

# REDD-plus and the CBD Forest Programme of Work: Synergies and further research needs

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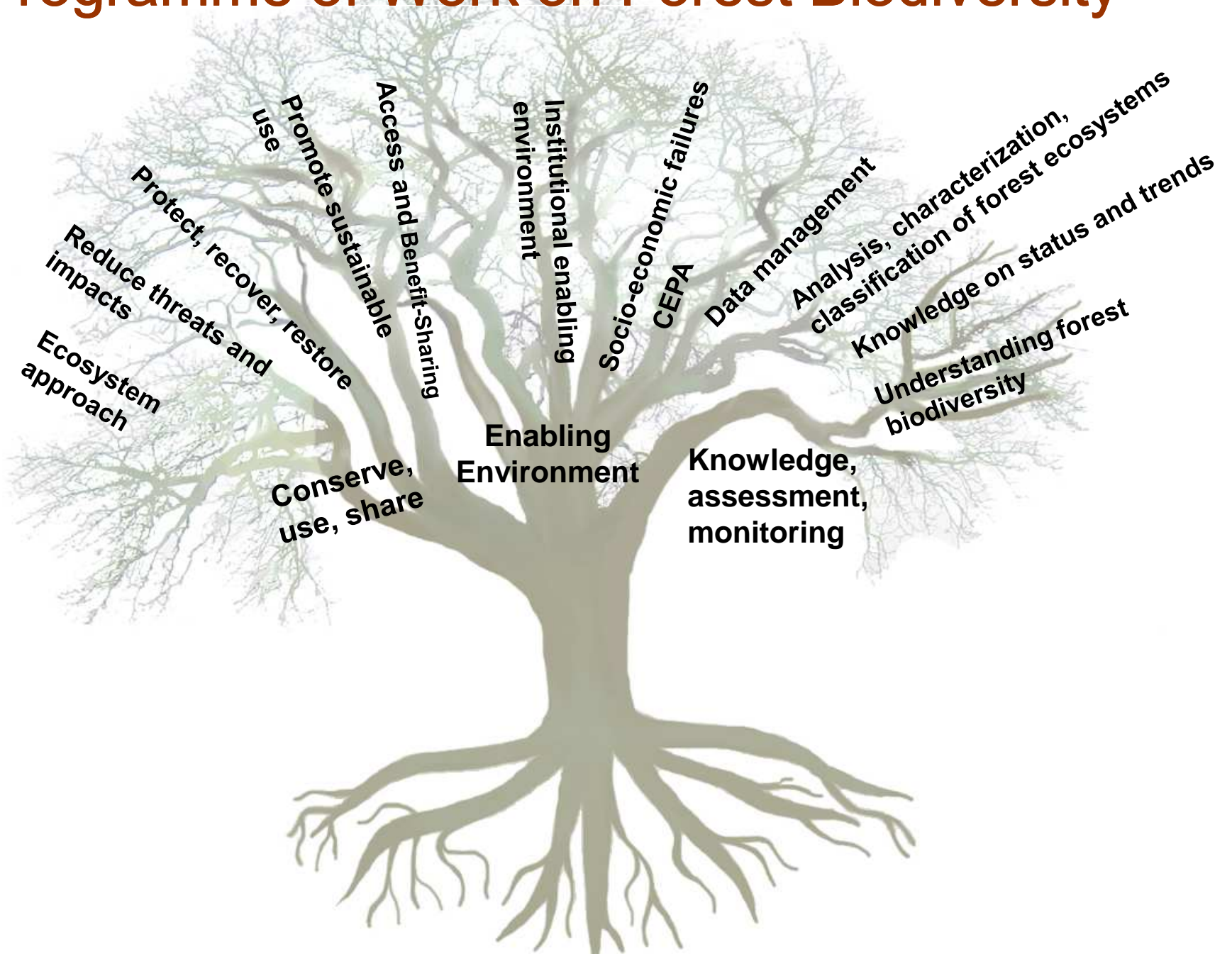
Convention on  
Biological Diversity



# Outline

- **Forest Programme of Work**
- **Post-2010 Strategic Plan**
- **CBD and REDD-plus**
  - **AHTEG report**
  - **SBSTTA recommendations**
- **Further research needs**
- **Key activities in 2010**

# Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity



# Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity

## **1. Conservation, Sustainable Use, Benefit-sharing**

- increase sustainable management of forests
- implement ecosystem approach
- designate PAs
- restore degraded forests
- fight against forest fires
- invasive alien species

## **2. Institutional, Socio-economic Enabling Environment**

- provide incentives for the use of sustainable practices (e.g., certification)
- develop good practices in forest law enforcement and governance (FLEG)
- ensure equitable ABS with indigenous and local communities
- clarify land tenure and resource rights

## **3. Knowledge, Assessment, Monitoring**

- advance assessment methods
- research forest ecosystem functioning
- develop a global forest classification system
- improve the infrastructure for data and information management

# Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity

Priorities (decision IX/5):

- **climate change**
- unregulated and unsustainable use of forest products and resources (including bushmeat)
- desertification and desert creep
- illegal land conversion
- habitat fragmentation
- environmental degradation
- forest fires
- invasive alien species

# The Draft Strategic Plan

## forest-related targets:

By 2020:

- “The loss and degradation of forests and other natural habitats is halved” (Target 5)
- “All areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably” (Target 7)
- “At least 15% of land and sea areas, including the areas of particular importance for biodiversity, have been protected through representative networks of effectively managed protected areas and other means, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape” (Target 11)
- “The contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem resilience and to carbon storage and sequestration are enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded forests, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and combating desertification” (Target 15)

# REDD-plus

CBD COP 9 welcomes REDD in decisions IX/5, 6, 16, 18, but request biodiversity and ILC benefits

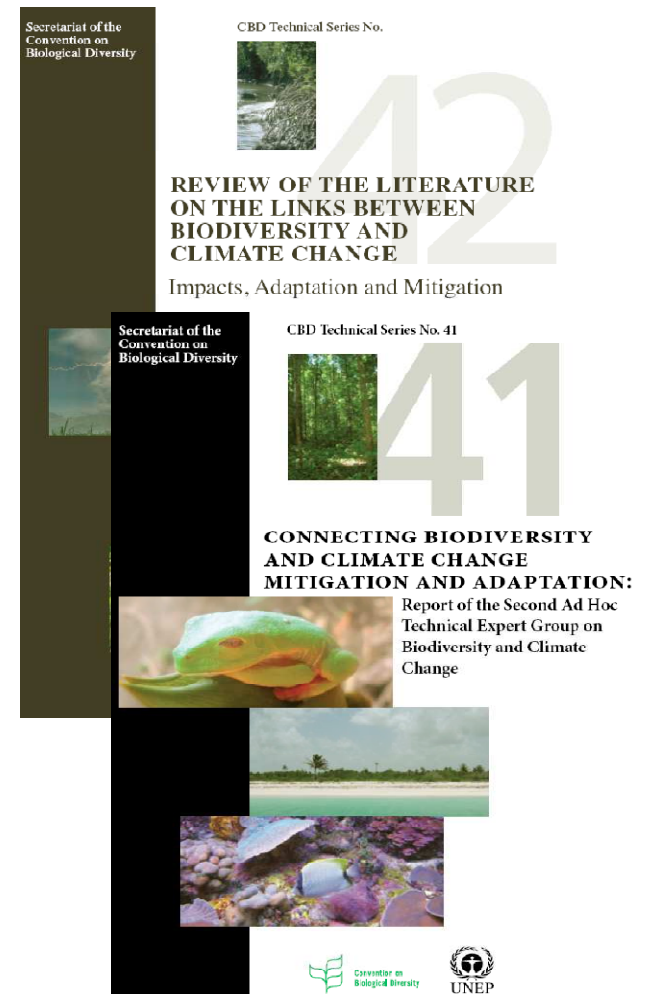
Decision IX/5 invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant international and other organizations to:

- *ensure that possible actions for REDD do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the implementation of the forest programme of work*
- *but instead support the implementation of the PoW*
- *and provide benefits for forest biodiversity and indigenous and local communities*

# Linkages between Biodiversity and Climate Change

An AHTEG on Biodiversity and Climate Change convened in 2008 (decision IX/16)

- 30 experts nominated by Parties and international organizations
- Mandate included: Identifying options to ensure that possible actions for REDD do not run counter to the objectives of the CBD but rather support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- The AHTEG recommendations will be considered at SBSTTA 14 and COP 10





# REDD-plus

## AHTEG:

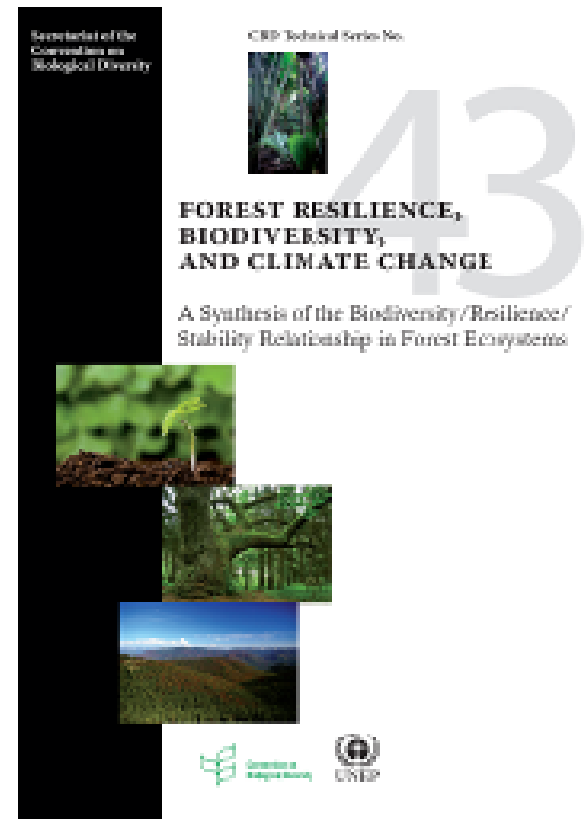
- REDD-plus: potential to deliver significant co-benefits for forest biodiversity if mechanisms are designed appropriately.
- This means:
  - recognizing the contribution of diverse forests, in particular primary forests, to long-term carbon sequestration/storage;
  - respecting the rights of indigenous and local communities;
  - addressing important forest governance issues such as illegal logging and land tenure.

# REDD-plus

The design of REDD-plus will have key implications for where and how REDD is implemented and the associated impacts on biodiversity.

Some relevant issues are:

- forest ecosystem resilience and the long-term stability of the carbon pool



# REDD-plus

Other relevant issues (cont...):

- Primary forests
- Forest degradation
- Improving the sustainable management of forests
- Protected areas and networks
- Alternative livelihood options

# Recommendations to SBSTTA

- Enhance the benefits from REDD and other sustainable land management activities for mitigation for forest-dwelling indigenous and local communities through considering land ownership; respecting, preserving and maintaining the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and ensuring space to participate in the policy making processes
- In forest landscapes currently subject to harvesting, clearing and/or degradation, address the underlying drivers of deforestation and degradation, and improve the sustainable management of forests
- In natural forest landscapes that have already been largely cleared and degraded, implement reforestation, forest restoration and improved land management
- Implement the protection of natural forest carbon stocks, the sustainable management of forests, the use of native assemblages of forest species in reforestation activities
- Consider biodiversity when implementing afforestation activities for climate change mitigation through, for example, converting only degraded land or ecosystems largely composed of invasive species and strategically locating afforestation activities within the landscape to enhance connectivity

# Further Research Needs

- further improving the monitoring of forest biodiversity
- analyzing the potential risks of REDD-plus for biodiversity
- developing tools for monitoring the impacts of REDD-plus on biodiversity
- refining and/or operationalizing the definitions of certain terms
  - forest degradation
  - classification of forest types
- analyzing the patterns of success or failure at the national and local level in reducing or halting the trend of forest biodiversity loss
- providing early indications of the feasibility of medium- or long-term political targets, such as the potential for large-scale forest landscape restoration
- development of maps that overlay carbon storage and biodiversity at different scales
- potential of REDD-plus for PAs
- Contributions of SFM to REDD-plus

# Key Activities in 2010

## **1. SBSTTA 14**

10 - 21 May 2010, Nairobi, Kenya

## **2. WGRI 3**

24-28 May, Nairobi, Kenya

## **3. COP 10**

18 - 29 October 2010, Nagoya, Japan

## **4. UN General Assembly - High Level Session**

20 - 22 September 2010, New York, USA

## **5. Second meeting of the Bushmeat Liaison Group**

(date and venue tbc)

## **6. Global Expert Workshop on REDD-plus and Biodiversity Benefits**

(date and venue tbc)

# Thank you!



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Making Protected Areas Relevant: A guide to integrating protected areas into wider landscapes, seascapes and sectoral plans and strategies. CBD Technical Series No. 44.

Forest Resilience, Biodiversity, and Climate Change. A synthesis of the biodiversity/resilience/stability relationship in forest ecosystems. CBD Technical Series No. 43.

Review of the Literature on the Links between Biodiversity and Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation. CBD Technical Series No. 42.

Connecting Biodiversity and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: Report of the Second Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change. CBD Technical Series No. 41.

Cross-Sectoral Toolkit for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forest Biodiversity. CBD Technical Series No. 39.

Conservation and Use of Wildlife-based Resources: The bushmeat crisis. CBD Technical Series No. 33.

Biodiversity and Livelihoods: REDD benefits.

Tourism for Nature & Development: A good practice guide.

Sustainable Forest Management, Biodiversity and Livelihoods: A good practice guide.