



# The Government of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative

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# Tropical forests important:

- Livelihoods for at least 1,6 billion people
- Biological diversity: approx 80 % of the world's terrestrial species
- Important for local and global rainfall patterns
- Protect against slides, erosion, floods
- **PROTECTS AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE:** the world's largest non-fossil carbon sink.

## IPCC-report 2007:

"Up to 20 percent of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions caused by deforestation."

Today: ~12%



# REDD+: A new hope for forests and climate?

- Changing the market logics that currently drive deforestation
- Payments to developing countries for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+)
- Promotes national low-carbon development /green development

# Background – the Government of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative

- Launched at COP13 at Bali in December 2007, established 2008
- Pledged up to 500 billion USD/year – a prioritized climate effort
- Project Team at the Ministry of Environment – cooperates with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant ministries
- Aims to contribute to reduced global warming by reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) in developing countries



# Objectives

- To work towards the inclusion of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in a new international climate regime
- To take early action to achieve cost-effective and verifiable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions
- To promote the conservation of natural forests to maintain their carbon storage capacity
- Overarching development goals

# Channels and partners

## Results-based partnerships: and pledges

- Brazil: up to 1 mill USD – payments for results, up to 2015
- Guyana : up to US\$ 250 million results-based payments over 5 years to 2015
- Indonesia: US\$ 1 billion results-based payments
- Ethiopia: up to US\$ 20 million annually in results-based payments (also energy, agriculture)
- New partnerships in 2014 with Liberia & Peru.

## Multilateral funds and programs (readiness and early action in more than 40 countries):

- UN-REDD Programme (FAO, UNEP, UNDP)
- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (The World Bank + others: IDB in Peru )
- Forest Investment Programme (multilateral development banks: IDB in Peru)
- Congo Basin Forest Fund (African Development Bank )

## Civil society:

- 2008-2015: support to more than 40 organizations each cycle. 2016-2020 currently being evaluated.

## Other:

- Tanzania: support to readiness, capacity building, research and REDD+ pilot projects
- Mexico: MRV and PES for methodology development and south-south cooperation





## The Congo Basin

The world's second largest rainforest.  
60% in DRC.

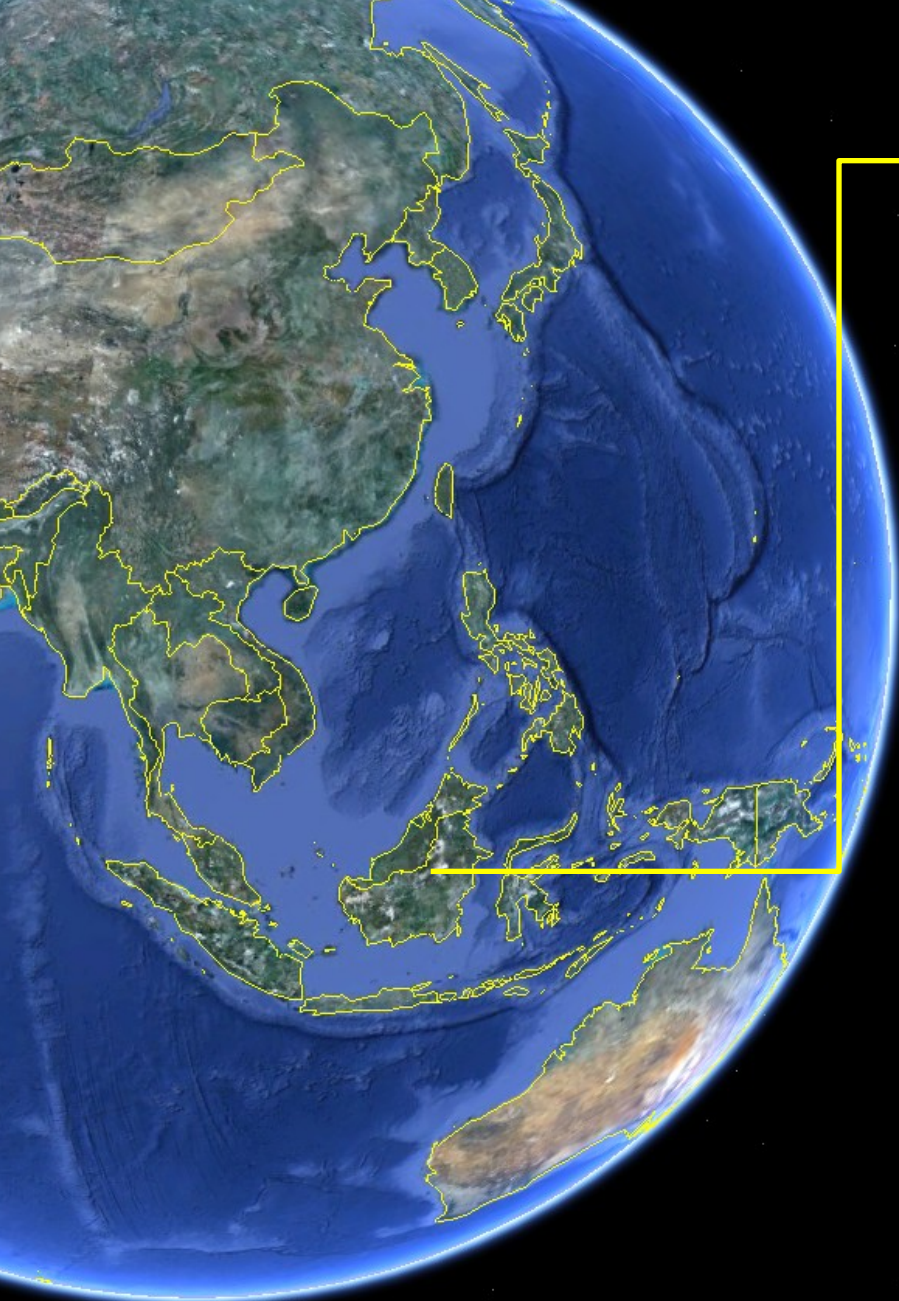
60 million people live the forest  
provides.

Forest crucial rainfall pattern and water  
access throughout the region.

Relatively low deforestation rate pt, but  
increasing pressure. The "new" area for  
oil palm expansion.

No government-to-government  
cooperation, only efforts through the  
UN, World Bank, Congo Basin Forest  
Fund and Norad.





## Indonesia

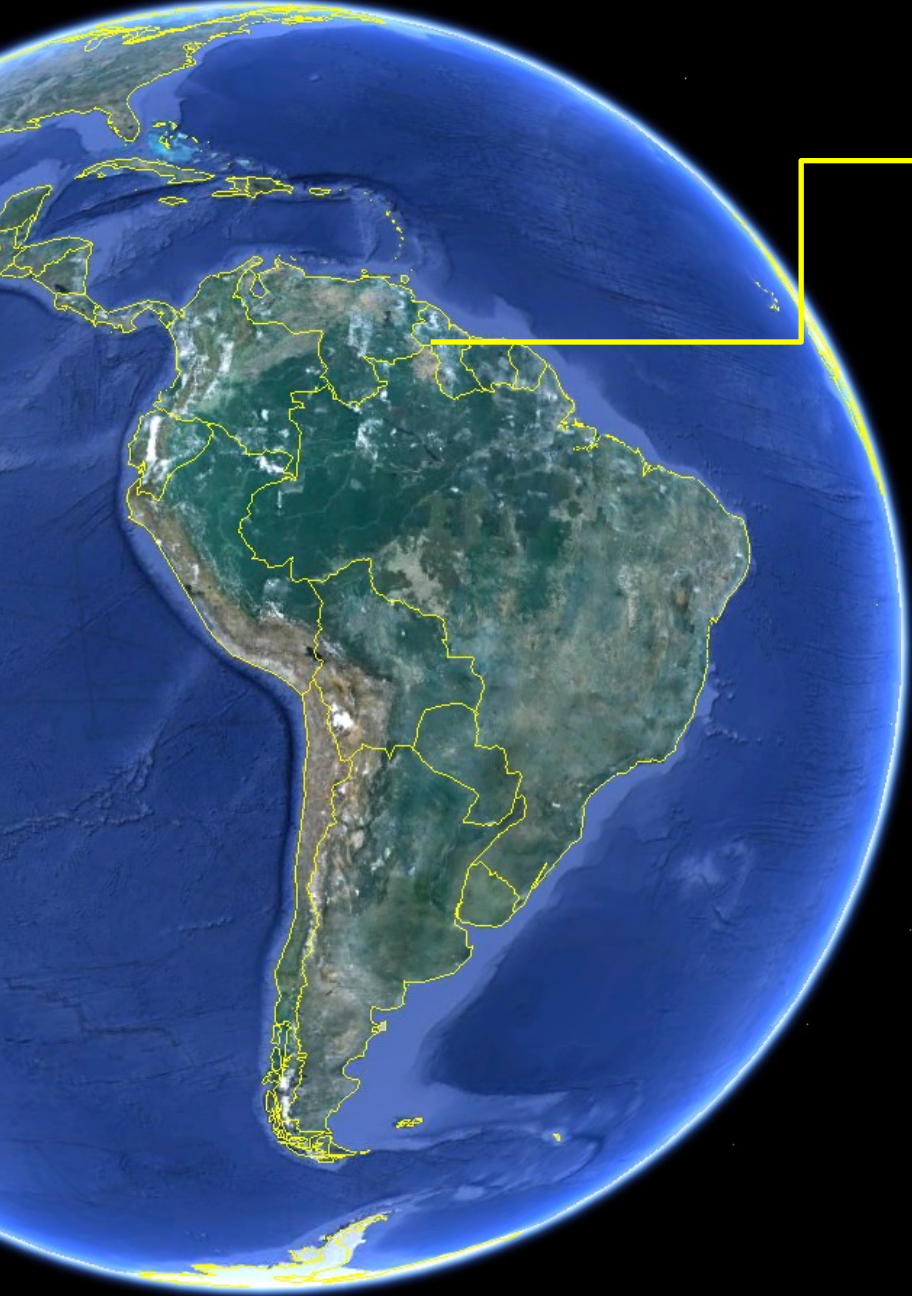
- The world's third largest rainforest countries. Very fast deforestation (> 1 million ha / year). Creates 80% of national emissions.
- National target 26% cut in CO2 emissions by 2020, up 41 with external contributions. Meanwhile 7% annual economic growth.
- Important results: Indigenous rights and participation, transparency/ openness on forest data and One Map initiative



## Ethiopia

- REDD as an element of national "green growth strategy" (CRGE).
- Integrated management of agriculture, energy and forestry.
- Goal of middle income status by 2025, without increasing CO2 emissions.
- Support for capacity building, institutional development.
- Pilot Province being established in Oromia. 20 million people, the largest remaining intact forests.





## Guyana

- 800,000 inhabitants, most of the coastal belt. Amerindians in the interior.
- Almost intact forest cover. 85% of land area. Very low deforestation rate (0.056% in 2011). Mining main cause of deforestation.
- Aims to preserve forest cover and create social and economic development. National "Low Carbon Development Strategy".
- Norwegian performance-based payments to Guyana REDD +



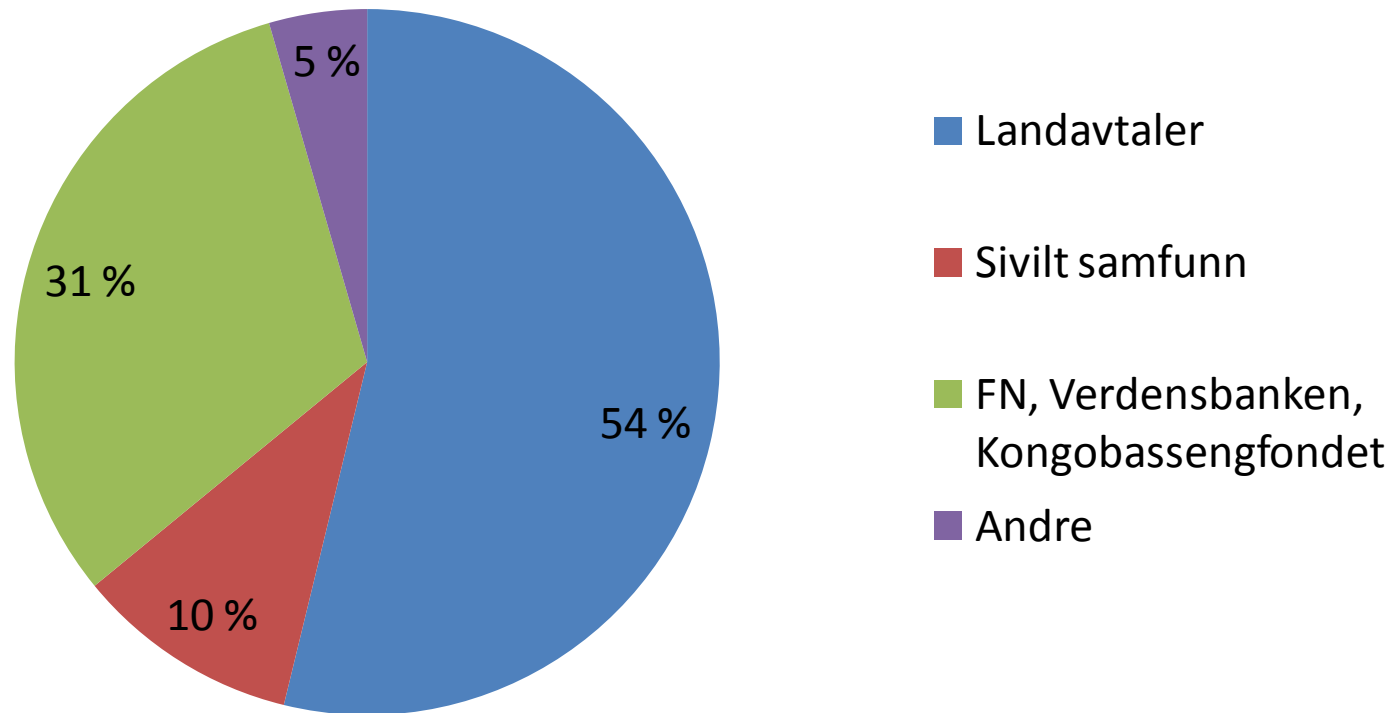
## Brazil

- 24 times larger than Norway. 40 times as many inhabitants.
- World 7.largest economy
- The largest rainforest land (30 percent of t world's remaining rainforest)
- Agriculture (cattle, soy) major cause of deforestation.
- National goals:  
80% reduction in deforestation by 2020 (ift1996-2005 cut)  
36.1 to 38.9% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020
- Norwegian money paid to the Amazon Fu



# Where does the money go?

**Utbetalinger 2008-2014**



# Key points for Norway in REDD+:

- Coordination: nationally and between donors and initiatives
- Results based payments as soon as possible
- Keep momentum for REDD+ - among donors (financing) and partner countries (actions)
- Focus on green economy, sustainable landscapes and green commodity chains



# MRV & forest monitoring

- Support rarely given directly – readiness funding and incentives
- Mexico is the exception
- WRI's Global Forest Watch
- GFOI:
  - Direct project support – SDMS and GFOI office
  - Norwegian Space Centre represents ownership in key satellite systems

# Ambitions for GFOI

- Continue to secure the capture/uptake of relevant remote sensing data
- Communication and coordination between data suppliers and data users/distributors, between the space data and the forest/REDD+ community.
- Coordination and synergy of capacity building and research efforts related to MRV for REDD+.
- Work to secure that future satellite developments support the remote sensing of forests.
- Pursue open and accessible delivery chains for remote sensing data of forests,
- Continue to supply standardized guidance that is compatible with UNFCCC requirements and IPCC methodology, and ensure that this guidance is updated as appropriate.



# Norway in Copernicus & ESA

- NICFI goals:
  - Sentinel data and relevant products readily available for REDD+ countries
  - Ensure future developments suitable for tropical forest MRV and monitoring



# Up to 2020

- Parties working to agree on a binding international climate agreement (UNFCCC)
- World population reaches 7,5 billion
- Water and agricultural land become increasingly scarce
- Global climate gas emissions must peak in 2020 and a 35% reduction by 2050 necessary to reach the 2 degree goal.
- Forests, energy and agriculture policies must be integral
- NICFI approved until 2020.