# Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

**Forest Conservation, Livelihoods and Rights Project**

## Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries: Risks and Opportunities

## 途上国における森林減少・劣化からの温室効果ガス排出削減（REDD): リスクとチャンス


Henry Scheyvens

Manager, Forest Conservation, Livelihoods and Rights Project

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

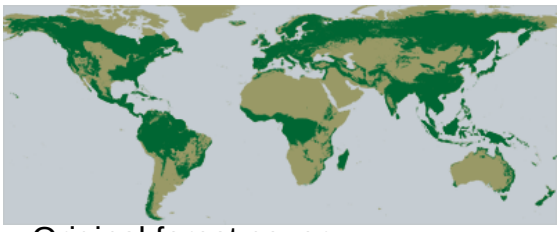
ヘンリー・スケーブンス

IGES森林保全プロジェクト マネージャー

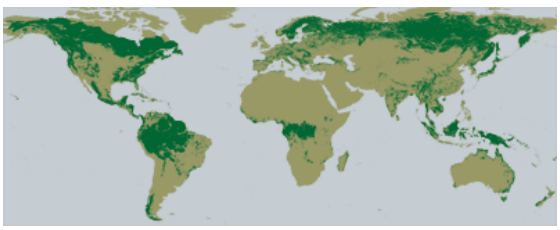



## Forest realities　世界の森林の実態

- Almost half of Earth's original forest cover gone, much of it destroyed within past three decades (WRI 1997 )
- “deforestation continues at an alarming rate” (FAO 2005): 2000–2005, +/-13 million hectares lost each year (over one 3rd of land area of Japan)
- In Asia Pacific, only 15% of production forest and 7.2% of protection forests sustainably managed (ITTO 2006)



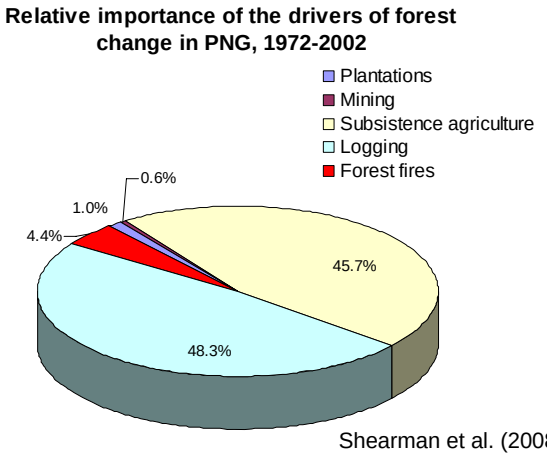
Original forest cover



Remaining frontier forest (WRI 1997)

## Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
## 森林の減少及び劣化の原因

- Agricultural expansion combined with wood extraction and infrastructure development most common combination of factors (Geist and Lambin 2002)


Shearman et al. (2008)

***Illegal oil palm plantation development is primary cause of permanent rainforest loss in Indonesia and Malaysia (Nellemann et al. 2007)***



Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
*Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation*

## Forest governance as key to understanding forest destruction
## 森林破壊を理解する鍵はガバナンスの理解

***Observation 1: Networks of powerful actors organise to destroy forests***

- lack of transparency in allocation of forest rights
- lack of compliance with forest laws in forestry operations
- illegal logging and land clearance

***Observation 2: Globally 1.6 billion people rely significantly on forests for their livelihoods, but many of their voices not heard in policy making/implementation***

- insecure tenure
- criminalisation of traditional livelihoods
- inadequate policy support
- illegal logging and land clearance
- conflict
- lack of respect for forest law and forest authorities

Industrial-scale forestry (the powerful)

Community-scale forestry (the weak)

## Forests and climate change
## 森林と気候変動

Primary forest cleared to establish fast wood plantation

- Forest destruction impacts climate change
  - Deforestation 2nd largest anthropogenic source of CO2 (20% of emissions)
  - Most LULUCF emissions from tropical developing countries

***Annual CO2 emissions, peat lands, Indonesia 3 times > total emissions of Germany (Wetlands International 2006)***

- Climate change impacts forest
  - Biodiversity loss
  - Increased susceptibility to fires and pests
- Forests critical for adaptation



Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
*Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation*

## enter REDD . . .
## REDDの登場

- **Concept**
  - to provide a financial incentive to avoid emissions from forest destruction through international financial transfers connected with carbon
- **UNFCCC process**
  - Bali Action Plan: aims at agreed outcome and decision at 15th session that includes consideration of policy approaches and positive incentives on REDD
  - COP 13 REDD Decision:
    - build capacities for data collection, emissions estimates and monitoring
    - undertake demonstration activities
    - work on methodological issues, policy approaches and incentives
- **Funding**
  - World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility to develop national REDD capacities and piloting (US$ 167 million pledged by 10 countries & one INGO)
- **Events**
  - SBSTA REDD workshop on Methodological Issues Relating to REDD, 25-27 June, Tokyo, etc.

## Still a long way to go
## REDDを実現する道はまだ遠い

- **Must be methodologically sound**
  - Assessments of changes in forest cover, carbon stocks, GHG emissions (uncertainty vs cost)
  - Reference emission levels: (avoid rewarding bad performers and penalizing good performers)
  - Scope (deforestation only? plus degradation? forest conservation?)
  - National and sub-national approaches
- **Must be technically feasible**
  - Data availability
  - Monitoring technologies: accuracy and costs
  - Reporting and evaluation of actions


Log pond, concession forest

- **Must be adequately financed**
  - Market or funds or combination
  - Liability (banking of credits)
  - fungibility
- **Must be politically acceptable**





## Risks and opportunities
## リスクとチャンス

- **Mitigation opportunities**
  - large-scale avoidance
  - “highly cost-effective way to reduce emissions” (Stern 2006)

***carbon emissions reductions in peat lands in Central Kalimantan could be achieved for Euros 0.50/tonne (WI 2006)***

- **Mitigation risks**
  - lower incentive to invest in low carbon technology
  - methodological uncertainties could undermine trading
- **Governance opportunities**


Oil palm plantation

**Governance risks**

- mostly benefit wealthy elites
- increase poverty and vulnerability of rural households by further restricting access to forests
- stakeholder conflict

***Over one billion dollars invested in development assistance to Indonesian forestry in past two decades by more than 40 donors … forests continue to be lost (World Bank 2006)***

## Lessons for REDD from forest governance reform initiatives
## 森林ガバナンスを改善する取り組みからREDD実施のための教順

- Employ **multi-stakeholder processes** to design and implement REDD
- Provide **clear** and **secure forest tenure** for local stakeholders
- Explore options to **mobilise rural communities** to **participate** in **REDD design** and **implementation**
  - Have communities **control access** to forests allocated for REDD projects
  - Have communities **measure** and **monitor carbon stocks**
- Locate REDD within SFM: Use **independent standards** to design and monitor demonstrations

- Explore **synergies** with ongoing initiatives to reform forest governance
  - Community-based forest management policies
  - Various efforts to combat illegal logging and the resultant timber trade (FLEG, bilateral processes, forest certification etc. )





## Low Carbon Societies: Learning from forest communities
## 低炭素社会:先住民や地域社会から学ぶ

*Develop and use local food economies*

*Use renewable materials*

*Use carbon neutral transport*

THANK YOU!