



# **REDD+ and biodiversity**

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# REDD:

Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation

Mechanism that has been designed and negotiated under negotiation by the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) (UNFCCC) since 2005

Objective of [mitigating climate change](#) through reducing net emissions of [greenhouse gases](#) through enhanced [forest management](#) in developing countries





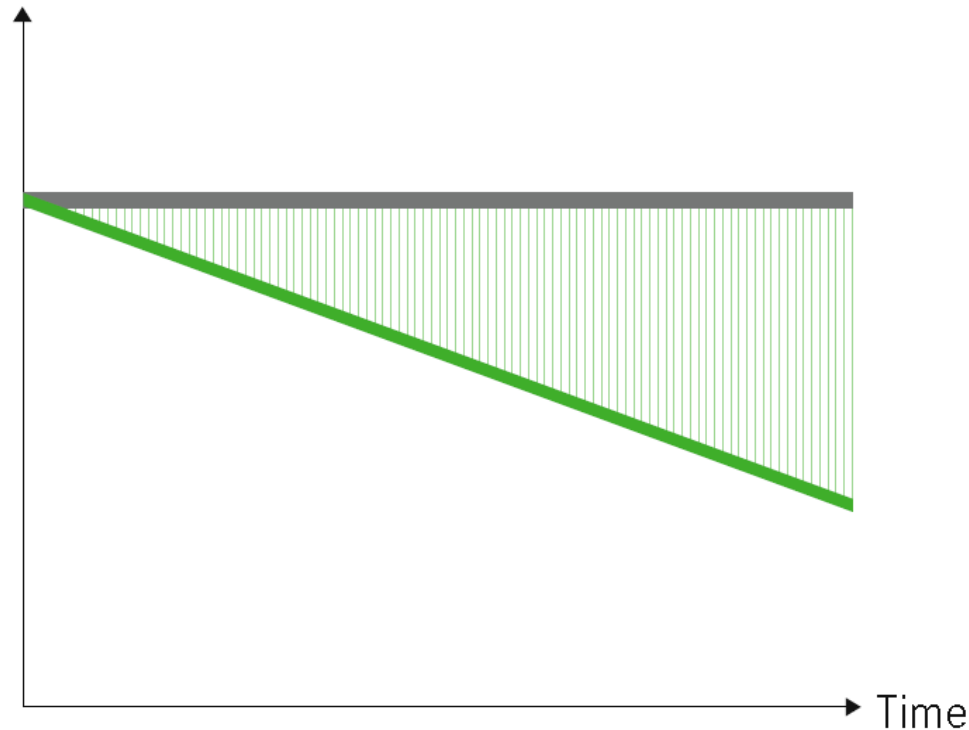
## **REDD+ means Reducing Deforestation and forest Degradation "+" conservation, enhancement and sustainable management in tropical forests**



The \$10bn Green Climate Fund is to play "a central role" in REDD+ financing, but some would also see a role for appropriate market-based approaches (i.e. international offsets) in the future. The EU has ruled out the use of such offsets under its own 2030 climate framework.



## Emissions from forests



— Baseline or reference level

— Actual emissions

▤ Reduced emissions

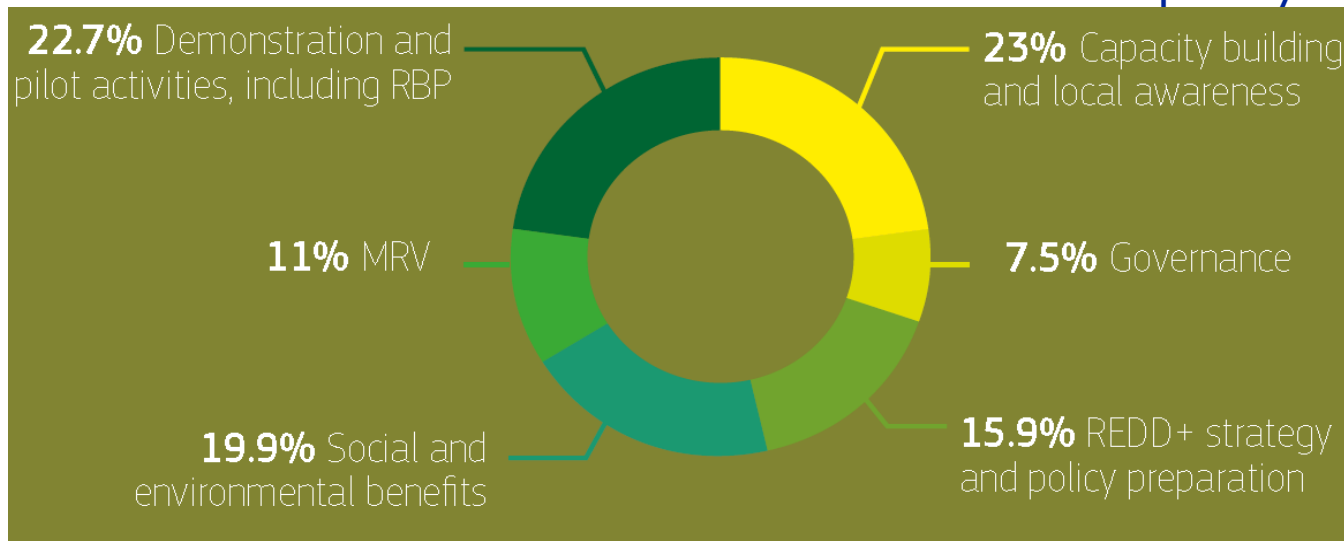
## REDD+ basics

- Emission Reductions (ER) would be benchmarked against politically agreed reference levels.
- To date, the Brazilian Amazon alone would e.g. generate 0.5GtCO<sub>2</sub>/y. 21 countries are ready to pilot REDD+ programs at scale, with 20 more catching up.
- The perceived value (price and uptake), of such ER depends inter alia on the additionality, permanence and co-benefits of REDD+ results.



# EU support to REDD+

- Current global financing for REDD+ is about \$1.2bn, 90 % of which comes from the public sector. EU (Member States and Commission) is the second largest sponsor of REDD+, evenly distributed between Latin America, Africa and South East Asia.
- Less than 10% of past EU support to REDD+ has been allocated to actual Results Based Payments. We have focused our efforts on readiness and capacity building:



# Forest carbon and biodiversity: Ensuring synergies

- *Stopping deforestation and degradation are unanimously considered as key prerequisites to protecting biodiversity.*
- *Reciprocally, biodiverse forests contribute to resilient landscapes, hence to sustainable carbon storage in land.*
- *Yet, monitoring biodiversity as part of REDD+ had raised concerns over adding complexity, delays and cost to REDD+ implementation.*
- *Solutions are being tested: Potential to mainstreaming biodiversity concerns in REDD+ design, monitoring, incentives and evaluation (c.f. next 3 slides).*

# Biodiversity in REDD+ rules

- UNFCCC provides that REDD+ implementation shall be "consistent with biological diversity, ensuring that REDD+ actions incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits".
- This "do no harm" approach will get reinforced this year (summer 2015 draft decisions to be adopted in COP21).



# Biodiversity and REDD+ in practice (1/2)

- Forest monitoring systems should "enable the assessment of natural forest, as defined by the Party, and may provide, info on biodiversity", which needs to be reported for Emission Reductions to be purchased.
- "Provision of substantial Non Carbon Benefits" (including biodiversity), is one of the 7 FCPF selection criteria for REDD+ Programs under the Carbon Fund (managed by World Bank).



# Biodiversity and REDD+ in practice (2/2)



- Biodiversity and ecosystem services are dependent on
  - the perceived legitimacy of REDD+ activities by local stakeholders.
  - The permanence of carbon stocks in forests.
- Depending on how well REDD+ programs address the risks associated with permanence, 0-15% of Emission Reductions need to be set aside as an insurance mechanism (FCPF buffer guidelines), thus providing a strong financial incentive to improve over time.

# *Thank you!*

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