

REDD

Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation



Stewart Maginnis

IUCN Forest Conservation Programme

Presentation Outline

- Why REDD as a mitigation strategy?
- Opportunities and Risks
- Principles for post 2012 negotiations
- Elements for post 2012 negotiations

Key Messages

- REDD should be included as post 2012 mitigation option.
- REDD has to be more than a simple offset option – rather it needs to be integrated as a companion mechanism to deep cuts in fossil fuel emissions.
- Degradation is the precursor to deforestation and needs to be accounted for.
- If REDD is to work it needs to be firmly rooted in sustainable forest management (don't under-estimate this challenge!)
- The real window of opportunity to deploy REDD is over the next few of years!

FOREST FACTS

- 30 % of world's land area is covered by forest
- Home to the majority of world's known species
 - Tropical rainforest 6% terrestrial cover – 50% of species
- A fundamental (but undocumented) livelihood resource for the rural poor.
 - Accounting for >20% of rural household income
- Accounts for 3% of international trade (excluding finished products)

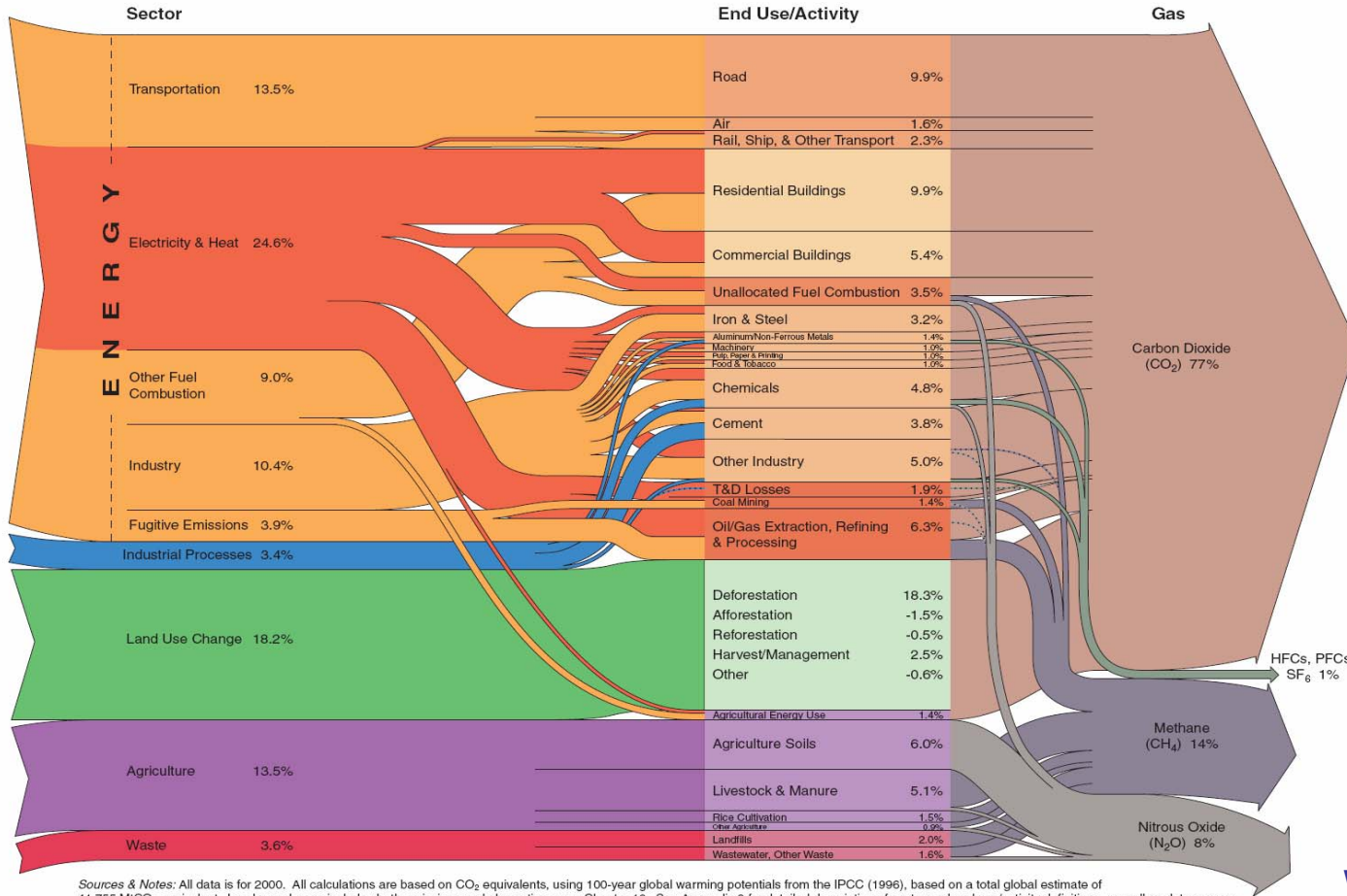
1. Why REDD as a mitigation strategy?

FORESTS AND CLIMATE

- A massive carbon reservoir - 4,500 Gigatonnes
 - More than CO₂ in remaining oil stocks (2,400 Gt)
 - More than CO₂ in atmosphere (3,000 Gt)
- 90% of the annual interchange of CO₂ between atmosphere and land
- Losing 9.4 mill hectares per year

1. Why REDD as a mitigation strategy?

World GHG Emissions Flow Chart



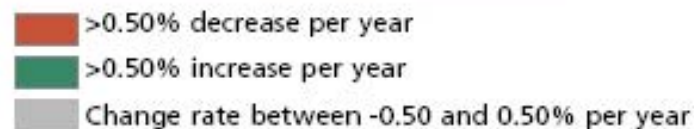
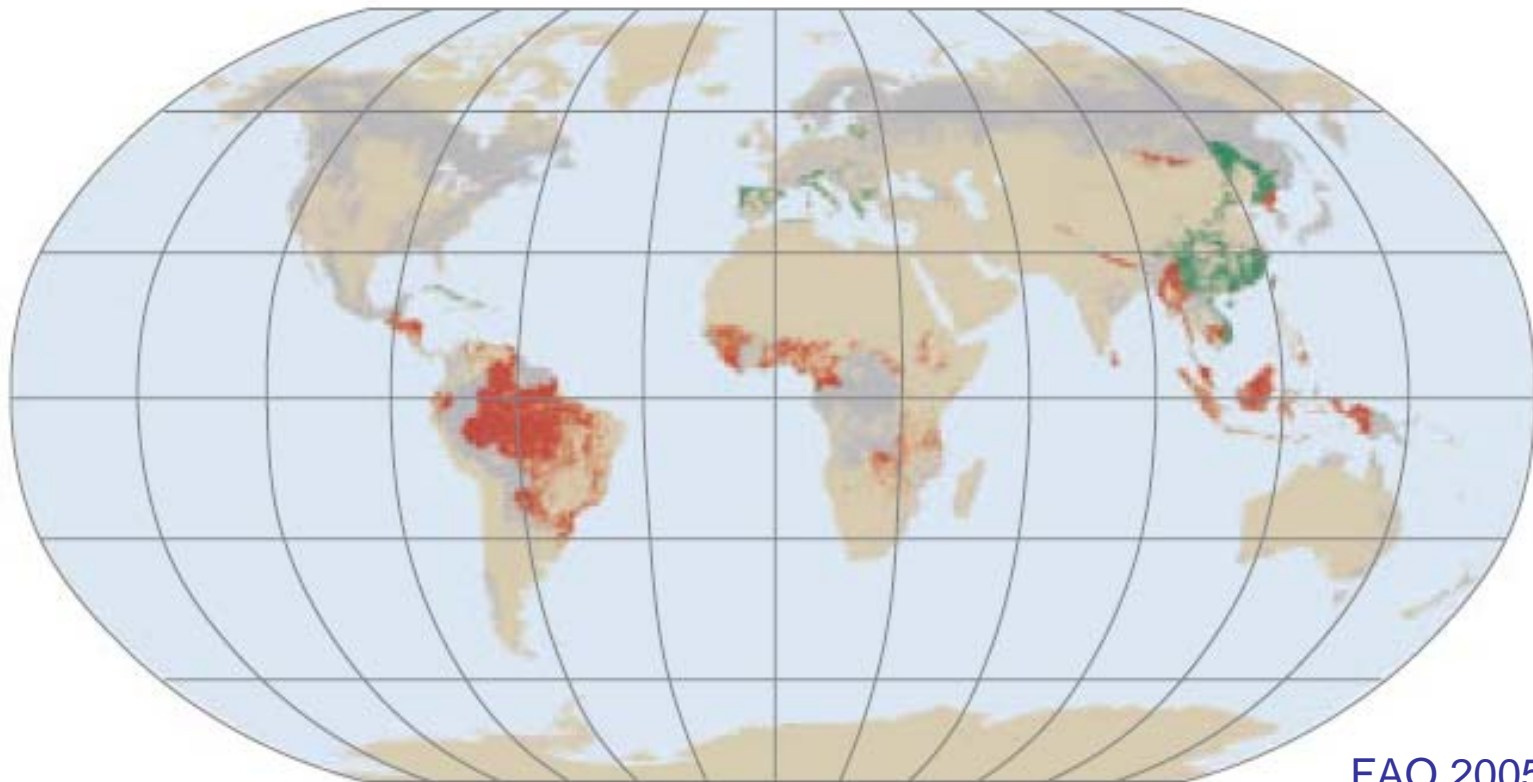
Still some doubts over forests **net** contribution to atmospheric GHG concentrations but most recent estimates reckon 14% (5.5 GtCO₂e / year)

Sources & Notes: All data is for 2000. All calculations are based on CO₂ equivalents, using 100-year global warming potentials from the IPCC (1996), based on a total global estimate of 41,755 MtCO₂e equivalent. Land use change includes both emissions and absorptions; see Chapter 16. See Appendix 2 for detailed description of sector and end use/activity definitions, as well as data sources. Dotted lines represent flows of less than 0.1% percent of total GHG emissions.

WRI 2005

A global snapshot:

Countries with large net changes in forest area 2000 - 2005



2. The opportunity

- Basic concept behind REDD:
- Payments for reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation in forest ecosystems, providing:
 - A contribution to reduced GHG emissions
 - Positive incentives for the protection of forests generally and to further support forest governance reform processes (such as those to combat illegal logging) specifically
 - A contribution to the economic development of tropical forest countries (and the rural communities that live there)

2. and the risks!

- These include:
 - Excuse for "business as usual" emissions from fossil fuels
 - Driven solely as a technological fix (baselines, monitoring, markets) to what is ostensibly a political problem (governance, rights and tenure, etc)

Which in turn:

- Undermine the rights and livelihoods, or otherwise, disenfranchise poor rural communities

And thus:

- Compromises the ability of REDD to deliver promised emissions reduction benefits (permanence, leakage)

3. Principles for post 2012 negotiations

A comprehensive approach to REDD!

- It has to be seen as more than just a mechanism to help Annex 1 countries meet their immediate commitments
- Integration into a broader strategy for deep emissions reduction from fossil fuels.
- Act as bridging mechanism over the next 10 - 20 years to low carbon economies

"The investment that takes place in the next 10-20 years will have a profound effect on the climate in the second half of this century and in the next". Stern Report

3. Elements for post 2012 negotiations

- A national (or for very large countries perhaps a provincial) framework is essential
- Degradation has to be included!
- Resources allocated ahead of time for in-country capacity building
- Sufficient flexibility to address national circumstances
- Support early pilot action that allows full participation on a voluntary basis

3. Elements for post 2012 negotiations

Alignment with ongoing forest governance processes.

- Build in-country capacity for basic governance & sustainable forest management
- Complement forest sector reform processes such as those to combat illegal logging
- Participation of forest dependent communities and benefit sharing for poverty reduction

3. Elements for post 2012 negotiations

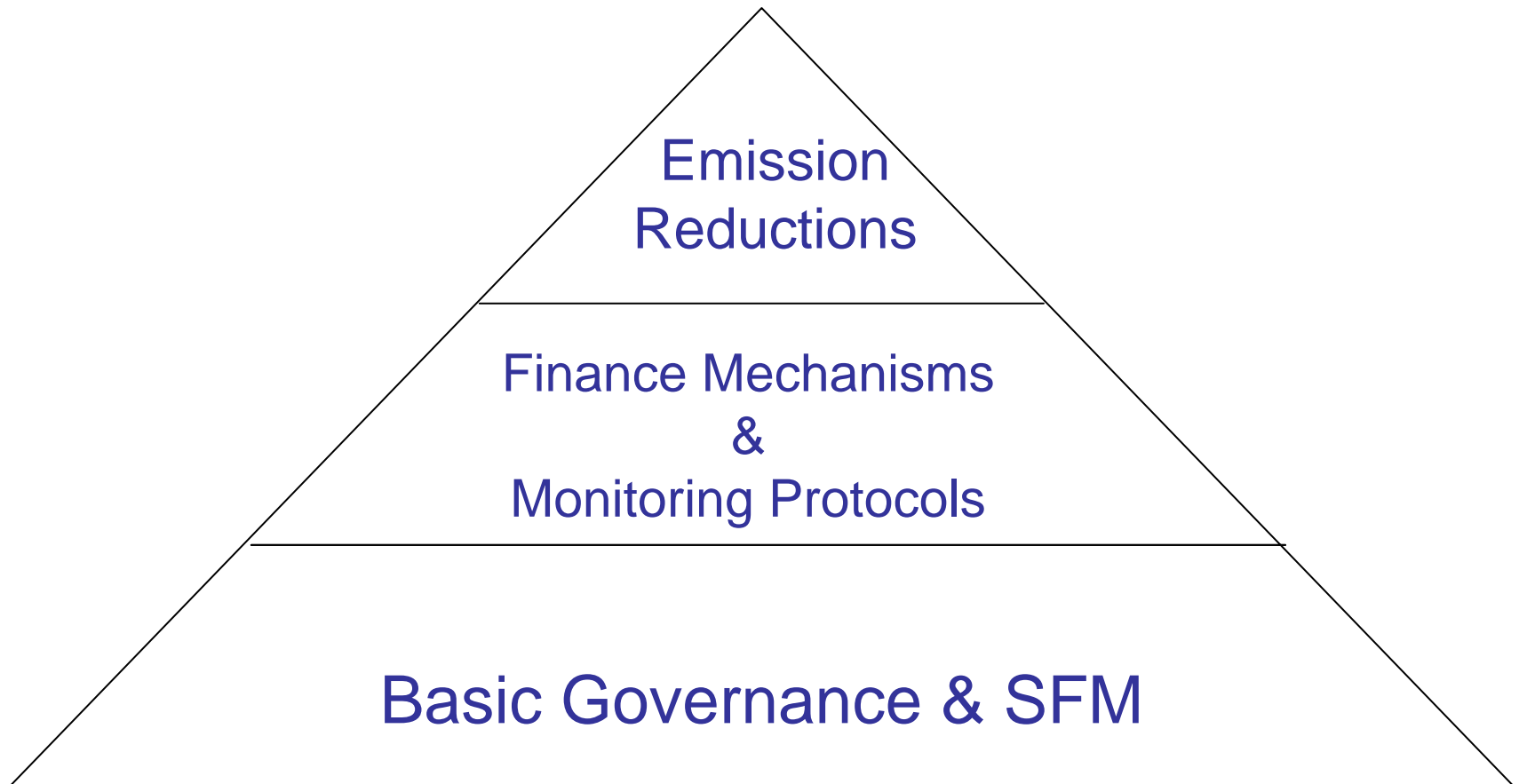
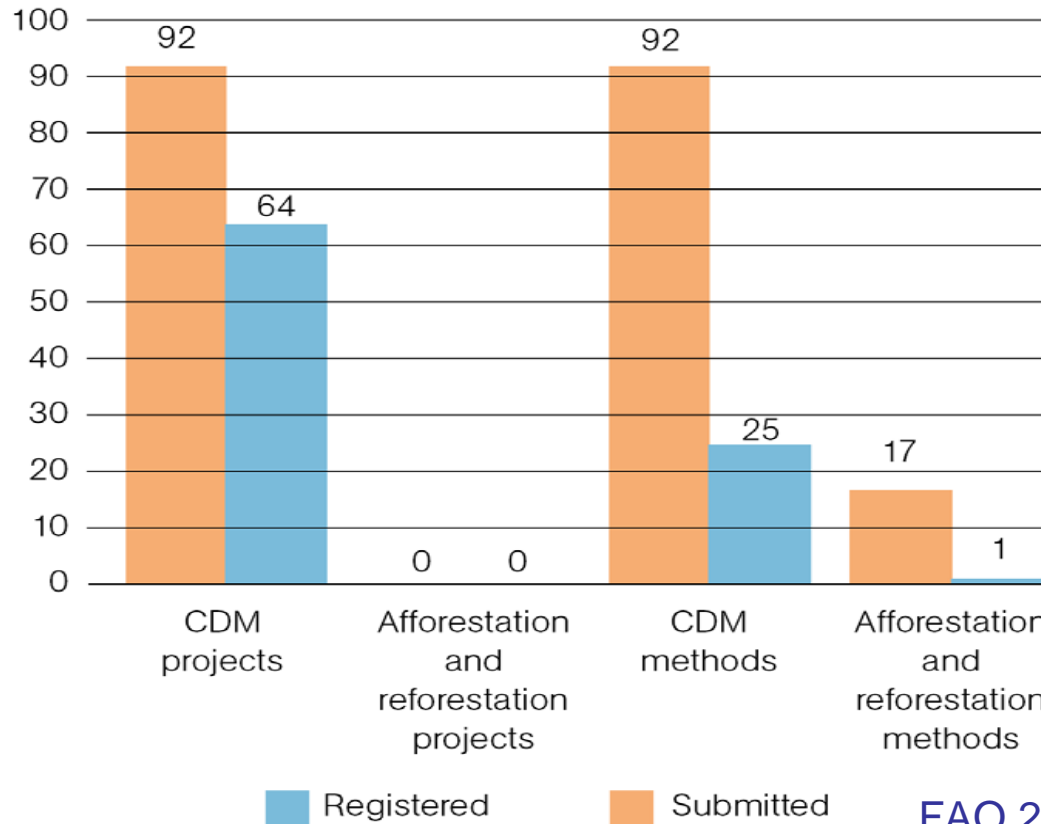


FIGURE 79

Submitted and registered projects in all sectors compared with forestry



Key Messages

- REDD should be included as post 2012 mitigation option.
- REDD has to be more than a simple offset option – rather it needs to be integrated as a companion mechanism to deep cuts in fossil fuel emissions.
- Degradation is the precursor to deforestation and needs to be accounted for.
- If REDD is to work it needs to be firmly rooted in sustainable forest management (don't under-estimate this challenge!)
- The real window of opportunity to deploy REDD is over the next few of years!