



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FPCF)

SESA Approach to REDD+

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Part 1:

Introduction to Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and REDD+



REDD+ stands for countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

The 'plus' is to foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon.



The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Fund supports developing countries to prepare to participate in a future, large-scale, system of positive incentives for REDD+.

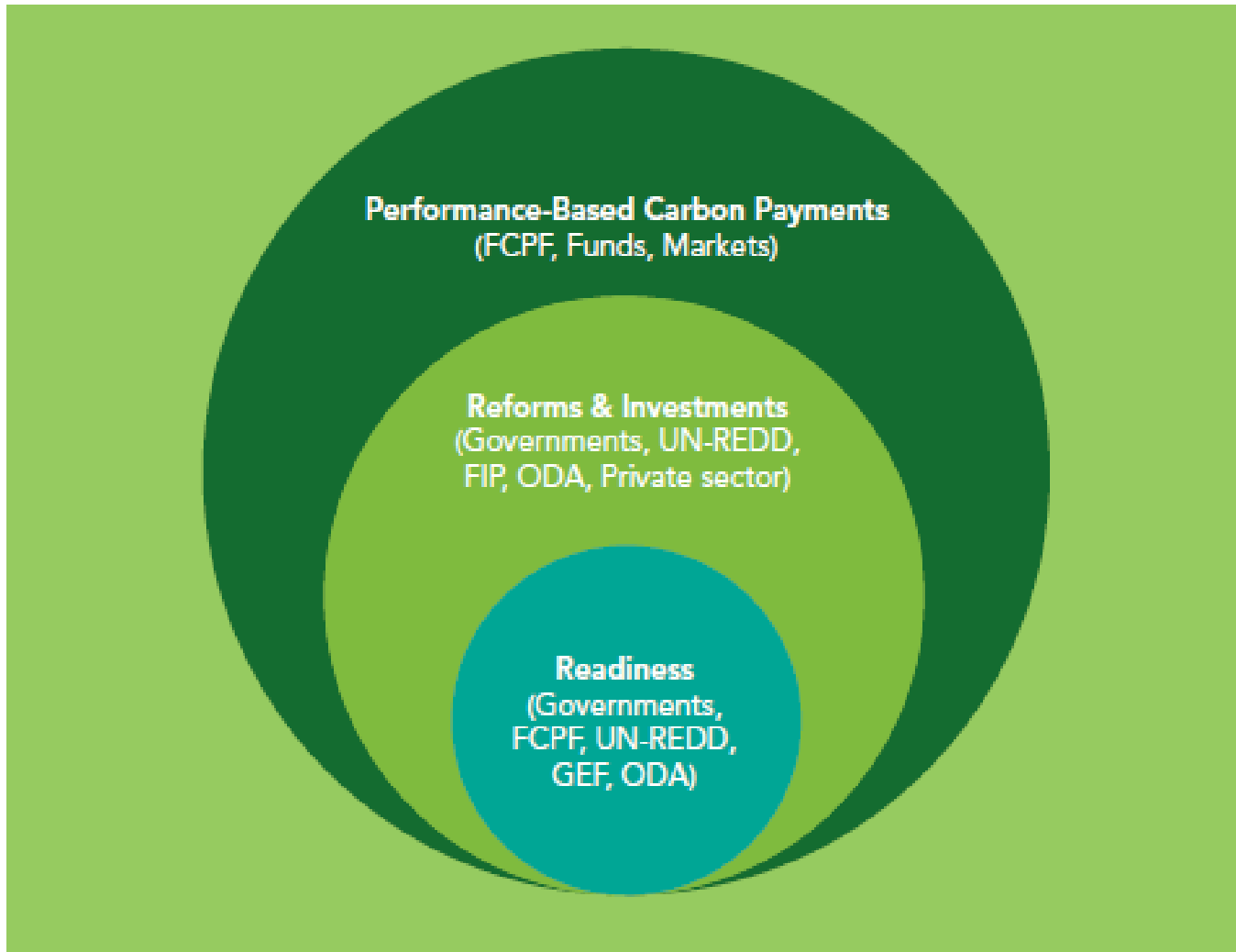
Incentive payments for REDD+ policies from the FCPF Carbon Fund, ongoing payments for reducing carbon emissions.



Vanuatu and Fiji have received Readiness Funding from FCPF to Prepare their country's REDD+ Strategy

Strategy includes national REDD+ policies, systems for measuring and verifying forest carbon stores and emissions, institutional arrangements, and environmental and social safeguards.

Three Phases of REDD+ Financing



Types of REDD+ Strategy Activities

Policies, Laws, Regulations

- Land-use policies
- Land tenure reform
- Forest law enforcement
- Forest governance
- Trade
- Taxation
- Subsidies
- Certification
- Protected areas
- Payments for Ecosystem Services

Programmes

- Agricultural intensification
- Reforestation
- Community forestry
- Reduced impact logging
- Rural electrification
- Rural credits
- Biomass energy



Part 2:

REDD+ Safeguards and Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)

Summary of REDD+ Safeguards Objectives

- ① Consistency with the objectives of national forest programmes and international agreements (policy coherence)
- ② Transparent and effective governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty
- ③ Respect for knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities
- ④ Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders
- ⑤ Consistency with conservation of natural forests and biodiversity, to incentivize the protection and conservation, ecosystem services and enhance social and environmental benefits
- ⑥ Addressing risk of reversals (ensuring permanence)
- ⑦ Reducing displacement of emissions (leakage)



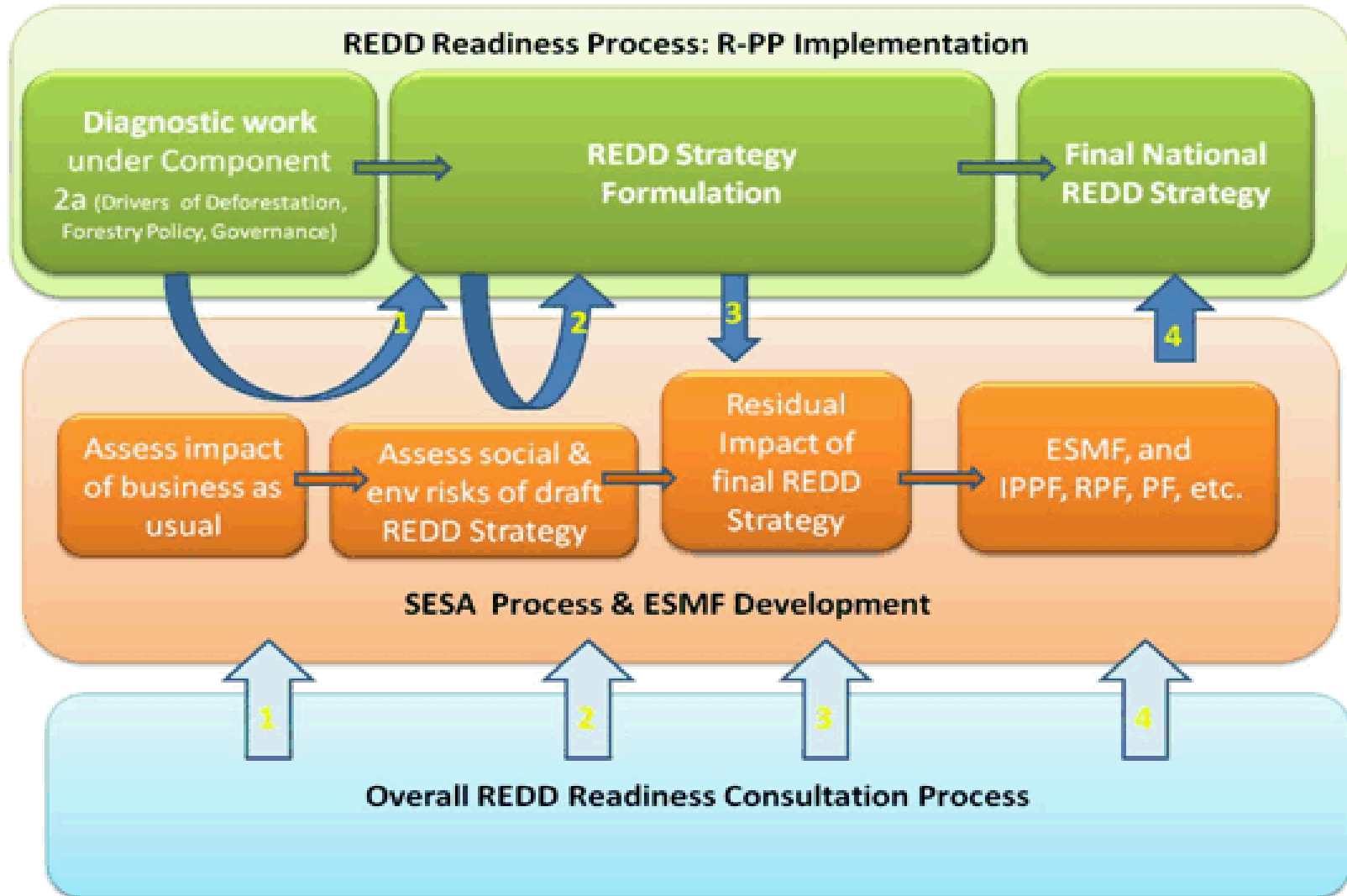
The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) is used to evaluate their REDD+ Strategy and integrate safeguards into Strategy preparation and implementation.

The SESA output is an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which will guide safeguards management during implementation. SESA and ESMF are consistent with World Bank Safeguard Policies.



The ESMF is a framework for managing and mitigating the environmental and social risk and impacts of future investments (projects, activities, policies, regulations) associated with implementing a country's REDD+ Strategy.

REDD+ Readiness Process



What are the challenges for REDD+?



Threats



Opportunities



SESA

Approaches

- Situational analysis of causes of deforestation.
- Identify env. and social priorities.
- Assess the legal, policy, regulatory and institutional context.
- Stakeholder engagement.
- Analysis of institutional and capacity gaps.
- Assessment of risks of specific actions / projects (ESMF).
- Iterative process with the REDD+ Strategy development.

Outputs

- Policy, regulatory and programatic adjustments for REDD+ Strategy.
- Institutional strengthening.
- Platform for ongoing stakeholder engagement.
- Safeguards instrument (ESMF) for future investments.



ESMF



Identify Policies, Laws, Regulations to be issued or changed for REDD+ and provide an implementation framework



Provide strategies to screen and manage impacts of programmes to achieve REDD+



To Summarise:

The FCPF assists countries to prepare inter-sectoral REDD+ Strategies to take advantage of the value of standing forests.

SESA and ESMF are integral tools for identifying and managing risks and impacts at the regulatory, policy and programme levels.