

Biodiversity and REDD+: Research needs

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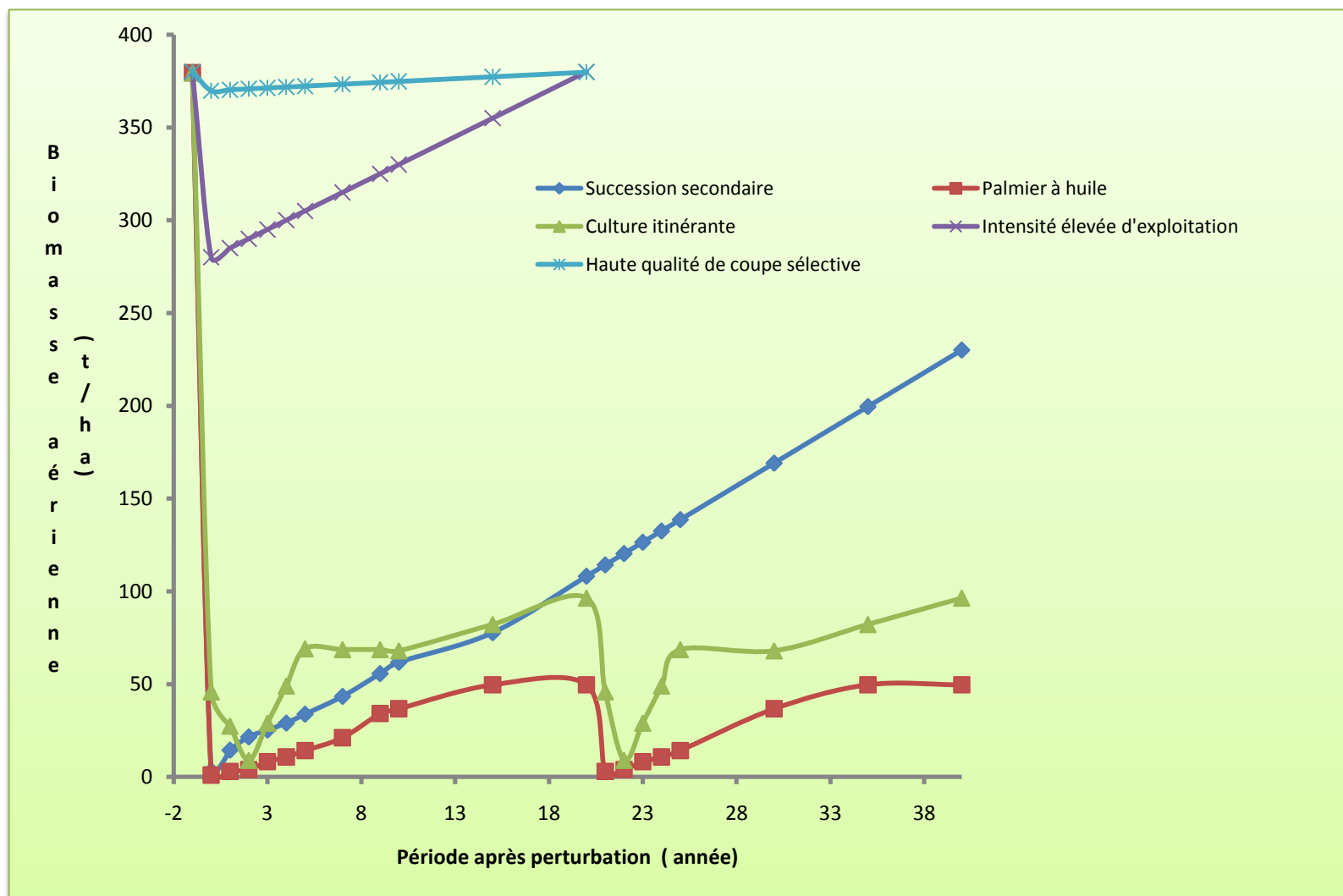
*Global expert workshop on biodiversity benefits of reducing emissions from
deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries*

Nairobi, Sept. 20-24, 2010

REDD...

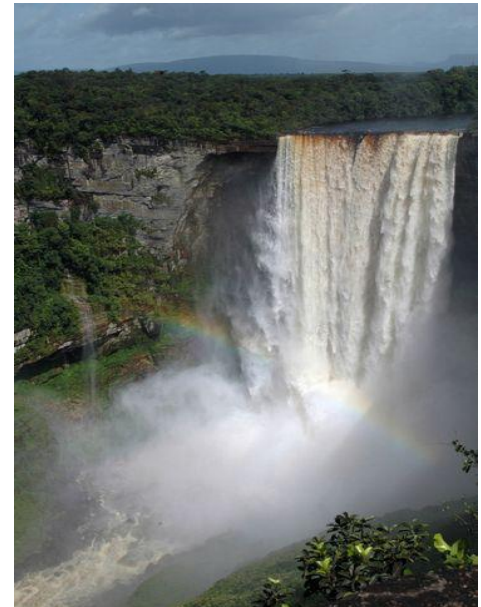


- Climate change is driving the international agenda but
- Fundamental issues remain the same:
 - Unsustainable use
 - Corruption, weak law enforcement
 - Rights and tenure issues
 - Loss of biodiversity and forest areas
- Compounded by new issues:
 - Carbon-based management?
 - SFM = degradation?
 - Biofuels?



Source: Nasi et al., 2009

Forests: more than timber



...or carbon

REDD+ and biodiversity

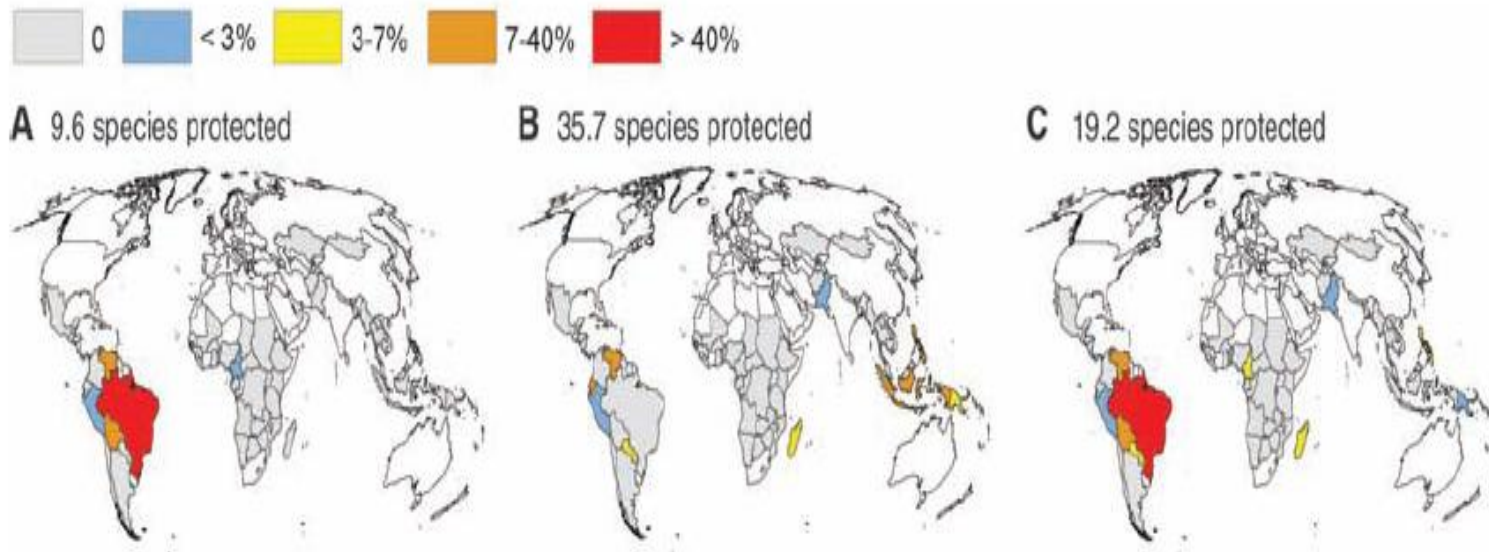


Fig. 1. Proportions of REDD funds allocated to forest-losing countries to (A) minimize carbon emissions, (B) minimize loss of forest vertebrates, and (C) minimize carbon emissions while simultaneously doubling benefits to biodiversity. These three scenarios would reduce deforestation

by up to 20%. Shown above each map is the expected number of averted forest mammal, bird, and amphibian extinctions (a random allocation of funds protects 8.4 species on average). Countries in white are not losing net forest cover and so are excluded from the analysis.

Source: Venter et al., 2009

Barriers to sustainability

■ Governance

- Lack of serious intent by the major stakeholders (governments, industry, communities);
- High opportunity costs of maintaining forests as forests;
- Lack of tenure security or unclear tenure and resource rights.

■ Economy

- Excessive costs and lack of clear financial benefits from improved management vs. Business as usual;
- Inappropriate wage systems for forest workers;
- Inefficiency and waste in the forest and along the market chain.

■ Knowledge and technical guidance

- Inadequate information or knowledge about improved management;
- Improved management regulations appear too complicated or unrealistic;
- Lack of trained staff to implement improved management.

Deforestation and forest degradation



THINKING beyond the canopy

REDD+ features and potential impacts on biodiversity conservation

Scope of REDD	Potential creditable activities include: emissions reductions from deforestation and degradation, forest conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks	Determines how much and which areas of tropical forest are conserved and/or sustainably managed Determines whether protected areas can be included in REDD Determines whether countries with low historical deforestation rates can participate in REDD
Definitional issues	Definition of "forest"	Determines which land is eligible for REDD Determines if REDD could result in the conversion of natural forests to plantations or nonforest systems
Reference levels	Options include establishing reference levels based on current deforestation rates, historical data, models, or a negotiated level.	Determines how much and which areas of tropical forest are conserved and/or sustainably managed Determines whether countries with low historical deforestation rates can participate in REDD
Leakage	Means of reducing intranational and international leakage through REDD design	Determines how much deforestation is displaced and where
Financing of REDD	Market-based financing, nonmarket (fund), hybrid mechanism, or a combination thereof	Determines the amount, timing and sustainability of funds available to finance conservation and sustainable management activities in tropical forests

Scope of creditable activities

- RED only
- REDD (Degradation)
- REDD+
 - Conservation
 - Sustainable management
 - Enhancement C stocks
- Issues of definitions (forests, non forest, sustainable management, degradation...)

Financing

- Markets/non-markets
- Private vs. public
- ‘polluters pay’ and ‘historical responsibility’
- ‘common but differentiated’
- Governance and institutional arrangements
- Equitable redistribution
- Elucidating key drivers of deforestation and degradation for national settings
- Institutional configurations needed for context specific enabling environment
- Rights (access, use, property) and tenure issues

Monitoring, reporting and verification

- Reference levels or Reference emission levels?
- Carbon accounting
 - 5 pools?
- What to monitor?
 - (C or C+ co-benefits)?
 - Leakage?
- Gross or net?
- Methods for integration of historical deforestation data with knowledge of drivers of deforestation to construct scenarios and provide reasonable estimates of future emissions
- Developing appropriate factors and equations for project- and national-level carbon accounting
- Methods to address national and subnational monitoring and accounting

Stakeholder involvement

- No consensus at the moment...
- Compromise to make reference to the need to engage local people?
- Equity issues
 - Indigenous people (IP) and minority groups
 - Gender
- Defining conditions for
 - FPIC
 - IP and communities involvement in design and implementation
- Assessment of social implications of addressing factors to ensure successful REDD

Co-benefits

- Keep REDD+ simple and use 'do no harm' standard?
- Make REDD+ pro-poor and pro-biodiversity?
- Biodiversity or local interests might conflict with 'atmospheric' interests
- Develop objectively verifiable and easily measured indicators
- Knowledge on context specific synergies and tradeoffs
- Market research on investors' attitudes and concerns about co-benefits



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