

Can REDD save the world's forests?

REDDは世界の森林を救えるのか？

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What is REDD? REDDとは何か？

Bali Action Plan:

- 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

Decision 2/CP.13: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries: Approaches to Stimulate Action

- build capacities for data collection, emissions estimates and monitoring
- actions including demonstration activities to address drivers of deforestation
- work on methodological issues, policy approaches and incentives

Why must we save the world's forests?

なぜ世界の森林を守らなければならないか？

- Forest conservation and sustainable forest management essential to keep climate change below dangerous levels.

Region	Forest area, (mill. ha)	Annual change (mill. ha/yr)		Carbon stock in living biomass (MtCO ₂)			Growing stock in 2005 million m ³
	2005	1990-2000	2000-2005	1990	2000	2005	
Africa	63,5412	-4.4	-4.0	241,267	228,067	222,933	64,957
Asia	571,577	-0.8	1.0	150,700	130,533	119,533	47,111
Europe ^{a)}	1001,394	0.9	0.7	154,000	158,033	160,967	107,264
North and Central America	705,849	-0.3	-0.3	150,333	153,633	155,467	78,582
Oceania	206,254	-0.4	-0.4	42,533	41,800	41,800	7,361
South America	831,540	-3.8	-4.3	358,233	345,400	335,500	128,944
World	3,952,026	-8.9	-7.3	1,097,067	1,057,467	1,036,200	434,219

a) Including all of the Russian Federation
Source: FAO, 2006a

Is it easy to do? それは簡単なことなのか？

- An essential and urgent global priority, but difficult to achieve
 - Lots of money spent, but results unclear
 - Causes of forest destruction are many and difficult to tackle
 - Economic rewards from alternative land uses
 - Population growth and poverty
 - Tenure
 - Governance

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)



Why might REDD succeed/fail?

なぜREDDは成功するのか/失敗するのか？

- *Reasons for hope*
 - could change the economic drivers that currently promote liquidation of forest assets by channeling significant financial resources to developing countries
 - political attention and engagement at the national level
 - alignment of the interests of multiple constituencies
 - performance-based finance

- *Reasons for concern*
 - leakage
 - permanence
 - weak governance

What are the risks? どのようなリスクがあるのか？

- human rights violations
- increased poverty
- unfair benefit sharing
- conflict
- emissions trading (leakage, permanence, methodological uncertainties)
- rewards bad performers
- lowers incentive to invest in low carbon technology



Understanding REDD developments REDDの動向

- International negotiations
 - Issues to resolve:
 - scope (“REDD-plus”); funding (markets or only funds; implementation level; methodological and technical issues)
- National REDD preparations
 - Government offices; Regulations; Forest monitoring; Carbon accounting; Reference emissions levels
- REDD demonstration activities
- Voluntary market
 - E.g. J-VER

IGES REDD research IGESのREDD研究

- Comparative analysis of REDD submissions to UNFCCC
- Monitoring and analysis of national REDD preparedness activities
- Monitoring, assessment and comparison of selected REDD demonstration activities

Session objectives このセッションの目的

Objectives

1. Provide an update of the REDD negotiations
2. Share information on progress towards national REDD readiness frameworks and REDD demonstration activities in Asia-Pacific countries;
3. Explore the challenges facing the development of national and sub-national level REDD and possible ways forward.



Session structure セッションの流れ

Structure

1. Opening remarks
2. Key presentation
3. Questions for invited international experts
4. Open discussion inviting questions and comments from the floor.

