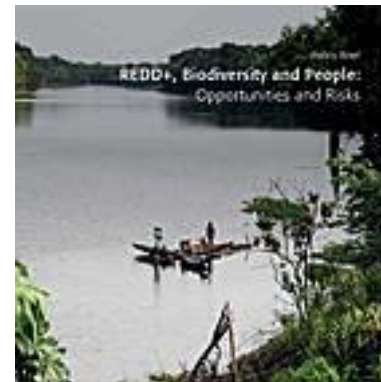


## REDD+, biodiversity and people: *Opportunities and risks*



John A. Parrotta,  
Chair, Global Forest Expert Panel (GFEP) on  
*Biodiversity, Forest Management and REDD+*

# Global Forest Expert Panel on Biodiversity, Forest Management and REDD+



# Understanding Relationships Between Biodiversity, Carbon, Forests and People: The Key to Achieving REDD+ Objectives: *Contents*

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*Chapter 1:* Introduction

*Chapter 2:* Forest biodiversity, carbon and other ecosystem services: relationships and impacts of deforestation and forest degradation

*Chapter 3:* Impacts of forest and land management on biodiversity and carbon



# Management actions and their relationship to REDD+ activities

Forest Management Type Management actions likely to be used in REDD+	Relevance to REDD+ activities				
	Reduce emissions from deforestation	Reduce emissions from forest degradation	Carbon stock enhancement	Sustainable management of forests	Conservation of carbon stocks
<b>Improving agricultural practice</b>					
Sustainable Agricultural intensification	••	•	•		•
Agroforestry		•	•		
Sustainable shifting cultivation	•	••	•		•
Fire management	•	••	••	••	•
<b>Protection measures</b>	••	••	•	•	••
<b>Reducing impacts of extractive use</b>					
Reduced Impact Logging		••		••	
Efficiencies, alternative production, or substitution of fuelwood and NTFPs		••		••	
Hunting regulation		••		•	
<b>Restoration/Reforestation</b>					
Assisted natural regeneration	•	•	••	•	
Afforestation & reforestation primarily for wood/fibre production			••		
Reforestation primarily for biodiversity and ecosystem services		•	••		
<b>Landscape scale planning &amp; coordination</b>	••	••	•	••	•



# Understanding Relationships Between Biodiversity, Carbon, Forests and People: The Key to Achieving REDD+ Objectives: *Contents*

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*Chapter 4:* Social and economic considerations relevant to REDD+

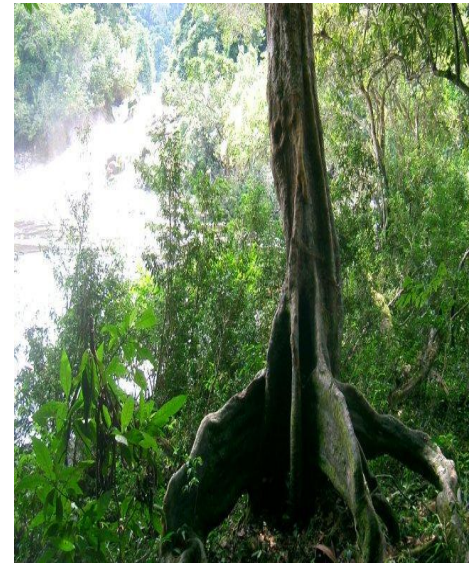
*Chapter 5:* Governance for REDD+, forest management and biodiversity: Existing approaches and future options

*Chapter 6:* Conclusions

# KEY MESSAGES

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1. 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.
2. The most immediate and greatest benefits for both carbon and biodiversity are likely to come from actions that reduce deforestation and degradation.



# KEY MESSAGES

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3. REDD+ actions can have highly variable impacts on carbon and biodiversity, at different spatial and temporal scales.
4. Pursuing social objectives alongside REDD+ will also increase the likelihood of achieving carbon and biodiversity goals.





# KEY MESSAGES

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5. For REDD+ implementation to be effective, tenure and property rights, including rights of access, use and ownership, need to be clear.
6. An integrated landscape management approach provides a useful tool to reconcile environmental, social and economic considerations relevant to REDD+.





# KEY MESSAGES

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7. There is a tension between national REDD+ efforts aimed at international standardisation, the strengthening of national sovereignty, and efforts to empower local communities as key actors in REDD+.
8. Understanding the relationship between biodiversity, carbon forests and people is the key to achieving REDD+ objectives.



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