

UN-REDD PROGRAMME

REDD+ Beyond Carbon: Multiple Benefits and a Green Economy





Ninth Policy Board Meeting, Brazzaville, 26/27 October 2012





Empowered lives. Resilient nations.



Publications



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1. Introduction

It is increasingly recognized that RED4-can contribute to a range of polcy goals in addition to dimite change initigation. It can primote biodiversity conservation and secure the provision of ecosystem services including water regulation, timble production, erosion control and the supply of non-truber lister producto? Social benefits, usuch as improved hellmoods (including from carbon parments), clarification of land terure, and stronger governance, may also asise from truplementing REO+. It is also widely racks Merry of these racks are addressed by the UNECCC's Canoni Selegazids and the related measure adopted by multitaterial and other RED0+ initiatives? Some of these selegarads also call for action to enhance the benefits from RED+.

What has been less widely accepted is that avoiding significant rinks and securing additional benefits trays bet he level all success of FEDO+, by securing benefits beyond carbon, FEDOtable the potential to day on hose dot constituencies of social and uses and even generate additional income. Chen that FEDO+ is proving to be more challerigning to truphement than some had onginally hoped, these additional benefits may encourage countries to IREDO- initioes an opportunity to with biosder support among to IREDO- initioes an opportunity to with biosder support among support for mytementing REDO+ can be maintained if EEDO+ is clearly linked to wider environmental and sociatal benefits, and to bioader sustainable development goals.

Nevertheless, some concerns have been raised about this broader perspective on REDD+. It is corretimes suggested that, having started as a relatively simple mechanism focused solely on mitigating climate change, REDO+ has become over-buildened with additional requirements and goals and that this is undermining its viability.

This objection deserves a response. It is not enough to make large rhetorical claims about the benefits that will flow from REDD+. For governments and other stakeholders to adopt a broader approach to REDD+, there is a need for strong evidence that additional benefits will indeed be achieved, and will contribute to national and local priorities.

To provide this evidence on possible benefits and risks, it is necessary to conside not only whether REOD + is implemented, but how and where it is implemented. REDD+, with its five different activties, has become a complex picky instrument, which can be implemented in a variety of ways. Delivers is needed on the identity and magnitude of the risks and benefits of diverties at REDD+ activities and on the likely costs of achieving benefits and avoiding risks.

After discussing FEDO+ safeguards this paper outlines a series of analytical approaches that can help provide an evidence base to inform REDO+ decisions. It focuses on addressing environmental risks and benefits, and provides examples of where countries are already using these approaches.

Safeguards

Countries have agreed to promote and support 1 set of adeguated for RED0+ under the URECCC neoptations, in recognition that socal and environmental inks and benefits are important¹. The Calconsistent with the correstvation of natural forests and biological depictory ensuing that is, and the calculation that RED0-4 activities are consistent with the correstvation of natural forests and biological depictory ensuing that is, and the calculation of the conposertion and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and be enhance other social and environmental benefits¹.

The formulation of this and the other safeguards is necessarily general Courtes will need to work out how they will be applied in their own contexts. The UN-REDC Programme has developed a set of Social and Environmental Princips and Criteria's literated to assist countries in developing their own national approach to alieguards, together with a Senteria and Hasks. Toof designed to help thirt, through social and environmental issues when designed to bother and the higher than the senterial to the higher bother of the senterial sectors and the higher the higher bother of the senterial sectors and the higher the higher

Online at: <u>www.un-redd.org</u>

- Valuation of multiple benefits
- Decision support tools, e.g. mapping tools
- National case studies

*UNEP-WCMC



Publications

The Little Forest Finance Book

14 catalysts to scale up forest-friendly finance

Online at: <u>www.un-redd.org</u>

- CBD estimates of forest funding needs
- 14 catalysts for scaling up forest finance

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 Explaining forest financing terminology



REDD+ Benefits Beyond Carbon

- Actions under REDD+ have the potential to generate a wide range of benefits, including
 - Contributing to biodiversity conservation
 - Securing ecosystem services
 - Hydrological services, regulating water quantity and quality
 - Soil conservation & control of sedimentation
 - Provision of timber and NTFPs
 - Pollination
 - Local climatic benefits
 - Enhancing social benefits
 - Improved livelihoods
 - Clarified rights to resources
 - Economic growth







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For Successful REDD+

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- Climate change mitigation is the main objective, but REDD+ can contribute to other sustainable development goals
- Multiple benefits can be key to convincing stakeholders that REDD+ is worthwhile





Evidence is needed

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- Focusing on **environmental benefits**, the Policy Brief describes ways of assembling evidence and using it to
 - Explore synergies and trade-offs
 - Present clearly what REDD+ can deliver
 - Highlight how REDD+ can contribute to a Green Economy



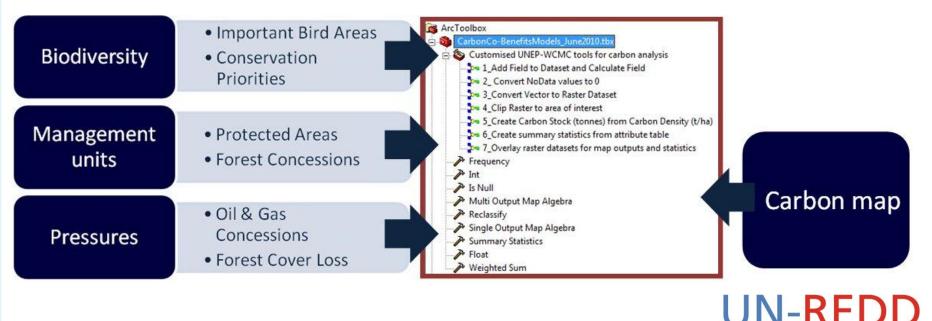


Mapping ecosystems: Identifying areas important for biodiversity & ecosystem services

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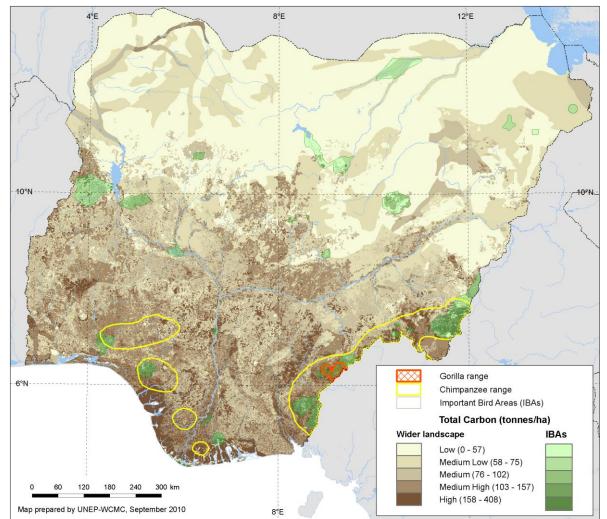
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- Many services and values of interest vary with location
- This makes maps a useful way to identify areas of importance
- Overlaying maps can help to explore relationships and opportunities for synergy





Potential for biodiversity benefits in Nigeria





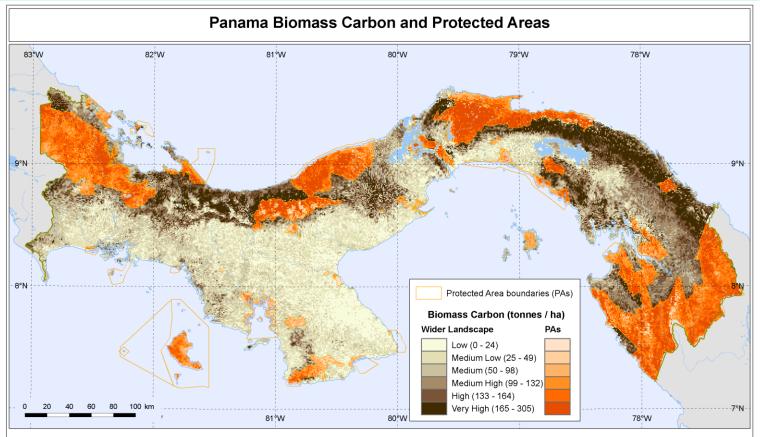




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Carbon stock & existing Protected Areas in Panama



IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2012), The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) Cambridge, UK: UNEP- WCMC. Available at.www.protectedplanet.net [Accessed 01/03/2012]].

Saatchi S, Harris NL, Brown S, Lefsky M, Mitchard ET, Salas W, Zutta BR, Buermann W, Lewis SL, Hagen S, Petrova S, White L, Silman M, Morel A. (2011). Benchmark map of forest carbon stocks in tropical regions across three continents. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2011 Jun 14;108(24):9899-904.



Map prepared by UNEP-WCMC, March 2012



Assessing options for REDD+ action

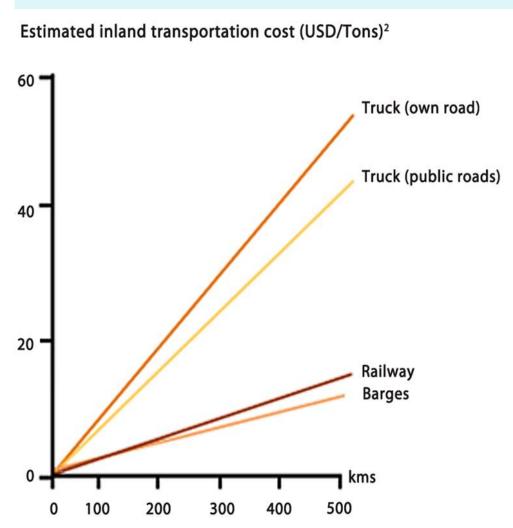
	Impacts on:							Ease of
APPROACH	Carbon	Biodiversity	Soil	Water	NTFPs	Livelihoods	Cost	measuring carbon benefits
REDUCING DEFORESTATION:								
Maintaining natural forest and preventing conversion							\$	\bigstar
Promoting the use of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) at sustainable harvesting levels to provide alternative livelihoods						•	\$	*
Intensification of agriculture (annual or tree crops) with conventional methods using high energy and chemicals input, to decrease conversion pressure						•	\$\$	*
Change from conventional agriculture to organic farming to decrease conversion pressure by increasing profitability	•	•		•		•	\$	*
REDUCING FOREST DEGRADATION / SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FOREST:								
Change from conventional logging to Reduced-Impact Logging (RIL) in production forest	•	•			۰	•	\$	*
Enrichment planting in moderately degraded / logged over forest		•	•	•	•		\$\$	*
Fire control to prevent fire through raised awareness and increased enforcement in forest areas at risk	•	•	•	•	•	۰	\$	*
ENHANCING FOREST CARBON STOCKS:								
Rehabilitation of significantly degraded land through (assisted) natural regeneration						•	\$	*



The full equation...

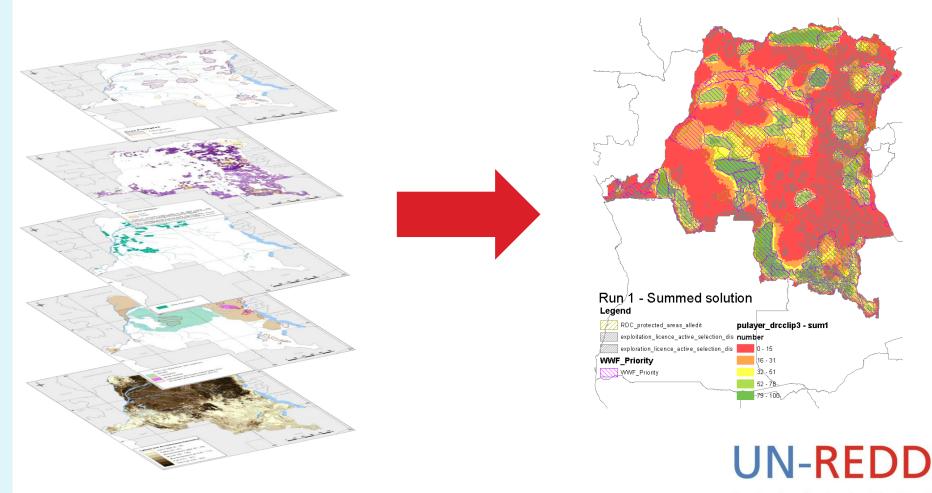
- Between 2000-2010, value of the cumulative loss of forest ecosystem services outweighed by 2.8 times the economic benefits of deforestation (Kenya)
- T21 modeling in Kalimantan







Multi-criterion analyses (e.g. Marxan) identify solutions in relation to priorities, benefits, & costs



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Scenario Analysis: Assessing REDD+ impacts in a complex and changing future

- Range of possible futures (outside REDD remit)
- Examining implications of decisions
- Modelling can assess possible impacts of options

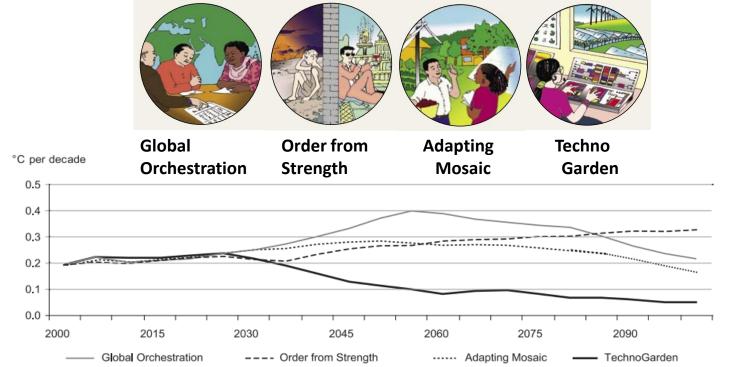


Figure 9.11. Decadal Rate of Change of Global Temperature in MA Scenarios (IMAGE 2.2)



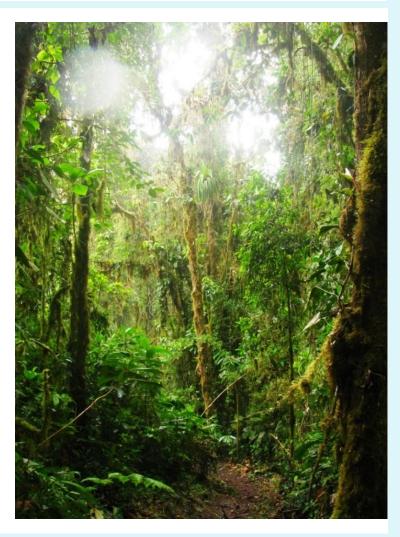
Indonesia: Master Plan for a Green Economy Corridor (Kalimantan)

- **1.** REDD+: avoiding deforestation and forest degradation while identifying opportunities for forest restoration.
- 2. Sustainable Palm Oil
- 3. Agriculture
- 4. Forest management
- 5. Freshwater Management
- 6. Improved Fisheries Management
- 7. Better land-use and spatial planning and management, recognizing the importance of ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation and what they deliver towards community livelihoods
- 8. Energy and Mining
- 9. Urban clusters
- **10**. Value chain development and infrastructure investment



Conclusions

- Multiple benefits are achievable, especially if REDD+ is planned in the broader context of sustainable development
- Need to understand consequences of choices on how & where REDD+ is implemented
- Relevant tools exist & are being applied
- Scenarios and modelling can support decision making
- Sharing experience & monitoring results can help to move forward





Upcoming events

Kenya: High Level Dialogue on Water Towers, Forests and a Green Economy, 5-7 November (targeted support)

With launch of report on socio-economic potential of Kenya's forest sector

REDD+ Beyond Carbon: Safeguards and Multiple Benefits

Global Workshop for UN-REDD partner countries to exchange experience

Cambridge, 13 – 15 November 2012

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Thank you for listening!

