

# REDD+ and the Green Economy in the Asia-Pacific Region

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# Outline

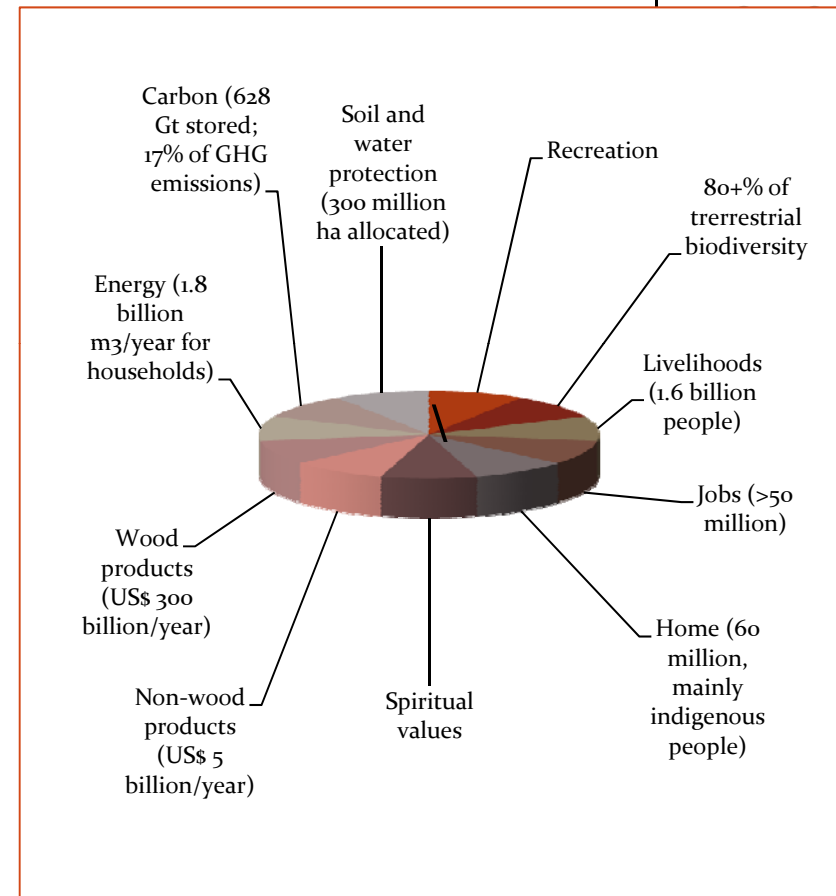


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# 1. Forests and the green economy



- Natural forests provide a range of ecosystem services that are vital to the green economy:
  - *Supporting services* – soil production and nutrient cycling;
  - *Provisioning services* – timber and non-timber products;
  - *Regulating services* – climate and hydrological regulation;
  - *Cultural services* – cultural, religious, recreational and scientific values.
- But, most forest services are never monetized, thus forests are overharvested or converted to other land uses that provide greater monetary values



Source: UNFF, 2009

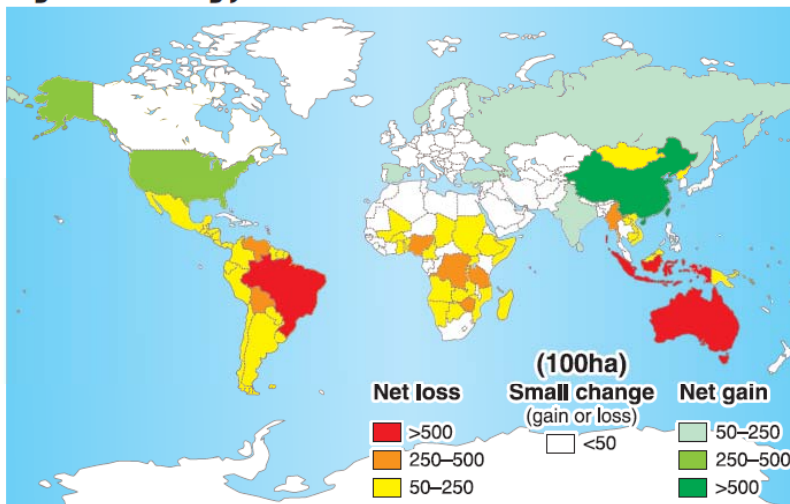
(<http://www.slideshare.net/CIFOR/the-un-forum-on-forests-facilitating-and-catalyzing-sfm-financing>)

## 2. Global forest cover change



- Almost half of Earth's original forest cover gone, much of it destroyed within past three decades (WRI 1997 )
- Globally, on average 13 million hectares of forest were converted to other uses – mostly agriculture – or lost through natural events each year from 2000 to 2010 (FRA 2010).

### Annual change in forest area by country, 2005–2010



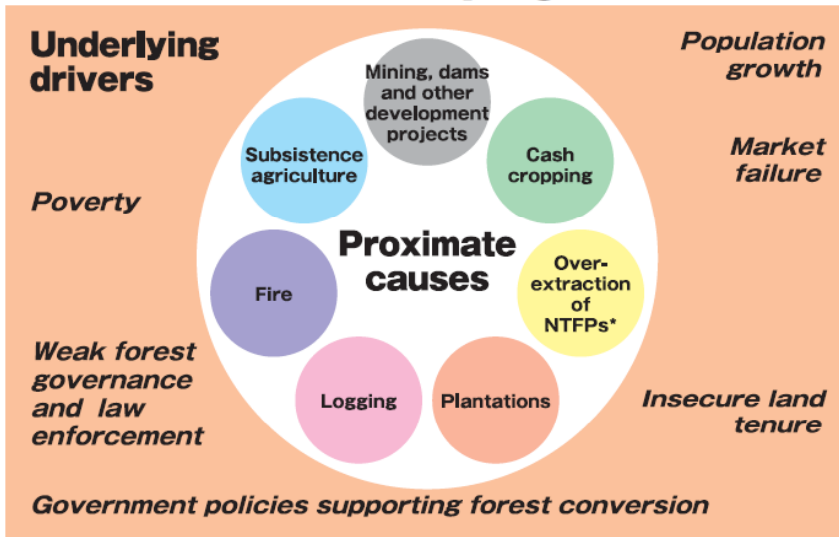
Source: Forest Resources Assessment 2010

### Ten countries with largest annual net loss of forest area 2000–2010 (FRA 2010)

Country	Annual Change	
	(1,000 ha/yr)	%
Brazil	-2,642	-0.49
Australia	-562	-0.37
Indonesia	-498	-0.51
Nigeria	-410	-3.67
United Rep. of Tanzania	-403	-1.13
Zimbabwe	-327	-1.88
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	-311	-0.20
Myanmar	-310	-0.93
Bolivia	-290	-0.49
Venezuela	-288	-0.60

# 3. Threats to forests

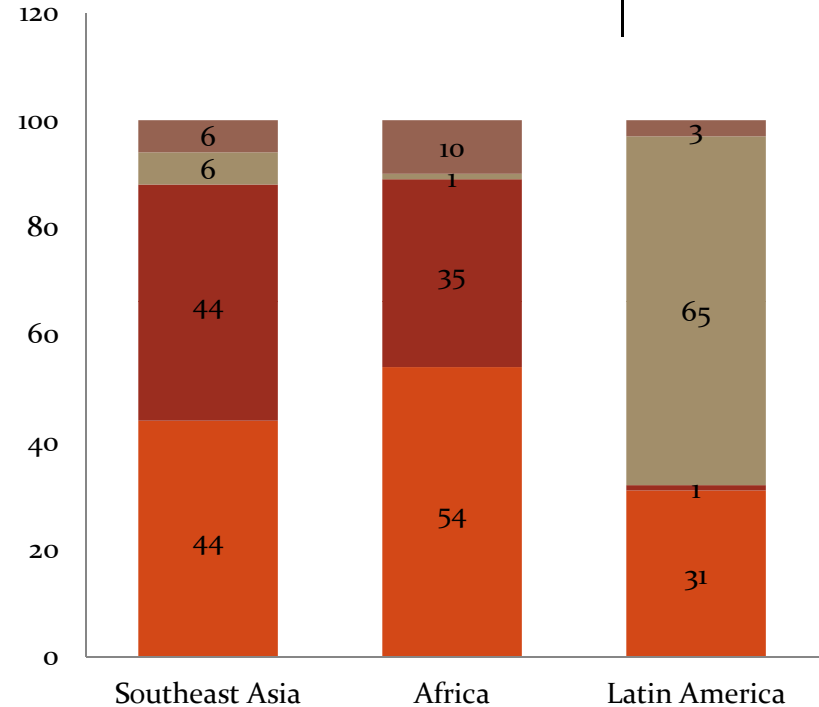
## Proximate & underlying causes of forest loss in developing countries



Note: \*non-timber forest products

*In Asia Pacific, only 15% of production forest and 7.2% of protection forests sustainably managed (ITTO 2006)*

### Regional variations in deforestation drivers



■ Subsistence Agriculture ■ Intensive agriculture  
■ Ranching/Pasture ■ Logging

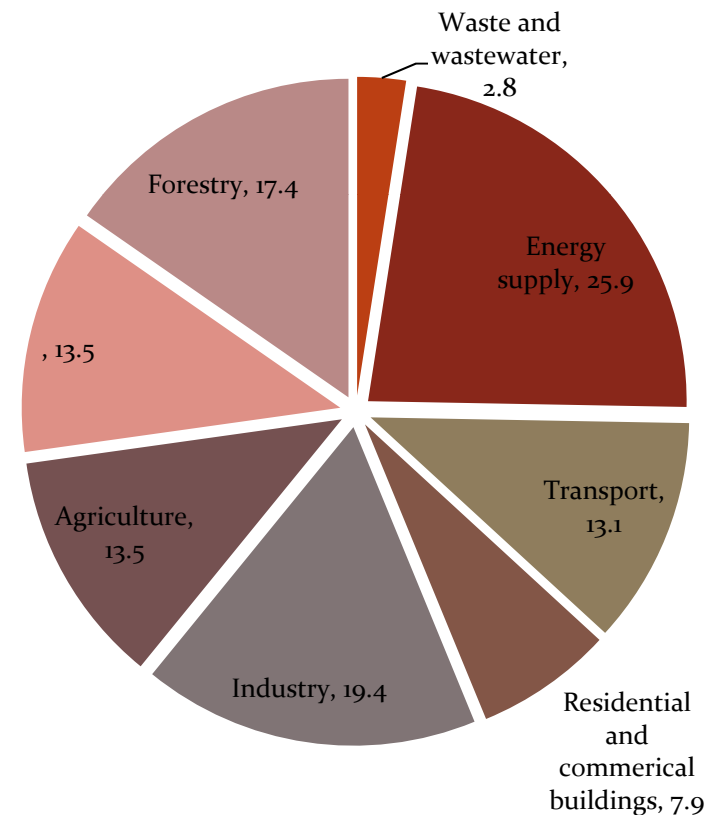
Source: Project Catalyst data analyzed by Rhett Butler; mongabay.com, 2009

# 4. The need to better manage forests for climate change mitigation



- The World’s forests cover 31% of land area & store more than 650 billion tonnes of carbon (FRA 2010).
- Forestry, as defined by the IPCC, is the third largest source of greenhouse gas emissions – larger than the entire global transport sector (Eliasch 2008).
- Deforestation produces an estimated 5.8 GtCO<sub>2</sub> annually from deforestation. About 96 per cent of this is estimated to come from developing countries in the tropics (Eliasch 2008).

Sources of GHG Emissions

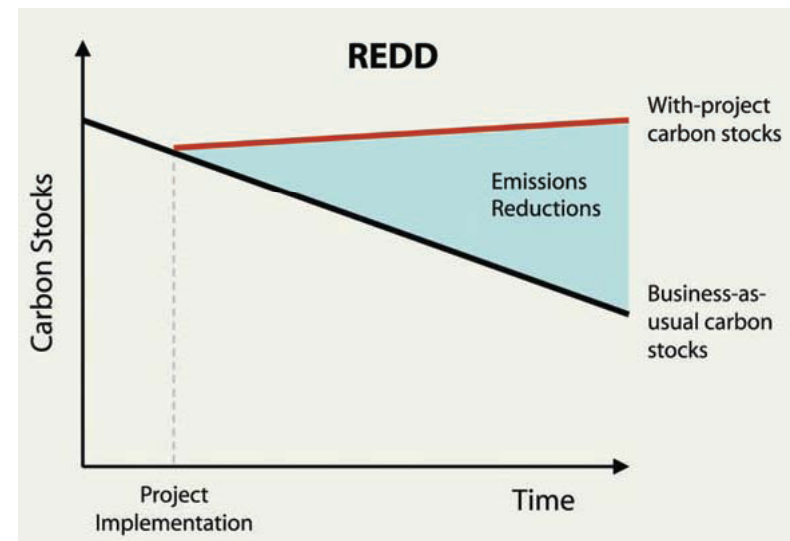


Source: IPCC, 2007

## 5. Enter the concept of REDD+

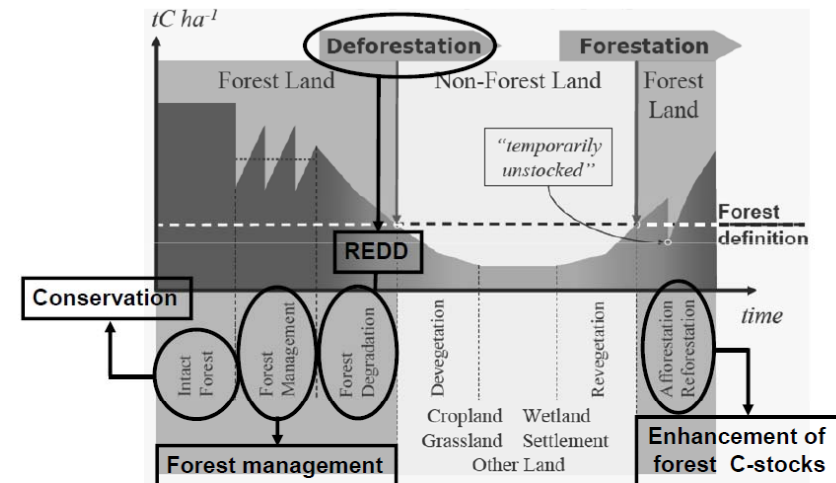


- **REDD+** :
  - Puts a value on forests for the services they provide as carbon sinks and stores.
  - Provides financial incentives for measurable / verifiable reductions in GHG emission from deforestation & forest degradation and/or increases in GHG removals by standing forests
  - Aims to make standing forests more valuable than alternative forms of land use, such as agriculture
  - Measurement unit is tCO<sub>2</sub>e





## REDD-plus using IPCC definitions



- REDD = reduced emissions from **deforestation** and **degradation**
- “+” = **conservation** of forest carbon stocks, 4. **enhancement** of forest carbon stocks, **sustainable management** of forests
- Has a set of safeguards
- Can be policies and measures, e.g. regulating best practices for timber harvesting, or projects in a specific geographic area
- Should ultimately be implemented through a national framework, but can be developed in phases

### Safeguards

- Consistent with national forest programs, relevant international conventions / agreements
- Transparent & effective governance
- Respect knowledge & rights of indigenous peoples & local communities
- Full & effective participation
- Support conservation of natural forests & biological diversity
- Reduce reversals (non-permanence)
- Reduce emissions displacement (leakage)



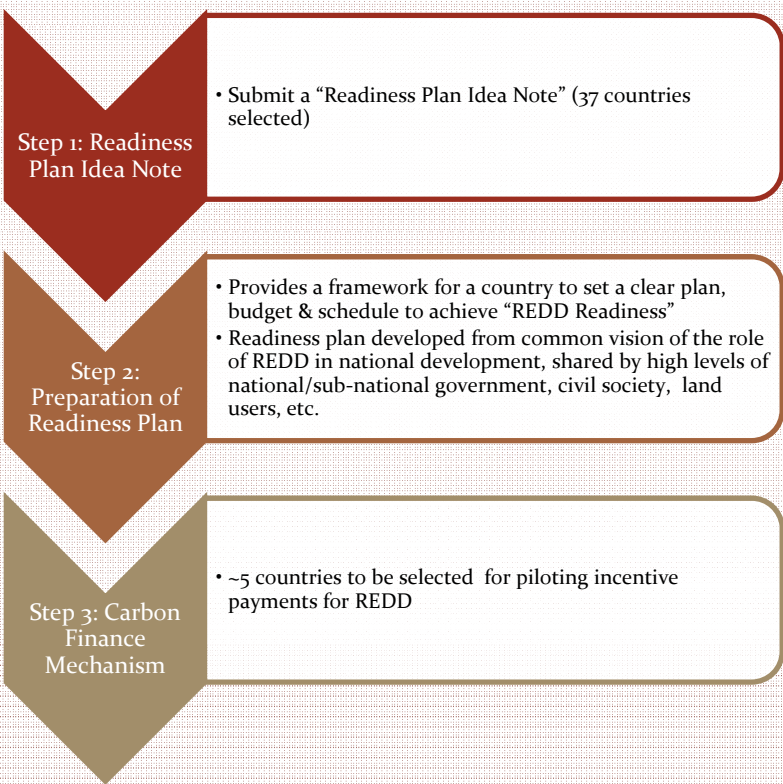
# 6. National REDD+ Readiness – Elements and phases





# 7. World Bank & UN support for REDD+ readiness

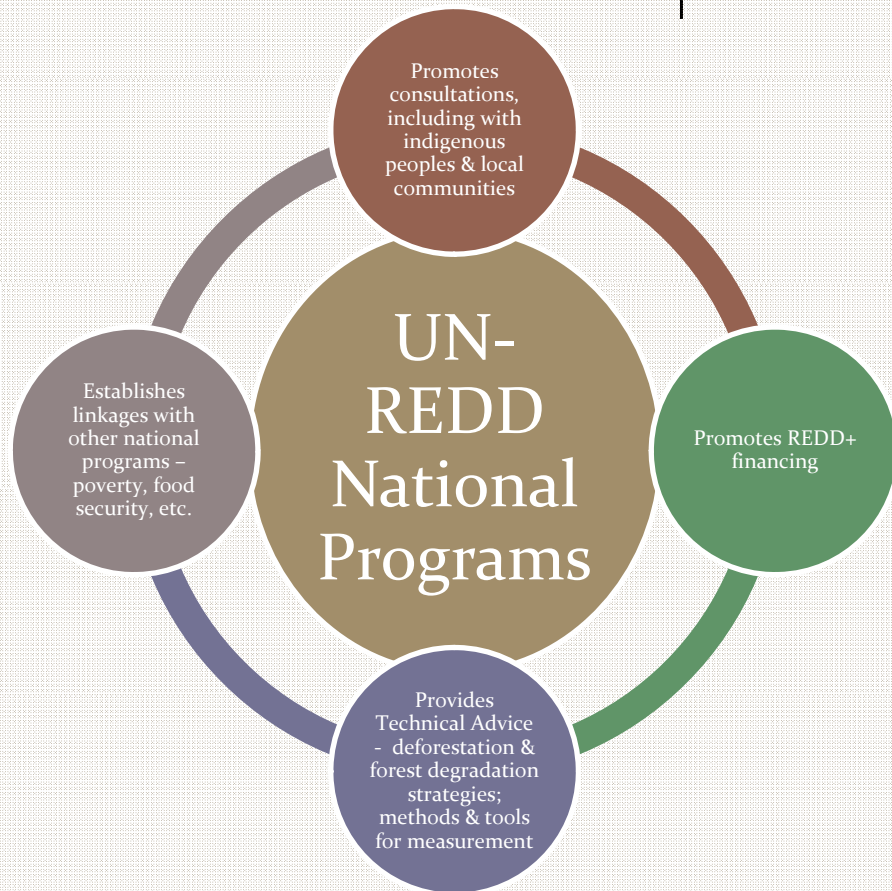
## World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility – 37 countries



National Outputs: 1. REDD strategy, 2. National reference level, 3. National MRV system



## UN-REDD (FAO, UNDP & UNEP) – 14 countries



*supports processes for REDD+ readiness & contributes to the development of national REDD+ strategies, guided by principles of country ownership & leadership*

# 8. Financial support for REDD+ readiness and implementation



Indicative Interim Financing from Bilateral Sources	
Australia	120,000,000
Denmark	16,500,000
France	330,000,000
Germany	503,000,000
Japan	500,000,000
Norway	1,000,000,000
Spain	27,100,000
UK	450,000,000
US	1,000,000,000
Received by developing countries	
Chad	4,500,000
Equador	6,000,000
Gabon	1,000,000
Indonesia	1,140,000,000
Lao PDR	1,200,000
Mexico	920,000,000
Nigeria	2,000,000
PNG	4,290,000
Multilateral initiatives	
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	
Readiness Mechanism	12,955,000
UN -REDD Programme	55,904,673



Source: FCPF brochure

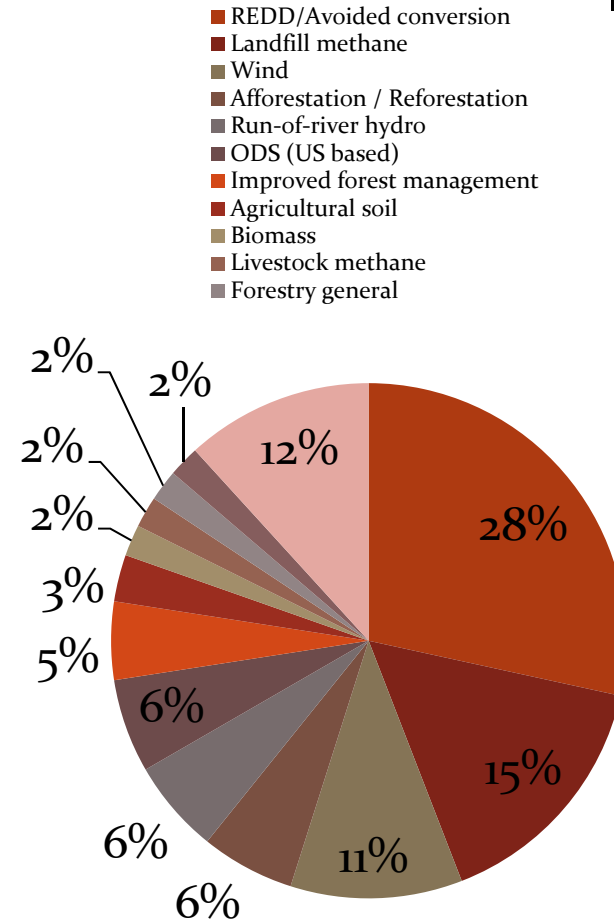
Source: Intergovernmental taskforce survey, REDD+ Partnership 2010



# 9. REDD+ in existing markets

2010 Volume traded MtCO <sub>2e</sub>	Market	Reforestation	Avoided deforestation	Management
Compliance Markets 6,692	Joint Implementation	Yes	No	Yes
	Clean Development Mechanism	Yes	No	No
	EU Emissions Trading Scheme	No	No	No
	New South Wales GHG Abatement Scheme	Yes	No	No
	Regional GHG Initiative	Yes	No	No
	New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme	Yes	No (liability for exotic forest pre-1990)	No
	California Climate Action Registry	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Voluntary markets 131	Chicago Climate Exchange	Yes	Yes
Over-The-Counter		No common activities eligibility standard		

Transaction Volume by Project Type, OTC 2010



Source: Peters-Stanley et al, 2011



Source: Developed from Cortez & Stephen 2009; Peters-Stanley et al, 2011

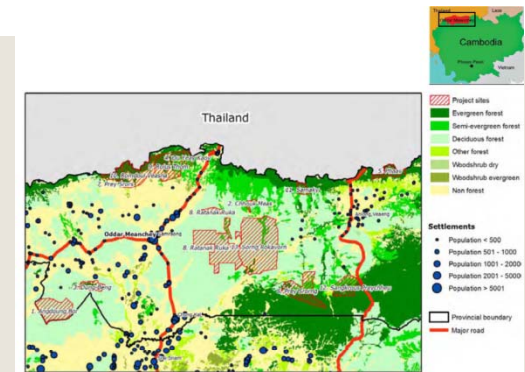
# 10. REDD+ demonstration activities

- 2/CP.13 (2007) – encouraged demonstration activities, & provided indicative guidance
- 40 REDD+ demonstration activities in Asia Pacific as of Oct. 2009 (Cerbu et al. 2009)



## Case study: Oddar Meanchey REDD+ Project – Cambodia

- Forest area: 67,783 Ha, 13 community forests
- Local participants: 10,036 families, 58 villages
- Implementers / partners: Forestry Admin, Pact, CDA, Monks.
- Fund support: Danida, CCI, Pact, UNDP, Oxfam-GB
- Deforestation rate: 2%, 2002-2006
- Deforestation drivers: Clearing for land sales & economic concessions, conversion to cropland/settlements, illegal logging, & clearance for large economic land concessions
- Project strategies:
  - Forest fire protection
  - Crackdown on encroachment and illegal logging activities
  - Forest enrichment through replanting and silviculture techniques
  - Woodfuel savings through improved cookstoves
  - Agricultural intensification and improvement of water supplies
- Expected carbon credit over 30 years: 7.1 mtCO<sub>2</sub>





# 11. IGES Research on REDD+

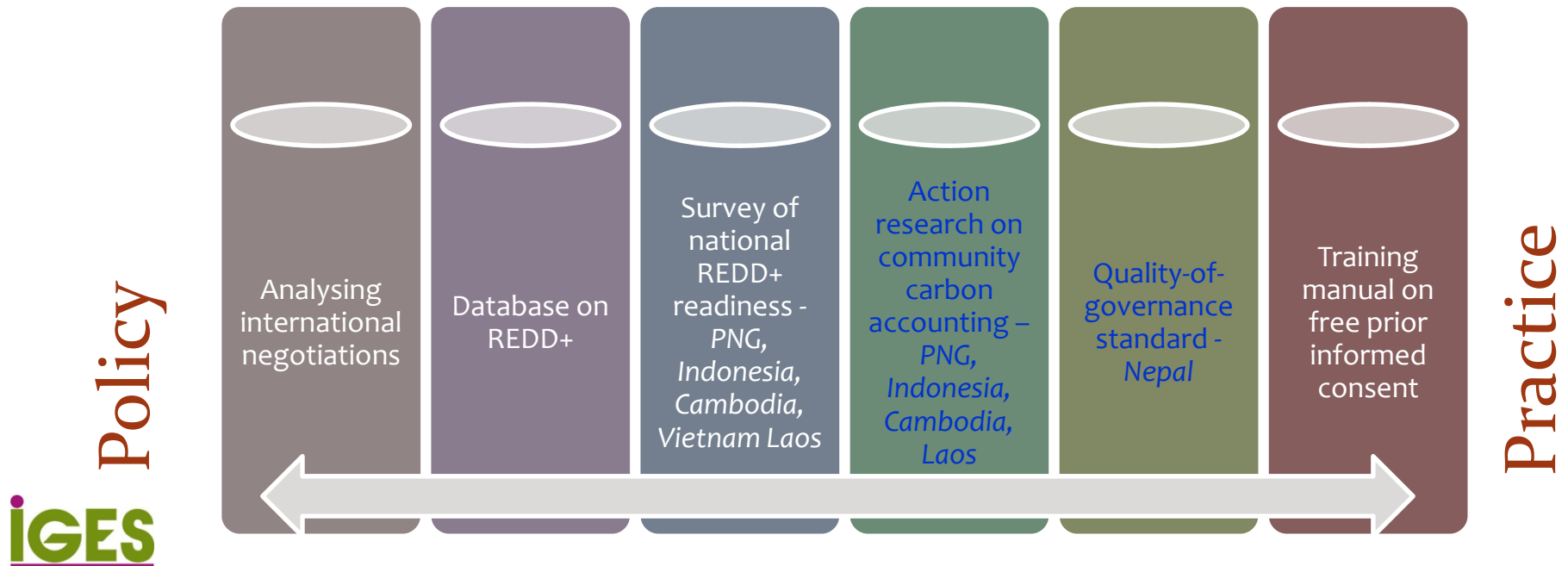


The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), established under an initiative of the Japanese government in 1998, is an international research institute conducting practical and innovative research for realising sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.

*(www.iges.or.jp)*



## *IGES research on REDD+*

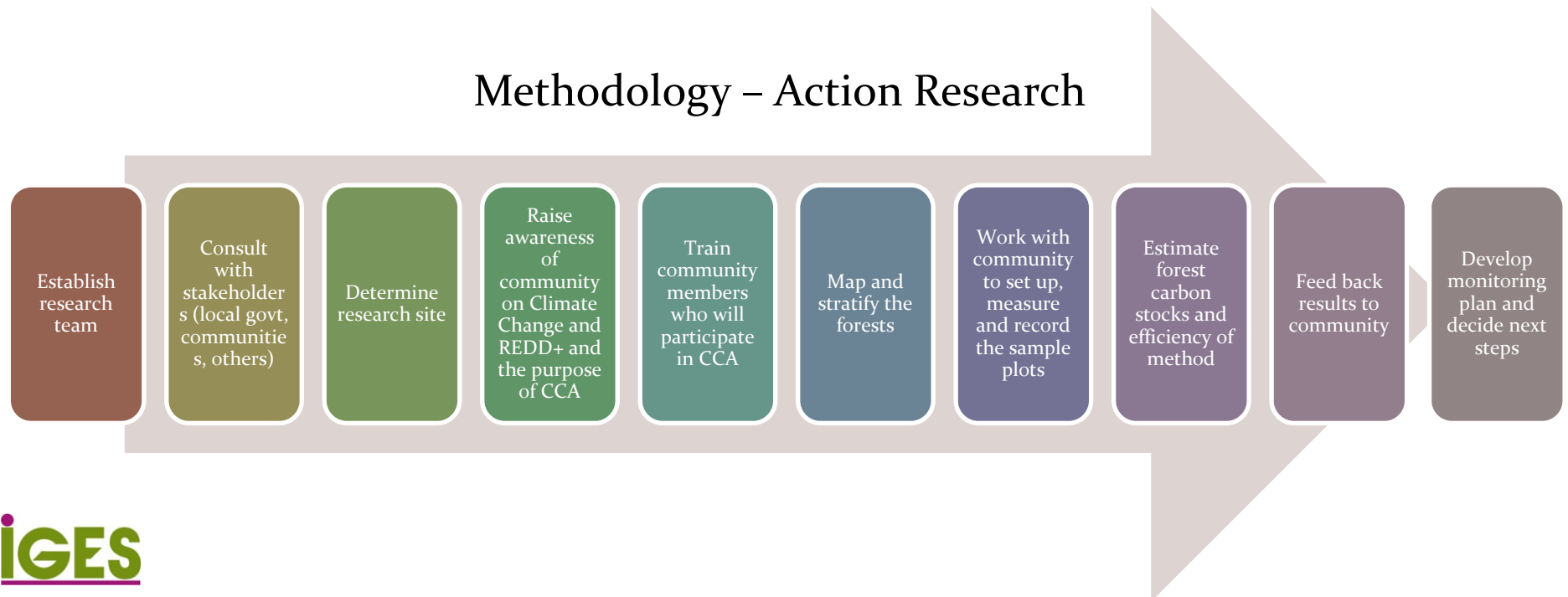


# 11.1 Community Carbon Accounting (CCA) Project



- Project synopsis: Together with local partners, IGES is developing & testing approaches in [Papua New Guinea](#), [Indonesia](#), [Laos](#) and [Cambodia](#) to engage local communities in monitoring their forest carbon stocks
- Aim: Develop more participatory & sustainable approaches to REDD+ in which local communities play important roles & are rewarded for their roles
- Assumption: Community involvement in carbon accounting will increase local understanding & ownership of REDD+, & will provide more sustainable local benefits

## Methodology – Action Research



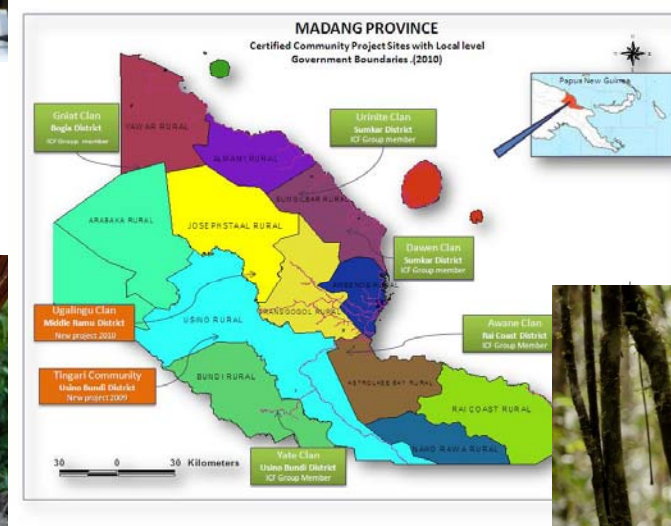
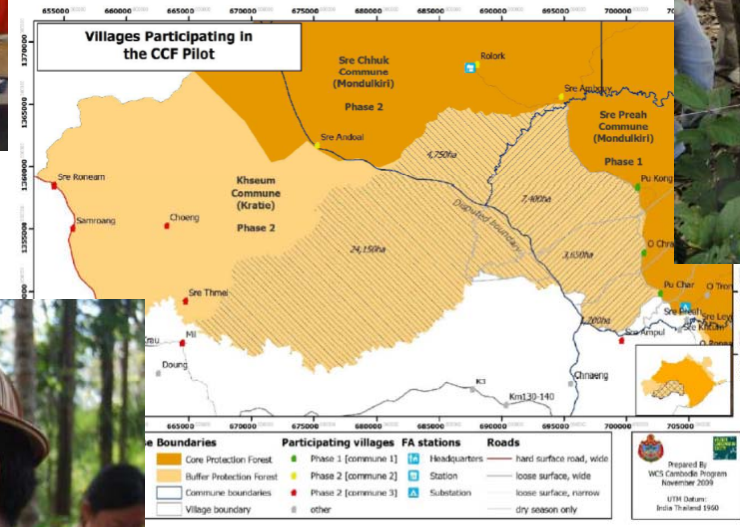






Figure 2: CBPF target area and pilot villages



## CCA Action Research in Cambodia



# 11.2 Quality of governance standard: Nepal

- **Objective:** Create a quality of governance standard that provides a comprehensive framework of principles, criteria, indicators, and verifiers that can be used to guide governance reform in the forest sector, including for design, implementation and reporting on REDD+
- **Methodology:**
  - Preliminary online questionnaire survey
  - Key informant interviews
  - National stakeholder forum

Principle	Criterion	Indicator
“ <u>Meaningful participation</u> ”	Interest representation	Inclusiveness
		Equality
		Resources
	Organisational responsibility	Accountability
“ <u>Productive deliberation</u> ”	Decision making	Transparency
		Democracy
		Agreement
	Implementation	Dispute settlement
		Behavioural change
		Problem solving
		Durability

Source: Cadman, 2011



# 13. Key issues for REDD+

- **International negotiations**
  - Agreement on whether REDD+ under UNFCCC can be financed through markets
  - International guidance to ensure comprehensive, systematic, and consistent implementation of safeguards
- **National and sub-national REDD+ preparations**
  - Institution building in countries preparing for REDD+:
    - High level political support
    - Multi-sectoral, multilevel (national and sub-national) and multi-stakeholder organisational frameworks for REDD+
  - Local level awareness campaigns: Climate change, REDD+, carbon trade
  - Capacity building in countries preparing for REDD+: Remote sensing, geographic information systems, land use modelling, land use & forest type classification, forest inventory, information systems management, interpreting international guidance, managing financial flows, reporting, safeguards



# Thank you for your attention



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