

Great Ape Conservation and REDD



Workshop on “ Linking Great Ape Conservation and Poverty Alleviation”

In Masindi, Uganda,
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Current situation and Challenges



- Forests disappear because consumptive use promises quick wins and resources for people in need (timber, conversion into oil palm plantations, mining)
- Deforestation accounts for some 17% of annual GHG
- On the other hand, annually, forest ecological services, contribute billions, perhaps trillions, to our economies
- Many poor communities depend on forests and their services

Transformation from an economy based on consumptive use to a green economy based on non-consumptive use provides many



Opportunities:

- *new jobs*
- *low carbon footprint*
- *equity*
- *sustainability*
- *Increase adaptive capacity*

Case for holistic approaches

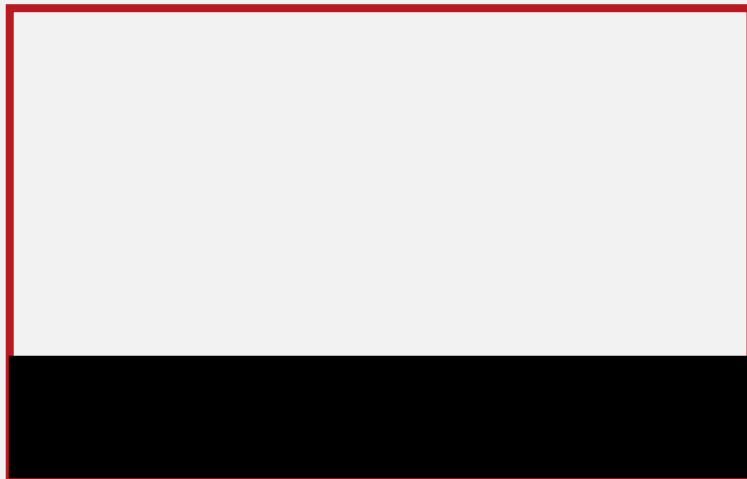


- Traditional Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (ICDPs) generated additional income, but funding leveraged cannot compete with drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
- These drivers include
 - Energy
 - Timber supply
 - Small scale agriculture
 - Large scale agrobusiness including oil palm

Transformation Gap



Income from traditional ICDPs is not sufficient to sustain the transformation process



← **Transformation
gap**

← *Integrated Conservation
and Development Projects
(IDPs)*

Addressing the drivers will need to raise additional funds, e.g. private and public



Climate Change and REDD+ (Reduced Emissions through deforestation and degradation) provides an opportunity to kickstart the transformation process

For forests, estimates suggest that € 4 per tonne of carbon dioxide would be a sufficient incentive to reduce current deforestation rates by 25% by 2015

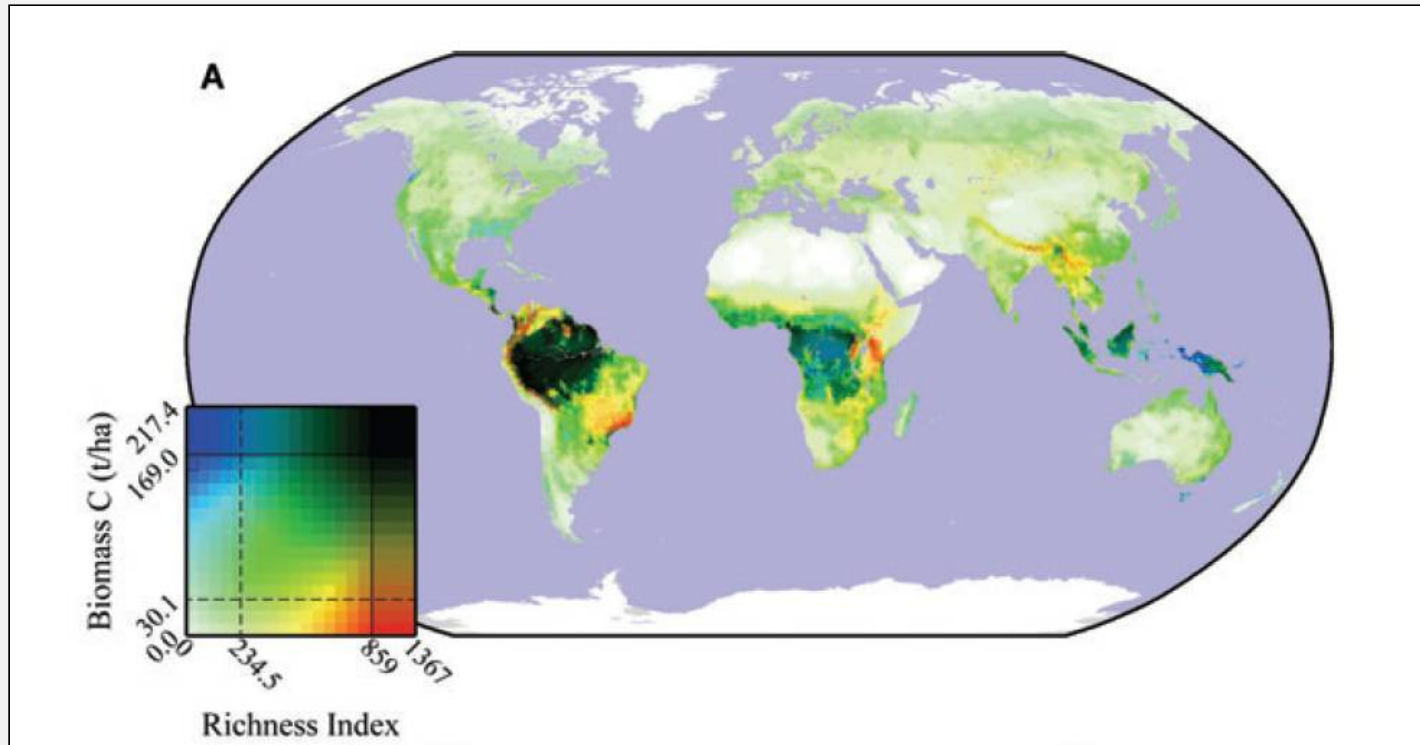
Public funding to access performance payment

Private funding for performance



Leverage funding for investments into other forest and income sources (water, tourism, timber, energy)

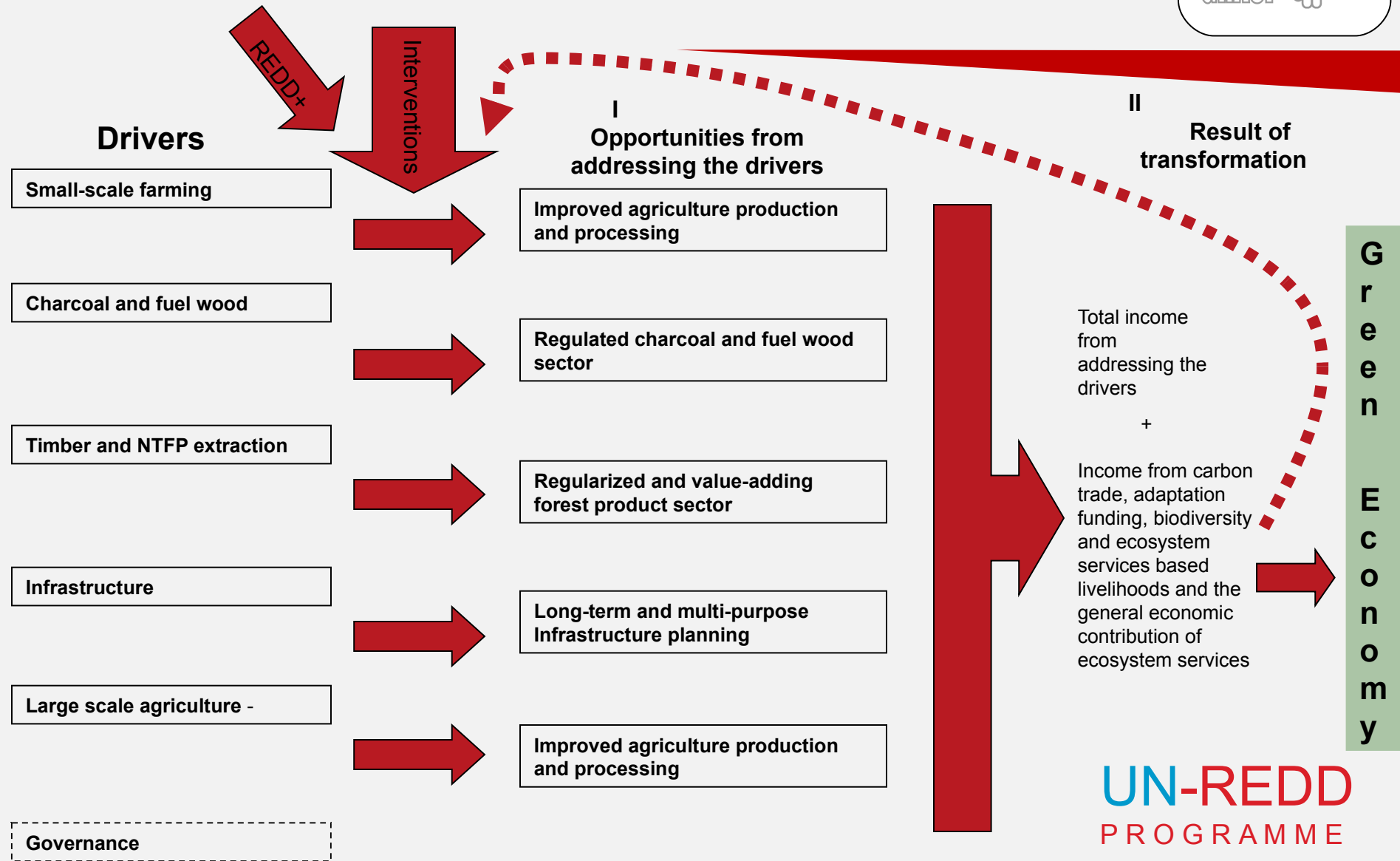
Carbon and conservation



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Transformation spirale

National Development



The environmental and socio-economic case

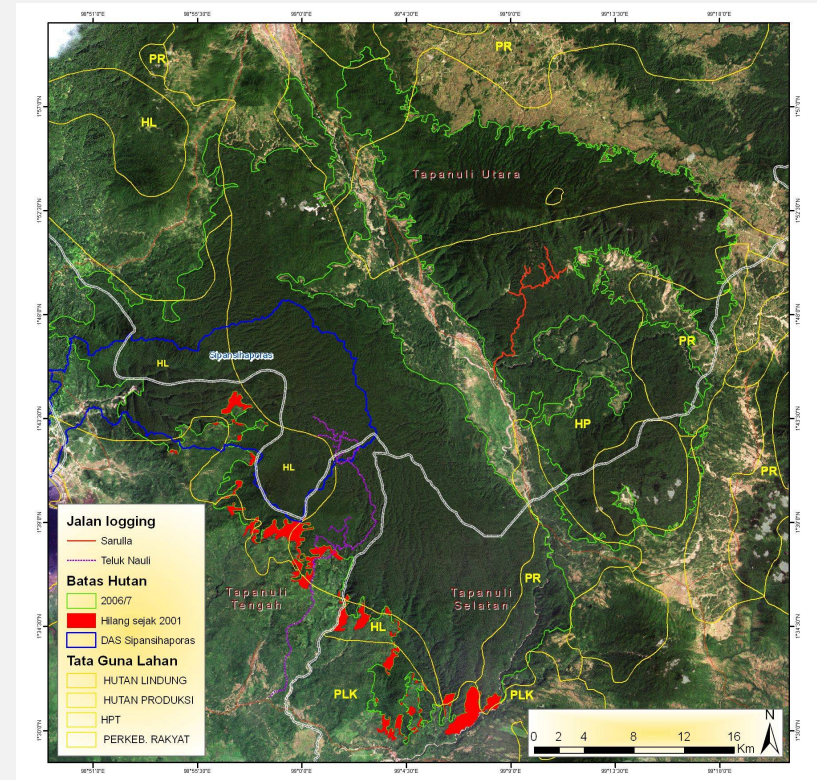
Trade-off analysis, example from Batang Toru in Indonesia



Deforestation driver:

Encroachment by migrants, illegal logging, plantation expansion, potential road development

Opportunities: Carbon, Water, SFM, Tourism, NTFP



Cross-sector approach



Transforming the national economy goes much beyond a sector approach

- it would need the inclusion of sectors which were traditionally not considered (Finance, Energy, etc.)
- National budget allocations for convergence towards a green economy
- Tax system providing incentives to „green“ investments
- Subsidies for green innovations

Opportunities



REDD+ can help to address drivers & threats to forests while shifting the national economy towards a non-extractive green economy by:

- leveraging public funding to establish capacity to participate in REDD+ performance payments, and then leverage private funding by accessing performance payments via compliance market or fund;
- and finally by leveraging these performance payments in order to generate investments in other ecosystem services such as water, timber, energy and tourism that were bundled in with carbon
- Historic chance for the conservation community to transform economies

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Challenges/Risks



- *Fair versus pro-poor*
- *Need to make REDD working for the poor*
- *REDD is very complex– risk that process too slow and too complicated for many communities*
- *A lot of money is involved climate change adaptation and mitigation, it also attracts other interests than conservation and development*
- *Success will depend on progress in the climate change negotiations*
- *Governance*
- *Expectations*
- *Land tenure*

GRASP's role



- *participates in discussion on REDD + and multiple benefits*
- *collaborates with UN-REDD on pilot projects in UN-REDD and GRASP priority countries (DR Congo, Indonesia)*