Technical Cooperation under the
German International Climate Initiative

Climate-relevant modernisation of forest policy and piloting of REDD in the Philippines

Philippine Stakeholders Consultation Conference on
Capturing Economic Benefits From Ecosystem Services

ADB, Manila

25 August 2011

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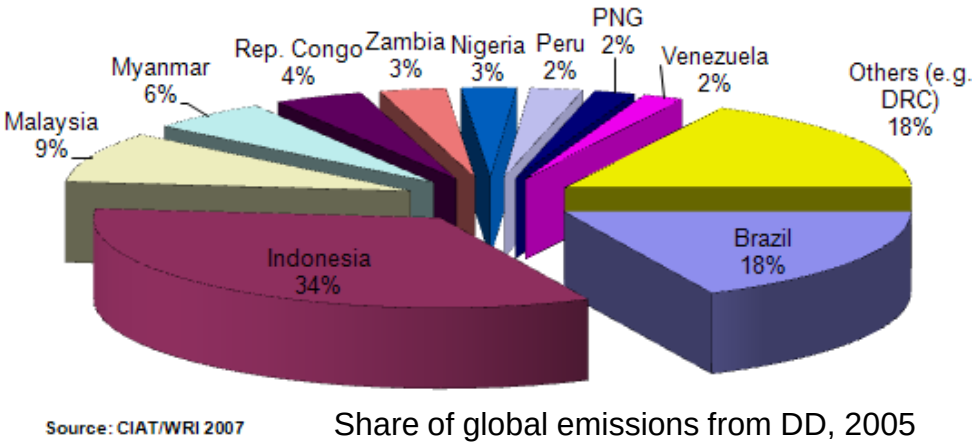
Forest and Climate Change

- Deforestation accounts for about 17,4% of global CO_2 emissions, two thirds due to loss of tropical forests
- Stern, 2006: avoided deforestation most cost effective way for GHG mitigation
- Deforestation rate 2000-2010: 13 million ha/year, net loss 5.2 million ha/year
- Forests could contribute up to 33% of global GHG abatement
- But only 5% of tropical forests under sustainable management

Figures from: IPCC, 2007; AO, 2010; UNFCCC, 2009; ITTO, 2009)



Share of global emissions from DD, 2005

REDD – a brief history

- '*Reducing emissions from deforestation*' became an agenda item at **UNFCCC COP 11**, 2005, through submission by the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica
- **COP 13**, Bali, 2007, agreed to consider the inclusion of a REDD mechanism in the post-Kyoto agreement, added degradation; encouraged countries to undertake demonstration activities
- **COP-15**, 2009, Copenhagen Accord includes REDD-plus; Decision 4/CP.15 provides methodological guidance for REDD
- **COP-16**, 2010, Cancun Decision 1/CP.16, 68-79 on REDD-plus with specific provision for safeguards (e.g. IP rights, participation, biodiversity conservation)

REDD and REDD-Plus

- **RED** Reducing Emissions from Deforestation
- **REDD** Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
- **REDD-Plus** includes removal of emissions from the atmosphere

  ➔ *conservation of forest carbon stocks*

  ➔ *sustainable management of forests*

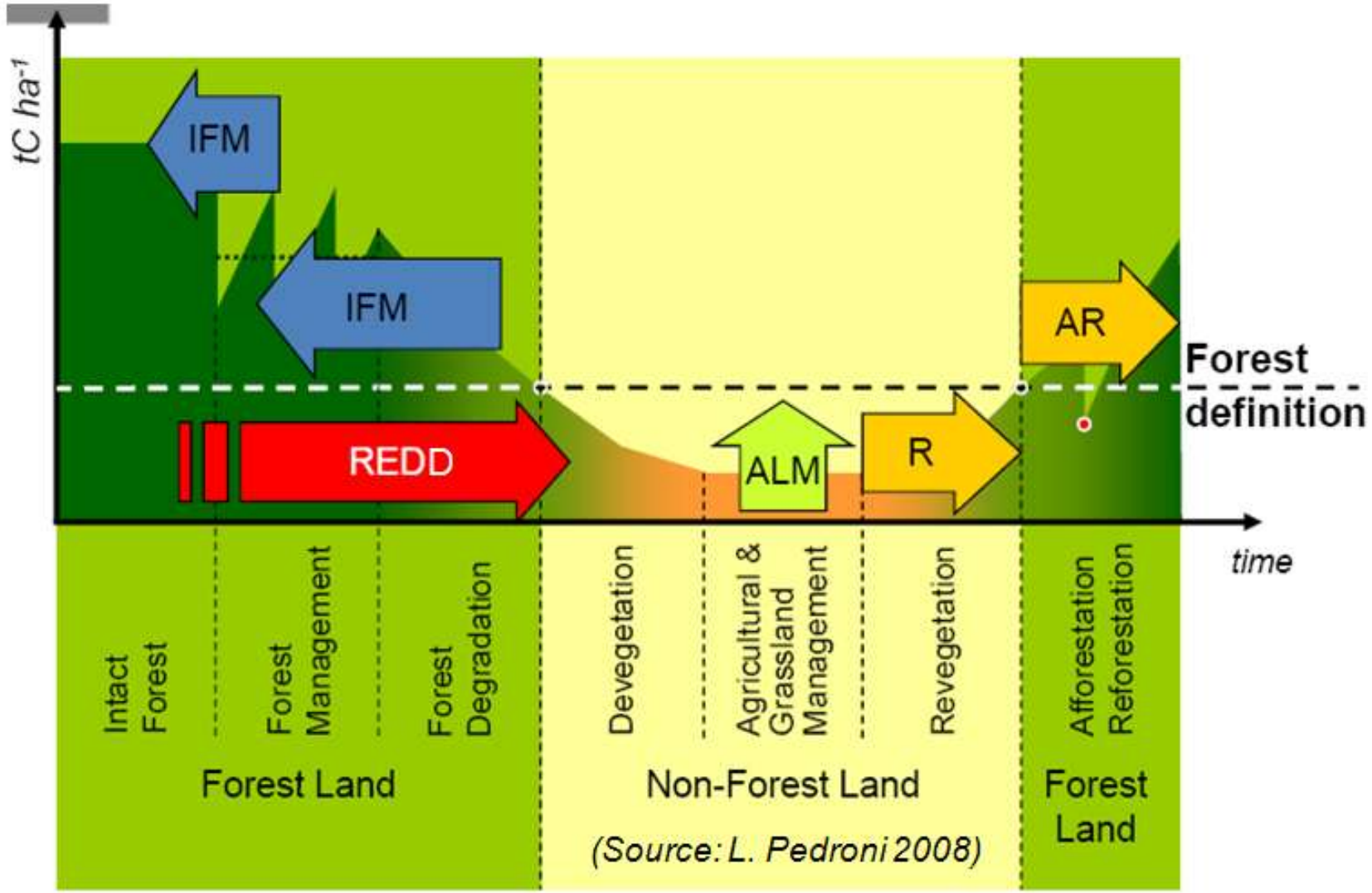
  ➔ *enhancement of forest carbon stocks*

  (see FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1, Decision 2/CP.13)

Co-benefits:

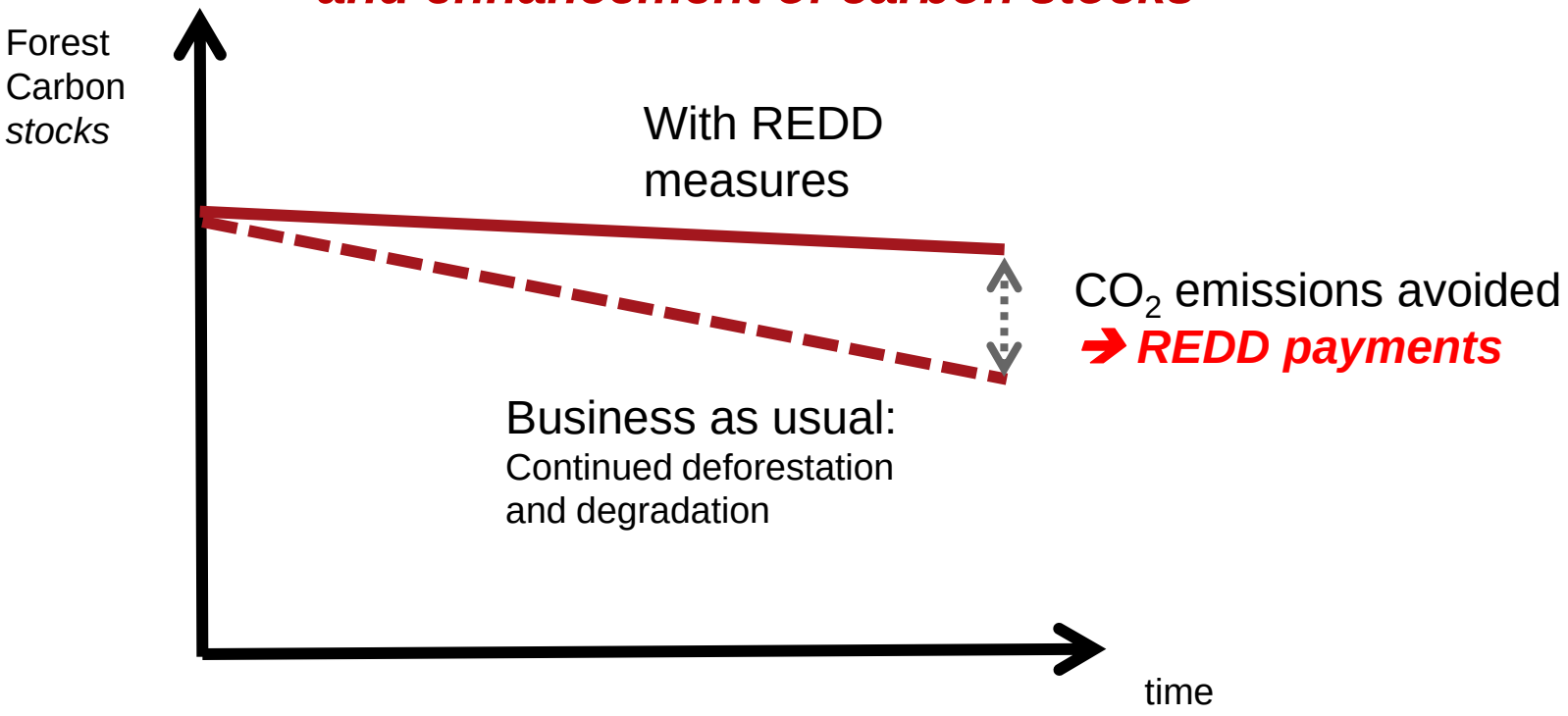
- Socio-economic benefits / livelihoods improvement
- Biodiversity conservation
- Ecosystem service

Eligible activities: The forest definition matters



REDD payments – how does it work

- ***REDD-Plus as performance based incentive system for GHG mitigation and enhancement of carbon stocks***



Project Summary

Climate-relevant Modernisation of Forest Policy and Piloting REDD+

Objective:

Improved forestry policy applied by DENR, LGUs and local population for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

10/2009 – 03/2013

2.76 Mio + 0.5 Mio nat.

DENR-FMB and LGUs

Project components:

1. Support to the National REDD-plus Strategy and Action Plan
2. REDD-plus Piloting in / around protected areas
3. Forest policy development

Cross cutting aspects:

4. Learning and innovation / knowledge management
5. Capacity building

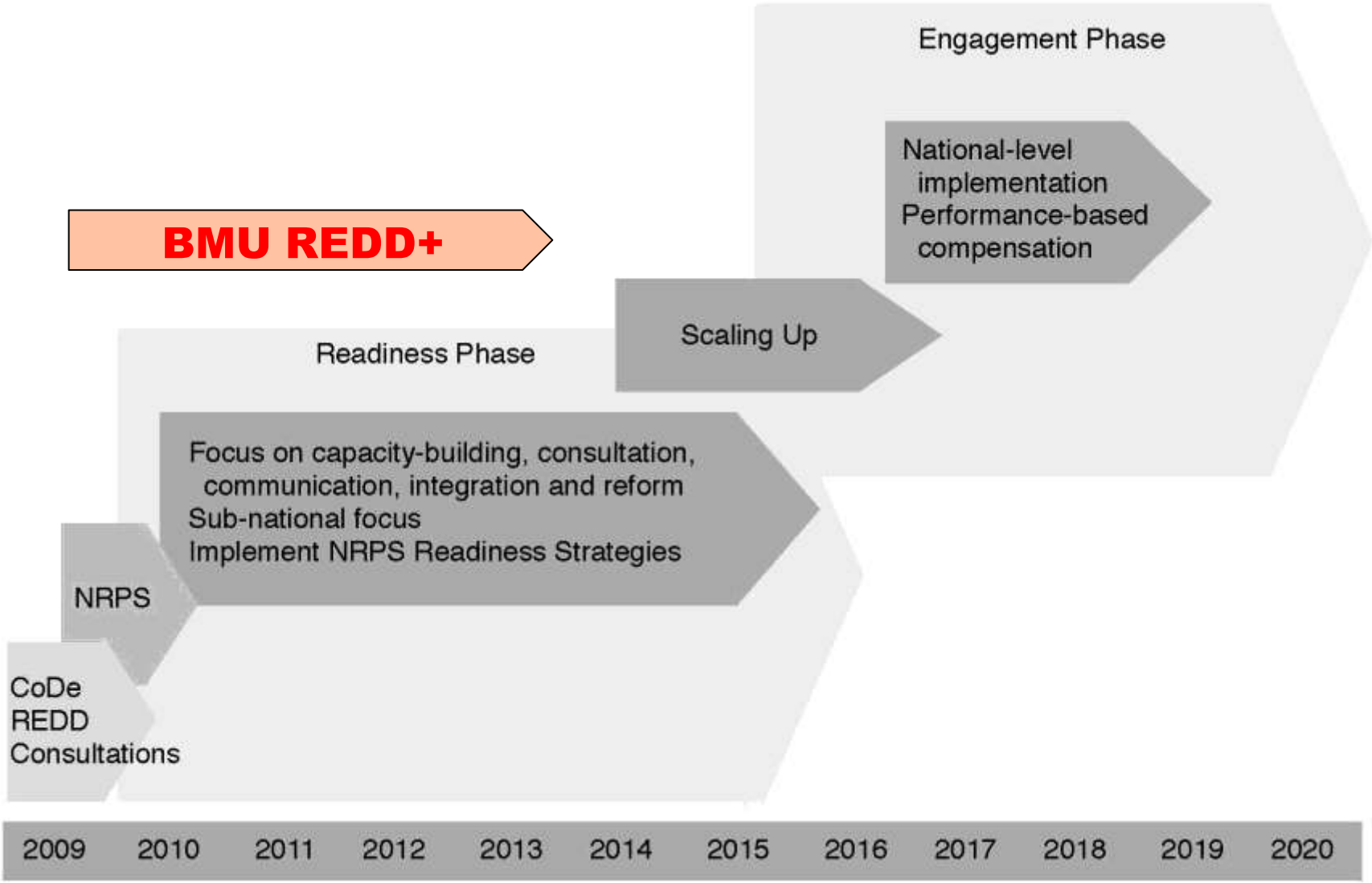
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

Project Summary

Key indicators:

- Emissions of 35,000 tons of fixed carbon from natural forests avoided (about 500 ha of avoided deforestation in pilot areas compared to baseline 2009);
- Annually additional 7,000 tons of carbon sequestered in rehabilitated natural forests and reforestation/agroforestry areas (from 2012 onward compared to baseline 2009);
- Conservation of biodiversity through protection and rehabilitation of 5000 ha of natural forests and establishment of 2000 ha of species rich reforestation (baseline 2009);
- Conservation agreements as a key element of a REDD strategy implemented on a pilot scale.

The Project and the Philippine REDD-Plus Strategy



REDD+ Pilot area Southern Leyte

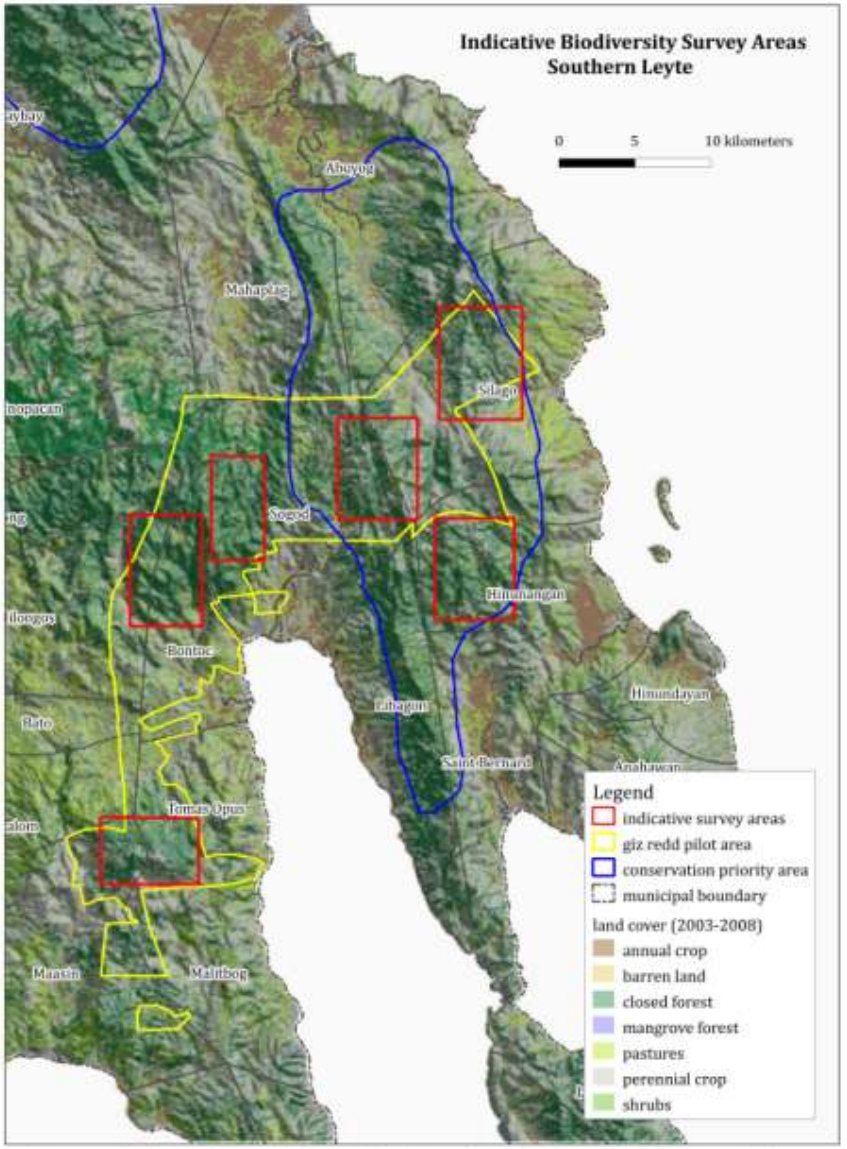
Situation:

- 5 municipalities, 68 barangays
- 40500 ha, (19500 ha forest & shrubs)
- Mosaic deforestation and degradation
- Deforestation by Resettlement Scheme
- Importance for biodiversity conservation
- Possibility to link REDD with CBFM, livelihood improvement, governance issues
- Commitment of LGUs

REDD+ Pilot area Southern Leyte

Activities:

- Piloting of the national MRV scheme
- Establishing connectivity via A/R
- Reduced degradation via SFM/CBFM
- Integrated watershed management around Sogod
- Reduced planned deforestation in Silago



FMB/BMU REDD – PAWB/GEF NewCAPP

Area for joint biodiversity baseline survey in Mt. Nacolod area, Leyte Island

Key messages

REDD+ offers a performance-based incentive approach towards SFM and climate protection

Benefits at local level:

- Improved environmental services
- Income and livelihoods
- Carbon credits?
- Tenure security
- Stabilizing rural areas
- Rural development

But: in order to succeed, REDD+ needs to address underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation

➔ **Work on all seven thematic elements of SFM needed**

Key messages

Challenges to be addressed:

- Development of baselines and monitoring systems (REL, MRV)
- Work on improved frame conditions (policies, institutions, strategies, legislation, incentives/disincentives, governance at all levels)
- Forest sector reforms (e.g. land tenure, administration, procedures, decentralization and devolution, forest industries)
- Integrate REDD+ into cross-sectoral policies and planning
- Develop mechanisms for carbon financing under REDD+
- Technical and socio-economic aspects, incl. safeguards
- Information and knowledge management, lessons learning
- Capacity building at all levels
- Coordination and cooperation at national / international levels

Thank you for your kind attention

Salamat Po