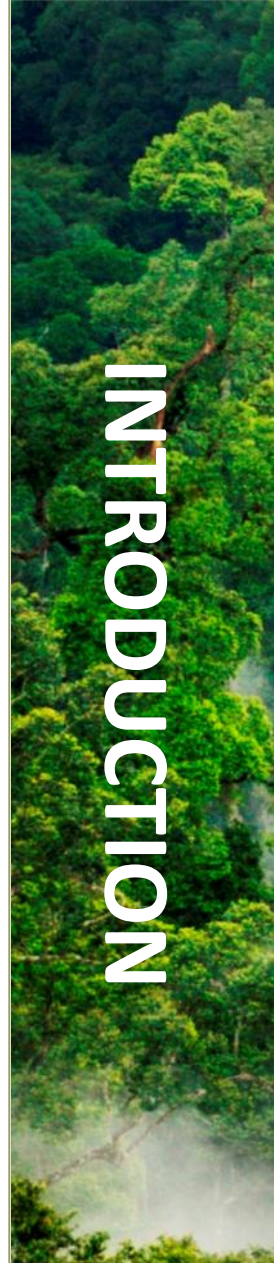
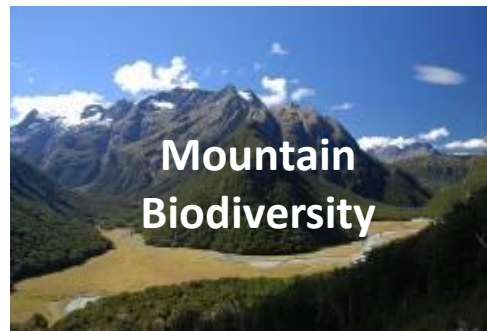
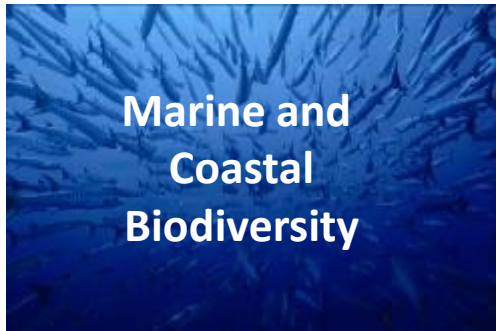
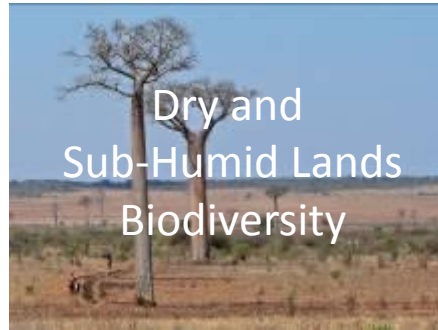


REDD and Biodiversity: Achieving multiple benefits

Side event of UN REDD Programme, 4.11.2009
Barcelona



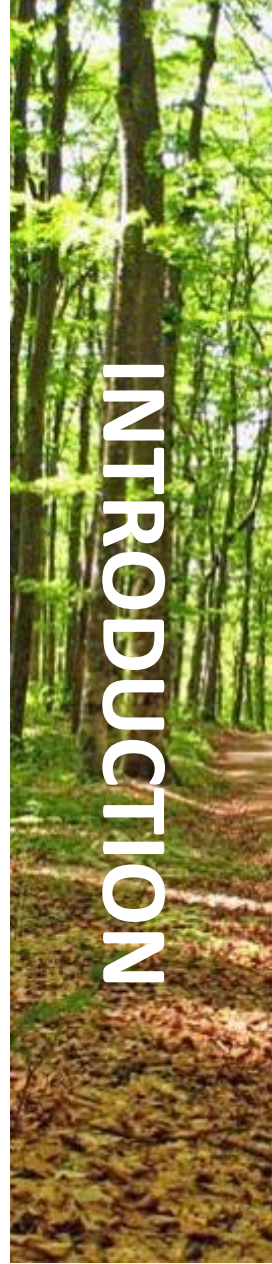
7 Programmes of Work of the CBD



CBD and REDD

CBD welcomes REDD efforts which can:

- *“...support the implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity*
- *provide benefits for forest biodiversity, and, where possible, to indigenous and local communities,*
- *involve biodiversity experts including holders of traditional forest-related knowledge,*
- *and respect the rights of indigenous and local communities ...” (Decision IX/5)*



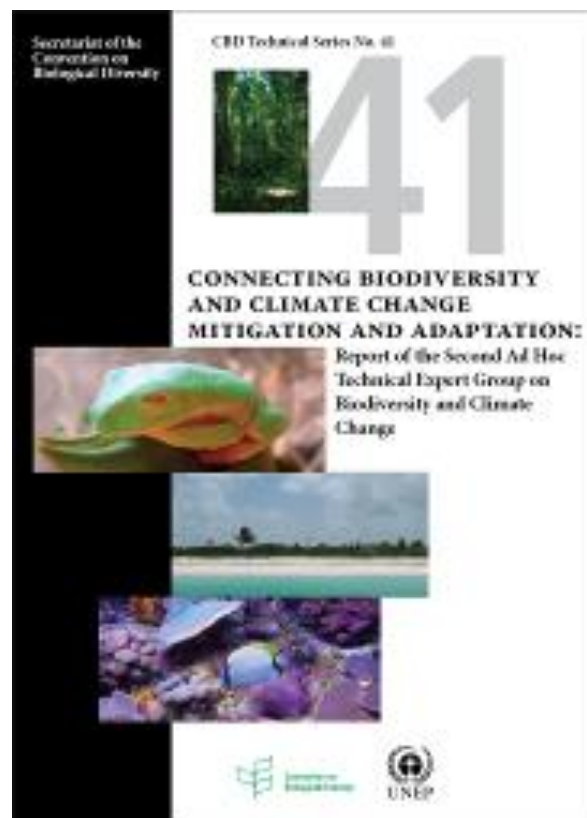
Supporting multiple benefits

- Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group report “**Connecting Biodiversity and Climate Change**”, October 2009
- Synthesis report on “**Forest Resilience, Biodiversity, and Climate Change**”, October 2009
- **UNFF/CBD Capacity building workshop** with UN REDD, FAO, IUFRO, CIFOR, ITTO, IUCN (Singapore, 2-5 September 2009): promotion of good practice
- **REDD&Biodiversity e-Newsletter***: dissemination of good practice examples; news; announcements by SCBD and partners
- **Support Parties efforts on REDD multiple benefits**, with UNFCCC, UN REDD, World Bank, and CPF

AHTEG on Biodiversity and Climate Change

- Recommendations for mitigation and adaptation, including REDD

Biodiversity and climate change are inextricably linked

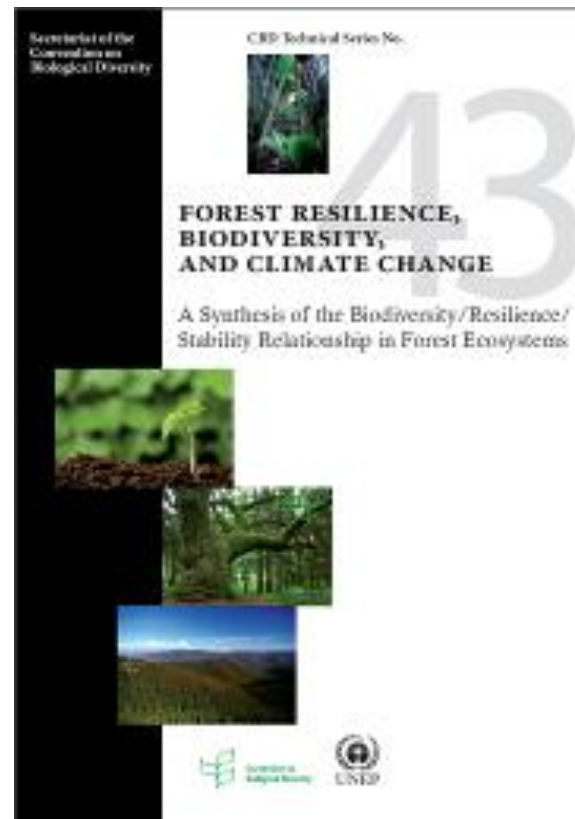


Forest Resilience and Biodiversity

- Synthesis of 400+ peer-reviewed articles:

Forest resilience and stability depend on biodiversity, at multiple scales

- Implications e.g. for REDD permanence: biodiversity more than ‘co-benefit’



Good Practice examples

- Many new projects with **multiple benefits** coming online, e.g. under GEF IV and V
- Many examples of **climate change mitigation and adaptation co-benefits** of forest biodiversity and SFM projects over past 20+ years:
 - *need to build on lessons learned!*
- Opportunities for synergies and multiple benefits in planning phase and at landscape scale
 - e.g. **protected areas gap analysis under CBD** programme of work on protected areas



GOOD PRACTICES

CASE STUDY

Livelihood benefits of an extractive forest reserve (Brazil)

- The 506,200 ha Alto Juruá Extractive Reserve (AJER), is located in the westernmost part of the Amazon, and was created in 1990.
- The creation of AJER has allowed inhabitants within the reserve create management plans, and allocate responsibilities for reserve governance.
- More secure land and tenure rights accompanying reserve creation have led to diversification of the local economy — beans have replaced rubber as the primary commodity and are grown mainly on riverbanks.
- Analysis of forest cover changes during the first decade of AJER's establishment (1989-2000) indicates deforestation occurred in only 1% of the area.
- There have been indications of recovery of threatened species such as jaguar, tapir, peccaries, and several species of primates, assumed to be linked to the depopulation of remote forest areas.

GOOD PRACTICES

Protected area gap analysis*

- national analysis to identify high priority sites to expand or improve protected area systems or networks
- many pilot countries within the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and/or the UN REDD programme have completed gap analyses under the CBD programme of work on protected areas
- protection of priority areas under REDD could maximise biodiversity, store carbon and secure key ecosystem services such as provision of water and support sustainable livelihoods
- opportunities for synergies and multiple benefits in planning phase and at landscape scale

GOOD PRACTICES

* For further detail see *CBD Technical Series 24: Closing the Gap* at https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd_ts_24.pdf

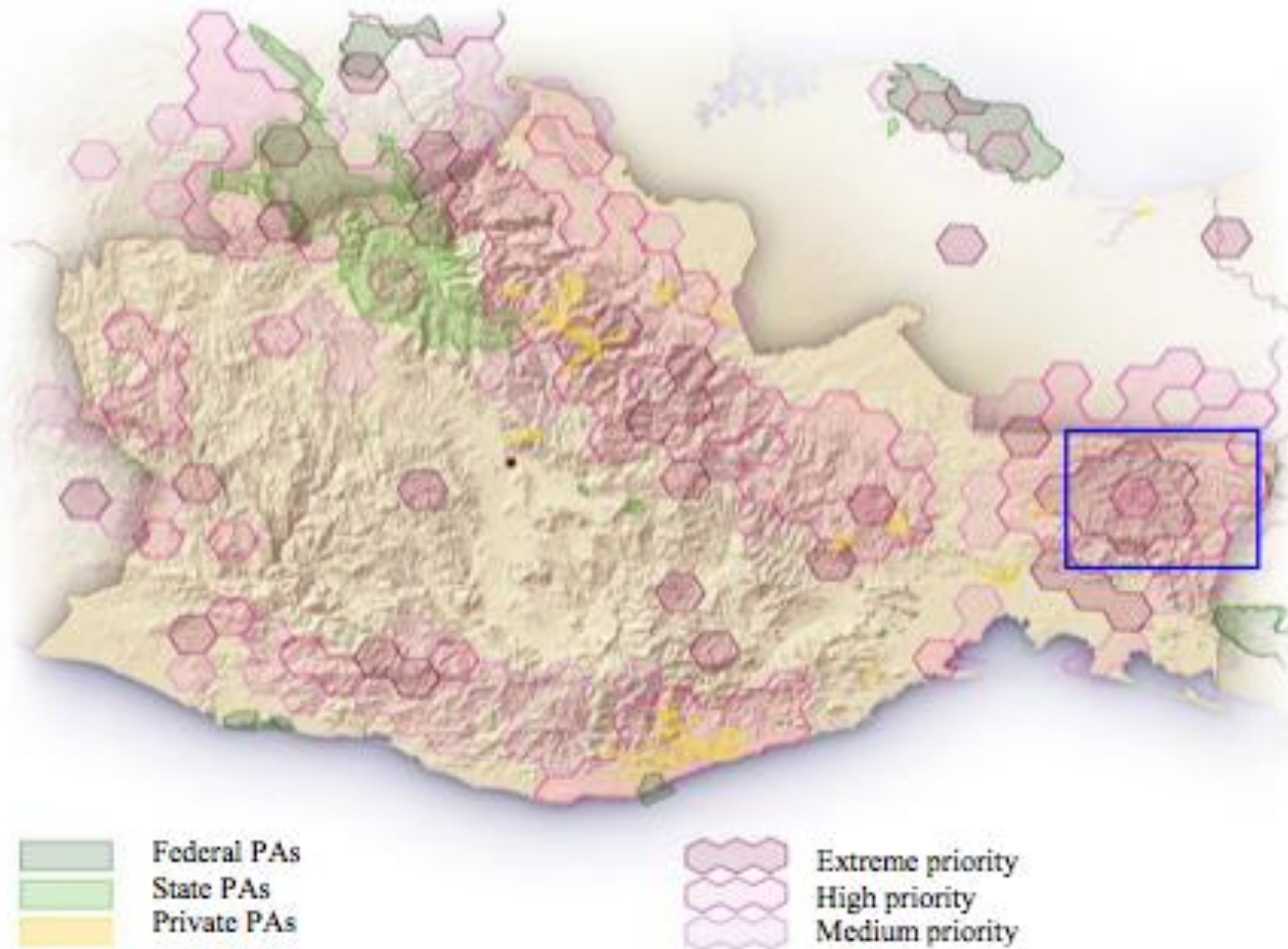
Mexico protected area gap analysis



From The CBD PoWPA Gap Analysis: a tool to identify potential sites for action under REDD (Mexico, Madagascar, Bahamas and Bolivia)

Available at www.cbd.int/forest/doc/pa-redd-2008-12-01-en.pdf

Mexico protected area gap analysis



Chimalapas region (blue box) – largest expanse of well-conserved lowland humid tropical forest and cloud forest in northern Mesoamerica

REDD and Biodiversity

ACTIVITIES

- Maintaining and restoring biodiversity in forests **promotes resilience** and helps safeguard against climate-change impacts.
- **Ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation**, integrated into an overall climate change strategy, can be cost-effective, generate social, economic and cultural co-benefits and help maintain resilient ecosystems.
- REDD activities should take **biodiversity into consideration** to help maintain forest ecosystem resilience and thus the long-term stability of the carbon pool.
 - Primary forests - generally more carbon-dense and biologically diverse than other forest ecosystems, including modified natural forests or plantations.
 - In modified natural forests or plantations, resilience and biodiversity can be enhanced by addressing underlying drivers of deforestation/degradation and improving the sustainable management of forests.
- Effectively managing and expanding **protected area networks** can contribute to REDD by reducing both current and future greenhouse gas emissions, storing carbon and protecting biodiversity.
- Recognition that REDD and other sustainable land management activities for mitigation have potential benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities but a number of conditions are important for realising these co-benefits - *land tenure, principle of free and prior informed consent, recognition of identities and cultural practices and participation in policy-making process.*

The CBD Secretariat invites you to:

- a side event during the **UNFCCC COP 15 in Copenhagen**, where the key messages of the AHTEG report will be presented
- to a Learning Event on "**Forest Biodiversity and Climate Change**"

*part of **Forest Day 3**, on 13 December in the Radisson Falconer Hotel*

(More information at <http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/Events/ForestDay3/Introduction/>).



Thank you!

For more information, please contact:

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