



Introduction to REDD+

Tim Boyle, UN-REDD, with thanks to Rane Cortez, The Nature Conservancy

Presentation Overview

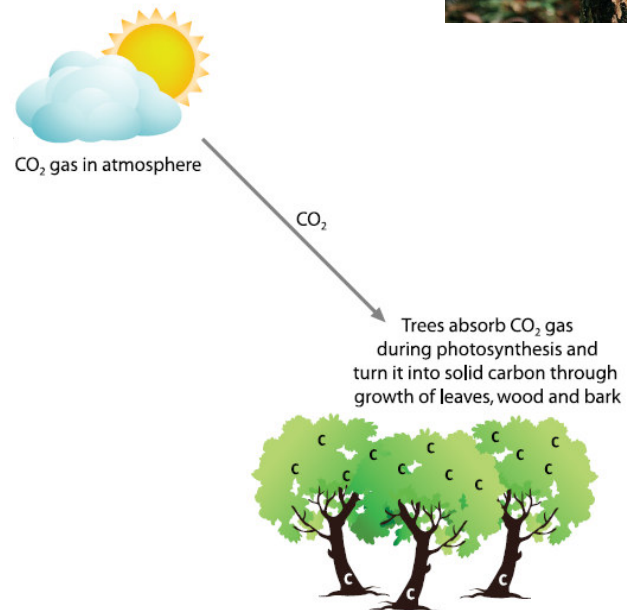
- ▶ Forests and climate change
- ▶ Deforestation and forest degradation
- ▶ What is REDD+
- ▶ Key elements of REDD+
 - ▶ Technical Elements
 - ▶ Stakeholder involvement
 - ▶ Financing
 - ▶ Readiness initiatives
- ▶ Current status of implementation
- ▶ Summary



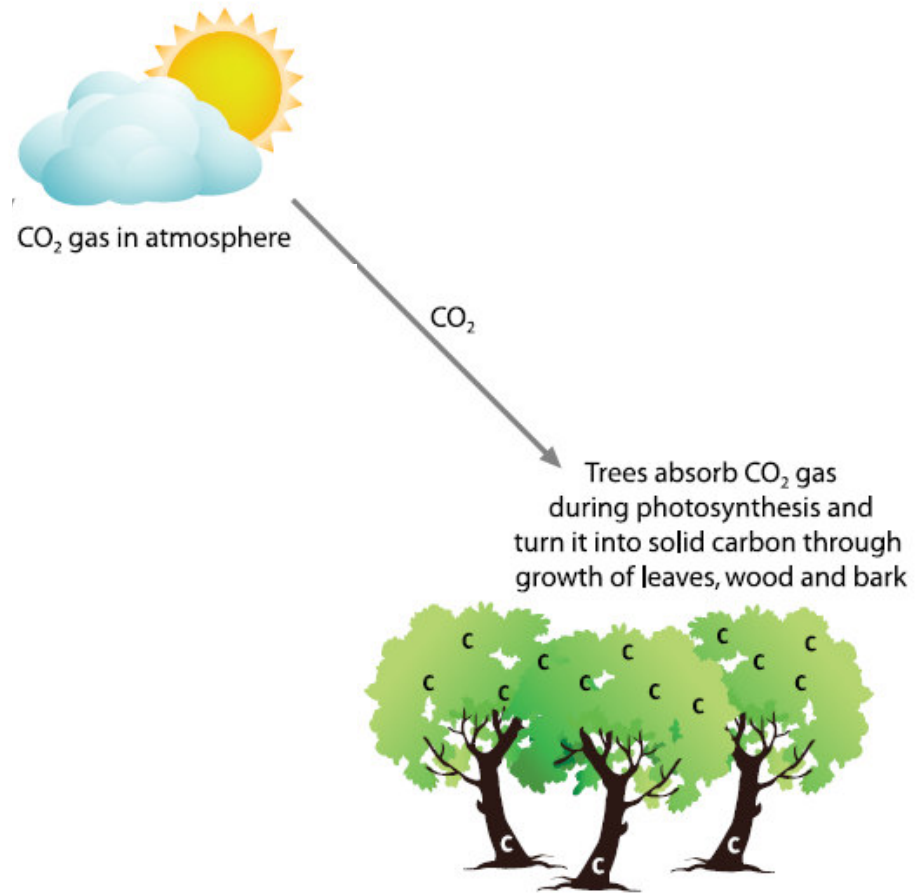
The Global Importance of Standing Forests



Carbon stored in forests is 50% more than carbon stored in atmosphere



Forests and Climate Change



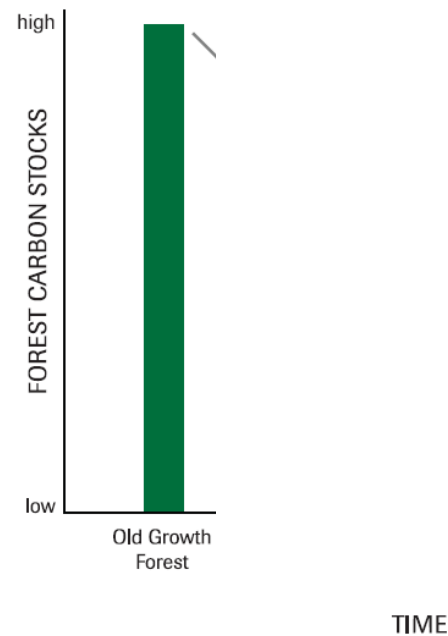
Deforestation

- ▶ Deforestation is the conversion of forested land to non-forested land



Degradation

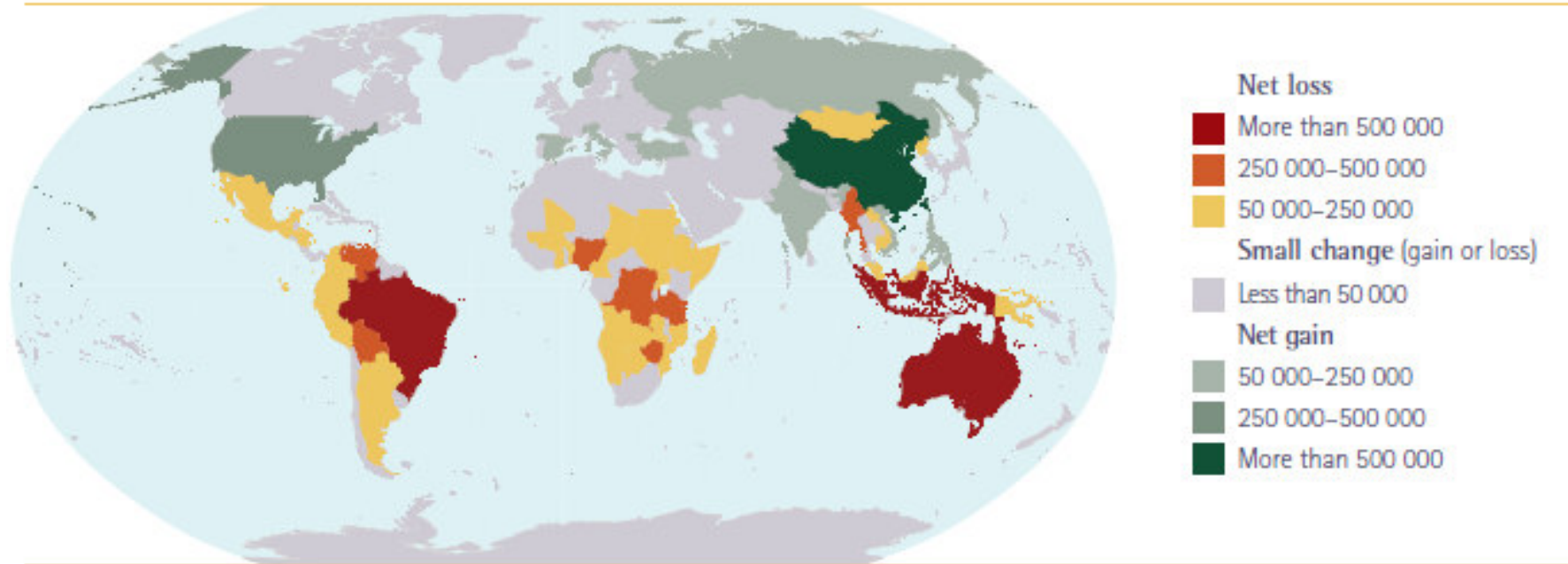
- ▶ Forest degradation is the gradual reduction of forest carbon stocks without complete conversion to another land use





Forests and Climate Change

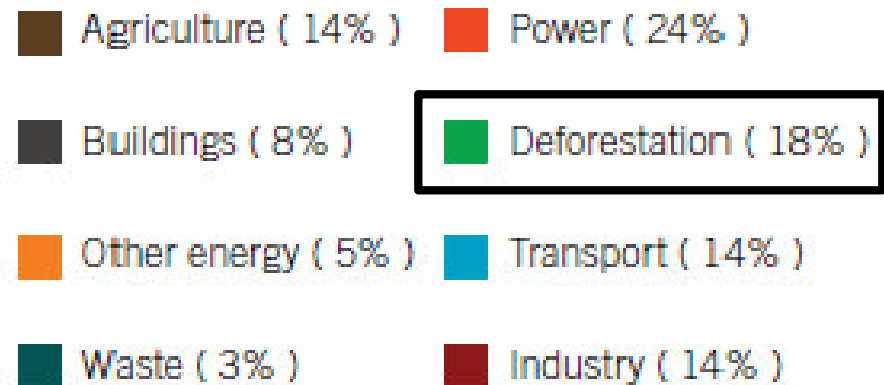
Net change in forest area by country, 2005–2010 (ha/year)



13 million hectares lost per year



Forests and Climate Change

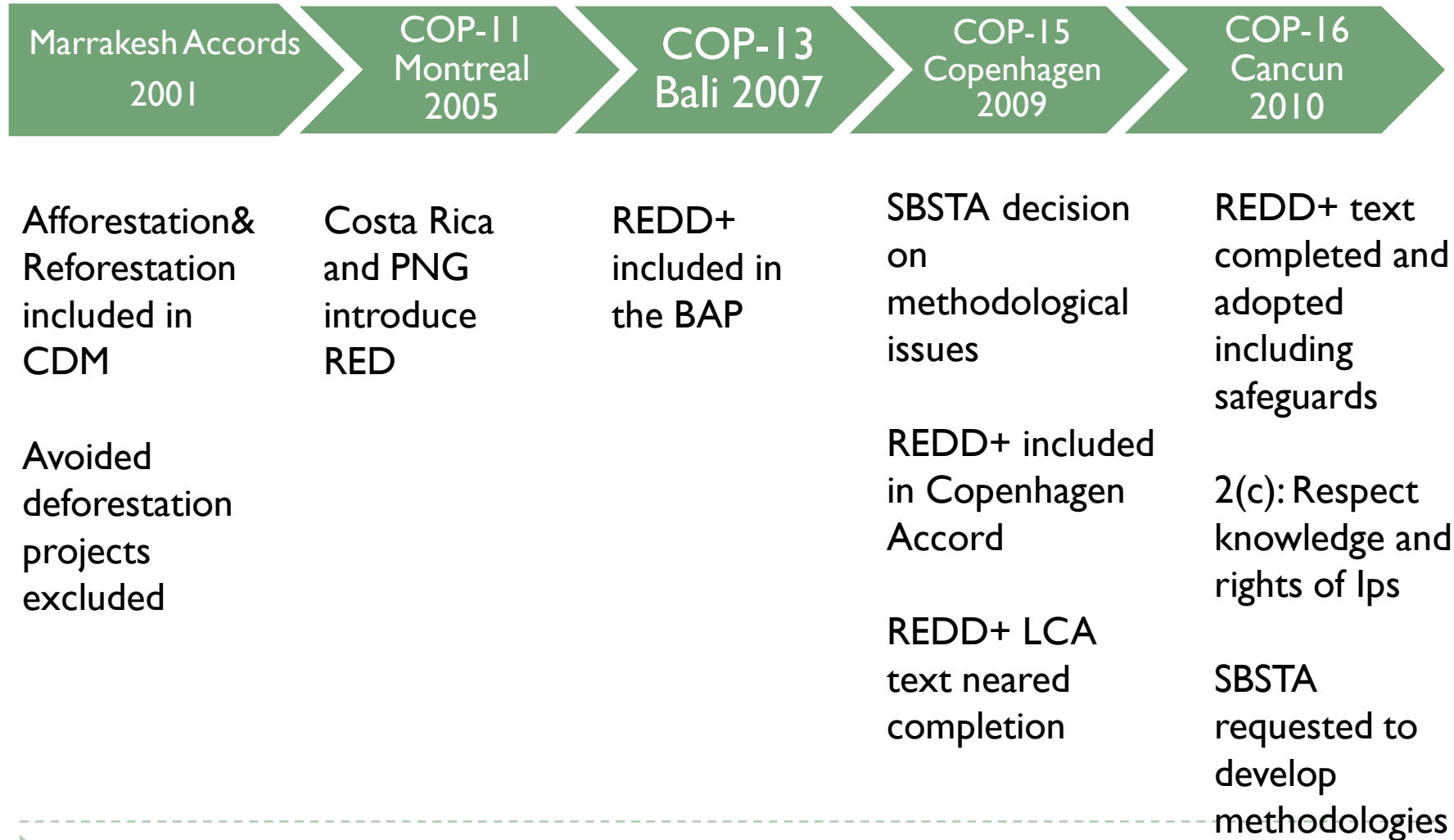


How do we solve this problem?

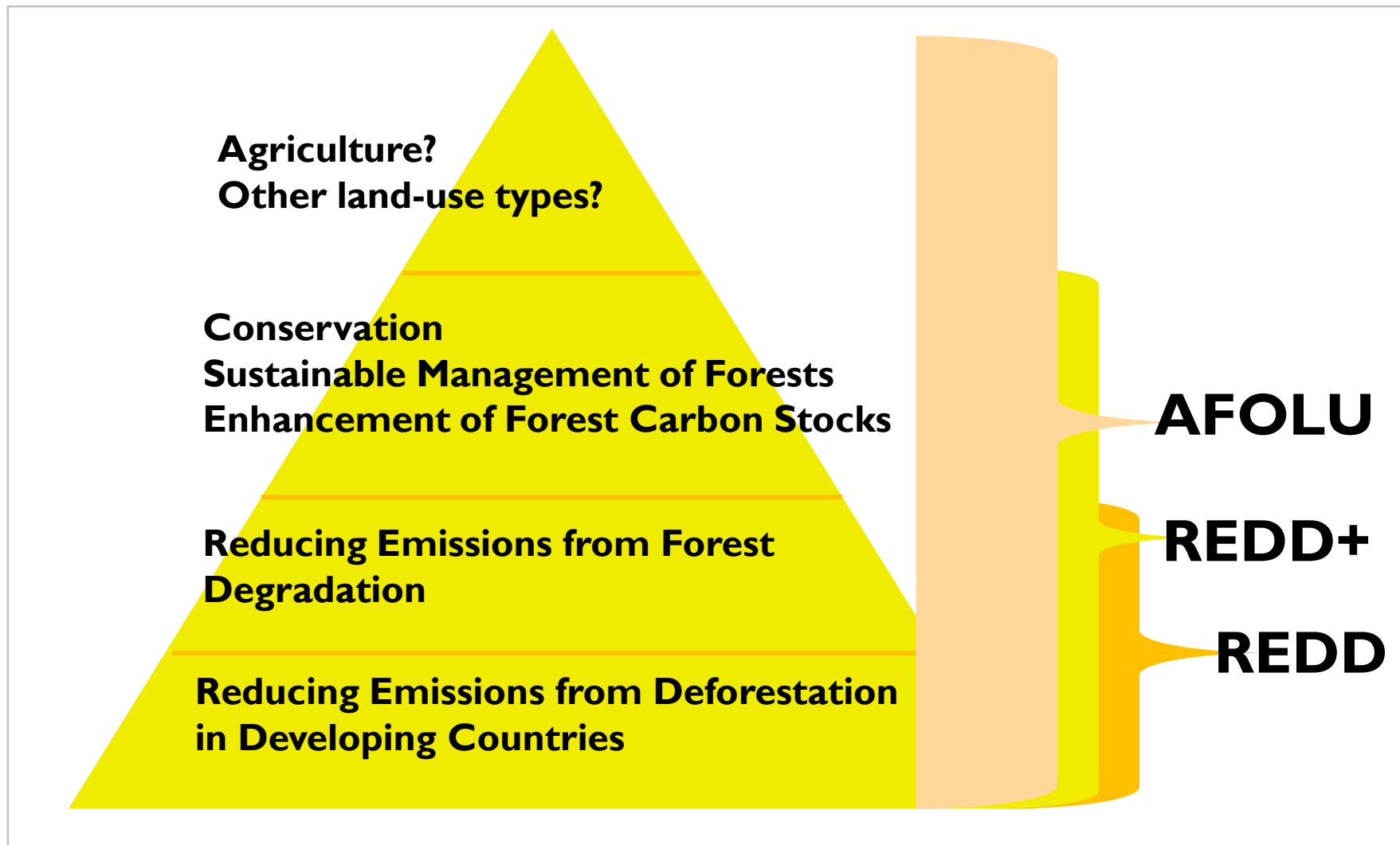
- ▶ The drivers of forest loss are strong, entrenched, and based on economically profitable or politically advantageous activities
- ▶ Need to provide an economic incentives that creates a value for standing forests that is greater than the value derived from alternative activities



International Policy Solution?



What is REDD+

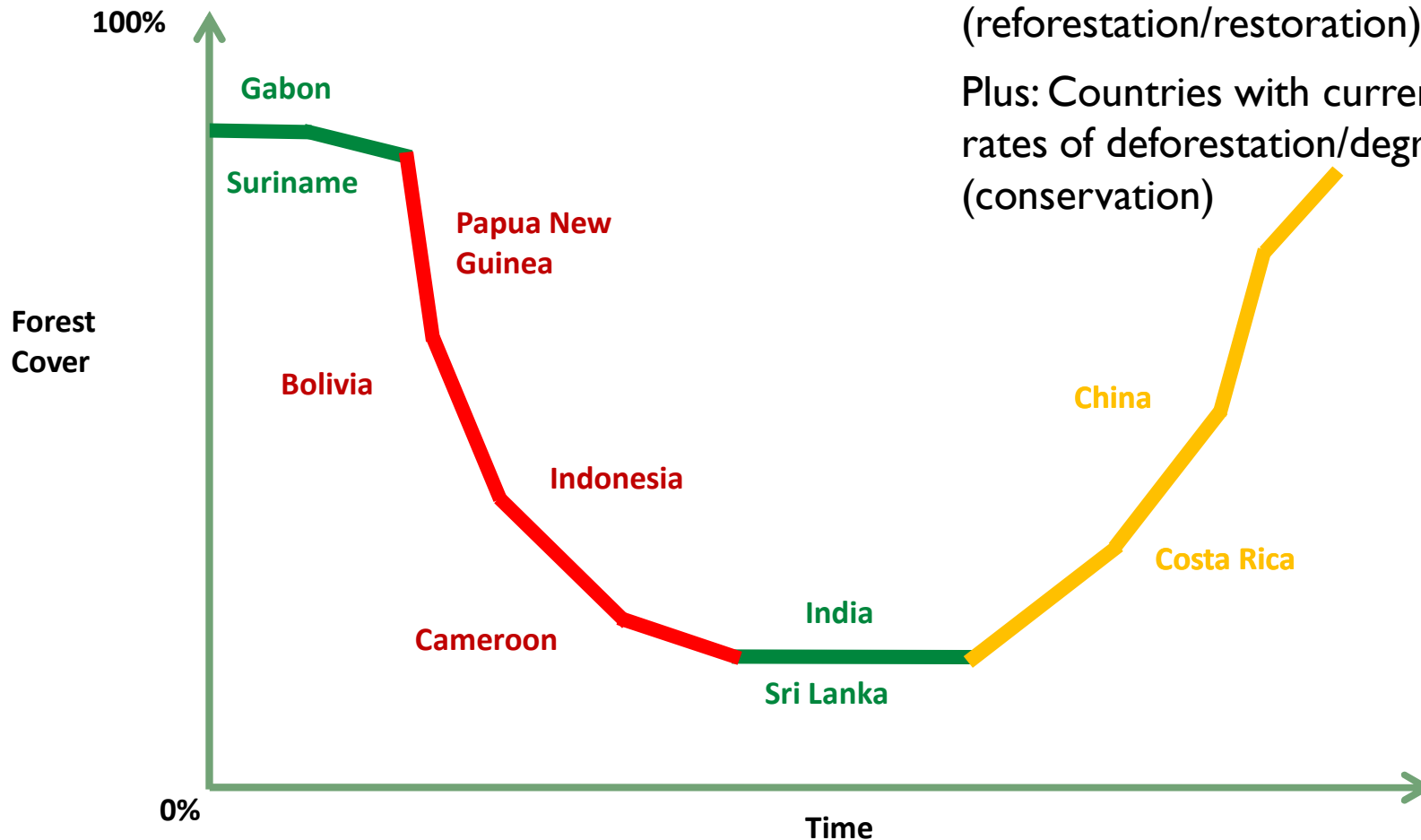


Who can participate?

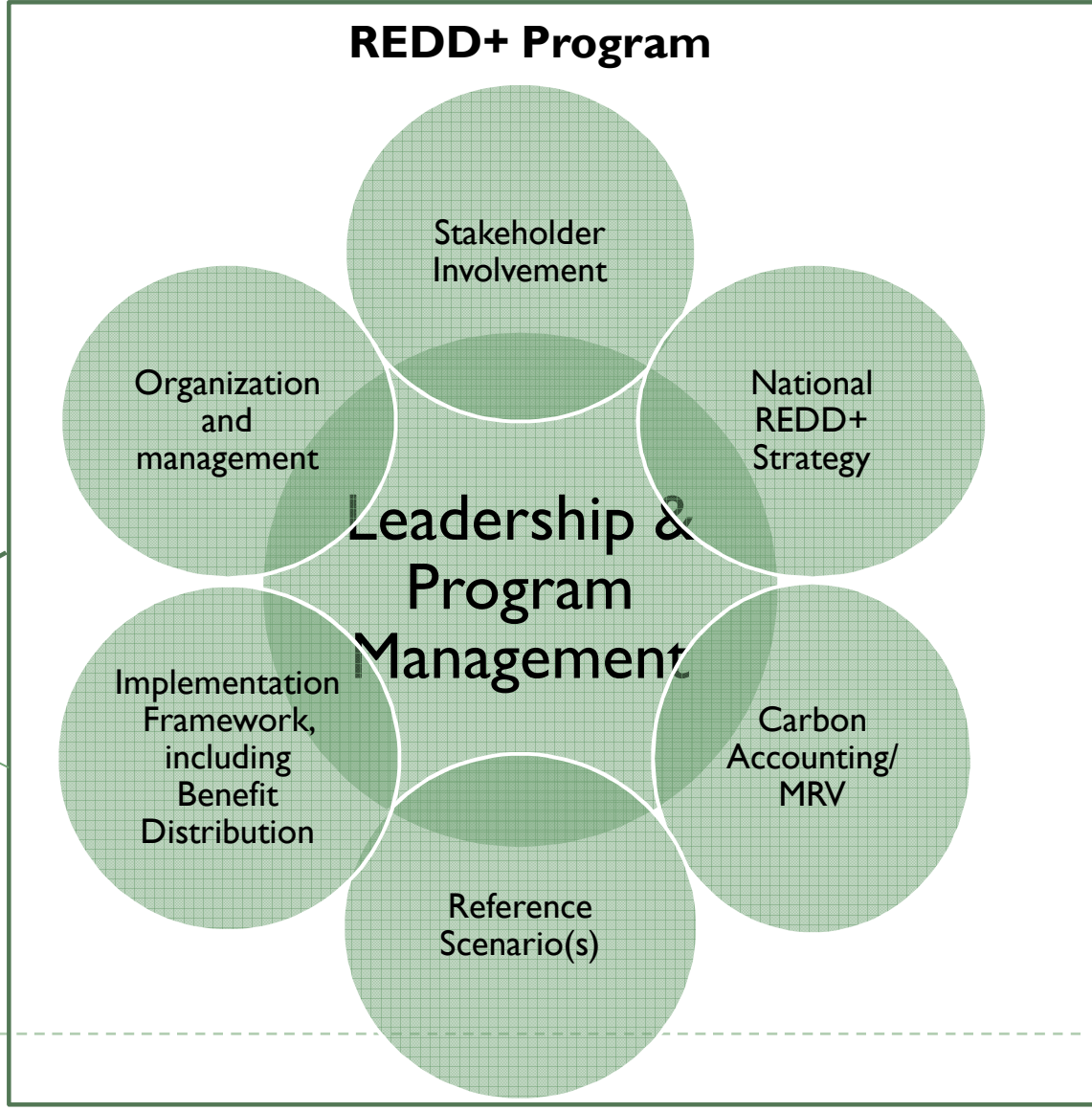
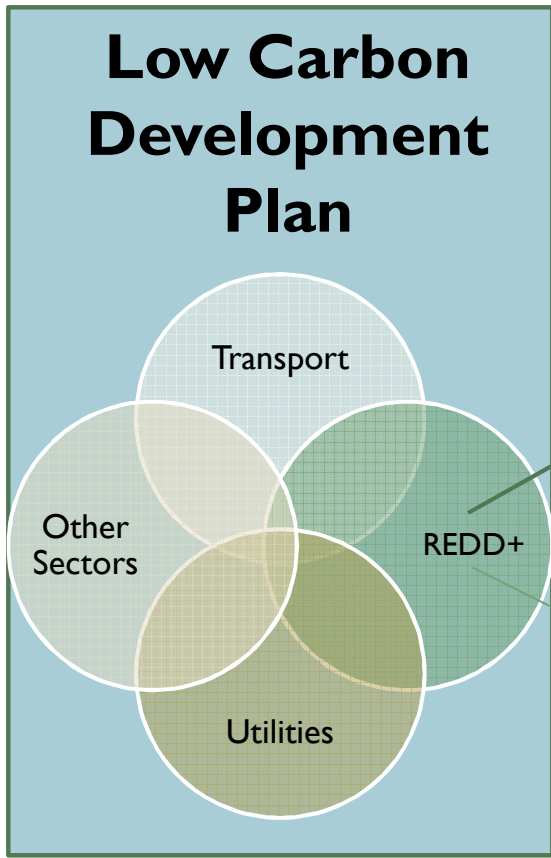
REDD: Countries with currently high rates of deforestation/degradation

Plus: Countries that are currently increasing their forest carbon stocks (reforestation/restoration)

Plus: Countries with currently low rates of deforestation/degradation (conservation)



Key Elements of REDD+ Implementation



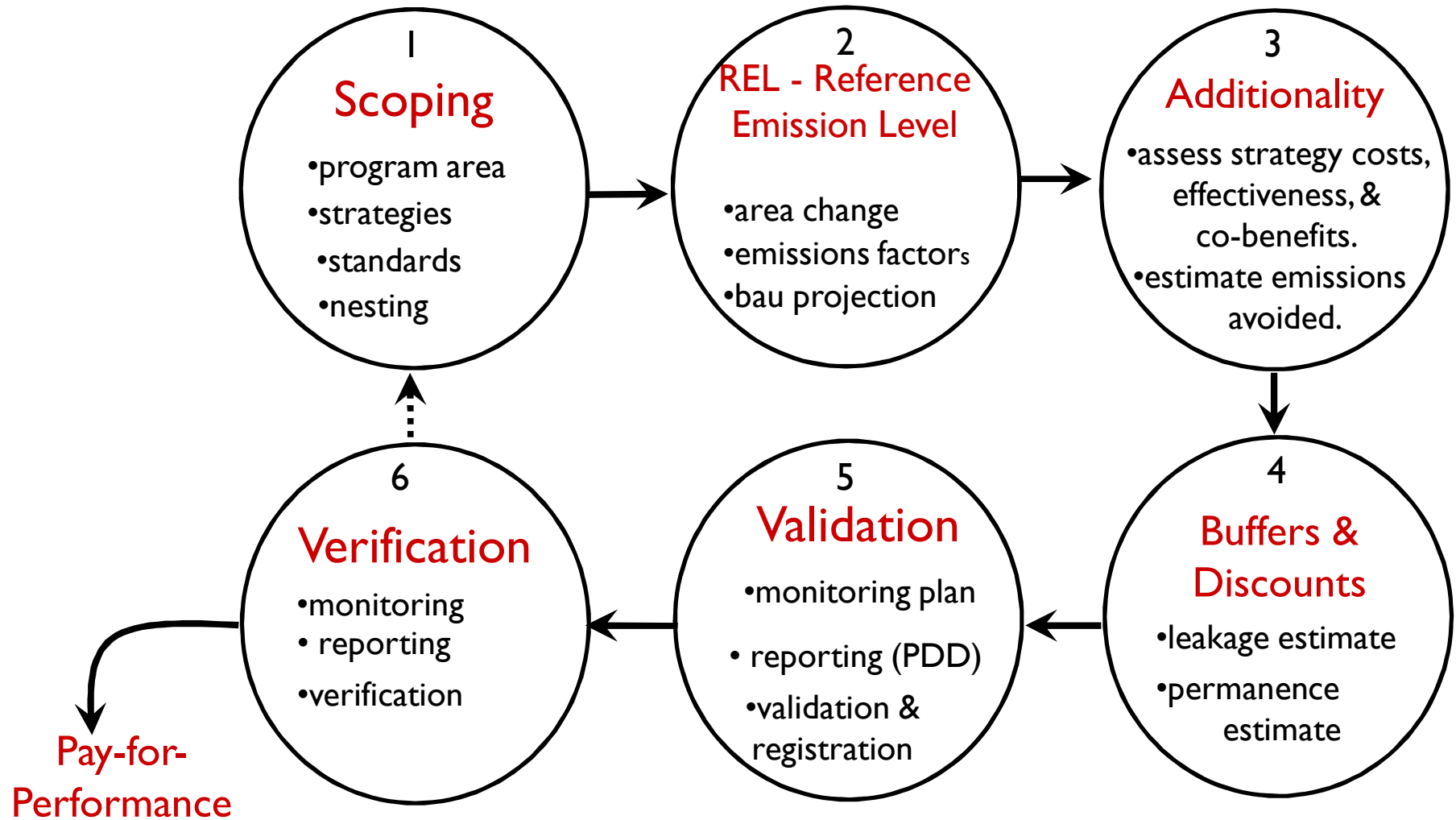
Technical Issues

- ▶ What land use, governance, and forest and agricultural policies and activities cause emissions from forests?
- ▶ Who are the agents of deforestation and degradation and who are the actors affected by those activities?
- ▶ What opportunities exist for forest restoration and/or reforestation?
- ▶ What important insights, lessons learned, challenges, and promising strategies can we glean from past experiences with reducing deforestation and forest degradation and managing landscapes?

National REDD+ Strategy



Carbon Accounting/MRV



Stakeholder Involvement

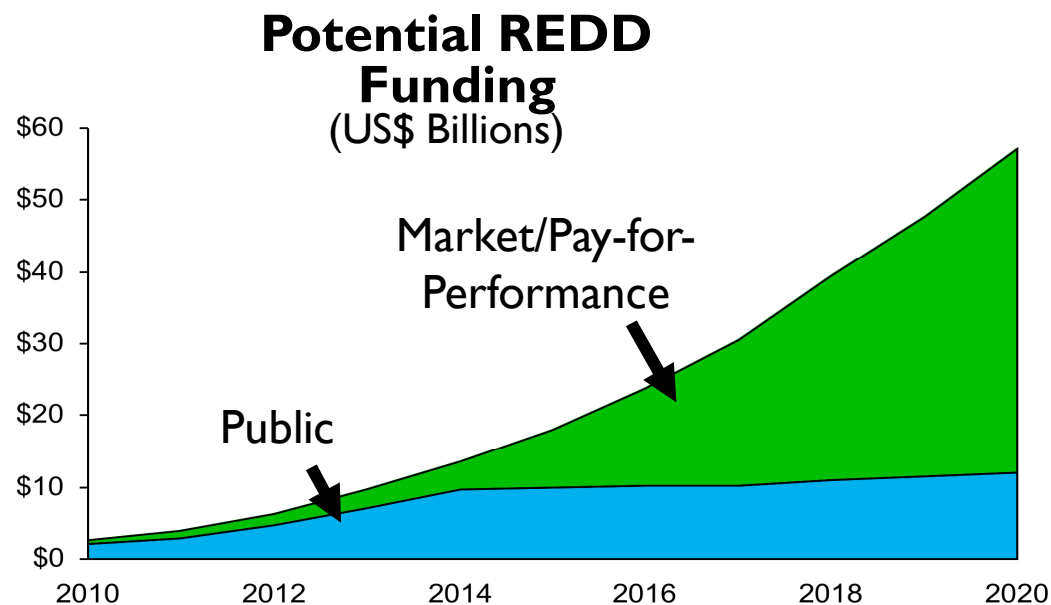
- ▶ Effective participation processes are critical to the success of REDD+ and take a considerable amount of time and resources
- ▶ Local stakeholders are the day-to-day gate keepers of the program. If they do not feel better off as a result of the program, it will not be successful
- ▶ REDD+ programs have multiple stakeholders, often with competing interests – participatory processes and rounds of negotiations may need to be established to deal with this

Implementation Frameworks

- ▶ Devising effective, efficient, and equitable systems for benefit-sharing is one of the key challenges for designing a REDD+ program
- ▶ The clarification of ownership and management rights of land and carbon is essential to the success of REDD+ and deserves special consideration
- ▶ REDD+ programs can have significant benefits for biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- ▶ The design of a REDD+ program should consider the environmental impacts of the program and attempt to maintain or enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services

Financing

- ▶ Halving deforestation could cost \$50 billion annually by 2020. Public funding will be dominant in the early years but market/pay-for-performance funding will likely be needed to achieve this magnitude of funding.



Other important aspects: Phases

Phase 1

- **Readiness**
- National strategies
- Reference levels
- Monitoring systems
- Stakeholder engagement
- Public funding

Phase 2

- **Policies & Measures**
- Public funding w/possible up-front payments for future reductions

Phase 3

- **Full Implementation**
 - Public and market funding
-
- 

Phases of REDD+ Readiness



Phase 1: Initial
Readiness

Phase 2:
Investment and
scale-up

Phase 3: Full
National
Implementation

FCPF (37 countries)

FCPF

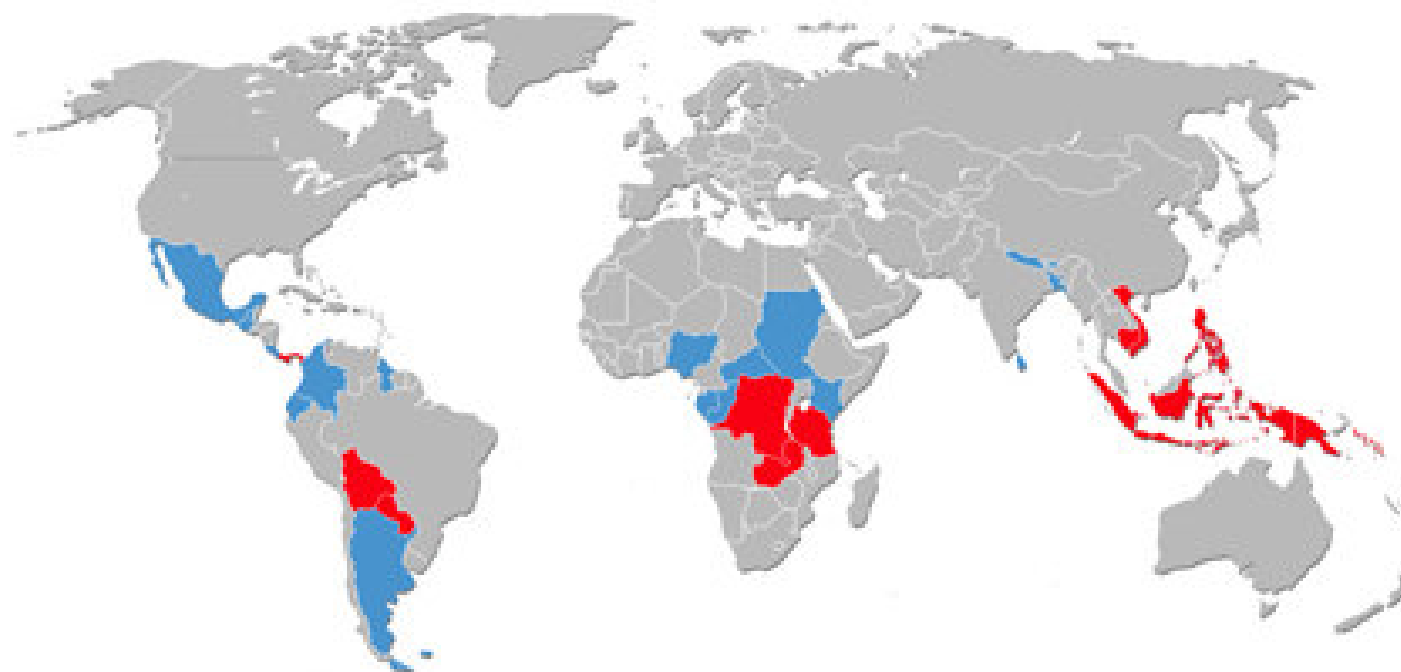
UN-REDD (29 countries)

FIP (5 countries)

UN-REDD Programme

- Collaborative programme: FAO/UNDP/UNEP (One-UN), launched September 2008
- To help countries and the international community gain experience with REDD, and to contribute to the UNFCCC process
- Coordinated with other initiatives, e.g., FCPF
- “Global Component” (MRV, Stakeholder engagement, Co-benefits) and “National Programmes”, currently in 12 countries

UN-REDD Programme



- Countries receiving support to National Programmes
- Other partner countries

Summary: REDD+ at a Glance

REDD+ is an innovative concept to compensate stakeholders for the environmental services they provide when they protect and restore forests instead of cutting trees and clearing land for alternative uses

What REDD+ Isn't

- ❑ Quick money for conservation projects
- ❑ Payments that last forever
- ❑ Payments to do nothing
- ❑ A protected areas strategy

What REDD+ Is

- ▶ A financing framework aimed at transforming land use patterns in developing countries
- ▶ A bridge to finance the transition to a low carbon development pathway
- ▶ Investment in low carbon growth opportunities that reduce pressure on forests
- ▶ REDD+ strategies will include a portfolio of activities such as multiple use landscapes, sustainable extractive activities and traditional conservation strategies like protected areas.



Learn More!

- ▶ www.conservationtraining.org
 - ▶ Self-guided, interactive, online training on REDD+
- ▶ www.conserveonline.org/workspaces/trainingmaterials
 - ▶ Training materials on REDD+
- ▶ www.thereddesk.org
 - ▶ Online library on REDD+
- ▶ www.forestcarbonportal.com
 - ▶ Comprehensive information about forest carbon projects





Thank You!

Questions?