

INVESTMENT PROGRAMS: REFLECTING RURAL PEOPLE'S NEEDS

HOW ARE THE INVESTMENT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE IRE?

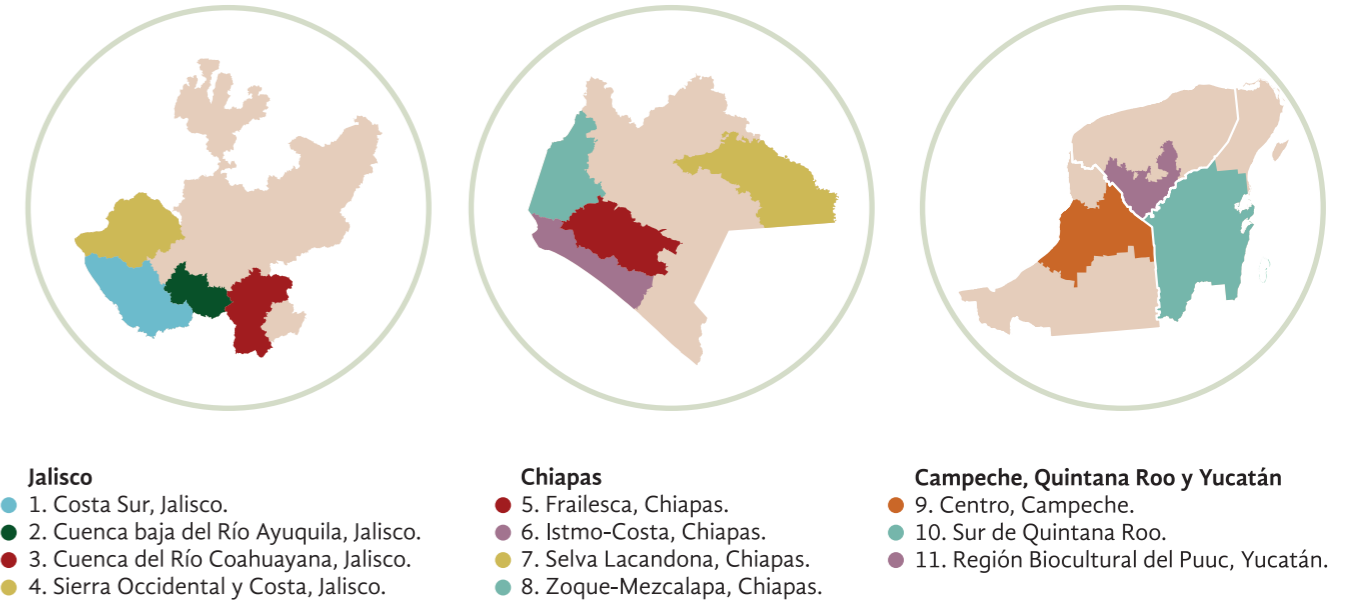
The causes of loss and degradation of forests vary in the local context of social, regulatory, economic and governance conditions in rural areas. These very conditions provide the inputs for the identification and implementation of an appropriate set of measures for REDD+, in line with local needs. The Emissions Reduction Initiative (IRE, by its Spanish acronyms) aims to test an integrated landscape management model that combines these sets of intervention measures as means to implement REDD+.

The Investment Plans (IP) are the IRE's articulation on the ground: they build on thorough analysis of existing subsidy programs which could be reoriented and aligned, as well as the identification of additional measures for REDD+ to meet regional needs, and considering local planning instruments.

INVESTMENT PLANS (IP) KEY FEATURES:

- Local planning tools under an integrated landscape management approach
- They are designed through a fully participatory approach to reflect local conditions and needs.
- They reflect potential social and environmental risks as well as expected benefits associated with proposed activities.
- They strictly follow a local management approach that empowers local stakeholders.
- They promote the alignment of existing subsidy programs to assure efficient use of resources to increase productivity and thus local income.
- They consider the particular deforestation drivers.
- They integrate a gender perspective and cultural appropriate communication to both the plans' design and their implementation.

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Investment Programs are designed to be implemented in two stages. The first one, lasting the overall IRE's life time, consists of investments to carry out generic activities through existing subsidy programs from different sectors, which will be strengthened by complementary activities. The second phase will be implemented once the first results-based payment is received. This phase includes additional activities to those already underway to address deforestation and forest degradation, which are not currently considered in subsidy programs or other existing financing sources. The second phase aims to strengthen achievements from the first stage, and to expand actions to stop deforestation and forest degradation.

The programs fully mainstream a productive focus to all proposed interventions to:

- Assure income generation for rural population,
- Increase the economic value of forest and,
- Limit activities that produce deforestation or forest degradation.

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