

# Multiple benefits, risks and costs of REDD+

UNEP-WCMC

Monrovia, February 2018



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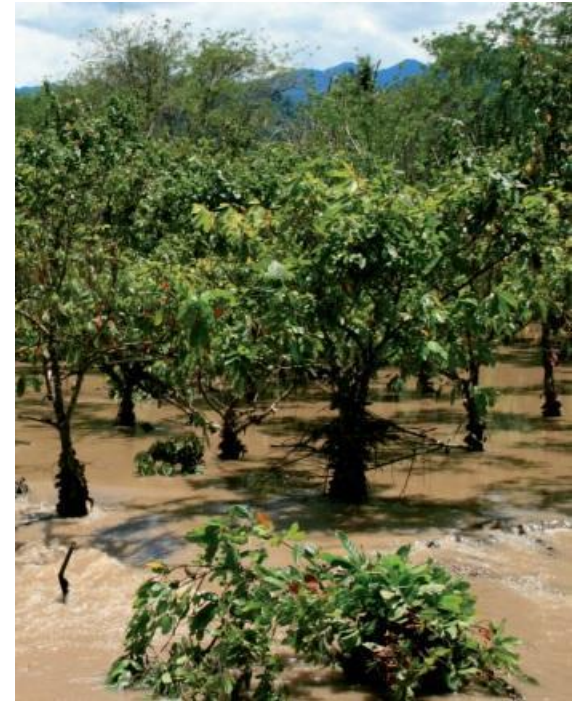
# The potential of multiple benefits from REDD+

- **Forest conservation and restoration** provide benefits in addition to protecting the climate by storing carbon
- **The REDD+ mechanism itself** may also generate benefits
- **Types of benefits** that forests and REDD+ could bring:
  - **Livelihoods and social well-being**
  - **Ecosystem services**
  - **Biodiversity conservation**



# Environmental benefits

- ❖ Securing ecosystem services
  - Climate regulation through reduced GHG emissions
  - Regulating water quantity and quality
  - Soil conservation & sedimentation control
  - Food and materials from the forest
- ❖ Contributing to biodiversity conservation – including rare and endemic species





# Social benefits

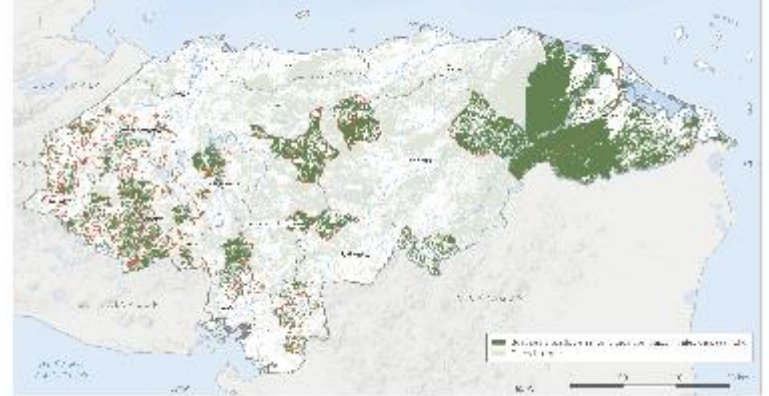
- Clarified tenure rights to resources
- Employment
- Strengthening of forest governance and law enforcement
- Cultural value of forest retained
- Advancement of gender equality and empowerment of women and other marginalised groups
- Increased community voice and participation in decision-making



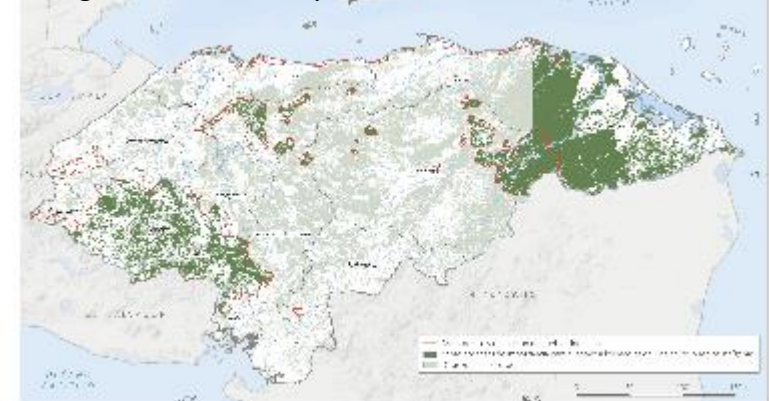
# Spatial information and multiple benefits of REDD+

- **Improved livelihoods for local communities:** location of areas with high poverty; high income inequality; community forestry areas
- **Conservation of biodiversity:** location of Key Biodiversity Areas; Important Bird Areas; wildlife corridors; endemic species; threatened species
- **Protection/enhancement of water quality:** location of watersheds; hydropower facilities; soil erosion risk

Poverty alleviation (Human-development Index)



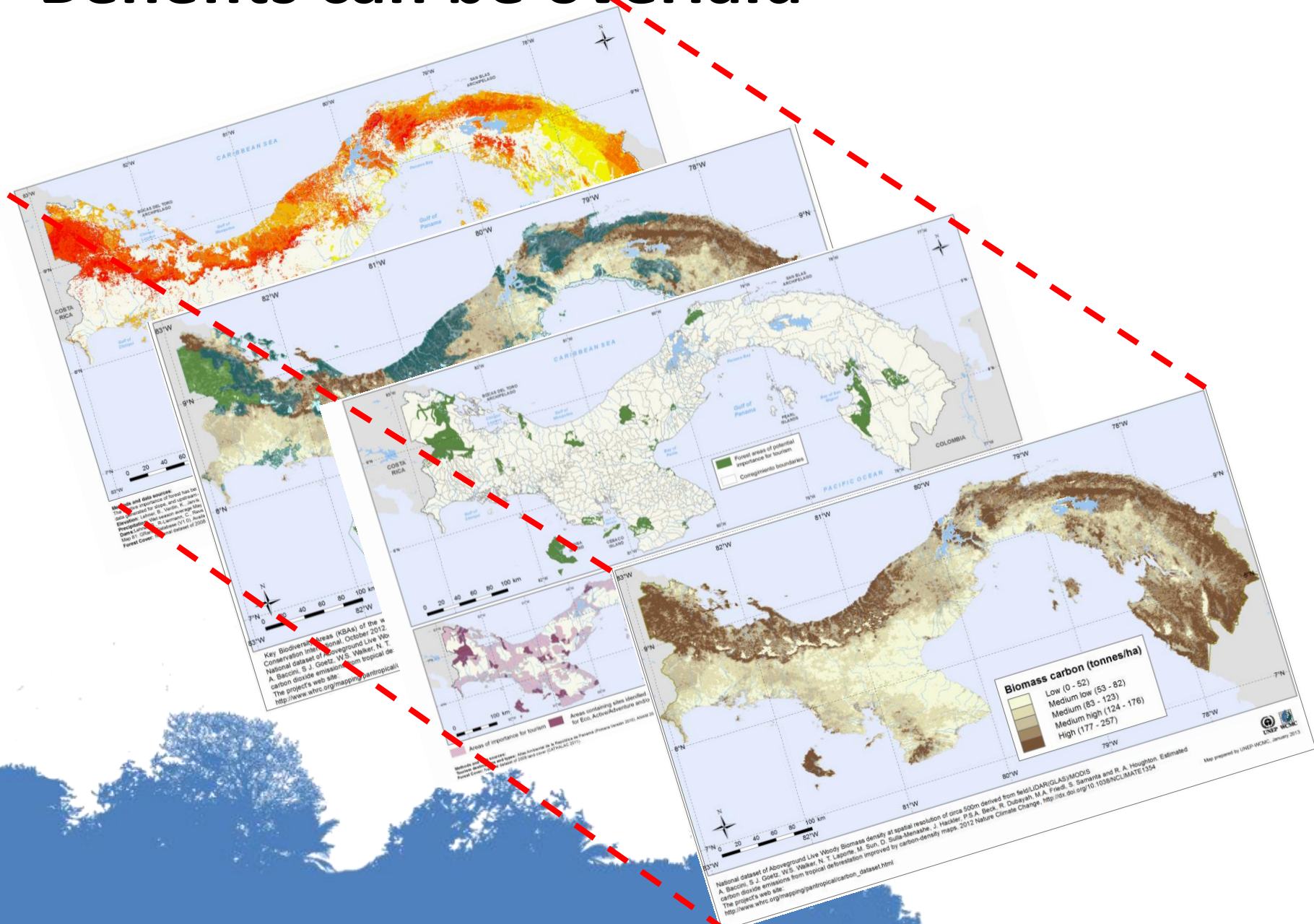
Indigenous community areas







# Benefits can be overlaid





# The risks of REDD+

## ➤ *Environmental*, e.g.

- Converting natural forest to plantations
- Displacement of deforestation/degradation pressures
- Intensified agriculture impacts on non-forest biodiversity
- Planted forests with few tree species or non-native species

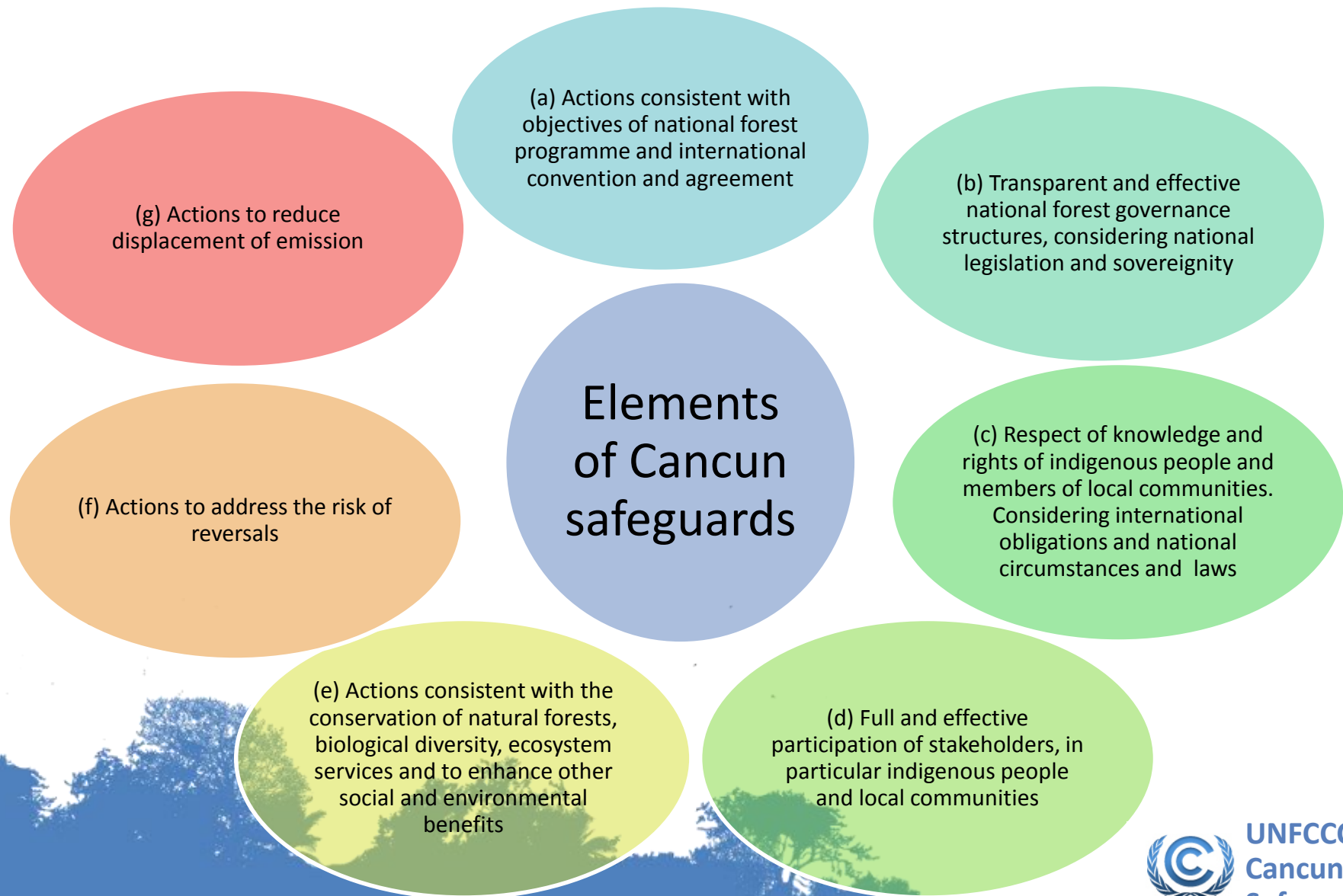
## ➤ *Social*, e.g.

- Reduced access to resources for forest users
- Inequitable sharing of REDD+ benefits
- Exclusion of indigenous people and local communities from decision-making
- Land/resource speculation and land conflicts
- Displacement of forest dependent communities






# Safeguards for REDD+: Cancun agreement



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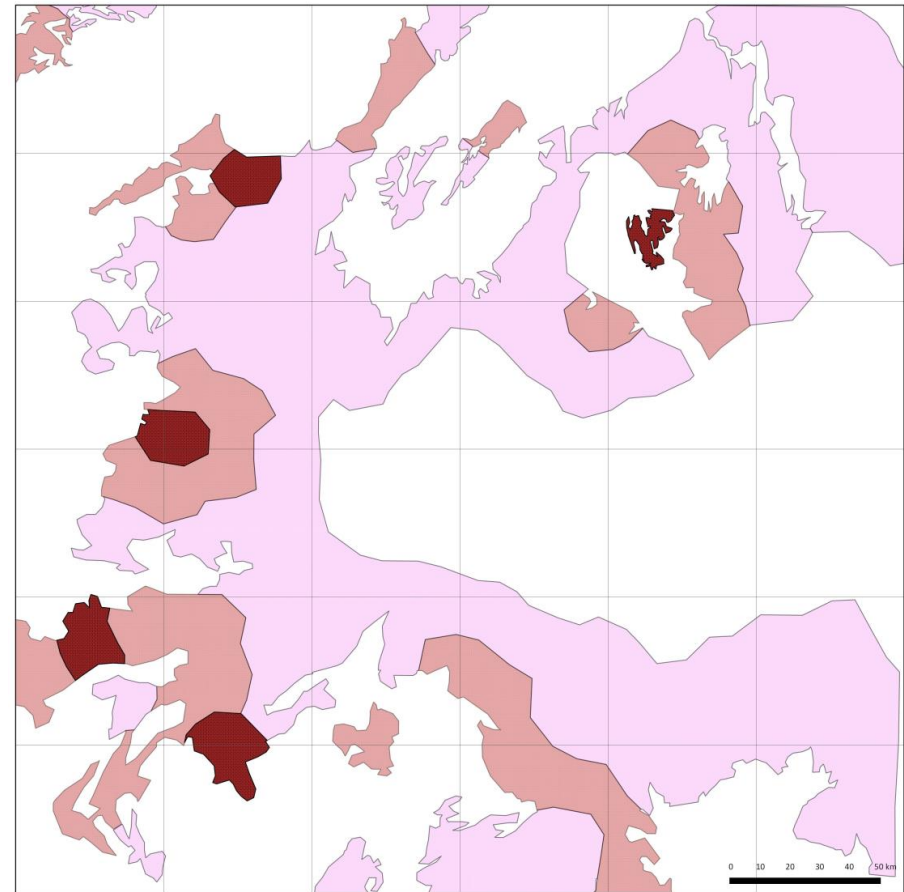
# Spatial information and REDD+ safeguards

- Maps can help to identify **locations where certain REDD+ actions may contravene safeguards** (e.g. where natural forest is converted into plantations)
  - Maps can help to identify where REDD+ actions can enhance **social and environmental benefits** (e.g. where biodiversity conservation can be promoted)
  - Information from safeguards information systems (SIS) can feed data into maps for REDD+ planning, and spatial analyses can also be used to **track indicators relevant to SIS**
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# Spatially explicit economic information to plan for REDD+

- **Opportunity costs** – costs of income foregone from ‘business as usual’ land use, (e.g. agriculture, mining, housing)
- **Implementation costs** - variable costs associated with actions (e.g. PA planning, patrolling, communications costs)
- **Value of benefits lost/preserved:**
  - Mitigation of soil erosion
  - Production of NTFPs
  - Nature-based tourism
  - Pollination of agricultural crops



Map prepared by UNEP-WCMC. Date: July 2014.

Costos de implementación

- Alto (\$20,155/km<sup>2</sup>)
- Medio (\$13,440/km<sup>2</sup>)
- Bajo (\$6,720/km<sup>2</sup>)

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# Addressing REDD+ benefits, risks and costs in land-use planning

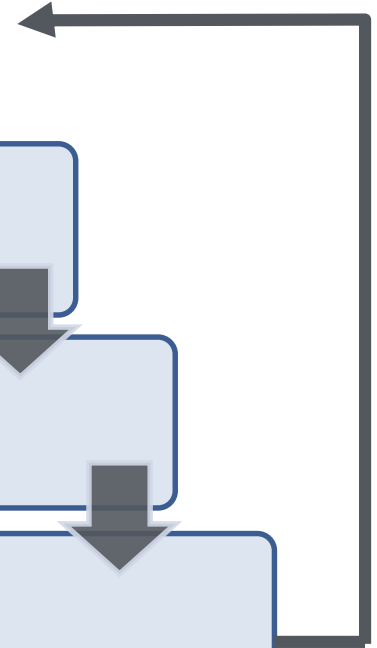
Identify goals for REDD+ in the country or planning area (including tackling drivers, delivering benefits)

Identify REDD+ actions that can achieve those goals

Identify the potential risks and benefits as well as costs associated with these actions

Identify priority areas where REDD+ actions could be implemented

Design the implementation of the REDD+ actions to minimize risks and promote benefits





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# Analysing benefits and risks

## Action

- Restoration of degraded natural forest in community forest areas

## Potential benefits

- Improved forestry income for local people
- Improved habitat for endangered species
- Improved water quality in river

## Potential risks

- Conflict over area to be restored
- Use of inappropriate species
- Soil erosion risk by clearing for enrichment planting

## Measures

- Spatial planning to prioritise areas rich in biodiversity and close to poor communities
  - Consultation to reduce conflict
  - Natural regeneration only in high soil erosion risk areas
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Thank you!





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# Liberia National REDD+ Strategy

- Priority 1: Reduce forest loss from pit sawing, charcoal production and shifting agriculture
- Priority 2: Reduce impact of commercial logging
- Priority 3: Complete and manage a network of protected areas
- Priority 4: Prevent or offset clearance of high carbon stock and high conservation value forest in agricultural and mining concessions
- Priority 5: Fair and sustainable benefits from REDD+

