

REDD+ and REDD readiness in Uganda

**Tom Rukundo
National Forestry Authority**

**Training Private sector and
Government decision makers on PES**

Kampala, 4 April 2011



Presentation outline

- ❖ What is REDD , REDD+
- ❖ Origins of REDD, REDD+
- ❖ Drivers of deforestation
- ❖ Importance of REDD+ for Uganda
- ❖ What is REDD+ readiness:
- ❖ Uganda's REDD+ readiness processes
- ❖ Opportunities, challenges and future for REDD+ in Uganda
- ❖ Financing REDD+



What is REDD and REDD+

REDD means Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation.

REDD+ the role of conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of forest carbon stocks in Developing Countries .



What is REDD Cont

- ❖ Includes elements such as:
 - ❑ No conversion of natural forests to plantations
 - ❑ Rights of indigenous people
 - ❑ Full, effective participation of local people in planning and implementation

Stop forests from being cut down or degraded, thereby reducing the amount of Co2 in the atmosphere.

Pay (Reward) nations/individuals who reduce D & FD by protecting forests.





Cont

- Deforestation is the permanent removal of forests and withdrawal of land from forest use.
- Forest degradation refers to negative changes in the forest area that limit its production capacity.



Origins of REDD, REDD+

- ❖ Forests play an essential role in current climate change i.e. CO₂ in atmosphere
- ❖ Deforestation and degradation rate accounts for 17 % of the world's total CO₂ emissions (20% GHG)
- ❖ Mitigation of Global warming cannot be reached without forests.
- ❖ REDD negotiations started (COP 11) in Montreal, Canada in 2005 and continued at COP 12 in Nairobi in 2006

Origin cont

- At the COP 13, Bali in 2007, an agreement reached on "the urgent need to take further meaningful action to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation" ..
- Other possible options are 'sustainable forest management' (SFM), 'forest enhancement' and 'conservation'
- recognizes that the needs of local and indigenous communities in REDD
- to start pilot activities to support REDD+ as a climate mitigation measure

Origin cont

❖ The Bali action Plan:

A call for policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in DC and role of conservation, sustainable management of forest and enhancing forest carbon stocks and incorporated into discussions for post-2012 agreement

major drivers of deforestation

- Conversion to agriculture
- Over harvesting of wood products/fuel wood
- Lack of incentives to conservation
- Perceived better returns from other land use options
- Land and forest tenure
- Poor forest governance

How Can Uganda Use REDD+ To Help Save Its Forests. Importance) by;

- ❖ Total land area=19,710,000ha
- ❖ Total forest area=3,627,000ha (18.40%)
- ❖ Forests support over 70% of the population in Uganda
- ❖ Majority of people depend on the forests for energy (95%), food, wood products, water
- ❖ However, estimated forest cover loss is 2% per annum
- ❖ Anticipated that the forests may be no more in the near future

How Can Uganda Use REDD+ To Help Save Its Forests. by;Continued

- Keeping forests standing .(Protecting Forests)
- Replanting trees in degraded forest areas for various purposes including timber production.
- Protecting water catchments areas.
- Promoting energy efficient methods to reduce fuel-wood and charcoal consumption and production.
- Improve and expand community forest management
- Preserve other services provided by vital ecosystems



cont

- Promoting other activities that bring income to forest dependent communities and benefit sharing
- Monitoring the status and changes of our forests
- Improving knowledge and understanding of forest issues throughout the country.
- Reducing the incidence and scale of forest fires
- Payment for ecosystem services



What is REDD+ Readiness

- A global initiative involving tropical developing countries like Uganda
- Receiving incentives to reduce the rate of D,FD & conserve forests through SM, and to increase areas under forest cover.
- Multi-sectoral process targeting the Forestry, Energy, Land and Agriculture etc
- Preparing effective and equitable strategy to reduce emissions developed through local stakeholder consultation



REDD Readiness Cont

- Develop transparent, equitable and accountable benefit sharing system
- Identify capacity building gaps- institutional, technical
- Develop forest carbon accounting system
- Developing reference scenarios against which to measure deforestation and degradation reductions



REDD Readiness in Uganda

- Phase one involves the preparation of the REDD Readiness preparation proposal (R-PP).
- Phase II shall involve preparation of REDD Readiness Strategy that will elaborate on National strategies or action plans, policies and measures and capacity-building.
- Phase three will be the implementation of these national REDD+ Readiness Strategies
- Phase four shall involve actions that shall be fully measured, reported and verified. Carbon Market phase where the country actually enters into the REDD Carbon market



continued

- R-PP seeks undertake a situation analysis of the current situation with regards to deforestation and forest degradation and assess drivers and impact of deforestation and forest degradation and relevant forest governance issues,
- carry out a multi stakeholder consultation at all levels
- develop an institutional and legal implementation framework for REDD+ Readiness Strategy including a monitoring system to measure, report and verify (MRV) the effect of REDD+ strategies.



Opportunities for REDD+ for Uganda

- ❖ Support from the Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change
- ❖ Enabling environment- policy provision
- ❖ Willingness and active participation of CSOs in REDD activities
- ❖ "Green light" from local communities to embrace REDD+



Challenges to Implementation of REDD+

- ❖ Knowledge is presently concentrated with few people in the country
- ❖ Financing mechanism not clear
- ❖ Technical capacity is low
- ❖ Weak law enforcement- Continued logging and over exploitation
- ❖ Unclear natural resources tenure (Land)
- ❖ Limited Public –private partnerships
- ❖ Lack of awareness on dangers of losing forests and climate change amongst communities and some local authorities
- ❖ Quantification of baselines (reference levels) is complex



- Leakages–Cuts in Co2 that may reappear in other Forests not bound by such limits.
- Permanency.

Future for REDD+

- ❖ Requires substantial Capacity development in Quantification of emissions & intake of Co2
- ❖ Learning by doing approach(Learning, improvement, perfection and then implementation)
- ❖ Create information sharing platforms
- ❖ Design of C-projects for the market
- ❖ Create linkages between buyers and sellers
- ❖ Country conceived and driven.
- ❖ Carbon activities appropriately priced to create incentives.



Financing REDD+

- Quick start financing for early actions
- Establishment of REDD fund under UNFCCC
- Grant fund supplemented by private voluntary payments
- Market based
- Combination of Grant fund and market
- Transition from fund (initial) to market (Long term)