

# REDD-plus and the CBD Forest Programme of Work: Synergies and further research needs

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## Outline

Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity and climate change

CBD and REDD-plus

- CBD COP decisions
- Links between forest biodiversity and REDD

Further research needs forest biodiversity and REDD

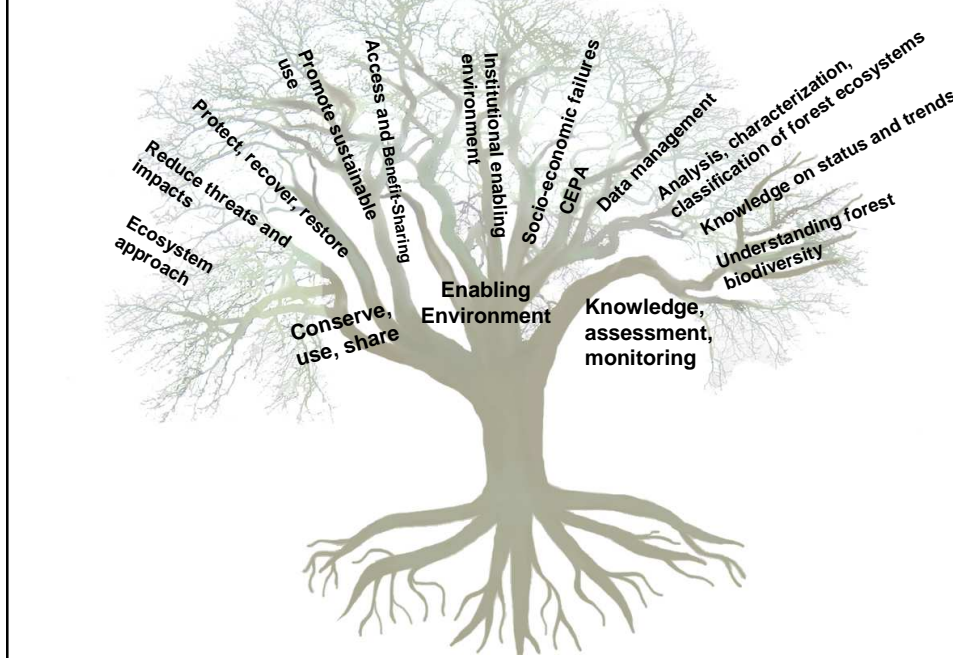
CBD activities relevant to REDD

- Biodiversity targets and indicators
- Lifeweb
- Ecological gap analysis and carbon mapping of national protected areas and non-protected areas

Forest-related SBSTTA 14 recommendations, incl. REDD, CBD Post-2010 Strategic Plan targets and joint work programme of the Rio Conventions

Key activities and forest biodiversity resources

# Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity



## CBD PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIODIVERSITY

**GOAL 1.1**  
Apply the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests.

**OBJECTIVE**

1. Develop practical methods, guidelines, indicators and strategies to apply the ecosystem approach to forests.

**GOAL 1.2**  
Reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biological diversity.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Prevent the introduction of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, and mitigate their negative impacts on forest biological diversity.
2. Mitigate the impact of pollution such as acidification and eutrophication on forest biodiversity.
3. Mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity.
4. Prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of forest fires and fire suppression.
5. Mitigate effects of the loss of natural disturbance necessary to maintain biodiversity in regions where these no longer occur.
6. Prevent and mitigate losses due to fragmentation and conversion to other land uses.

**GOAL 1.3**  
Protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Restore forest biological diversity in degraded secondary forests and in forests established on former landscapes and other landscapes, including in plantations.
2. Provide forest management practices that further the conservation of endemic and threatened species.
3. Ensure adequate and effective protected forest area networks.

**GOAL 1.4**  
Promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Promote sustainable use of forest resources to enhance the conservation of forest biological diversity.
2. Prevent losses caused by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources.
3. Enable indigenous and local communities to develop and implement effective community management systems to conserve and sustainably use forest biological diversity.
4. Develop effective and equitable information systems and strategies, and promote implementation of these strategies.

**GOAL 1.5**  
Access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources.

**OBJECTIVE**

1. Promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilization of forest genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING

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**GOAL 2.1**  
Enhance the institutional enabling environment.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Improve the understanding of the various causes of forest biological diversity losses.
2. Parties, Governments and organizations to improve biological diversity conservation and sustainable use on forest and other sector policies and programmes.
3. Parties and Governments to develop good governance practices, review and revise and implement laws and regulations, norms and planning systems, to provide a sound basis for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.
4. Promote forest law enforcement and address related trade.

**GOAL 2.2**  
Address socio-economic values and distortions that lead to declines that result in loss of forest biological diversity.

**OBJECTIVE**

1. Mitigate the economic failures and distortions that lead to declines that result in loss of forest biological diversity.

**GOAL 2.3**  
Increase public education, participation, and awareness.

**OBJECTIVE**

1. Increase public support and understanding of the value of forest biological diversity and its goods and services at all levels.

**GOAL 3.1**  
Characterize and analyse forest ecosystems and develop a global classification of forests at various scales. In order to improve the assessment of status and trends of forest biological diversity.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Develop and refine a hierarchical global to regional forest classification system, based on horizontal and vertical forest definitions, and refining the forest biological diversity criteria.
2. Develop national forest classification systems and maps.
3. Develop, where appropriate, specific forest ecosystem groups in priority areas for conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.

**GOAL 3.2**  
Improve knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity.

**OBJECTIVE**

1. Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators, based on key regional, subnational and national measures.

**GOAL 3.3**  
Improve understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.

**OBJECTIVE**

1. Conduct key research programmes on the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.

**GOAL 3.4**  
Improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biological diversity.

**OBJECTIVE**

1. Enhance and improve the technical capacity of the national level to monitor forest biological diversity and develop associated databases as required on a global scale.

For more information, see the CBD website: [www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int)

The publication has been produced with financial support from the [GDPS](http://www.gdps.org) programme.

<http://www.cbd.int/forest/pow.shtml>

## Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity

### 1. Conservation, Sustainable Use, Benefit-sharing

- increase sustainable management of forests
- implement ecosystem approach
- designate protected areas
- restore degraded forests
- fight against forest fires
- invasive alien species

### 2. Institutional, Socio-economic Enabling Environment

- provide incentives for the use of sustainable practices (e.g., certification)
- develop good practices in forest law enforcement and governance (FLEG)
- ensure equitable access and benefit sharing with indigenous and local communities
- clarify land tenure and resource rights

### 3. Knowledge, Assessment, Monitoring

- advance assessment methods
- research forest ecosystem functioning
- develop a global forest classification system
- improve the infrastructure for data and information management

# FORESTS

## *Climate Change, Biodiversity and Land Degradation*

Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions



- provides overview of forest-related aspects of each Rio Convention
- Includes summary of key articles relating to forests (2007)
- To be updated in 2010



## CBD COP Decisions relating to REDD

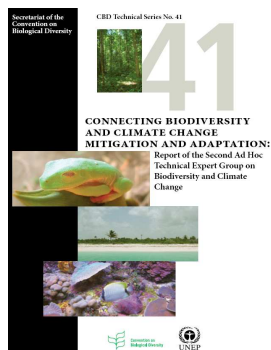
Decision IX/5 invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant international and other organizations to ensure that possible actions for REDD:

- do not run counter to the objectives of the CBD and implementation of the forest programme of work (PoW)
- support implementation of the PoW, and
- provide benefits for forest biodiversity and indigenous and local communities

Priorities for the forest PoW (decision IX/5):

- *climate change*
- *unregulated and unsustainable use of forest products and resources (incl. bushmeat)*
- *desertification and desert creep*
- *illegal land conversion*
- *habitat fragmentation*
- *environmental degradation*
- *forest fires*
- *invasive alien species*

## Linkages between Biodiversity and Climate Change



AHTEG Report 2009\*:

REDD-plus:

- potential to deliver significant co-benefits for forest biodiversity if mechanisms are designed appropriately.
- This means:
  - recognizing the contribution of diverse forests, in particular primary forests, to long-term carbon sequestration/storage;
  - Respecting rights of indigenous and local communities;
  - addressing important forest governance issues such as illegal logging and land tenure.

Further discussion about CBD and REDD perspectives: "Recent CBD scientific findings on biodiversity and climate change - Information Note 1 for UNFCCC COP15" (<http://www.cbd.int/climate/copenhagen>)

\* *Connecting Biodiversity and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*. CBD Technical Series No. 41. [www.cbt.int/ts](http://www.cbt.int/ts)

## Forest Resilience and REDD-plus

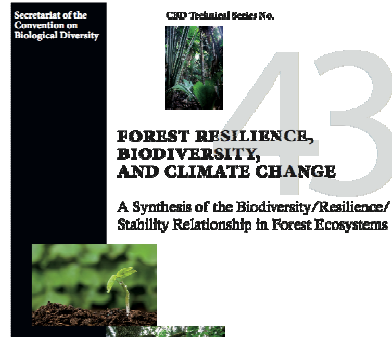
The design of REDD-plus will have key implications for where and how REDD is implemented and the associated impacts on biodiversity.

Some relevant issues are:

- forest ecosystem resilience and the long-term stability of the carbon pool

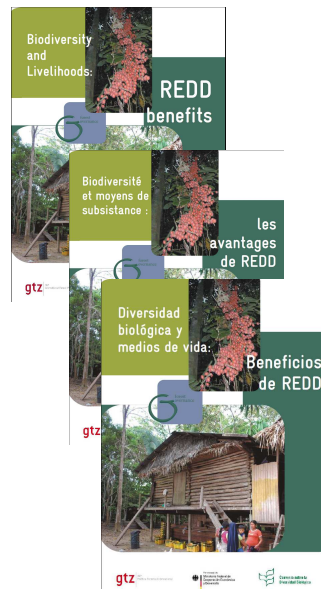
Other relevant issues:

- Primary forests
- Forest degradation
- Improving the sustainable management of forests
- Protected areas and networks
- Alternative livelihood options



## Biodiversity and Livelihoods: REDD benefits

- summarises key benefits of forests for:
  - climate change mitigation
  - climate change adaptation
- design aspects to maximise potential to deliver significant co-benefits for forest biodiversity, including
  - recognizing the contribution of diverse forests, in particular primary forests, to long-term carbon sequestration/storage;
  - Respecting rights of indigenous and local communities;
  - addressing important forest governance issues such as illegal logging and land tenure.



## 2010 Biodiversity Target

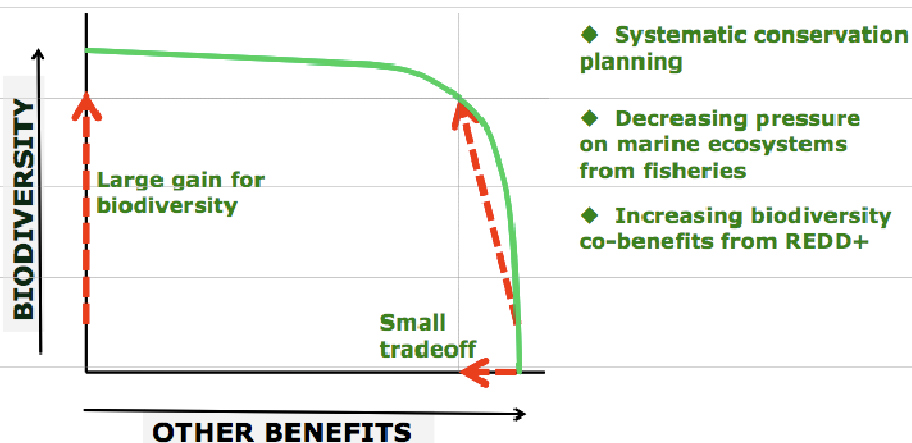
- In February 2010, the UN Secretary General released a report\* reviewing progress against the MDGs, incl. the 2020 Biodiversity Target

*'The target to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 has not been met.'*

*'Greatly expanded investment in sustainable ecosystem management is needed to reduce the vulnerability of the poor and to maximise the contribution of natural resources to rural development.'*

\* *Keeping the Promise*, at <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

## Make use of non-linear trade-offs



## Further Research Needs

- further improving the monitoring of forest biodiversity
- assessing potential risks of REDD-plus for biodiversity
- developing tools for monitoring the impacts of REDD-plus on biodiversity
- refining and/or operationalizing the definitions of certain term: forest degradation, classification of forest types
- analyzing the patterns of success or failure at the national and local level in reducing or halting the trend of forest biodiversity loss
- providing early indications of the feasibility of medium- or long-term political targets, such as the potential for large-scale forest landscape restoration

## Further Research Needs cont'd

- development of spatial tools that overlay, at different scales, range of ecosystem services and livelihood dimensions, incl. carbon storage and biodiversity
- identify appropriate contributions of SFM to REDD-plus
- assess potential of REDD-plus for protected areas
- Implications of additionality and other criteria developed for climate change and how this may affect achievement of co-benefits relating to ecosystems and livelihoods
- Identifying lessons learned from payments for ecosystem services activities and establishment of protected areas in relation to local livelihood and other benefits

## Indicators for Assessing Progress Towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target - Database

(<http://www.cbd.int/2010-target/indicators/database.shtml?id=2>)

### Focal Areas:

- Status and trends of the components of biological diversity
- Sustainable use
- Threats to biodiversity
- Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services
- Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices
- Status of access and benefit-sharing
- Status of resource transfer

## 2010 Biodiversity Target Indicators

- Provisional Indicators for Assessing Progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target have been developed



- coordinates the delivery and communication of indicators measuring progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target



## Post 2010 CBD Strategic Plan (draft )

### Forest-related targets – SBSTTA 14

By 2020:

- “The loss and degradation of forests and other natural habitats is halved” (Target 5)
- “All areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably” (Target 7)
- “At least 15% of land and sea areas, including the areas of particular importance for biodiversity, have been protected through representative networks of effectively managed protected areas and other means, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape” (Target 11)
- “The contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem resilience and to carbon storage and sequestration are enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded forests, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and combating desertification” (Target 15)

## Lifeweb

A partnership platform to strengthen **financing for protected areas** to sustain biodiversity, secure livelihoods and address climate change, through implementation of the CBD programme of work on protected areas.

- 47 submissions
- 42 countries
- US\$114 million
- Priorities based on national planning
- Over 65% are designed as climate mitigation solutions with carbon sequestration value.



[www.cbd.int/lifeweb](http://www.cbd.int/lifeweb)

## Lifeweb and CBD PoWPA Gap Analysis

A tool to identify potential sites for action under REDD-plus

UNEP WCMC and CBD:

- Developing a web-based tool to estimate the carbon and biodiversity values of protected area projects to assist preparation of expressions of interest to Lifeweb
  - Tool will be able to estimate carbon and biodiversity values using information in the World Database on Protected Areas, including results of national ecological gap analyses conducted under the CBD PoWPA
- Geographical areas can be identified by providing coordinates, and/or drawing a polygon on a map.



## Recommendations to SBSTTA 14

- Enhance **benefits** from REDD and other sustainable land management activities for mitigation for **forest-dwelling indigenous and local communities**
- In forest landscapes currently subject to harvesting, clearing and/or degradation, **address the underlying drivers** of deforestation and degradation, and **improve the sustainable management of forests**
- In natural forest landscapes that have already been largely cleared and degraded, **implement reforestation, forest restoration and improved land management**
- Implement the **protection of natural forest carbon stocks**, the sustainable management of forests, the use of native assemblages of forest species in reforestation activities
- **Consider biodiversity when implementing afforestation** activities for climate change mitigation for example, converting only degraded land or ecosystems largely composed of invasive species and strategically locating afforestation activities within the landscape to enhance connectivity

## Recommendations to SBSTTA 14

Enhancing synergies between the Rio Conventions  
(CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC)

- Proposal for the joint development of a workplan on linkages between biodiversity, land management and climate change
- If supported, would need to be developed and agreed by respective COPs

### Rio Conventions' joint work programme enhancing synergies at national level – proposed sequence SBSTTA 14

Meeting	Purpose
CBD SBSTTA 14 (May 2010)	For consideration at CBD COP 10, develop a proposal to UNFCCC regarding the process; develop a similar proposal to UNCCD under the CST 2010-2013 work programme
CBD COP 10 (October 2010)	Consideration of proposal with a view to transmittal to UNFCCC and to UNCCD
UNFCCC COP 16 (December 2010)	Consideration of CBD COP 10 proposal to jointly develop a draft joint work programme
Joint Liaison Group workshop (2011)	To discuss scope of joint work programme and plans for joint expert meeting to be held in early 2011
Meeting of joint expert group (2011)	Development of draft joint work programme for consideration by joint meeting of scientific bodies in mid 2011
Joint meeting of CBD SBSTTA, UNFCCC SBSTA and UNCCD CST (2011)	Consideration of draft joint work programme to finalise for consideration by each convention's COP
UNCCD COP 10 (Oct 2011)	Consideration of final joint work programme
UNFCCC COP 17 (Dec 2011)	Consideration of final joint work programme
CBD COP 11 (2012)	Consideration of final joint work programme

## Key Activities in 2010

**1. SBSTTA 14**

10 - 21 May 2010, Nairobi, Kenya

**2. WGRI 3**

24-28 May, Nairobi, Kenya

**3. COP 10**

18 - 29 October 2010, Nagoya, Japan

**4. UN General Assembly - High Level Session**

20 - 22 September 2010, New York, USA

**5. Second meeting of the Bushmeat Liaison Group**

(date and venue tbc)

**6. Global Expert Workshop on REDD-plus and Biodiversity Benefits**

(date and venue tbc)

## Recent CBD Publications on Forests

Available at: <http://www.cbd.int/forest>

REDD-plus & Biodiversity e-Newsletter

Biodiversity and Livelihoods: REDD benefits

Forest Resilience, Biodiversity, and Climate Change. A synthesis of the biodiversity/resilience/stability relationship in forest ecosystems. CBD Technical Series No. 43.

Review of the Literature on the Links between Biodiversity and Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation. CBD Technical Series No. 42.

Connecting Biodiversity and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: Report of the Second AHTEG. CBD Technical Series No. 41.

Water, wetlands and forests. A review of ecological, economic and policy linkages. CBD Technical Series No. 47.

Sustainable Forest Management, Biodiversity and Livelihoods: A good practice guide.

Cross-Sectoral Toolkit for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forest Biodiversity. CBD Technical Series No. 39.

Making Protected Areas Relevant: A guide to integrating protected areas into wider landscapes, seascapes and sectoral plans and strategies. CBD Technical Series No. 44.

Conservation and Use of Wildlife-based Resources: The bushmeat crisis. CBD Technical Series No. 33.

Tourism for Nature and Development: A good practice guide.

Thank you!



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