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## [The Green Climate Fund \(GCF\) must say No to more REDD+ funding requests.](#)

**The Board of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) must say No to more REDD+ funding requests. That is the message from more than 80 organisations to the GCF Board on 17 August 2020. The organisations call on the Board to reject in particular two requests for so-called “Results-Based Payments” for deforestation supposedly reduced years ago.**

Organisations call for the rejection of these two funding requests from the governments of Indonesia and Colombia, which the GCF Board will discuss at its 26th meeting from 18-21 August. The Indonesian government supposedly reduced emissions from deforestation during the period 2014-2016, and the government of Colombia claims to have reduced emissions from deforestation during the period 2015-2016. It would be a shameful act if the GCF Board rewarded governments that continue to heavily engage in and promote large-scale deforestation.

[>>> Download the letter with the signatures in pdf](#)

[>>> Unduh surat dengan tanda tangan dalam bahasa Indonesia \(Indonesian version\)](#)

### **Open Letter to Members of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board:**

**The GCF Board must refrain from approving more REDD+ funding requests. It should reject in particular two requests for so-called “Results-Based Payments” for reduced deforestation years ago: the Indonesian government supposedly reduced emissions from deforestation during the period 2014-2016, and the government of Colombia claims to have reduced emissions from deforestation during the period 2015-2016. It would be a shameful act if the GCF Board rewarded governments that continue to heavily engage in and promote large-scale deforestation. It is important to recall that supposed reduction of emissions from reduced deforestation result from comparison of actual deforestation rates with baselines, derived either from hypothetical future deforestation projections or inflated past emission averages during peak deforestation periods. The majority of REDD emission reductions claimed must thus be regarded as paper reductions that bear little resemblance to the actual emissions that were avoided.**

At its 26th meeting from 18 to 21 August 2020, the Board of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) will decide once more on funding requests related to REDD+. This approach that has dominated international forest climate policy in the past years has been a failure because REDD has been unable to tackle the problem it was supposed to solve: deforestation. Regardless of the mounting evidence that REDD is unfit for purpose, the GCF has become a major international REDD+ funder since 2019. It reserved US\$ 500 million for national governments in the global South that claim to have reduced carbon emissions from deforestation between 2013 and 2018. Despite evidence of increases in deforestation in the respective countries, the GCF Board already approved funding requests from the governments of Brazil, Ecuador, Chile and Paraguay. The current trend of increasing deforestation in all of these countries shows that the governments of these countries have

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either failed to take measures to reduce deforestation or have taken measures that miss the real drivers of deforestation. It would be irresponsible for the GCF Board to approve more funding for countries with rising deforestation.

Approval of the funding requests would ignore both the increasing deforestation rates in Colombia and Indonesia as well as the crucial role the governments in both countries play in this process. They continue to hand out concessions and provide incentives to private (inter-)national extractive, agribusiness and other industries that destroy forests and they plan and implement the infrastructure these industries demand.

Moreover:

1. The GCF is paying governments for supposed results arising from reduced deforestation in the past. These emission reductions are likely to exist on paper only: the governments of Indonesia and Colombia chose the period for which they claim reductions. They also set the reference levels against which actual deforestation during the time they claim to have reduced deforestation is compared. This opens the door for skilful manufacture of calculations that will result in an outcome that is favourable to the respective country. For example, by using inflated reference levels, a country can calculate emission reductions from avoided deforestation even if deforestation rates are rising. What is shameful is that the GCF accepts such games and allows governments to ignore the overall far more complex dynamic of the deforestation process in time and space. In Colombia, for example, the deforestation rate started to [increase](#) in 2016, reaching a peak in 2017. What did the government do in its funding request to the GCF? It decided to simply exclude the year 2017 from its calculations, focusing its request to the GCF only on the period 2015-2016. And while the Colombian and Indonesian governments make their requests and argue they deserve money because they reduced past deforestation, present deforestation in both Colombia and Indonesia is on the rise. Arguably, if an emission entered the atmosphere in 2015 or 2020 makes little difference to the risk of climate chaos. This risk of a mere short delay in emissions as a result of REDD always has been and always will be a major difference between postponing emissions from deforestation by a few years and avoiding permanently a release of fossil carbon.

2. Tackling deforestation in a particular country should be done nation-wide to be minimally effective. This requires that governments are coherent in their policies to combat the real drivers of deforestation, which is not the case for Indonesia and Colombia. In Indonesia, for example, in order to speed up the economic recovery after Covid19, deregulation is on the top of the government's agenda. It aims to speed up [89 priority projects](#) – a US\$ 100 billion investment – , with tremendous negative impacts on forests and forest-dependent populations. One example of the deregulation policy is the [Minerba Law](#) (Mineral and Coal Mining Law), approved in May 2020 by the Indonesian parliament. In a country with 8,588 mining permits (2018 figures) already handed out, the revised law allows the size of the mining area to be unlimited, with automatic extension – without any auction or possibility to reduce the area. This change will benefit especially coal mining companies whose permits would otherwise expire soon. How can the GCF Board award US\$ 100 million of REDD+ funding to a government that actively promotes deforestation on such a massive scale? Arguing that this is how REDD works – paying for past (supposed) results, while ignoring present increases – is a thinly disguised admission of political expediency over willingness to acknowledge that in such a case, the fault lies with the mechanism. The result in either case should be an end to the Green Climate Fund wasting more money on REDD.

3. One of the most problematic impacts of the REDD+ experience on the ground in the past 10-15 years is what it has done to forest-dependent communities. REDD+ projects and programmes have

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blamed the main caretakers of tropical forests for the problem of deforestation, restricting or even forbidding their traditional practices in the forest – while those responsible for large-scale deforestation continue their destruction virtually unhindered. Unfortunately, the GCF apparently opted to follow and even reinforce the false narrative of REDD+. Juan Chang, deputy director of the GCF declared in a recent [interview](#) that: *“if we look at REDD+ as a transition in which you’re providing sustainable livelihoods as opposed to unsustainable activities, then there is a point where you do not depend on the payments that REDD+ provides to sustain your livelihoods and keep the forest. That should be the end goal”* In other words, Chang sees forest dwellers as those who are to blame for deforestation. He defends a vision where REDD+ should change these forest dwellers’ “unsustainable activities” into “sustainable” ones. If that “should be the end goal”, what about the real drivers of deforestation? Executives of palm oil conglomerates, mining giants, cattle barons, oil corporations, financial speculators or the politicians who benefit from granting the concessions and providing the licenses needed for this large-scale deforestation – in other words, the key players in the large-scale deforestation game, are not driven by “payments ...to sustain your livelihoods”. They are driven by greed that will remain unaffected by a payment of 5 dollars a tonne of CO2 for allegedly reduced emissions.

In fact, all REDD+ projects funded by the GCF have a strong focus on forest dwellers. For example, the main program to be funded with the REDD funding approved to the government of Brazil in 2019 is called “Floresta+”. It is about supporting small-scale farmers, indigenous peoples and traditional communities for protecting the Amazon forest. Besides the fact that these communities are already doing that, these communities have not seen any support from this programme yet. Meanwhile, deforestation has been increasing since 2014 and is out of control since 2019, when Jair Bolsonaro assumed the Presidency. The [latest deforestation figures](#) indicate a 34% increase in the period August-2019-July 2020, if compared with August 2018-July 2019. What’s worse: the government itself is actively promoting deforestation. It has undermined its own state agencies that should protect the forest; it promotes deregulation of environmental rules; and it has been conniving with the logging companies’ and big farmers’ crimes of invading protected areas, including the territories of indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities. Paying out the full US\$ 96 million of a REDD “results” payment to the government of Brazil while deforestation is skyrocketing also puts the GCF’s credibility at risk. Hiding behind the argument that this is how REDD is supposed to work is but a lame excuse. If that is really how REDD is supposed to work, it is time to scrap the idea and even more important for the GCF to stop funding such a poorly designed mechanism!

4. Another ignored and extremely concerning on-going trend is the increasing surveillance, intimidation, persecution and criminalization in both Colombia and Indonesia of those who expose their governments and the role they play in promoting deforestation and conniving with social and environmental crimes. According to Global Witness, [Colombia](#) is the most dangerous country in the world for land and environmental defenders, with 64 people killed in 2019. In Indonesia, activists are increasingly suffering from surveillance, intimidation and arbitrary arrests by state security forces. The situation is particularly worrisome in West-Papua, rich in tropical forests with timber, minerals, metals and fertile lands for private and state actors to profit from. In this extremely militarized area, forest destruction has been out of control for years, including the period of 2014-2016 that was elected by the Indonesia government in its GCF funding request. Communities and their supporters suffer constantly from violence, arrests, destruction of property, internal displacement, intimidation and death threats, further aggravated in times of Covid19.

For all these reasons, we urge the GCF Board to refrain from approving further REDD+ funding requests, in particular the two requests on the agenda for its 26th meeting, submitted by the governments of Indonesia and Colombia.

Signatories:

Aksi for gender, social and ecological justice	Indonesia
JATAM	Indonesia
Jatam sulteng Palu sulawesi tengah	Indonesia
Kiara	Indonesia
KRUHA	Indonesia
Kaliptra Andalas	Indonesia
Perkumpulan Hijau	Indonesia
School of Democratic Economics	Indonesia
Solidaritas Perempuan	Indonesia
Solidaritas Perempuan mamut menteng kalteng	Indonesia
SKP KAMe	Indonesia
Save Our Borneo	Indonesia
Walhi Papua	Indonesia
Walhi Sumatera Barat	Indonesia
Yayasan Pusaka Bentala Rakyat	Indonesia
Censat Agua Viva	Colombia
Junta Accion Comunal	Colombia
Acción por la Biodiversidad	Argentina
Bloque Oscar Alfaro	Bolivia
Associação de Capoeira Berimbau de Angola	Brazil
Fórum Mudanças Climáticas e Justiça Socioambiental - FMCJS	Brazil
Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Rurais Agricultores e Agricultoras Familiares de Santarém	Brazil
Aliança RECOs - Redes de Cooperação Comunitária Sem Fronteiras	Brazil
Fundo Dema	Brazil
Grupa Feministas Huechuraba	Chile
Organizaciones y reducciones mapuche por el Bosque Ancestral e Itrofil Mongen	Chile
Asociación Conservacionista YISKI	Costa Rica
COECOCEIBA	Costa Rica
CONCEVERDE SAN RAFAEL DE HEREDIA	Costa Rica
Comercial "Abigaíl"	Ecuador
Colegio de Arquitectos de El Oro	Ecuador
ACCIÓN ECOLÓGICA	Ecuador
Fundación Pro Defensa de la Naturaleza	Ecuador
Comunidad 29 de diciembre	Guatemala
Otros Mundos Chiapas/Amigos de la Tierra México	Mexico
Ofraneh	Honduras
Frente en Defensa de la Tierra Puebla - Oaxaca	Mexico

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Centro de Apoyo Rural - CEAR	Peru
Water Justice & Gender	Peru
Sociedad de Estudios Rurales y Cultura Popular - SER	Paraguay
Mulokot Foundation	Suriname
Grupo Guayubira	Uruguay
CLEAN (Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network)	Bangladesh
Aalamaram	India
Growthwatch	India
Nadi Ghati Morcha	India
Environics Trust	India
Digo Bikas Institute	Nepal
Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN)	Nepal
Socialist Party Malaysia	Malaysia
Centre for Human Rights and Development	Mongolia
Project SEVANA South-East Asia	Thailand
Transparency International-Korea (TI-Korea)	South Korea
Ole Siosiomaga Society (OLSSI)	Samoa
Synaparcam	Cameroon
Youth Volunteers for Environment Ghana	Ghana
Soralo	Kenya
Missão Tabita	Mozambique
Mazingira Network - Tanzania (MANET)	Tanzania
SUHODE Foundation	Tanzania
National Association of Professional Environmentalists	Uganda
Witness Radio - Uganda	Uganda
Unión Universal Desarrollo Solidario	Spain
Down to Earth Consult	Germany
Forum Ökologie & Papier	Germany
Oikos	Italy
Just Forests	Ireland
RAREF	Turkey
The Corner House	United Kingdom
Hart Property	United Kingdom
Biofuelwatch	UK/USA
Swift Foundation	USA
PLANT (Partners for the Land and Agricultural Needs of Traditional peoples)	USA
Earth Restoration	USA
Rainforest Rescue	Germany
Salva la Selva	Spain
Focus on the Global South	Thailand

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Global Justice Ecology Project	USA
Observatorio Latinoamericano de Conflictos Ambientales OLCA	Chile
The Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense (AIDA)	America Latina
RECOMA - Red Latinoamericana contra los monocultivos de árboles	America Latina
Friends of the Earth International	International
Global Forest Coalition (GFC)	International
GRAIN	International
World Rainforest Movement	International