



Opportunities for Incorporating Nesting Approaches into International REDD Framework Design Processes

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B. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties

66. Agrees on a work programme for the development of modalities and guidelines for: facilitation of support to nationally appropriate mitigation actions through a registry; measurement, reporting and verification of supported actions and corresponding support; biennial reports as part of national communications from non-Annex I Parties; domestic verification of mitigation actions undertaken with domestic resources; and international consultations and analysis;

67. Invites Parties to submit views on the items in paragraph 66, including with respect to the initial scheduling of the processes described in this section, by 28 March 2011.

Question: Could this be an opportunity to introduce some nesting concepts?

C. Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; ...

- 71.b. A national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level or, if appropriate, as an interim measure, subnational forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, in accordance with national circumstances, and with provisions contained in decision 4/CP.15, and with any further elaboration of those provisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties;
- c. A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system for the monitoring and reporting of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 above, with, if appropriate, subnational monitoring and reporting as an interim measure
- *This is a key area where current initiatives (GCF, projects within countries) can provide examples/influence design

Annex II – SBSTA work programme

 Identify land use, land-use change and forestry activities in developing countries, in particular those that are linked to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, to identify the associated methodological issues to estimate emissions and removals resulting from these activities, and to assess their potential contribution to the mitigation of climate change, and report on the findings to the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth session...

• Scale of drivers is typically subnational

- UN-REDD Programme Bolivia, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia
- FCPF – 13 have submitted proposals Argentina, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao PDR, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, the Republic of Congo and Tanzania
- World Bank Forest Investment Program (FIP) -Brazil, Burkina Faso, DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Laos, Peru

Connecting the semi-colons...

- There is a limited number of Norways in the world
- Nesting could be the concept/avenue for connecting the international processes with the gap financing needed from the private sector
- In designing UNFCCC, GCF, national programs, think post-Norway....what are you ultimately building these programs to do and what do you need long-term to do that?
- We need to build this into designs NOW and leverage interim finance to secure long-term support

UNFCCC, GCF Framework Designers

Specifically considering what is needed to actualize nested approaches, and within the context of where you are in your process...

- Is there enough space within your framework design to accommodate/structure nested approaches?
- If not what is missing and what can this group do to help you fill in?
- If yes what do you need from a group of experts like this to inform your process?

Thanks for your attention!

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