



# REDD and REDD+ Opportunities and overview

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Linking conservation of  
great apes and conservation  
Masindi, Uganda  
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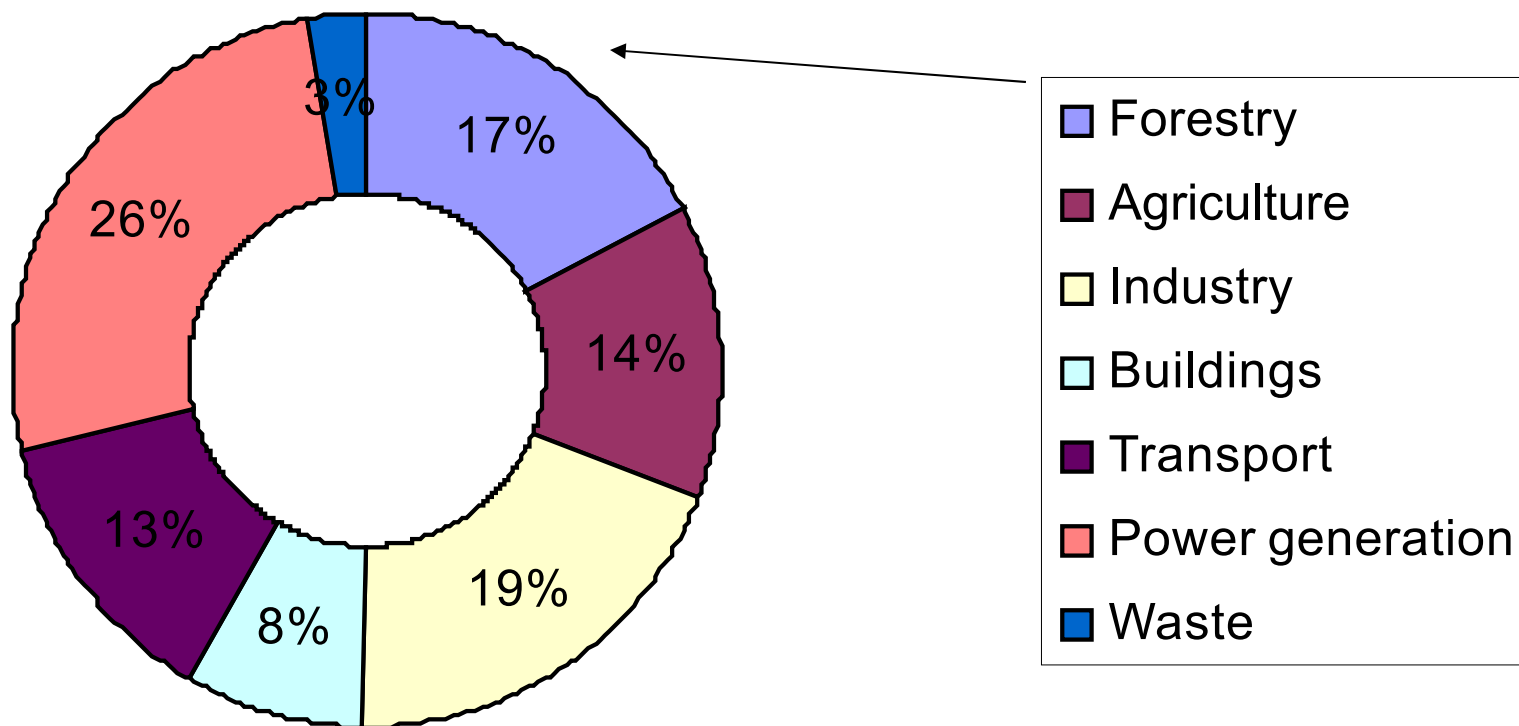


## Coalition for Rainforest Nations:

“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)

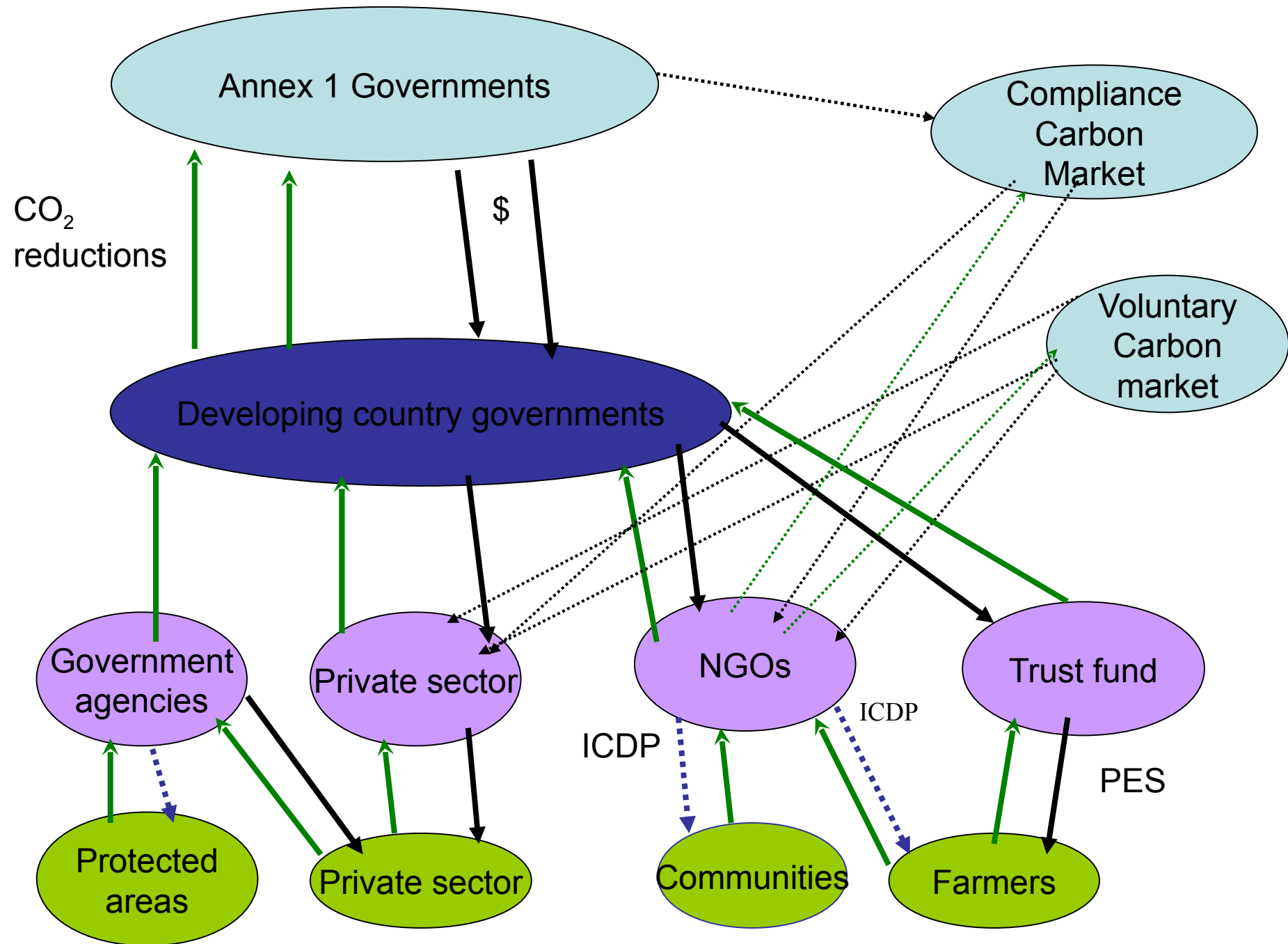
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Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks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



# 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