

National Options for REDD+ Safeguards

Operational Guidance

March 9, 2012

Netherlands

Development

Organisation



Connecting People's Capacities

Outline

1. Challenge
2. Solutions
3. Conclusions



The challenge



6 CATEGORIES OF OPTION

**1.
National
policy
coherence**

**2.
Integrated
subnational
planning**

**3.
National
REDD+
standards**

**4.
Regulatory
approaches**

**5.
Economic
incentives**

**6.
Monitoring
& reporting**

National options for REDD+ safeguards (1)

National policy strengthening / coherence

explicit statements of co-benefit objectives in REDD+ programmes

forestry sector-wide strategic environmental & social assessment

establishing inter-ministerial committees and multi-stakeholder networks for REDD+

Integrated subnational planning

low-emissions land use development planning

socio-economic planning

forest protection and development planning

Programme-level standards

FCPF Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment

UN-REDD draft Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria

REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards

Low Emissions Development Planning (LEDP)

- Blueprint of how to meet the goals of economic development while lowering carbon emissions and promoting co-benefits
- Detailed spatial and socio-economic analysis at the forest and land use planning level
- Informing suite of policies and measures that can be discussed with local stakeholders and then introduced.
- Strategic approach of SNV REDD+,
 - e.g. Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) programme

National options for REDD+ safeguards (2)

Regulatory approaches

establishing new / strengthening existing protected areas

improving production forest management practices such as RIL

improving forest governance through tenure reform

Economic incentives

co-benefit premiums added to the payment for emission reductions

differential taxation on in-country REDD+ transactions

front loading of payments - greater proportion is paid in the initial years

Monitoring & reporting

harmonised indicators for monitoring against REDD+ standards and co-benefits targets

participatory forest monitoring for local management and national reporting

integrated monitoring systems for the forestry sector

Economic instruments

CO-BENEFIT PREMIUM

- added to payment for emission reductions
(*cf.* voluntary carbon market projects – CCBS)

DIFFERENTIAL TAXES

- on in-country REDD+ transactions
(assuming national government levies taxes/fees)

FRONT LOADING

- of payments without changing the total amount
(enables upfront investments in co-benefits)

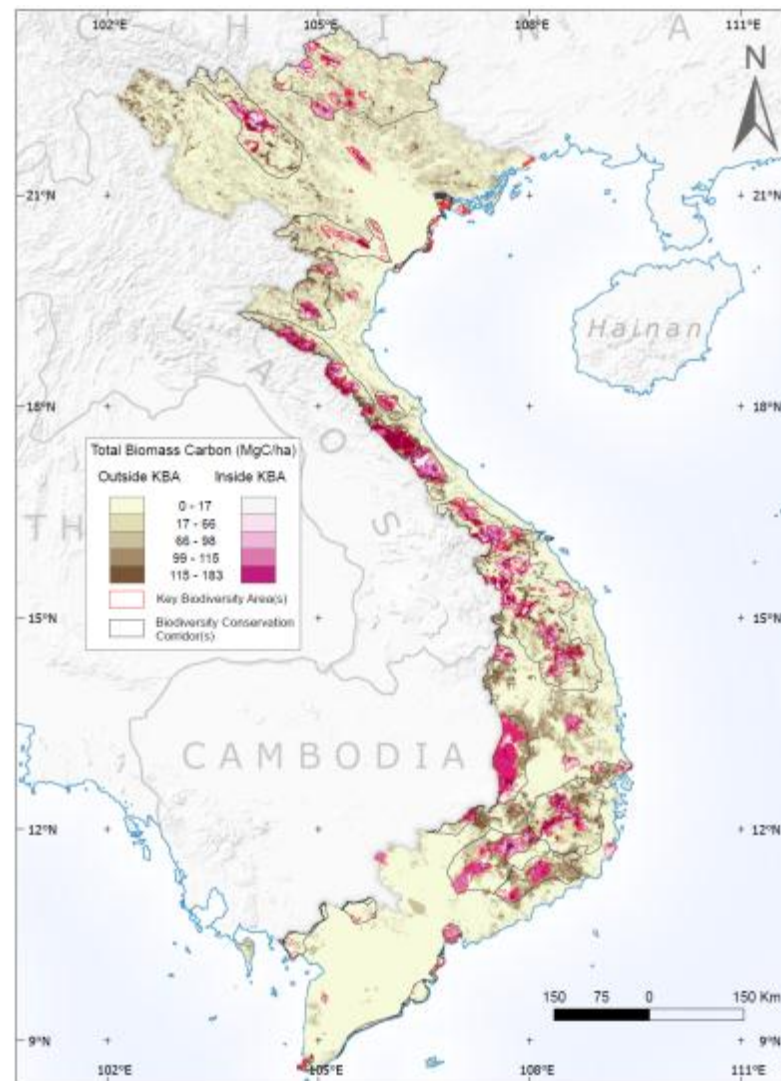
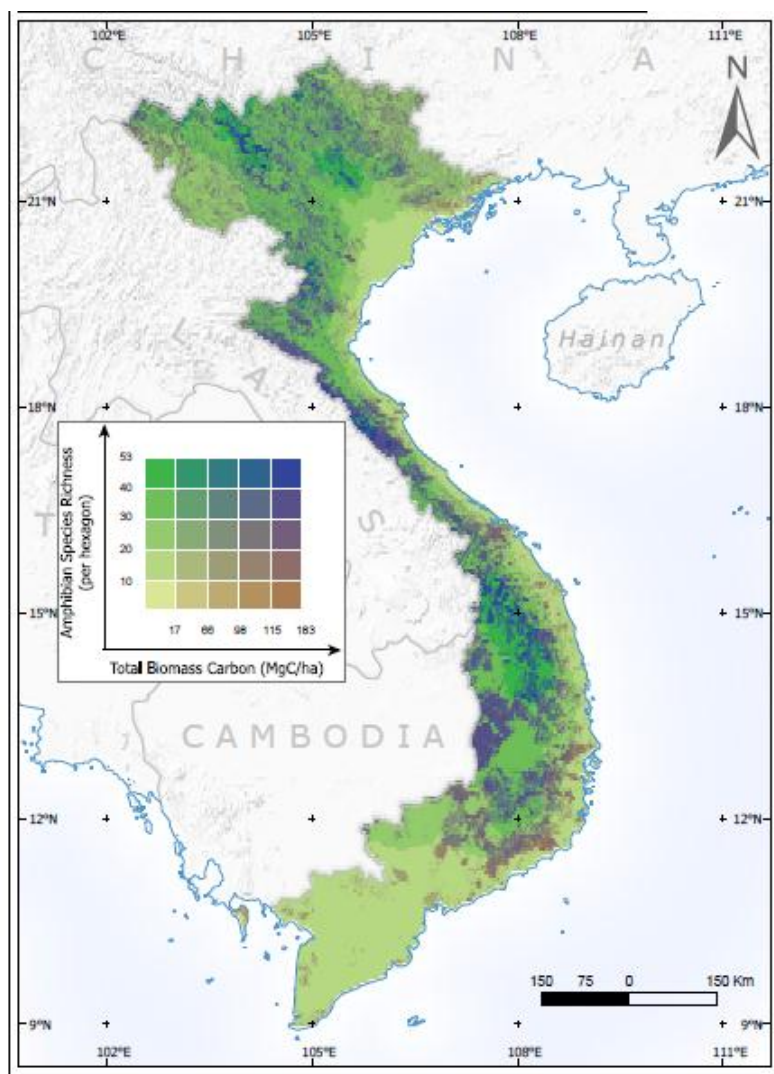
RISK MITIGATION DISCOUNT

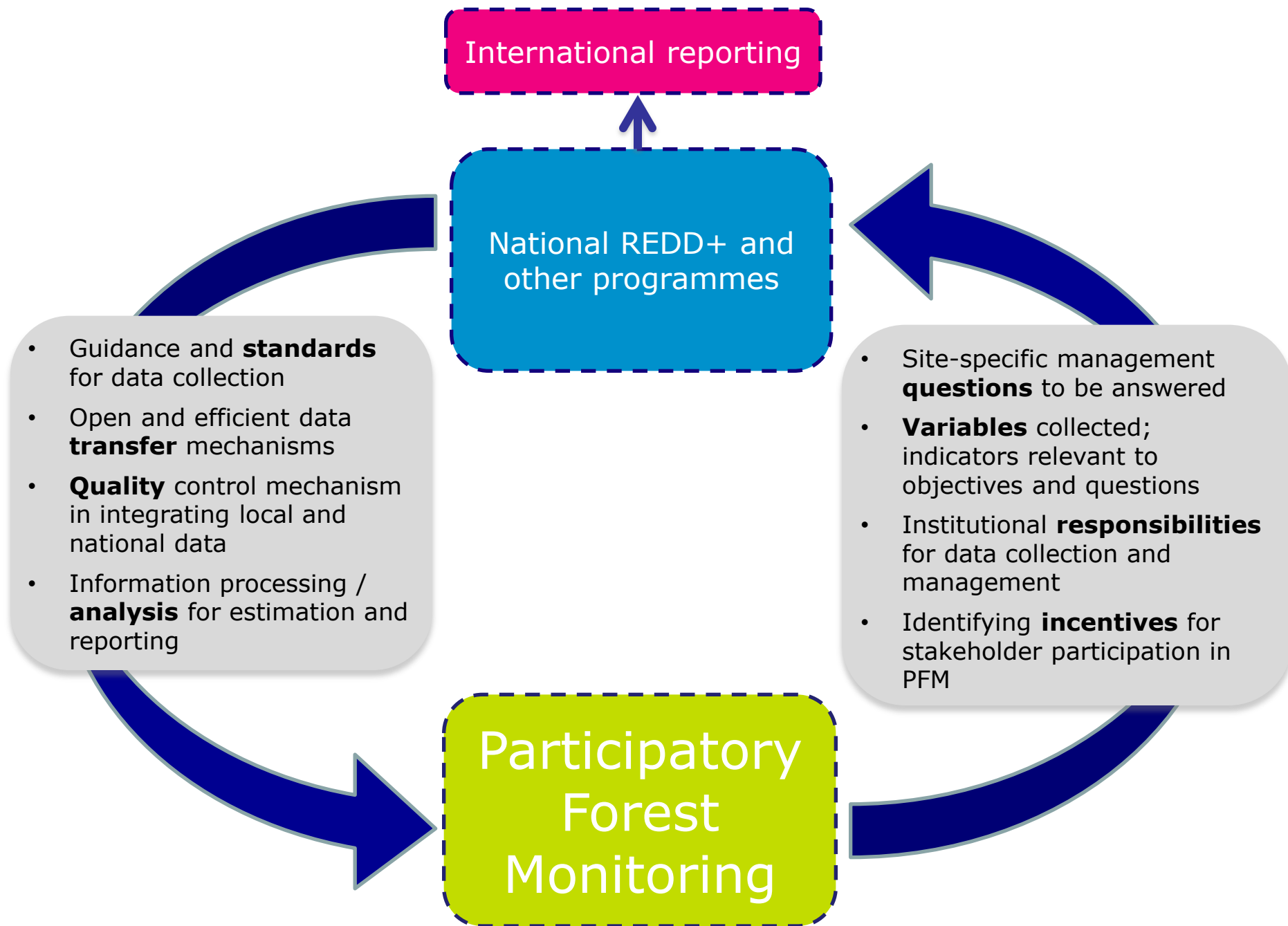
- downward adjustment in risk scores for co-benefits
(assuming governments will operate risk buffers)

SUBSIDIES ON INPUTS

- of goods and services required for co-benefits
(e.g. seedlings of native species for restoration)

Co-benefit mapping – Vietnam





Necessary?

- Normative and pragmatic arguments for investing in environmental and social performance from REDD+

Feasible?

- No radical innovations required; strengthened integration and mainstreaming of co-benefits into policy, planning and praxis

Cost-effective?

- If scope is limited to lowest cost climate change mitigation in the forestry sector (carbon-only REDD+)...



- If scope is extended to sustainable management of the national forest estate for multiple public goods and services...



Take-home messages

1

There are a **range of options** available for operationalizing REDD+ safeguards

2

Incorporating co-benefits into a REDD+ **doesn't require innovation** but enhancement of existing approaches

3

Countries are **already committed** to environmental and social outcomes in the forestry sector; integrating co-benefits into REDD+ could reduce costs of delivering these outcomes

4

It is important to adopt **national-level standards**, but they are not the totality of a country's safeguard response

5

Investing in co-benefits is a **necessary risk management** strategy to ensure the effectiveness of REDD+

Thank you

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