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Norwegian initiatives for REDD

The global initiative and The Tanzania – Norway partnership



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



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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:

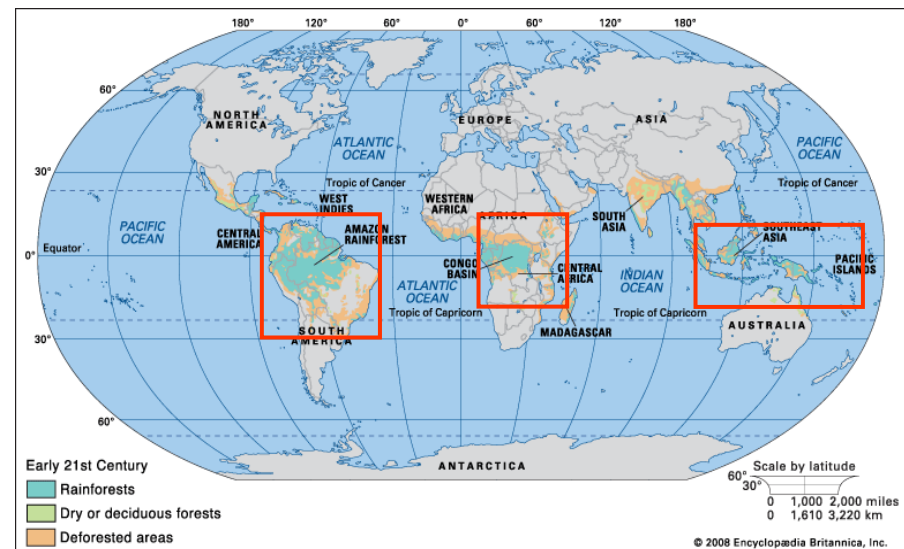
- UN Collaborative Programme on REDD (FAO, UNEP, UNDP, UNFCCC, Multidonor Trust Fund)
- The World Bank (Carbon Forest Partnership Facility, Forest Investment Fund)
- African Development Bank (Congo Basin Forest Fund)

Bilateral cooperation:

- Brazil
- Tanzania

Civil society

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





The Tanzania – Norway climate change partnership

- Signed in April 2008 by Dr Batilda Burian, minister of State - Environment, Vice Presidents Office and Mr Erik Solheim, Minister of Environment and Development Cooperation
- A special focus on climate change mitigation through REDD
- Five year duration and a financial frame of up to USD 100 mill
- Components should contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Components should contribute to poverty reduction, conservation of biological diversity and sustainable land management practices
- Components will be implemented by various implementing institutions



Main components of the partnership

1. Establishment of pilot activities for the promotion of a national REDD process, including incentive schemes, capacity building, provision of technical assistance, monitoring and verification systems etc.
2. A policy review to reveal possible needs for development or improvement of policies to ensure an overall policy environment conducive to the climate change agenda
3. A comprehensive research and methodology development programme for climate change adaptation and mitigation
4. Development and undertaking of training and education programmes of relevance for the climate change challenges at all levels
5. Promote investments from and partnerships with the private sector, NGOs and research institutions



Progress so far

- Preparatory work for a national REDD strategy process
- Possible demonstration projects are being identified
- Task force of VPO and MNRT in action
- Discussions on incentive mechanisms and baseline studies
- Communication with WB and UN programmes on REDD
- DPG for Environment actively coordinating CC programmes
- Research and education programme has been developed
- PPP options and NGO partnerships are being explored



Opportunities and challenges

- Tanzania could become a global frontrunner for REDD
- Potential for linking Tanzanian farmers to a global PES system with huge implications for land management practices
- Potential income stream if deforestation is reduced by 25% could be up to 100 mill USD annually from a future REDD regime
- The Partnership will help Tanzania prepare for a future global REDD regime
- A big challenge to address main drivers of deforestation, no success envisaged without improvements in agriculture and energy supply
- How to develop equitable and corruption free benefit sharing
- Monitoring and verification systems needed
- A big challenge in capacity building at all levels



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Thank you!

