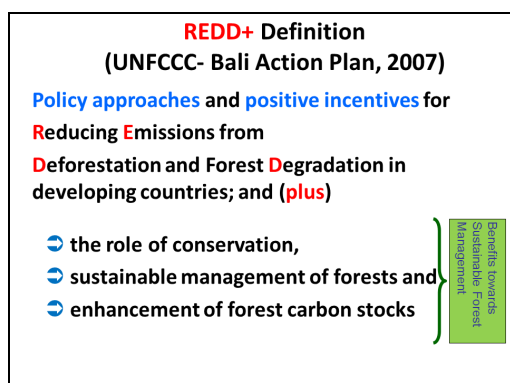


What goals should be reached through REDD+? And beyond REDD+?  
Hwan-Ok Ma (Reforestation and Forest Management Division ITTO<sup>145</sup>)



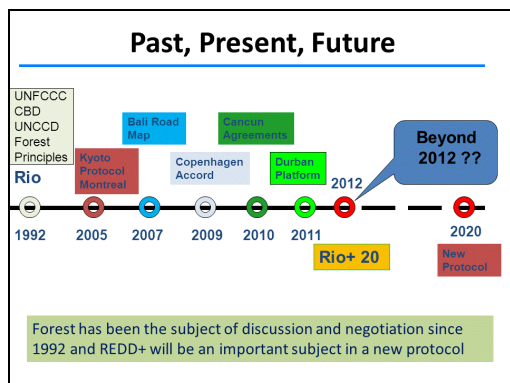
Session 3 will focus on ‘What goal should be reached through REDD+, and beyond REDD+.’ I believe this is a fascinating subject for this International Seminar. Under this subject, I would like to introduce very briefly about the general framework of REDD+, and the current support to REDD at international level. Then, my presentation will focus on the expected goals or the opportunities provided by REDD+ at the international level. Finally, I will make a short conclusion.



We talked a lot about the first ‘D’ and second ‘D’ of REDD. We are also very clear about the definition of REDD, which was introduced in Bali and adopted in Cancun. In addition to the first ‘D’ and the second ‘D.’, we should not forget about the ‘plus,’ which is the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stock. Our key concern is how these five elements will be able to generate multiple benefits in the forest sector. We are expecting some benefits in the SFM<sup>146</sup> from the implementation of REDD+.

<sup>145</sup> International Tropical Timber Organization: <http://www.itto.int/>

<sup>146</sup> Sustainable Forest Management



I would like to draw your attention to some kind of the general history of REDD. We are now in 2012, which the Rio+20 Conference will take place in June. Let us go back to 1992, which was the beginning of the Rio Conference. At that time the forest principles had been adapted and three UN families: UNFCCC<sup>147</sup>, CBD<sup>148</sup> and UNCCD<sup>149</sup> had been established. After 1992, we have seen many interesting developments, particularly in the climate change. We have seen Bali Road Map, Copenhagen Accord and Cancun Agreement. Last year, we have seen the Durban Platform. Our interest is what will happen after 2012. In this connection, we can note that Rio+20 Conference's one of the discussion topics is building the green economy in the context of the social development and the poverty alleviation. My organization is also working with JICA to organize a side-event to address some of the issues of the sustainable forest management in the Rio de Janeiro.

What will happen beyond 2012? We can expect from the Durban Platform, which is indicating the second commitment of the Kyoto Protocol will start from the January of next year to 2017 or 2020. Another important element of the Durban Platform is that a new legal binding agreement applicable to all the parties, including developing countries and, developed countries will be negotiated with a time plan of implementing the protocol from 2020. We believe the since 1992, forestry has been an important subject of international discussions and the negotiations. We have no doubt that, particularly REDD will be an important subject in the new international agreement.

<sup>147</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: <http://unfccc.int/>

<sup>148</sup> Convention on Biological Diversity: <http://www.cbd.int/>

<sup>149</sup> United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification: <http://www.unccd.int/>

### 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-REDDs, 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

We have seen very impressive demonstration projects are ongoing in many countries, in Africa, Asia, also in Latin America in the first and second sessions. These are some of the examples of the international support made to REDD. Important players are REDD+ Partnership, which is a global partnership with many donor countries, and World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the UN-REDD and GEF<sup>150</sup>. They are assisting many developing countries to prepare REDD+ strategies. There are also many bilateral and multilateral initiatives from the Amazon Fund, Congo Basin Forest Fund, Norway, JICA and Australia.

In case of ITTO, we established a new thematic program REDDES<sup>151</sup>, by including environmental service to REDD. We are implementing around 15 projects in the three tropical regions with the support of our donor countries particularly from the Government of Norway. They provided about \$9 million to ITTO. This is our opportunity to work with our donor countries. Also, we have seen the Japan's, Bilateral Offset Mechanism. Under this mechanism, we have seen many feasibility studies taking place in many developing 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)

The image includes logos for ITTO, the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry (FORDA), and Seven & i Holdings, along with several small photographs showing people working in a forest.

This is just a quick introduction to ITTO pilot-public-private partnership case. I am very pleased to see today our colleague from the Seven & I Holding Company, who is working at the CSR<sup>152</sup> division, Akatsuka-san is with us. It is our pleasure to work with the Seven & I to promote high-biodiversity conservation REDD in the Meru Betiri National Park in Indonesia. We are also

<sup>150</sup> Global Environment Facility: <http://www.thegef.org/>

<sup>151</sup> Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Environmental Services

<sup>152</sup> Community Salvage License

very closely working with many local actors, local university, to measure carbon as well as social baseline study. We are very much looking forward to improving this long-term partnership.

**ITTO Case:**  
Facilitation  
to REDD+  
Feasibility  
Study

**Bilateral Offset  
Mechanism  
of Japan**

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

**Marubeni**  
CORPORATION



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

ITTO is also facilitating the conduct of the feasibility study for Marubeni Corporation under the Bilateral Offset Mechanism of Japan through two ministries, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as well as the Ministry of Environment. In the case of Indonesia, we are facilitating the study in the Central Kalimantan. Also, we are pleased to link with the Hokkaido University to develop some of the project design documents and methodology. We are expecting in the Central Kalimantan, REDD+ project design document, particularly the MRV<sup>153</sup> system will be developed to rehabilitate ecosystem restoration of 200,000 hectares of the peat swamp forest in Central Kalimantan.

In case of Acre, Brazilian Amazon Brazil, we are closely working with the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund, FUNBIO<sup>154</sup>, as well as the Acre State which is one of the leading states in Brazil, in Amazon. Initially, we identified 1.5 million hectares, which is a big area. Also, we believe this feasibility study will be able to bring out a good REDD project, under the Acre state's policies and initiatives. In fact, they have a very interesting mechanism for the promotion of environmental service such as, carbon, water, biodiversity and so on.

**REDD+ Goal: Climate Change Mitigation**

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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 CO<sub>2</sub>) 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

7

Back to the REDD goal. We know very well, REDD+ is being developed as first and foremost as

<sup>153</sup> Measurement, Reporting, Verification.

<sup>154</sup> Brazilian Biodiversity Fund: <http://www.funbio.org.br/>


a climate mitigation option. What would be expected goals from the REDD worldwide? I believe there are two main focuses. First, how to avoid or how to reduce the deforestation which is taking 7 to 13 million hectares? Secondly, how to minimize forest degradation which is now estimated about 2 to 3 million hectares per year? Regarding the forest degradation we are very pleased to see the recent Bonn Challenge on forest, climate change and biodiversity organized by the IUCN<sup>155</sup>. They have a target to restore 150 million hectares by 2020. I believe this is an important global initiative to restore degraded forest land. We are hoping more similar initiatives will come out to mitigate climate change.

**REDD+ Goal: Biodiversity Conservation**

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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




In addition to carbon, REDD is being promoted as a big opportunity to maximize biodiversity benefit as a core benefit. The forests are home to more than half of the earth's terrestrial biodiversity. Well designed REDD projects will certainly contribute to the conservation of in-situ biodiversity by protecting the habitat inside the forest. This biodiversity conservation will also contribute to adapting to climate change, which will strengthen of our health, and ecosystems.

**REDD+ Goal:  
Indigenous People and Local Community**

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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



In addition to carbon and biodiversity, we are also very clear about another important benefit from REDD, which is respecting the social safeguard. More than 300 million indigenous people and local community are dependent on forests. There is a very increasing attention to the social safeguard, particularly the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), being very much promoted in order to ensure the full and effective participation of the indigenous local communities.


<sup>155</sup> International Union for Conservation of Nature: <http://www.iucn.org/>

Local communities and indigenous people should make a decision whether an investment is interesting or not based on the fair and unbiased information. We believe this kind of principle also will contribute to community-based forest management practices like we had learned from Tanzania and the other countries in the previous sessions. But we need more on this kind of practices so that local communities will more successfully restore and manage many of the forests. Carbon, biodiversity and local community are clear targets for the implementation of REDD+ activities

### Benefits of REDD+: Enabling Conditions of SFM

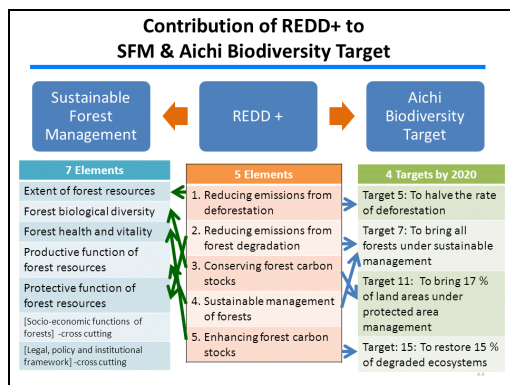
REDD+ has considerable co-benefits to promote the achievement of sustainable forest management (SFM):

- 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



Another interesting benefit of REDD+ will be improved conditions for the implementation of sustainable management of forests (SFM). Particularly, we expect REDD+ framework will contribute to improving consultation process between key stakeholders. What I have recently seen in some tropical countries in, comparing to 5 or 10 years ago is that there has been a big improvement in the consultation process. For instance, the Cambodian Forestry Administration in Phnom Penh has showed a big improvement in consultation with key stakeholders in developing national REDD+ strategies. Furthermore, I am sure REDD certainly will address the issue of land tenure conflicts in a more formal way, which is one of the complicated issues in tropical countries. I also recognized that MRV systems will be important for social safeguard How to measure social benefit to local community? How to ensure the effective participation of indigenous people and local communities in the design and implementation of REDD+ activities? I think these things should be captured in a reporting system where an assessment will be made based on indicators. Furthermore I believe this REDD will capitalize the full value of tropical forests, through particularly promoting payment mechanisms for environmental service provided by tropical forests. It is clear that payment systems would be able to help manage and conserve tropical forests, in which deforestation and forest degradation have taken place at an alarm rate. I believe strongly that the payment mechanisms promoted through REDD+ will address part of market failures for tropical forests in a sustainable way.



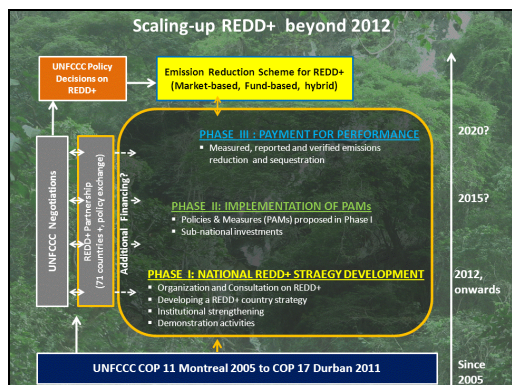


Now I would like to draw your attention to the possible contributions of REDD+ to two international policy areas such as SFM and the Aichi Biodiversity Target. What I am trying to promote is the important framework of sustainable forest management where the shared objective of sustainable management and sustainable development is essential. I think this is a powerful idea for better forestry for the people and for the environment. The other biggest contribution of REDD+ could include its facilitation to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, were adopted in 2010 in Japan at COP10 of CBD. Out of 20 biodiversity targets, 4 targets are very closely linked with REDD.

For instance, when we promote reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation, this is clearly contributing to the extent of the forest resources in the elements of SFM. Also, this is clearly contributing to the achievement of target 5 of the Aichi Biodiversity Target to halve the rate of deforestation by 2020. When we reduce the emission from forest degradation, it will clearly protect the function of forest resources, and also bring all forests under sustainable management. Similarly when we conserve more carbon stocks in the forest that eventually will also contribute to more biodiversity conservation and at the same time the achievement of target 11 will be facilitated to bring 17% of land area under protected area management by 2020.

Previously, IUCN, promoted 10%, 13% for protected area in a country but it is now recommended to have 17%. Appropriate land use planning with more secured protected forests is essential. Sustainable management of forest which is identified as one of REDD+ activities will also contribute to many aspects, particularly in production forests through improved forest management, particularly reduced-impact logging will contribute a lot, not only to the productive function for timber but also to many things such as carbon and biodiversity conservation. In the Aichi Biodiversity Target, it will also contribute to bringing all forests under sustainable management.

The last one is enhancing forest carbon stock through afforestation, reforestation, restoration which will contribute a lot to many aspects. Particularly, I am considering its contribution to enhanced forest health among the 7 elements of SFM. It is also contributing to the achievement of target 15 of the CBD, to restore 15% of the degraded ecosystem. As I introduced the Bonn Challenge, there is an international initiative to restore 150 million hectares of degraded forests. When the five elements of REDD+ are promoted, certainly there would be important improvements in cross cutting issues such as socio-economic development and forest policy reform.



This is some kind of the landscape for scaling up REDD+ beyond 2012. International community agreed the phase approach. Phase 1 is the national REDD strategy development. We have seen that many countries have advanced the process while some countries almost finalized the REDD strategy with the implementation of demonstration projects. The second phase is for the implementation of policies and the measures identified in the national strategy. The third phase is the payment for performance. I believe Phase 3 should be ready before 2020, when a new protocol is implemented. Payments will be made in Phase 3 but we are hoping that some of the pilot REDD+ projects the Phase 1 and Phase 2 will generate carbon credits to be traded in carbon markets. In this regard, we look forward to the advancement of the Japan Bilateral Offset Mechanism to facilitate REDD+ carbon in the market place as I believe this Mechanism is an innovative way in parallel with the UNFCCC's compliance market to be established by a new protocol.

**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

In conclusion, I would like to say that the sustainability of tropical forests should be further enhanced beyond REDD+ because REDD+ is being promoted as a global payment mechanism for environmental services provided by tropical forests. This is a global mechanism or framework to value tropical forests and to promote their long-term sustainability. There are many REDD+ benefits we can expect, but we understand these benefits depend on the main architecture of REDD+ in the UNFCCC negotiation. As far as I know, there are two important words in front of REDD+ negotiation text; namely policy approaches and positive incentives. So, we look forward to more effective policy approaches and real incentives to promote REDD+ activities. How to bring out effective policy approaches and incentives for REDD+? This is a continuing question



and challenge. At the national level, we look forward to continuing the capacity building with the support of the donor countries. I believe the success of REDD+ will facilitate eventually the development of payment mechanism for all types of environmental services provided by tropical forests at the national, regional and international levels.



As I mentioned earlier, we are now in 2012 with an expectation of a new protocol which will be implemented from 2020. Let us move forward in order to put REDD+ in place on the ground as early as possible towards increasing sustainable financing for global SFM, as well as the sustainable development for the benefits of the present and future generations. Thank you very much for your attention.