

Double dividends – can Climate Change interventions deliver development effects?

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Outline

- Roles in managing Norwegian climate programmes
- Comments to the EBA report
- Focus on Norwegian REDD+ programmes
- Goal structure to ensure double focus
- Development effects from climate programmes
- Real time evaluation process and ongoing research

Roles in Norwegian climate programmes

- MFA is responsible for most of the development budget
- Ministry of Climate and Environment (KLD) is responsible for the management of the Government of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI)
- Norad is an advisory body to MFA and KLD – providing technical advice and quality assurance. Norad also manages funds for many of the programmes
- Our embassies are involved in implementation of many programmes, large shares also pass via multilateral organisations, research and civil society
- We invest in a number of climate funds, GCF, WB funds, GEF, LDCF, AF ++, but REDD+ is the biggest

EBA report is an important input in emerging climate aid policy discourse

- CC Programmes uncoordinated, **yes, but** emerging global standards, e.g. on REDD+ & global fund mechanisms
- Knowledge gaps – **yes, but** increasing body of literature and ways to promote knowledge based decision making
- Increase ODA to energy transitions, **yes, but** forest interventions not as controversial (ref e.g. INDCs, CIFOR) – so no need to wait (and no time available)
- Local participation in forest use improves results **YES** (RRI)
- Scholars on to the stage, **yes, but** regular research funding needs to be mobilised
- Geographical balance **YES**, Multidisciplinary teams **YES**, priority to climate for self-interest **NO**

Norwegian investments in REDD+

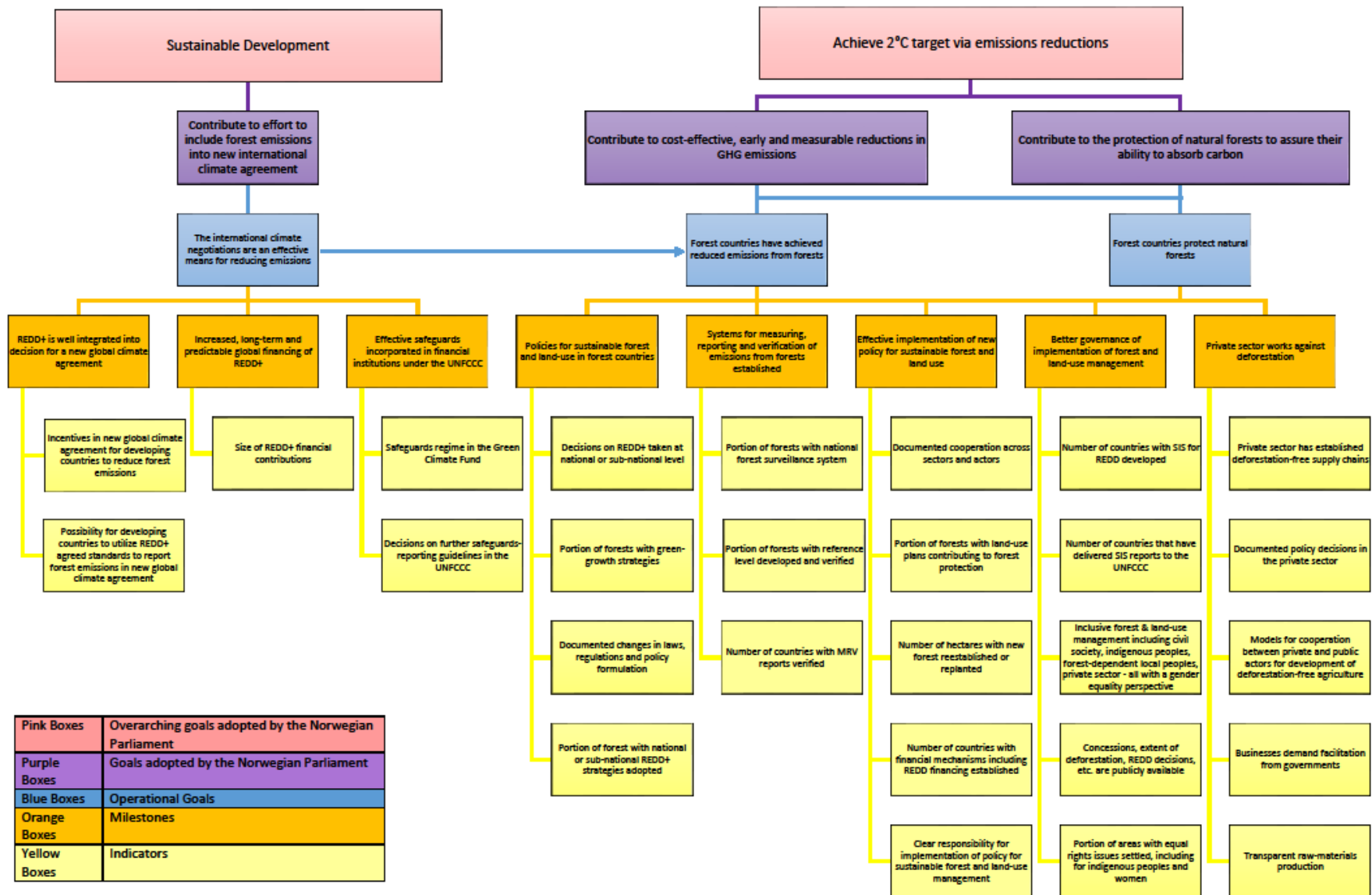
- Active contributor to the UNFCCC negotiations
- Major source of funding for UN- REDD, FCPF, FIP
- Bilateral programmes with e.g. Brazil, Indonesia, Guyana, Ethiopia, Peru, Liberia ++
- Major contributor to Congo Basin
- REDD Research: CIFOR, ICRAF, IIED, ICIMOD & many more.
- Civil Society programmes globally and in around 25 countries
- Total available budget NOK 3 bill/year



Should we focus on development
or climate change?

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE NORWEGIAN INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE AND FOREST INITIATIVE (NICFI)

05 June 2015
(Based on Norwegian version
from 16 January 2015)



Pink Boxes	Overarching goals adopted by the Norwegian Parliament
Purple Boxes	Goals adopted by the Norwegian Parliament
Blue Boxes	Operational Goals
Orange Boxes	Milestones
Yellow Boxes	Indicators

Overarching goals

- Sustainable development
- Achieve 2° target via emission reductions

Operational goals

- International climate regime effective means for reducing emissions
- Forest countries have achieved reduced emissions from forests
- Forest countries protect natural forest

Partnerships – with mixed objectives

What development effects?

- Without development effects, no climate change results - Without climate change results, no development effects!
- Norway see safeguards to be a critical part of REDD+ architecture to ensure social and environmental integrity of REDD+ results. Reporting on safeguards made obligatory
- Development effects seen in e.g. governance, enforcement capacity, land rights, negotiating power, economic benefits, livelihood options, adaptation effects, food security, water, NTFP, land use planning, institutional strengthening, private sector involvement - all depending on good planning
- Huge body of literature emerging, but many gaps remain.

Evaluation process of NICFI

- Real time evaluation ongoing since the start
- Opportunity for real time feedback and learning
- Communication improvements, e.g. interactive map
- LTS international in the first round, now AECOM
- Ethiopian institute involved in CRGE evaluation
- Universities and research institutions crucial partners
- Some lessons: Formal process ensures follow-up; Quality not better than the TORs developed; Need for close contact with NICFI and Norad; Local institutions should be involved; Number of implementation partners too high to capture all learning; Independence versus closeness

Final comments

- EBA report an important contribution
- Knowledge based decision making is possible – but capacity and time constraints limits this
- Donor coordination efforts must continue
- Combining development and climate change results has been proven possible – and necessary
- Don't be scared of forest interventions
- Real time evaluation effective, but careful balancing needed
- Regional and national capacities for monitoring and evaluation should be developed
- Regular research funding should be mobilised



Thank you.

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