



UN-REDD PROGRAMME

The United Nations Collaborative Programme
on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and
Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

Tools for enhancing the biodiversity benefits of REDD+

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REDD+ Hour: Biodiversity and REDD+

30th November 2010





Benefits (& risks) to biodiversity of REDD+

- REDD+ can deliver benefits in addition to securing carbon - e.g. biodiversity
- Won't happen automatically – there are risks to as well as opportunities for biodiversity
- Need for tools that help identify opportunities and risks and to support sound decisions on where and how to implement REDD+



Tools to enhance biodiversity benefits

- Safeguards
- Spatial analysis (mapping)
 - Global and national
 - Static & dynamic
- Monitoring
- Guidance
- Further needs



Safeguards (or standards or principles)

- UNFCCC negotiating text (AWG-LCA)
- Multilateral capacity building initiatives
 - Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
 - UN-REDD Programme – social and environmental principles
- REDD+ Social & Environmental Standards (CCBA and Care International)
- Nationally adopted standards



Safeguards: UNFCCC AWG-LCA (Chair's text)

Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that [REDD+ actions] are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits.



Safeguards: REDD+ social & environmental standards

Cover range of aspects, such as rights to land, benefit sharing, livelihoods, good governance and biodiversity.

Biodiversity criteria suggest:

- REDD+ should aim to maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Impacts on biodiversity are monitored

No restriction to forest biodiversity or natural forests



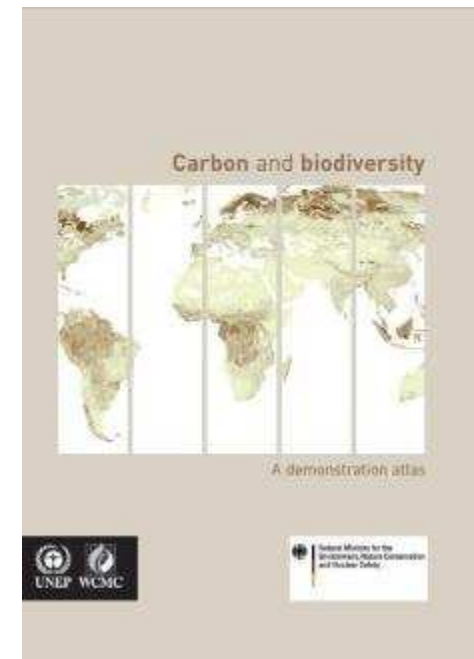
Spatial analysis

◆ Spatial analyses

- Can identify areas where biodiversity benefits can be enhanced and areas at risk

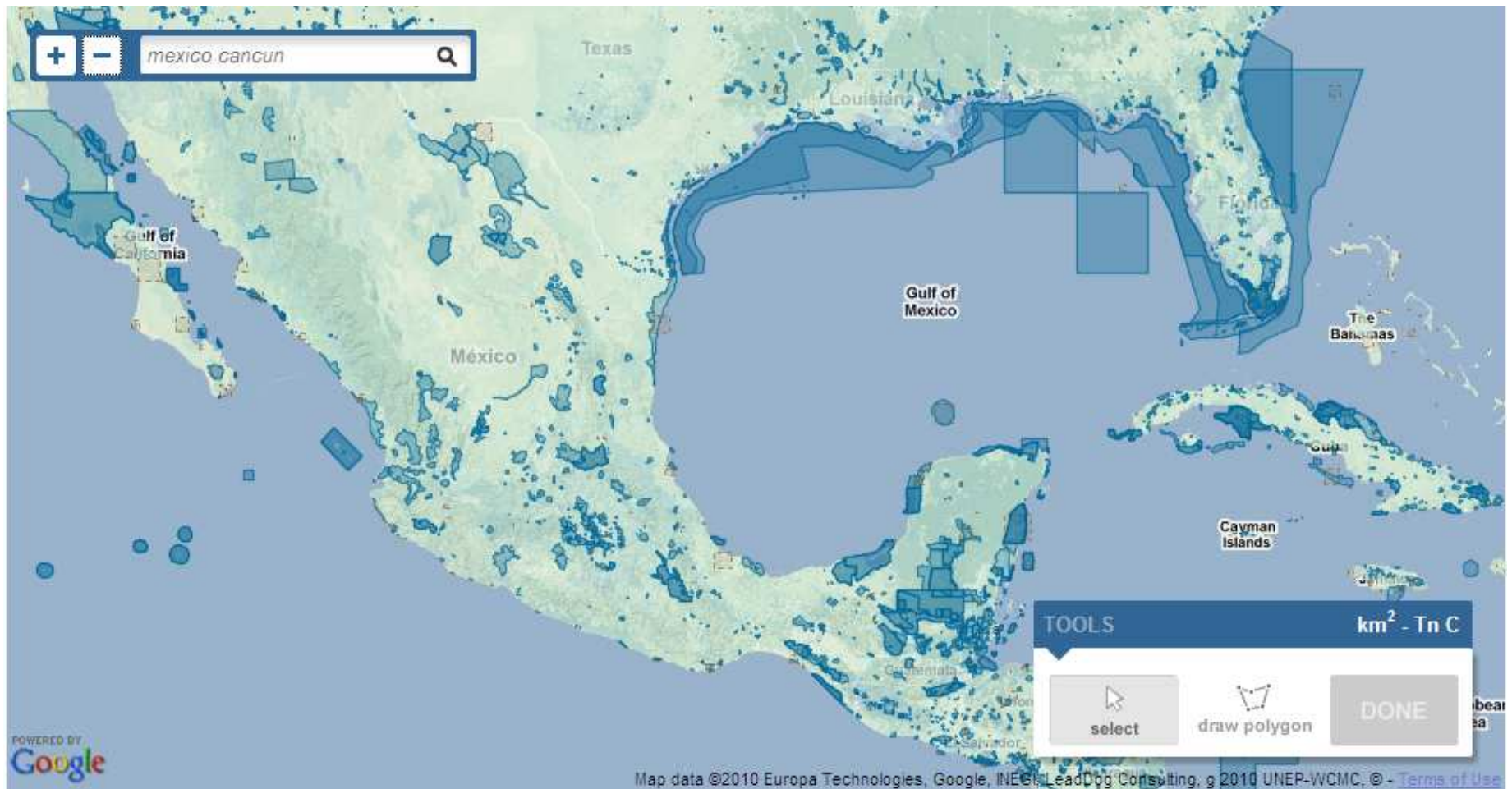
◆ Carbon & biodiversity: a demonstration atlas

- Global, regional data for coarse national overviews





Carbon calculator



P R O G R A M M E



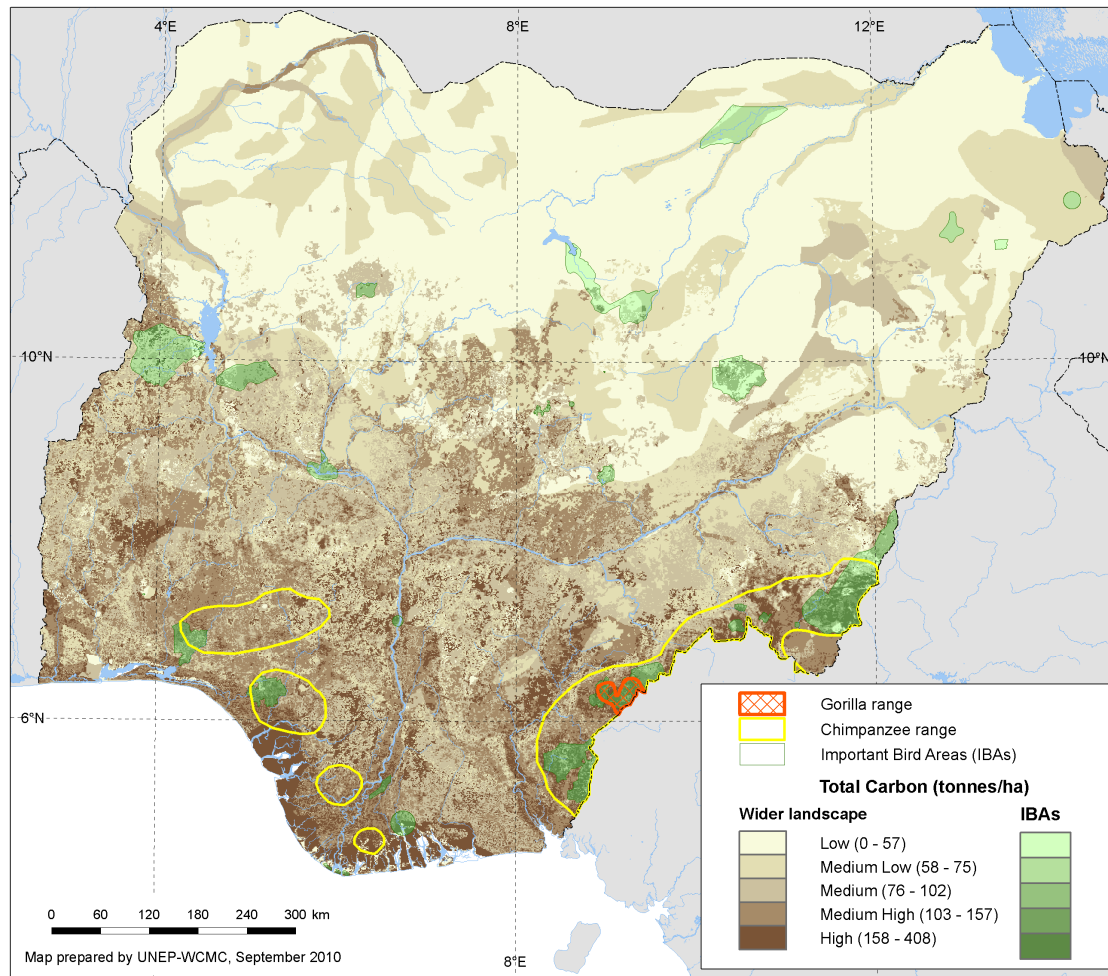
Spatial analysis at national & sub-national scale

- Cambodia
 - China (Jiangxi Province)
 - Ecuador
 - Honduras
 - Nigeria
 - Tanzania
- + work ongoing with Argentina & Liberia

- Different policy questions were addressed. Eg...



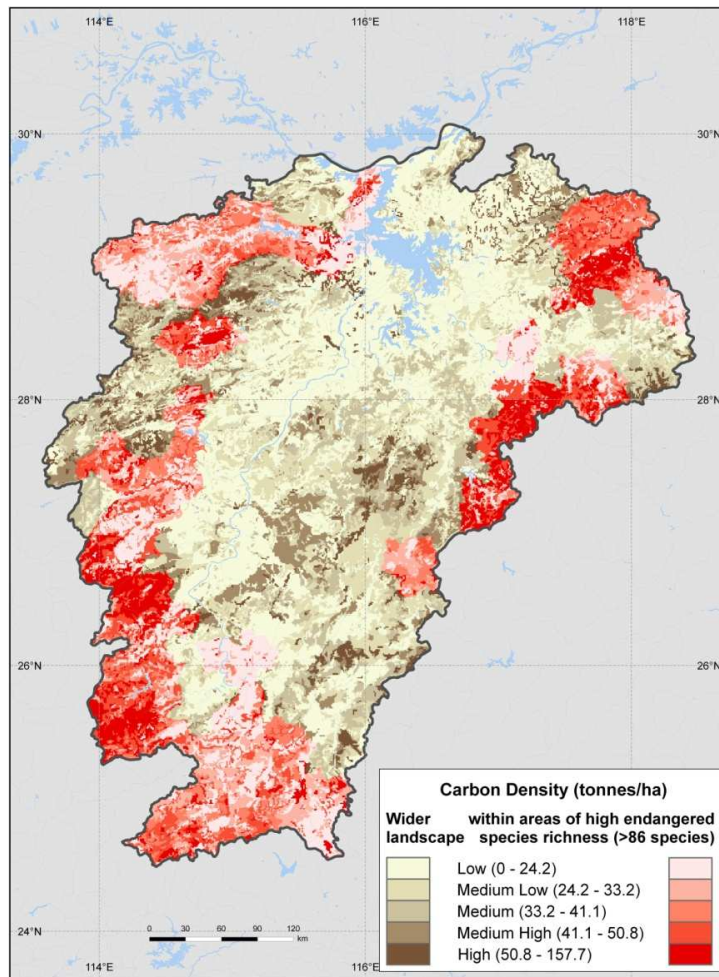
Where are areas that are high in carbon coincide with areas of importance for biodiversity?



About 20% of the land in Nigeria's Important Bird Areas is high in carbon density. Areas important for great apes also hold high carbon stocks.



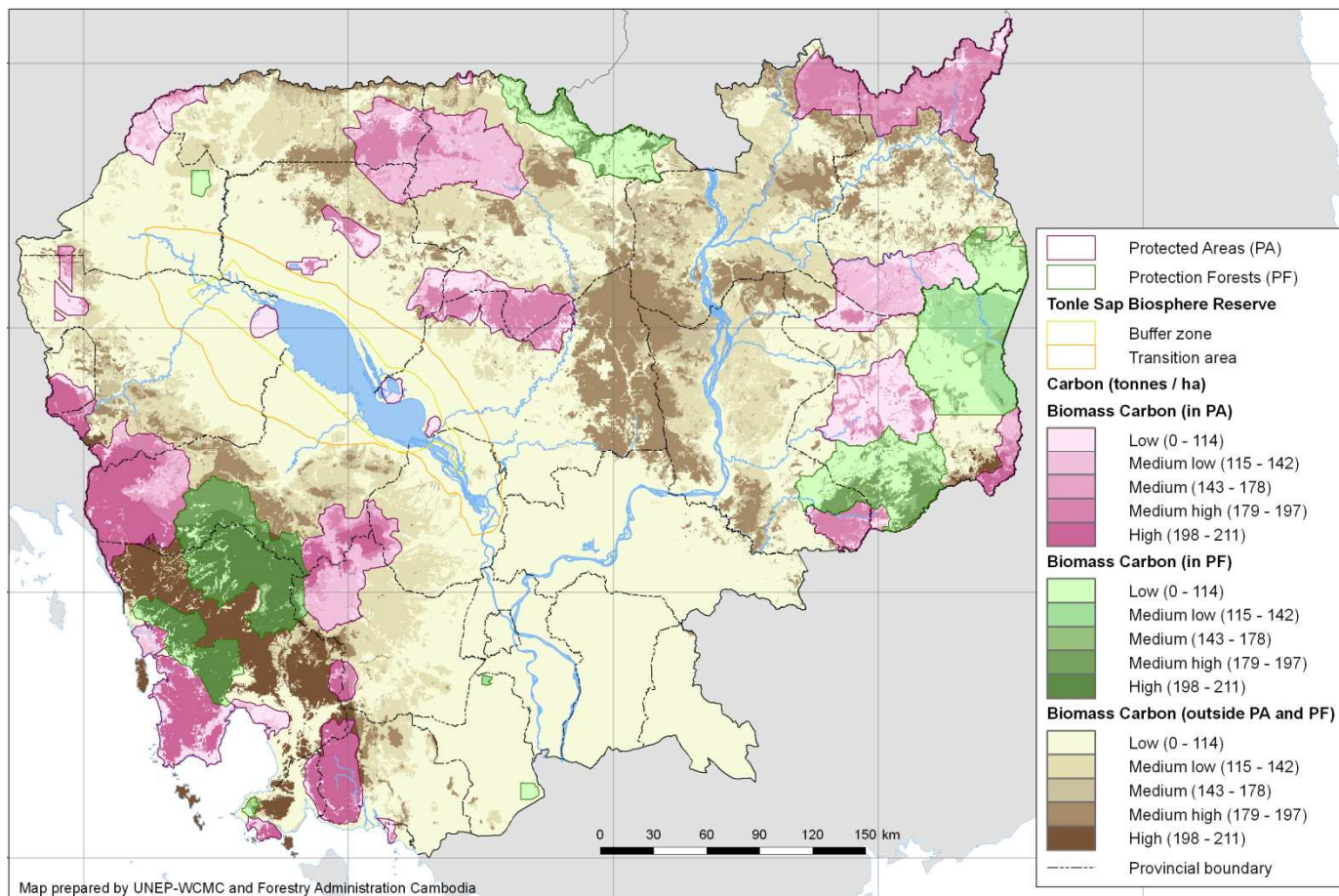
Where do areas that are high in carbon coincide with areas important for biodiversity?



Nine counties within Jiangxi Province, China have high species richness and also contain high numbers of endemic and endangered species. 30% of their area is of high carbon density.



How much of the areas that are high in carbon and important for biodiversity are protected?

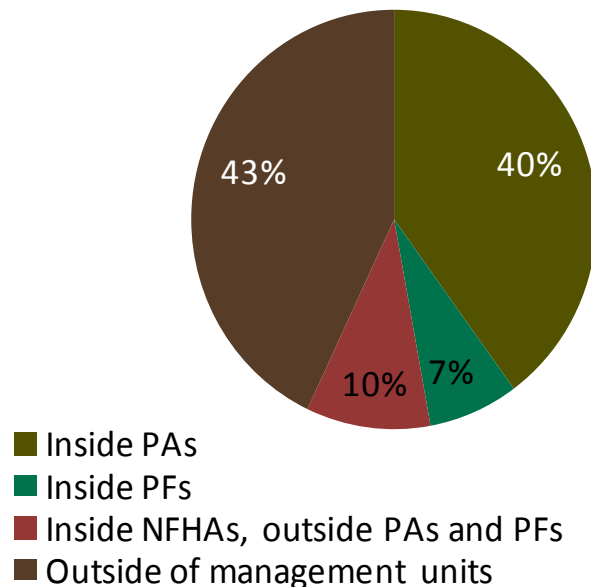


In Cambodia, more than three quarters of the area that is high in carbon and an Important Bird Area is either inside protected areas or in Protection Forests



How much of the area that is high in carbon and important for biodiversity is protected?

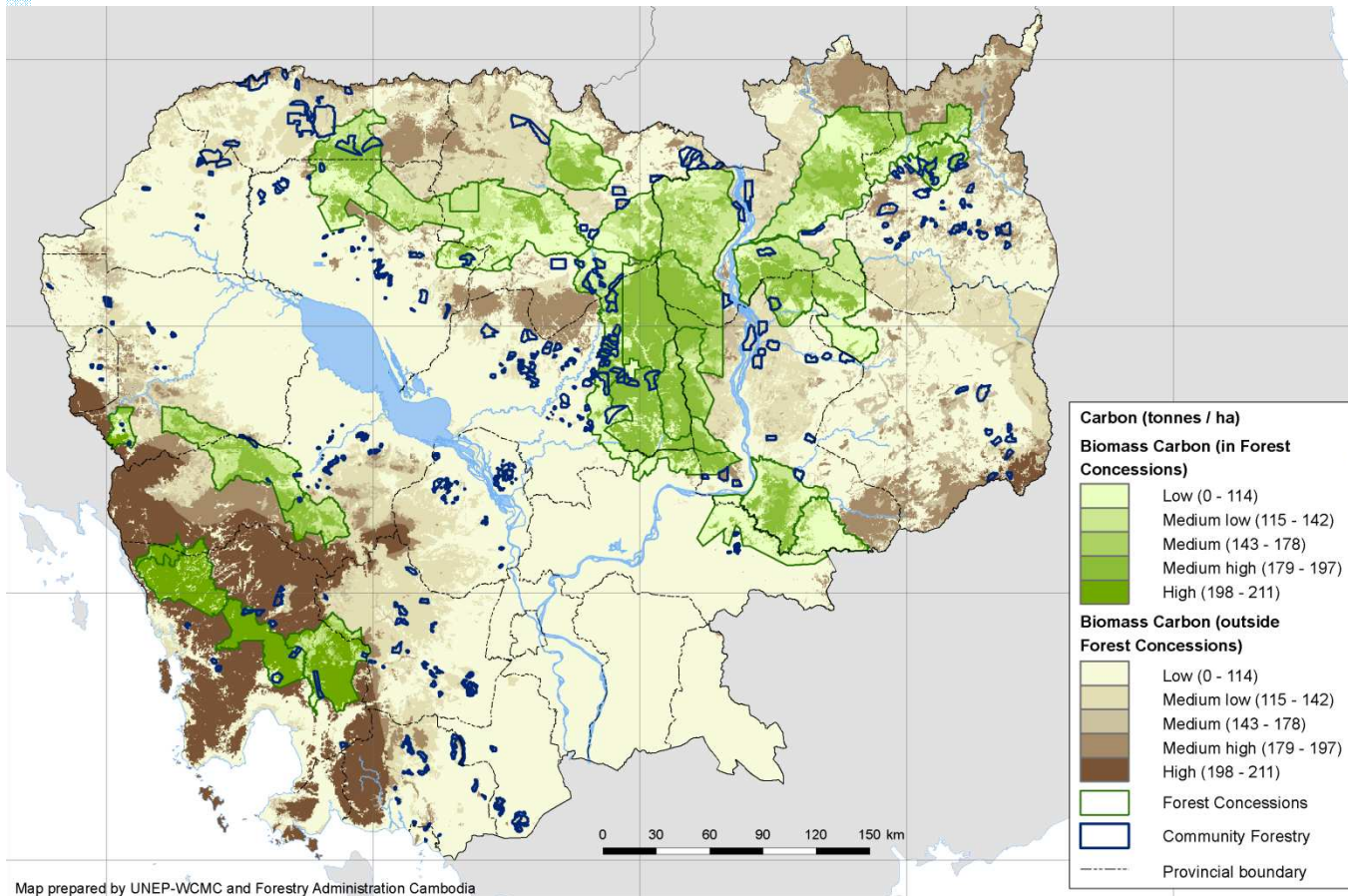
High carbon - high biodiversity area
inside and outside of management
units (total: ca. 48 800 km²)



In Ecuador, 40% of the high carbon – high biodiversity land is inside national protected areas.



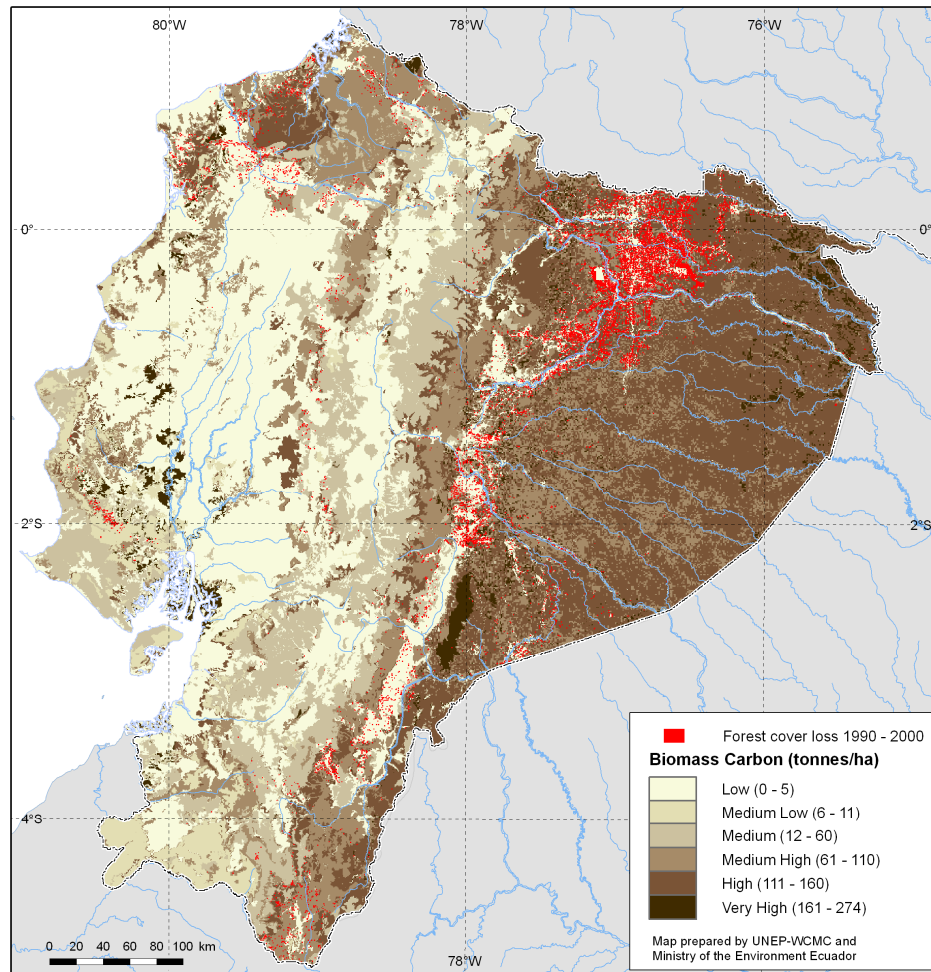
Who is managing the areas that are high in carbon and high in biodiversity?



In Cambodia, 15% of the land that is high in carbon and an Important Bird Area is inside forest concessions.



What are the current pressures on carbon stocks and where do they occur?



In Ecuador, 60% of the country's biomass carbon is within 10 km of areas of recent forest cover loss.



Spatial analyses - dynamic

- ◆ Dynamic analyses can show change over time, the implications of different policy choices
- ◆ **InVest**: A modelling tool developed by Natural Capital Project. Shows impacts of land use decisions on biodiversity
- ◆ Trade-off analyses – show how prioritising different values (carbon, rice production, biodiversity) has different outcomes

(Lian Pin Koh & Jaboury Ghazoul, 2010).



Monitoring

- ◆ To show if safeguards/standards are being met
- ◆ To show if opportunities are realised, risks avoided
- ◆ To inform policy and management choices
- ◆ To build on existing monitoring systems
- ◆ To include work already initiated under the Rio Conventions



Guidance

UN-REDD Programme Multiple benefits series, e.g. on:

- ‘Ecosystem services and biodiversity from new and restored forests: tool development’
- ‘Methods for assessing and monitoring change in the ecosystem-derived benefits of afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration.’
- Monitoring environmental safeguards and ecosystem-based benefits from REDD+ (in development).



Guidance

Metadata directory for data on carbon, biodiversity, ecosystem services and other relevant factors for Bolivia:

- first essential step to providing appropriate information to support decision making
- helps identifying useful analyses
- encourages collaboration



Further needs

- Guidance on the use of different tools in REDD+ planning and implementation
- Synthesis of first lessons learned from the development and use of tools

Thank you for listening!



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