

# The REDD+ mechanism and REDD+ readiness

---

**Josep A. Garí**

Environmental Finance Advisor & UN-REDD Programme (Africa)

UNDP - Environment & Energy Group, Dakar.

E-mail: [josep.gari@undp.org](mailto:josep.gari@undp.org)

**UN-REDD**  
PROGRAMME

**Zambia REDD+ Orientation Workshop**  
Lusaka, 27-29 June 2011

# Synopsis

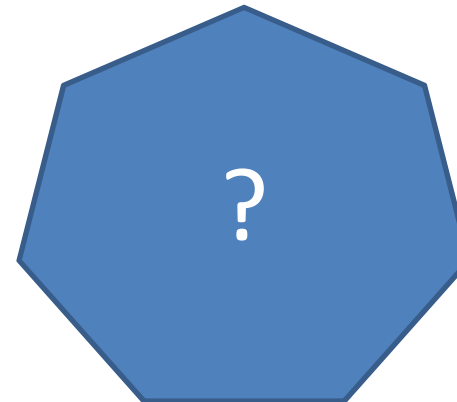
- 1. Origin, evolution and the concept of REDD+**
- 2. A phased approach to REDD+**
- 3. International REDD+ support platforms**
- 4. Concluding remarks and take-home messages**
- 5. REDD+ readiness components**
- 6. Questions & Comments**

The logo for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It features the acronym "UNFCCC" in a bold, red, serif font. The text is positioned to the left of a large, semi-transparent red circle. A thin, wavy red line extends from the bottom of the circle towards the right.

- Framework agreement
- No targets
- No mechanisms

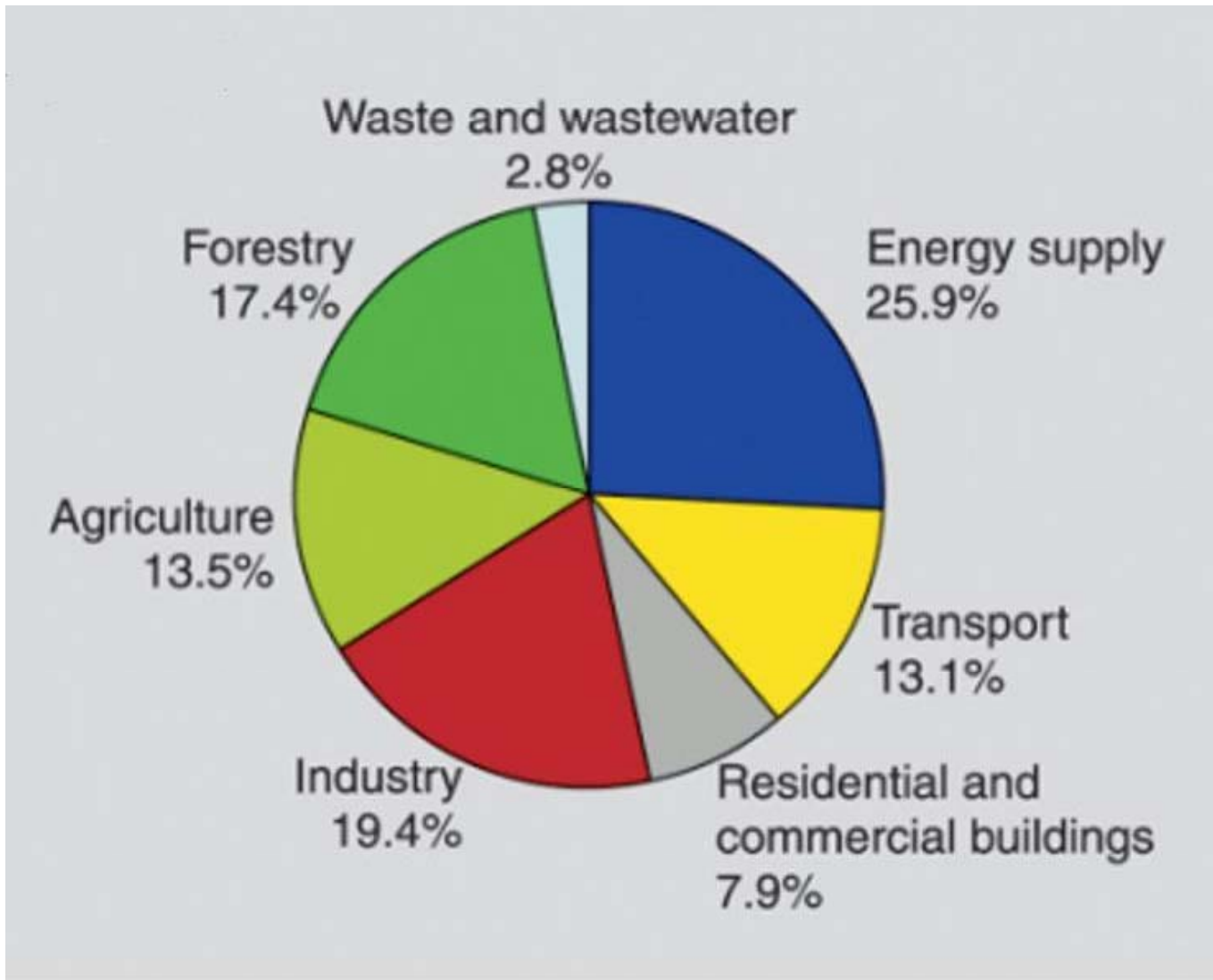


- targets (Annex I)
- 3 mechanisms (CDM et al.)
- 2005-2012



- targets (Annex I + others) ??
- Kyoto mechanisms and/or others ??
- climate finance

# Climate change and REDD+



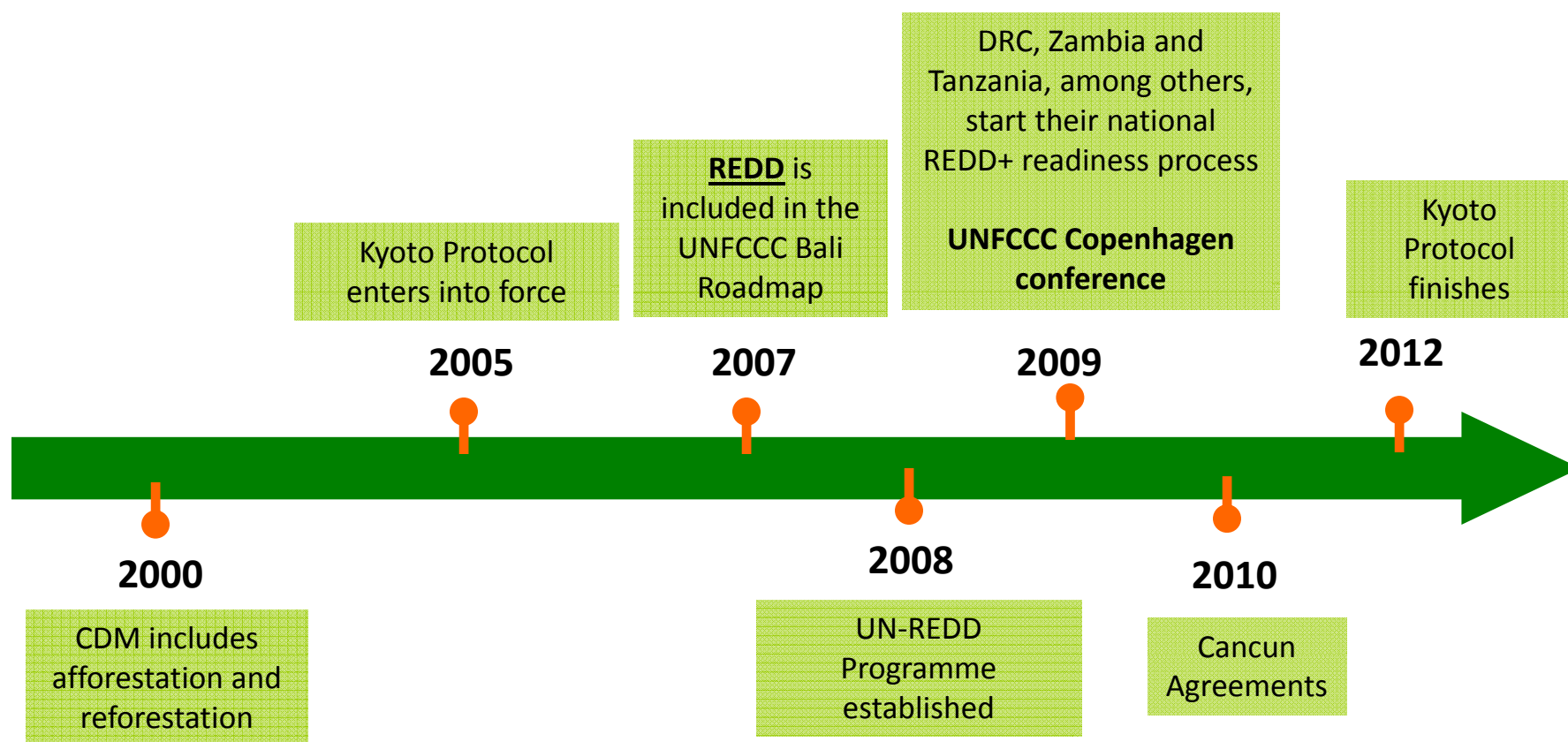
# REDD+

## Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

**REDD+**: includes conservation of forests (biodiversity),  
SFM and enhancement of Carbon stocks

**An international mechanism under discussion (post-Kyoto)  
that tries to compensate tropical countries  
for reducing deforestation and forest degradation  
in their territories**

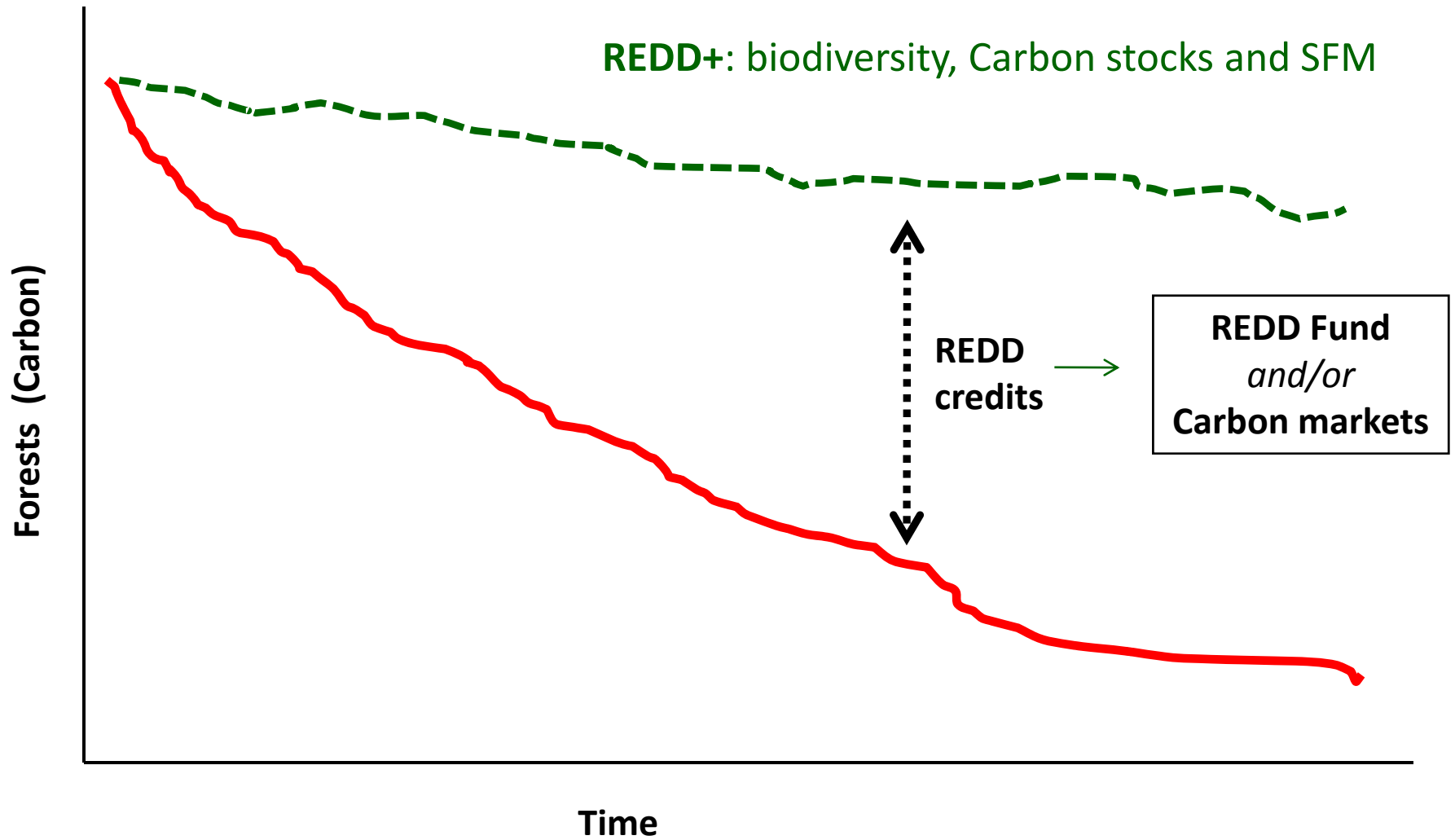
# Biography of the climate-forest marriage



# UNFCCC negotiations and REDD

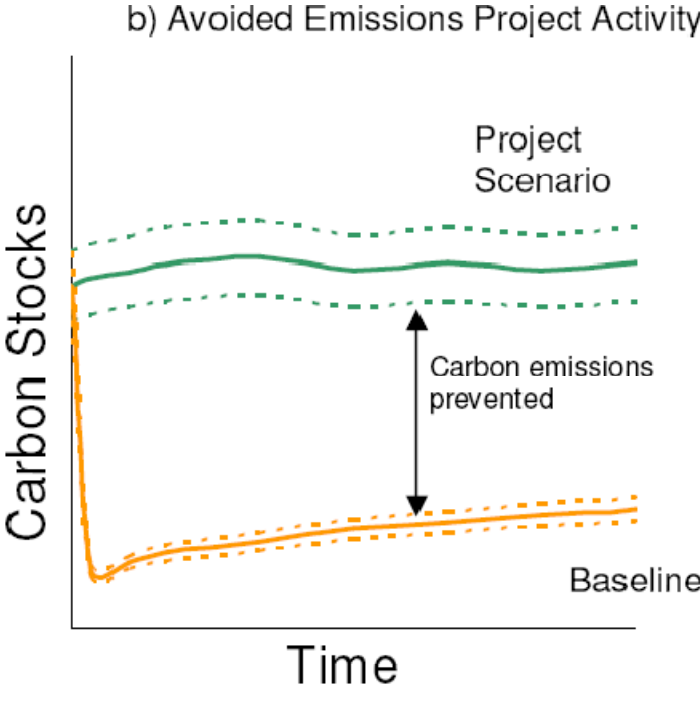
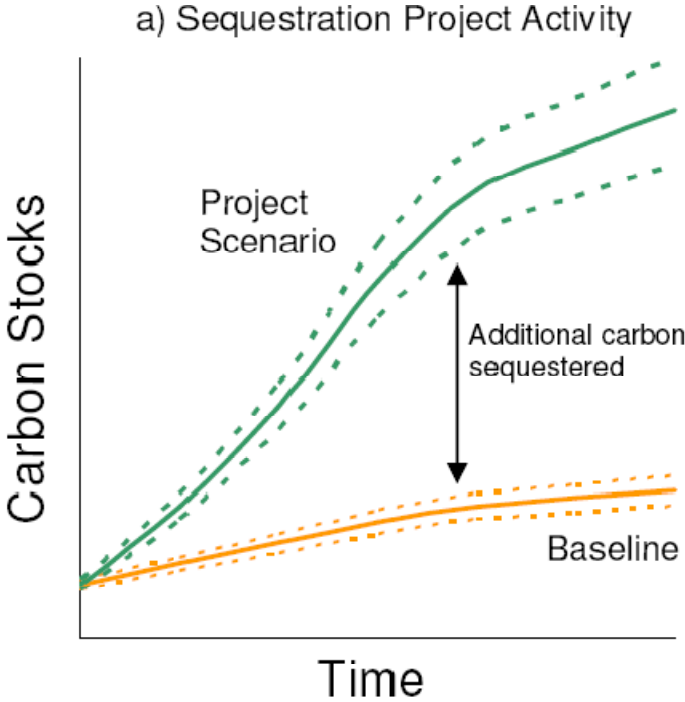
- Kyoto Protocol: Deforestation considered too difficult; only A/R under CDM
- CoP-11 (Costa Rica, 2005): Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation (**RED**)
- CoP-13 (Bali, 2007): Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (**REDD**)
- CoP-15 (Copenhagen, 2009): REDD plus biodiversity conservation, SFM and enhancement of Carbon stocks ( **REDD+**)
- CoP-16 (Cancun, 2010): *Cancun Agreements* endorse REDD+ as new mechanism, and defines some basic elements of its architecture (*e.g.* phases, safeguards).
- CoP-17 (Durban, 2011): ...

# The REDD concept



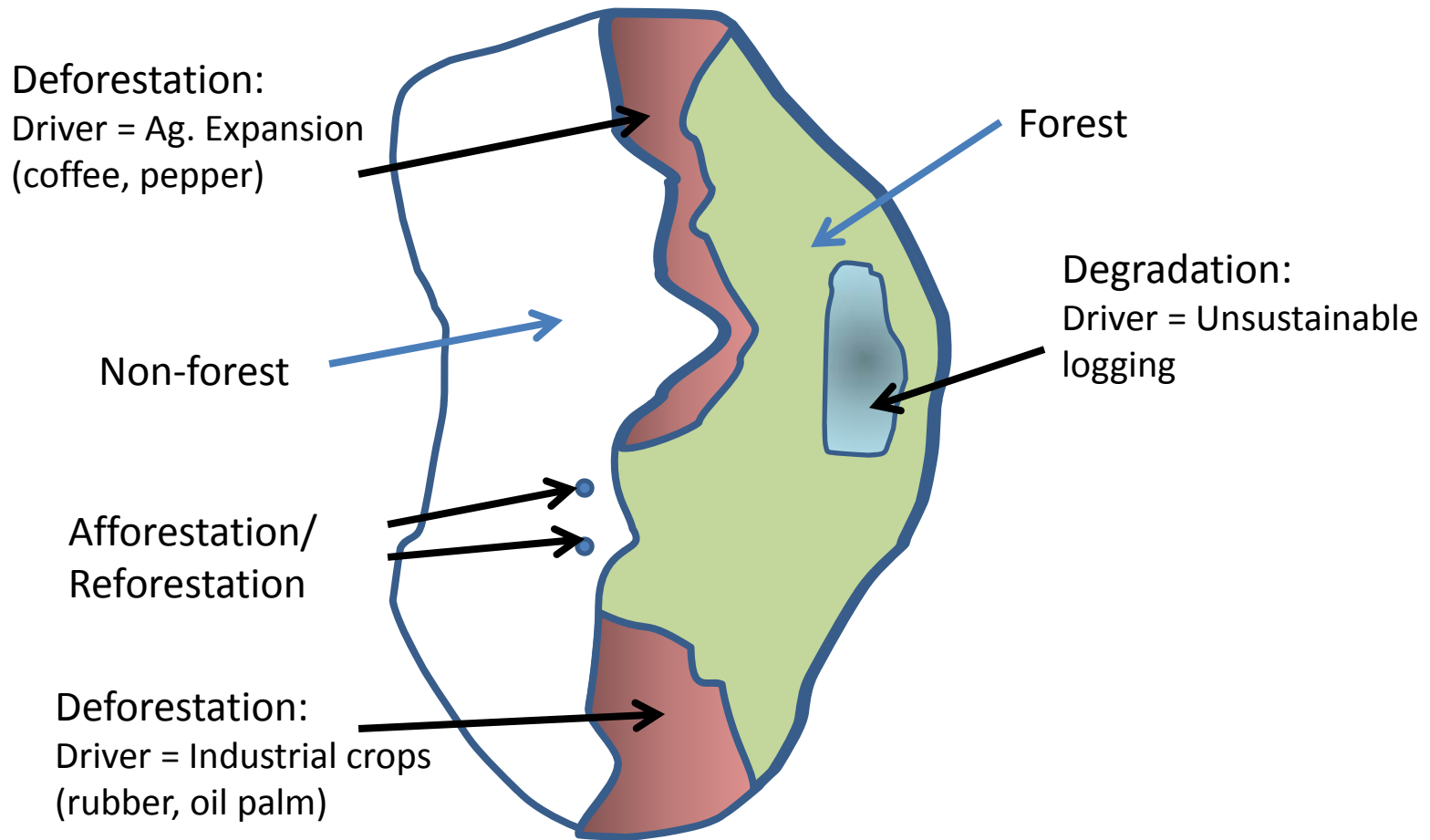


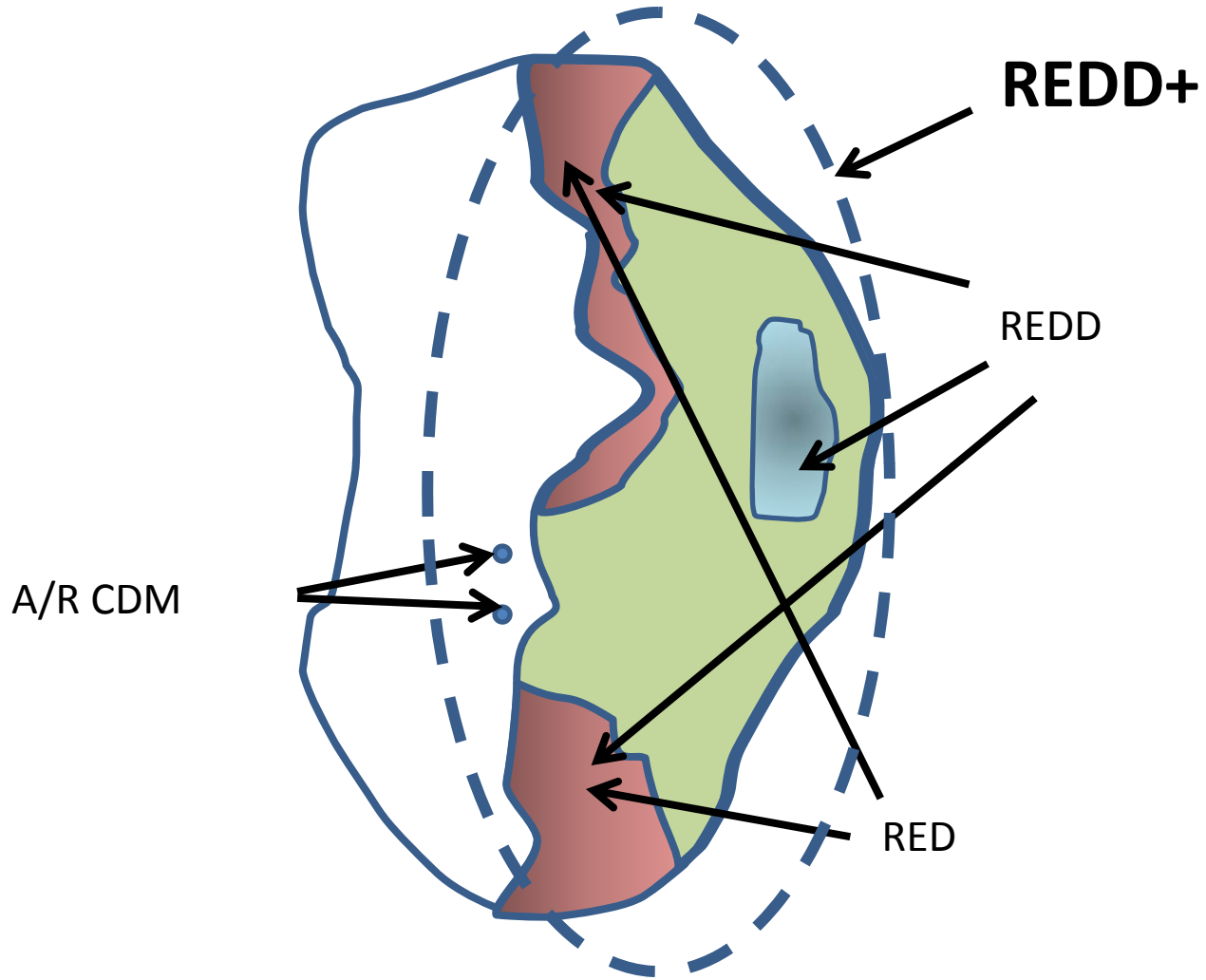
# Carbon sequestration vs. reduced emissions



# REDD+ activities

- Reducing deforestation
- Reducing forest degradation
- Conservation of forests
- Sustainable forest management
- Enhancement of Carbon stocks



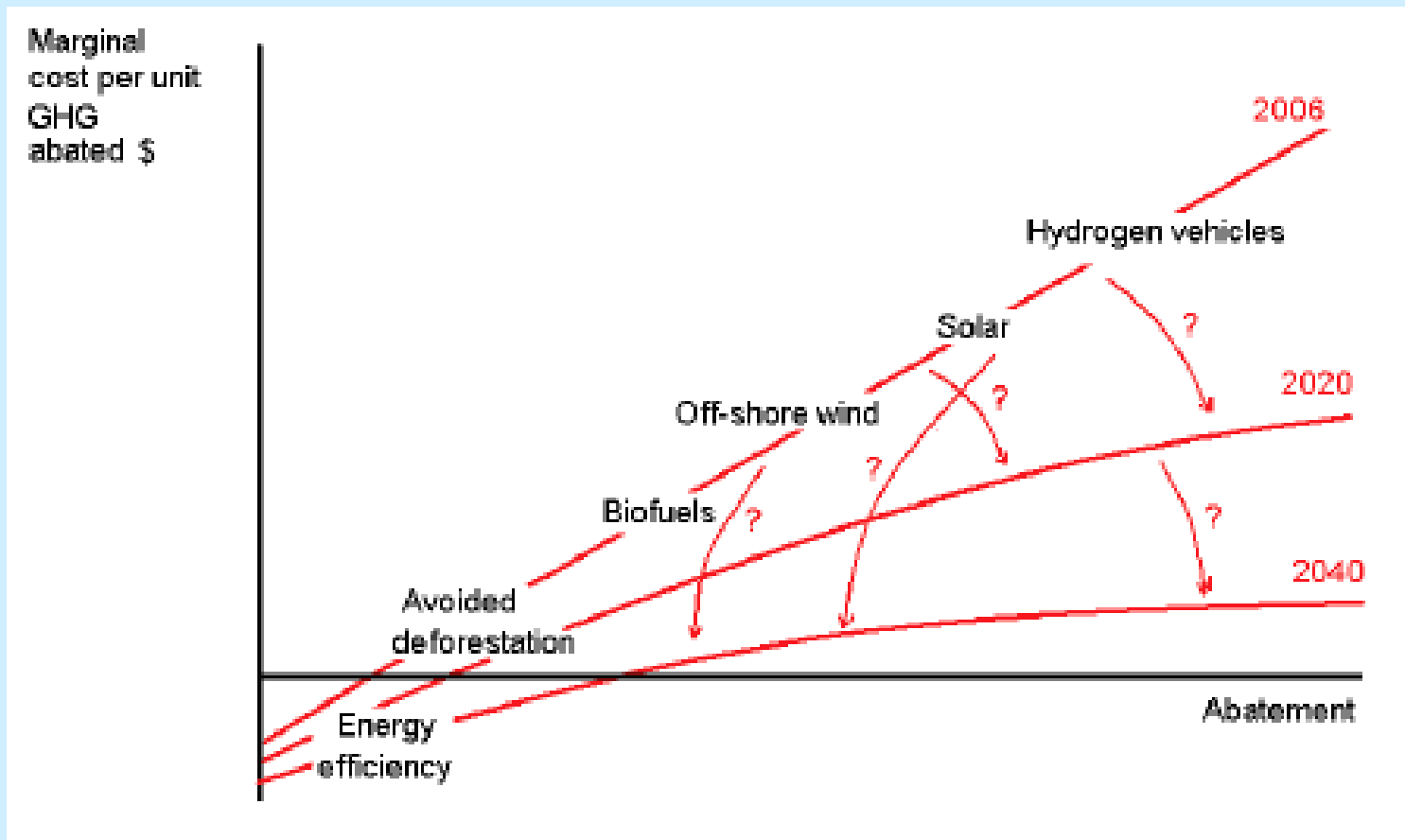


## **REDD as a mitigation tool:**

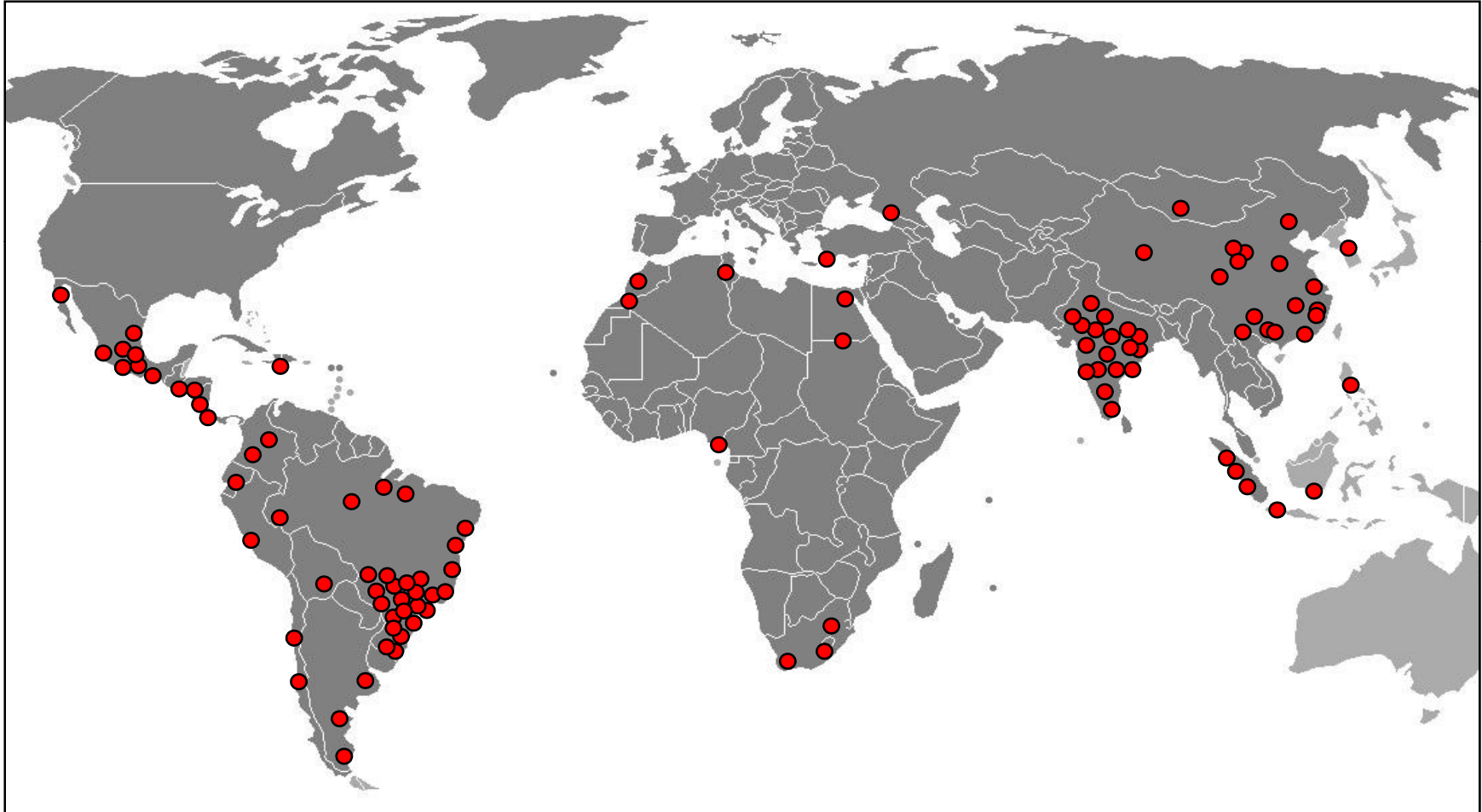
- No one sector or technology can address the entire mitigation challenge. A diversified portfolio is required.
- Having a basket of mitigation options (rather than only one mitigation option) reduces the overall cost of mitigation.
- REDD is a relatively cheap mitigation option as compared to other options.

# Mitigation options & costs

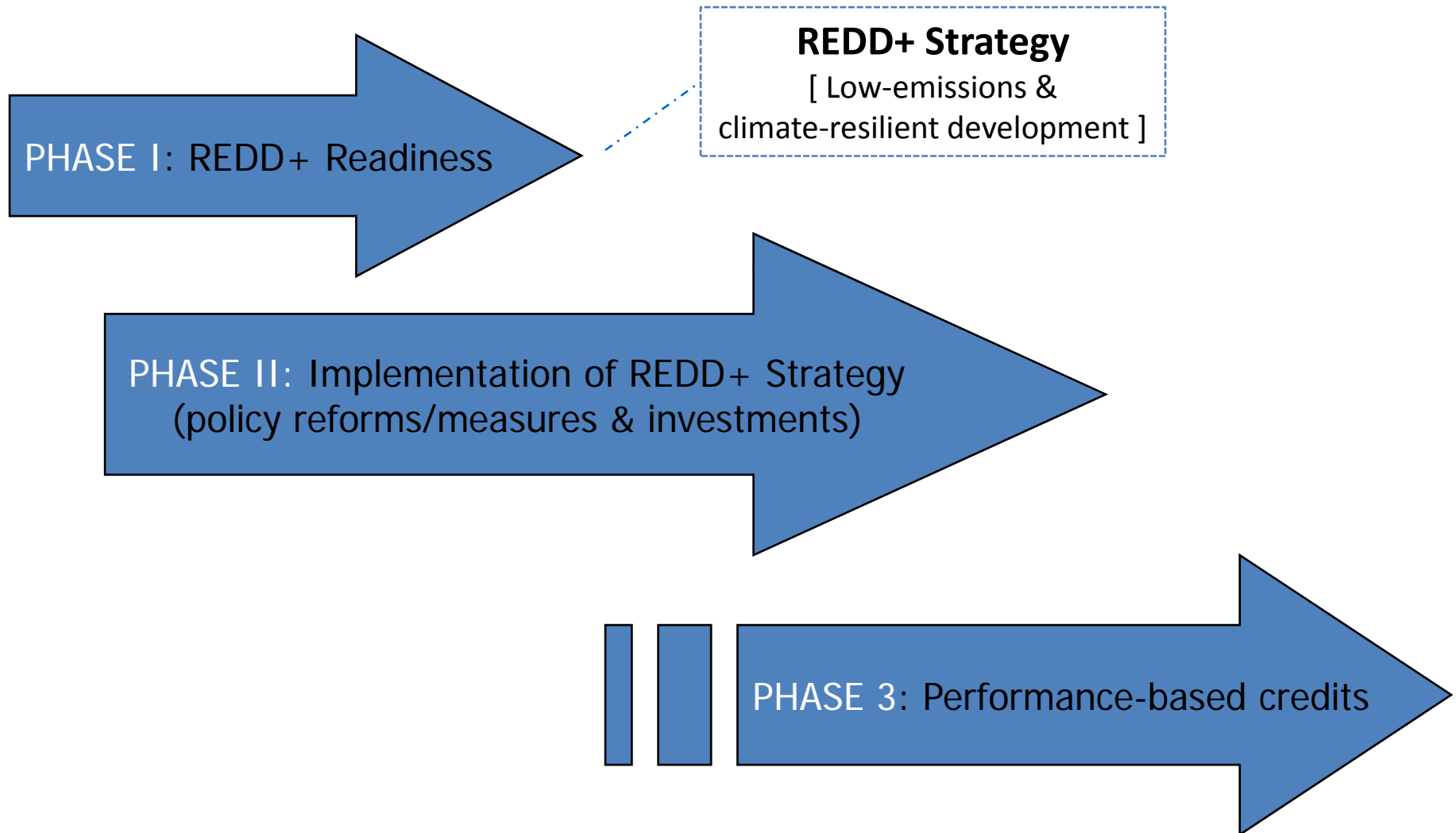
Figure 9.1 Illustrative marginal abatement option cost curve



## *Map of CDM projects*

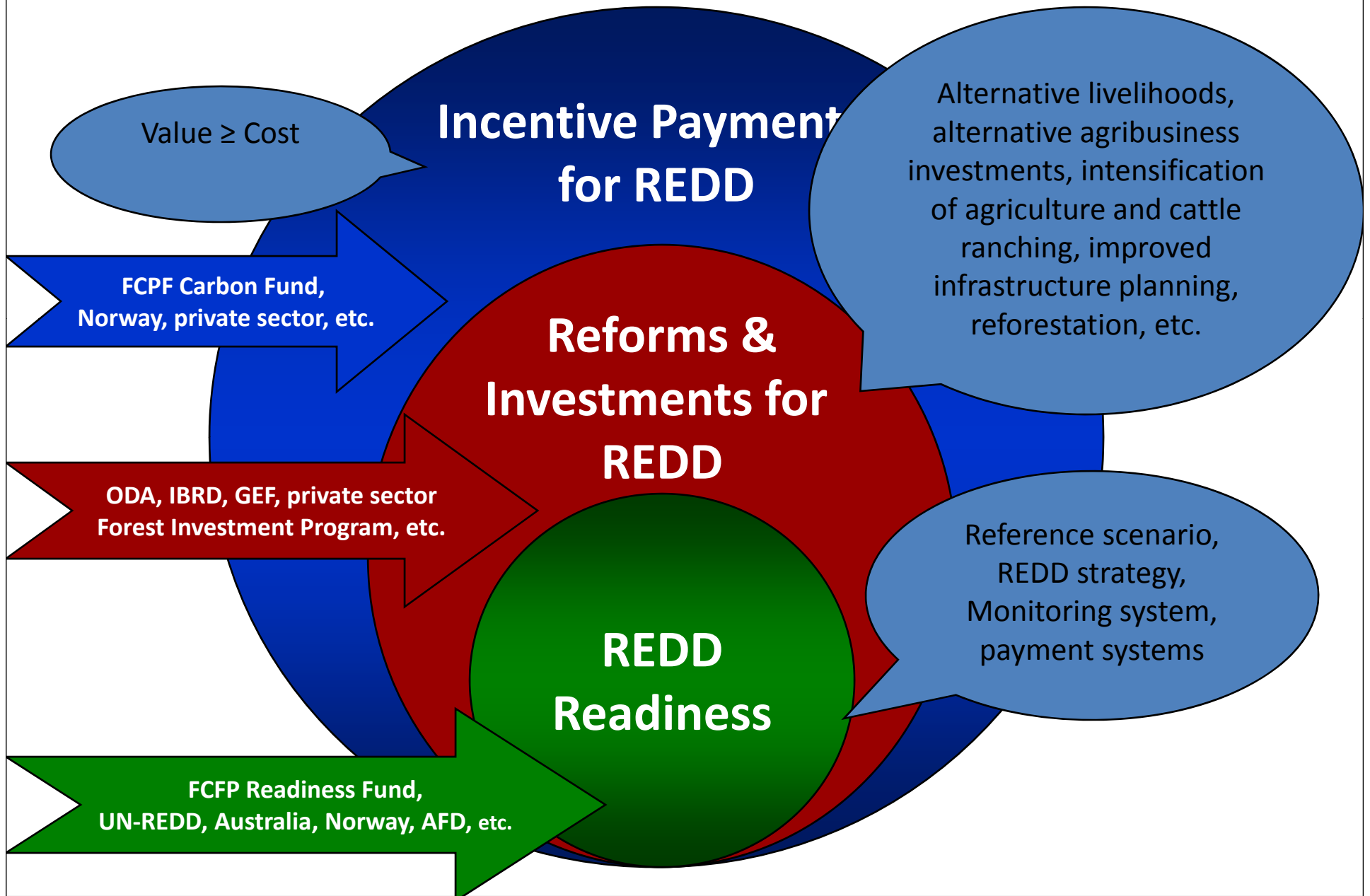


# Phases of REDD+





# Readiness + Investments + Payments



# International support platforms for REDD+

## Two multilateral platforms for REDD+ readiness:

- UN-REDD (FAO, UNDP, UNEP)
- FCPF (World Bank)

*and the REDD+ Partnership*

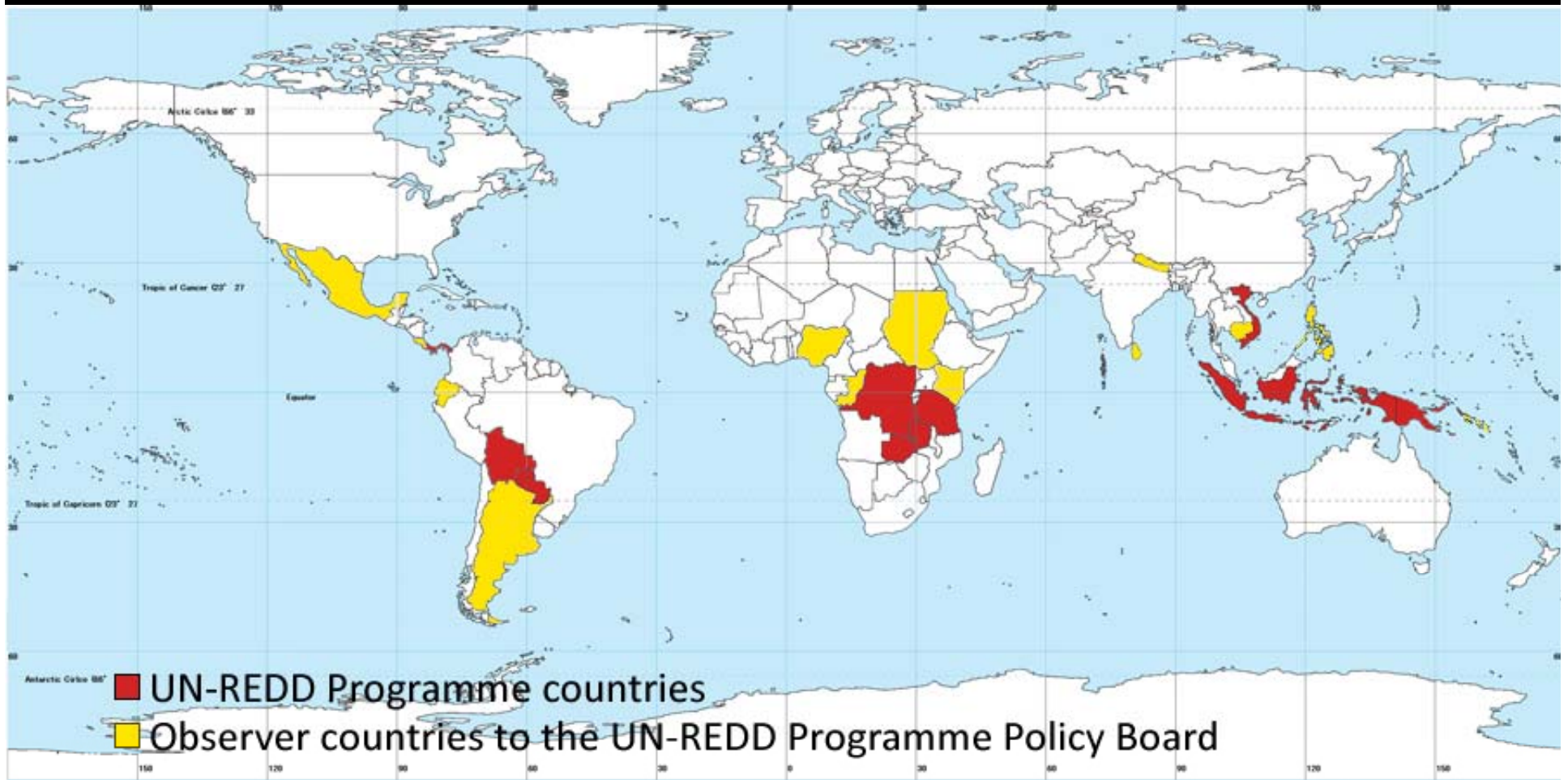
## Options for phase 2 (investments & reforms):

- Bilateral support
- Fast-start finance (UNFCCC)
- Investment programmes : FIP, World Bank, CBFF ...

## Future (credits):

- FCPF (World Bank) – Carbon Fund
- International fund (possible)
- Market systems for REDD+ credits (possible)

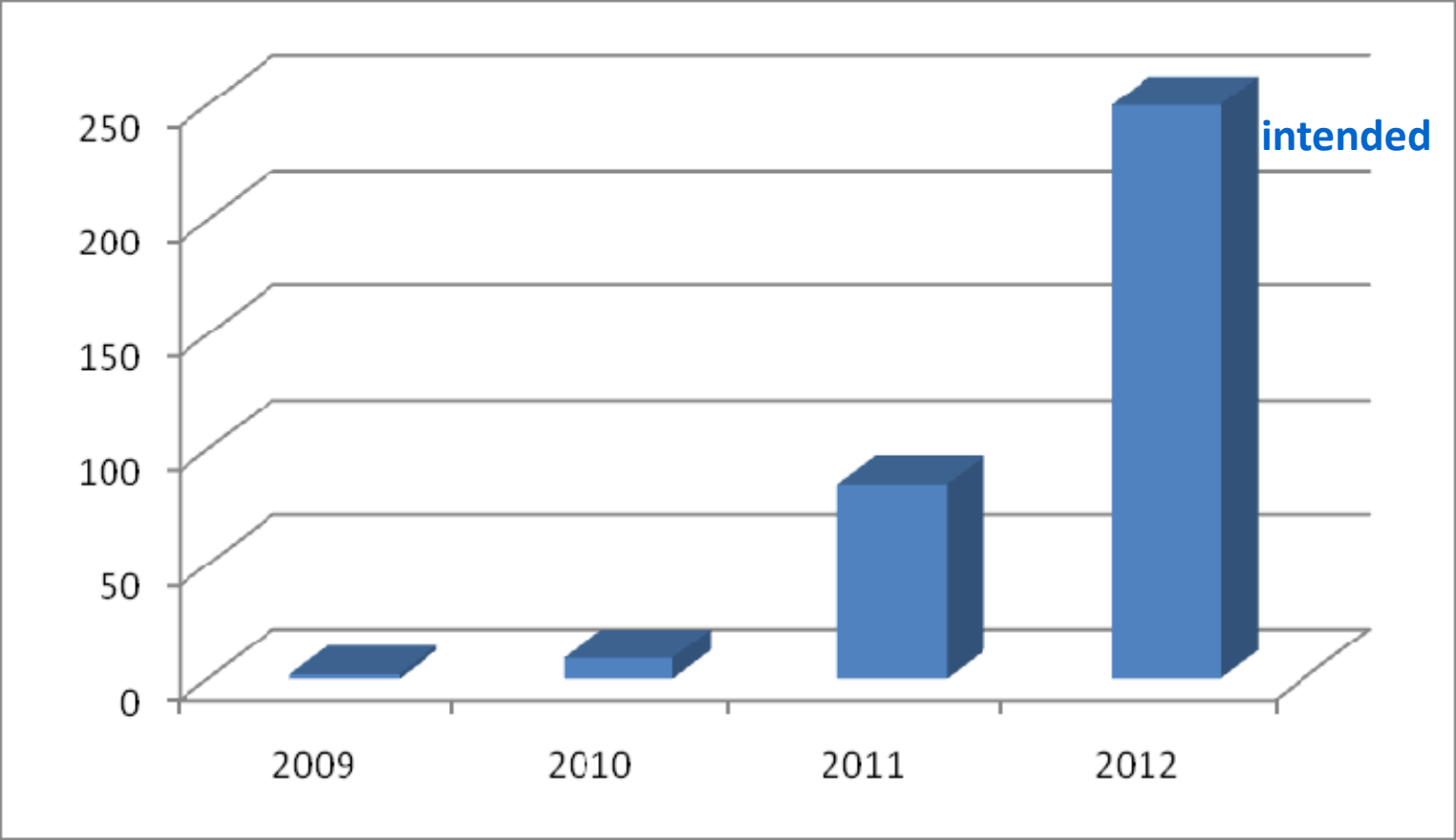
# UN-REDD Programme



## Comparing classic Payment of Environmental Services (PES) and REDD

PES	REDD
Local buyers	Global buyers
Prices set by local studies	Prices set by fund or global market
Weak performance-based conditionality	Strong performance-based conditionality
Monitoring procedures determined by local buyers	Monitoring procedures determined by international agreement
PES funds can be co-mingled (e.g., water and ecotourism)	PES funds cannot be co-mingled except with considerable safeguards
Buyers (e.g., dam operators, water utilities) can be legislated	Buyers must be attracted and retained

# REDD+ finance in the DRC since 2009 (US\$ millions)



## Some take-home messages

### REDD+ is:

- an environmental finance instrument (forest-climate)
- a performance-based mechanism
- about reduced carbon emissions (but in the context of biodiversity, poverty reduction, development and equality)
- a policy process – not a project (and linked to UNFCCC negotiations)
- a relatively long process
- about protecting the forests, reducing carbon emissions and enhancing sustainable forest livelihoods

## Some more take-home messages

- REDD+ entails a change of the development paradigm to incorporate the forest and rural livelihoods in the centre
- REDD+ readiness will conform to international agreements (post-Kyoto protocol) but adapt to country & local conditions
- Payments for REDD+ credits may come from an international fund and/or from carbon markets (to be decided by negotiators and, then, by countries and stakeholders)
- Distribution of benefits is to be fair, sustain the system and also be related to forest conservation, local development and poverty reduction
- Social and environmental dimensions are a pillar of the REDD+ process

# Components of REDD+ Readiness

Management of Readiness

Stakeholder Participation

REDD+ Strategy Setting

Reference Levels

REDD Implementation Framework

Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV)




## Management of Readiness

- Coordination arrangements
- Integration & mainstreaming into national development planning, policies and budgeting
- Institutional capacity to manage the REDD+ readiness process
- Management arrangements between Government and other stakeholders
- Mapping & gap analysis of relevant REDD+ initiatives
- Informing and adapting UNFCCC & REDD negotiations
- Resource mobilisation
- Critical analysis, lessons, adaptive management

## Stakeholder Participation

- Participation
- Consultation mechanisms -- influencing decisions
- IEC+ (IEC plan; bidirectional exchanges)
- Capacity-building
- FPIC
- Mechanisms for conflict resolution and recourse
- Stakeholder engagement applies to 'all' REDD+ readiness components

## REDD+ Strategy Setting

- Assessments & studies / Task forces
- Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
- Reference levels 
- Cost vs. Abatement (e.g. opportunity costs of REDD+)
- Feasibility and risks
- Policy and institutional reforms required
- Candidate activities for REDD+
- Investment plan & budget

## Reference Levels

### Reference Levels:

*the amount of net / gross emissions and (removals) from a geographical area within a reference time period*

### Key issues:

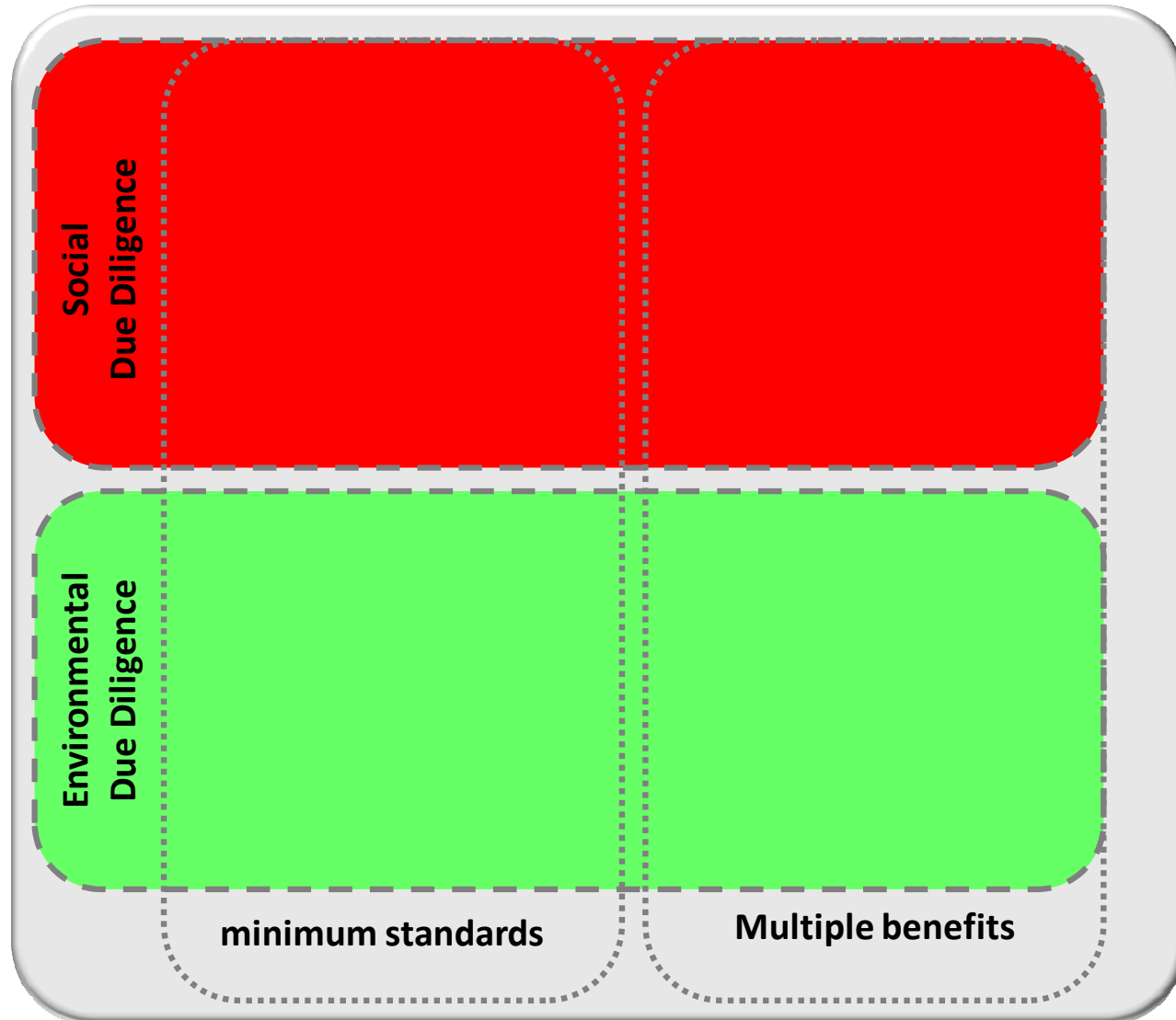
- Review of available data
- Forecasting development trends
- Baseline inventory for forest cover and Carbon stock
- Country circumstances
- Methods that can be applied:
  - Historic data (trends & changes)
  - Modelled projections / Historical data with projections

## REDD Implementation Framework

- Establish a credible & transparent REDD+ implementation framework
- Management of REDD+ system, with a multi-stakeholder overview
- Institutions: roles, reinforced mandates & capacities, new structures
- Stakeholders: roles / rights & responsibilities
- **MRV system**
- **Socio-environmental safeguards**
- **Multiple ecosystem benefits**
- Benefit -distribution system (options, carbon rights, design and agreement of a system)
- Registry
- Mechanism to channel REDD+ finance
- Legal framework
- Observatory, conflict resolution and redress mechanisms

**Monitoring, Reporting &  
Verification (MRV)**

# Social & environmental safeguards & multiple benefits



## Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV)

- **MRV of Carbon flows:** *forest area, forest types and C-densities*
- **Monitoring of social & environmental dimensions:** *standards and co-benefits*
- Select methodologies consistent with IPCC guidelines
- Satellite data + forest data (forest inventory, Carbon assessments)
- Forest monitoring allowed for phase 2 (implementation, results-based payments).
- Permanent MRV system established & institutionalized for phase 3 (performance-based payments)
- GHG emissions from forest lands accurately reported