



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

2a. Lessons Learned from designing and implementing National Programs and R-PPs: FCPF TAP Reflection on Sustainability of REDD+

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Customary to Think of Sustainable Development Using the 4 Pillars , But This Misses the Point

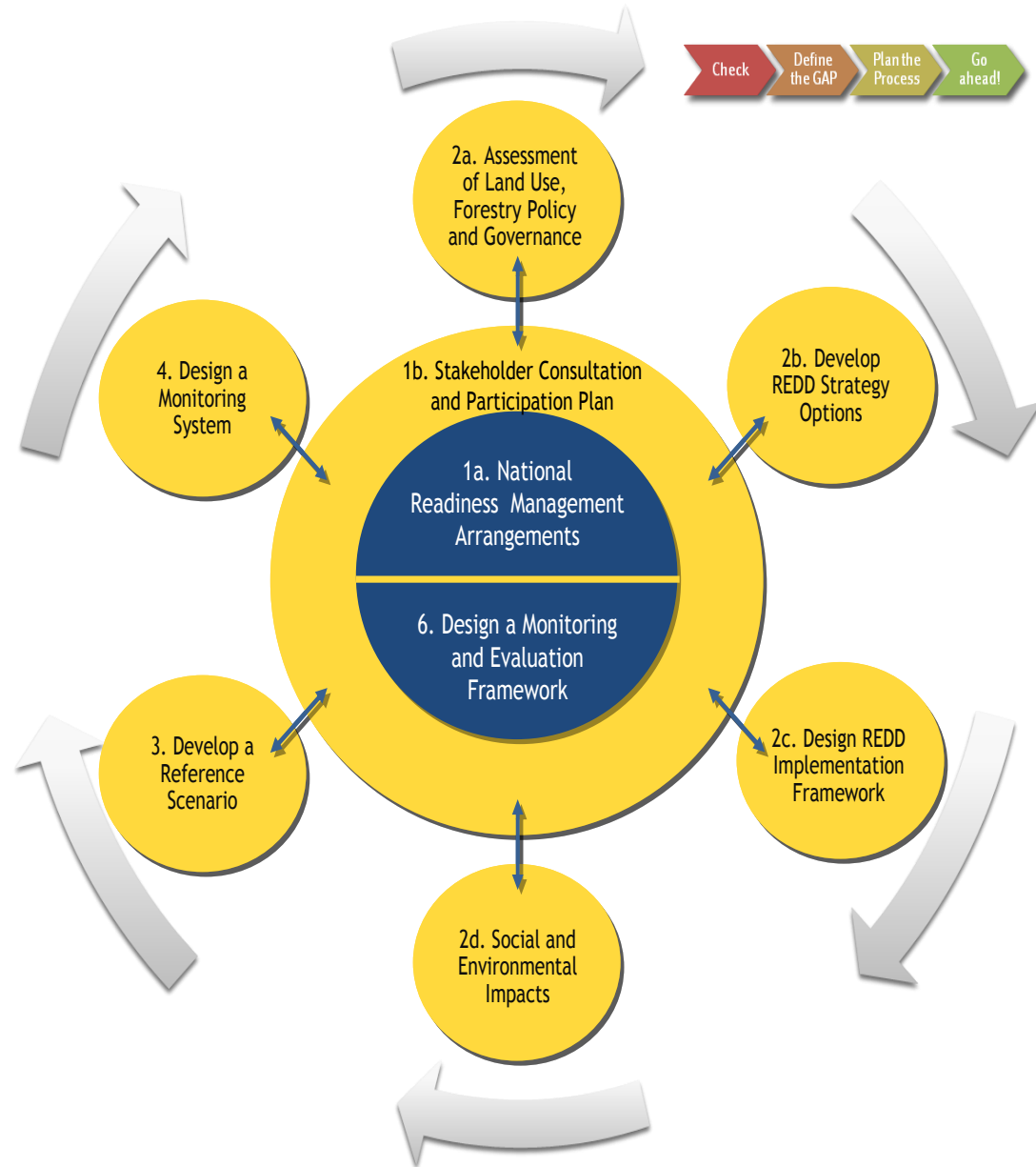
4 Pillars:

Institutional

Social

Economic

Environmental



Key questions on Sustainability of REDD+

- What aspects of sustainability of REDD+ are well addressed in R-PP and other literature? e.g. social aspects are not well covered in R-PPs but are receiving better attention elsewhere
- How do we know it is sustainable? How do we measure it?
- What time frame of sustainability should we look at?
- What should be the scale?

The Inertia Challenge of REDD: The Easiest Thing a Government Can maintain is the Status QUO

- REDD represents a real challenge to this embedded status quo.
- Thus REDD can become durable over time – sustainable– to the extent that the changes required for REDD in land use practices, government agency regulations, and legislation are formally embedded , and difficult to reverse.
- REDD thus could become the new status quo...
- **Examples of the quest for Long-Term institutional Arrangements**
 - 1) ensure political will from the highest government level (Guyana),
 - 2) foster cross-sectoral participation in the governmental sector (Peru), and
 - 3) involve multiple actors including the private sector (DRC and Mozambique).
 - 4) Issue rules, regulations or laws that dictate the continued expansion of REDD+ programs

Meeting the Economic Challenges of REDD+ via Small-Scale Social Innovation

- **Rapidly rising agricultural commodity and mineral prices increase demand for land and land prices. Opportunity costs thus rise.**
- **A critical challenge is to figure out how to bundle widely dispersed, small-scale farmers and forest dwellers ...**
- **... into social and economic aggregates capable of competing with more profitable land uses for REDD+ investments**
 - **PES may benefit mostly richer land owner; to engage smaller land holdings it is important to compensate farmers with a higher rate (Costa Rica problem)**

The Paradox of REDD in Post-Conflict or Fragile States

- **Surprisingly, REDD+ is emerging strongly in post-conflict or fragile states, with limited capacity and struggling economies.**
- **Since REDD+ can challenge the existing status quo...**
- **REDD may benefit from the rapid evolution in the social and economic contract that emerging from conflict allows. This represents real opportunity**

Potential Approach: institution and capacity building is critical before REDD+ is likely to succeed and persist

- Components 3 (RLs) and 4 (MRV) usually are developed by foreign experts, and require significant country capacity to be built – often not addressed
- E.g.: University level REDD+ training courses are getting under way in Central Africa (based in DRC a post-conflict state)

Preparing Countries for Sustainable Finance Regimes: How does REDD fit into world of development assistance?

- The international community adopted the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), and the Accra Agenda for Action (2008).
 - Countries agreed to partnership commitments and indicators of progress
- These principles were adopted with the hope of strengthening governance and improving development performance.
- How does REDD+ fit into evolving aid assistance debates, budgeting processes, and strategies?
- Could paying closer attention to the agreed principles of aid effectiveness or development priorities result in a reallocation of funds towards governance R-PP components?
- ... and away from the more technical components on reference levels, etc?
- Early R-PPs were heavily weighted towards technical components but more recently have shifted towards expenditure of governance

R-PPS Have Started to Address Social Requirements for REDD+ ... But Divorced it from the Need to Manage for Biodiversity

- R-PPs have generally minor consideration of biodiversity conservation
- But the same potential REDD+ Strategy activities that could support community management of forests for carbon ...
- ... Could also provide for biodiversity benefits. And help to monitor biodiversity.
- CBD has suggested four REDD+ safeguards for biodiversity for approval by the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting in Oct. 2012 in India. These include:
 - (i) clarifying land tenure issues,
 - (iii) developing and applying national level REDD+ safeguards, drawing upon the three main existing safeguard initiatives (UN-REDD, FCPF and REDD+ SES), and
 - (iv) using national safeguard processes to ensure that REDD+ achieves additional social and environmental benefits.
- The REDD+ Social and environmental standard of CCBA/ CARE is one significant effort to produce a set of principles and criteria for REDD+.

In Summary

- 1. Institutions need to (1) develop a strategy and later implement it, (2) ensure political will from the highest government level, (3) foster cross-sectoral participation in the governmental sector, (4) involve multiple actors.**
- 2. Development aid is preparing countries for future sustainable finance regimes**
- 3. Global community is working to improve social and environmental safeguards for example for biodiversity.**
- 4. Surprisingly fragile states are providing the most imaginative REDD+ proposals**
- 5. REDD+ initiatives are creating considerable capacity building needs which must be filled if they are to be sustainable.**