



# Governing REDD+: Who, What and How

Heike Schroeder

Environmental Change Institute, University of Oxford

Session IV: Global Sustainability Governance, 24 June 2010

ICSS 2010, Rome

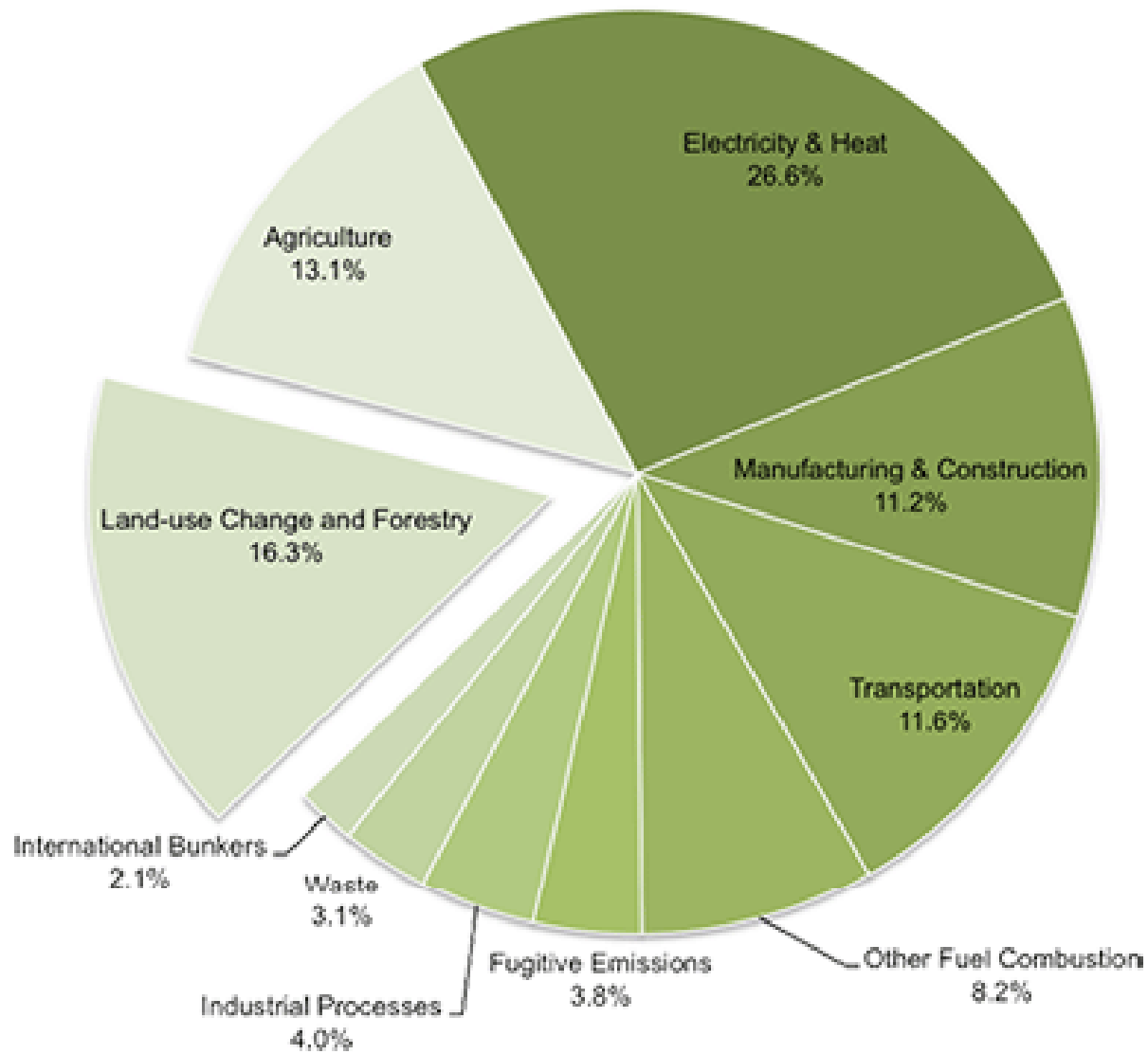


# Problem Framing



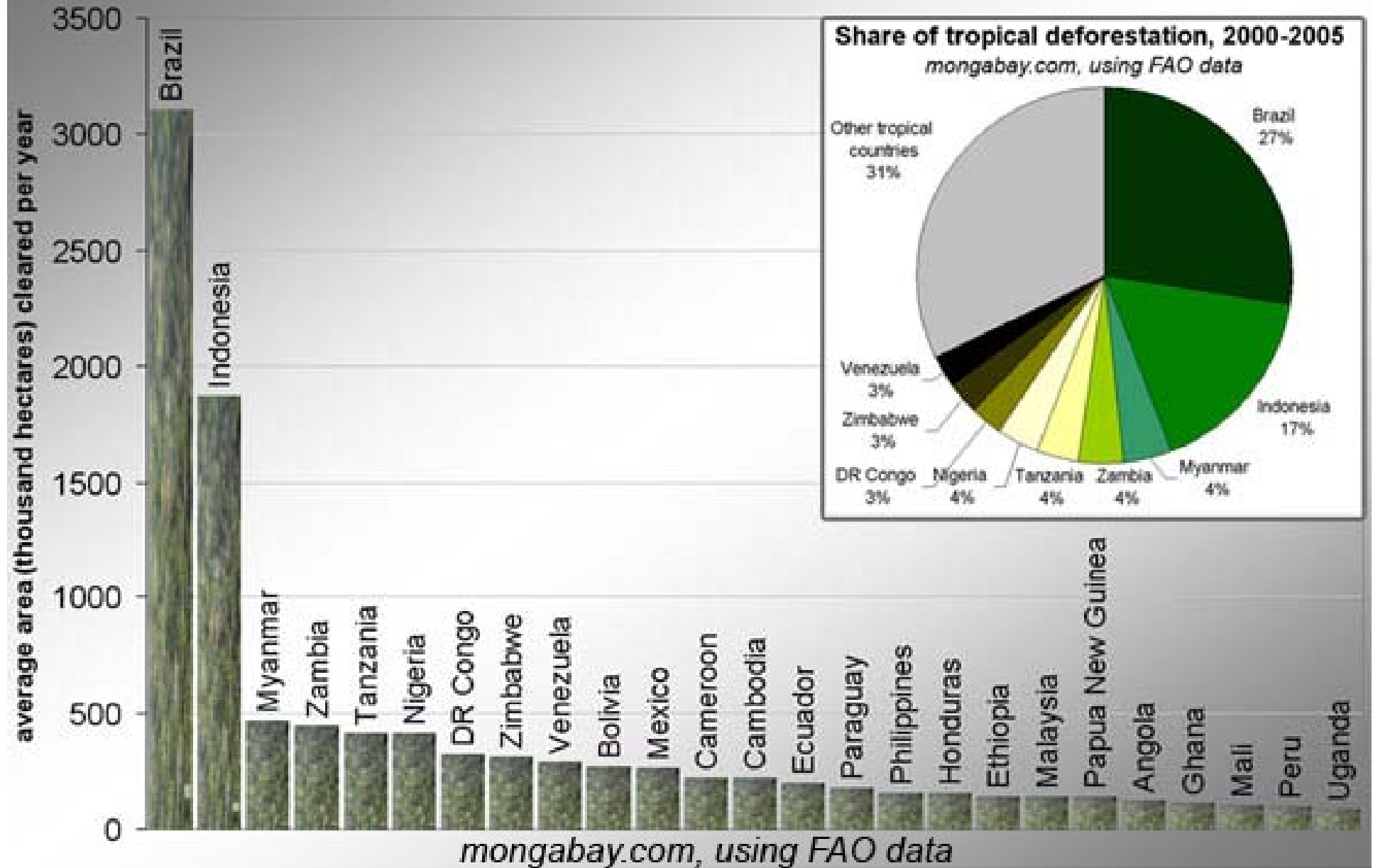
- Deforestation and forest degradation account for 13-17% of annual global greenhouse gas emissions
- It is not addressed by the Kyoto Protocol
- Deforestation is occurring mainly in tropical forest countries which are all non-Annex I countries
- Drivers are multiple and diverse

## Global GHG Emissions (2005)



[http://blog.conservation.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/400\\_Global\\_GHG\\_Emissions.gif](http://blog.conservation.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/400_Global_GHG_Emissions.gif)

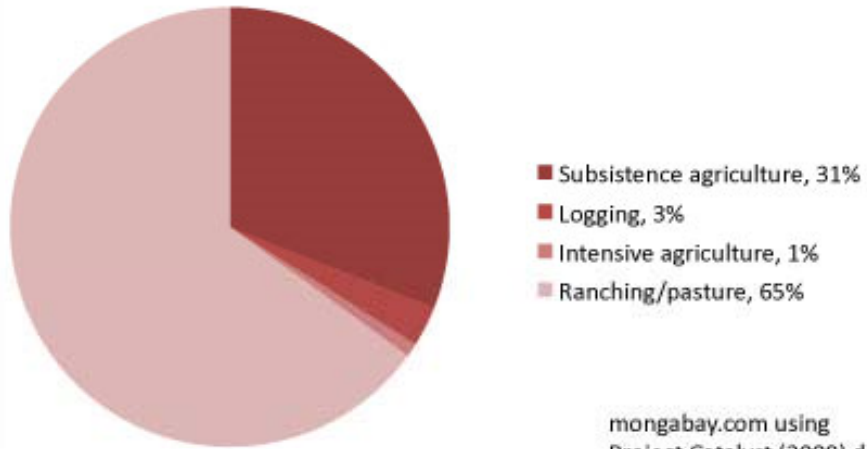
## Tropical deforestation rates, 2000-2005



The UN Food and Agriculture Organization tables on changes in forested land by country:

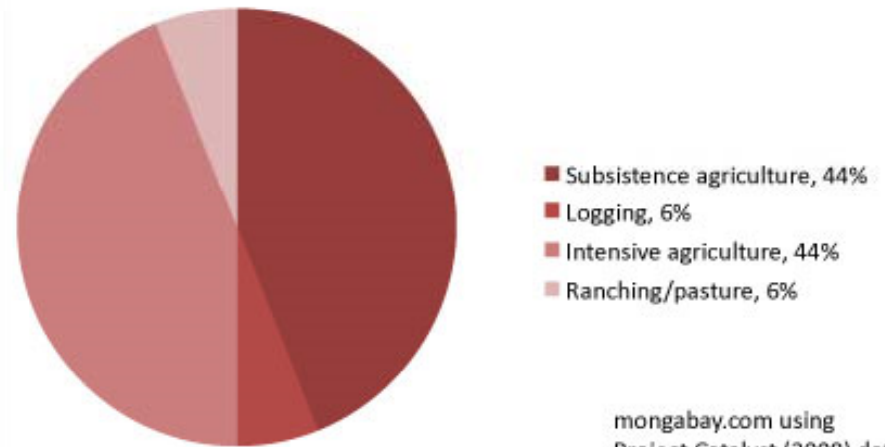
[www.fao.org/forestry/site/32033/en/](http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/32033/en/)

### Deforestation Drivers in Latin America



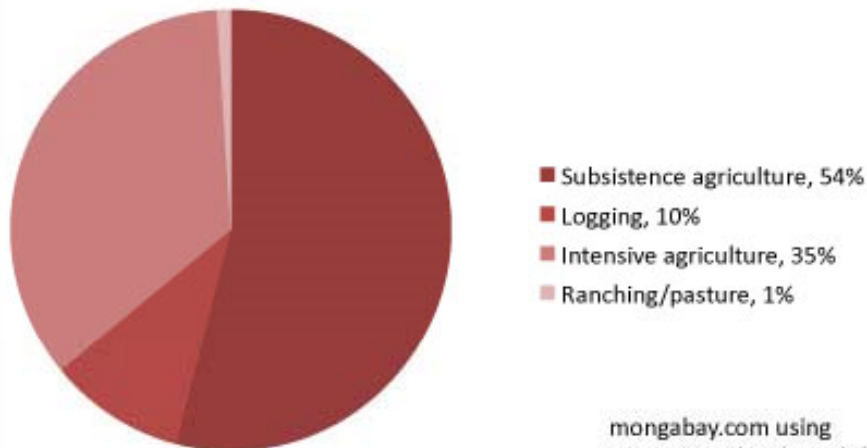
mongabay.com using  
Project Catalyst (2008) data

### Deforestation Drivers in Southeast Asia



mongabay.com using  
Project Catalyst (2008) data

### Deforestation Drivers in Africa



mongabay.com using  
Project Catalyst (2008) data

- **1997/2001** KP addresses only A/R in CDM, AD too controversial at the time
- **2007** Bali Action Plan takes up idea of creating incentives to keep forests intact by making trees standing more valuable than felled (REDD)
- **2009** Copenhagen Accord commits to funding of REDD-plus activities
- **2010** SB-32 identifies governance challenges  
(safeguards; demonstration activities; policies to tackle drivers; MRV; steps for readiness phase; methodological guidance; credible reference levels; coordination among institutions; etc.)

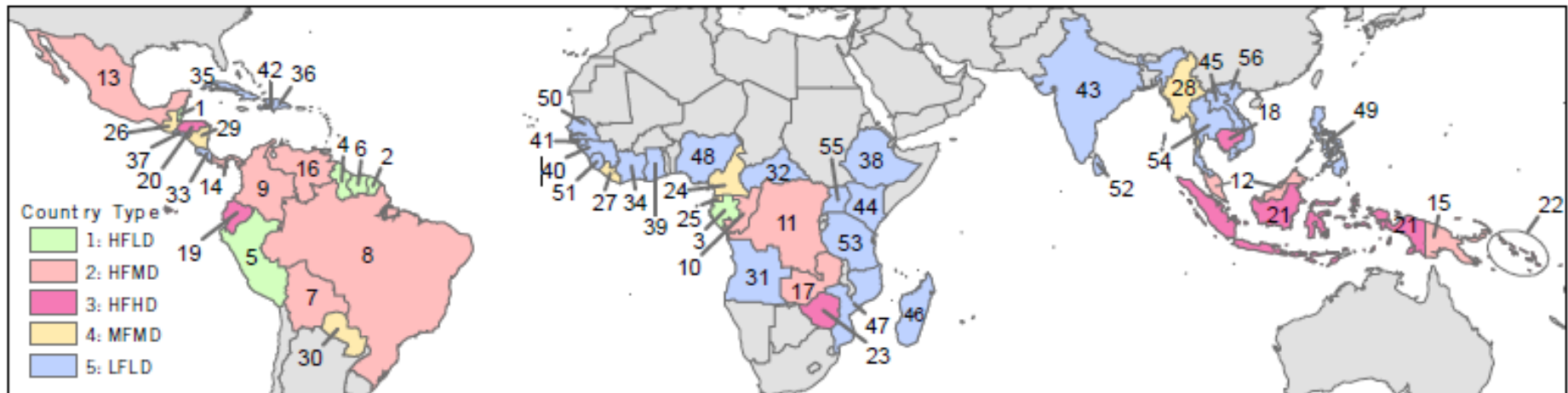
- **2005** CfRN (led by Costa Rica and PNG) introduces proposal to include land use and forestry in climate regime
- **2007** Stern Report
- **2007** First Forest Day at COP-13
- **2008** UN-REDD Programme and WB Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
- **2008** Eliasch Review
- **2009** Chatham House-RRI Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change launched
- **2010** Paris-Oslo Process

# Emerging Approach



- RED/REDD
  - narrow focus on forest carbon stocks
- REDD-plus
  - Includes potential co-benefits or caveats
    - “conservation” – risk of evictions and loss of rights for indigenous peoples and local communities
    - “sustainable management of forests” could include subsidies to commercial logging operations
    - “enhancement of forest carbon stocks” could result in conversion of land (including forests) to industrial tree plantations, with serious implications for biodiversity, forests and local communities

Figure 11. Geographic distribution of countries sorted into country types



**Type 1: HFLD**

- 1 - Belize
- 2 - French Guiana
- 3 - Gabon
- 4 - Guyana
- 5 - Peru
- 6 - Suriname

**Type 2: HFMD**

- 7 - Bolivia
- 8 - Brazil
- 9 - Colombia
- 10 - Congo
- 11 - Congo, DRC
- 12 - Malaysia
- 13 - Mexico
- 14 - Panama
- 15 - Papua New Guinea
- 16 - Venezuela
- 17 - Zambia

**Type 3: HFHD**

- 18 - Cambodia
- 19 - Ecuador
- 20 - Honduras
- 21 - Indonesia
- 22 - Solomon Is.
- 23 - Zimbabwe

**Type 4: MFMD**

- 24 - Cameroon
- 25 - Equatorial Guinea
- 26 - Guatemala
- 27 - Liberia
- 28 - Myanmar
- 29 - Nicaragua
- 30 - Paraguay

**Type 5: LFLD**

- 31 - Angola
- 32 - Central African Republic
- 33 - Costa Rica
- 34 - Cote d'Ivoire
- 35 - Cuba
- 36 - Dominican Republic
- 37 - El Salvador
- 38 - Ethiopia
- 39 - Ghana
- 40 - Guinea
- 41 - Guinea-Bissau
- 42 - Haiti
- 43 - India
- 44 - Kenya
- 45 - Laos
- 46 - Madagascar
- 47 - Mozambique
- 48 - Nigeria
- 49 - Philippines
- 50 - Senegal
- 51 - Sierra Leone
- 52 - Sri Lanka
- 53 - Tanzania
- 54 - Thailand
- 55 - Uganda
- 56 - Vietnam

Global Canopy Project, Little REDD+ Book, 2008

- REDD+ mechanism design
  - Leakage (national and international)
  - Permanence
  - Geographical scale of REDD+ accounting
  - Baseline setting, emissions reference levels
  - Safeguards (environmental and social)
- Country level
  - Monitoring, Reporting, Verification (MRV)
  - Good governance (transparency, accountability, inclusiveness)
  - Fair distribution of benefits

# Conclusion



- REDD+ is rapidly unfolding into multi-level, multi-purpose and multi-actor projects and initiatives
- It permeates through multiple spheres of decision-making, creates contested interests and claims and translates into multiple implementation actions running ahead of policy processes and state-driven decisions
- The stakes are high, better to err on the side of caution and ensure robustness/effectiveness of mechanism and equity on the ground