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7
POLICIES AND MEASURES FOR REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION

REDD+ ACADEMY
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ABOUT US

UN-REDD

The UN-REDD Programme is the United Nations collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries. The Programme was launched in 2008 and builds on the convening role and technical expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The UN-REDD Programme supports nationally-led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities, in national and international REDD+ implementation.

REDD+ACADEMY

The REDD+ Academy is a coordinated REDD+ capacity development initiative led by the UN-REDD Programme and the UNEP Environmental Education and Training Unit, which seeks to match the scale of the global climate change mitigation challenge and enable systematic, focused capacity development to deliver REDD+ on the ground.

The REDD+ Academy is a comprehensive response to capacity building needs identified by the countries receiving support from the UN-REDD Programme. The main aim of the REDD+ Academy is to empower potential "REDD+ champions" with the requisite knowledge and skills to promote the implementation of national REDD+ activities.

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METTE L. WILKIE
DIRECTOR,
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Dear Learner,

Welcome to the second edition of the REDD+ Academy Learning Journals. The journals provide you with state of the art knowledge on REDD+ planning and implementation, developed by some of the world's leading experts at the UN-REDD Programme.

The journals have been designed to accompany you in your learning journey and equip you with the necessary knowledge to understand the various components of REDD+, from the basics to the finer points of setting reference levels, monitoring, allocation of incentives and stakeholder engagement.

With deforestation and forest degradation being the third largest source of greenhouse gas emissions globally, action to reduce deforestation and to rebuild forests globally is vital. By realizing social and economic benefits, REDD+ is also fundamental to delivering on the Sustainable Development Agenda.

Following the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the focus of many developing countries is now firmly on REDD+ implementation. I encourage you to take the REDD+ Academy online course, and apply your knowledge to make REDD+ a national and a global success!

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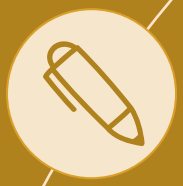

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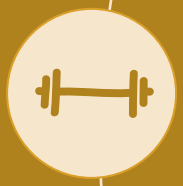

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Policies and Measures for REDD+ Implementation

This module looks at how countries can design policies and measures (PAMs) for REDD+ implementation. It follows on from, and is closely related to, ***Module 3: Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation*** and ***Module 4: National Strategies or Action Plans.***

The module includes sections about:

- PAMs under the UNFCCC
- PAMs in relation to drivers and REDD+ activities
- Analytical work in support of PAMs design
- Designing and implementing nationally-appropriate PAMs
- Monitoring for PAMs

What do you already know about this topic?

7. POLICIES AND MEASURES FOR REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION

WHAT 'POLICIES AND MEASURES' ARE

Policies and measures (PAMs) can be understood as actions taken and/or mandated by governments to achieve a set of objectives. They may consist of the design or reform of policies or legal and regulatory frameworks, as well as actual investments (programmes and projects). In the context of REDD+, PAMs drive the implementation of REDD+ activities, either as a prime objective or alongside other priorities (such as integrated rural development and/or resilience to climate change and natural disasters).

PAMs to achieve REDD+ may not be new or innovative, since many countries have already established PAMs to address deforestation or forest degradation, and/or to promote conservation and sustainable management of forests. However, REDD+ provides an opportunity to look at issues driving forest loss, and corresponding solutions, from a wider cross-sectoral perspective. With this approach, and building on existing interventions, the objective will be to ensure that relevant efforts are sustained and improved on in order to increase their impact.

PAMS UNDER THE UNFCCC

Text of the UNFCCC: PAMs for Action on Climate Change

There are references to PAMs for REDD+ in the text of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Parties to the Convention have set the goal of "preventing dangerous anthropogenic interference with Earth's climate system". This requires substantial reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, to be achieved through the introduction and implementation of policies, laws, regulations, practices and incentive systems, as appropriate to their national circumstances, collectively known as policies and measures. With this objective in mind, the Convention states among its principles that:

> ***"The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures, taking into account that policies and measures to deal with climate change should be cost-effective so as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost. To achieve this, such policies and measures should take into account different socio-economic contexts, be comprehensive, cover all relevant sources, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and adaptation, and comprise all economic sectors."***

This means that all countries should develop and implement PAMs to support climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, according to their national circumstances and capacities. Sustainable management of forests, as sinks and reservoirs of GHGs, should also be included in such PAMs.

PAMs for REDD+ Implementation: UNFCCC Guidance

PAMs aim to guide and support the implementation of all or some of the five REDD+ activities:

- Reducing emissions from deforestation;
- Reducing emissions from forest degradation;
- Conservation of forest carbon stocks;
- Sustainable management of forests; and
- Enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

During the 16th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 16) in Cancun, Mexico, countries decided that REDD+ activities:

"... should be implemented in phases, beginning with the development of national strategies or action plans, policies and measures, and capacity-building, followed by the implementation of national policies and measures and national strategies or action plans that could involve further capacity-building, technology development and transfer and results-based demonstration activities, and evolving into results-based actions that should be fully measured, reported and verified;" (Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 73)[1]

This means that through the process of designing their REDD+ national strategy or action plan (NS/AP) in the 'REDD+ readiness phase' (phase 1), countries should define the PAMs that they intend to put into action during the 'implementation' and 'results-based' phases of REDD+ (phases 2 and 3 respectively, which may overlap).

PAMS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REDD+ ACTIVITIES

For the purpose of the REDD+ Academy, the term 'activity' refers to the five REDD+ activities, while 'policies and measures', 'actions' or 'interventions' are the means for implementing the five activities. For example, a country may ban commercial agriculture in areas of intact primary forests. This intervention is a PAM intended to implement the REDD+ activity 'reducing emissions from deforestation'.

Addressing the Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

Drivers are the processes that result in deforestation and forest degradation. These processes (abbreviated as DDFD) can be separated into:

- **Direct drivers** (also called 'proximate causes'), such as agricultural expansion, infrastructure development, fire, and wood extraction; and
- **Indirect drivers** (also called 'underlying causes' or 'driving forces'), which can be related to international factors (e.g. markets, commodity prices), national factors (e.g. population growth, domestic markets, national policies, governance) and local circumstances (e.g. household behaviour).

Agents of deforestation and forest degradation are the group(s) of individuals or legal entities directly or indirectly responsible for deforestation and forest degradation.

In order to implement REDD+ activities effectively, countries should seek to understand and address the direct and related indirect drivers, as well as the dynamics of (and barriers to) forest conservation, enhancement of forest carbon stocks and sustainable management of forests (referred in this document as barriers to the 'plus' activities of REDD+). Drivers and barriers should be identified, understood and agreed upon by the relevant stakeholders in order to design appropriate PAMs. A more in-depth analysis of drivers and barriers can be found in ***Module 3: Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation.***

REFLECTION POINT

Who are the main agents of deforestation and forest degradation in your country?

Drivers, REDD+ activities and PAMs

Though this may vary according to the country context, various direct drivers will be relevant to different REDD+ activities, as illustrated in figure 7.1 below (*two ticks indicate a strong and direct role; one tick indicates a potentially less strong or indirect role*).

1 The UNFCCC has gathered all of the COP decisions relevant to REDD+ in the Decision booklet REDD+ (UNFCCC, 2014).

Figure 7.1: Relation between drivers and REDD+ activities

	REDD+ Activities				
	Reducing emissions from **deforestation**	Reducing emissions from **degradation**	**Conservation** of forest (carbon stocks)	**Sustainable management** of Forest (carbon stocks)	**Enhancement** of forest carbon stocks
Direct drivers					
Large-scale agriculture	✔✔		✔		
Shifting agriculture	✔	✔✔	✔		✔
Fuelwood collection and charcoal production	✔	✔✔	✔	✔✔	✔✔
Legal logging	✔	✔✔	✔	✔✔	
Illegal logging	✔	✔✔	✔✔		
Fire	✔	✔✔		✔	✔✔
Infrastructure expansion	✔✔	✔	✔✔		
Indirect drivers					
Tenure insecurity	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔✔
Population growth	✔✔	✔✔	✔✔	✔✔	✔✔

Source: UN-REDD Programme

For this reason, specific PAMs aimed at addressing specific drivers will also have differing levels of relevance to one or several REDD+ activities. Figure 7.2 presents a non-exhaustive list of potential PAMs and their possible relevance to REDD+ activities. The actual relevance will depend on the local context (e.g. processes associated with the drivers) and the ways in which the PAMs are implemented.

Figure 7.2 Examples of potential PAMs and their possible relevance to REDD+ activities

	REDD+ Activities				
	Reducing emissions from **deforestation**	Reducing emissions from **degradation**	**Conservation** of forest (carbon stocks)	**Sustainable Management** of forest (carbon stocks)	**Enhancement** of forest carbon stocks
Agricultural intensification (when tied to land use planning, as well as conditional incentives and/or enforcement)	✔✔	✔✔	✔		✔
Removal of subsidies for activities leading to deforestation and forest degradation, and/or land clearance taxation (fiscal framework)	✔✔	✔✔	✔		
Sustainable biomass energy programmes	✔	✔✔	✔	✔	✔
Strengthening of protected area networks and improved management (including community-based management)	✔	✔	✔✔	✔	
Support for **community forestry**	✔	✔	✔	✔✔	✔
Strengthening of **forest law enforcement** combined with improved monitoring and traceability	✔✔	✔✔	✔	✔	✔

	REDD+ Activities				
	Reducing emissions from **deforestation**	Reducing emissions from **degradation**	**Conservation** of forest (carbon stocks)	**Sustainable Management** of forest (carbon stocks)	**Enhancement** of forest carbon stocks
Afforestation/reforestation on degraded land (including agroforestry)				✔	✔✔
Payments for environmental services and/or other types of incentive schemes	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Improving **tenure security**, including of indigenous peoples' lands, and women's and men's land use and access rights	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔✔
Support for **forest certification** and/or **reduced impact logging**		✔✔		✔✔	
Implementation of forest-friendly national or subnational **land use planning**, including infrastructure development (e.g. roads)	✔✔	✔	✔✔	✔	✔
Support for **microcredit** programmes to improve off-farm and/or sustainable business development and employment	✔✔	✔✔	✔		✔
Funding of **fire prevention** programmes	✔	✔✔	✔		✔✔

Source: UN-REDD Programme

In the same way that drivers may be divided into 'direct' and 'underlying' drivers, PAMs may be split into 'direct' and 'enabling' PAMs:

- **Direct PAMs** seek to achieve results in terms of emissions reductions and/or enhanced removals. Examples include reforestation, fire prevention or energy switching programmes.
- **Enabling PAMs** aim to create an appropriate environment for effective and efficient interventions, often targeting indirect drivers or barriers to the 'plus' activities. Enabling PAMs may include capacity building, land-use planning, clarification of tenure frameworks and measures aimed at improving governance, such as transparency in resource and land allocation. While essential to the success of REDD+, their carbon potential may be difficult or impossible to quantify.

The line drawn between direct and enabling PAMs may at times be blurred, but it may remain a helpful distinction to improve stakeholders' understanding of the reasons behind interventions, particularly when developing a REDD+ results framework.

A more in-depth discussion of enabling interventions related to governance can be found in ***Module 12: Good Governance.***

A Holistic Approach to addressing drivers and barriers

The approach adopted by countries to address their drivers and barriers will be guided by national circumstances. In most cases it will involve addressing multiple and interacting direct and indirect drivers. As indirect drivers often have tremendous impact on direct drivers (e.g. conflicting policies in agriculture and forestry sectors, capacity, governance issue, etc.), it is essential to understand their influence and take them into account in the design of PAMs.

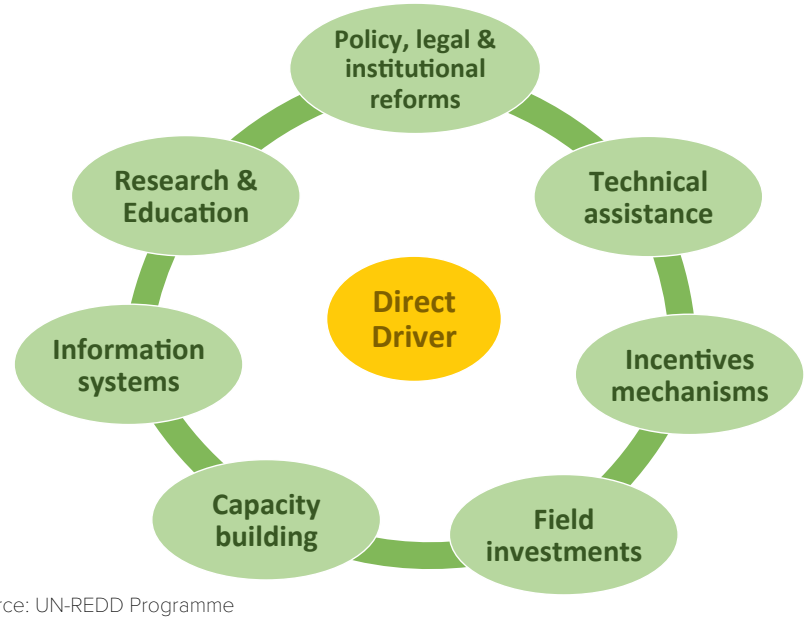
Effective REDD+ strategies are therefore likely to require a **coherent set, or package, of PAMs** aimed at collectively addressing priority direct drivers and their related indirect drivers, as well as barriers, in a coherent way. Depending on the country context (i.e. political preferences, capacity, stakeholders involved, etc.) such packages of PAMS are likely to involve a mix of regulatory measures and incentives, taking social and environmental safeguards into account.

Figure 7.3 below shows some of the types of PAMs (in green) that may be required to collectively address drivers or barriers (in yellow). The typology is tentative, as categories may overlap depending on the interventions and stakeholders involved.

REFLECTION POINT

Of the examples listed above, which PAMs do you think would be most useful in your country? Can you think of others?

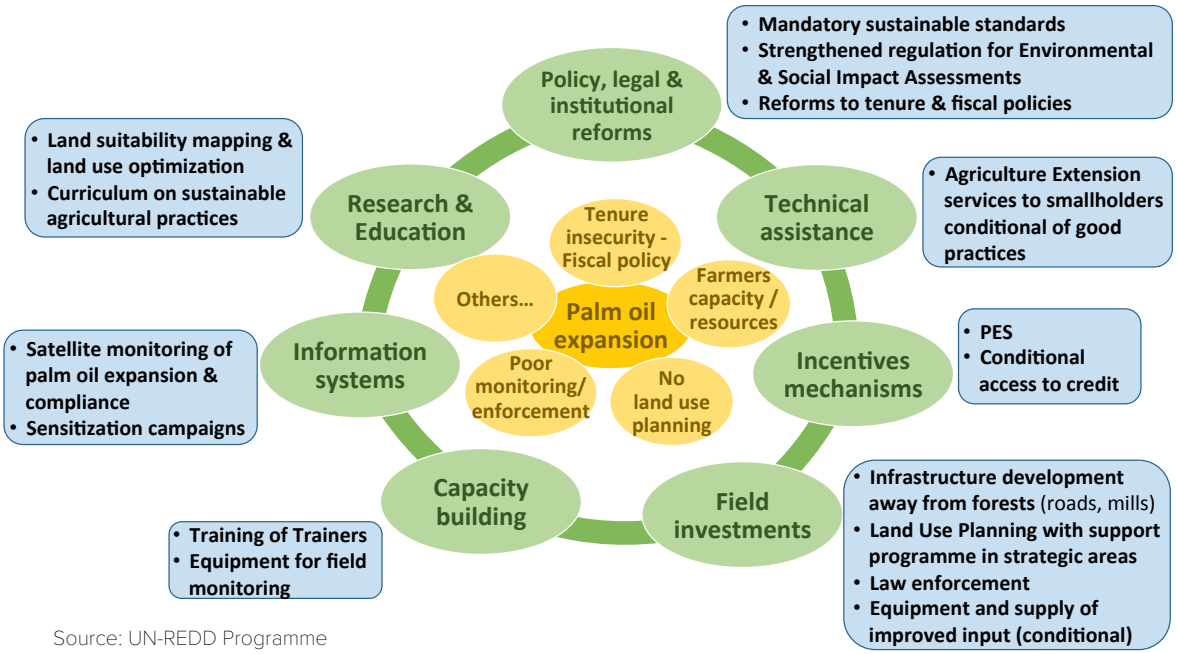
Figure 7.3: Potential types of PAMs required to tackle a direct - and related indirect - drivers



Source: UN-REDD Programme

To further illustrate this, Figure 7.4 below provides examples of PAMs that may be relevant to address deforestation as a result of palm oil expansion (i.e. direct driver) and its associated indirect drivers. In this example, the strategy involves agriculture intensification in the context of land use planning, with financial and non-financial incentives conditional on the respect of land use plans and more sustainable practices. It is supported by enabling reforms as well as enhanced monitoring and enforcement. While many PAMs may be roughly the same at this schematic level, more detailed PAMs will likely differ significantly when targeting large-scale producers or smallholders.

Figure 7.4: Illustration of a potential package of PAMs – the case of palm oil



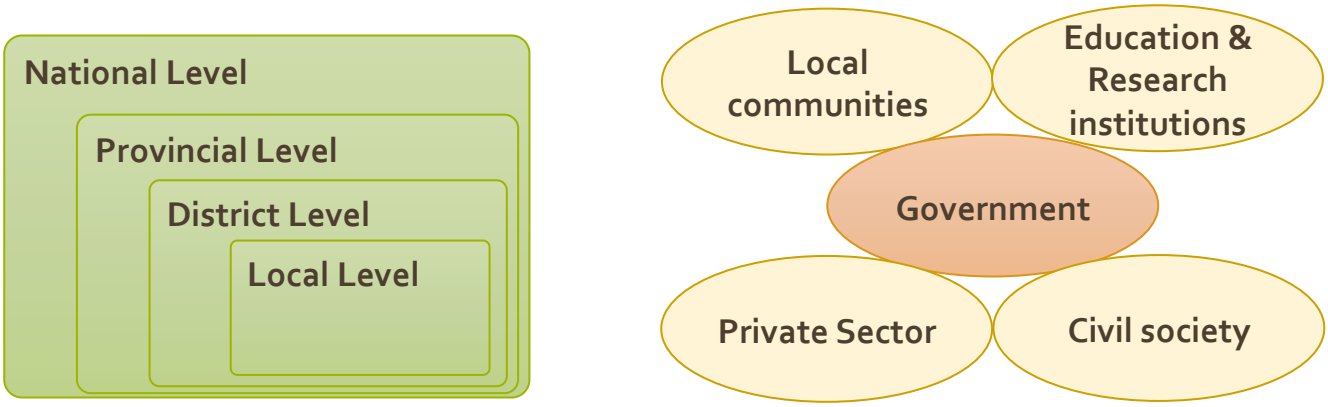
Source: UN-REDD Programme

In the same way, REDD+ implementation is likely to require coordinated intervention at multiple levels of territorial governance, from national to subnational and local levels (Figure 7.5). These various levels encompass diverse stakeholders, including decision-makers, influential actors and agents of deforestation and forest degradation, each with different interests, roles and mandates, and implementation capacities. As relevant in their national context (i.e. decentralization structure, agents of change involved, opportunities and constraints), countries may find it useful to consider their PAMs in the light of these various levels of governance and types of stakeholders (i.e. mandate, capacity).

Countries should ensure that specific PAMs are implemented by the relevant actors at the most effective and efficient level of government, with PAMs at higher levels enabling, strengthening and streamlining implementation at lower levels. Indeed, some issues cannot be addressed properly at lower levels (e.g. policy reforms, displacement of emissions). The national level will have an important role in ensuring horizontal and vertical coherence[2] in implementation, as well as in consolidating information (e.g. monitoring and reporting), allowing economies of scale

2 Horizontal coherence: coherence across entities at the same level of government (e.g. across Provinces). Vertical coherence: coherence across levels of government (national, subnational)

Figure 7.5: REDD+ implementation (PAMs) across levels of government and stakeholders



Source: UN-REDD Programme

Box 7.1: Different 'pathways' to REDD+ planning, an example from DRC

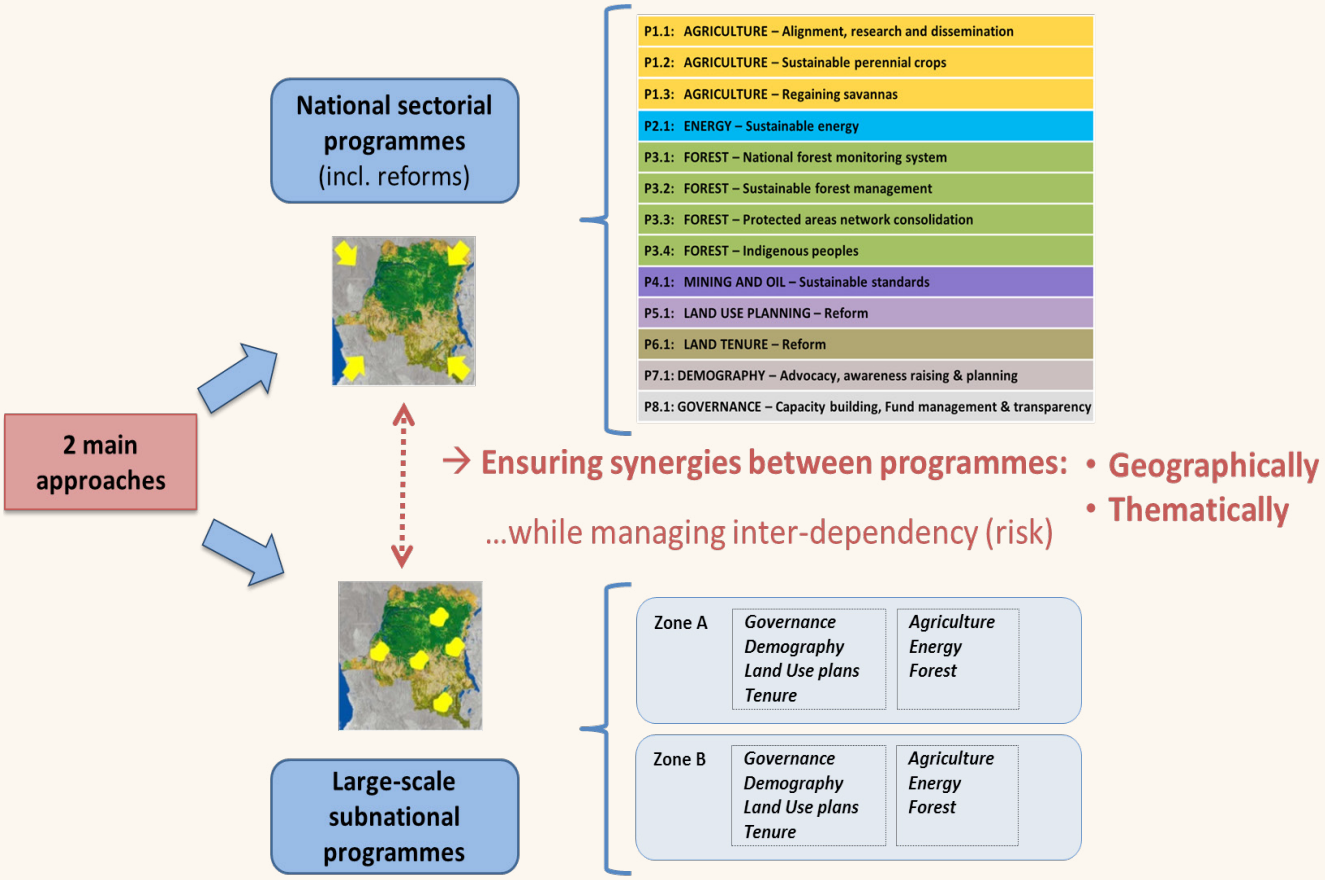
Figure 7.6 shows the approach taken by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Deforestation in DRC, a vast country with high forest cover, is concentrated around 'hotspots'. To ensure efficiency and effectiveness in REDD+ implementation, DRC has taken a multi-layered approach, whereby:

- Reforms and thematic programmes (land use planning, agriculture, land tenure) will be implemented at the national level, providing necessary guidance and support to:
- Large-scale subnational programmes (see Figure 7.6), focusing on hotspots of deforestation (i.e. high REDD+ potential) so as to maximise opportunities for cost-effective emissions reductions.

These integrated programmes aim to implement the seven pillars of DRC's national strategy (land use planning, tenure security, governance, agriculture, energy, forestry and demography) so as to comprehensively address forest loss.

The national level will ensure coordination and coherence across the subnational programmes (e.g. interventions, methodologies, tools and data), help address the risks of displacement of emissions and reversals of emissions reductions, and ensure economies of scale. Subnational programmes will in turn help inform national reforms with lessons learnt inform the many different contexts of the country.

Figure 7.6: Strategic approaches to REDD+ implementation planning in the DRC, combining thematic programmes and reforms at the national level with transversal integrated subnational interventions.



Source: National REDD+ Investment Plan 2015-2020, Democratic Republic of Congo

ANALYTICAL WORK TO SUPPORT PAMS IDENTIFICATION AND DESIGN

Analysing the Drivers and Barriers

As mentioned earlier, REDD+ is an opportunity to look at the issues driving forest loss – and their solutions (PAMs) - from a much wider angle than usual approaches, often designed in a sectoral 'silo'. This is arguably one of the main opportunities for 'transformation' that the REDD+ mechanism may help catalyse, along with helping to move forests higher up the national agenda. This requires building a robust analytical base starting with a thorough, cross-sectoral, **spatial**, **qualitative** and **quantitative assessment** of the drivers and of the barriers to 'plus' activities, and related agents, processes, locations, as well as how they relate to the various REDD+ activities. All this is key in identifying the most appropriate PAMs.

Many countries, after conducting such a wide analysis of drivers and barriers at the national level, have particularly relevant, such as a specific agricultural commodity, barriers to the expansion of forest plantations, legal frameworks, or other governance issues. These studies are an opportunity to deepen understanding of complex issues, but also to start the identification of potential entry points for tackling the drivers and barriers, and for developing in detail the PAMs to address them. These studies may also help outreach to specific key stakeholders (e.g. relevant line ministries at the central and subnational level, businesses or research and education institutions), helping build the case for REDD+ to them and with them. This will be key in ensuring their adoption and validation of the PAMs and overall REDD+ national strategy, and secure their necessary active participation in the implementation phase. More information on the analysis of drivers can be found in ***Module 3: Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation***.

Other Analytical Work supportive of PAMs decision-making

Decision-support tools

People involved in developing PAMs for REDD+ are often faced with challenging situations due to the wide range of affected stakeholders, the presence of conflicting interests, and the limited availability of information on the consequences of specific choices. A growing and diverse range of tools and guidance are available to assist REDD+ decision-makers. These materials have been developed with different kinds of challenges and decision-making contexts in mind.

Decision points can include:

- How to integrate REDD+ (and, more broadly, cross-sectoral and green economy) considerations into national development objectives;
- The types of PAMs that could be implemented;
- The setting of targets for the implementation of each PAM (e.g. size of the area to be covered);
- The prioritization of locations where these should be implemented.

Decision-support tools can take many forms, ranging from guidance documents and flowcharts to techniques for visualizing decision-relevant information and sophisticated software. There are many examples of decision-support tools that might be useful for PAMs analysis, including IDRISI Selva Land Change Modeller (LCM), the High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) Toolkit, the World Bank Workbook for estimating opportunity costs of REDD+, the UN-REDD Benefit and Risks Tool (BeRT).

Spatial Analysis

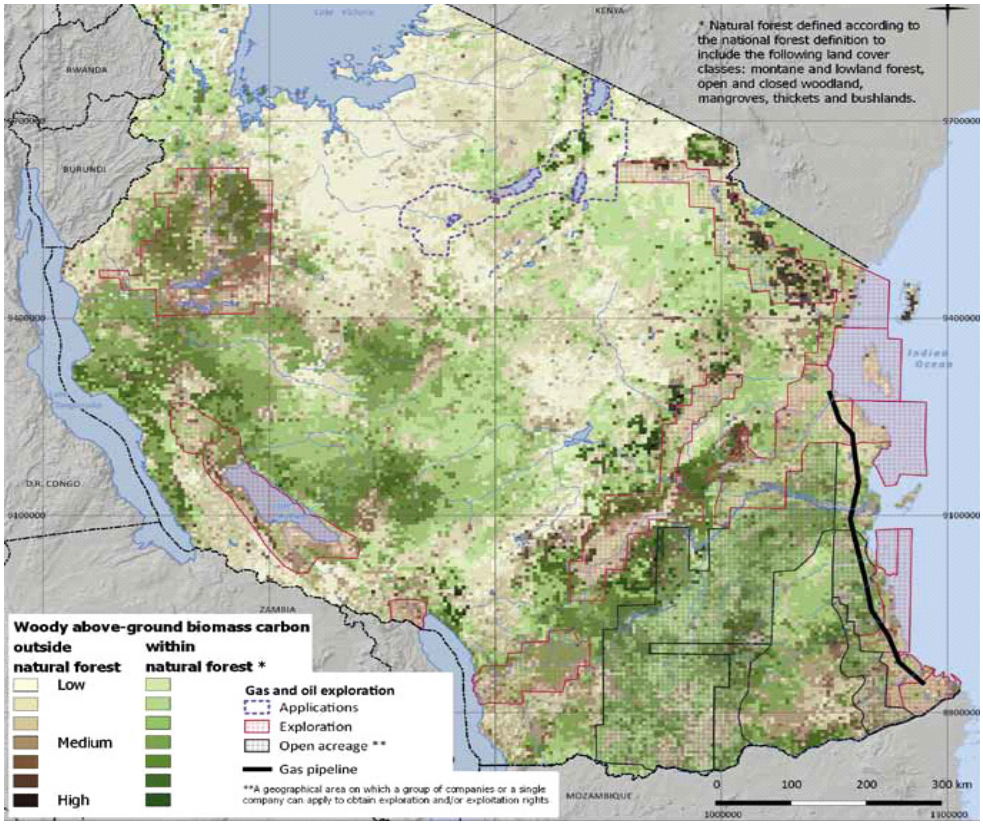
Land-use planning for REDD+ helps to assess alternative uses for land (in a context of limited resources) and identify optimized land and natural resources allocations that can achieve national development priorities while managing REDD+ objectives. It also helps to identify priority locations for the implementation of REDD+ actions, while enhancing potential benefits and reducing potential risks (see ***Module 8: REDD+ Safeguards under the UNFCCC***).

Based on this, maps can be used as decision-support tools for REDD+, helping planners and stakeholders to:

- Better understand the context for REDD+ planning (e.g. maps of forest cover, land use, current/planned infrastructure development and/or population distribution);
- Analyse the suitability of locations for different land uses and priority areas for REDD+ actions;
- Provide inputs for sub-national planning.

For example, the location of pressures, such as oil and gas exploration and population growth, can help identify where REDD+ implementation may best address priority DDFD (see figure 7.7 below).

Figure 7.7: Mapping of oil and gas exploration areas for REDD+ planning in Tanzania



Source: UNEP-WCMC.

Maps can help identify locations where certain REDD+ actions may enhance social and environmental benefits (e.g. where biodiversity conservation can be promoted) and reduce risks (e.g. where natural forest may be at risk of conversion to plantations). It is important to be clear about what question each map is intended to address (requiring consultation with the users of the maps), as well as validating the results and exploring with stakeholders how they can best be presented and distributed.

Many decision-support tools relate to spatial planning, which is a key issue in many countries. In a situation of demographic growth and/or constant pressure from various land use sectors (e.g. agriculture and mining), spatial planning supported by adequate multi-criteria spatial analysis may prove a useful tool to promote the coherent use of available land and natural resources, including forests.

Economic tools

Economic decision-support tools are also important. These have evolved from simply estimating the costs of emissions mitigation to more sophisticated approaches that are integrated with spatial analyses. Economic tools can help assess the costs of REDD+ implementation (opportunity, implementation and transaction costs; see ***Module 9: REDD+ Finance*** for details) and estimate the value of benefits, allowing planners to compare PAMs and/or different ways of implementing them. Further, they can be employed in the planning process to explore how REDD+ objectives can be achieved while working towards broader national development objectives, exploring the costs and benefits of various scenarios.

Various spreadsheet tools for the analysis of REDD+ costs and benefits exist, some of which include all of the costs (i.e. opportunity,

implementation and transaction) as well as multiple benefits. These can be useful for broad analyses of options for PAMs. A specific REDD+ GIS tool is currently in development under the UN-REDD Programme which will be able to carry out a range of spatial economic analyses by exploring different cost and benefit assumptions.

When selecting tools and resources, a number of questions may be relevant:

- Can all relevant criteria and options be covered by the tool/resource? (If not, can the tool/resource be combined with others?)
- Is the tool compatible with the spatial scale at which it is to be applied?
- How much time, expertise, technical capacity and money is needed to apply the tool?
- Is there sufficient data and information available for the tool to generate meaningful results?
- Can the tool provide datasets/layouts that are compatible with other tools or criteria that the government might use for land-use planning and/or decision-making?
- Can the priorities and targets for multiple benefits that result from relevant policies and stakeholder interests be appropriately reflected in the application of the tool?
- If not, are there other economic (or non-economic) tools available to appropriately reflect these priorities?

DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING NATIONALLY-APPROPRIATE REDD+ PAMS

Considering the diversity of potential direct and indirect drivers, the PAMs to address them may be numerous and wide-ranging. As part of the NS/AP design process, and building on the analytical work, various strategic considerations may guide the identification and selection of the most relevant PAMs. Along with various political, socio-economic and technical considerations, this relates ultimately to the country's overall priorities as well as its vision for REDD+, and should include an assessment of the priority REDD+ activities, the scale at which REDD+ will be implemented and where, and which priority drivers to address. These considerations may help ensure a more strategic and focused PAM design and consultation process, increasing cost-effectiveness and the likelihood of successful implementation. Understanding these kinds of priorities will be particularly important when targeting sources of (limited) funding (e.g. GCF).

The decision-making process for PAMs will include many dimensions, from mitigation potential to estimated costs and (multiple) benefits (in accordance with the REDD+ safeguards), existing PAMs, political priorities and acceptability to various stakeholders. Effective and comprehensive stakeholder engagement is important throughout the PAM design process.

Strategic considerations on the Scope and Scale of REDD+ and priority drivers/ barriers

Strategic decisions on the scope and scale of REDD+, as well as the priority drivers to address, will have strong repercussions on the way REDD+ will be implemented in a country. Decisions on scope, scale and priority drivers are strongly inter-related and should be looked at together. For more information on the scope and scale of REDD+, including the various elements that may contribute to decision-making on these aspects, see ***Module 4: National Strategies or Action Plans***.

Scope of REDD+

The scope of REDD+ activities relates primarily to which of (or combination of) the five REDD+ activities a country chooses to implement. As discussed previously (see Figure 7.1), some direct drivers are more related to deforestation (e.g. commercial agriculture or cattle ranching), some to degradation (e.g. selective logging or small-scale fuelwood collection), and others to both, depending on the context or point in time (e.g. shifting agriculture that may first cause degradation and later deforestation).

Therefore, a country deciding to focus its FREL (and therefore RBPs) on, for example, the implementation of the 'Reducing emissions from deforestation' activity may want to prioritize only the drivers related to that activity, such as large-scale agriculture (while addressing the risks of displacement e.g. from deforestation

REFLECTION POINT

Do you think effective PAMs could be developed using only maps? Why/ Why not?

to degradation). It may consider trying to orientate agricultural expansion towards non-forest land and/or degraded forests through land use planning, using a mix of (i) regulations (e.g. law banning the expansion of commercial agriculture into primary forest, supported by satellite-based monitoring and law enforcement), and (ii) incentives (e.g. access to land titles, infrastructure development, tax breaks).

In the above case, a country may decide not to address legal industrial (selective) logging as it is a driver of degradation rather than deforestation. However, if it decides to also implement 'Reducing emissions from degradation' and/or 'Sustainable management of forests' activities, then that driver of degradation may be relevant and the country may consider the emissions reduction potential as well as costs and (multiple) benefits associated with, for example, regulations and incentives to support certification schemes and the adoption of reduced impact logging techniques.

Decisions on scope will have significant implications for PAMs, as they will influence key issues such as:

- The geographical areas on which to focus, where these processes occur (scale)
- The drivers to address, in line with the targeted REDD+ activities;
- The stakeholders to engage.

REFLECTION POINT

Has your country decided the scope of its REDD+ implementation? What influenced the decision?

Scale

The UNFCCC allows flexibility for countries to start developing their FREL/FRL, as well as monitor and report, at a subnational scale as an interim measure (Decision 1/CP.16, 71b and c). In this context, the scale of REDD+ refers primarily to the geographical area in which the country will take responsibility for implementing REDD+ towards RBPs (FREL/FRL). A NS/AP however, as well as an SIS, should be developed at the national scale (Decision 1 CP/16, 71a and d), as the FREL/FRL eventually.

Whether a country opts for a national scale FREL/FRL or a subnational one as an interim measure, it may want to focus part or all of its REDD-relevant efforts on subnational area(s) presenting the highest REDD+ potential (i.e. potential for emissions reductions and/or removals). These could be hotspots of deforestation and/or forest degradation, or areas where the potential of the 'plus' activities is particularly significant (e.g. areas suitable for afforestation/reforestation). Decisions on scale and priority areas will have significant implications for PAMs, as they will influence key issues such as:

- The drivers to address;
- The stakeholders to engage;
- The REDD+ activities to pursue (scope);
- The capacity required for implementation; and
- The costs and benefits, which may vary greatly from one area of the country to another.

Therefore, though decisions on scale (incl. priority geographical areas) may be taken at different times during the readiness process, considering it early on may help focus the analytical work (e.g. type and geographical scope of studies) and consultations and thus improve the PAMs selection process.

Prioritizing drivers and barriers

Building on the analytical work on DDFD, a country should consider which driver(s) it wishes to address. Such a prioritization exercise may be done considering, among other things:

- The significance of each direct driver in terms of emissions from deforestation/forest degradation, or potential for removals from 'plus' activities;
- Scope and scale;
- Political priorities;
- The capacity to tackle the driver (technical capacity, political capital, actors involved);
- Implementation cost;
- Potential REDD+ safeguards triggered;
- Non-carbon benefits that could be strengthened.

This prioritization process will help direct a country's attention and resources to the most relevant drivers and/or barriers and geographical areas.

While assessing the feasibility of addressing various drivers, countries may find that addressing related underlying drivers may not be feasible or effective for a number of reasons. These may include market forces (e.g. pressure from the international commodity market), or insufficient political will (e.g. to modify the legal or fiscal framework). This may limit the capacity of the country to address the associated direct driver. For example, food insecurity may restrict a country's ability to address the expansion of paddy rice in flooded forests if no alternatives are found, or strong commodity prices could

make mining expansion too attractive compared to sustainable forestry. This highlights the importance of a good understanding of the underlying drivers and their links to the direct drivers. A further consideration is the capacity of a country to implement PAMs to address a driver, as well as bear the associated costs.

In sum, the most significant driver(s) in terms of potential emissions reductions and/or enhanced removals may not always be the first priority. Such driver(s) may be addressed more effectively at a later stage when the political and financial environment is more conducive.

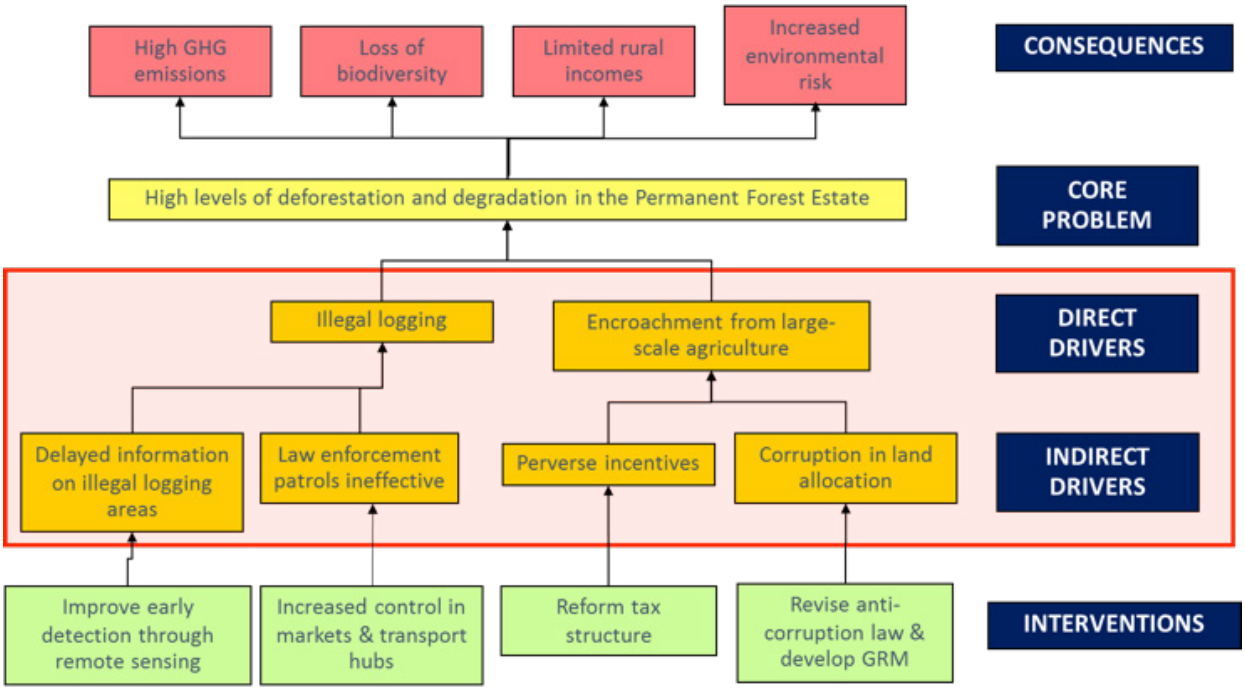
However, discarding significant drivers without adequate justification may strongly undermine the credibility of the overall REDD+ NS/AP, and opportunities to attract international REDD+ finance. The selection of drivers and barriers to focus on should be considered within a pragmatic stepwise approach, ideally framed within an ambitious vision for REDD+ implementation that is part of a country's development agenda.

A Multi-Dimensional Selection Process for PAMs

The strategic considerations mentioned above underpin a strong process for the selection and development of focused PAMs.

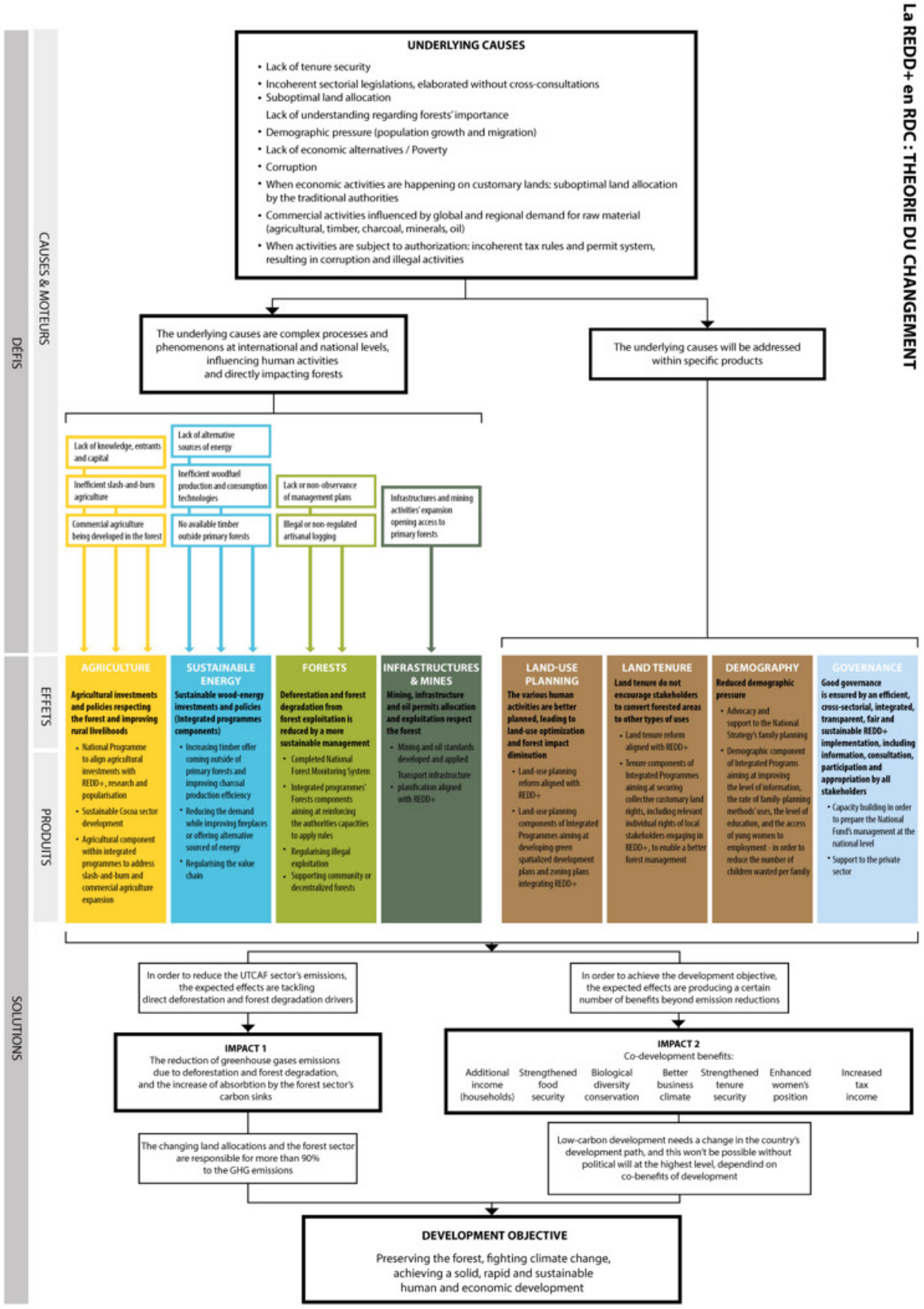
Developing a 'theory of change' can be a useful step in identifying relevant PAMs. A theory of change is a plan or hypothesis of how a set of interventions will achieve long-term objectives and goals. Often starting from the development of a 'problem/solution tree, it explains the expected process of change, outlining the necessary preconditions and cause-and-effect assumptions (see Figures 7.8 and 7.9). For REDD+, this would involve assessing how the various PAMs (inputs) lead to carbon results (impacts) and potentially other goals or co-benefits. It may help to unravel the often complex web of interventions required for impact, underlying assumptions and associated risks. Having worked out a theory of change, practitioners can make more informed decisions about strategy and tactics, which may be improved and refined over time through consultations and analysis. Having a well-developed theory of change for REDD+ in a country will also likely facilitate the development of proposals for donors such as the GCF.

Figure 7.8: Standard conceptual 'problem/solution tree' for REDD+



Source: UN-REDD Programme

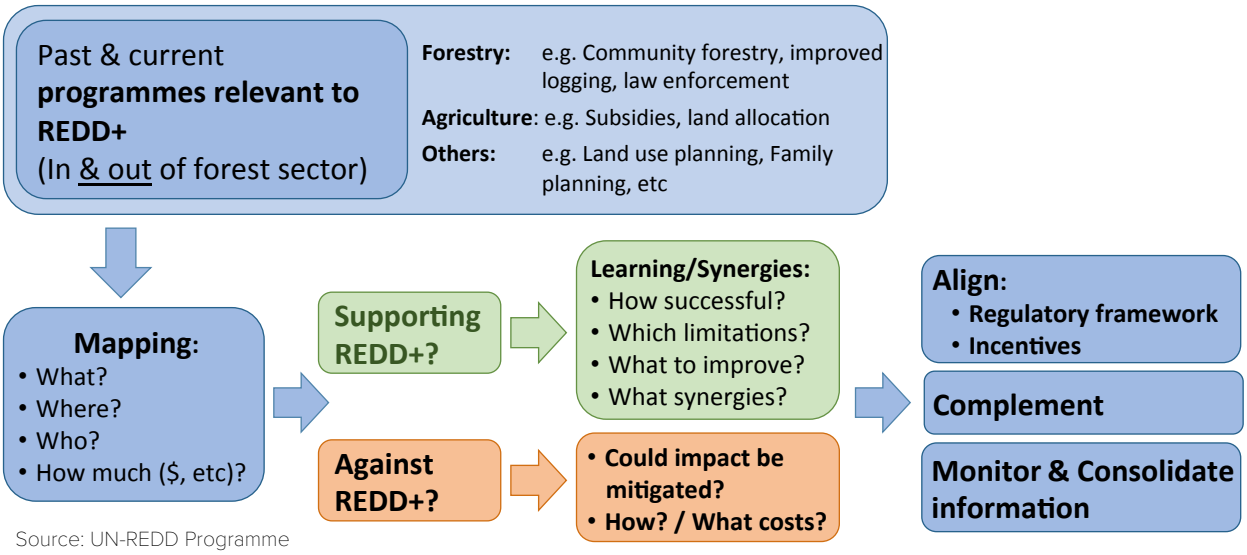
Figure 7.9: Example of theory of change – Democratic Republic of the Congo



Source: National REDD+ Investment Plan 2015-2020 of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The design of PAMs should take into account lessons learnt from past and current experiences, and build on existing PAMs relevant to REDD+, analysing their suitability and shortcomings so as to strengthen relevant ones and fill gaps, improving the overall coherence. It should also contribute to aligning existing investments with REDD+ objectives, mitigating their negative impacts on forests and enhancing positive ones (e.g. public or private investments in agriculture development).

Figure 7.10: Learning from experience, building on existing PAMs, and alignment with REDD+ objective



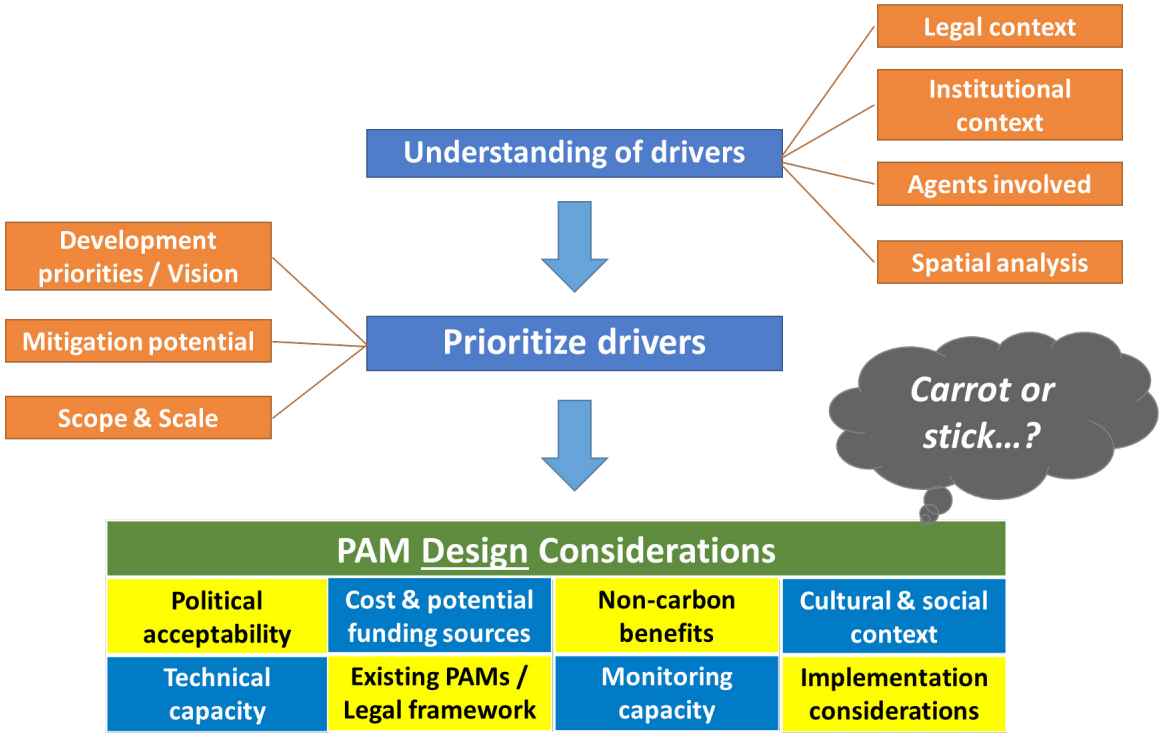
Source: UN-REDD Programme

From the many PAMs that might be relevant for achieving their REDD+ objectives, countries facing budget constraints may want to prioritize options once they begin actual investment planning. While the process of developing a theory of change should in itself greatly assist in identifying the most relevant PAMs, various factors may be taken into consideration, including:

- The mitigation potential of a package of PAMs (and importance of individual PAMs in allowing the package to have an impact);
- Alignment with national (and/or subnational) development priorities and plans;
- The overall feasibility:
  - Political acceptability of/support for particular actions;
  - Financial feasibility, whether through public or private sources, domestic and international;
  - Technical capacity, at national and subnational levels, to implement PAMs effectively and efficiently (adequate human resources and knowledge, as well as logistical capacity);
- The likely costs and (non-carbon) benefits of the PAMs, as well as their potential safeguard risks ;
- Existing PAMs on which to build;
- Ease of monitoring.

Figure 7.11 presents another overview of the main factors to consider when deciding which PAMs to implement.

Figure 7.11 Dimensions to consider in the decision-making process on PAMs



Source: UN-REDD Programme

The relevance of PAMs should not be assessed in isolation. Instead PAMs should be viewed as coherent packages of REDD+ actions, sequenced over time, that address both direct and underlying drivers. A theory of change may help a country to assemble this package. Potential or necessary synergies and catalytic effects between PAMs implemented at the national, subnational, and local levels should be considered (e.g. policy or regulatory reforms supporting the implementation of actions at the subnational level). Aside from very specific PAMs such as afforestation/ reforestation, countries should be cautious about trying to quantify the carbon impact of individual PAMs. This may prove impossible or fail to account for the cumulated impact of a package of PAMs.

As part of the PAMs design process, particular efforts should be made to consider aspects covered by REDD+ safeguards. For instance, safeguard 'b' on forest governance relates to issues including land tenure, access to justice, grievance redress mechanisms, and corruption risks (see ***Module 8: REDD+ Safeguards***).

A gender perspective should also be built into REDD+ policy formation and associated decision-making processes. The benefits of doing so are multifaceted, and can help promote the ownership and sustainability of REDD+ actions. Undertaking such a gender approach includes analysing whether existing PAMs exclude the rights of certain groups (e.g. women, youth, indigenous people, etc.), account for gendered roles in forest use, as well as acknowledge both women and men's rights over forest resources and within land tenure frameworks. Also crucial in this process is ensuring that associated stakeholder engagement processes are undertaken in a gender-responsive manner, wherein women and men are equitably and meaningfully engaged and any possible issues preventing their involvement (e.g. capacity gaps, timing and location of consultations, etc.) are addressed, so that they both have the opportunity and ability to influence policy making on REDD+. Promoting meaningful and gender-equitable stakeholder engagement, including

with marginalized groups, is likely to facilitate the design, implementation and monitoring of effective, efficient and sustainable REDD+ actions[3], especially at the subnational level. Among other options for participatory methodologies, building a theory of change is an accessible way to create a commonly understood vision of long-term goals, how they will be reached and how progress will be measured.

While trying to clearly identify the most relevant drivers and PAMs on which to focus investment, countries may still want to present a portfolio wide enough, while still coherent, to use their REDD+ strategy as a coordination framework for actors, funding and interventions outside of REDD+.

Participatory Decision-Making and Selection Process

When defining REDD+ actions and PAMs, countries should ensure equitable and participatory decision-making processes involving all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, government, local communities and marginalized groups (e.g. indigenous people, women and youth). Without adequate participation, it may be challenging to identify and prioritize, and then effectively implement REDD+ PAMs.

Countries will need to strike a balance between the level of participation in the process, and its efficiency and cost-effectiveness, while being mindful of the risk of raising expectations (e.g. some areas may ultimately not be considered for REDD+ investment). It is therefore essential to ensure that the relevant stakeholders are involved at the right time, at the right level and through appropriate channels.

For example, engaging local communities and marginalized groups in target areas while designing subnational REDD+ interventions will be essential. This should be done in ways that facilitate active and meaningful participation by all people (regardless of their initial level of awareness of REDD+) in discussions and legal processes around such issues. In contrast, engaging local stakeholders while making strategic decisions at the national level on elements that are not directly relevant to them, especially if they are from areas that are not likely to receive REDD+ investments, may lead to confusion and unrealistic expectations. In this case, it may be better to engage with civil society groups that represent their interests. While there is no standard approach, stakeholder engagement is essential and more likely to be effective if undertaken with structure, pragmatism and transparency, according to the country context. Similarly important is the active participation of government agencies with mandates in different sectors, as well as of stakeholders directly related to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (such as the private sector agro-industry) or those who can help mobilize resources for PAM implementation. More guidance on the involvement of stakeholders can be found in ***Module 11: Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+.***

Financing PAMs Implementation

Finance will be required to (i) implement the PAMs expected to generate results leading to RBPs, as well as to (ii) build capacity in the development and implementation of the NFMS and SIS (i.e. transaction costs).

In order to move towards REDD+ results as rapidly and efficiently as possible, countries may find it useful to develop an integrated financing plan, identifying confirmed and potential sources of funding for investment. Cost analyses and financial planning can help to identify PAMs for prioritization (i.e. financially unviable PAMs can be modified or discarded) and to calculate implementation costs once such choices have been made. This can help to:

- Show the nature and timing of costs the country will incur;
- Identify sources of finance that match the PAMs options selected;
- Redesign PAMs to create profitable land use activities (e.g. modifying fiscal policies to make a REDD+ activity profitable);
- Design national financial management arrangements to channel funds for implementation.

A more in-depth discussion can be found in ***Module 9: REDD+ Finance***.

3 See the UN-REDD Programme's Business Case for Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+ and Guidance Note on Gender Sensitive REDD+.

Linking the Safeguards process with PAMs Design

The design processes for PAMs and safeguards/SIS may evolve in parallel and involve different stakeholders, but feedback loops and synergies should be ensured. The PAMs process may contribute to more grounded and focused discussions on safeguards, while the safeguards process may inform the design of PAMs that reduce risks and enhance benefits.

PAMs designed through a coordinated process can yield multiple benefits to stakeholders. They can, for example, help resolve issues related to gender inequality, land tenure, administration and management, forest resource use and rights, and funding structures. Conversely, without adequate planning or consideration of safeguards, PAM design may result in increased risks and reduced benefits and acceptance.

The choice of PAMs, the location in which they will be implemented and their design will influence the ways in which the REDD+ safeguards should be addressed and respected, e.g. which stakeholders should be engaged, how gender considerations should be accounted for, and what actions can be taken to reduce the risk of reversals or displacement. Awareness of the social, environmental and economic benefits and risks of different PAMs will therefore be important in REDD+ planning.

The Country Approach to Safeguards (CAS) framework developed by the UN-REDD Programme based on country experiences aims to help countries following UNFCCC guidance to ensure social and environmental risks are reduced and benefits enhanced (e.g. through the application of the Country Approach to Safeguards Tool, CAST). The approach helps countries to understand UNFCCC decisions and how they relate to their national context (e.g. through a review of relevant policies, laws and regulations). The approach also helps identify the potential social and environmental risks and benefits of proposed REDD+ PAMs through the application of the Benefits and Risks Tool (BeRT); more information on safeguards can be found in ***Module 8: REDD+ Safeguards under the UNFCCC***.

MONITORING FOR PAMS

Results Framework for REDD+ implementation

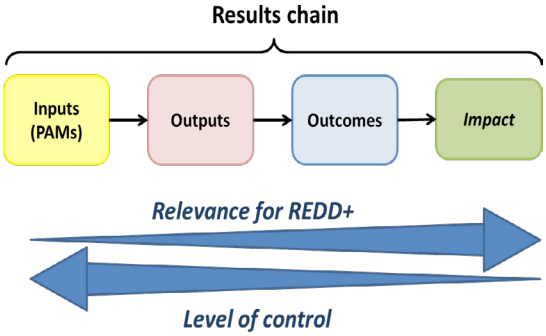
While the implementation of REDD+ activities is voluntary, it aims to generate GHG emissions reductions and/or removals that are measurable against a reference level and can be used to request RBPs. This fundamental objective should be borne in mind while countries develop PAMs.

Some REDD+ actions will generate direct measurable carbon results while others will create enabling conditions for the former to be implemented. Whether at the subnational or national level, emissions reductions will be the result of the collective effect of the various REDD+ PAMs, as well as the effect of many external factors (e.g. policies and programmes that are not aligned with REDD+ objectives and market forces).

The UNFCCC only requires the reporting of results (impact) against a FREL/FRL (along with information on the way REDD+ safeguards were promoted and supported). However, it may be useful for countries to monitor the implementation and the effect of their REDD+ PAMs along a results chain up to the desired impact (Figure 7.12), in order to assess their effectiveness and efficiency. This may be particularly important when implementing REDD+ with funding from sources such as the GCF or bilateral agreements, which may put strong emphasis on phase 2 types of results (policy milestones).

An explicit theory of change may be helpful to identify and develop a robust causal results chain (inputs, outputs, outcomes, impact) and an associated results framework (including indicators, targets, assumptions and risks).

Figure 7.12 Cause-and-effect results chain underlying the theory of change approach



Source: UN-REDD Programme

A results framework may help countries monitor how PAMs are implemented and the progress towards results. Countries may then be able to identify the most effective and cost-efficient PAMs, those not performing and requiring modifications or replacement, as well as the need for additional interventions to achieve the desired impact. It is also an opportunity to evaluate a given package of PAMs.

Though not a requirement under the UNFCCC, it will be important for countries to monitor drivers over time to evaluate the appropriateness of their REDD+ PAMs, and to adapt them and/or design new ones to address new drivers/barriers, as necessary. In doing so, it is important to consider how such monitoring can be undertaken and whether it can be integrated into the NFMS (see ***Module 5: National Forest Monitoring Systems for REDD+***) or other relevant instruments the country may already use.

Testing and learning while building capacity is an important aspect of phase 2 REDD+ implementation. It requires strong built-in feedback mechanisms as well as flexibility in the implementation framework to facilitate adaptive management, integrating lessons learnt and adapting to an ever-changing political, social and economic environment.

Use of Proxy Indicators

Using GHG emissions/removals as a benchmark for performance may often prove impractical and/or not provide appropriate information on PAM effectiveness. It may be difficult and prohibitively expensive to measure carbon impact directly at the implementation site with the required level of precision, while also accounting for factors outside of the scope of the REDD+ intervention.

In contrast, using more direct and easily traceable criteria to track progress can encourage better performance and thus stronger results. Such proxy indicators may also be less complex, costly and time consuming. Though not directly measuring the final impact, they provide information on the implementation of the interventions which *will* contribute to the overall impact, according to the theory of change. Data for proxy indicators should be gathered before and during the intervention so as to track progress and impact.

Examples of proxy indicators for REDD+ PAM implementation are:

- Area/proportion of oil palm plantations installed or certified according to sustainability criteria including deforestation-free policies;
- Number of energy-efficient biomass cook-stoves produced, sold and used regularly, along with their efficiency gains;
- Increase in access to and use of energies other than biomass;
- Volumes of timber, fuelwood or other products extracted from a forest area;
- Area of forest land disturbed in logging/extraction operations;
- Number of convictions for forest-related offences;
- Area planted according to set quality standards;
- Number of tree saplings surviving to a certain age after being planted or as a result of assisted natural regeneration;
- Area of community land unaffected by fire compared to previous years, thus allowing for natural regeneration processes to kick-in.

REFLECTION POINT

Why is it so important to keep the fundamental objective ("of generating measurable GHG emissions reductions and/or removals against a reference level") in mind while developing country-specific PAMs?

REFLECTION POINT

Look at the list of proxy indicators given; do you see any weaknesses/challenges with using proxies in general, and any in particular, as a way of measuring GHG emissions?

CASE STUDY

BRAZIL: REDUCING DEFORESTATION AND SUSTAINING GROWTH?

This case study on the Legal Amazon (the administrative region encompassing the nine Brazilian states located in the Amazon Basin) consists primarily of italicized extracts from the publication 'Deforestation Slowdown in the Legal Amazon: Prices or Policies?' (CPI, 2012: p3, 7 and 35)

The pace of forest clearings in the Brazilian Amazon slowed down substantially beginning in the mid-2000s. After gradually increasing to over 27,000 km^2 in 2004, the deforestation rate in the Legal Amazon decreased almost continuously over the following years to about 7,000 km2 in 2009.

On the one hand the annual deforestation rate was highly correlated with variations in agricultural output prices, particularly in the first half of the decade. Market conditions may thus have contributed to the inhibiting of forest clearing for the expansion of farmland. On the other hand, conservation policies aimed at controlling and preventing deforestation in the Amazon underwent significant revisions during the 2000s [...].

The Brazilian Federal Government and the Ministry of the Environment sought to inhibit forest clearings and promote forest conservation by directing their attention towards three main policy efforts:

- the strengthening of command and control strategies;
- the extensive expansion of protected territory;
- and the adoption of conditional credit policies.

Although the pursuit of these efforts led to intense reformulation of conservation policies in the 2000s, two years stand out as important turning points within the country's institutional context: 2004 and 2008.

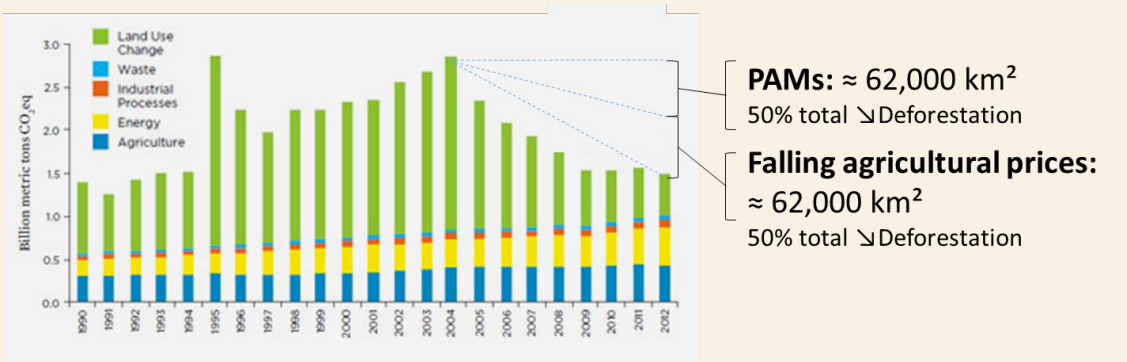
First, the launch of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation (PPCDAm) in the Legal Amazon in 2004 integrated actions across different government institutions and introduced innovative procedures for monitoring, environmental control, and territorial management. [...] It focused on three main areas:

- Territorial management and land use, with particular attention to be given to land tenure disputes;
- Command and control, as a means of improving monitoring, licensing and enforcement; and
- Promotion of sustainable practices, including a revision of economic incentives for sustainable agriculture and forest management, better use of already-cleared lands, and development of sustainable transportation and energy infrastructure

Second, as novel policy measures were implemented beginning in 2008, the targeting of municipalities with critical rates of deforestation became operationally viable and rural credit became conditional upon proof of the borrower's compliance with environmental regulations. [...] Adoption of conservation policies following these turning points coincide with sharp subsequent decreases in the recorded rate of deforestation. [...]

[Analyses] suggest that conservation policies avoided 62,100 km^2 of deforestation in the 2005 through 2009 period [Figure 7.13]. [This represents approximately half of the forest area that would have been cleared had the policies not been introduced]. Using the [2011] conversion factors from the Ministry of Environment of 10,000 tons of C per km^2 and of $5 dollars per ton of CO^2, this is equivalent to an avoided loss of 621 million tons of stored C, or 2.3 billion tons of stored CO^2, valued at $11.5 billion. Analogous calculations for an alternative simulation confirm the sizeable impact of policies.

Figure 7.13: The reduction in deforestation in the Brazilian amazon: both market slowdown and PAMs



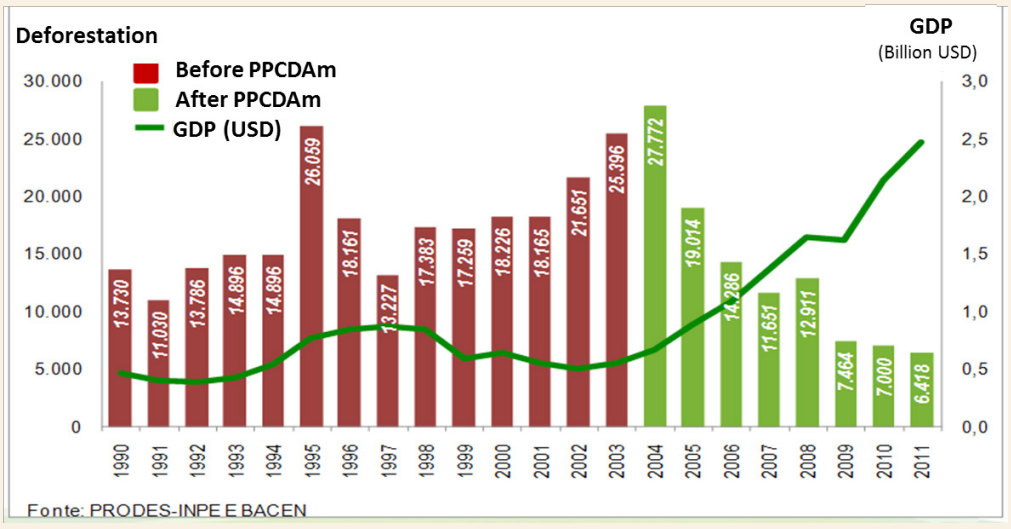
Source: PRODES-INPEE BACEN

Overall, results show that:

- Deforestation rates are indeed responsive to agricultural output prices;
- Changes to conservation policies implemented beginning in 2004 and 2008 significantly contributed to the curbing of deforestation rates, even after controlling for different sorts of price effects; and
- Counterfactual simulations suggest that the policies introduced following the 2004 and 2008 policy turning points avoided substantial forest clearings in the Amazon from 2005 through 2009.

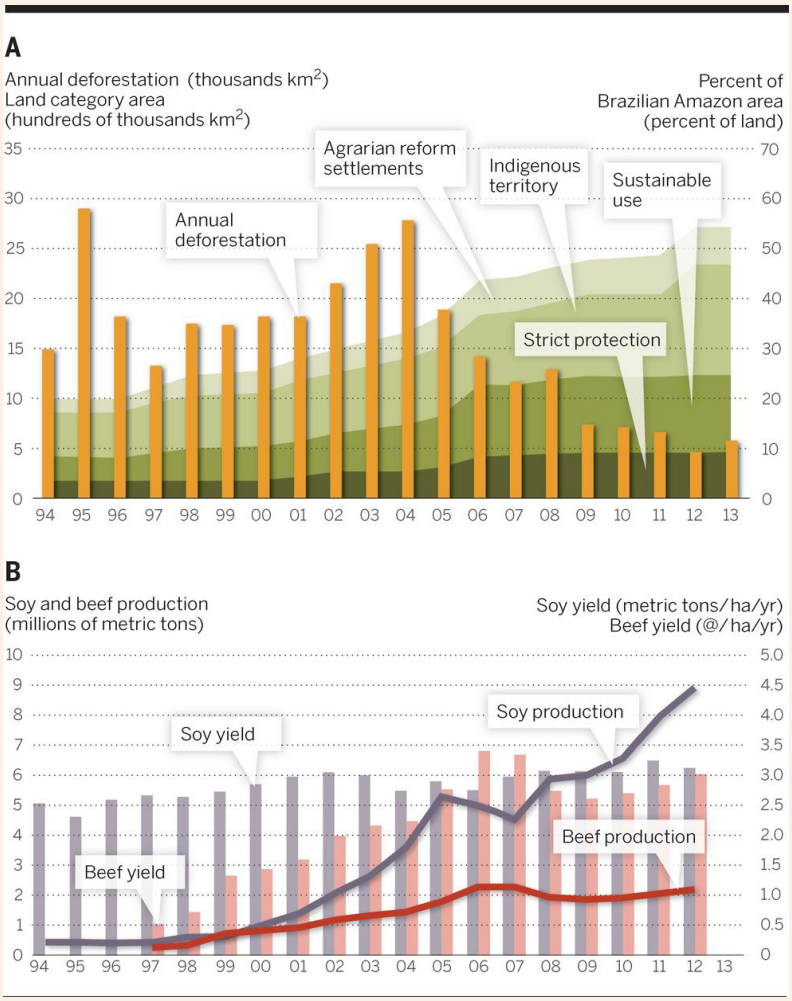
This example highlights the great impact that a change of vision by the government of Brazil had on Amazon forests. Through a coherent and cross-sectoral strategy addressing the significant direct and related indirect drivers, deforestation reduced drastically while gross domestic product (GDP) increased (Figure 7.14), as did agricultural production and rural incomes (Figure 7.15). This demonstrates that growth can effectively be decoupled from deforestation, even in a country which is the world's third-largest agricultural exporter (fourth for food products).

Figure 7.14: Amazon Deforestation vs. GDP



Source: PRODES-INPEE BACEN

Figure 7.15: Deforestation, land use categories, and production (beef and soy) trends in the Brazilian Amazon



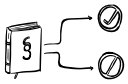
Source: Daniel Nepstad et al. Science 2014; 344:1118-1123

Such a vision was realized through high-level political support, facilitating strong coordination and collaboration across different sectors and levels of government, from federal to state and municipal. A 'Permanent Group of Interministerial Work' was created in 2003. Its goal was to propose and coordinate actions aimed at reducing deforestation in the Legal Amazon. It was comprised of the heads of 13 key ministries, led by the chief of staff (the highest-ranking member of the Executive Office of Brazil).

EXERCISE 13

Choose the correct answer:

PAMs are country-specific commitments to reduce GHG emissions, and can take the form of:

- ☐ Policies
- ☐ Laws 
- ☐ Regulations 
- ☐ Practices 
- ☐ Incentive systems 
- ☐ All of the above

EXERCISE 14

Fill Figures 7.16 and 7.17 below according to your perception of the links between drivers and REDD+ activities, as well as between PAMs and REDD+ activities (two ticks indicate a strong and direct link; one tick indicates a potentially less strong or direct link)

Figure 7.16: Relation between drivers and REDD+ activities

	REDD+ Activities				
	Reducing emissions from **deforestation**	Reducing emissions from **degradation**	**Conservation** of forest (carbon stocks)	**Sustainable management** of forest (carbon stocks)	**Enhancement** of forest carbon stocks
Direct drivers					
Large-scale agriculture					
Shifting agriculture					
Fuelwood collection/charcoal production					
Legal logging					
Illegal logging					
Forest fire					
Infrastructure expansion					
Indirect drivers					
Tenure insecurity					
Population growth					

EXERCISE 14

Figure 7.17 Relation between PAMs and REDD+ activities

	REDD+ Activities				
	Reducing emissions from **deforestation**	Reducing emissions from **degradation**	**Conservation** of forest (carbon stocks)	**Sustainable management** of forest (carbon stocks)	**Enhancement** of forest carbon stocks
Agricultural intensification (when tied to land use planning, as well as conditional incentives and/or enforcement)					
Removal of subsidies for activities leading to deforestation and forest degradation, and/or land clearance taxation (fiscal framework)					
Sustainable biomass energy programmes					
Strengthening of protected area networks and improved management (including community-based management)					
Support to/enhanced **community forestry**					
Strengthening of **forest law enforcement** combined with improved monitoring and traceability					
Afforestation/reforestation on degraded land (including agroforestry)					
Payments for environmental services programmes and/or other types of incentive schemes					
Improvement of **tenure security**, including of indigenous peoples' lands and women's and men's land use and access rights					
Support to **forest certification** and/or **reduced impact logging**					
Implementation of forest-friendly national or subnational **land use planning**, including infrastructure development (e.g. roads)					
Support to expansion of **microcredit** availability to improve off-farm and/or sustainable business development and employment					
Funding of **fire prevention** programmes					

KEY MESSAGES:

- PAMs can be understood as actions taken and/or mandated by government to mitigate climate change by reducing the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere and enhancing removals of atmospheric carbon;
- The text of the UNFCCC states that all countries should develop and implement PAMs to support climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, according to their national circumstances and capacities;
- REDD+ PAMs aim to implement all or some of the five REDD+ activities;
- The approach adopted by countries to address their drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and barriers to 'plus' activities will be guided by national circumstances; PAMs may take diverse forms in different country contexts;
- Effective REDD+ strategies are likely to require a coherent set, or 'package', of PAMs, aimed at collectively addressing priority direct drivers and their related indirect drivers, in a coherent way;
- A number of strategic considerations, including identification of priority REDD+ activities, geographical areas and major DDFD, can facilitate a strategic and focused PAMs development process;
- The PAMs decision-making process will include many dimensions, from mitigation potential to estimated costs and (multiple) benefits, to existing PAMs, political priorities and acceptability, and accordance with the REDD+ safeguards;
- PAMs at higher levels of government should enable, strengthen and streamline implementation at lower levels, address issues that can't be addressed lower down (e.g. legal reforms), consolidate information (e.g. monitoring and reporting), allow economies of scale, or address displacement;
- Effective and comprehensive stakeholder engagement throughout the PAM design process is essential, including with the private sector – often a key agent driving deforestation and forest degradation;
- The financing strategy for REDD+ is likely to influence the country vision for REDD+ and the related choice of PAMs, especially as many of the DDFD are economic in nature; and
- The fundamental objective of generating measurable GHG emissions reductions and/or removals against a reference level should be borne in mind while generating PAMs.

WHAT FURTHER QUESTIONS DO YOU HAVE ABOUT THIS TOPIC?

NOTES

NOTES

References and resources

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Web resources:

- REDD+ Web Platform, at http://redd.unfccc.int/. The UNFCC's hub for sharing information and lessons learned about REDD+ activities.
- UNFCCC website, at https://unfccc.int/2860.php (not unfccc.int). A source of background information on the convention and REDD+.
- UN-REDD Programme, at: http://www.un-redd.org/, and its Collaborative Online Workspace, at http://www.unredd.net/. Provides resources and a discussion forum to support countries engaged in REDD+ and promote stakeholder engagement.

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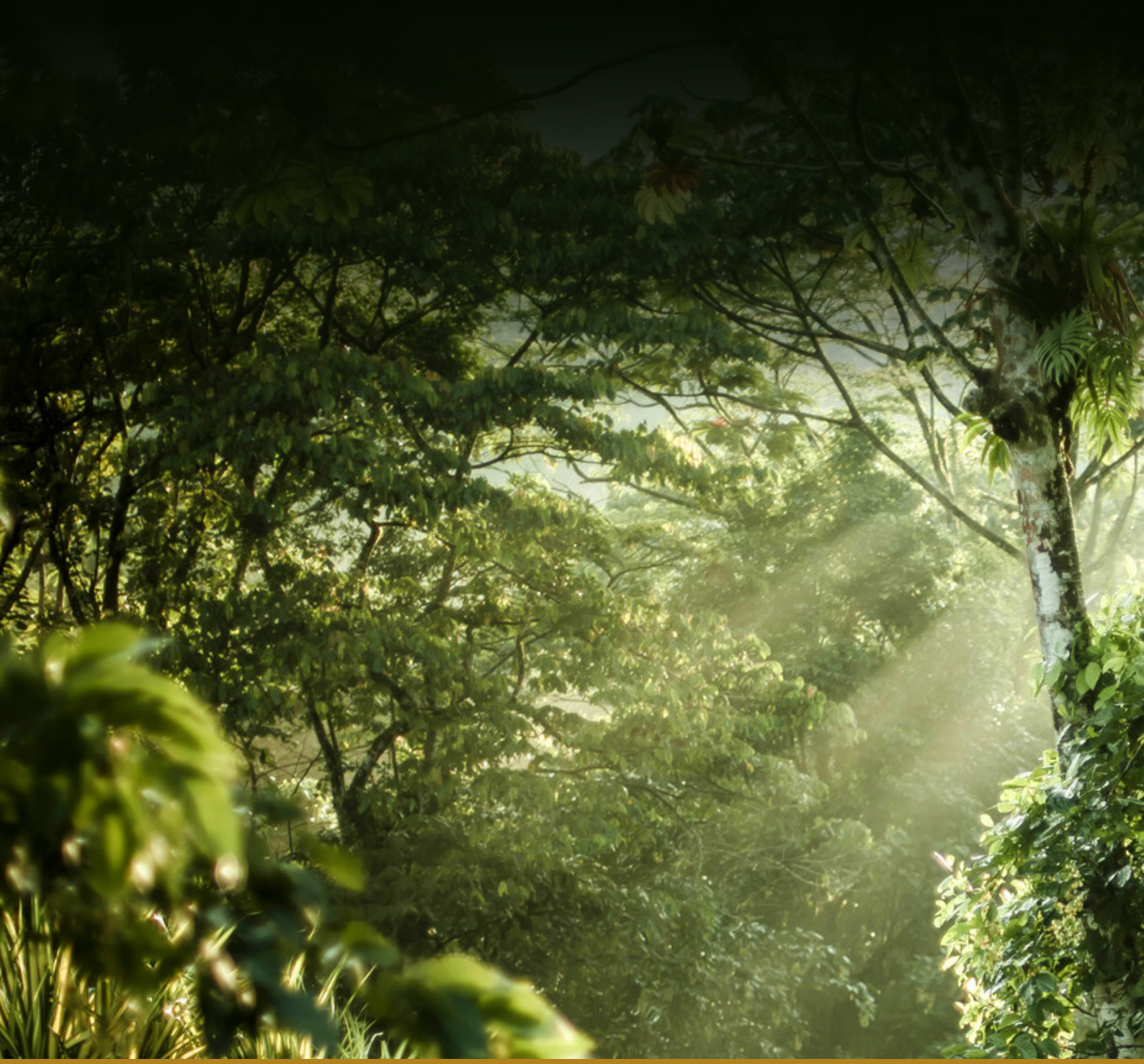

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