



*The Norwegian REDD initiative and  
views on REDD in a post 2012 regime*

## **Why is REDD important?**

- Deforestation in developing countries is responsible for about 20% of the global greenhouse gas emissions
- Deforestation and degradation in developing countries is not regulated by the Kyoto protocol and not effectively regulated by UNFCCC
- In order to limit global mean temperature to 2 degrees we need to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation
- REDD may be among the most cost-effective measures for mitigating climate change

# Norwegian Climate and Forest Initiative

- Launched at Bali by PM Jens Stoltenberg
- Funding will have an upper limit of around USD 600 million annually, focusing on reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation
- Linked to Bali decisions on REDD



## **The goals of the Norwegian initiative**

- Initiate early action on REDD in developing countries while waiting for a global post-2012 agreement
- Facilitate the inclusion of deforestation and degradation in a new climate agreement post 2012
- Achieve measurable and verifiable reductions in emissions from deforestation and degradation through project implementation
- Protect biological diversity and forest ecosystem services
- Contribute to poverty reduction and secure the rights of indigenous peoples and other forest dependent people

## **Scope and challenges**

- Contribute to the development of effective and credible monitoring, reporting and verification system
- Support capacity-building and institutional development
- Establish reference level to measure emission reductions
- Focus on national approaches, but ensure linkage to local communities
- Reduce the risk for non-permanent actions
- Explore a broad range of incentives and means

# Channels and partners

## Multilateral funds and programs:

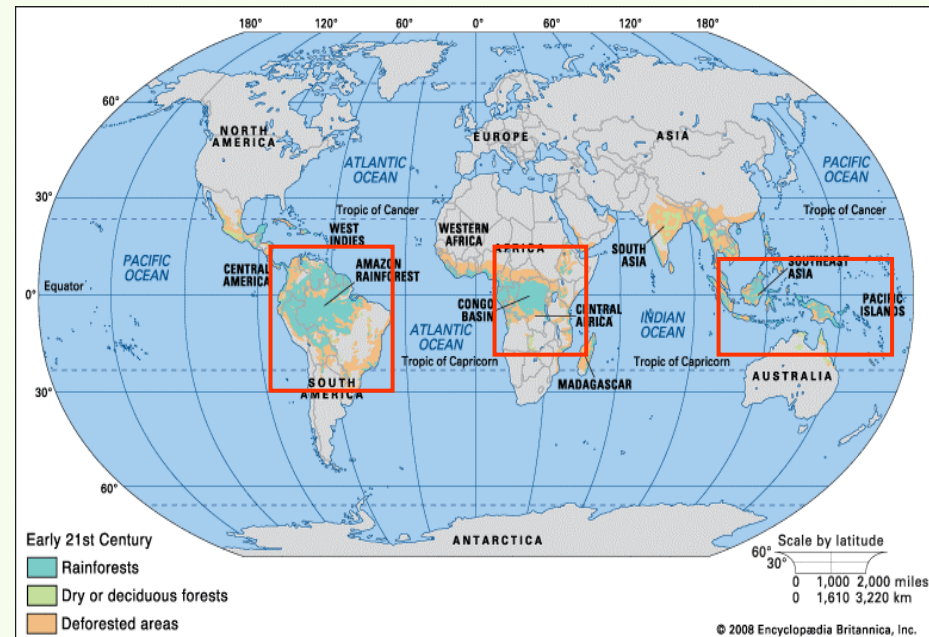
- UN Collaborative Programme on REDD (FAO, UNEP, UNDP, UNFCCC, Multidonor Trust Fund)
- The World Bank (Carbon Forest Partnership Facility, Forest Investment Fund)
- African Development Bank (Congo Basin Forest Fund)

## Bilateral cooperation:

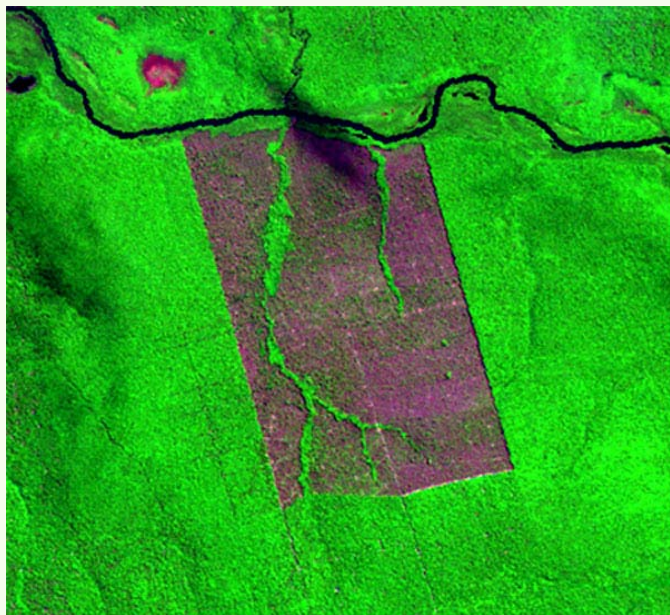
- Brazil
- Tanzania

## Civil society

- Support for research, NGO advocacy and implementation and private sector initiatives through Norad



# Norway's views on how REDD could be included in the post-2012 regime



## Overall views

- Effective action on REDD is needed to limit global mean temperature to 2 degrees
- REDD must be additional to deep cuts in developed countries emissions
- Contribute to the protection of biodiversity
- Contribute to sustainable forest management
- Involve local communities and indigenous peoples
- Essential to develop national capacity for both monitoring and implementation of effective incentives



## **Scope and incentives**

- Due to the high rate of emissions the focus should be on deforestation and degradation
- However, action on conservation, sustainable forest management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks should also be addressed
- A single mechanism can not alone fix the problem - a combination of markets and fund based mechanisms may be needed
- The differences between countries and rates of deforestation favour a flexible system

## **Independent of the type of incentive**

- The post-2012 financial mechanisms and incentives should be effective, sustainable and predictable
- It is essential to establish a reliable framework for monitoring, reporting and verification
- An independent verification system should be established
- The risk for national and international leakages should be satisfactory handled
- The focus should be on national approaches, but transitional solutions under reliable leakage conditions could be allowed
- The risk for non-permanent actions should be controlled

## **Some concluding remarks**

- Although there are many challenges, there are many promising proposals up for discussion
- The different proposals reflect the huge difference e.g. between countries and rate of deforestation
- The discussions over the last three years have increased our understanding of these differences
- Robust methodologies for monitoring, reporting and verification are available, including IPCC's guidelines

Hence, Norway believes we have a good basis for defining a effective and robust REDD regime on the way to Copenhagen in 2009