

REDD+ and Sustainable Landscapes: Policy and Practice

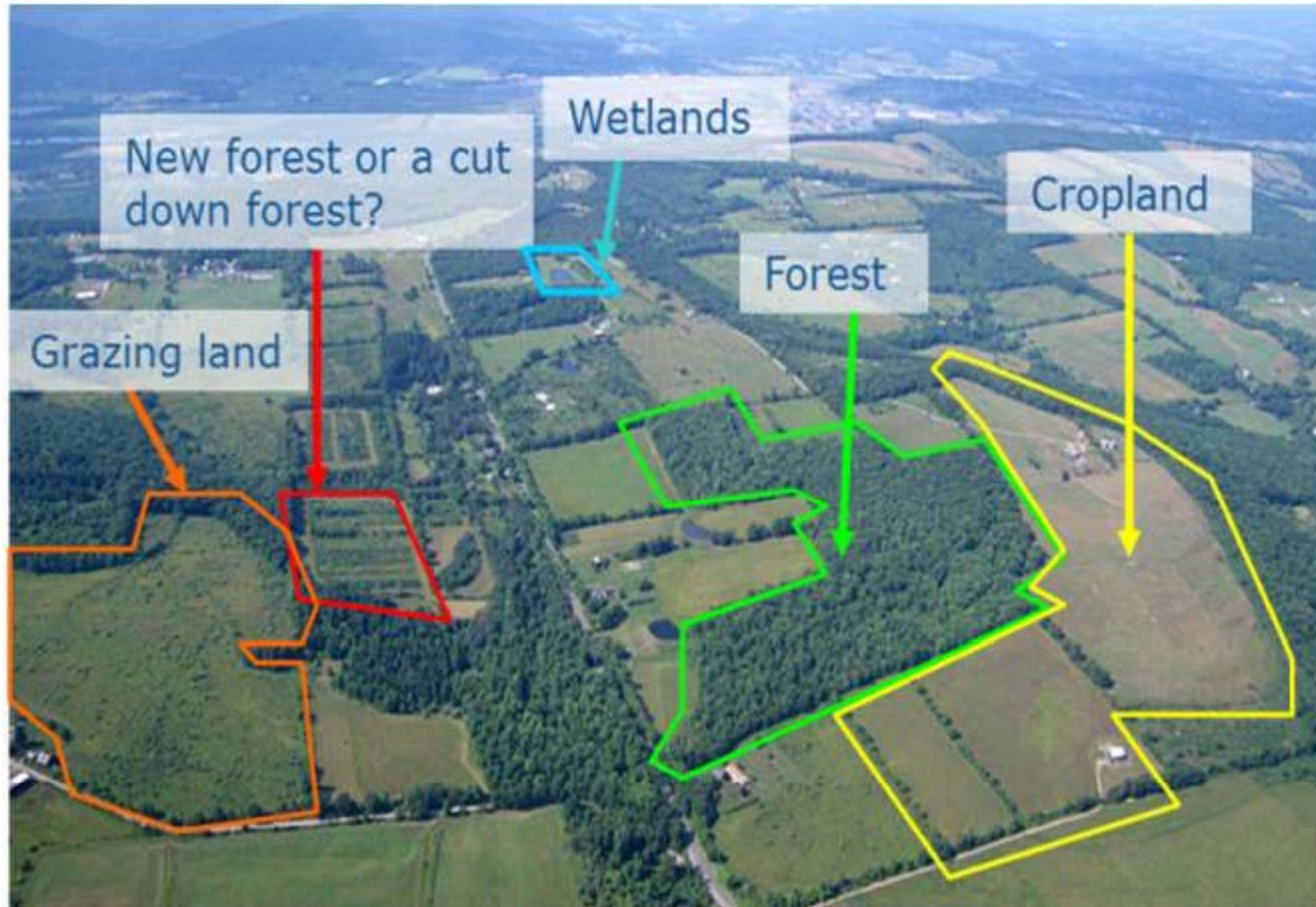
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Overview

1. Definitions: Sustainable Landscapes and Integrated Landscape Management
2. Policy context: Flavor of the Day?
3. Challenges: National, International, Financial
4. REDD+ and Sustainable Landscapes
5. BioCarbon Fund – Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes

What are Sustainable Landscapes?



What is “Integrated Landscape Management”?

No internationally agreed definition

- Agreed **multiple objectives** about land uses and its benefits
- **Cooperative management** across sectors and at multiple levels.
- A multi-stakeholder, **participatory process**

Policy Context: Flavor of the Day?

- Recognition of need for integrated approaches
- Increasing interest by donor community
- Increased attention by private sector
- Traction within climate community

National challenges

A landscape approach is **process** oriented, not project oriented



International fragmentation



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Mitigation (NAMAs)

REDD+ **Adaptation**

**New Market
Mechanisms?**

Green Climate Fund

Financing challenges

- National level financing tools fragmented
- International funding streams (e.g. aid) segmented; focused on projects and deliverables, not process
- Private sector flows focused on supply chains, not landscape level interventions

Climate policy & finance

Climate finance fragmented

- Adaptation vs. Mitigation (REDD+, NAMAs)
- GEF, Green Climate Fund, New Market Mechanisms

Has the ship sailed on expanding REDD+ to AFOLU?

- Is fuller accounting more complex or does it simplify?
- Encourages coordination and allows a government to make appropriate trade-offs vs. decisions in silos
- Promote equitable benefit sharing that helps alter land-use conversion practices

REDD+ and Sustainable Landscapes

Options for integration

- Best at the national level (policy landscape at international level too challenging)
- Coordination of national and international incentives
- Benefit-sharing and REDD+ (e.g. linked vs. delinked, e.g. GRIF and Amazon Fund)

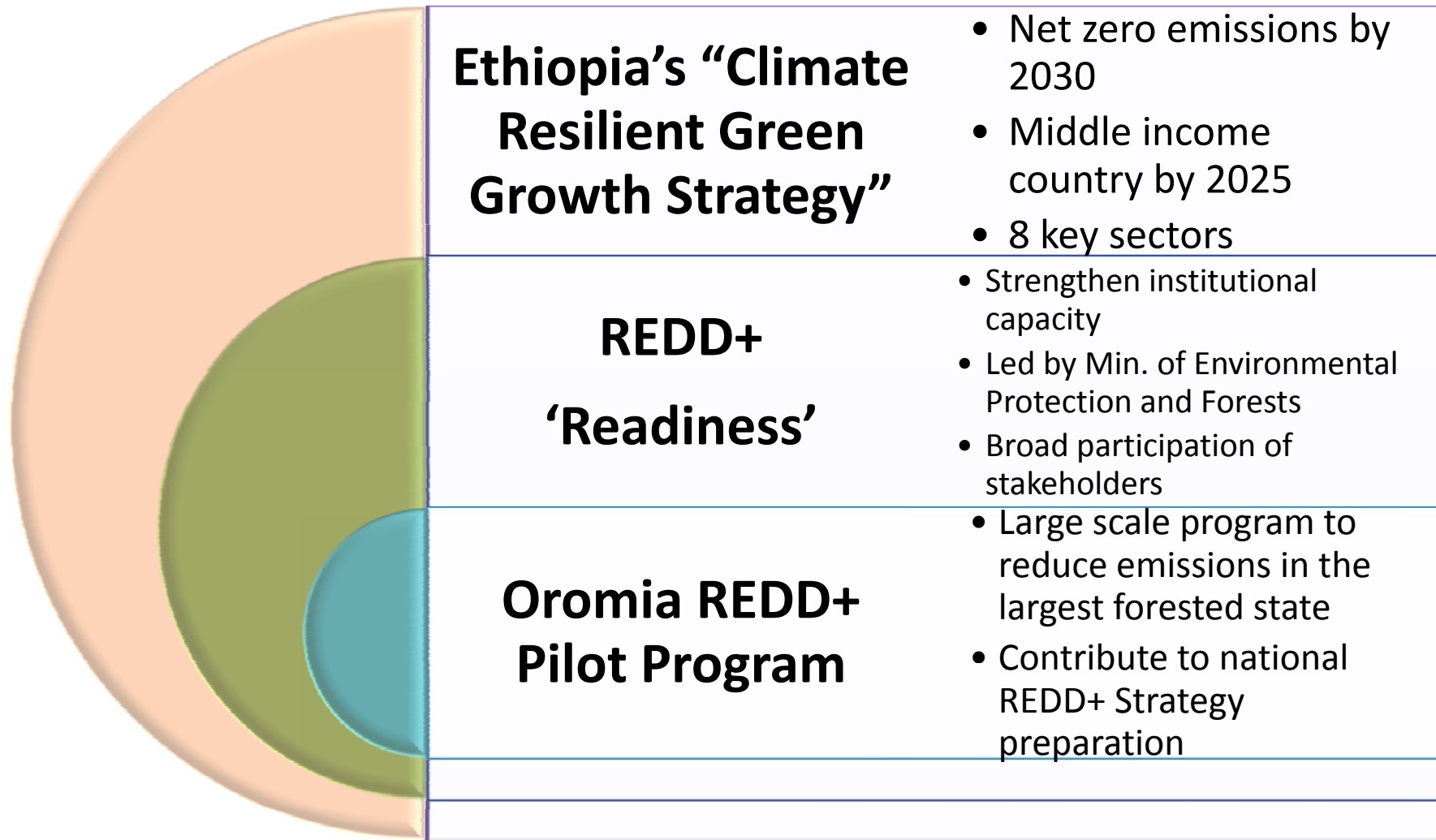
The BioCarbon Fund

- Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (US \$280 Million)
- Supports 4-6 jurisdictions (~\$30-50M)
- Largely results-based finance
- Focus on agriculture as driver
- Recognizes the role of the private sector
- Builds on BioCF experience (Tranche 1 and 2)

BioCF: Landscape level interventions

- Goal: Promote and reward reduced GHG emissions from the land sector
- Landscape approach, i.e. competing interests from different sectors
- Carbon accounting – test broader land sector accounting

Forests and Climate change in Ethiopia



CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION AND DEGRAD.

Agriculture	Livestock	Energy	Infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Subsistence agriculture expansion• Commercial agriculture expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grazing area expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fuel wood collection• Charcoal use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Direct effects</u>: Open mines, road construction• <u>Indirect effects</u>: access to forests and population increase
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indirect causes: land tenure insecurity, governance failings, demographics...			

CROSS SECTORAL INTERVENTIONS IN THE LANDSCAPE — THE OROMIA REDD+ PROGRAM

