



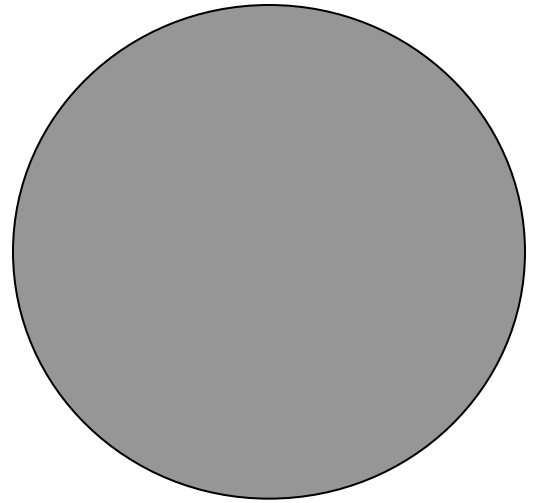
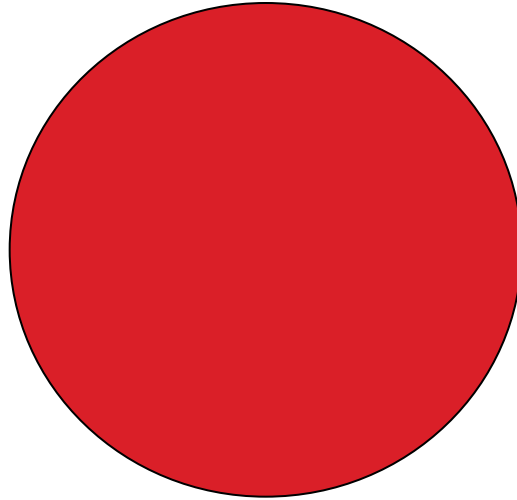
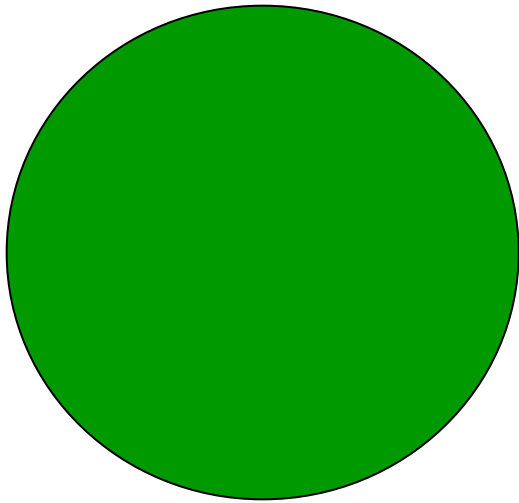
Ready for REDD?



Tiina Vahanen, UN-REDD Programme Secretariat



What's the color of REDD?





REDD

**Reducing
Emissions from
Deforestation & Forest
Degradation**
in developing countries



Global targets

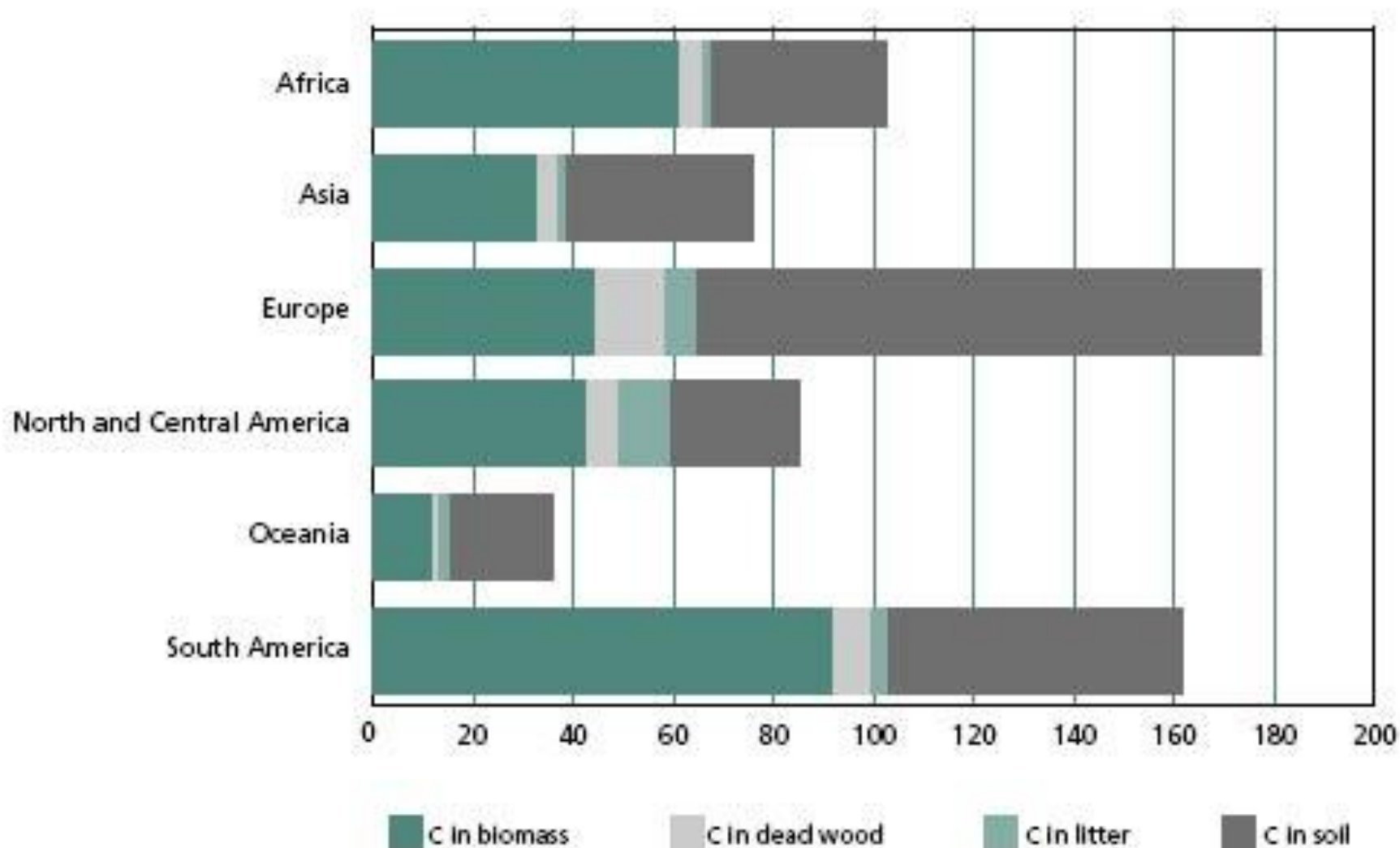
- Call from science and near global target: limit global warming to 2°C
- Requires significant emission reductions
- Is 50 % (or more) reduction of global emissions by 2050 realistic or possible?
 - Developed countries say “yes”
 - Many developing countries not committed yet to set targets
 - All have agreed to work between now and Copenhagen to identify a global goal



Facts & figures...

- Global forest area: 4 billion ha
- Carbon in forests: 633 Gt
 - living biomass, above and below ground (44 %)
 - soil (46%)
 - dead wood (6%)
 - and litter (4%)

Total Carbon Stock in forests by region 2005 (FAO FRA)





Facts & figures...

- **Deforestation rate: 13 million ha/year**
- Deforestation, forest degradation and other changes in forests contribute **17.4% of GHG emissions**
 - = 5.8 Gt of CO₂-e
 - = total annual CO₂ emissions of US
 - > global emissions by transport sector



Why REDD?

- To recognize the role of forests in climate change mitigation
 - Forests are needed to achieve -2°C objective
 - Make it more financially appealing not to destroy forests
- A potential REDD mechanism is discussed in UNFCCC negotiations as part of 'post-2012' climate regime
- Expected decision in December 2009 in Copenhagen
- May be a pathway to low carbon sustainable development
- Should be at the heart of national development policy
 - deforestation is a socio-economic issue!



Critical Issues for REDD

1. Measurement, Reporting & Verification (MRV)
2. Civil Society Organizations' / Indigenous Peoples' engagement
3. Multiple Benefits of Forests, and Sustainable Forest Management



Carbon markets & REDD

- 11 billion (2005) -> 125 billion (2008) [USD]
 - 4.9 Gt of CO₂-e
 - global average of 26\$ / ton
 - REDD credit market can grow to 45 billion
- ⇒ Potential or threat?
- + good for economy
 - + innovation
 - who benefits?
 - watch out for “carbon cowboys”



REDD and Bioenergy

- Fuelwood and charcoal account 60% of total wood removals
- Issues, problems and opportunities vary in different parts of the world
- Expanded biofuel production may drive up competition for access to land, and land prices
- Tenure rights need to be clarified
- Land-use issues must be addressed in integrated way



UN-REDD Programme

Two components:

1. Support to National Programmes

- 9 programme countries currently, increasing demand
- capacity building for REDD readiness

2. Global Activities

- guidelines, advice, regional/international dialogue, analyses
 - ⇒ that support country action
 - ⇒ that support the UNFCCC process on a global scale

UN-REDD supports countries in their capacity building efforts, upon request and in collaboration with other partners



Countries

AFRICA

DRC

Tanzania

Zambia

ASIA-PACIFIC

Indonesia

PNG

Viet Nam

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia

Panama

Paraguay

Activities

Support to capacity building for REDD Readiness to

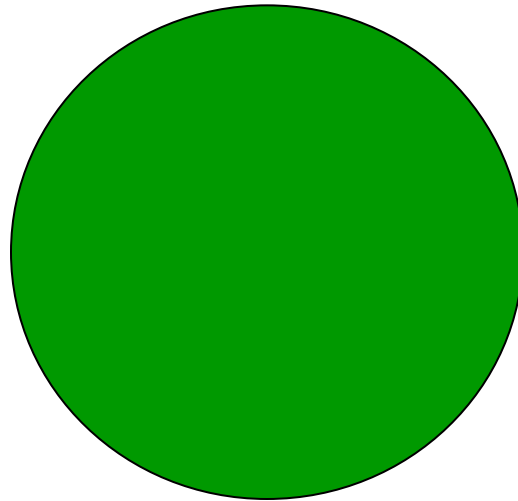
- Establish national monitoring systems and reference levels
- Increase stakeholder engagement in REDD activities
- Secure multiple benefits and uses of forests
- Enhance governance and institutions



What's next with REDD

- REDD is being negotiated until Copenhagen CoP 15
- Capacity development for REDD readiness is essential
- Carbon credit markets are emerging and growing
 - does any of the billions of \$ trickle down to forestry on the ground?
- Political will to create a REDD mechanism under UNFCCC does exist, both in North and South
- Capacity development for REDD Readiness needed, coupled with financial support and commitment for action

What's the color of REDD?



Thank You

