

## **Understanding the Relationship between Biodiversity, Carbon, Forest and People: The Key to Achieving REDD+ Objectives**



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# GFEP PANEL ON BIODIVERSITY FOREST MANAGEMENT, AND REDD+

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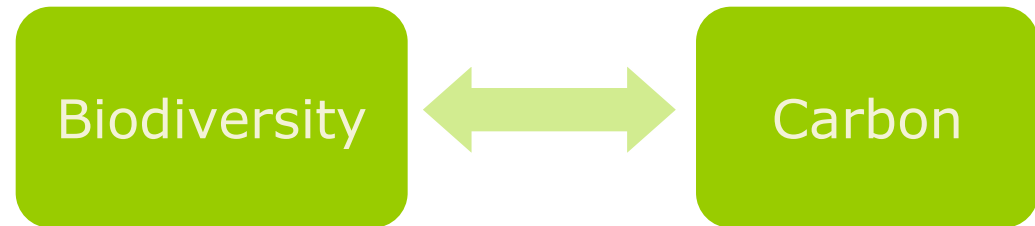
- Panel Chair, Coordinating Lead Authors, Lead Authors, Contributing Authors – about 45 leading scientists in the field
- Expert peer review prior to completion
- Work according to Terms of Reference



# OBJECTIVES (1)

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To clarify the **interactions between biodiversity and carbon** for different types of forests

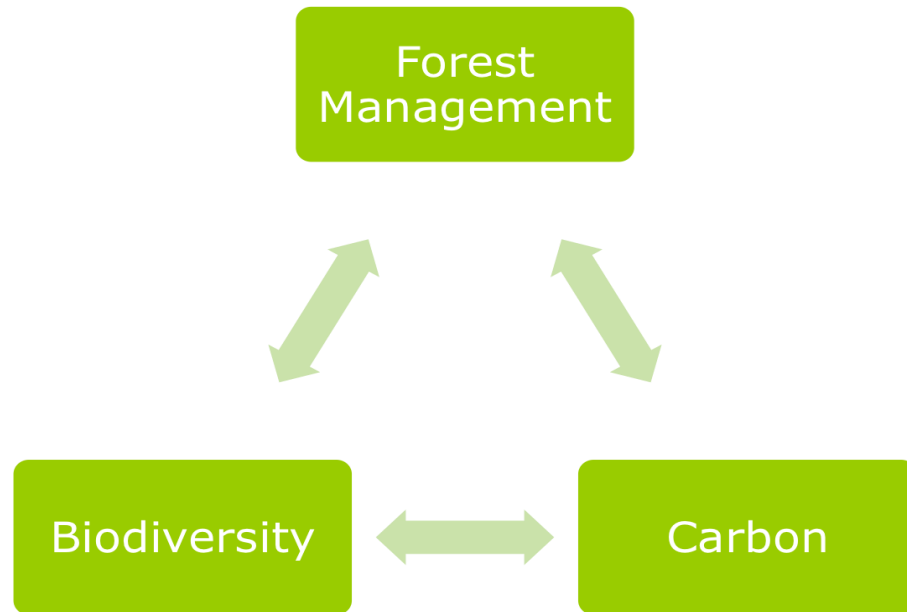


- *Biodiversity*: as defined by CBD
- *Carbon*: Net balance of CO<sub>2</sub> and non-CO<sub>2</sub> greenhouse gas emissions and removals
- *Forest types*: Classification according to FAO global ecological zones

# OBJECTIVES (2)

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To clarify the **interactions between forest management, biodiversity and carbon** for different types of forests



*Forest management:* Activities aimed at conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (e.g., reforestation, restoration, and agroforestry) to meet REDD+ intentions

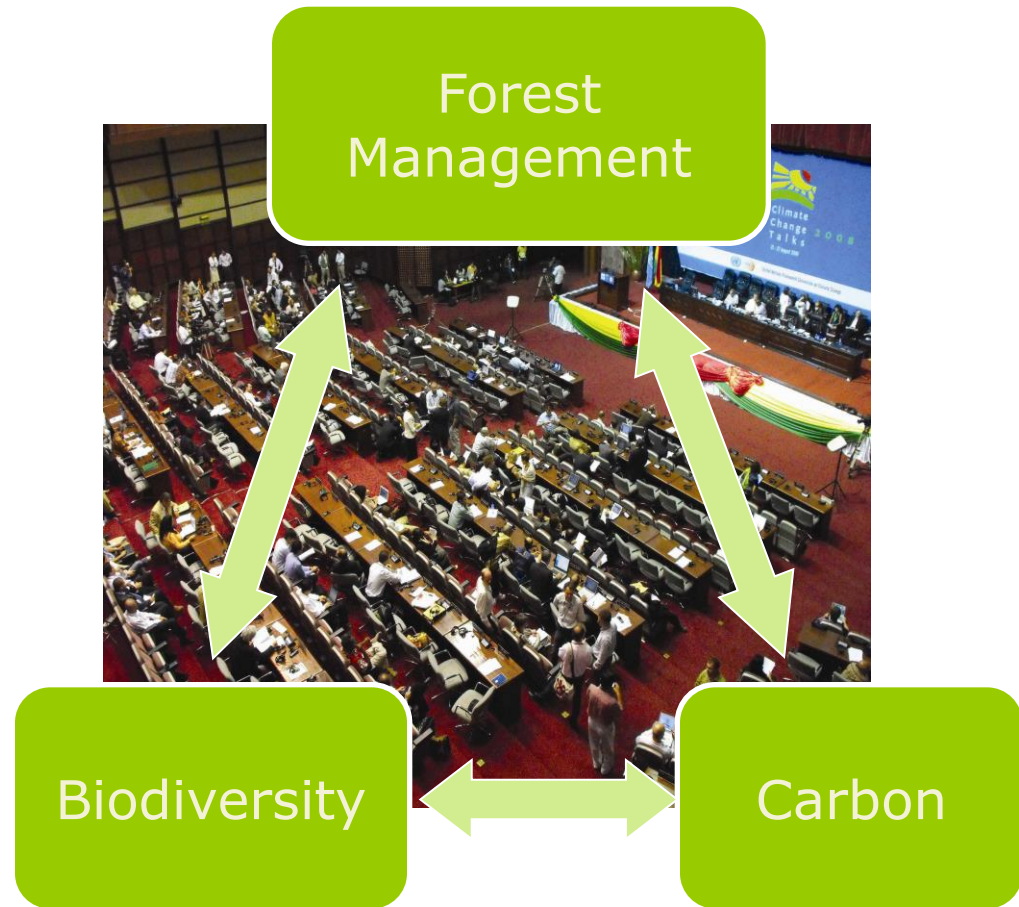
# OBJECTIVES (3)

To analyze, in relation to these interactions, the **social, economic, and environmental synergies and trade-offs** under REDD+ implementation



# OBJECTIVES (4)

To identify **governance and policy options** for REDD+ activities that capture synergies between biodiversity and carbon, and avoid perverse outcomes



# OUTCOMES

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- Multi-disciplinary assessment based on existing scientific literature and other sources of information, where appropriately documented.
- Comprehensive, peer-reviewed full report
- Summary of key messages for policy makers (‘policy brief’)

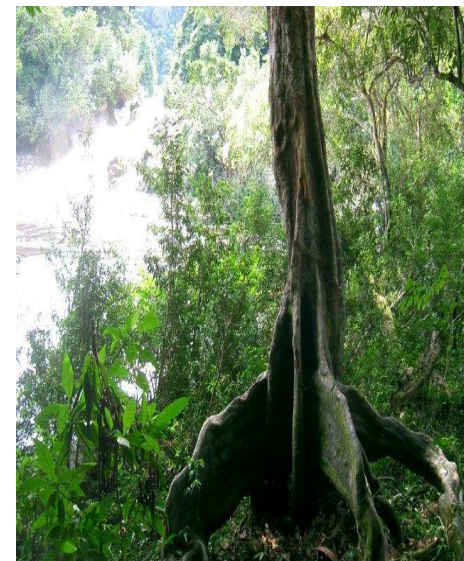


# EMERGING KEY MESSAGES (1)

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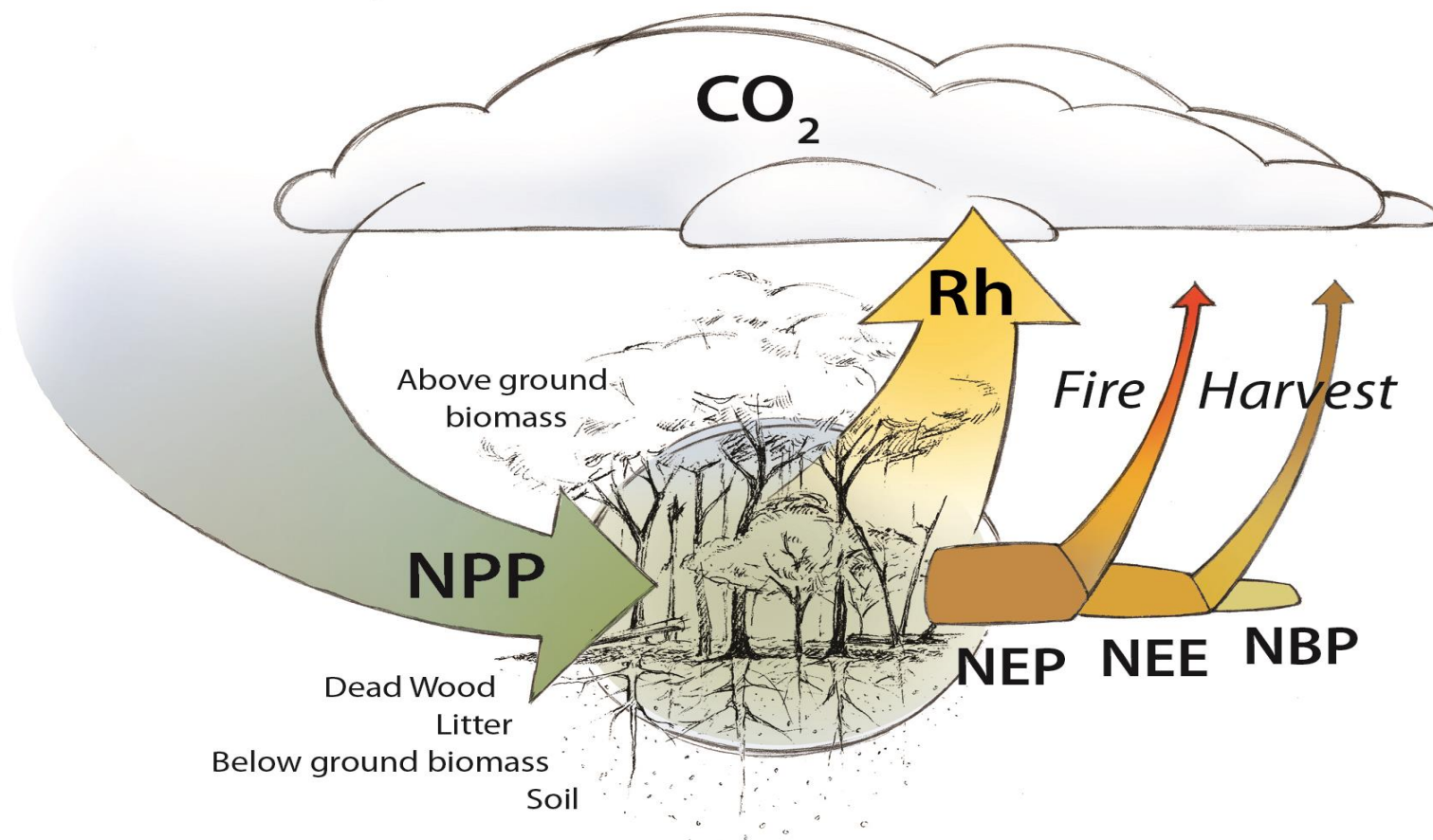
Biodiversity is a key determinant of forests' ability

- to effectively provide ecosystem services, notably carbon sequestration, and
  - to remain resilient in the face of disturbances such as climate change.
- 'Safe operating space' and precautionary principle are important





# EMERGING KEY MESSAGES (2)



## EMERGING KEY MESSAGES (3)

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- Most immediate and greatest benefits for both carbon and biodiversity are likely to come from actions that seek to reduce deforestation and forest degradation



## EMERGING KEY MESSAGES (4)

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Different REDD+ actions can have highly variable impacts on carbon and biodiversity.

- Impacts of REDD+ interventions are likely to vary significantly across different forest types and landscape conditions.
- Impacts may occur outside management area or in the future, and evolve over time.
- Trade-offs between carbon and biodiversity outcomes both locally and at wider spatial scales.
- Development of regionally-tailored strategies for REDD+ major priority for future research.

# EMERGING KEY MESSAGES (5)

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Consideration of impacts on people should be included early on in REDD+ planning and implementation.

- Evidence suggests that pursuing social objectives alongside REDD+ will also increase the likelihood of achieving carbon and biodiversity goals.



## EMERGING KEY MESSAGES (6)

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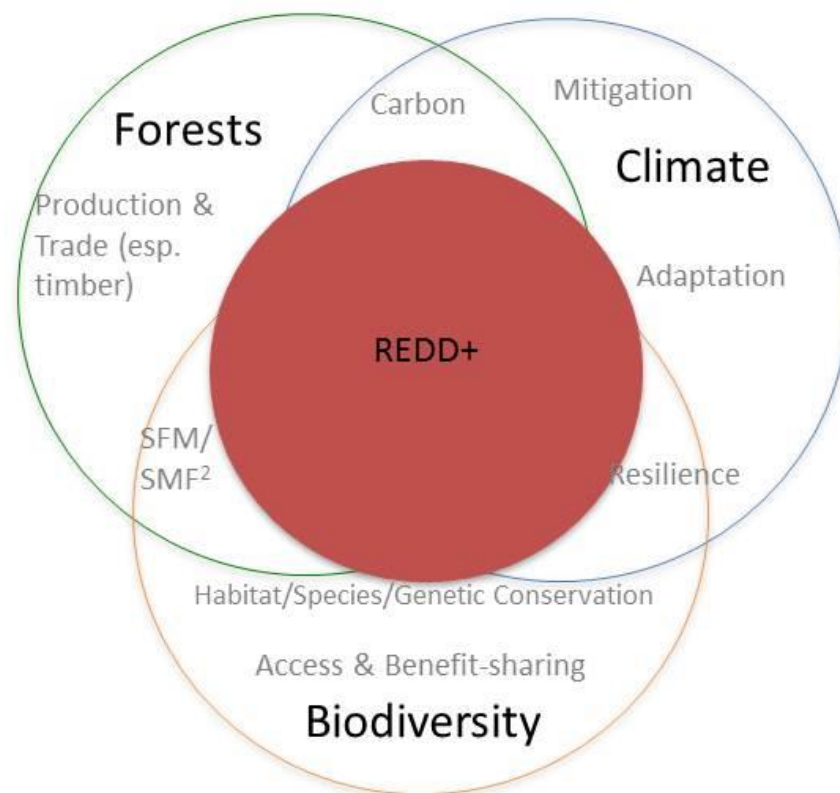
For REDD+ implementation to be effective, tenure and property rights, including rights of access, use and ownership, need to be clear.



- Evidence shows that security of tenure, and associated authority for local decision-making, support better environmental management.

# EMERGING KEY MESSAGES (7)

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## EMERGING KEY MESSAGES (8)

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- There is a tension between national REDD+ efforts aimed at international standardisation, the strengthening of national sovereignty, and efforts to decentralise and empower local communities as key actors in REDD+.



## EMERGING KEY MESSAGES (9)

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- Efforts to promote REDD+ safeguards at the international level complement or constrain national sovereignty and local autonomy.
- Without sufficient emphasis on local participation, risk that REDD+ recentralises government decision-making and undermines community-based forest governance.
- Learn from initiatives and governance arrangements that are already working.
- Aim to balance conflicting demands for international standardisation, national sovereignty, decentralisation and the empowerment of local communities.



# INPUT POLICY PROCESSES

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- CBD COP11 – October 2012
  - Presentation of emerging results at REDD+ Day
- UNFCCC COP18 – 26 Nov. to 7 Dec. 2012
  - Launch of full report and policy brief
- UNFF 10 – April 2013
  - Targeted input on “Forests and Economic Development”



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## **Sincere thanks to all Panel members!**

Samuel Assembe Mvondo, Joice Ferreira, Toby Gardner, Manuel Guariguata, Markku Kanninen, Valerie Kapos, Werner A. Kurz, Constance L. McDermott, Sango Mahanty, Stephanie Mansourian, Adrian Martin, Kimiko Okabe, Yude Pan, John A. Parrotta, Lian Pin Koh, Nophea Sasaki, Christine B. Schmitt, Bernardo B.N. Strassburg, Charlotte Streck, Ian D. Thompson, Jason Tylianakis, Harro van Asselt, Bhaskar Vira, Christoph Wildburger



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Thank you  
for your  
attention !

