



Norad

# The Norwegian Climate and Forest funding to civil society

Key results 2013 – 2015



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# Highlights

Civil society is an important complement to the bilateral and multilateral support under Norway's Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI). From indigenous peoples' networks, through watchdogs and knowledge and service providers, they help ensure accountability in, and sustainability of, efforts to reduce deforestation in tropical forests.

This report sums up results achieved by the 42 civil society actors who received support from NICFI through the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation in the period 2013-2015. The following achievements can be highlighted:

- > An estimated 3,8 million people made their main income/livelihood from sustainable land use in targeted landscapes.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Based on the organisations reporting on indicator 4 (number of people making an income from sustainable land use)

- > 13 organisations report that Indigenous Peoples and forest dependent communities gained land rights with support from the organisations.<sup>2</sup>
- > 19 organisations report to have contributed to emissions reductions<sup>3</sup>. Examples of activities to reduce emissions may include influencing companies, developing new and alternative sources of income, or influencing REDD+ programs.
- > There are many examples of good results in the portfolio, and some of the examples highlighted in this report are:

[Improved access to forest information in Indonesia, reported by the World Resources Institute](#) >

<sup>2</sup> Based in reporting on indicator 9 (hectares of land which Indigenous Peoples and forest dependent communities gain rights over). The data provided has not been possible to aggregate due to unclarity on the baseline in some cases, risk of double reporting, and some uncertainties as to data accuracy.

<sup>3</sup> Based on reporting on indicator 1 (Metric Tonnes of CO2). The data provided has not been possible to aggregate due to unclarity on the baseline in some cases, risk of double reporting, and some uncertainties as to data accuracy.

[International law enforcement cooperation leads to seizure of illegally exported timber from Peru, reported by INTERPOL](#) >

[Mai Ndombe: A more inclusive process is ensured in Africa's first emissions reductions program](#) >

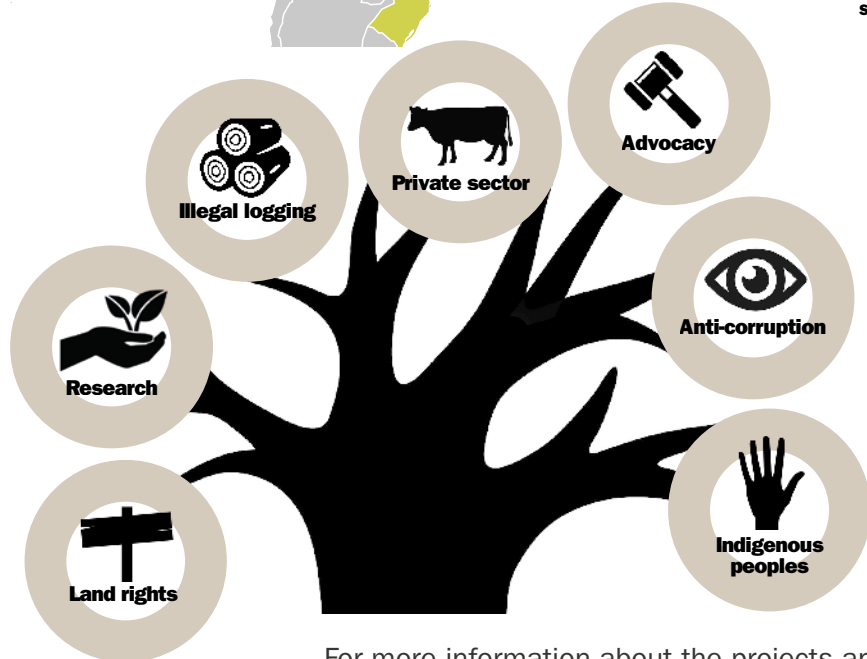
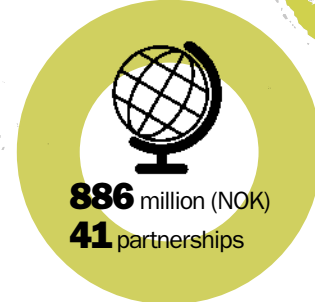
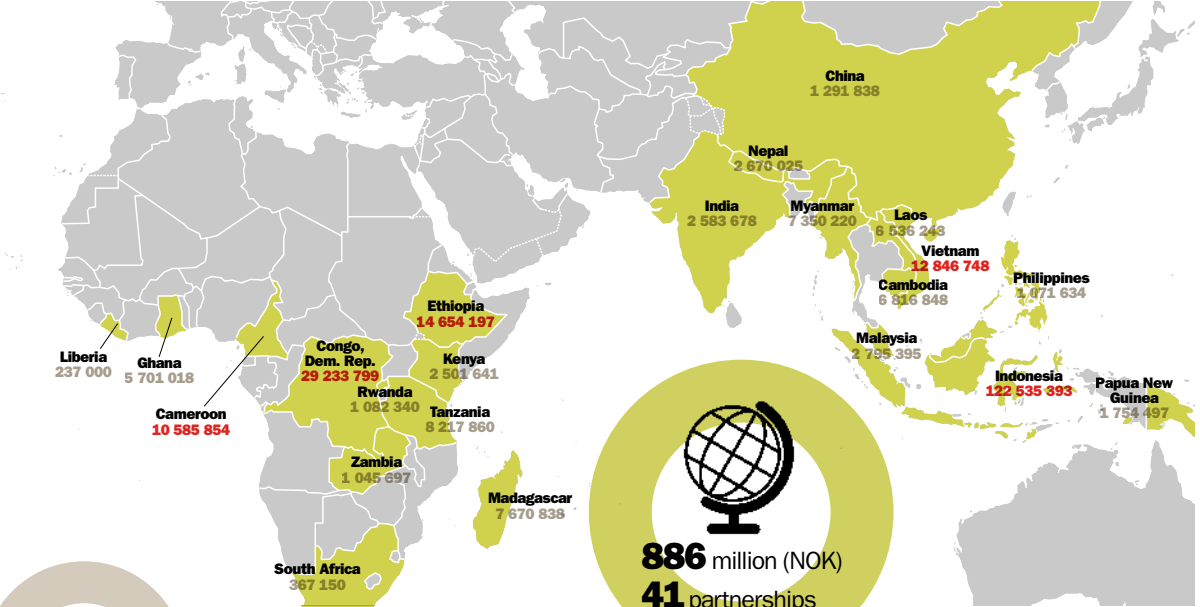
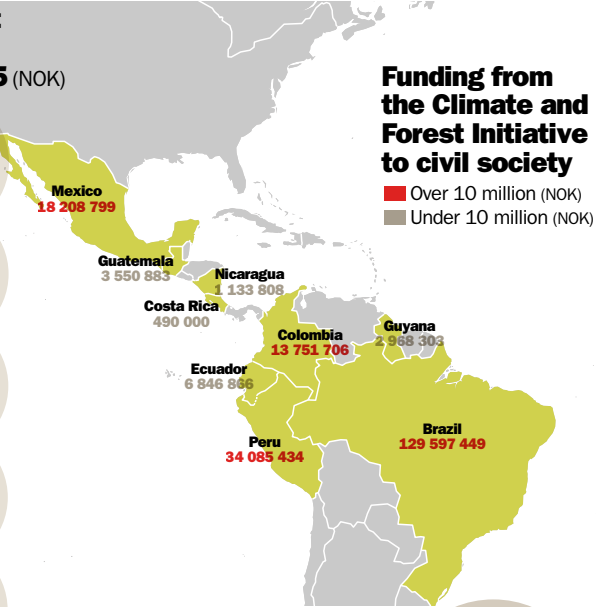
[Historical Constitutional Court in Indonesia recognizes indigenous territories, achieved by AMAN and partners](#) >

[Coffee producers increased productivity, reducing need to expand production area, reported by Solidaridad Network](#) >

The report is structured around the three goals for this grant scheme (please find them in [Box 2](#)). The fact base for the report are the [common indicators](#) filled out by each organization, and examples of results submitted by the organisations.

## 10 largest partners 2013-2015 (NOK)

1. **Regnskog-fondet**  
80 000 000
2. **Center for International Forestry Research**  
60 000 000
3. **The Nature Conservancy**  
50 000 000
4. **Amazon Environmental Research Institute**  
42 500 000
5. **Environmental Investigation Agency**  
40 000 000
6. **European Federation for Transport and Environment**  
40 000 000
7. **World Wildlife Fund**  
39 880 891
8. **Solidaridad Network**  
33 600 000
9. **Center for Global Development**  
30 000 000
10. **Fundacion Solidaridad Latinoamericana**  
29 557 500



**Brazil**  
**Fundación Solidaridad Latinoamericana**

In the Novo Campo project, all 14 cattle farms involved increased productivity by 39% during the first year of implementation without compromising standards of quality. The project ensures that increased beef productivity is obtained while promoting sustainable practices for rural areas, and increasing income and social and environmental performance among farmers.



**Indonesia WWF US**

Training local and indigenous peoples to collect forest carbon data in Kurtai Barat demonstrated that communities were able to produce carbon measurements quickly and accurately. Local knowledge strengthens REDD+ engagement and sustainability. This empowered villagers and encouraged greater engagement in local forest monitoring, management and protection.



**Global Regnskogfondet**

The global Rainforest REDD+ network, created in 2009 as part of this program, has been an important tool for information sharing, capacity building and strategy development among civil society actors. The network has made it possible for many civil society organisations to influence the REDD strategies in their respective countries, particularly to improve the implementation of social and environmental safeguards, strengthening land tenure and development of benefit sharing mechanisms.

For more information about the projects and their geographic presence, please visit [Norad's interactive world map](#)



# 1

## Rationale: Protecting tropical forests and combating climate change

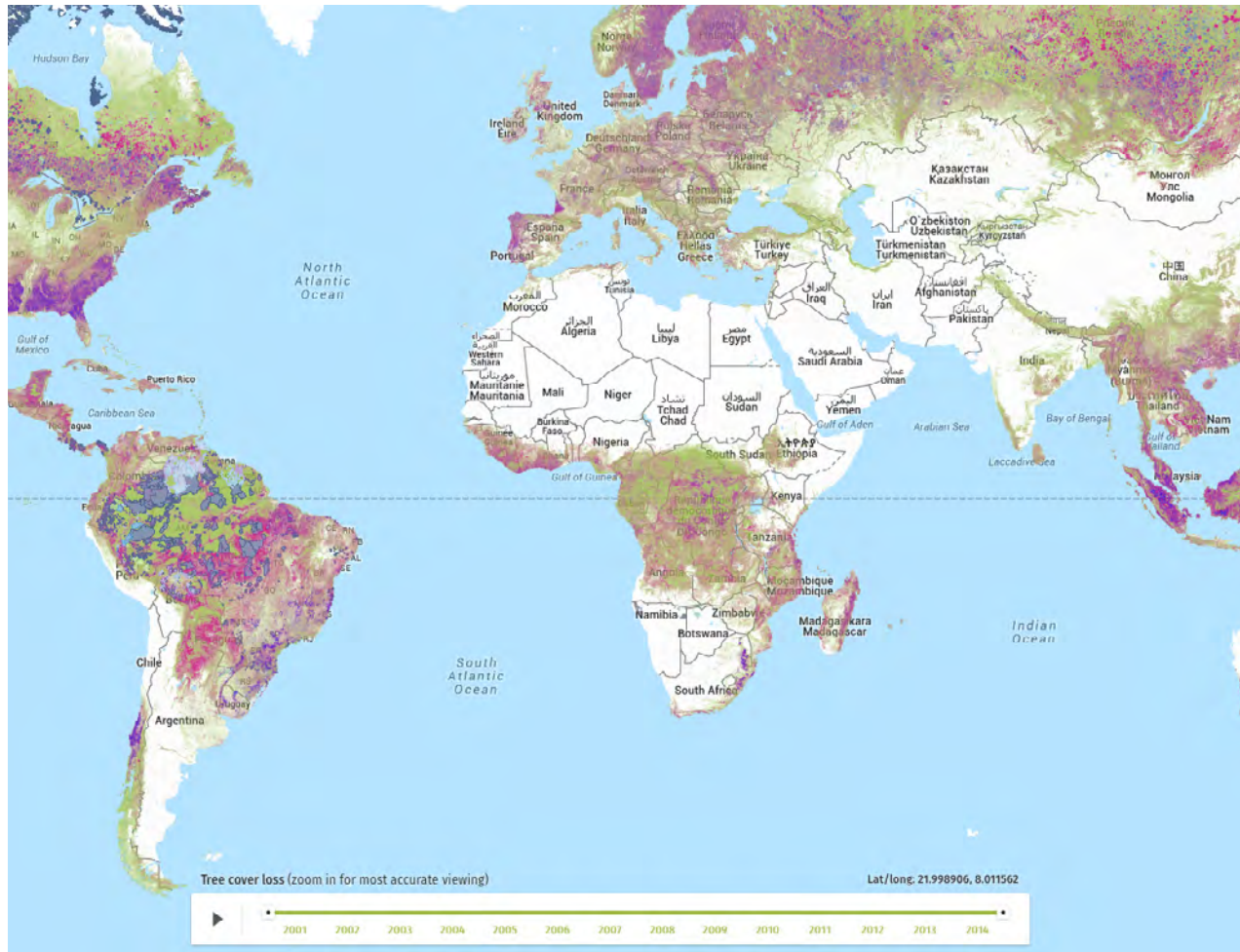
The world's tropical forests are home to millions of human beings and more than half of the world's known plant and animal species. They are also enormous carbon sinks. Destruction of forests threatens millions, many of whom are the planet's most vulnerable people, those who depend on forests for their subsistence. Furthermore, deforestation and forest degradation cause emissions of greenhouse gases, accounting for approximately 12% of annual man-made carbon emissions.

The drivers of deforestation are many and vary among countries and regions. However, there is one common denominator: it is currently more profitable, at least in the short term, to convert a forest to other uses than to leave it as a natural ecosystem.



PHOTO: CIFOR

**World Resources Institute's interactive map on tree cover loss 2001 – 2014 (click on map)**



Through its [International Climate and Forest Initiative](#) (NICFI), the Norwegian government aims at supporting efforts to slow, halt and eventually reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+). As mutually reinforcing goals, all these efforts should also promote sustainable development and the reduction of poverty.

Since its inception in April 2008, the Climate and Forest Initiative has established a series of partnerships with key forest countries, engaged in the development of a REDD+ mechanism under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and supported multilateral institutions and civil society actors. At the core of NICFI is payments to forest-rich countries based on verified reductions in deforestation.



BOX 1

### **REDD and REDD+**

REDD stands for “Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation”. Without reducing emissions from the forest sector, it will not be possible to achieve the global climate goal of avoiding an increase in the global average temperature of over two degrees Celsius.

During climate negotiations in Cancún in 2010, the participating countries agreed to reduce emissions related to deforestation and several points were added to the agreement, which was called REDD+. The plus symbol stands for sustainable forest management, increase in the forests’ carbon capture and conservation of forests and biological management.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY IS KEY TO SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT**

Civil society has so far played a crucial role in advancing reduced deforestation and sustainable development. This can be observed both locally and on the global arena. The non-governmental organisations play different roles. They serve as advocates, watchdogs and independent verifiers, as well as knowledge and service providers. Some organisations are community-based networks of forest dependent peoples such as indigenous communities, others are larger non-governmental organisations supporting and empowering local communities to increase their influence in decisions that affect their lives. Yet others are working to change the international normative framework or influence country or company policies. The combination of these roles and the civil society’s persistent efforts to drive change, has contributed to significant progress in the fight against deforestation.

The civil society grant scheme is an integrated component of NICFI, and Norway has provided support to close to 90 civil society projects

since 2009. For the grant period 2013–2015, Norway supported [42 organisations with approximately NOK 275 million/USD 33,4 million annually](#). This represents roughly 10% of the total NICFI annual budget.

The civil society grant scheme for 2013-2015 was centered on four areas where action was most needed, and where civil society was seen as being especially important:

#### **Sustainable landscapes**

The first category was sustainable landscapes, in which the organisations worked to promote integrated sustainable land use planning. For instance did the International Union for Conservation of Nature ([IUCN](#)) mobilise private investment for community-based, carbon-intensive landscape restoration in Brazil. Another example is [Wetlands International's](#) research and advocacy for sustainable tropical peat, swamp and forest landscapes in Indonesia. The organisation and their partners provided research and advocated for the creation of the Indonesian Peatland Protection Agency in January 2016.

### **Sustainable commodity supply chains**

The second category concerned projects contributing to sustainable commodity supply chains of relevance to REDD+. Several organisations worked with large companies that pledged zero-deforestation policies, it contributed to palm oil producers accounting for 80% of the global market announcing commitment to deforestation-free supply chains. Other organisations worked with smallholders to ensure that they produce agricultural commodities sustainably. For example, [Solidaridad Network trained 2 200 coffee producers in Peru to help them increase their production without expanding their crops into forested areas.](#)

### **Analysis and knowledge production**

The third category concerned analysis, concept and methodology development that contribute to sustainable planning and implementation of REDD+. [Climate Policy Initiative](#), [CIFOR](#) and [Earth Innovation Institute](#) are examples of organisations that analysed and designed different policy options for sustainable land use. CIFOR provided advice on land tenure

to the UN-REDD Board, which incorporated the recommendation into their plans and core strategy.

### **Global consensus on REDD+**

The last category contained projects whose aims were to contribute to consensus to reduce deforestation as part of the international climate regime. The international climate agreement reached in Paris in December 2015 recognizes reduced deforestation as an important tool to mitigate climate change and encourages parties to give results-based financing to REDD+. Several organisations, such as [Tebtebba Foundation](#), [Rainforest Foundation Norway](#) and [CARE Norway](#), used the international climate summits to lift local experiences to the global level, and advocated for a solid framework for safeguarding human rights in programmes to reduce deforestation.

#### BOX 2

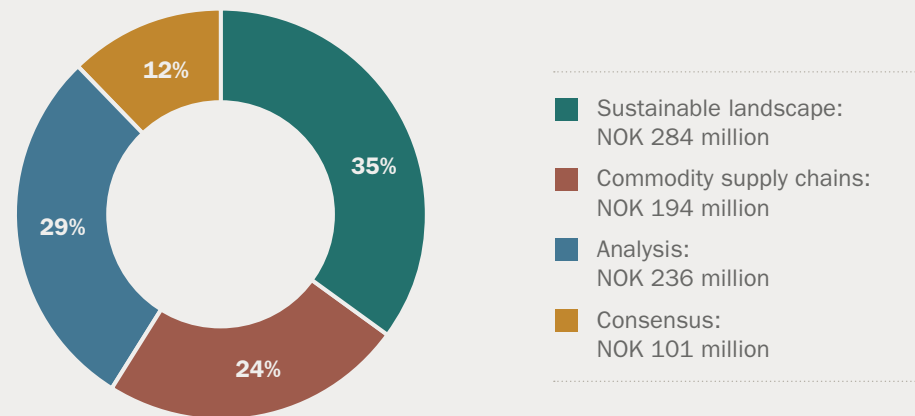
#### **The specific goals of the 2013-2015 funding scheme for civil society were to:**

1. Contribute to advocacy, systematic promotion of and debate on the need for a new international climate agreement that includes efforts against deforestation and forest degradation.
2. Contribute to increased knowledge and new innovative solutions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries.
3. Contribute to the increased participation and influence of indigenous peoples and forest dependent communities on the management of resources affiliated with forest.

### Distribution of grants by country

The organisations executed projects in 32 countries in total, and the majority of the organisations worked in the Norwegian Climate and Forest Initiative's prioritised countries: 30 organisations worked in Indonesia, 22 in Brazil and 11 in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Most projects are executed in more than one country. Many organisations also worked in global and regional REDD+ processes, that benefit forested countries.

**FIGURE 1 // GRANT AMOUNTS PER CATEGORY (2013–2015)**



NICFI allocated the largest proportion of funding to 12 projects working with sustainable landscapes. The organisations tested pilot models and “proof of concept”, and they provided useful lessons learned for upscaling REDD+.



# 2

## Global agreement to combat deforestation

### Civil society goal 1

Contribute to advocacy, systematic promotion of and debate on the need for a new international climate agreement that includes efforts against deforestation and forest degradation.



PHOTO: MARIT HVERVEN

The Paris agreement from December 2015 recognizes reduced deforestation as an important tool to mitigate climate change and encourages parties to give results-based financing to REDD+. This means that the goal of an international agreement including REDD+ was reached, and civil society contributed to this achievement.

Leading up to Paris, the Cancún safeguards from 2011 and the [Warsaw framework for REDD+ from 2013](#) were important steps on the way to a legally binding climate agreement that included protection of the world's forests. Seven organisations report that they influenced the Warsaw framework which gives guidance for how REDD+ will work in practice. Civil society has been especially important in advocating for the Cancún safeguards to be followed and in lifting local experiences to the global level. Twenty-six of the NICFI-supported organisations reported that they particularly contributed to change in the development, policy change or implementation of Cancún safeguards in forest countries during the period 2013-15.

BOX 3

### **Cancún safeguards**

Safeguards are procedures and approaches that can help to ensure that REDD+ activities do no harm to people or the environment. The Cancún safeguards were established within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Cancún in 2010. Countries undertaking REDD+ activities need to develop country-level approaches that enable them to respond to the 7 requirements:

1. Consistency between national forests programmes and international conventions and agreements.
2. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures.
3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities.
4. The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities.
5. Conservation of natural forests and biological diversity and enhancement of other social and environmental benefits.
6. Actions to address the risks of reversals.
7. Actions to reduce the displacement of emissions.



the World Bank's Carbon Fund. The organisations ensured a more inclusive process in the development of the Programme Document. If approved by the Carbon Fund, Mai Ndombe will be the first province in Africa to receive payment for reduced deforestation and forest degradation. [Result example 4](#) describes the process and potential of the Emission Reduction Programme in more detail. In Indonesia, the organisations report on 17 policy changes

Twenty-four organisations reported progress on Cancún safeguard 4 about the participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities in implementing and designing REDD+ projects.

For many organisations that in different ways are working to facilitate an international agreement on REDD+, it might be difficult to ascertain direct cause and effect relationships from their work. In total, 25 organisations report that they contributed to international consensus on REDD+ financing. Their efforts may include holding public events, trying to influence potential new donors and spread knowledge about the multiple benefits of reducing deforestation.

Before and during the global climate meeting in Paris (COP 21), [Center for Global Development](#) wrote [articles](#) and held four public events providing evidence of the value of tropical forests. The events attracted participants from governments, including delegates, to observer organisations.

To reach consensus on REDD+, a solid scientific knowledge base is key. The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) has been a knowledge provider that informed the REDD+ agenda internationally. CIFOR produced and disseminated a large body of scientific evidence that informed the REDD+ agenda internationally. This has for example led to integration of work on land tenure into UN REDD plans, based on CIFOR recommendations.

**INFLUENCING AND SUPPORTING NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL POLICY CHANGE**

The goal of the international climate convention is to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions. Actually achieving the goal requires policy change and action by national and sub-national authorities. Thirty of the civil society organisations in the portfolio report that they played an important role in assisting, drafting, advocating and monitoring different laws and policies.

In DR Congo, the organisations report on three policy changes or action plans in 2015. One of the plans is the Emissions Reduction Programme Document (ER-PD) submitted to



or action plans having been developed. One example is the regulation of the implementation of a law that fortifies the legal status of villages, strengthens their authority and responsibility, and acknowledges traditional village governance arrangements. Samdhana, WWF and Environmental Investigation Agency report that they advocated for the implementation of this specific law regulation and the total push from various organisations is likely to have contributed to the result.

There are major variations between countries concerning the level of policy change and implementation and thereby also the level at which the organisations worked. Variations between countries may depend on various contextual factors, such as the number of organisations operating in a given country, national legislative processes, and other competing political issues.



In Peru, there have been five reported policy changes, such as promoting gender equality and advancing indigenous peoples' land titling in the Madre de Dios Concerted Development Plan. PHOTO: FREDDY GUILLEN



## RESULTS EXAMPLE 1

# Improved access to forest information in Indonesia

*Organisation: World Resources Institute (WRI)*

The Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry has released public forest information related to logging permits after organisations advocated for access to such information. Forest Watch Indonesia and its partners initiated a legal procedure to have the data released, and in 2015, the Indonesian Central Information Commission ruled that the Ministry had to share the information publically.

The ruling was highly significant, as it creates the enabling conditions for more transparency in the forest sector. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is now providing the information on logging. Forest Watch Indonesia and their partners are in the process of analyzing the data, with the aim to share it with relevant stakeholders.

### **WHY: Lack of access to information hampers participation of communities**

Limited access to information has been a challenge in the forestry sector in Indonesia, the World Resources Institute argues. The lack of data on allocation of logging and other permits makes it difficult



PHOTO: CIFOR

to track illegal activities in the forest and is therefore a challenge to the local communities' participation in decisions that affect them.

WRI and its local partner Forest Watch Indonesia worked with the overall objectives to strengthen national and local forest governance

## RESULTS EXAMPLE 1

in Indonesia. In particular, they aimed to improve transparency in decision-making and increase communities' participation in order to make the government more accountable to the needs and interests of forest-dependent communities.

### **WHAT: Law suit and capacity building**

Forest Watch Indonesia (FWI) and partners brought a case to Indonesian Central Information Commission in 2013. It concerned the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's obligation to release public information about logging permits and commercial logging plans, as required by the Public Information Disclosure Law and Forestry Law.

In May 2015, the Commission ruled that the Ministry of Environment and Forestry was obligated to release the information. The Jakarta State Administration Court upheld the ruling in August 2015, as it denied an appeal from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

In parallel to the legal process, FWI and its partners were building the capacity of district authorities and civil society actors. The purpose was to prepare the actors for the handling of the new information and thereby strengthening the effect of the court ruling.

Learn more about the process and the effect of this case by [watching Forest Watch Indonesia's video.](#)

### **HOW MUCH:**

World Resources Initiative spent approximately NOK 850,000 on this project in Indonesia from 2014-2015. In total, the organisation received NOK 12, 5 million during the period 2013-2015.

### **PARTNERS:**

Forest Watch Indonesia, Indonesian Center for Environmental Law, World Resources Institute, Gema Alam-West Nusa Tenggara, JARI-Central Kalimantan.

### **GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION:**

Indonesia: National level, Central Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara.

### **SOURCES:**

- > <http://fwi.or.id/publikasi/public-information-disclosure-shall-also-be-implemented-by-relevant-ministriesinstitutions-in-natural-resources-management/>
- > <http://fwi.or.id/publikasi/forest-management-document-is-now-open-to-public/>
- > <http://www.fern.org/node/5914>

Implementing deforestation-related policies in timber-importing countries is also imperative. The European Union, the US and Australia have adopted laws that ban trade with illegally sourced plants and timber. The organisations were active in providing evidence of trafficking of illegal timber. The Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) revealed that Lumber Liquidators, the largest hardwood-flooring retailer in the United States, was importing illegal timber into the country. The company pleaded guilty to violations of the American Lacey Act among other charges. They will pay more than US 13 million in fines and penalties to the U.S. government and will be placed on a 5-year probationary period while it implements an environmental compliance plan.

### **POLICY CHANGE ON REGIONAL LEVEL**

At the regional level, 22 organisations reported that their projects were relevant for sustainable land use plans. Many organisations worked in Indonesia.

The Nature Conservancy's project in East Kalimantan, Indonesia engaged with provincial



authorities, regional authorities, communities, local NGOs and logging companies to encourage green land-use plans. Their efforts had results. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry approved the change of status of 11 000 hectares from “non-forest area” to “protection area”. The change of status allows communities to manage the forest fully. In addition, six forest concessions, amounting to 310 000 hectares are currently in the process of

becoming certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). The certification means that the area is managed sustainably. One forest concession received FSC certification at the end of 2015. The certification opens new markets, as many major international companies require certifications that ensure well-managed forests that provide environmental, social and economic benefits for local people.

BOX 4

### Commodity supply chains

The private sector can play an important role in reducing deforestation. The conversion of forests for the production of commodities such as soy, palm oil, beef and paper – accounts for roughly half of global deforestation.<sup>4</sup> Infrastructure, urban expansion, energy, mining and fuel wood collection also contribute in varying degrees. In the period 2013–15, 23 organisations in the NICFI portfolio reported that they engaged with private sector actors. The majority of these worked within four commodities: timber, palm oil, pulp and soy.



#### Timber

On timber, two organisations reported on five projects, of which four were located in Indonesia and one was global.



#### Palm oil

Out of twelve projects that reported on palm oil, three were located solely in Indonesia, two projects were located in the three countries Indonesia, Brazil and Colombia and seven were global.



#### Pulp

Two projects reported on pulp, one in Indonesia and one in Brazil.



#### Soy

Five projects reported on soy. Three in Brazil and two global.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/07/New-York-Declaration-on-Forest-%E2%80%93-Action-Statement-and-Action-Plan.pdf>



During the last few years, more than 300 big companies have announced that they will reduce or eradicate tropical deforestation.<sup>5</sup> Civil society actors assist, analyse and monitor the development and implementation of companies' zero-deforestation policies and action plans. In total, 23 organisations in the NICFI portfolio reported that they engaged with private sector actors to influence this kind of change.

There are a range of challenges related to putting the zero-deforestation policies into practice. Weak certification systems and weak sustainability standards are some of the challenges that the organisations in the 2013-2015 portfolio addressed. For instance, some organisations contributed to improving standards for producers, buyers and distributors throughout the supply chain for different commodities.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> [http://earthinnovation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/CDZ-report\\_online-1.pdf](http://earthinnovation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/CDZ-report_online-1.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Standard-setting is done through voluntary round tables for different commodities, such as palm oil, beef, soy, etc. The members of are often from the producers, commerce and processing, retailing, civil society and local, national or regional multi-stakeholder initiatives.

Another challenge the organisations addressed is the potentially negative consequences of the implementation of the zero-deforestation pledges of the large companies. An example of a negative consequence is that small-holders are left out of markets because they lack resources or know-how on how to meet the new requirements from the retail companies.

Solidaridad Network trained 2 200 coffee producers in Peru to help them increase their production without expanding their crops into forested areas. 81% of the producers indicated quantitative and qualitative improvements in their coffee farms since they joined the programme. 62% of the producers indicated that applying Solidaridad's practices improved their productivity and that they therefore did not need to expand their coffee farm and some intend even to reduce in the coming years.



80% of the palm oil producers have presented zero-deforestation policies within the last couple of years. Twelve organisations report that they worked with palm oil companies, and they contributed to the groundbreaking pledges within the sector.

PHOTO: FRIDA SKJÆRAASEN

## International law enforcement cooperation leads to detention of illegally exported timber from Peru

*Organisation: INTERPOL<sup>7</sup>*

A shipment of illegal timber left Peru on the vessel Yacu Kallpa in 2015. INTERPOL coordinated law enforcement authorities in the source country Peru, transit countries in Latin America and the final destination, the US. The operation was successful, as Mexican authorities detained the timber and an investigation concerning those responsible for the illegal shipment is ongoing in Peru.

### **RESULT: Vessel loaded with illegal Peruvian timber detained in Mexico**

In 2015, an environmental non-governmental organisation based in Peru provided information to INTERPOL about the vessel Yacu Kallpa loaded with illegal timber. Through the INTERPOL National

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<sup>7</sup> Although INTERPOL is an inter-governmental organisation, the Ministry of Climate and Environment and Norad accepted to include INTERPOL in the portfolio. The organisation is key to combat transboundary crime. Project Leaf complements the work done by the NGOs and this fact is illustrated by the results example; An environmental NGO shared intelligence on Yacu Kallpa with Peruvian authorities and INTERPOL, which followed up and coordinated the international law enforcement operation.

Central Bureau<sup>8</sup> in Peru, Peruvian authorities confirmed this information as they identified over 90% of the timber loaded onto the vessel as illegal. The load however, was bound for the US, and the Peruvian authorities were unable to seize the timber or otherwise prevent the vessel from leaving Peruvian territory.

Upon request, INTERPOL supported the Peruvian authorities by coordinating an international law enforcement operation to track and monitor Yacu Kallpa. The vessel passed through a number of transit countries in South America and the Caribbean, en route to Mexico and the US. INTERPOL facilitated the exchange of information in real-time between the National Central Bureau in Peru and the relevant transit countries. The operation was successful, as Mexican authorities detained the timber.

Investigations are ongoing in Peru concerning those responsible for the illegal shipment. The load when leaving Peru consisted of 1,2 million cubic metres illegal timber, which is an equivalent of

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<sup>8</sup> Every INTERPOL member country has a National Central Bureau (NCB), linking national police with INTERPOL's global network.

## RESULTS EXAMPLE 2

more than 480 Olympic swimming pools. The value of the load is estimated to almost half a million US dollars.

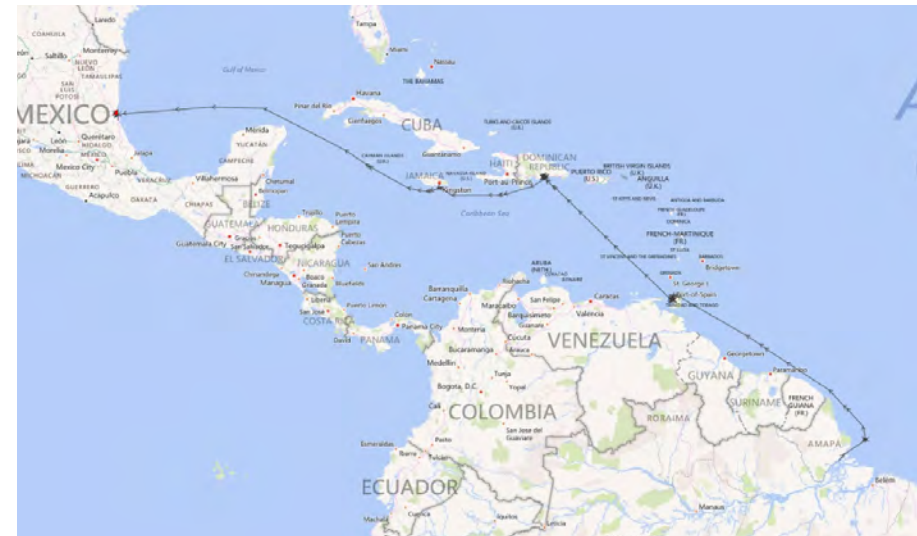
This is an example of how INTERPOL contributes to sending a signal to the criminal networks behind trafficking of illegal timber, which ultimately will help to shut down illegal timber supply chains.

### **WHY: Illegal logging has detrimental consequences**

Timber and timber products contribute significantly to developing countries' economies. In spite of having necessary laws in place, illegal logging prevails in Peru. The illicit activity does not only have widespread environmental and societal consequences, but the financial impact is also significant. The Peruvian government loses more than USD 250 million dollars annually due to the crime, which equals 1.5 times the total value of its legal timber exports according to estimations. Most of that illegal timber is exported, and there is a need to cooperate with other countries to seize the illegal shipments and close down illegal networks.

### **WHAT: Assisting transboundary law enforcement operations**

Project Leaf contributes to improving law enforcement capacity and effectiveness of operations to tackle illegal logging and forestry crime. INTERPOL does this by strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies and providing secure networks for exchanging intelligence.



The vessel Yacu Kallpa's itinerary from Brazil to Mexico. The vessel was loaded with illegal timber from Peru bound for the US, but was detained in Mexico. The timber was worth half a million US Dollars. SOURCE: LLOYDS INTELLIGENCE LIST

### **HOW MUCH:**

Project LEAF's support to the Yacu Kallpa operation is estimated to be NOK 60,000. For the period 2013-2015, INTERPOL received NOK 15 million in total.

## RESULTS EXAMPLE 2

### **PARTNERS:**

**Partners in Peru:** OSINFOR (Supervisory Body of Forests and Wildlife Resources), SUNAT (Peruvian Customs), NCB Peru, Peruvian National Police specialized on environmental crime, FEMA (Public Ministry specialized on Environmental crime).

**In all other countries:** National Central Bureaus, Police, Customs, Public Ministries.

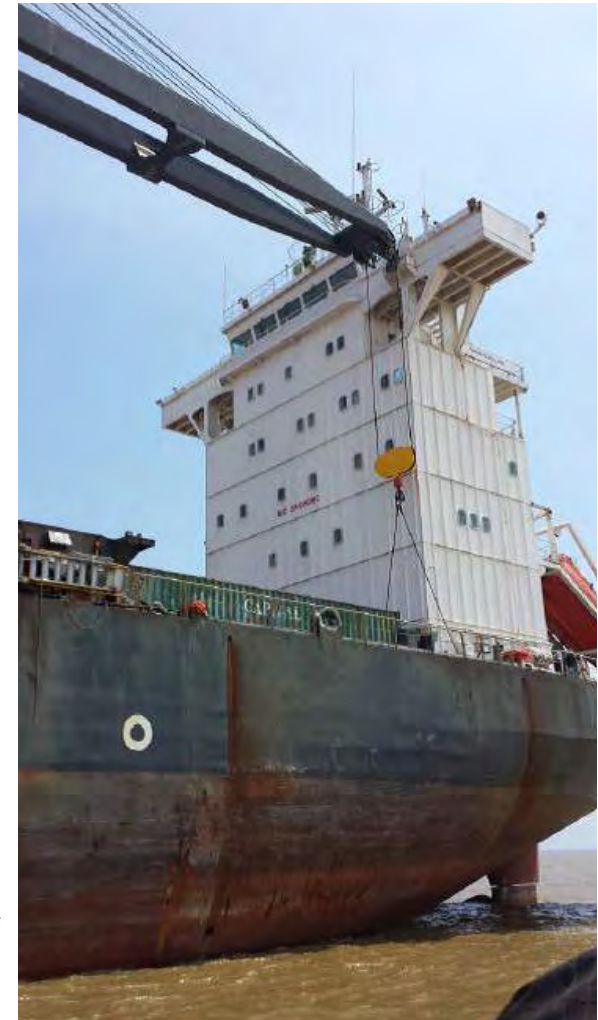
### **SOURCES:**

The source of information is INTERPOL National Central Beureaus in the countries involved, although some press articles also document the results:

<http://www.jornada.unam.mx/2016/02/24/estados/030n1est>  
(Spanish)

The vessel Yacu Kallpa was loaded with 1,2 million cubic metres illegal timber, which is an equivalent of more than 480 Olympic swimming pools.

PHOTO: BRAZILIAN FEDERAL POLICE





# 3

## Increased knowledge and innovative solutions to reduce deforestation

### Civil society goal 2

Contribute to increased knowledge and new innovative solutions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries.



PHOTO: ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

Technical knowledge and innovation is key to set up a mechanism for payments for reduced emissions from deforestation. In a pay-for performance scheme, the country reducing deforestation and the countries paying the results both need credible information about the level of emissions from deforestation. To achieve this, systems for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) are set up. Countries must also establish reference levels that the annual emission rates may be measured against, in order to identify progress and thereby release payments. Twenty organisations reported that they contributed to development of MRV- methodology and forest monitoring in the course of the three years of receiving NICFI support.

The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) informed the decision by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) decision to implement a stepwise approach for countries to develop reference levels. The approach has been

directly integrated into MRV planning documents of the governments of Ethiopia and Guyana<sup>9</sup>.

Another example of innovative use of technology to both monitor deforestation and attribute associated carbon emissions reductions is from National Wildlife Federation (NWF) in Brazil. NWF's partner, the University of Wisconsin-Madison (UW) mapped daily transactions of cattle by a leading Brazilian meat processor, JBS, from 2008 to today. The university developed a computer program that linked cattle supplier data with spatial databases of property boundaries. This linkage allowed the organisation to map suppliers to all slaughterhouses operated by JBS in the states of Pará and Mato Grosso. This information is coupled with deforestation data over the Amazon.

The approach allows UW and NWF to directly attribute carbon emissions associated with deforestation to specific cattle slaughterhouses and companies for the first time. The project is

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.odi.org/publications/9932-informing-redd-policy-assessment-cifors-global-comparative-study>

the first spatial assessment of the impacts of zero deforestation policies in the cattle sector. The information is published on a website and is used to explain the importance of addressing deforestation throughout the cattle supply chain. [The website](#) has been viewed by a large number of companies. As a result, NWF have been able to get wide agreement from slaughterhouses, supermarkets and leather brands to expand zero deforestation policies in the cattle sector to incorporate indirect suppliers.

Many organisations assist local populations in monitoring their own resources. Earth Innovation Institute trained local 'barefoot ecologists' from local fisheries in Pará, Brazil so they could organise monitoring and work with regional fisheries to design a local management system for sustainable fishery. This ensures an income that does not depend on deforestation. Another example is Global Canopy Program's for community monitoring (Forest compass) in Brazil and Guyana, explained below:

## Community based forest monitoring improves decision-making

The Forest Compass project was instrumental in building monitoring capacity and piloting new monitoring systems among forest communities in North Rupununi, Guyana and in Acre, Brazil. These projects helped to inform the development of Forestcompass.org - an online knowledge-sharing platform that brings together experiences (22 original case studies from 19 countries) and hundreds of resources on community-based forest monitoring. It provided the basis for engaging governments and community civil society practitioners globally to advance best practice, build technical capacity and accelerate its uptake in different forest policy frameworks.

The projects in Guyana and Brazil have shaped resource management decisions among communities - for example, by establishing measures to limit the use of non-traditional fishing and hunting methods that put pressure on fauna. In addition, the results also generated an improved understanding about social-environmental changes in the communities, and provided a basis for negotiating and improving REDD+ policy development for their territories. The findings highlighted the need to include ground data as part of governmental monitoring systems. For example, data collected by community members showed



Caroline Allicock, a community monitor, interviewing a fellow village member of Sumara, located in the North Rupununi, Guyana. New technology allows for a variety of data to be collected quickly and accurately way, which can lead to more effective decision-making. PHOTO BY BETH RAINE

### RESULTS EXAMPLE 3

low participation rates by local communities in key Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes. Results also helped identify illegal activities in the region and clarify local land use dynamics and forest cover change.

The model developed by this project has been replicated with other communities in Guyana, Brazil and DRC through a community-to-community training programme and through different technical workshops (Forest COMPASS, 2015). Forest COMPASS has also actively engaged and advocated for governments to implement community monitoring as a component of their REDD+ strategy, holding several high profile events at COP20, COP21 of the UNFCCC and the World Forest Congress XIV.

#### **WHY:**

Communities manage and/or own nearly a quarter of tropical forests and it is essential that they are empowered to engage in policy interventions such as REDD+. The project is aimed at ensuring the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities (Cancun Agreements, Decision 1/CP.16) in decisions that affect the forests they live in.

#### **HOW THE RESULT WAS ACHIEVED:**

The project was developed collaboratively with communities, with the

aim of balancing local and external monitoring needs, agreeing data sharing protocols and management processes.

Over 80 community members were selected from 16 Makushi and Wapishana villages in North Rupununi, Guyana, and from the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve in Acre State, Brazil to participate in a training programme on data collection and analysis, technology (smartphones), and interview and communication techniques.

This capacity allowed local communities to independently monitor socio-environmental indicators, such as access to health and education services, the presence of conflicts over land or resources, the perceived effectiveness of a policy, or local drivers of deforestation, that could inform both local village leaders and government decision making.

Using hand-held technology allowed monitors to collect a variety of information (e.g. photos, audio, GPS location) in a much faster and accurate way. Over 12,000 forms, from an estimated 1320 households, were collected across both project sites. This information has been key in establishing a solid baseline to evaluate the implementation of forest policies and safeguard adherence over time.



## RESULTS EXAMPLE 3

### HOW MUCH:

NOK 9 million over the period of June 2013 – June 2016.

### WHO:

Global Canopy Program, with the following partners:

**Guyana:** North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDDB); Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development; Guyana Forestry Commission

**Brazil:** Centro dos Trabalhadores da Amazônia (CTA). Collaboration: Institute for Climate Change and Regulation of Environmental Services (IMC) of the state of Acre; Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio).

Watch the tutorial on how to create a monitoring form, collect data, and visualise data:

<http://forestcompass.org/how/resources/video-tutorials-how-create-monitoring-form-collect-data-and-visualise-data#sthash.6wRvbomQ.dpuf>

PHOTO: CIFOR



### **Sustainable land use**

Reduced deforestation often requires innovation in other land use sectors besides forestry, to reduce the pressure on the forest. Civil society works with knowledge and innovation within sectors that represent important drivers of deforestation. A number of organisations received support from Norway to promote integrated sustainable land use planning. This includes exploring approaches to agricultural and energy production that may reduce deforestation and forest degradation while also contributing to improved livelihoods, employment, food security, energy access and efficiency.

Seventeen organisations reported to have achieved an increase in people deriving their livelihoods from sustainable land use in the course of the reporting period 2013-2015. For 2015, the organisations reported that approximately 3, 8 million people gained their main income or livelihood from sustainable land use in their geographic area of work. Although most organisations described change in Indonesia and Brazil, 16 organisations also reported results in other countries.





# 4

## Increased influence of indigenous peoples and forest-dependent communities on forest management

### Civil society goal 3

Contribute to the increased participation and influence of indigenous peoples and forest dependent communities on the management of resources affiliated with forest.



PHOTO: ESPEN RØST



PHOTO: ESPEN RØST

The majority of the civil society projects supported by Norway worked to increase participation of indigenous peoples and other local communities. 24 organisations directly or indirectly worked to adopt [Cancún safeguard](#) number four about the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders in the development of measures to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. CARE and the REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards Initiative succeeded in building trust between the Brazilian state government of Acre and Indigenous Peoples' organisations. This was done through inclusive consultation processes.

In Colombia, the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) focused on Afro-Colombians living in Pacific Colombia. Through a participatory process, Afro-Colombian community leaders were able to define a pathway to social and environmental REDD+ safeguards that reflects their needs and interests and protect their ancestral lands and rights. Rights and

Resources Initiative also worked to improve the rights of Afro-Colombians in Colombia. Their work contributed to the Colombian Constitutional Court recognising the National Afro-Colombian Authority (ANAFRO) as the representative body for Afro-Colombian communities.

In the DRC province Mai Ndombe, several organisations worked towards creating a more participatory REDD+ process (see [results example 4](#)):



## A more inclusive process is ensured in Africa's first emissions reductions programme

**In the DRC province Mai Ndombe, NICFI grantees jointly ensured the participation of previously marginalised groups. This offers an opportunity for local populations to provide input to programmes that may affect them.**

As a result of major progress on a provincial emission reduction programme in Mai Ndombe, it will be the first province in Africa to sign an agreement with the World Bank's Carbon Fund. The Agreement will ensure green development and the authorities will receive payments from the Carbon Fund when reaching agreed-upon milestones (pay for performance). The 10-year finance plan amounts to USD 176 million. The programme aims to provide alternatives to deforestation and rewards for performance in order to reduce emissions, reduce poverty, and support sustainable development on a jurisdictional scale. Several civil society organisations worked in Mai Ndombe in 2013-2015.

WWF and CARE with The Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance's engagement in this process directly resulted in a more inclusive process bringing together government officials, community

members, civil society organisations, and the private sector. They facilitated meetings held in local languages, and provided arenas for local grassroot organisations to learn about the REDD+ programme for the first time, and to provide their inputs into the programme. An external evaluation<sup>10</sup> confirmed that WWF played a lead role when developing the Emission Reductions Programme Idea Note (ER-PIN), which is a step prior to the development of a full Programme Document ([see explanations in box 5](#)). The evaluation also points to how The Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance ensured that gender and especially women's issues were fully integrated as part of Mai Ndombe's safeguards information system. The organisation Verified Carbon Standards Association (VCSA) provided technical support on the development of the accounting framework for the emissions reductions.

### HOW MUCH:

NICFI granted a total of NOK 7,54 million to WWF, CARE and VCSA in Mai Ndombe during the period 2013-2015.

<sup>10</sup> Evaluation commissioned by Norad and performed by [LTS International](#)

## RESULTS EXAMPLE 4



PHOTO: KJERSTI LINDØE

### BOX 5

#### **Emissions Reduction Programs under the World Bank'- managed Forst Cabon Partnership Facility Carbon Fund**

Emissions Reduction Programs are comprehensive programs for green development. They include payment for reduced deforestation and forest degradation.

In DR Congo, the Programme is a critical first step for the implementation of a national REDD+ strategy in the DRC. It poises the country to secure \$176 million in committed and potential funding to establish the first jurisdictional emissions reductions program in Africa.

<http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/carbon-fund-0>

## Historical Constitutional Court in Indonesia recognises indigenous territories

In 2013, the Indonesian Constitutional Court recognised the customary rights of Indigenous Peoples to forests which the state had claimed unilaterally as state forests. A number of civil society organisations continue to advocate for the implementation of this decision.



In 2013, the Constitutional Court recognised the customary rights of Indigenous Peoples. But work remains to be done: The first customary forest (hutan masyarakat adat) recognised by both local and national government has yet to be formalised.

PHOTO: RAINFOREST FOUNDATION NORWAY

In 2013, the Indonesian organisation AMAN brought a case for land rights before the Constitutional Court and the Court ruled in favour of the customary communities' rights to their customary forest. The ruling was the first recognition of local communities' rights after the state claimed ownership of all forest land that was not privately owned in 1967, and is seen as a major step towards real recognition of indigenous rights in Indonesia.

The decision has further evidenced the need for participatory mapping of traditional territories, for reference in land use planning, and to reclaim land from wrongfully issued permits for logging, plantations and mining on their land. AMAN and the Samdhana Institute continue to work with communities to map their lands and have the mapping approved by government. The Constitutional Court decision still needs to be implemented, and concessions for other use of the same lands needs to be reviewed, before indigenous peoples can enjoy full rights to their territories.

## RESULTS EXAMPLE 5

### WHY:

The pressure on Indonesia's carbon rich forests and peat lands increases with a growing demand for minerals, timber, paper and pulp and palm oil. The Indonesian Forestry Law grants the Indonesian state authority over 70 % of the country's total area. This enables the state to hand out licenses to companies on land that is claimed by indigenous peoples in Indonesia, without proper environmental impact analyses, consultation or compensation. According to AMAN, more than 60 million people live in or near the rainforest in Indonesia.

### WHAT:

Several of the NICFI 2013-15 grantees worked to secure indigenous peoples rights in Indonesia. Among them are The [Samdhana Institute](#), [Tebtebba Foundation](#) and [Rainforest Foundation Norway](#). The indigenous peoples organisation [Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara \(AMAN\)](#) was central in the work and partnered with NICFI grantees.

### HOW MUCH:

NICFI granted a total of NOK 10,8 million to The Samdhana Institute, Tebtebba Foundation and AMAN through Rainforest Foundation Norway in Indonesia during the period 2013-2015.

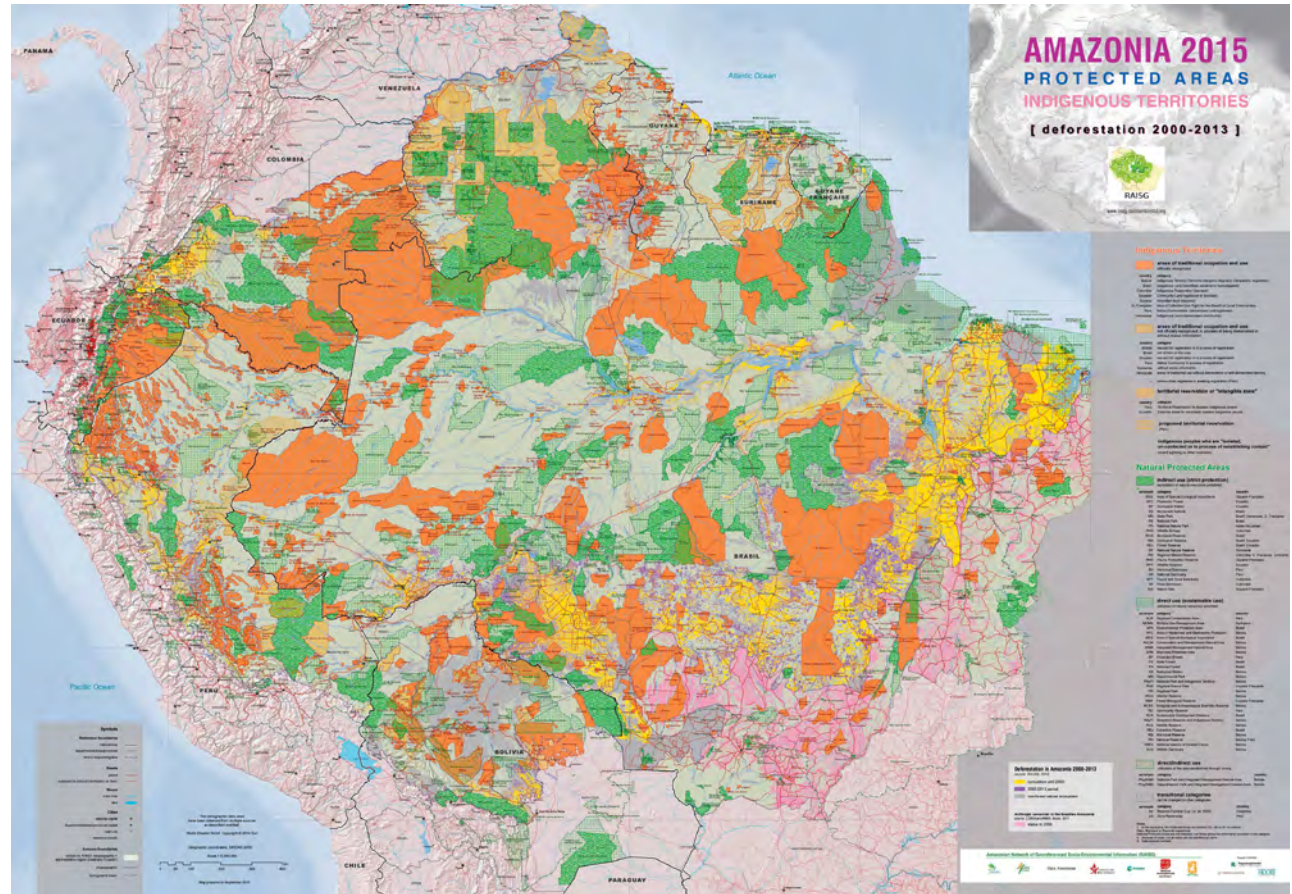


PHOTO: KEN OPPRANN



In many cases, establishing secure tenure rights is a requirement for increased participation and influence. Secure tenure may also increase the chances of reduced deforestation. This argument is backed by an increasing body of evidence. [Rights and Resources Initiative](#), [Rainforest Foundation Norway](#), [CIFOR](#) and [World Resources Institute](#) are among the actors who stress this relation (click on the links to view reports). CIFOR's work to lift tenure as a key issue on the global REDD+ agenda is described in [chapter 1](#).

In Brazil, the correlation is perhaps strongest; the map produced by RAISG show how indigenous territories may serve as a barrier against deforestation. The orange areas are indigenous territories and have not been deforested like many other areas (marked in purple and yellow):



The map can be found on [RAISG's website](#)

Several of the organisations target land tenure for indigenous peoples and local populations. Thirteen organisations representing 58 project sites in 21 countries supported indigenous peoples and forest dependent communities in gaining or defending their rights to land. In East Kalimantan, Indonesia, the Environmental Investigation Agency, WWF and The Nature Conservancy together reported that Indigenous Peoples gained rights to over 58 523 hectares in 2015 from 10 425 hectares in 2013.

Many projects couple easily accessible technologies with the participation of local communities, such as Global Canopy Program for [community monitoring](#) in Brazil and Guyana. [CIFOR](#) provides knowledge to local populations, to make them better equipped to take well-informed decisions.



PHOTO: DEVELOPMENT FUND NORWAY

“Women are often afraid to speak at larger gatherings, and before we were never heard. Now, society respects us more, we are included when decisions are made. Not least, we have showed that we are capable of leading of our cooperatives and take care of our forest resources”

– Berhene Geremew

Berhene Geremew (in the front) is the treasurer of the women-led cooperative Gambicacha Forest Management Group in in the Ethiopian region SNNPRS. The Development Fund Norway has worked with Berhene and the group since 2012, and will continue its collaboration in the 2016-2020 period.

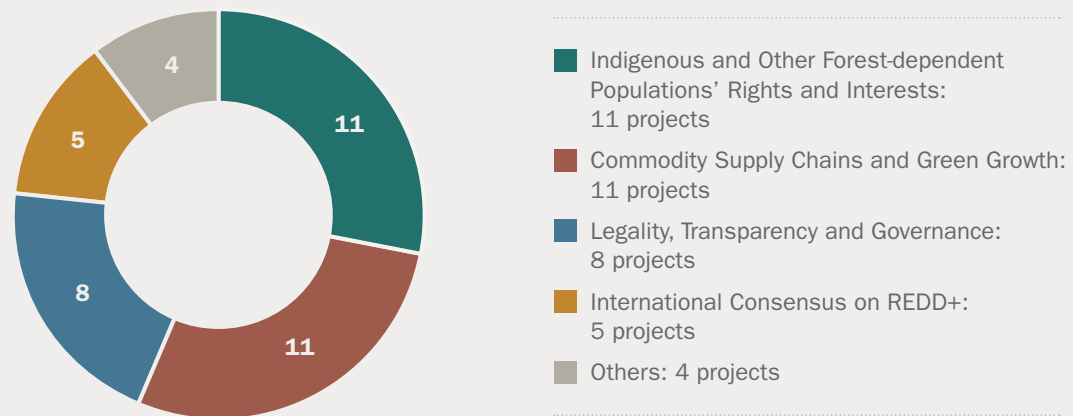
# 5

## The road ahead

As this report has summarised, civil society has achieved important results during the 2013-15 period. Therefore, the Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative decided to continue supporting key civil society actors.

For the period 2016-2020, 39 selected organisations will receive support. Out of these, 18 organisations were among the recipients in the 2013–15 portfolio. Many of these organisations will build on the work they started in the 2013–15 period. For example, the Development Fund Norway will expand their project to two new provinces in Ethiopia. Interpol will continue the work to combat transboundary timber crime. In Indonesia, several organisations will continue the work to implement the rights of indigenous peoples to their traditional territories. Civil society will continue to play a crucial role in reducing deforestation in the years ahead.

**FIGURE 2 // DISTRIBUTION BY CATEGORY 2016 – 2020 (NO. OF PROJECTS)**





The project portfolio is now more concentrated to NICFI's key partner countries. They will be executed or have direct effect in 11 focus countries. More information can be found on [Norad's website](#)



# Acronyms and expressions

**Commodity supply chain** – Commodity supply chains cover a range of steps from the primary producer to the final consumer, through collection, primary processing, wholesale, export and import, further processing or packaging, and retail. In relation to REDD+ the question is what companies can do to promote sustainable commodity production and reduce deforestation for example in the palm oil sector or the cocoa sector.

**COP** – Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change.

**Deforestation** – The permanent conversion of land from forest to non-forest. In the Marrakesh Accords, deforestation is defined as ‘the direct human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land.’ FAO defines deforestation as ‘the conversion of forest to another land use or the long-term reduction of the tree canopy cover below the minimum 10% threshold’.

**Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)** – A World Bank programme to help developing countries reduce emissions from deforestation

and forest degradation. Objectives include capacity building for REDD+ and helping countries prepare for future systems of financial incentives under REDD+. Consists of two funds: the Readiness Fund and the Carbon Fund.

**Forest Degradation** – Degradation refers to changes within the forest that negatively affect the structure or function of the forest stand or site, and thereby lower its capacity to supply products and services. In the context of REDD+, degradation can be measured in terms of reduced carbon stocks in forests that remain as forests. No formal definition of degradation has yet been adopted, because many forest carbon stocks fluctuate due to natural cyclical causes or management practices.

**Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)** – The Forest Stewardship Council sets standards for responsible forest management. Through a voluntary program, FSC uses power of the marketplace to protect forests for future generations.

**Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)** – The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) upholds the rights of indigenous peoples to grant or withhold their FPIC for: Activities affecting the lands they have traditionally owned, occupied, or used; any proposed relocation and; any legal or administrative measures affecting them. FPIC implies that consent has been obtained without coercion in advance of project authorisation and commencement, and that the affected parties fully understand the scope, duration and potential impacts of the activities.

**Indigenous peoples** – There is no universally agreed definition upon indigenous peoples. According to the United Nations, rather than defining indigenous peoples, the most useful approach is for them to identify themselves according to the fundamental right to self-identification set out in declarations of human rights.

**INTERPOL** – Is the world's largest international police organization, with 190 member countries.

# Acronyms and expressions

**Landscape approaches** – (Integrated) landscape approaches provide frameworks for balancing competing demands and integrating policies for multiple land uses within a given area.

**MRV** – Measuring, Reporting and Verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from forests.

**NICFI** – Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative.

**Norad** – Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation.

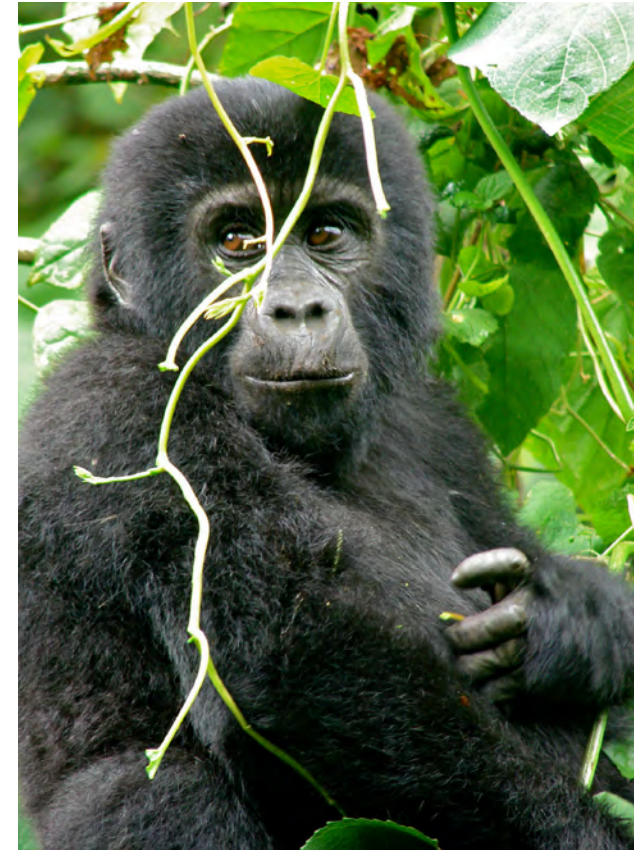
**Results Based Payments** – Payments based on results, e.g. according to an agreed price per tonne of reduced carbon emissions. Payments may be made based on results verified by the MRV system.

**REDD+** – reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation of existing forest carbon stocks, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

**UNFCCC** - UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

**UN-REDD Programme** – The UN-REDD Programme is a collaborative programme for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. It includes the FAO, the UNDP and the UNEP in a multilateral trust fund, established in July 2008, which pools resources and funds programme activities. The programme provides support to countries for readiness activities and policy development and implementation.

PHOTO: CIFOR



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