



REDD and REDD+ Opportunities and overview

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Linking conservation of
great apes and conservation
Masindi, Uganda
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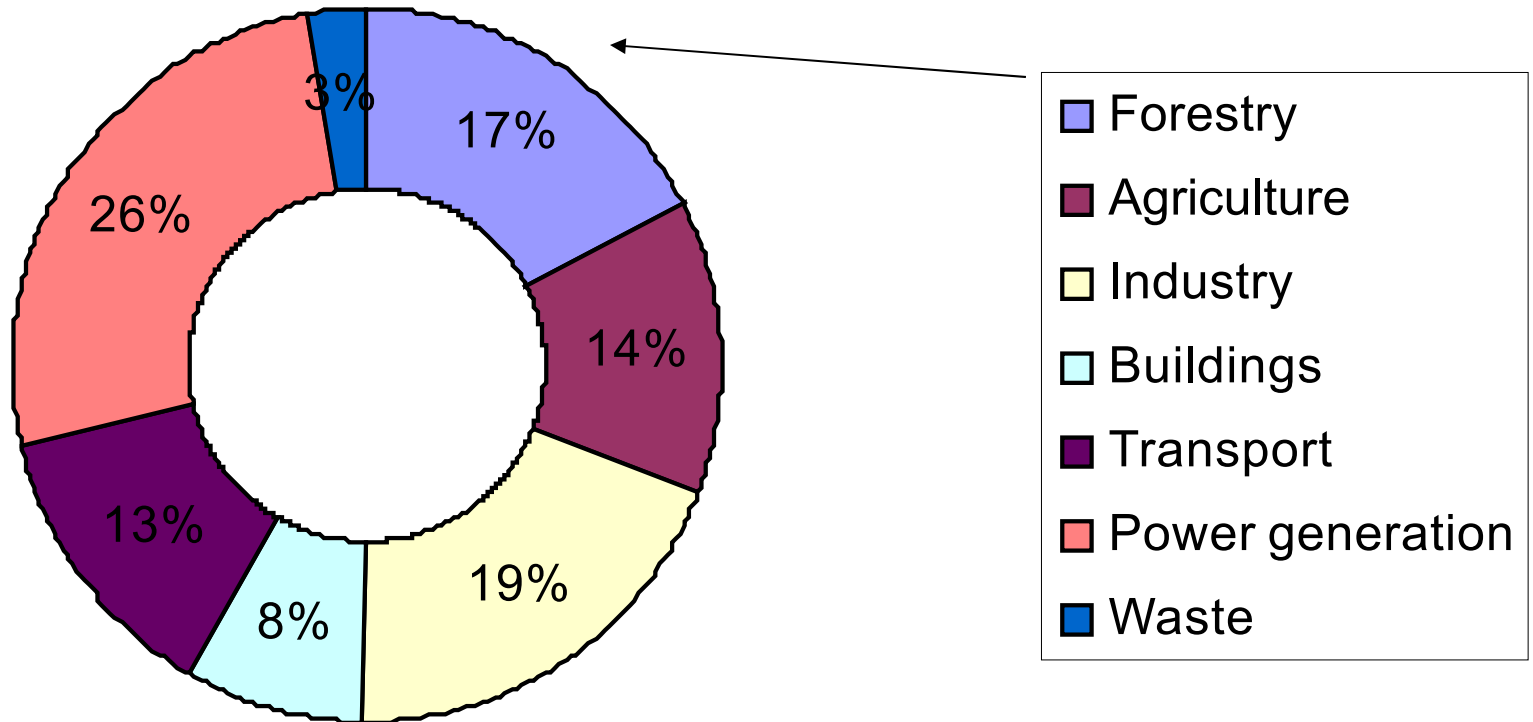


Coalition for Rainforest Nations:

“global climate regimes which fail to address significant sources of global carbon emissions will never secure lasting climate stability”



GHG Emissions by Sector



Source: Alvarado and Wertz-Kanounnikoff (2007) from IPCC 2007



What is REDD?

A climate mitigation option:

- Reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation

An incentive mechanism

- A mechanism by which incentives or compensation are given to developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation



What is REDD+?

UNFCCC Decision 2/CP.13–11 (Bali 2007)

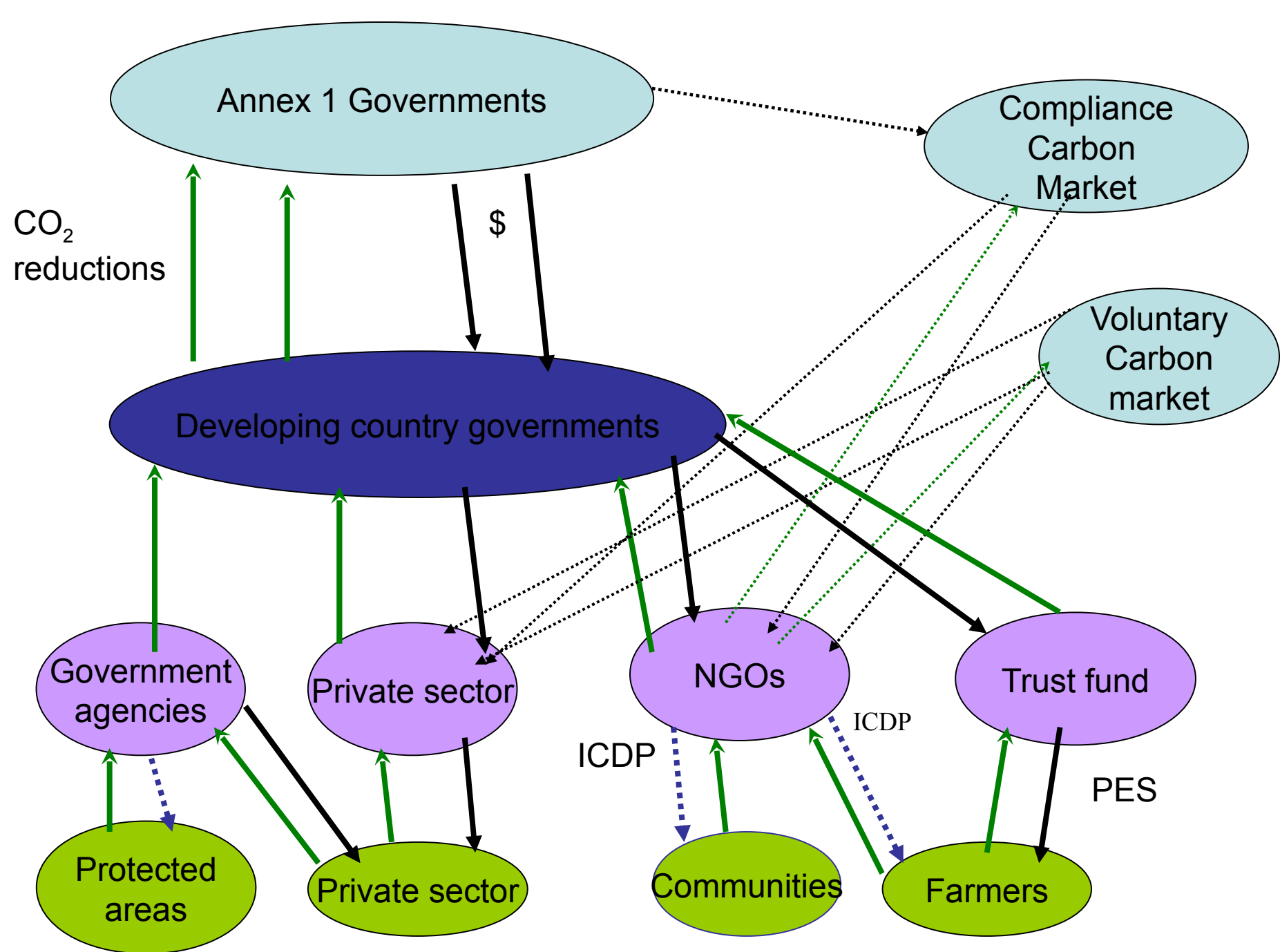
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Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.



The REDD+ mechanism

- Described as a multilayer PES scheme:
 - International
 - National
 - Subnational
- But likely to be more complex and varied
 - Many options – not just PES
- **REDD+ value chain**





International negotiation issues

- **Integration with the carbon market**
 - Separate, partial integration, or full integration?
- **Eligible activities** for carbon crediting:
 - REDD+ now accepted but what does it mean?
- **Reference levels**
 - Historic rates adjusted for national circumstances
- **Monitoring, reporting and verification**
 - Carbon and co-benefits



National level design issues

- Which **REDD+ activities** are prioritised?
- Which **drivers** are addressed?
- Clarification of **land and carbon rights**
- **Free prior and informed consent**
- **How emission reductions are achieved?** Eg:
 - Payments to forest landholders/farmers
 - Integrated conservation and development
 - Strengthening enforcement
- How are **co-benefits** addressed?



Preparation for REDD+

- UN REDD programme (US\$43 mn)
 - 9 pilot countries – **DRC**
 - 13 observer countries – **Nigeria, Congo,**
- Forest carbon partnership facility
 - Working with 37 countries
 - Agreements signed with 11 – **DRC, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Congo, Uganda**
 - R-Pins and Readiness Preparation Proposals
 - REDD pilot projects



Preparation for REDD+ (2)

- **Interim REDD+ Partnership**
- **Bilateral programmes – Norway**
 - US\$1 billion to Indonesia – moratorium on clearing natural forests and peatlands
 - Contribution to Brazil's Amazon fund
- **Voluntary carbon 'REDD' projects**
 - Bolsa Floresta, Amazonas, Brazil
- **REDD standards initiatives**
 - CCBS REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards



REDD+ and biodiversity

- **Not necessarily positive for biodiversity**
 - May shift pressure to non-forest high biodiversity ecosystems
- **Concern about the Plus in REDD+**
 - Conversion of natural forest to plantations
 - SMF may lead to logging in intact forest
- Shift in negotiations to **‘safeguards’**
- for Biodiversity



Mitigation activity	Potential benefits	Potential risks	Possible actions
Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced forest loss and reduced forest degradation - Reduced fragmentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leakage into non-forest areas of high relevance for biodiversity (inter-ecosystem leakage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritize REDD+ actions in areas of high forest biodiversity - Develop premiums within incentive measures to enhance additional biodiversity benefits - Improve forest governance - Promote broad participation
Forest conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation of intact forest habitat - Reduced fragmentation - Enhanced landscape integrity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leakage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritize high biodiversity forests - Maintain landscape connectivity - Conserve a high diversity of forest types
Sustainable management of forests (SMF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced degradation of forests (relative to conventional logging) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential encroachment in intact forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritize SMF in forest areas that are already being intensively used - Apply best practice guidelines
Afforestation and reforestation (A/R)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitat restoration of degraded landscapes (use of native species and diverse plantings) - Enhancement of landscape connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of invasive and alien species - Replacement of native grasslands etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply best practice guidelines - Prevent replacement of intact forests and non-forest native ecosystems by forest plantations - Enhance landscape connectivity - Develop premiums within incentive measures for biodiversity co-benefits



Opportunities in REDD+ for Great Ape Conservation Projects

- **Opportunities** if major threat to great apes is loss of forest habitat
- **‘Charismatic carbon’ premium**
 - Biodiversity and development co-benefits
 - CCBS standards and REDD standards to demonstrate co-benefits
- **But high transaction costs**
 - MRV of carbon and co-benefits