

A background image of a dense forest with sunlight filtering through the trees. The text is overlaid on this image.

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME | REDD+ ACADEMY

2

Introduction to REDD+

Learning objectives

By the end of this module, you should be able to:

- Define what REDD+ is
- List the 4 components of REDD+



Agenda for the session

- Introductory presentation on REDD+
- Q & A
- Quiz

Introduction to REDD+

The UNFCCC



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

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Objective:

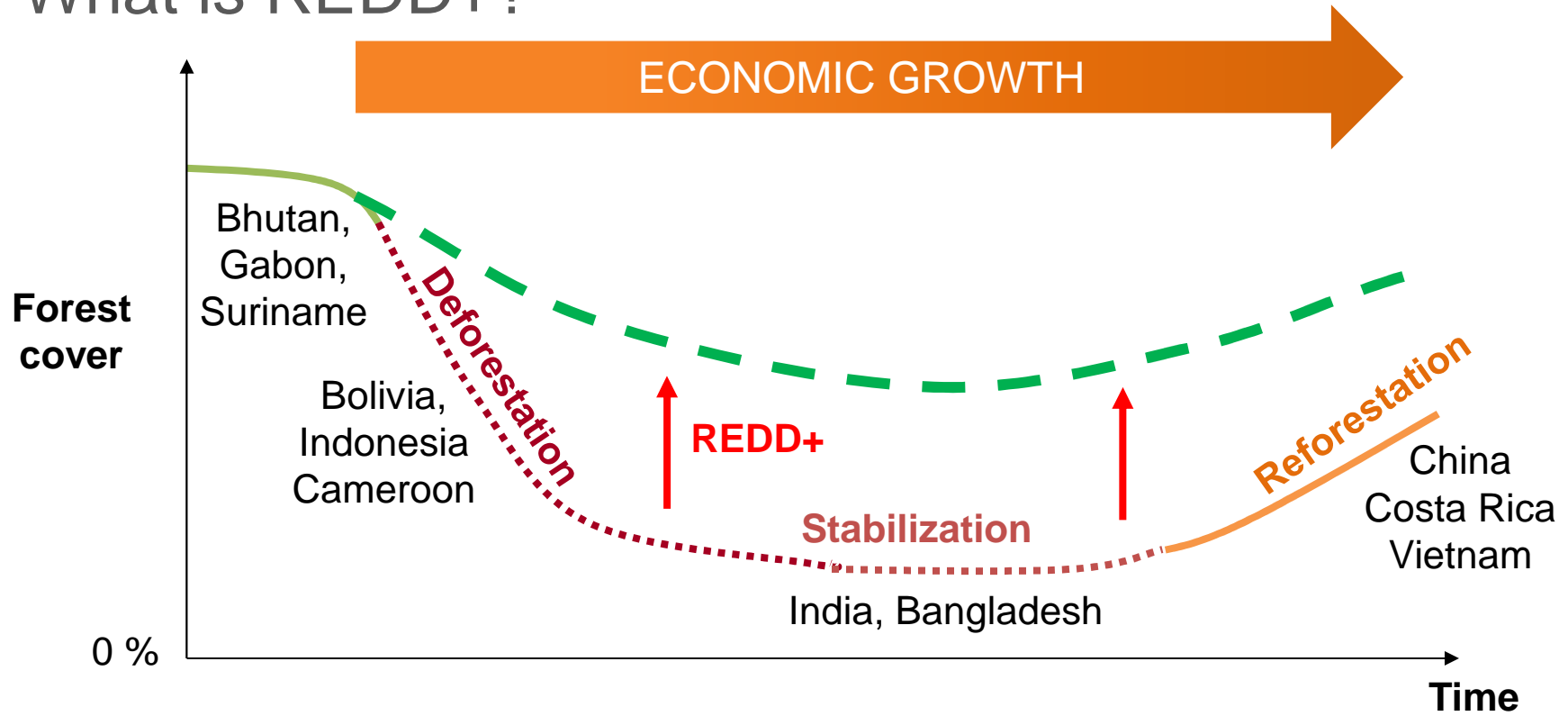
To **stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere** at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system



REDD+ under the UNFCCC

- UNFCCC: **all countries** should contribute to global **climate change mitigation** efforts
- Many developing countries release significant **GHG emissions from land use change and forestry** activities (e.g. deforestation, logging)
- The UNFCCC recognizes that **developing countries need support** to lower these emissions
- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (**REDD+**) was designed to provide a **financial incentive** to developing countries to **reduce emissions and enhance removals** from forests
- The **UNFCCC has provided guidance** on how developing countries should implement REDD+

What is REDD+?



Introduction to REDD+

The Five REDD+ Activities: Scope



Reducing emissions from deforestation



Reducing emissions from forest degradation



Conservation of forest carbon stocks



Sustainable Management of Forests



Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

The Five REDD+ Activities

ACTIVITY	EXPLANATION	USEFUL INDICATORS
Reducing emissions from deforestation	Deforestation is the conversion from forest land use to another land use (e.g. forest land to crop land)	- Reduced rate of forest loss
Reducing emission from forest degradation	Degradation is the human-induced loss of carbon stocks within forest land that remains forest land	- Reduced rate & volume of timber extraction
Conservation of forest carbon stocks	Is an effort to decrease the threat that forests and to ensure permanence by establishing long-term commitments to preserve forest	- Strengthening & expansion of protected area network
Sustainable management of forests	Generally refers to bringing the rate of extraction in line with the rate of natural growth or increment	- Increased land under sustainable management (e.g. CFM)
Enhancement of forest carbon stocks	Refers to 1) non-forest land becoming forest land, & 2) the enhancement of carbon stocks in forest land remaining forest land	- Increase in reforestation & afforestation - Degraded forests allowed to regenerate - Enrichment planting

The Four REDD+ “Design” Elements



SCALE

REDD+ should be implemented at the **national scale**

Countries **can start by implementing at the subnational scale** → with a view to transitioning to national scale

Introduction to REDD+

A phased approach to REDD+ implementation



Phase 1: Readiness

Capacity building and developing systems

Develop National Strategy

Phase 2: Implementation / Piloting

Implement National Strategy

Test & refine methods, implement, further capacity building

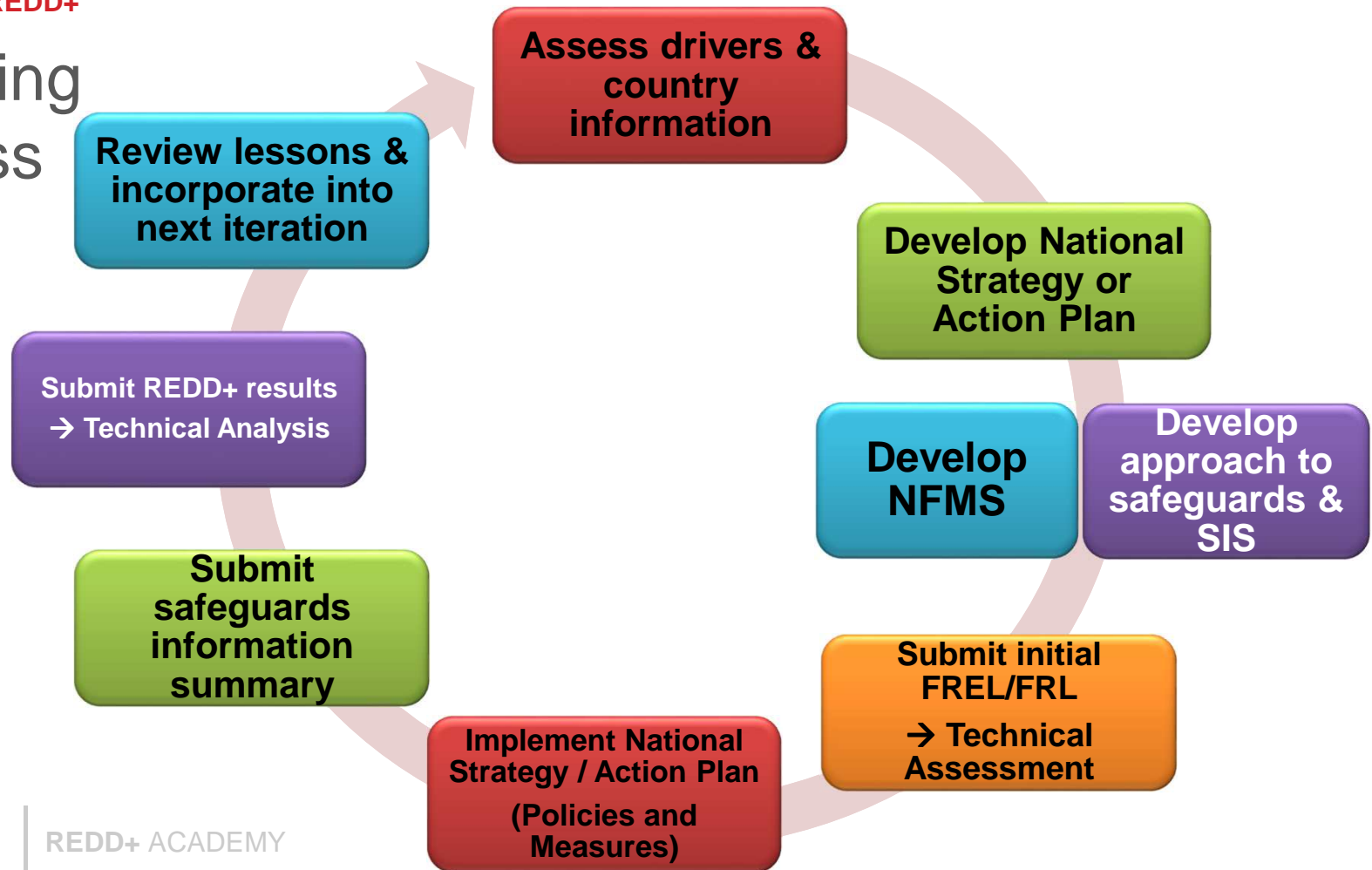
Phase 3: Full National Implementation

Emissions reductions are measured → reported → verified

Results-based finance

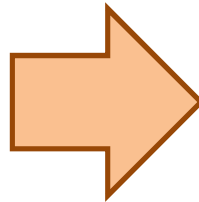
Introduction to REDD+

An ongoing process



Introduction to REDD+

International Support for REDD+ Readiness



Donors

A blue arrow pointing downwards and to the right, indicating donor support for the UN-REDD Programme.

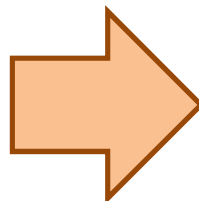
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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



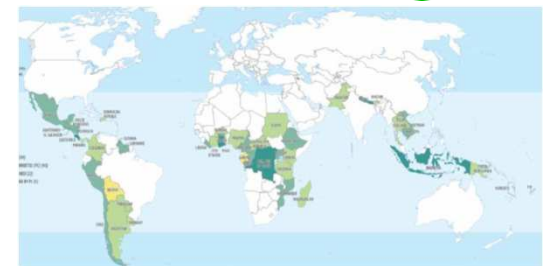
Empowering lives
Sustaining nations



Donors

A blue arrow pointing upwards and to the right, indicating donor support for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

Bhutan ✓

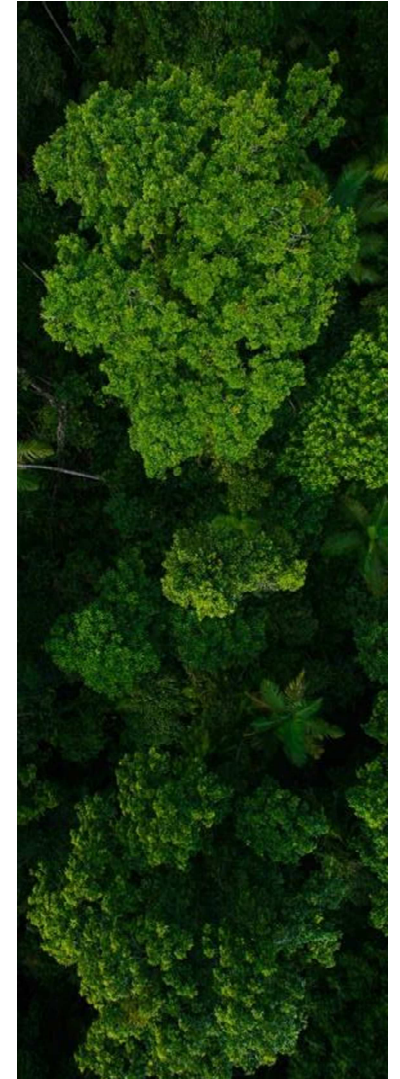


Bhutan ✓

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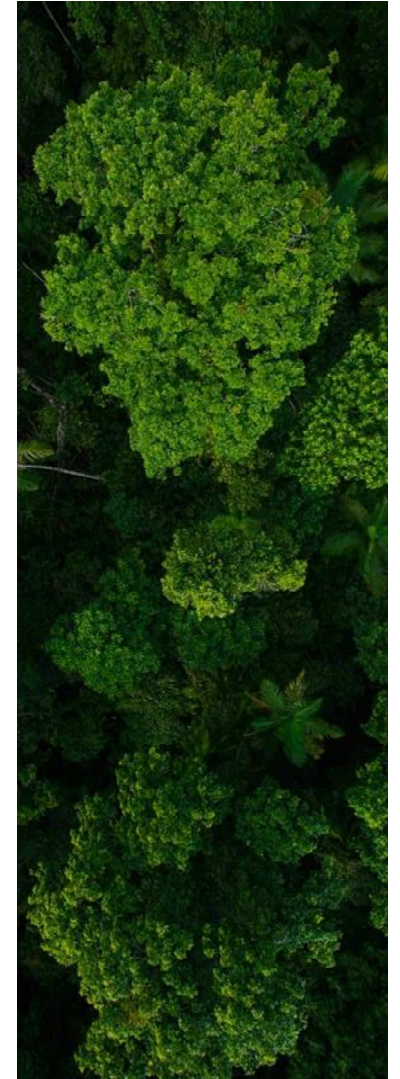
Main challenges associated with REDD+

- **Permanence:** ensuring that reductions of emissions are not reversed in future
- **Finance:** ensuring adequate and predictable finance for implementation
- **Conflicting interests:** powerful (political and economic) interests may favour deforestation and forest degradation
- **Step-wise approach:** start simple



Main challenges associated with REDD+

- **Institutional arrangements:** clear coordination, transparency and accountability
- **Cross-sectoral coordination:** drivers of D&D often lie outside of forest / environment sectors
- **Benefit sharing:** effectiveness, efficiency and equity need to be balanced
- **Technical complexity:** measuring emissions from forestry and establishing reference levels can be challenging





Key messages

- REDD+ has been designed to incentivize developing countries to reduce emissions from the land use change and forestry sector
- REDD+ under the UNFCCC comprises five activities (scope)
- There are four design elements for REDD+
- REDD+ should be implemented at the national scale, though countries can start at the subnational scale
- A step-wise approach is encouraged to REDD+ implementation