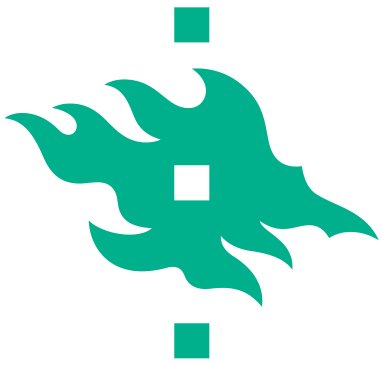


Implementation of REDD+ at national and local levels, challenges and experiences

Professor Markku Kanninen

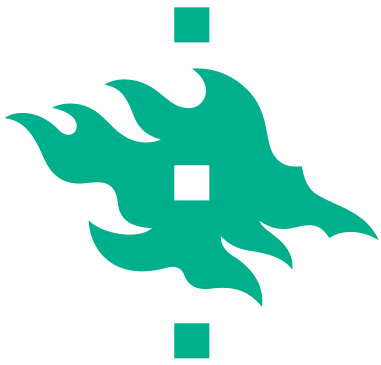
Viikki Tropical Resources Institute (VITRI),

University of Helsinki, Department of Forest Sciences



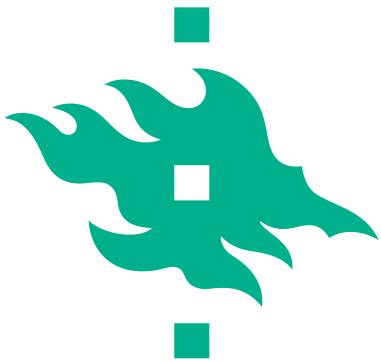
Early observations from REDD+ implementation at national and local levels

- National REDD policy formulation slowing down
 - National targets and baselines
 - Position in the forest transition curve key
- Development and testing of standards (CCBA, VCS)
 - Preparing for voluntary carbon markets
- REDD demonstration activities
 - Focus on MRV, governance, benefit sharing, and co-benefits



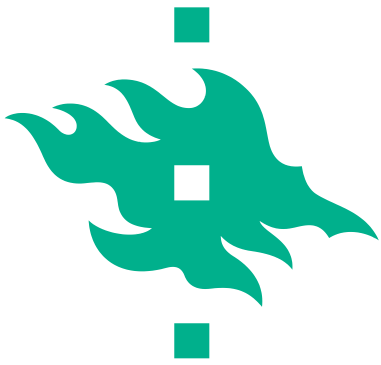
National REDD+ policy formulation – experiences and challenges

- National targets and baselines
 - Position in the forest transition curve key
 - E.g. positive outcomes without REDD
 - Implications on additionality
- Proposed REDD actions do not adequately address the main drivers of deforestation and degradation
 - Problem of effectiveness and legitimacy
- Proposed REDD policies are limited to forest sector actors
 - Problem of leakage and permanence
 - Consultation with all the stakeholder groups (indigenous peoples etc.) still weak



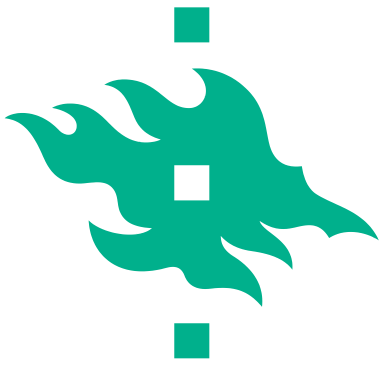
REDD+ action missing the target? Case of Indonesia

- LULUCF (Forestry sector) mitigation plans do not adequately address the causes of emissions
- 59% of the forest sector emissions are coming from deforestation (forest conversion)
 - Most of the mitigation action is in afforestation and plantations
- About half of LULUCF emissions are from peat fires and related activities
 - Their role in the national mitigation plan is minimal
- Can the moratorium and LOI with Norway change this?

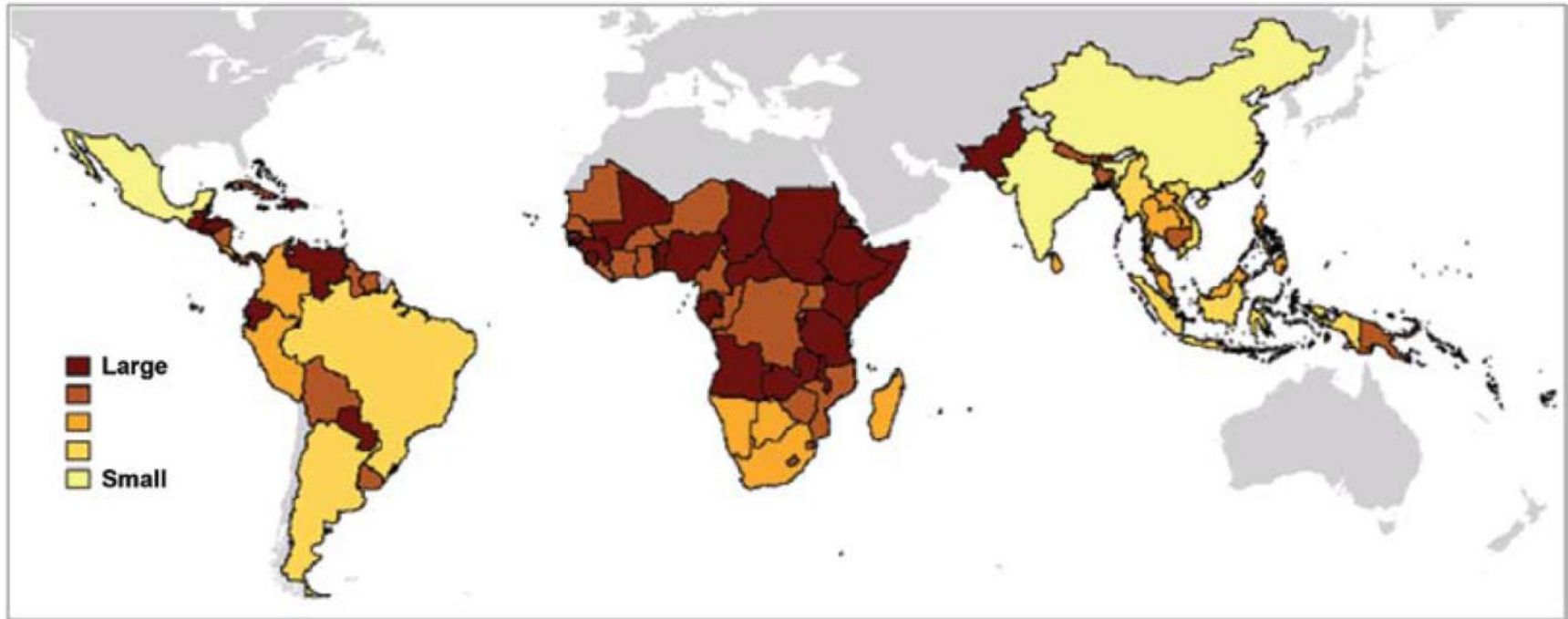


National REDD+ policy formulation – experiences and challenges 2

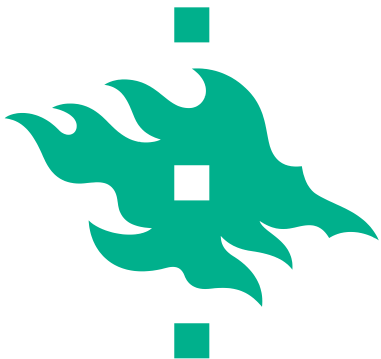
- Liking national policies and demonstration activities weak or non-existent
- No or little communication between the two
 - National policy formulation top down – lost opportunity of learning from pilots
 - Pilots operate in a "policy vacuum"
- Bridging capacity and governance gaps
 - Huge challenge for national governments and international community



MRV Capacity Gap in 99 countries

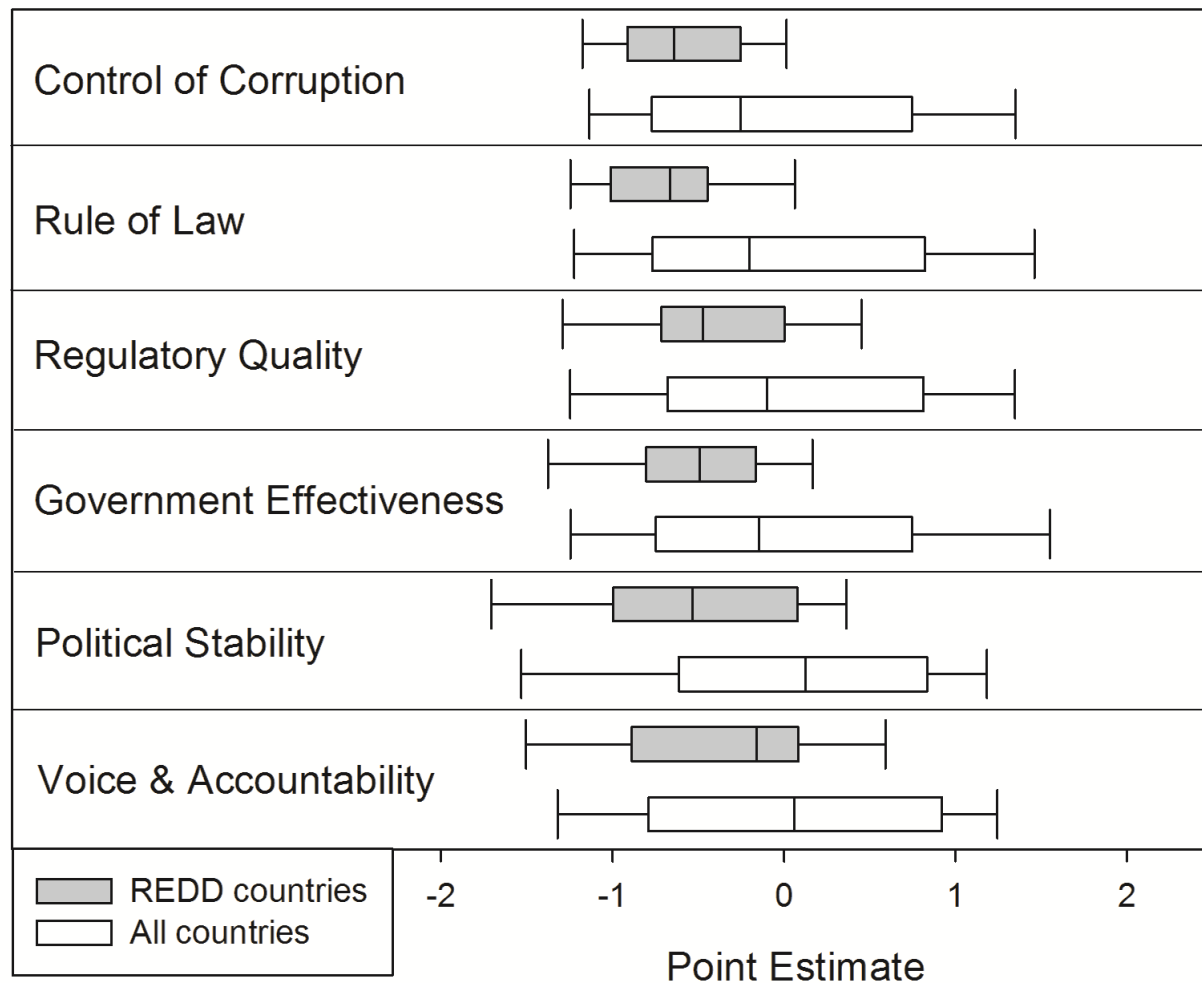


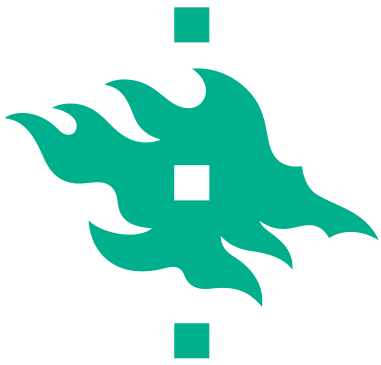
Currently only few countries with good forest stock and change data



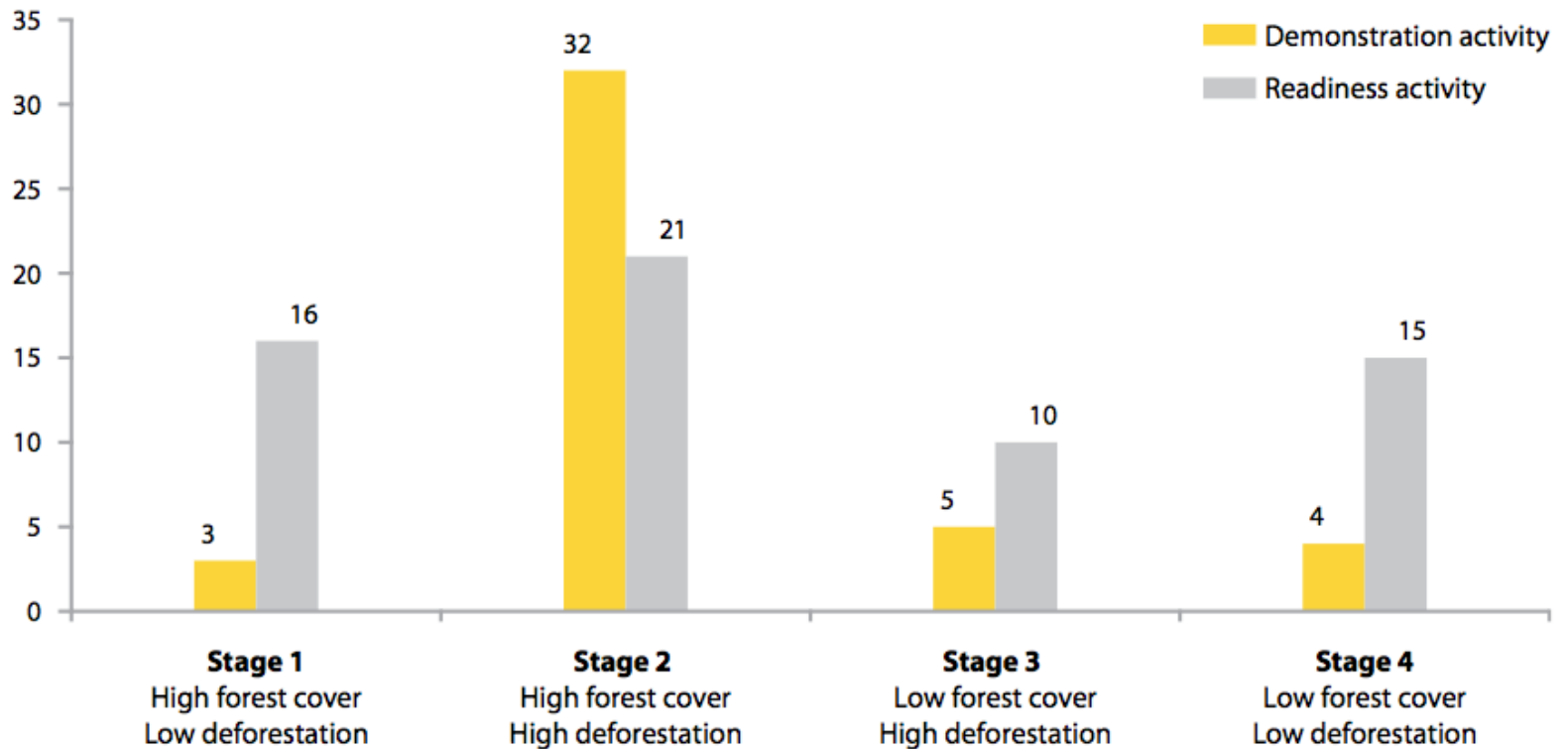
Governance gap

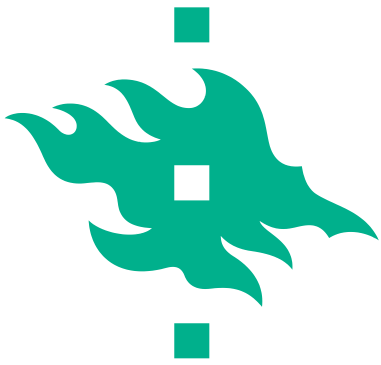
Data:
World Bank's six
Governance Indicators in
the "REDD Readiness"
countries of the FCPF
(n= 37) and in all the
countries (n = 212)
Source data: Kaufmann et
al. (2009).



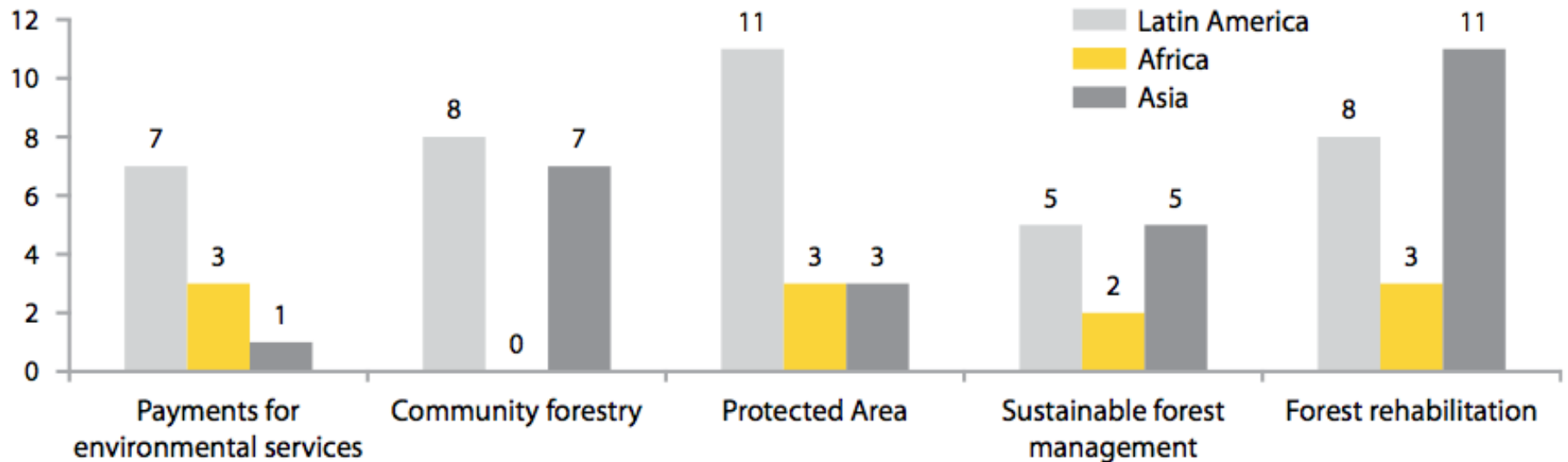


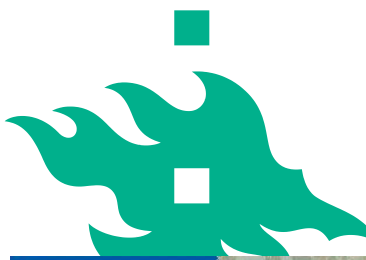
Typology of demonstration activities 1





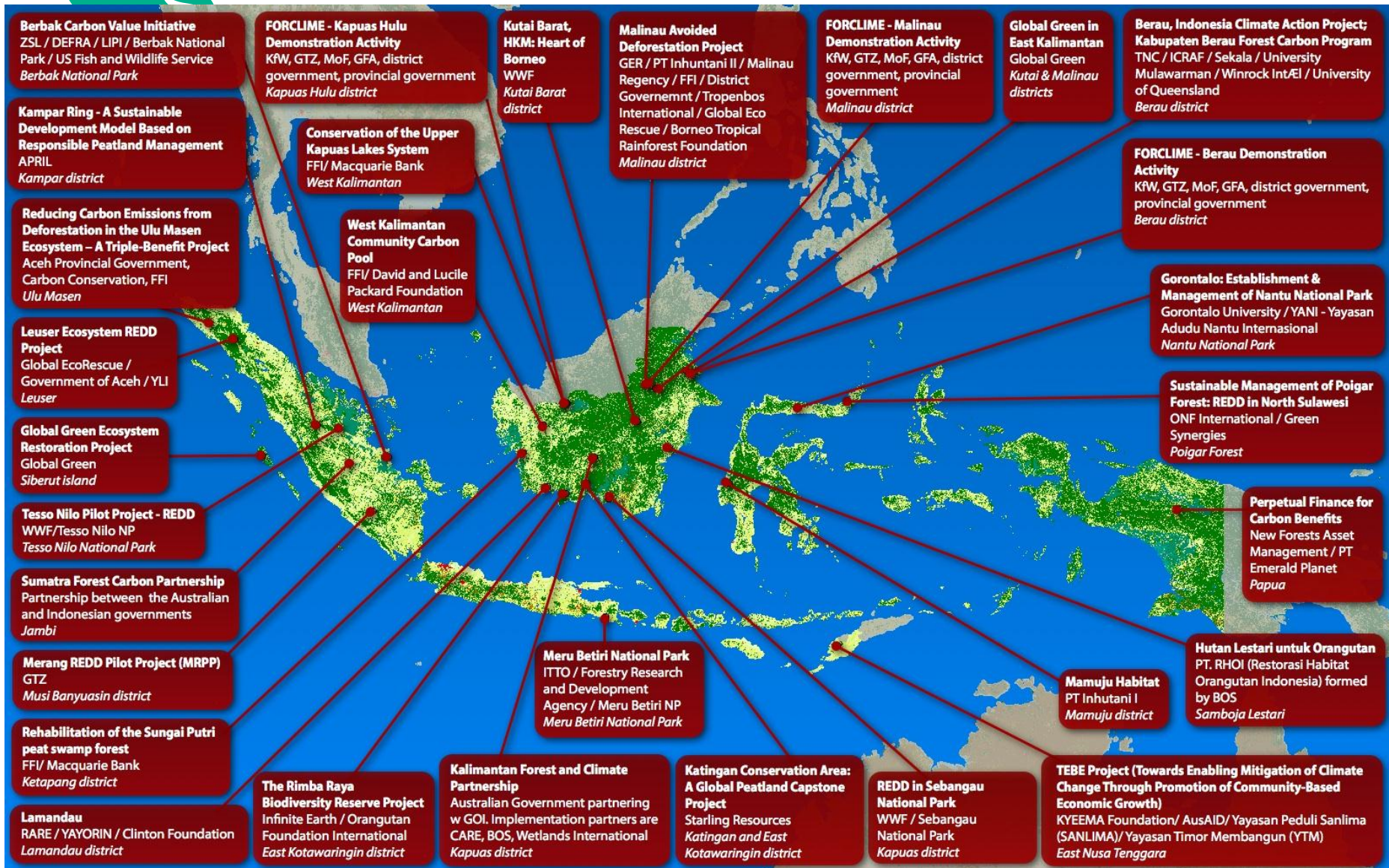
Typology of demonstration activities 2

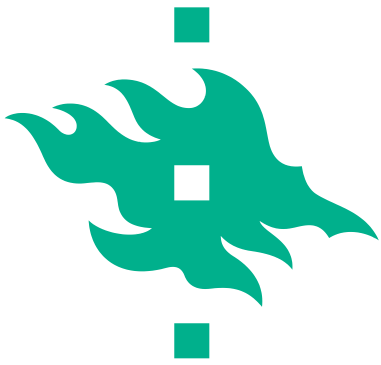




REDD+ pilots in Indonesia (2010)

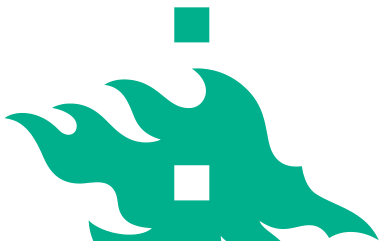
(Source: CIFOR)





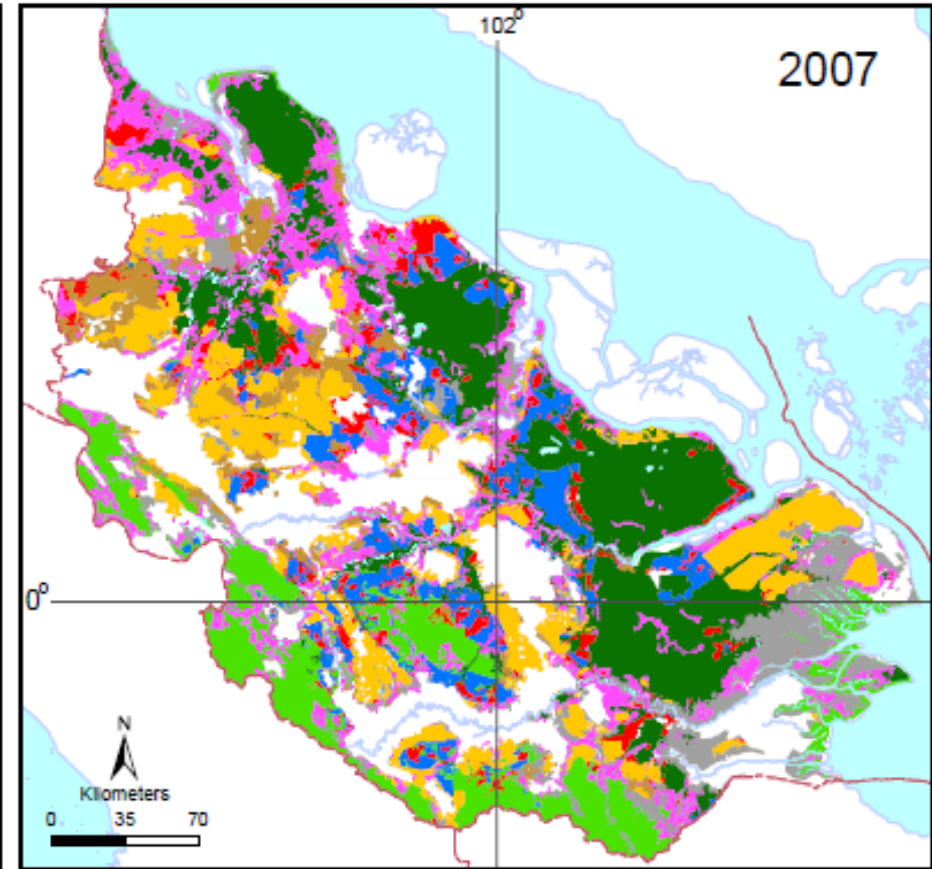
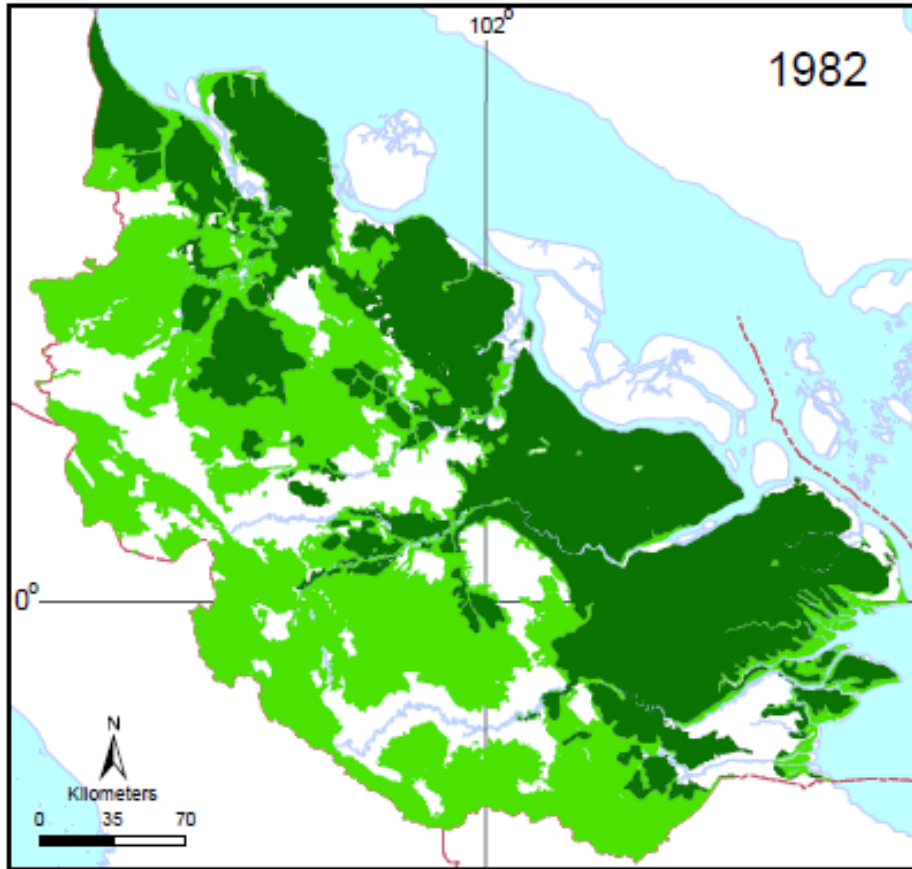
REDD+ demonstration activities - experiences and challenges

- Focus on MRV, governance, benefit sharing, and co-benefits (efficiency and equity)
- Problems with additionality and effectiveness
 - Forgetting the main objective? – reduced emissions
- Rapid development and testing of standards (CCBA, VCS)
 - Preparing for voluntary carbon market
 - Building links with adaptation (Gold Standard)
- Links to national policies and markets (see above)



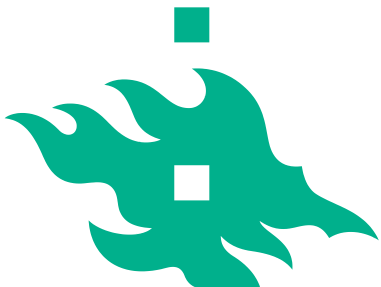
What replaced natural forests? 1982-2007

WWF Land Cover Database Riau, Indonesia



- Forest on peatland remaining
- Forest on non peatland remaining
- Waste land ← 17% of deforestation
- Other land covers

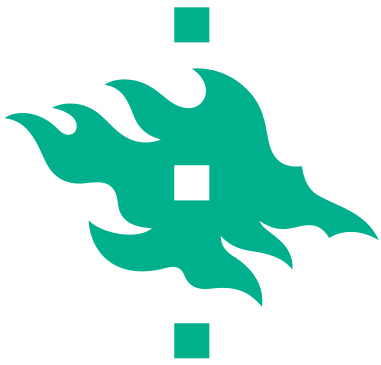
- Acacia plantation ← 24% of deforestation
- Oil palm plantation ← 29% of deforestation
- Small holder oil palm plantation
- Cleared



Drivers of deforestation vs. proposed REDD+ action in Indonesia

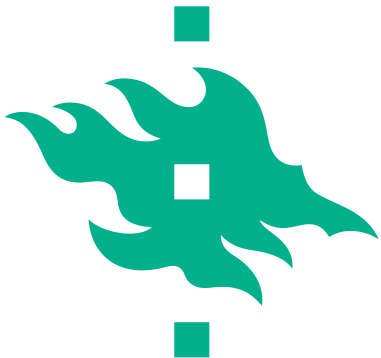
(Source: CIFOR)

Area	Drivers of deforestation	Underlying causes of deforestation				REDD pilot project approaches
		% of National Labour Force	% of National construction	Corruption Cases 2004-2009	Others	
Kalimantan	Second highest oil palm productivity, 12.5tons/ha in 2007	6.0%	9.4%	90 – Almost all in S and E Kalimantan	Low population, Large areas with customary land rights; Oil palm expansion; Logging; Mining	Peatland conservation, Land swaps; Community carbon pooling; Reduced impact logging and oil palm; reduced encroachment into national parks; district-wide REDD
Papua	High forest cover, low deforestation, large peatland areas,	0.7%	2.6%	2	Low population, Large areas with customary land rights; Oil palm expansion; Logging; Mining	Ecosystem restoration concessions; Province-wide REDD
Sumatra	Highest oil palm productivity by far: 37 tons/ha.	19.2%	19.9%	42	Low population; Oil palm expansion	Peatland conservation; Ecosystem Restoration Concessions; Reduced impact logging and oil palm; Reduced encroachment into national parks;



Conclusions

- REDD+ implementation slower than expected
- Are we losing the momentum and sight?
- REDD+ as a climate policy instrument for reduced emissions
 - Effectiveness, baselines, targets vs. NAMAs, leakage
- Is REDD+ becoming a forest policy instrument?
 - Links to FIP etc.
- In the future
 - Emphasize links to non forest-sector actors and ecosystem-based adaptation (climate policy)
 - Emphasize links to ecosystem restoration, biodiversity (forest policy)



**Thank you very much
for your attention**

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