



What goals should be reached through REDD+? And beyond REDD+?

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Towards Developing a Framework of Global REDD+**

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REDD+ Definition

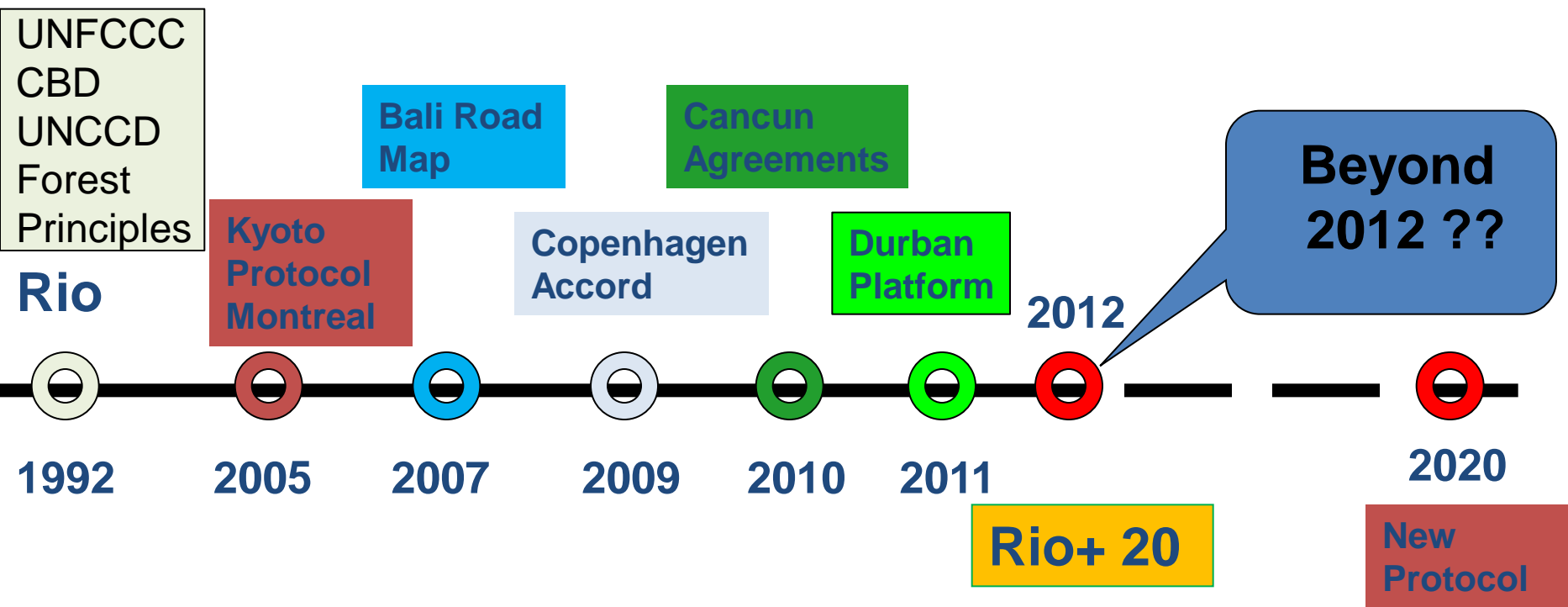
(UNFCCC- Bali Action Plan, 2007)

Policy approaches and positive incentives for
Reducing Emissions from
Deforestation and Forest Degradation in
developing countries; and (plus)

- ➡ the role of conservation,
- ➡ sustainable management of forests and
- ➡ enhancement of forest carbon stocks

Benefits towards
Sustainable Forest
Management

Past, Present, Future



Forest has been the subject of discussion and negotiation since 1992 and REDD+ will be an important subject in a new protocol

Supporting REDD+ Readiness

- ❑ Launching of the **REDD+ Partnership** in Oslo in 2010: US\$4.5 billion to scale up REDD+
- ❑ WB **FCPF** and Investment Programme, **UN-REDDs** and GEF: Assisting 40+ developing countries to prepare REDD+ strategies by 2015
- ❑ ... and other **bi- and multilateral initiatives**:
ITTO-REDDES, Amazon Fund, Congo Basin Forest Fund, Norway's International Forest and Climate and Forest Initiative, JICA's REDD+, Australia's International Forest Carbon Initiative, ...
- ❑ Japan – **Bilateral Offset Mechanism** Feasibility Studies for REDD+ : Supporting FS in several countries

**ITTO Case:
Public-
Private
Partnership**



High-Biodiversity REDD+ in Meru Betiri National Park, Indonesia

- **Executing Agency:** FORDA, Min of Forestry
- **Funded by:** Seven & i Holdings (Japan)



ITTO Case:
Facilitation
to REDD+
Feasibility
Study

Bilateral Offset Mechanism of Japan

- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
- Ministry of Environment



Place	Acre Brazilian Amazon Brazil	Central Kalimantan Indonesia
Size	1.5 mill ha	200,000 ha

REDD+ Goal: Climate Change Mitigation

REDD+ is being developed first and foremost as a climate mitigation option:

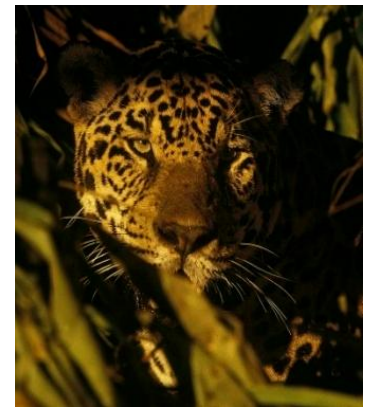
- ❑ During the 1990s, 0.5-2.7 Gt C per year were released by land-use activities while 6.4 ± 0.4 Gt C per year were emitted from combustion of fossil fuels.
- ❑ An estimated **7 to 13 million ha** of forests are cleared each year, releasing about 1.5 Gt C (5.5 Gt CO₂) into the atmosphere.
- ❑ **2 to 3 million ha** of tropical forests are degraded each year by unsustainable management.
- ❑ Potential for forest landscape/ecosystem **restoration**

The Bonn Challenge on Forests, Climate Change and Biodiversity launched in 2011 to restore **150 million ha** by 2020

REDD+ Goal: Biodiversity Conservation

REDD+ is being promoted as an opportunity to maximize biodiversity benefits as the opportunities for **REDD-plus and biodiversity synergies** are immense:

- ❑ Forests are home to more than half the Earth's **terrestrial biodiversity**. The Amazon rainforest alone hosts about a quarter of the world's terrestrial species
- ❑ High potential of improving ***in-situ* conservation of biodiversity** by protecting forest habitats; allowing forest ecosystems to adapt to climate change



REDD+ Goal:

Indigenous People and Local Community

More than 300 million IP and LC depend mainly on forests for their livelihoods (World Bank 2004):

- ❑ Increased attention to **social safeguards**
- ❑ Free, Prior and Informed Consent (**FPIC**) is being promoted to ensure the full and effective participation of IP and LC
- ❑ Improved community-based forest management (**CBFM**)
- ❑ But, critical questions remain about the design of REDD+ which will determine who benefits



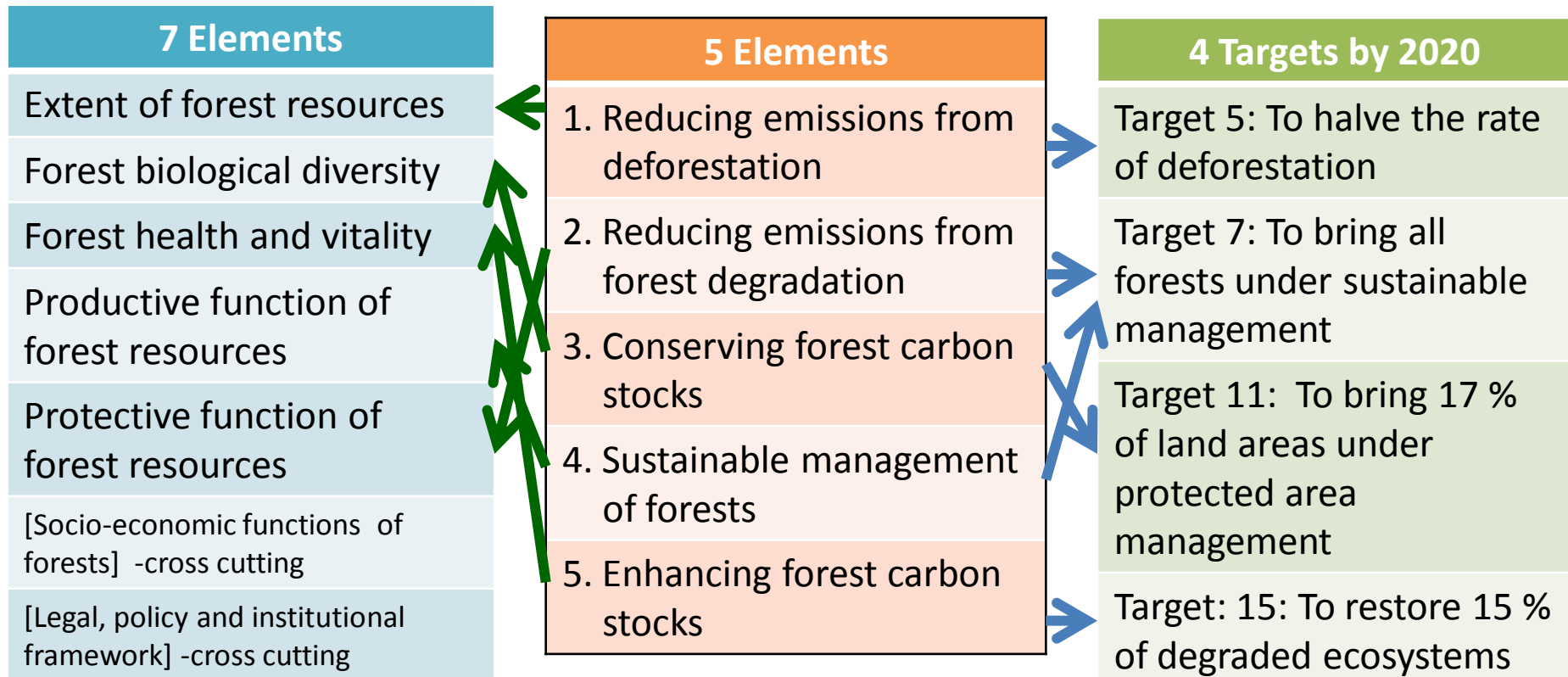
Benefits of REDD+: Enabling Conditions of SFM

REDD+ has considerable co-benefits to promote the achievement of sustainable forest management (SFM):

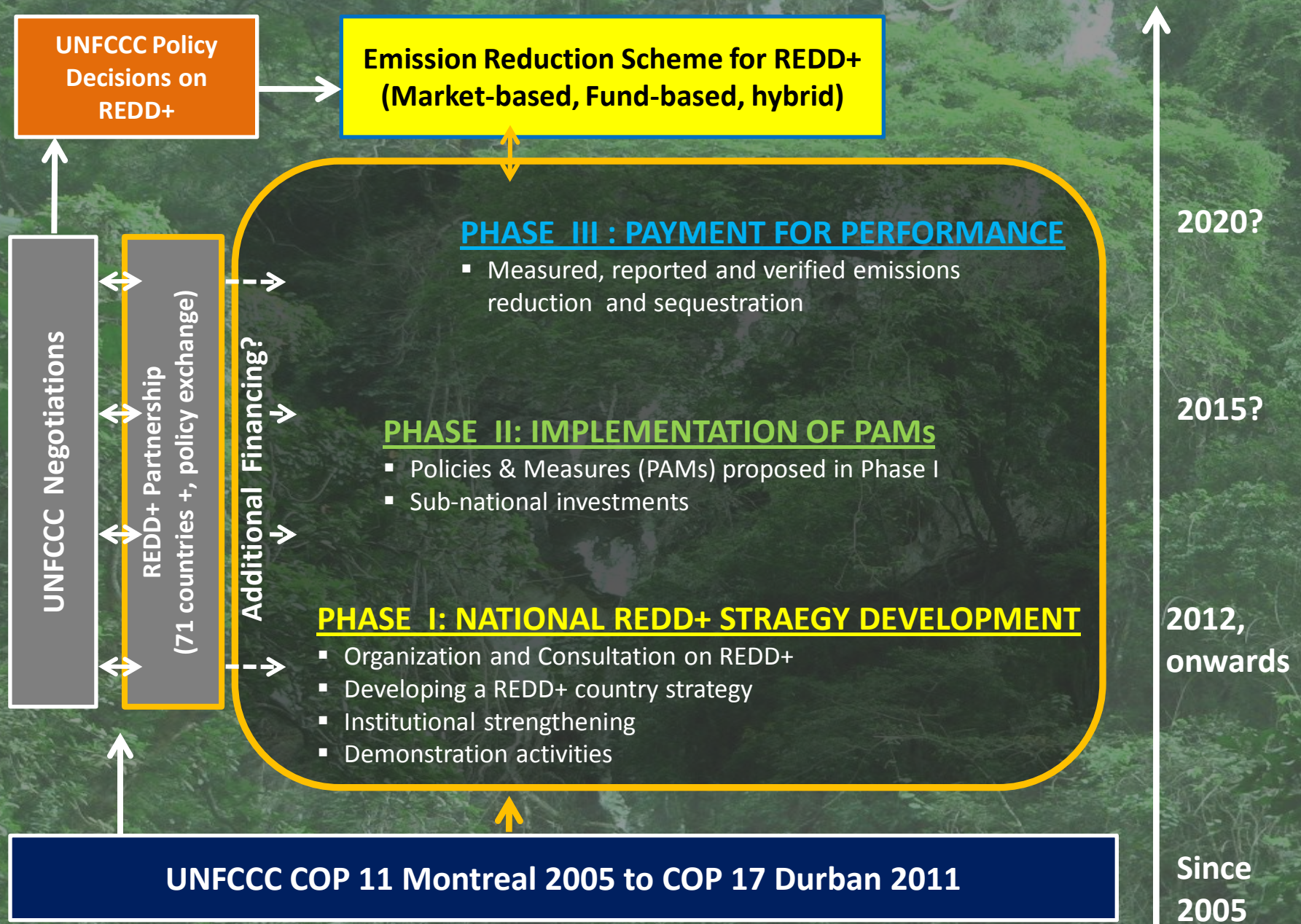
- ❑ Improved **multi-stakeholders consultation**
- ❑ Improved **forest policy reform** – governance; land tenure conflicts
- ❑ Improved measuring, reporting and verifying (**MRV**) systems from **carbon** to social-environmental **safeguards**
- ❑ Improved payment systems for environmental services (**PES**) provided by tropical forests



Contribution of REDD+ to SFM & Aichi Biodiversity Target



Scaling-up REDD+ beyond 2012



A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a lush tropical forest with tall, slender trees and dense green foliage.

Conclusion: Tropical Forests beyond REDD+

- **Potential of REDD+:** being developed as a payment for environmental services (**PES**) provided by tropical forests.

*If we spend around US\$17-33 billion per year to 2030 to **halt deforestation**, it could generate benefits of **US\$7.3 trillion** (Eliasch 2009).*

- **Benefits from REDD+: Considerable but** depend on design of REDD+ architecture (Policy approaches and positive incentives for REDD+); Strong need for capacity building (Phases I and II)
- **Success of REDD+:** Payment for Performance (Phase III) facilitates the development of payments for other environmental services in tropical forests at national, regional and international levels

Looking Forward

REDD+ in place in tropical countries towards
sustainable financing
sustainable forest management
sustainable development



Thank you