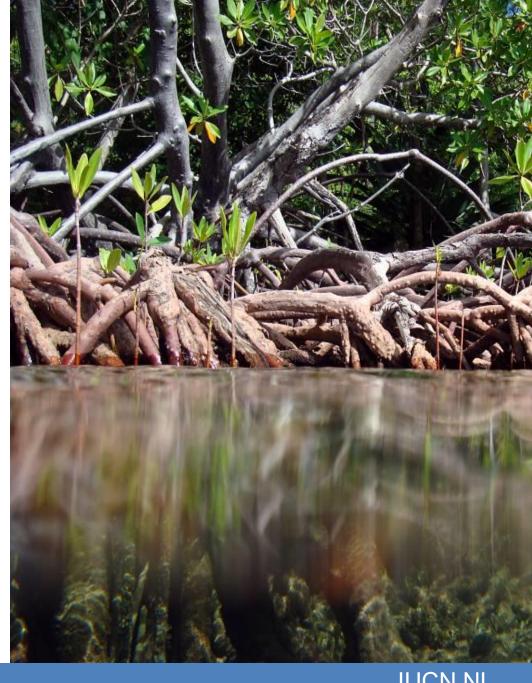
REDD+ MRV of BD

WNF-WUR 11 juni 2013 Zeist, The Netherlands

Jan Willem den Besten



Zeist, 11 juni 2013

IUCN NL



IUCN NL and REDD+

- Community of Practice
 - South-south learning
 - Building capacity
 - Balance technical with governance work
- Work with private sector
 - Private sector finance as leverage
 - Learning on stetting standards
- Work with public sector
 - Promote 'pro-poor' themes, equitable benefit sharing
 - Inform international and national decision making
- Knowledge management

REDD+: Potenties for Biodiversity

- Conservation, Sustainable Use en Restoration
- National approaches; nesting of projects
- Performance based payments
- Reference levels, permanence, additionality,
- Alignment relevant sectors; agriculture
- Safeguards: local communities, biodiversity
- Leverage public and private funding



Project developers perspectives

- CCBA in combination with VCS
- Participation, transparency, tenure and rights
- Certification takes a lot of time, resources
- Southern partners reach limit of capacity
- Is this the most effective and efficient use of our resources to stem biodiversity loss?
- Need for a more balanced approach to carbon and social/ biodiversity benefits



Communities' perspectives

- International, national, local "knowledges"
- Funds and markets
- Central role and ownership of local community
- Biodiversity values and use
- Benefit sharing
- Gender and inter-generational considerations
- Relevance of CBD

Communities' perspectives (2)



- Community-led MRV: Biodiversity and access
- Dependency on external expertise
- Limited technical, monitoring and institutional capacity
- FPIC process costly
- REDD+ not to be treated as extractive industry

Examples Philippines (Mt. Malindang; Palawan)



- Dependency on external experts
- Areas monitored regularly for Biodiversity insufficient
- More training of community members needed
- FPIC process expensive and time consuming
 - Staff and other costs while waiting
 - No resources to speed up the process (compare mining industry)
 - Mining interests within the community
 - Slow moving government apparatus

Summary REDD+ VCS/CCBA (WLT in India, Paraguay)



- Produces certified voluntary market credits, high credibility;
- Suits large corporates for CSR and/or trading purpose

BUT

- Laborious, bureaucratic, protracted, expensive, risky;
- Only good for large-scale projects, too complex for most civil society organizations, inefficient means of obtaining social/biodiversity benefits;
- Must be additional uncertain future status of voluntary credits, depends on national policy; on-going debate



Private investors perspectives

- Why do they do it?
- Demonstrate REDD+ can work for biodiversity and for communities
- Ambitious Code of Conduct (Eneco, WNF, IUCN NL)
- Link biodiversity to footprint thinking
- Reporting is knowing



Private investors perspectives (2)

- Link with EPNL accounting
- Natural capital
- Stacking of income streams and PES at the landscape level
- Link to greening of and safeguarding of supply chains
- Biodiversity as a separate offset class



Safeguards information systems

- Build on and link to existing forest information systems
- How standardize?
- Registry of projects
- SISA Monitoring and reporting
- Secondary source info not good enough
- Independent civil society and community institutions

Bridge Carbon and Community Biodiversity approaches

- Comprehensive approach
- Carbon as entry point to lever finance
- Give importance to all ecosystem functions and produce
- Ensure that benefits flow quickly
- our resources to stem biodiversity loss?
- Need for a more balanced approach to carbon and social/ biodiversity benefits

WLT's Carbon balanced model

- Projects have REDD+ characteristics but 'selfcertified', no tradable credits;
- Has taken off rapidly, to equivalent volume as full REDD+:
 - Suits CSR requirements <u>ancillary</u> to other emission reduction actions;
 - Cost-effective delivery, allows bundling of individually smaller-scale initiatives;
 - Suits wide spread of corporates (including prominent image-conscious organisations);
 - Also high uptake by selective institutions (e.g. other NGOs, Wildlife Trusts).

Advantages and disadvantages of Well The Netherlands (Carbon Balanced' model

- Does not have the credibility of independently validated credits but variants possible (CCBA alone, micro-project criteria, ...);
- Complements existing emission reductions/offsetting programmes and structured for retro-fitting to credit production;
- Very attractive for benefit delivery cost-effective, very flexible, allows bundling of individually smaller-scale manageable initiatives, allows full local involvement;
- Avoids the eco-political arguments good 'no-regrets' entry point.



Conclusion

- MRV of safeguards: link to existing info systems
- Align standards
- Explore alternative models
- Balance technical (C) and governance approaches
- Community led MRV; bridge capacity gaps
- Landscape approach and local knowledge
- Biodiversity and access to communities
- FPIC, tenure & benefit distribution

