UN-REDD PROGRAMME

REDD+ interventions

Charlotte Hicks, UNEP-WCMC

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Outline

This presentation will examine REDD+ interventions and their place in the PRAP process:

1. What are REDD+ interventions?

2. REDD+ interventions in PRAPs

2. Spatial analysis related to interventions

REDD+

- REDD+ is an **international initiative**, negotiated under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- It aims to create **positive incentives** for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands, by providing **financial value** for carbon stored in forests
- Key idea: **results-based payments** to be derived from verified carbon emission reductions or removals
- To achieve emission reductions/removals, REDD+ involves **5 activities**; may utilise a range of different **actions or interventions** to implement these.

REDD+ activities and interventions

Activity	Example interventions
Reducing emissions from deforestation	Eg: reduce conversion pressure through improved land-use planning
Reducing emissions from forest degradation	Eg: improving sustainability of NTFPs harvesting/production; fuelwood alternatives/efficient cookstoves
Conservation of forest carbon stocks	Eg: improving management of existing protected areas
Sustainable management of forest	Eg: reduced impact logging; community forestry
Enhancement of forest carbon stocks	Eg: forest rehabilitation; afforestation

1. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation

Deforestation in Northern Thailand
Image: Thomas Enters

- Deforestation is the human-induced conversion of forest to non-forested land
- Deforestation converts carbon stored in forests into carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere

Interventions to reduce deforestation?
- Sustainable agricultural intensification
- Reform of lending criteria
- Improved land use planning
- **……**

2. Reducing Emissions from Forest Degradation

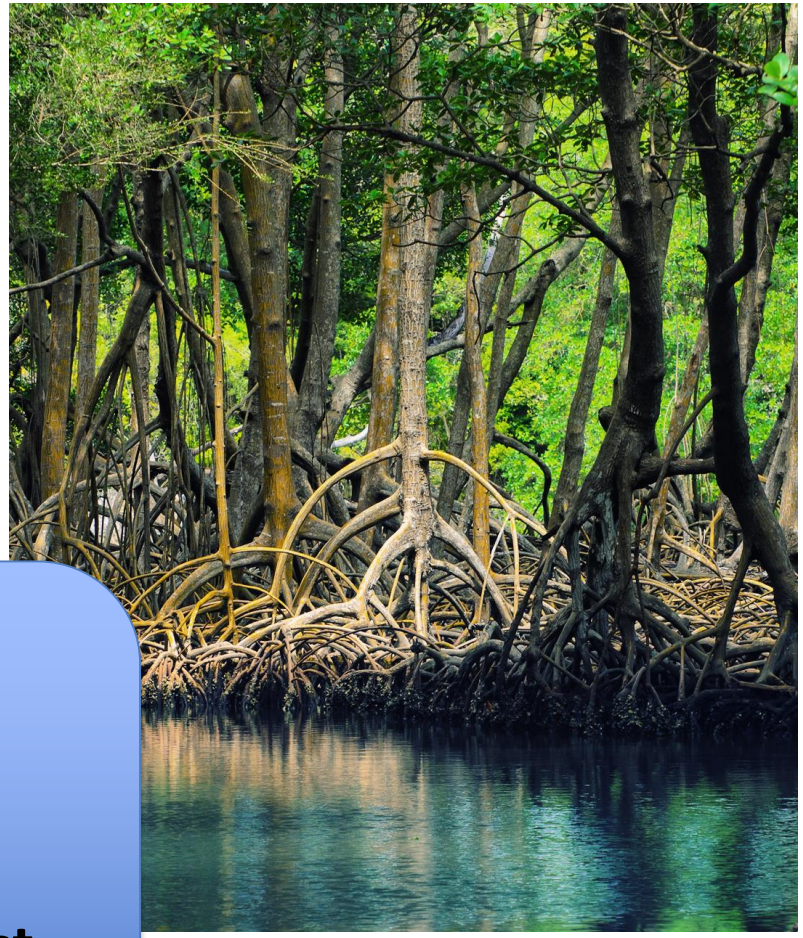
- Forest degradation is the human-caused loss of carbon stocks on forest land that remains forest land
- It can lead to forest thinning and lower carbon stocks

Interventions to reduce degradation?

- **Improved fire management**
- **Alternatives to fuelwood harvesting**
- **……**

3. Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks

- Preserves existing forests, and so can be considered as actively maintaining a carbon stock



Mangroves in Los Haitises National Park, Dominican Republic

Interventions to conserve forest carbon stocks?

- **Improve protected area management**
- **Establish community-based forest management areas**
- **……**

4. Sustainable Management of Forests

Forest management in Lao PDR
Image: Thomas Enters

- When the rate of extraction from forests does not exceed the rate of natural growth, the forest can be said to be sustainably managed

Interventions for SMF?

- **Reduced impact logging**
- **Promotion of forest certification**
- **Sustainable community forestry**
- **……**

5. Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

Enhancing carbon stocks can include:

(i) Restoring forests on previously forested land, or rehabilitating degraded forests.

(ii) Converting non-forested land into forested land;

Interventions to enhance forest carbon stocks?

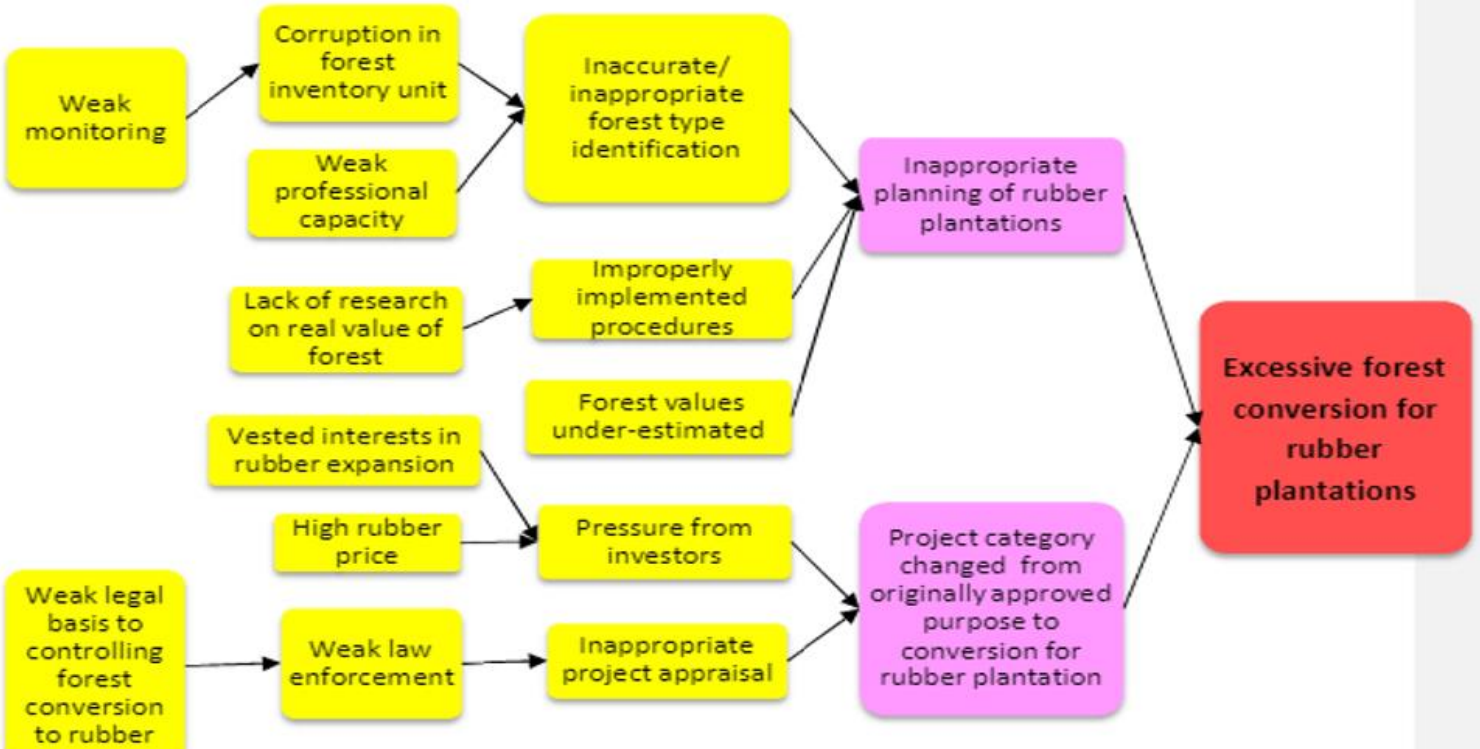
- **Restoration of degraded protected forest**
- **Reforestation with valuable species (e.g. timber, NTFPs)**
- **……**

UN Photo/L. Abassi

REDD+ interventions in PRAP process

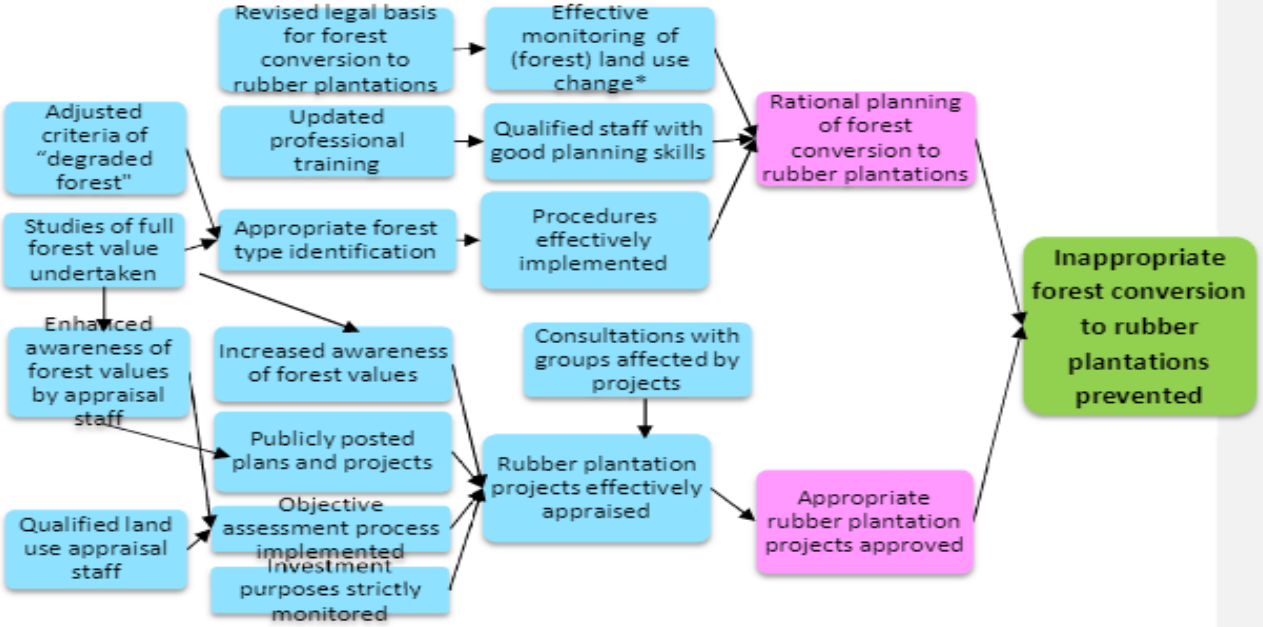
- Identification and design of effective REDD+ intervention packages suited to situation in province is central to PRAPs
- After identification and prioritisation of drivers of deforestation & forest degradation, and barriers to enhancement, workshop participants will develop problem trees:

Example problem tree, rubber plantations, Binh Thuan, 2014



REDD+ interventions in PRAPs

- Solution trees then developed to outline intervention packages: groups of interventions that address the driver/barrier:



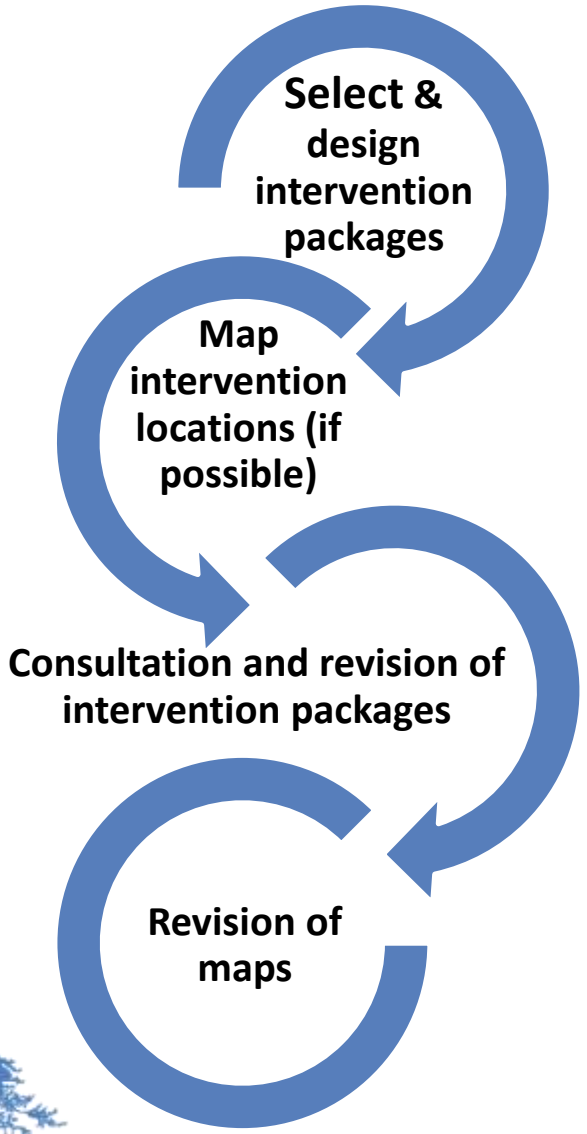
- Within intervention packages, there will be different types of interventions, e.g: policy measures, capacity building, on-the-ground interventions.

Spatial analysis related to REDD+ interventions

- Not all interventions can be mapped; e.g. regulatory reform
- Maps will be needed for solutions workshop (e.g. drivers maps, forest cover maps)
- Problem trees, solutions trees and participatory mapping undertaken by participants → result in initial suggested locations for interventions

Spatial analysis related to REDD+ interventions, cont

- Spatial analysis will involve combining workshop results (participatory maps) with other layers in GIS to show areas in province suitable for certain interventions.
- Further analysis and design of interventions, and then consultation → likely revise interventions themselves and the maps for interventions



So how to map potential areas for interventions?

Points to consider:

- Location of interventions should be informed by location of drivers/barriers
- Geophysical aspects, e.g. slope, soil, forest type
- Feasibility, e.g. access, carbon stocks, forest condition, risks
- Potential to enhance benefits, e.g. poverty reduction, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services provision
- Potential to reduce risks and support safeguards, e.g. conversion of natural forest, leakage

Thank you!

charlotte.hicks@unep-wcmc.org

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