

Financing jurisdictional REDD+: context & sources

Steve Swan

2 October 2018 | Nairobi

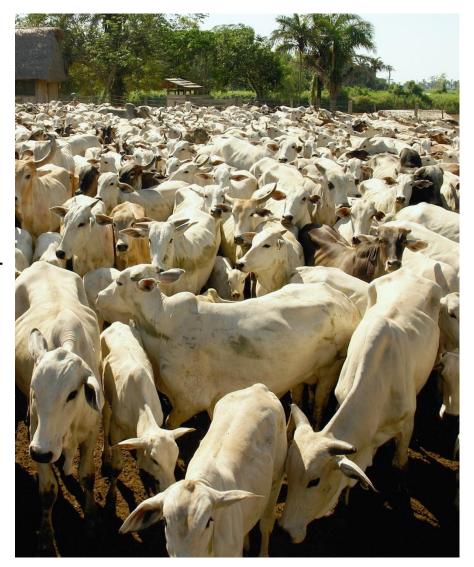






Outline

- Context I: Broader financial landscape
- Context II: Financing sources across different phases of REDD+
- 3. Country examples
- 4. Moderated plenary discussion











Context Part I: Broader financial landscape







Financing jurisdictional REDD+ in context

Budget land use-related climate finance

USD 5,8 billion Investments in soft commodity production

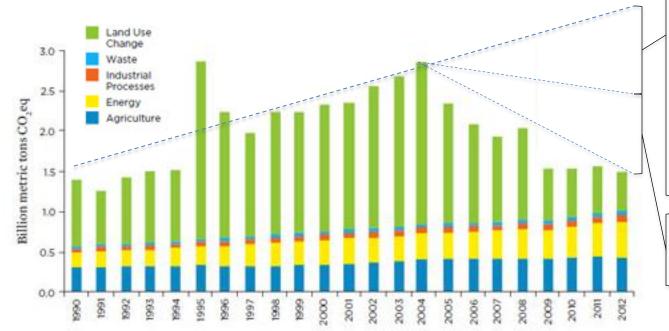
Annual export trade soft commodities

USD 1.4 trillion

USD 1.5 billion

Brazil's efforts to reduce deforestation

- Finance played key role directly and indirectly
- Reduction deforestation: 27,000 km² in 2000 to 5,000 km² in 2011
- Avoided loss ≈ 62,000 km2.
- ≈ 2.3 billion tonnes CO₂ avoided
- ≈ 131 coal-fired power plants... over 5 years



Actions, policies & measures:

≈ 62,000 km² or 50% of total Reduction in deforestation

1. Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation

- · Cooperation federal, state, municipal
- Stricter & better monitoring
- Better collaboration Gov agencies

2. Two Presidential decrees Legal basis to tackle deforestation

3. Central Bank Resolution Constraining rural credit to farmers; ≈ US\$ 1.4 billion not contracted prevented deforst 2,700 km2 (15%)

Falling agricultural prices

 \approx 62,000 km² or 50% of total reduction in deforestation

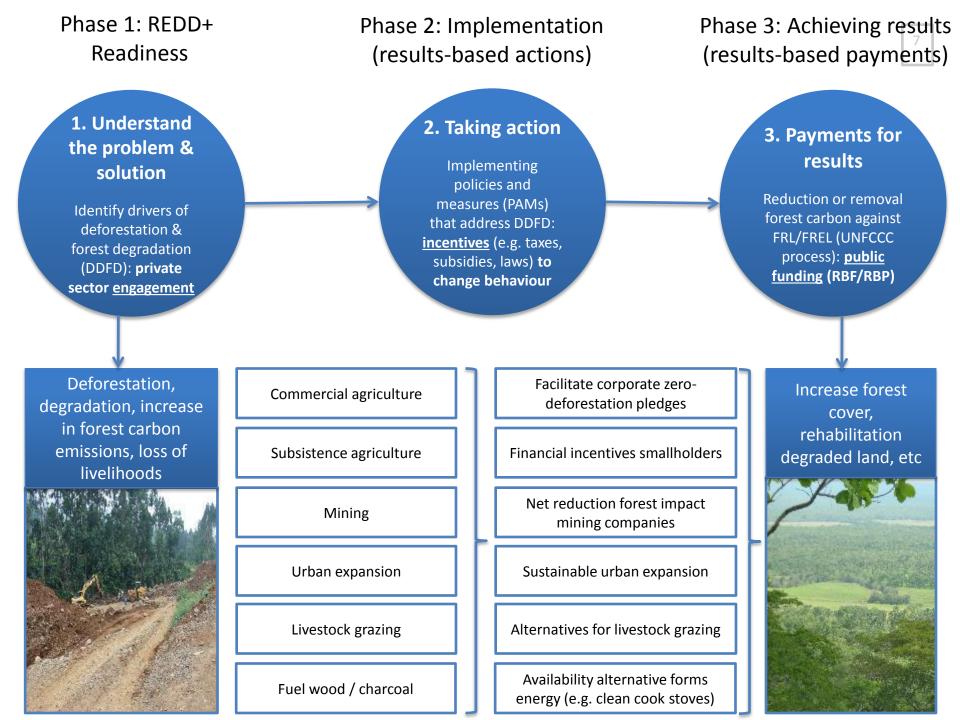


Context Part II: Financing sources across different phases of REDD+



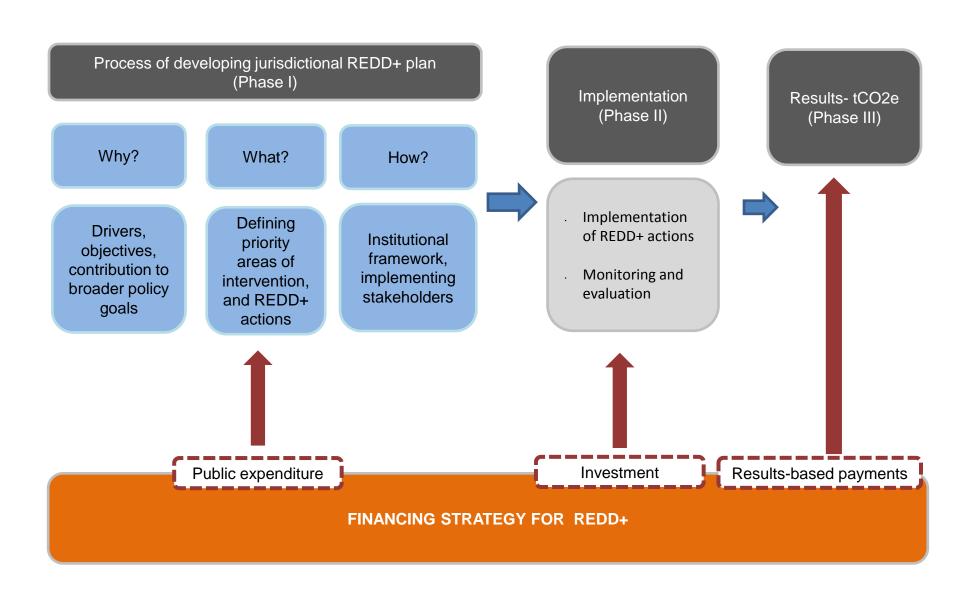






REDD+ finance in the broader jurisdictional process **!**





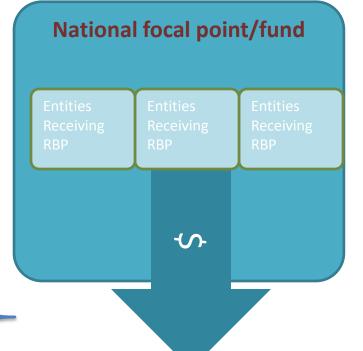
Possible sources of finance

Ex-ante investment (Phases I & II)

Bilateral and multilateral grants

Domestic budget allocation

Private investment in Phase II implementation



Jurisdictional implementation of National REDD+ Strategy policies, measures,

policies, measures, programmes, projects

Ex-post payments for results (Phase III)

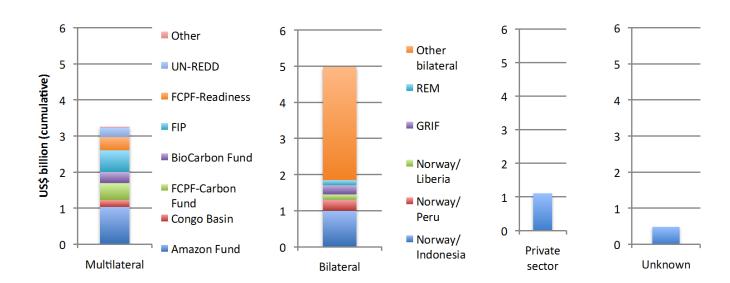
Green Climate Fund

Bilateral and multilateral facilities

Carbon markets (international or domestic)

Funding REDD+ investments

- Norway, USA, Germany, Japan and the UK provide 75% of total funding to date (20 REDD+ donors).
- Cumulatively, more than US\$ 10 billion has been pledged (phase 1, 2 and 3 combined)
- Some sources of finance for REDD+ can be at jurisdictional level:
 - BioCarbon Fund e.g. Jambi Province in Indonesia or Zambia's Eastern Province.
 - Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Carbon Fund: jurisdictional Emissions Reduction Programs
 - Green Climate Fund is looking at supporting countries both at national and jurisdictional level
 - REDD Early Movers Programme (REM): Allows national and jurisdictional; so far, mostly sub-national.
 - UN-REDD support partner countries at both national & jurisdictional level (e.g. Benishangul-Gumuz in Ethiopia)





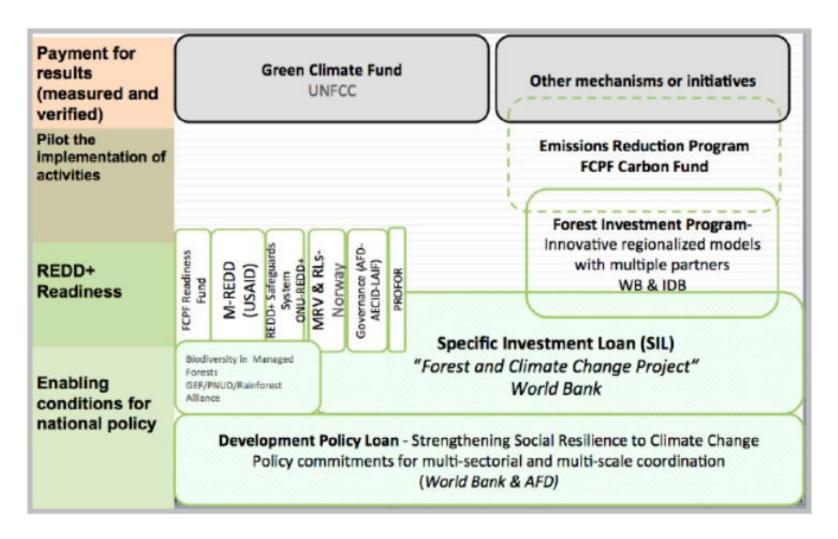
Context Part III: Examples of jurisdictional REDD+ financing







Mexico: financing transition to a sustainable rural economy



Mato Grosso – Produce, Protect, Include Plan







- Increase productivity across the state; maintain forest cover and reduce deforestation - effective implementation of all actions would reduce 6.6 gigattones of CO2e by 2030
- PPI Corporate Action Group set up to support engagement of the private sector – committing to sourcing from PCI projects or funding their implementation
- Althelia Climate Fund has invested €11.5 million in a PCI partner for sustainable cattle ranching and production of guaranteed deforestationfree beef
- Carrefour and IDH working to develop a plan for 2030 "zerodeforestation" meat production in the state, supporting local farmers to access technial assistance and credit

Central Kalimantan – Green & Clean Province Programme

- Consists of three elements: 1) planning and implementation;
 2) funding and incentives; 3) evaluating performance
- Funding and incentives: connecting domestic and international, public and private financing for activities
- Key lessons:
 - 1. ability of jurisdictional government to work with industry depends on national legislation and fiscal transfer mechanisms
 - 2. need for a fiscal reform agenda e.g. land value tax that stimulates green incentives for sustainable land-use practices
 - 3. private finance is critical to transition to green economy, investments need to target activities with positive RRI, e.g. green rubber



Thank you!

Steve Swan | steven.swan@un-redd.org

Connect with us online:

www.un-redd.org www.unredd.net



