy** meant as cross learning platform where program implementers, and those involved in strategy development can connect



WORKSHOP IN HAWASA, ETHIOPIA – APRIL 29TH, 2013

- **The meeting included a range of stakeholders from 13 REDD+ countries**, including representatives from national and local governments, civil society, and members of the private sector, delivery partners
- **The agenda included:**
 - Presentations of seven pilot projects
 1. Ethiopia: Sustainable Land Management Program
 2. Madagascar: Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena (CAZ) REDD project
 3. Kenya: Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project
 4. Indonesia: Berau REDD Demonstration Project
 5. Tanzania: Making REDD Work for Communities and Forest Conservation in Tanzania
 6. Democratic Republic of Congo: Ecomakala
 7. Ethiopia: Humbo Assisted Natural Regeneration
 - Presentations on national REDD+ frameworks
 - updates on the status of national REDD+ strategies, the development of REDD+ standards, and key challenges associated with the management of REDD+ activities and projects at multiple levels (including project, subnational, national) within the countries
 - A field visit to a Participatory Forest Management (PFM) site in Dodola Woreda on the northwest edge of the Bale Mountains

UNDERSTANDING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- The workshop showed how roles and responsibilities of national governments can differ from those implementing REDD+ locally

Pilot Project Roles

- Investing in activities that address the causes of deforestation, including the creation of alternative livelihoods
- Working directly with communities and providing day-to-day management at a local level
- Providing support for conflict management
- Ensuring equity in benefit sharing and distribution
- Building trust and buy-in for environmental stewardship
- Testing the effectiveness of various REDD+ policies measures or interventions
- Integrating REDD+ activities with village-level planning, for example promoting participatory or community forest management
- Providing capacity building at a local level
- Directly linking to emerging markets, such as the voluntary markets

National Government Roles

- Designing a national REDD+ strategy, including guidance and “rules of the game” for REDD+ activities
- Providing legal and policy frameworks for implementation, to create an enabling environment
- Law enforcement and compliance
- Promoting broad multi-sectoral coordination
- Promoting communication and support for consistent messaging about REDD+
- Creating standards/norms for REDD+ activities (MRV, safeguards, etc.)
- Monitoring and reporting on overall REDD activities (including forest monitoring systems, registries, etc.)
- Technical capacity building
- Support for fund-raising, including provision of a business-friendly environment



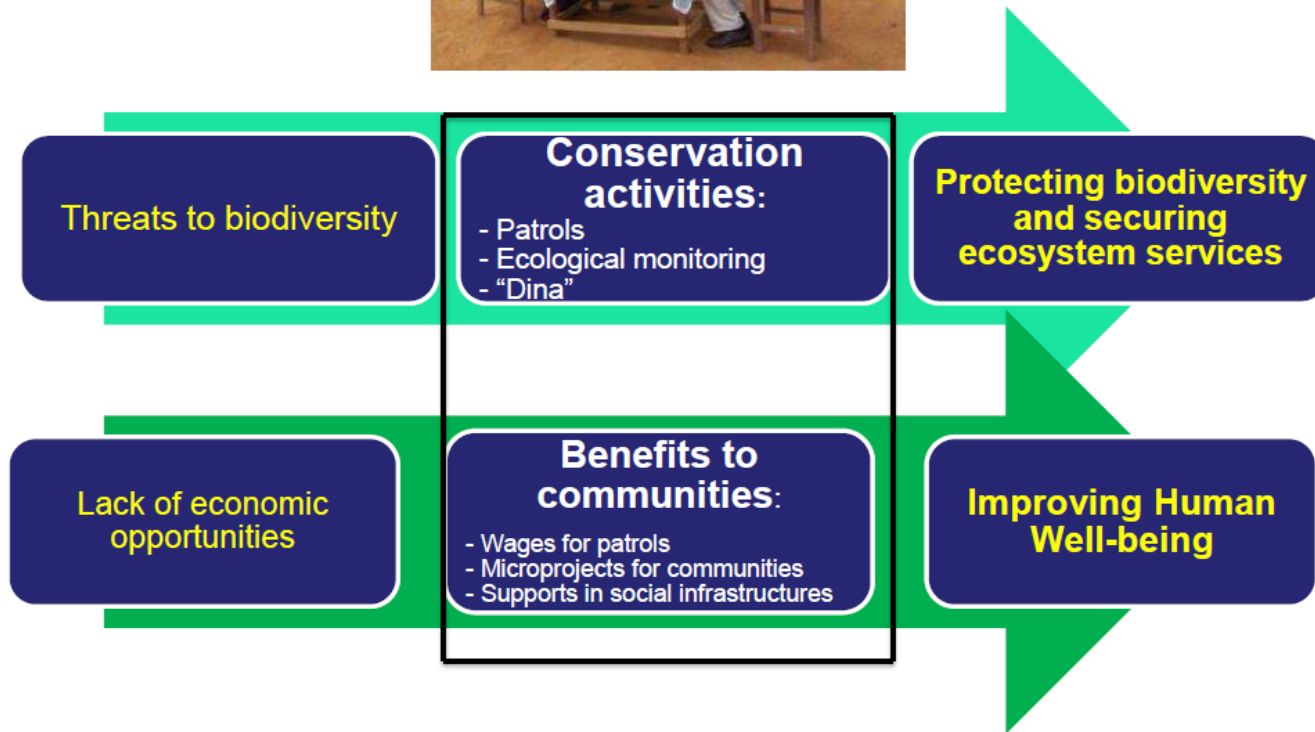
BUILDING ON EXPERIENCE

- **REDD+ initiatives can learn and build from previous experience.** Over the past decades, initiatives to address deforestation and degradation have generated mixed results
- **Workshop participants therefore discussed the types of opportunities** that exist for pilot projects to inform national level processes and the development of REDD+ strategies. For example, pilot projects can provide lessons learned on:
 1. How to tackle drivers of deforestation and forest degradation within local/sub national context
 2. Knowledge of transaction costs
 3. Building confidence in, and informing, the sustainability of programs
 4. How to engage the private sector
 5. Identifying key capacity gaps
 6. Providing a reality check on what is feasible



EXAMPLE 1: MADAGASCAR CAZ REDD+ PROJECT

- Benefit sharing through Conservation Incentive Agreements:



EXAMPLE 2: TANZANIA - MAKING REDD WORK FOR COMMUNITIES

- **The project developed an Advocacy strategy to guide the advocacy interventions on various issues that needed recognition in the development process such as:**
 - Social and environmental standards for REDD
 - Strengthening community land and carbon tenure
 - Promoting a nested model for REDD and gender
- **Regular awareness raising and information sharing through media.** Common media used are Radio (National and local radios) TV, news paper articles in local Swahili and English papers, meetings, briefs, posters and workshop presentations
- **The National REDD strategy expresses strong support for developing and monitoring standards,** a shift in attitude that the project has contributed
- **Gender is mentioned 78 times in the National REDD strategy 2013 compared to 0 mentions in the draft REDD framework 2009.** Again, the project's advocacy on this issue has helped to influence shift.



CONCLUSIONS FROM THE WORKSHOP DISCUSSIONS

Is 'linking' pilots to national processes a challenge or opportunity?

- The workshop found that there are currently more challenges than opportunities in implementing REDD+ at multiple levels, one participant reminded the group that opportunities are inherently embedded in the challenges highlighted—and this should not be forgotten.
- For REDD+ to be successful, a paradigm shift needs to occur in approaches to management of resources that are more holistic, not just across sectors but that also requires cooperation among multiple actors at various levels (project to national).

REDD+ cannot be implemented by the private sector, government, or civil society alone

- Most workshop participants found the elaboration of roles and responsibilities of different actors—including national government, local governments, private sector, civil society—useful, while also stressing the importance of not just defining roles, but coordinating among all groups
- Pilots may be more agile in testing diversified approaches, but still need the cooperation from national government to do so.

Better communication is needed

- Most agreed that the dialogue at the workshop was timely, important and would be useful to convene such discussions more frequently, both in a regional setting, but also domestically within REDD countries among key constituents
- Learning from one's own country and what is being implemented was noted as particularly important
- Engaging national research institutions was also mentioned



CONCLUSIONS FROM THE WORKSHOP DISCUSSIONS *(CONTINUED)*

Pilots serve as a reality check for what is feasible

- Local REDD+ programs can test the practical aspects of actions and find simplified approaches for effective implementation. Successful pilots will also help to translate actions into policies.
- Pilot projects are critical for demonstrating to local constituencies that REDD+ is real, and goes beyond REDD+ Readiness activities (studies, analysis, consultations, etc.).

The international trend is currently toward jurisdictional programs

- Most countries—including Indonesia, Brazil and Ethiopia—are moving in the direction of large-scale pilots that focus on administrative units or eco-regions, at an economy of scale that helps to manage transaction costs and leverages the ability of governments (whether national or subnational) to develop policies and measures to support REDD+ outcomes

The private sector can play a key role

- Better convergence between policy makers and the private sector is required. There is a strong need for economic models that work and are sustainable
- The private sector can help to inform such models. Private sector land initiatives can also act side by side with community land initiatives, and serve as the “anchor” project, engaging nearby communities, for example in out-grower schemes.
- The private sector can also provide not only market access but also technical expertise.



Thank you!

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