

Introduction to REDD

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REDD+

**Reducing
Emissions from
Deforestation & Forest
Degradation
*in developing countries***

- deforestation and forest degradation
- +
- conservation, sustainable management of forests
- enhancement of carbon stocks



Global targets

- Call from science: limit global warming to 2°C
- Requires significant emission reductions
- Is 50 % (or more) reduction of global emissions by 2050 realistic or possible?
 - Developed countries say “yes”
 - Many developing countries agree but have not yet committed to set targets
 - All have agreed to work between now and Copenhagen to identify a global target for emission reductions



Facts & figures

- Global forest area: 4 billion ha
- Carbon in forests: 633 Gt
 - living biomass, above and below ground (44 %)
 - soil (46%)
 - dead wood (6%)
 - and litter (4%)
- Forests store more carbon than the amount of carbon in the entire atmosphere



Facts & figures...

- **Deforestation rate: 13 million ha/year**
- Deforestation, forest degradation and other changes in forests contribute **17.4% of GHG emissions**
 - = 5.8 Gt of CO₂-e
 - = total annual CO₂ emissions of US or China
 - > global emissions by transport sector



Why REDD?

- To recognize the role of forests in climate change mitigation
 - Forests and REDD are needed to achieve the 2°C objective
 - Make it more financially appealing not to destroy forests
- Pathway to low carbon sustainable development
- Offering forests as a global good requires political capital in developing countries <-> significant investments from “North”



How to make REDD work?

- Land-use issues need to be integrated
 - Competition for access to land (e.g. expanded biofuel production)
- Land tenure rights need to be clarified
- REDD must be linked to development
 - Linkages to poverty and food security (careful in handling trade offs)
- Attention to the quality of forest protection
- Reliable data needed
- Stakeholder engagement is essential
- Implementation of SFM



Key areas for capacity building

1. Measurement, Reporting & Verification (MRV) of emission reductions
2. Civil Society Organizations' / Indigenous Peoples' engagement in REDD efforts



FRA remote sensing news

- World wide, free, high resolution satellite data available
 - Revolution! Monitoring will be cheaper, more accurate and transparent
- Provides a base for estimating land cover changes by using historical time series from Landsat images
- Data is delivered in a sample grid at 13,000 locations
- Tools for data interpretation provided
- It is obvious that the sample grid needs to be intensified for REDD purposes, but the standardized and tested methodology is ready, and in implementation



Carbon markets & REDD

- 11 billion (2005) -> 125 billion (2008) [USD]
 - REDD credit market can grow to 45 billion
- ⇒ Potential or threat?
- + innovation for economic growth and profits
 - who benefits? -- watch out for “carbon cowboys”



What's next with REDD+

- REDD is being negotiated, decision in Copenhagen CoP 15
- Political will to create a REDD mechanism under UNFCCC does exist, both in North and South
 - reinforced at the UN Secretary-General High Level Event on REDD, 23 Sep
- Capacity development for REDD Readiness needed
- Piloting is over – more long-term programmes and investments needed



The equation

- If 25 billion USD were available for results based investments and capacity building
- 25 % reduction in annual global deforestation rate would be achievable
- By 2015
 - On a global scale, this would be by far the biggest contribution to fighting climate change



Can REDD+ Work?

- **Yes** and we should start now
- REDD+ is a huge economic, development and environmental opportunity
- Forestry sector cannot afford to lose this opportunity

UN-REDD

PROGRAMME

Thank You

