

Presentation given at the Katoomba XV Meeting entitled

Integrated Solutions: Water, Biodiversity and Terrestrial Carbon in West Africa

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Hosted by:

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Status of REDD Readiness in Africa

**Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
&
UN-REDD Programme**

André Aquino (World Bank) & Josep Gari (UNDP)

West Africa Katoomba Meeting
Accra, Ghana, October 6, 2009

Presentation outline

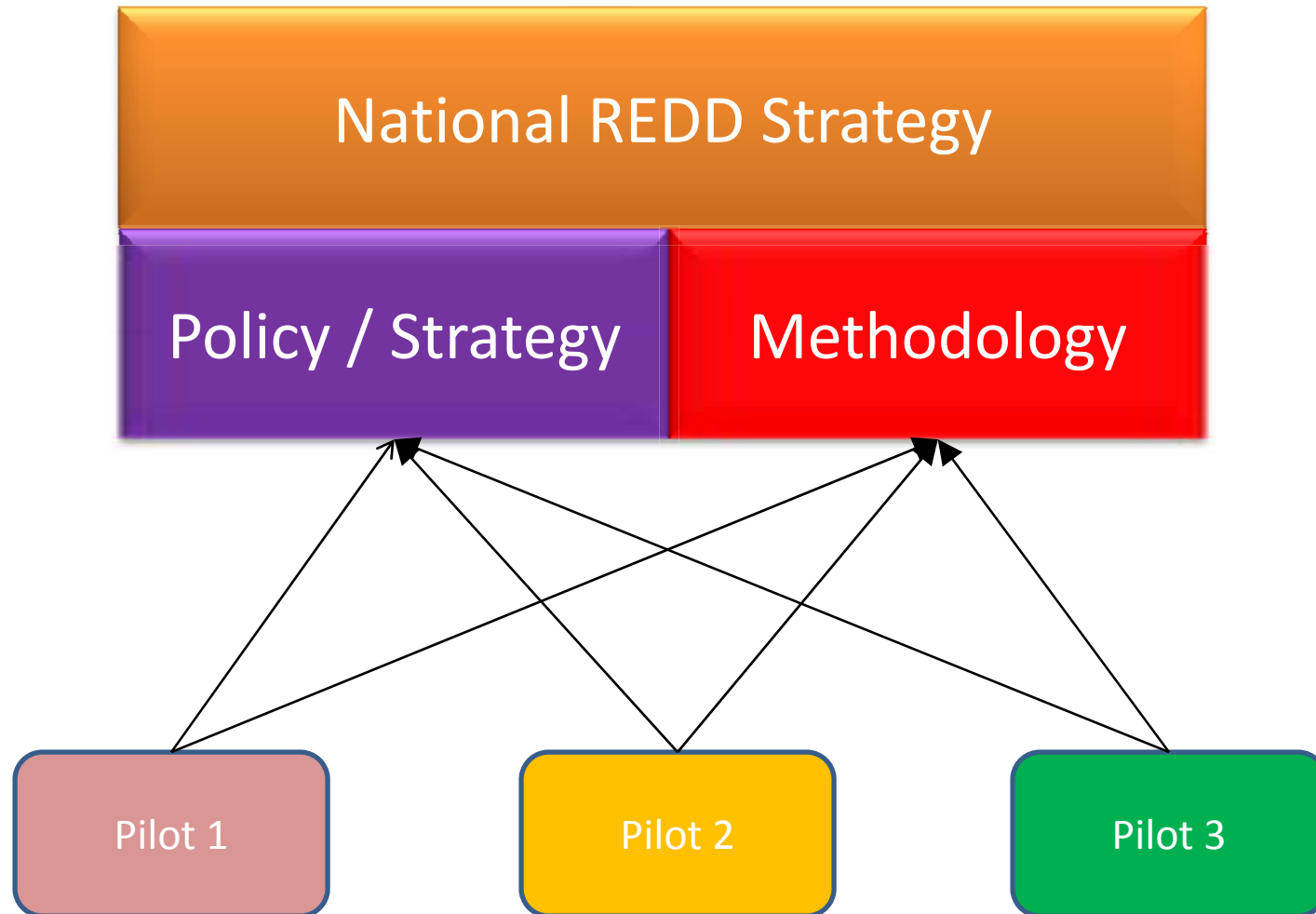
- Context
- Concept of REDD
- REDD Readiness
- Multilateral platforms for national readiness: FCPF & UN-REDD
- Two cases
 - Ghana
 - DRC
- Challenges and prospects



Context



Scales of REDD Implementation



What is REDD?

- “Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries”
- Attempt to recognize role of forests in climate change mitigation
 - Forests are needed to achieve $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$ objective
 - 20% of the problem \rightarrow 20% of the solution?
- Discussed in UNFCCC negotiations as part of ‘post-2012’ climate regime
 - Excluded from Clean Development Mechanism
 - Allowed for Annex I countries and under Joint Implementation
 - No forest activities in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme
 - Activities happening in the voluntary market

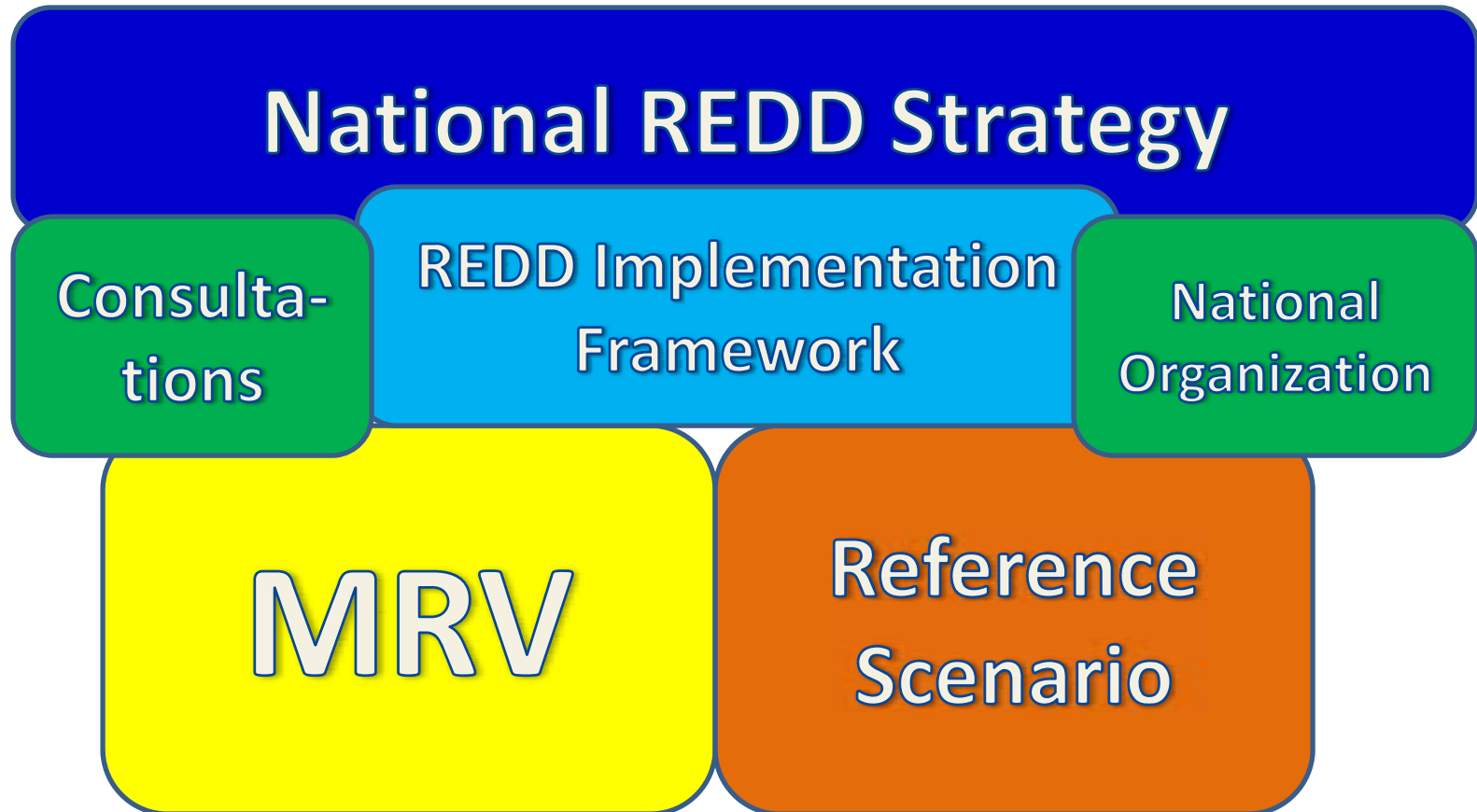


REDD or 'REDD plus'?



- Bali Action Plan calls for “*policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries*”.
- A broader definition of REDD adds methodological and financial issues, but removes perverse incentives
 - Limiting financial compensation to reduced deforestation/degradation may discourage early action

Readiness Preparation



FCPF → Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)

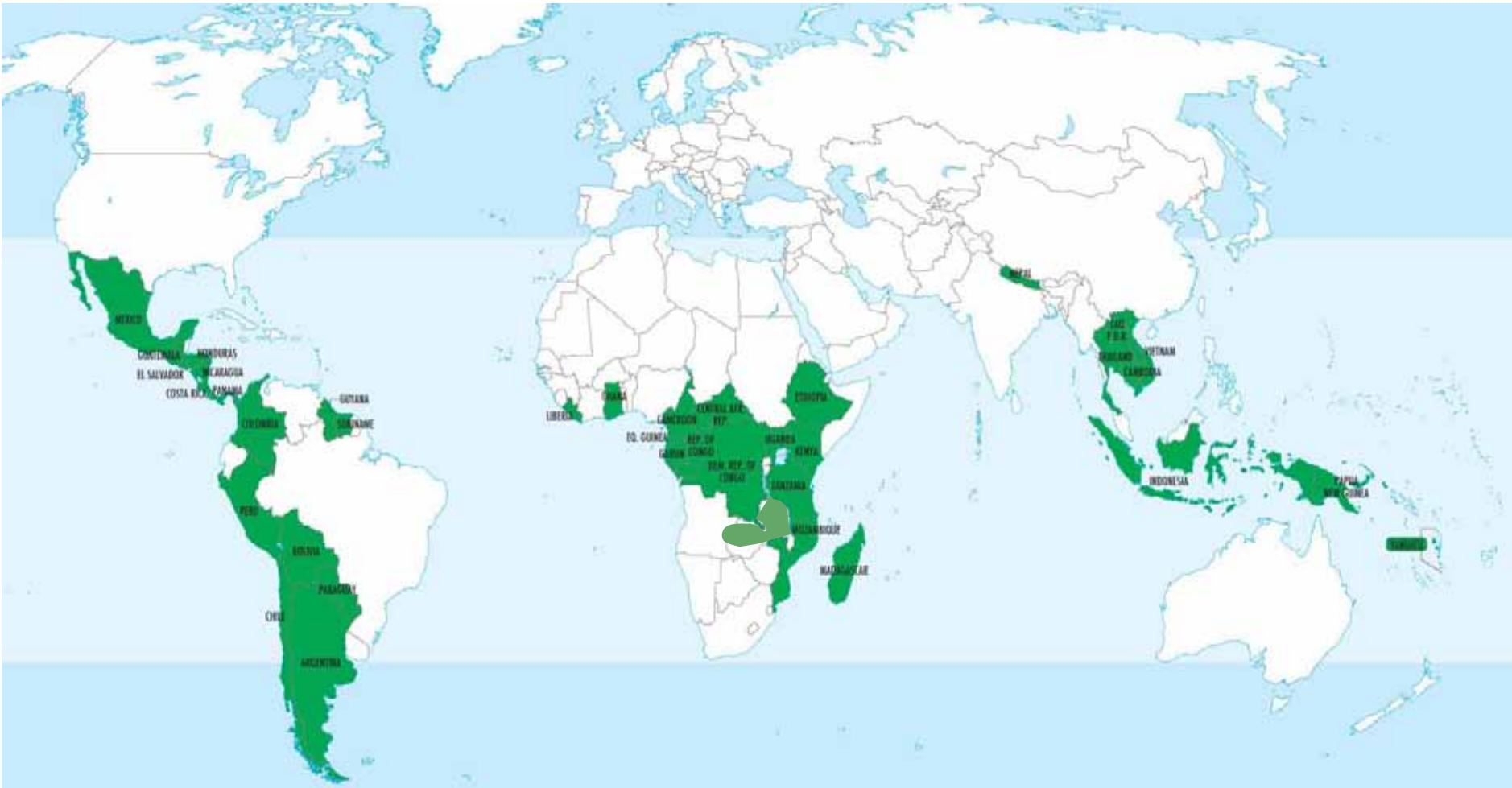
FCPF & UN-REDD:

International platforms to support REDD

- Support to national REDD Readiness processes
- Capacity building and technical assistance to REDD countries
- Multi-stakeholder engagement and participation
- Feeding into the UNFCCC process (Climate Change Negotiations)
- Multi-agency efforts with added value: FAO/ UNDP/ UNEP/ WB
- Facilitating dialogue across national and international partners
- Fostering forest governance

FCPF	UN-REDD
37 countries selected into the REDD Readiness	9 pilot countries
Readiness Fund and Carbon Fund	Quick start activities

FCPF: 37 REDD Countries (Readiness support)
UN-REDD: 9 pilot countries (« Quick Start »)



Early examples of REDD Readiness: Ghana

1. Current situation

- ☐ Working with FCPF and various other partners
- ☐ Draft R-PP ready. Final version expected for FCPF meeting in March 2010
 - ☐ To be analyzed endorsed by the Participants Committee of the FCPF
 - ☐ FCPF currently providing informal comments for quality enhancement
- ☐ Prepared by Forestry Commission with support from external consultants
- ☐ To be validated by the National REDD Steering Committee

2. Consultations

- ☐ National and regional consultations on the R-PP from May to Sept, 2009. To be continued
- ☐ Draft Consultation, Participation and Outreach Plan prepared → outlines consultation activities to be undertaken at Readiness phase

3. National organization for REDD Readiness

- ☐ National REDD Steering Committee → 22 representatives from Government (different Ministries), private sector, civil society, research community.
 - ☐ It should be the main decision-making body concerning REDD

Early examples of REDD Readiness: Ghana

4. National REDD Strategy

- ☐ Identified underlying and immediate causes of deforestation and degradation
- ☐ Identified initial REDD Strategy Options – to be further defined

5. REDD Implementation Framework

- ☐ Review of benefit sharing schemes and analysis of potential financial management options
- ☐ Demonstration activities (Pilot projects) → to feed into national process

6. MRV

- ☐ Likely use of remote sensing and ground-based approaches

7. Reference Scenario

- ☐ Collecting historical data of emissions from DD (land cover change maps, development of emission factors) + Develop future trajectories

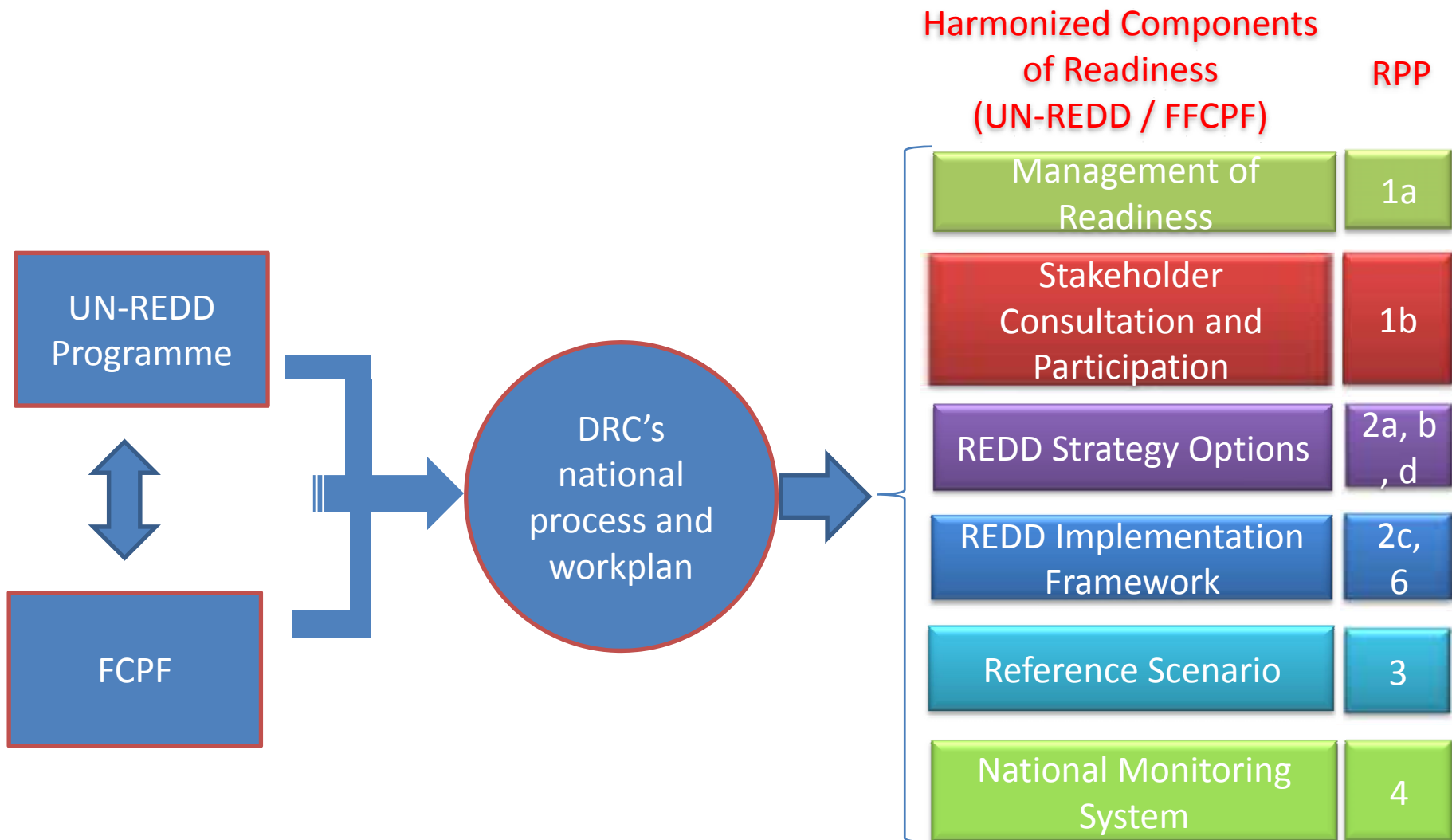


Early examples of REDD Readiness: Ghana

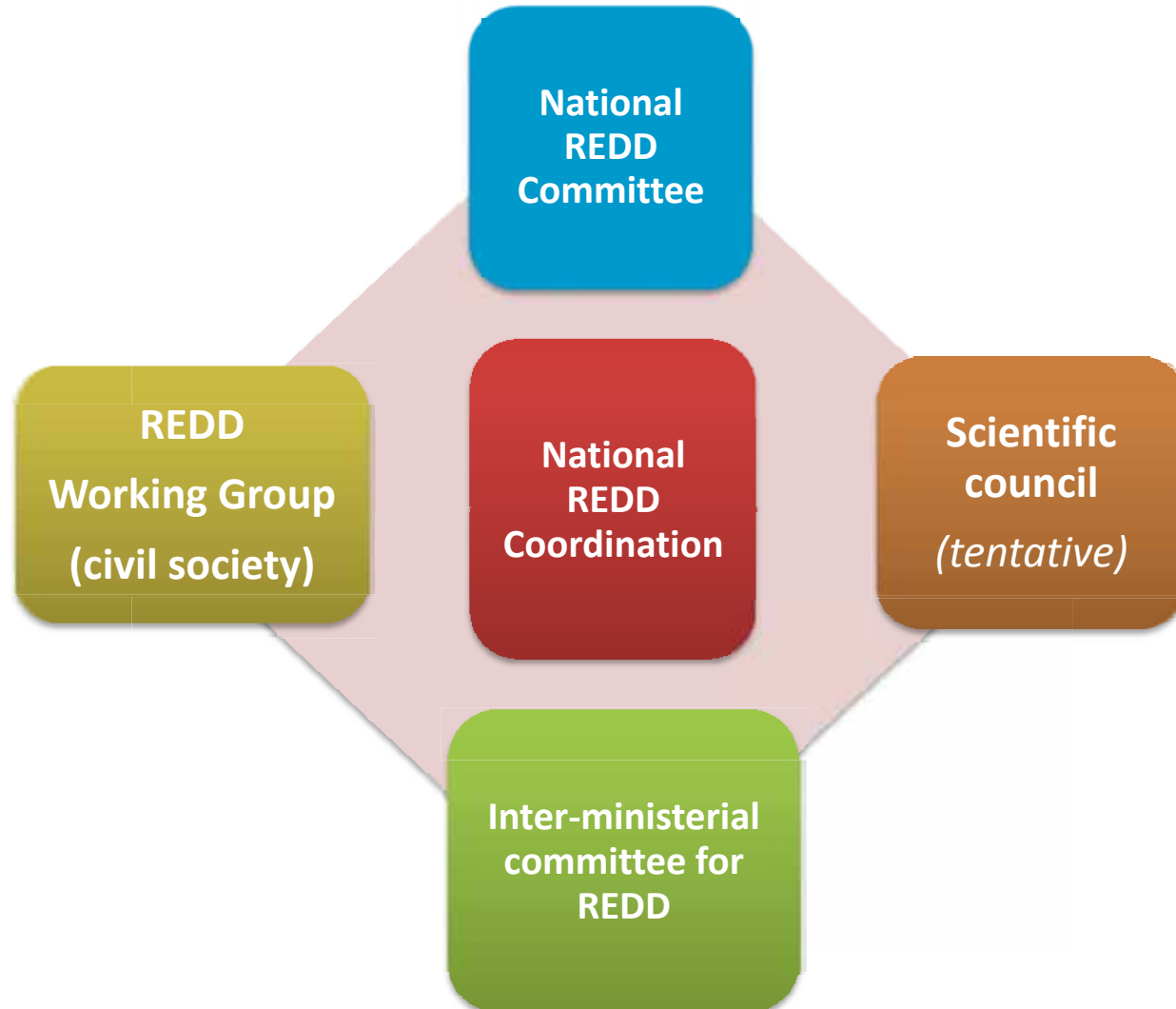
8. Looking ahead

- **Leadership** – How to lead such a inter-sectoral agenda?
 - REDD Readiness is not a project, it is a long-term process
 - How to mainstream REDD into national policy and programs?
 - Who to lead this cross-cutting agenda?
 - How to empower the Steering Committee?
- **Ownership** of the REDD agenda → How to get all stakeholders involved?
 - Build on past successful experiences such as the VPA
 - What does REDD mean to each stakeholder?
- **Uncertainty** → What does REDD really mean for Ghana ?
 - How to advance the REDD agenda in the face of so much uncertainty (financial sources, scope of activities, methodological needs, etc.)
 - Carry out cost-benefit analysis as priority
- **Gradual approach** - All REDD-related initiatives should contribute to the national strategy

Early examples of REDD Readiness: Democratic Republic of Congo



Institutional framework for REDD in DRC



→ this is backed by a forthcoming decree (Prime Minister)

Institutional framework for REDD in DRC

- Multi-stakeholder planning of the national REDD process
- Institutional framework in place
- Civil society organised and engaged
- Ongoing national and provincial awareness and consultations
- MRV planning underway
- Options for reference scenario ongoing (regional level)
- Intended joint Government + Civil society delegation for REDD and UNFCCC meetings
- R-PP scheduled for January 2010
- Challenges: Governance / Technical capacities / Trust

Challenges in REDD Readiness

- Inter-sectoral coordination / institutional leadership for the REDD agenda (land use change)
- Reference Scenario building
 - Historical – what date? Over what period?
 - Prospective – what model to predict future DD? What variables? What data sources?
- Simplicity of methodologies
- Consultations with stakeholders
 - Who to consult?
 - When and about what to consult? (avoiding to create too much expectations in the face of overall uncertainty)

Challenges in REDD Readiness (2)

- Designing an institutional framework for REDD
 - Several REDD activities (pilot projects) in design or implementation without a national framework
 - Indonesia has been the first country to adopt rules for pilot projects
 - Ownership of forest carbon
 - Registry of the credits currently traded in the voluntary markets?
- Design of benefit sharing mechanisms
 - Effective + Efficient + Fair

Challenges in REDD Readiness (3)

... and the big question, often forgotten

How to reduce deforestation and degradation?

THANKS A LOT!

