



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

REDD+: Protecting forests and climate for sustainable development





REDD+: Protecting forests and climate for sustainable development

DEAR READERS,

Forests are one of our world's greatest treasures. They are critical to our climate and provide a livelihood to more than 1.6 billion people living in and around them. Forests provide absolutely essential services to us all – for our environmental, social and economic well-being on this planet.

Yet forests are under severe threat, especially in developing countries. We have already lost more than half of all tropical forests. If we cannot halt this trend, within two generations all tropical forests will have disappeared – with dire consequences for our climate, since deforestation is one of the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions.

My recent visits to forest communities in the Colombian Amazon region and the Congo Basin have reaffirmed my conviction: we have an urgent and shared responsibility to protect forests – for our climate and for its vital contribution to local livelihoods! We need to take immediate and targeted action to stop deforestation and to promote the sustainable use of forests.

Recognising this urgency, many forest-rich countries are developing strategies to reconcile sustainable development with forest protection. The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is assisting partner countries in this challenge. Through a variety of initiatives, we support our partners in

creating the conditions for sustainable forest and land use, strengthening the basis for reducing hunger and poverty as well as reducing deforestation.

Germany is firmly committed to the 2014 New York Declaration on Forests, an ambitious pledge to halve deforestation by 2020, to end natural forest loss by 2030 and to restore a total of 350 million hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes worldwide.

We believe that REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) will provide much-needed incentives to complement existing efforts to protect forests and biodiversity. REDD+ offers much more than a reward for reduced emissions. It is a means of improving the livelihoods and well-being of people; of strengthening their rights and their local institutions; making land use – in all sectors – more efficient and sustainable. This brochure presents the contribution of the BMZ towards supporting forest protection, climate change mitigation and sustainable development.



Dr Gerd Müller
Member of the German Parliament
Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation
and Development



“The protection of tropical rain forests in particular is an international development issue. Germany is facing up to its responsibility and will support the people in developing countries in protecting their forests.”

Dr Gerd Müller, German Development Minister

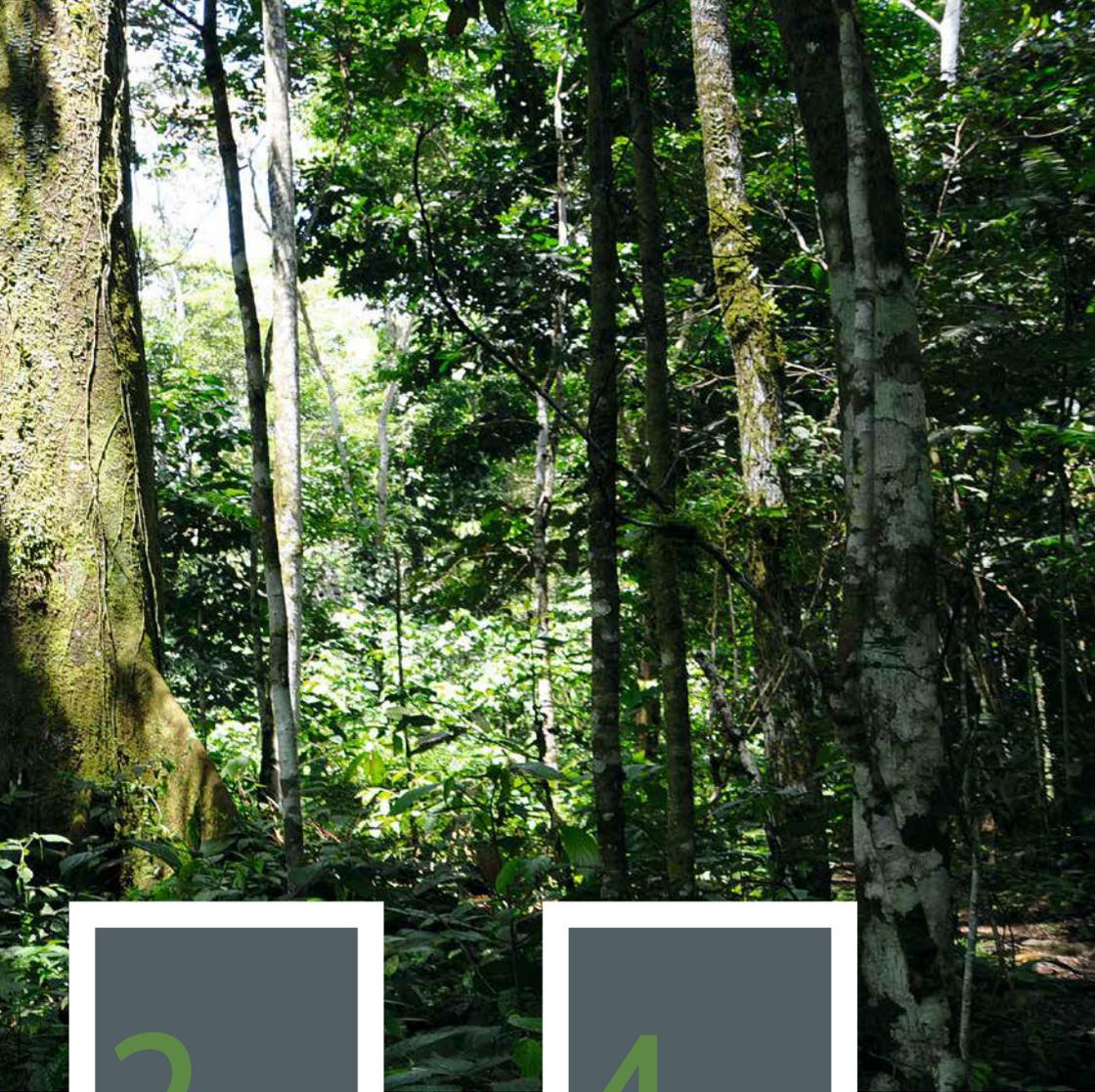
CONTENTS



WHY PROTECT FORESTS? 8



WHAT IS REDD+ AND WHY DO WE NEED IT? 10



**THE CONTRIBUTION
OF GERMAN DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION 12**



**OUTLOOK:
2015 AND BEYOND 30**

1. WHY PROTECT FORESTS?

...**BECAUSE** FORESTS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR THE WELLBEING AND SURVIVAL ON THIS PLANET.

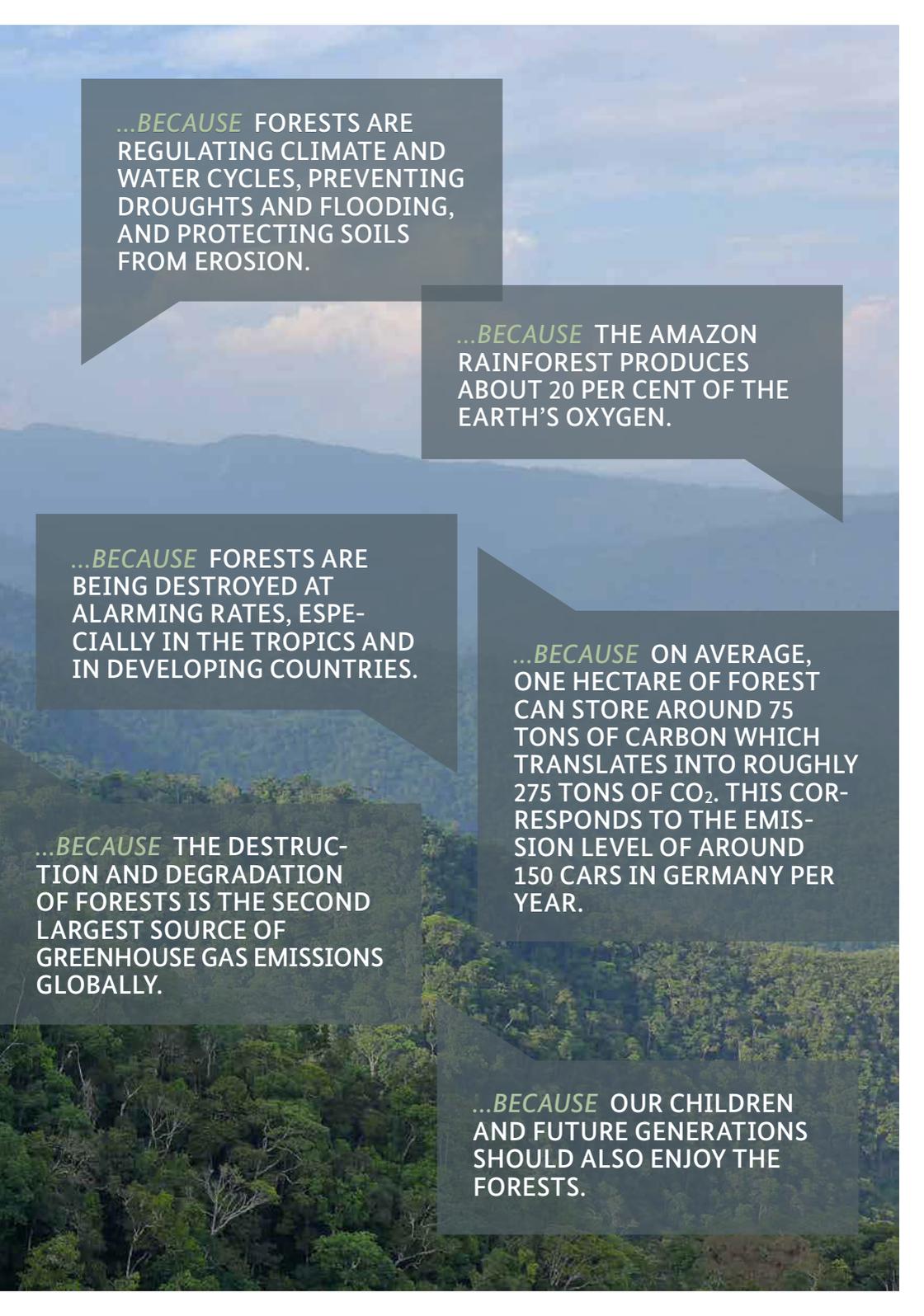
...**BECAUSE** FORESTS ARE AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF INCOME AND GENERATE JOBS.

...**BECAUSE** MORE THAN 1.6 BILLION PEOPLE DEPEND DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY ON FORESTS FOR THEIR LIVELIHOOD.

...**BECAUSE** FORESTS HAVE CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL VALUE – ESPECIALLY FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES.

...**BECAUSE** THEY ARE HOME TO ABOUT 75 PER CENT OF KNOWN ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES.

...**BECAUSE** FORESTS ARE A SOURCE OF WEALTH: THEY PROVIDE US WITH OXYGEN, FOOD, BUILDING MATERIALS, FUEL AND MEDICINE.



...BECAUSE FORESTS ARE REGULATING CLIMATE AND WATER CYCLES, PREVENTING DROUGHTS AND FLOODING, AND PROTECTING SOILS FROM EROSION.

...BECAUSE THE AMAZON RAINFOREST PRODUCES ABOUT 20 PER CENT OF THE EARTH'S OXYGEN.

...BECAUSE FORESTS ARE BEING DESTROYED AT ALARMING RATES, ESPECIALLY IN THE TROPICS AND IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

...BECAUSE ON AVERAGE, ONE HECTARE OF FOREST CAN STORE AROUND 75 TONS OF CARBON WHICH TRANSLATES INTO ROUGHLY 275 TONS OF CO₂. THIS CORRESPONDS TO THE EMISSION LEVEL OF AROUND 150 CARS IN GERMANY PER YEAR.

...BECAUSE THE DESTRUCTION AND DEGRADATION OF FORESTS IS THE SECOND LARGEST SOURCE OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS GLOBALLY.

...BECAUSE OUR CHILDREN AND FUTURE GENERATIONS SHOULD ALSO ENJOY THE FORESTS.

2. WHAT IS REDD+ AND WHY DO WE NEED IT?



REDD+ (**R**educing **E**missions from **D**eforestation and **F**orest **D**egradation) is an approach developed by the international community to protect forests and their unique biodiversity. The logic of REDD+ is to reward governments and local communities for reducing deforestation and achieving verifiable emission reductions. Reforestation and sustainable forest management form an important part in contributing to an increase in forest biomass and a reduction of emissions. This is what the “**plus**”-stands for.

REDD+ funding will only be disbursed for achieving a verifiable reduction in deforestation. Success is quantified in tons of CO₂ that are not released into the atmosphere because they remain safely stored in the forests. This quantification requires a complex set of rules that are defined in international negotiations. A key concern is the strengthening of land and usage rights of local communities, particularly indigenous

communities, to ensure broad support for a transition towards more sustainable forest and land use.

Furthermore, the benefits resulting from REDD+ have to be shared in a fair and equitable manner. Reducing deforestation cannot be achieved by the forest sector alone but needs broad political support and buy-in from other key sectors such as agriculture, mining and infrastructure.

REDD+ is implemented in phases which often run in parallel. First, during the Readiness phase, countries prepare the framework and institutional context, beginning with the development of national strategies and action plans. As a second step, during the implementation phase, countries undertake investments to foster and pilot approaches towards more sustainable land use. In the third, the results-based finance phase, countries are rewarded for verified emission reductions.

“It is important that each country makes a contribution to stop global warming.”

Dr Angela Merkel,
Chancellor of the Federal Republic
of Germany





3. THE CONTRIBUTION OF GERMAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Forests provide essential ecological and social benefits; they are far more than carbon pools. The BMZ has a long-standing commitment towards international forest protection and conservation and is one of the world's largest donors in this field.

Forest conservation and sustainable forest use need to be complementary and have to benefit the local communities. Based on this conviction, we

support both bilateral and multilateral programmes, such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

Currently, we are providing over 1.4 billion euros for more than 240 forest initiatives through our financial and technical assistance. Our support reaches more than 30 countries and 10 regions, including forest-rich states such as Brazil, Indonesia and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



We focus our support along three strategic lines: REDD+, forest landscape restoration and deforestation-free supply chains. These strategic lines include a multitude of activities, ranging from improved governance to certification, from sustainable forest management to reforestation.

This support explicitly includes addressing the causes of deforestation outside of the forest sector, most no-

tably by initiating transitions towards more sustainable forms of agriculture and by improving the livelihoods of rural communities and thus reducing pressures on remaining forests.

REDD+ is a cornerstone of our support. The BMZ contributed close to 750 million euros between 2008 and 2014, through both multilateral and bilateral initiatives (see map on page 18).



BILATERAL COOPERATION

An important part of BMZ funding is dedicated to bilateral cooperation. In the period from 2008 to 2014, we funded programmes with REDD+ as the core objective in more than 30 countries with almost 600 million euros (see map on page 18).

The BMZ supports countries that are getting ready for REDD+: we assist them in their efforts to put in place the political and institutional framework needed to protect their forests. We support the proactive participation of local and indigenous communities and civil society. Countries also receive assistance to meet the technical requirements for monitoring and establish pilot payment schemes for successful emission reductions.

With “REDD Early Movers (REM)” we initiated a programme that rewards REDD+ pioneer countries which have already taken independent action towards mitigating climate change and successfully preserving their forests (see page 26).

MULTILATERAL ENGAGEMENT

Since 2009, we support the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). It consists of two separate multi-donor trust funds and is hosted by the World Bank. As the second largest donor we have contributed 150.4 million euros to date, with an additional 10 million euros coming from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).

The Readiness Fund

The 45 participating countries receive support for Readiness, e.g. preparing a national REDD+ strategy, establishing a reference emission level, implementing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems, and developing an operational safeguards framework.

The Carbon Fund

The Carbon Fund provides payments for verified emission reductions from successful REDD+ programmes. As of October 2015, 18 REDD+ countries have been pre-selected.



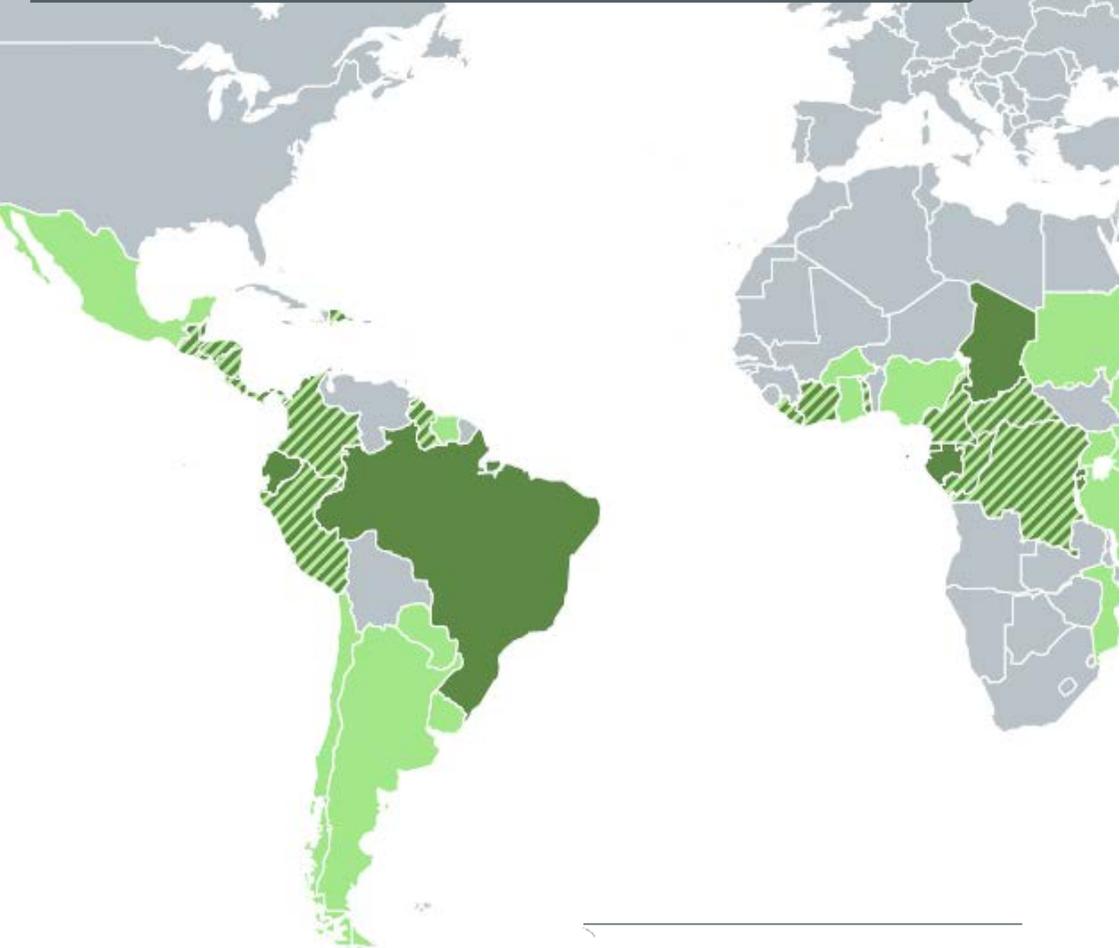
We have already made remarkable progress:

- To date, BMZ support has led to more than 60 million hectares of forest being formally protected – that is about 40 times the area of all German nature reserves.
- The programmes for forest protection supported by Germany over the last five years have contributed to reducing emissions by 7.5 million tons of CO₂ every year.
- 18 countries are already developing ambitious emission reduction programmes for the Carbon Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). The BMZ is providing 150 million euros to the FCPF.
- Since 2006 the rate of deforestation in the state of Acre in Brazil has been reduced by more than 60 per cent. Germany has rewarded the state for this achievement with results-based REDD+ payments to the government of Acre.
- Since 2005, Brazil has implemented an innovative policy to reduce deforestation in the Amazon and created the Amazon Fund in 2008, the first national REDD+ pilot programme in the world. Norway and Germany have been the first supporters of this mechanism.
- In Ecuador, we supported the development and implementation of an innovative forest conservation programme. The Socio Bosque Programme covers more than one million hectares where indigenous and rural communities receive rewards for forest protection.
- In Vietnam, forest restoration and reforestation are integral parts of the REDD+ strategy. The BMZ supported the rehabilitation of several hundred thousand hectares through direct incentive systems for farmers who use forests sustainably or restore forests.



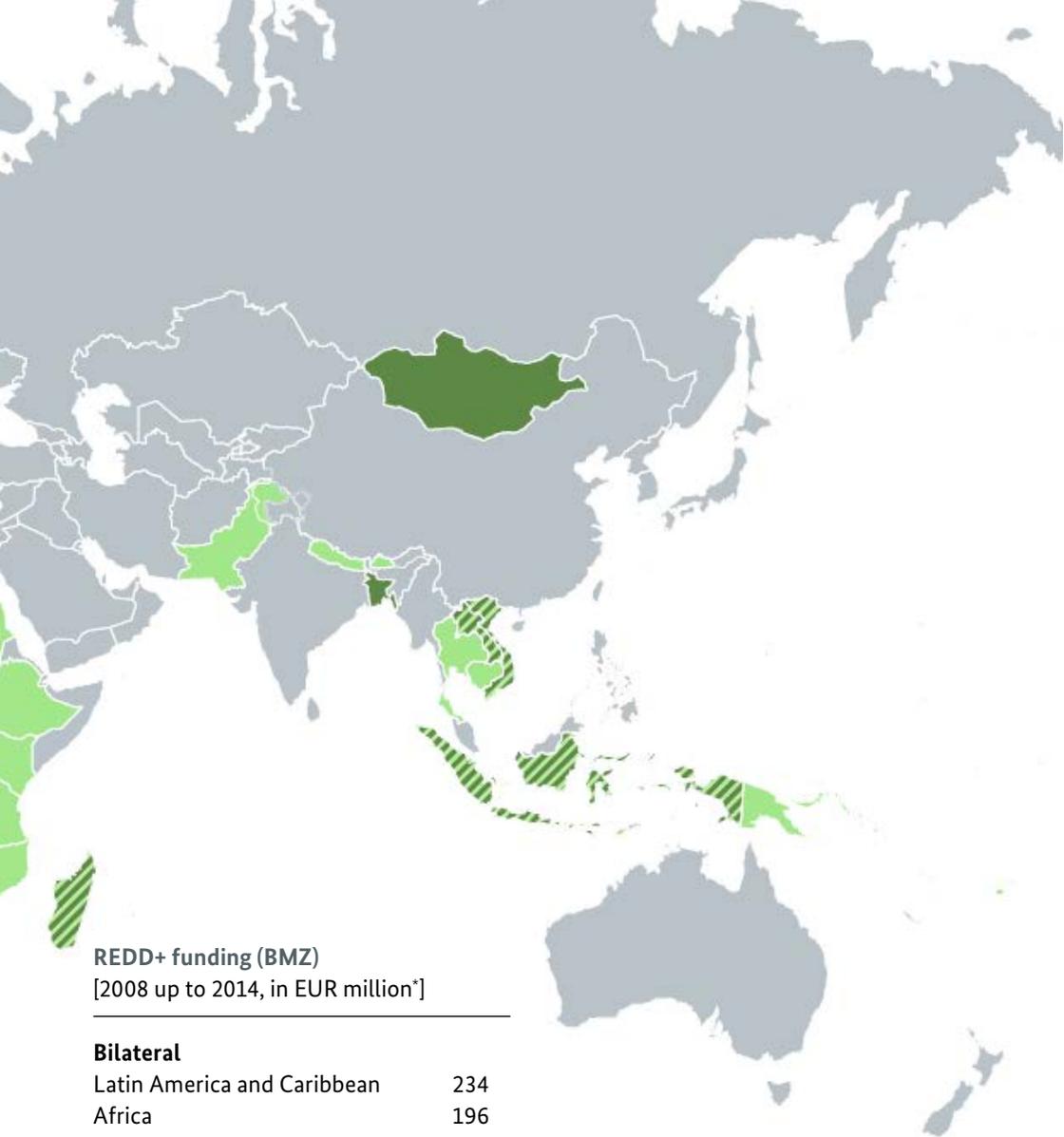
In the Congo Basin, ten new cross-boundary protected areas have been established with our support. In addition, 18 million hectares of forest have been placed under protection, 12.5 per cent (50 million hectares) of the Central African Forests Commission's (COMIFAC) surface have been declared protected areas in various forms and more than five million hectares of forest have been certified.

Worldwide Financing of REDD+ Programmes by the BMZ



This geographical map is for informational purposes only and does not constitute recognition of international boundaries or regions.

The world map shows all countries with programmes having REDD+ as the core objective and which received funding from the BMZ in the period from 2008 to 2014.



REDD+ funding (BMZ)
 [2008 up to 2014, in EUR million*]

Bilateral

Latin America and Caribbean	234
Africa	196
Asia and Pacific	92
REDD Early Movers Programme (REM)	56
Global programmes	19
Subtotal	597

Multilateral FCPF	150
Total	747

* Figures are rounded

- Countries with bilateral programmes supported by the BMZ
- Countries receiving multilateral BMZ support through the FCPF
- ▨ Countries with bilateral programmes supported by the BMZ as well as multilateral BMZ support through the FCPF



FOREST CONSERVATION IN INDONESIA – PROMOTING UNDERSTANDING OF 'GREEN' FORESTRY



EXAMPLE

INDONESIA

Indonesia is home to some of the world's most extensive rainforests, but more than one million hectares are lost every year due to forest fires, oil palm plantations and mining.

The FORCLIME (Forests and Climate Change) programme is implemented jointly by Germany's development cooperation and Indonesia's Ministry for Environment and Forestry. The pro-

gramme seeks to lay the political and institutional foundations for a process of rethinking forest policy.

In addition to providing training for forest authorities, the programme supports the establishment of forest management units similar to the German system. These are responsible for local forest monitoring as well as for integrating local people into sustainable forest

management. Private forestry enterprises receive support for certification.

FORCLIME aims to promote an understanding of the role that forests play in a green economy. The programme operates on a large scale. In three districts in Kalimantan, forest authorities and local communities are jointly planning the forest use of 380,000 hectares in line with REDD+ standards, so as to mitigate climate change. The procedures which Indonesia has established in this con-

text can also be used in the long term to channel funds from the national level to the municipalities – for future REDD+ payments or other compensatory payment systems, and for national forest conservation programmes.

With funding of over 81 million euros, the programme is one of the largest externally funded initiatives for forest protection and biodiversity conservation in Indonesia.

Practitioner on the ground **DR SOMTHONG VILAIPHON, Laos**

“The climate is changing because of the impact of humans on the environment. Implementing a REDD+ programme in Lao PDR will contribute to climate protection at a global level and support local livelihoods through new income-generating opportunities in order to lower the pressure on the forest. We will be able to distinguish different forest types and agricultural areas to finally reduce deforestation and protect the forest.”

Dr Somthong Vilaiphon is the Director General of the Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment (PoNRE) in Houaphan Province in Laos. He is a member of the Provincial REDD+ Taskforce. With the support of the programme “Climate Protection through Avoided Deforestation (CLIPAD)” Houaphan Province is one of the most advanced REDD+ pilot provinces in Lao PDR.





FURTHER EXAMPLES OF BILATERAL PROGRAMMES

REDD+ IN LAOS

*The **Climate Protection through Avoided Deforestation (CliPAD)** programme was initiated in 2009 to support the Lao PDR Government in its REDD+ Readiness process at national, regional and local level. BMZ is supporting this programme with 18 million euros. It provides policy*

advice and capacity development to support the establishment of the national and provincial REDD+ frameworks and planning processes. At the local level, mitigation activities are piloted and pro-poor REDD+ mechanisms and sustainable financing models are developed.

THE AMAZON FUND IN BRAZIL

After decades of very high levels of deforestation, Brazil has had unprecedented success in reducing deforestation in the Amazon region since 2005, thanks to an innovative multi-sectoral policy approach to prevent and reduce deforestation in the region. The Amazon Fund was created in 2008 as the first national

REDD+ mechanism to include results-based payments for reduced deforestation. The BMZ was one of the first supporters of this innovative mechanism in 2009, with initially 21 million euros. In 2015, BMZ committed an additional 100 million euros to results-based financing within the Amazon Fund until 2020.





REDD+ IN COLOMBIA

The Forest and Climate Protection (REDD+) programme provides support for Colombia's Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) to develop and implement its national REDD+ strategy in a coordinated and participatory manner. It also supports the country's preparations for the REDD+ mechanism. This includes strengthening regional structures in the Amazon and

North Andean region as well as implementing social and environmental standards. Among other activities, it is fostering the dialogue and cooperation between relevant ministries and sectors such as agriculture, mining and infrastructure as well as with the national planning authority. The BMZ is supporting this programme with eight million euros.

REDD+ IN TOGO

*Improving the technical and institutional framework for implementing REDD+ and rehabilitating forests are the main objectives of the programme **Support for REDD+ Readiness and rehabilitation of forests (ProREDD)** in Togo. The Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF) receives support to strengthen*

the conservation and rehabilitation of forests, and to introduce sustainable forestry practices. The aim is to ensure successful participation in the REDD+ mechanism (REDD Readiness). The programme is funded by the BMZ with five million euros.





REWARDING PIONEERS IN
FOREST CONSERVATION –
THE GLOBAL REDD EARLY
MOVERS (REM) PROGRAMME

➔ REDD Early Movers

REDD Early Movers (REM) is an innovative programme of German development cooperation that rewards pioneers of forest and climate protection. It targets countries or regions that have already taken the initiative to protect forests, and

rewards verified emission reductions of such “early movers”.

Created in 2011, REM is already providing REDD+ payments, while an international mechanism for results-based

financing is still emerging. Based on agreements with partner countries or sub-national governments, it offers results-based financing and incentives that go towards further reducing deforestation and promoting sustainable development. It is a requirement of the programme that at least half of the funding goes to small-scale farmers, women, indigenous and forest-dependent communities at the local level.

The programme currently has a volume of 68.5 million euros, of which 59.5 come from the BMZ and 9 million euros from

the BMUB. It is implemented jointly by the German Development Bank KfW and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GIZ. In addition, the programme is working together with Norway and the United Kingdom and is open to cooperation with other donors.

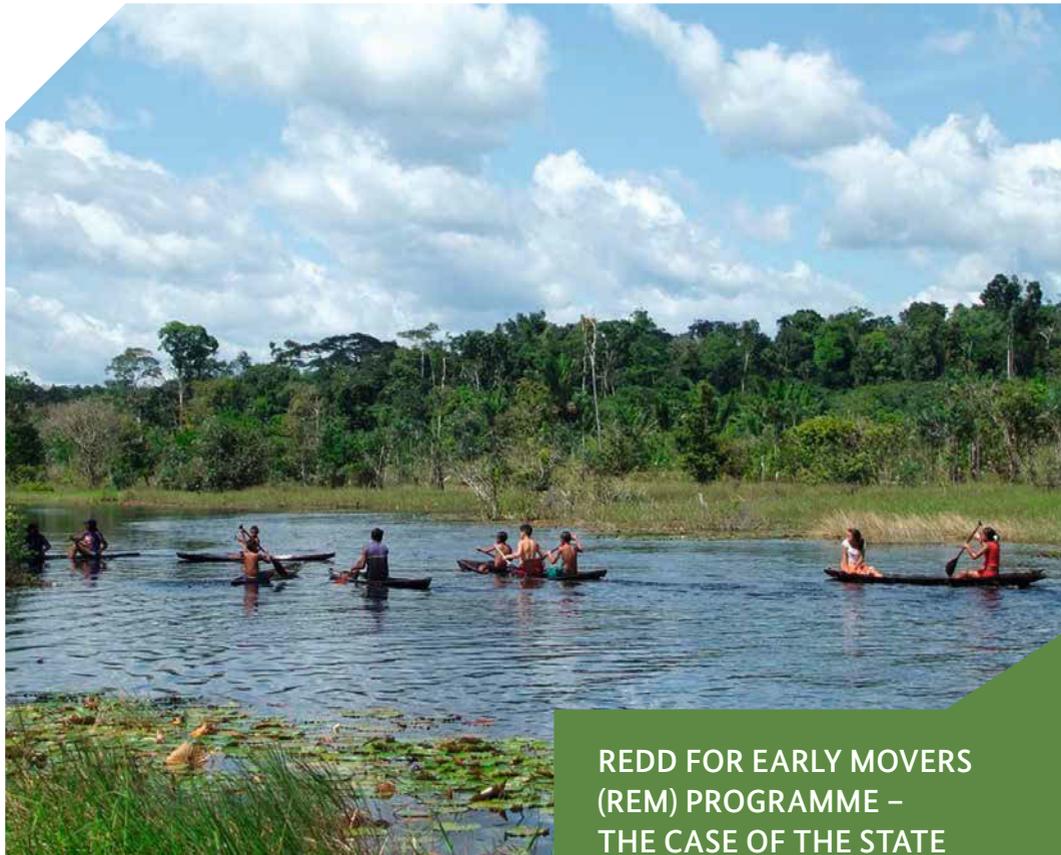
The first jurisdiction to receive compensation for verified emission reductions was the Brazilian state of Acre. Ecuador and Colombia's Amazon region are currently in the process of becoming partners of the REM programme and more partnerships are under preparation.

Practitioner on the ground **JOCI AGUIAR, Brazil**

“What we appreciate most about the REDD for Early Movers Programme is that a large proportion of the finance goes to local communities – this is what we have always wanted.”

Joci Aguiar is the coordinator of the civil society organisation “Grupo de Trabalho da Amazônia” (Amazonian Working Group) in the state of Acre, Brazil and President of the state consultative body for REDD+ (CEVA).





REDD FOR EARLY MOVERS
(REM) PROGRAMME –
THE CASE OF THE STATE
OF ACRE, BRAZIL



EXAMPLE

ACRE, BRAZIL

The state of Acre in Brazil is a front-runner in forest protection and has achieved outstanding success in curbing deforestation. For decades, the government has invested in fundamental reforms, creating incentives for sustainable land use and strengthening governance. Among the key measures, the state established an

innovative system to incentivize environmental services, which also made the creation of a pay-for-performance system for REDD+ easier.

The BMZ is providing 16 million euros for this REM programme (another nine million euros are coming from the BMUB).

The majority of the funds – at least 70 per cent – go to rubber tappers, indigenous groups and smallholders.

The remaining funds are invested in additional forest protection activities, the strengthening of institutions and REDD+ instruments, as well as managing the programme.

So far, the State has received compensation for 3.75 million tons of verified emission reductions – the equivalent of

the annual emissions of two million cars in Germany.

In addition, Acre is contributing another 3.75 million tons as a risk management measure, thus further demonstrating its commitment to reducing deforestation.

By rewarding early action and past protection efforts, the REM programme provides financial incentives to further curb deforestation and to promote sustainable forest incomes.

Practitioner on the ground **NILSON TUWE HUNI KUIN, Brazil**

“For us, preserving forests means ensuring our survival as indigenous people; socially, culturally and economically.”

Nilson Tuwe Huni Kuin is Kaxinawá from the Humaitá Indigenous Territory in Acre. As an indigenous agroforestry and environmental agent, he works in the protection, sustainable management and capacity building in his indigenous territory. Together with 149 other such indigenous agents in Acre, he is supported by REM in these activities.



4. OUTLOOK: 2015 AND BEYOND

2015 is an important year for climate and forest protection. At the UN general assembly in September 2014 we approved the New York Declaration on Forests. In 2015, we agreed on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with goals 13 and 15 addressing climate change and forests. The focus now needs to be on implementation and delivery:

- All countries must stand united and jointly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Germany will continue to take responsibility as a pioneer in forest conservation and sustainable forest use.
- Forest protection and poverty reduction must go hand in hand.
- Together with other partner countries, Germany will contribute to implementing the 2014 New York Declaration on Forests. It states that we want to halve deforestation by 2020, end natural forest loss by 2030, and restore a total of 350 million hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes worldwide.
- Ambitious goals need leadership and strong financial commitments. Together with Norway and the United Kingdom we want to increase our annual support for REDD+ with the aim of reaching one billion US dollars per year by 2020.
- Public and private sectors have to work closely together.



PUBLISHED BY THE

German Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development (BMZ), Division 310
Environment; sustainable use
of natural resources;
marine conservation and biodiversity

EDITED BY THE

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

DESIGN AND LAYOUT

J. Geppert & S. Mümpfer, Frankfurt

PHOTO CREDITS

GIZ/Tongyang Ardphasoukmoua (p. 21),
Jörg Böhling (p. 10), Christiane Ehringhaus
(p. 26-29), Photothek/Michael Gottschalk (p. 5),
GIZ/Kay Kallweit (p. 8/15/23), DFS/Frank M.
Kammer (p. 24/25), GIZ/Sebastian Koch
(p. 2/12/22), Ranak Martin (p. 1/31),
Ursula Meissner (p. 17), GIZ/Sylvia Reinhardt
(p. 6), GIZ/Franziska Rau (p. 20), Photothek/
Thomas Trutschel (p.11)

PRINTED BY

Metzgerdruck GmbH,
Obrigheim

The original document was printed on FSC-certified paper.

AS AT

November 2015

ADDRESSES OF THE BMZ OFFICES

→ BMZ Bonn
Dahlmannstraße 4
53113 Bonn
Germany
Tel. +49 (0) 228 99 535 - 0
Fax +49 (0) 228 99 535 - 3500
→ BMZ Berlin im Europahaus
Stresemannstraße 94
10963 Berlin
Germany
Tel. +49 (0) 30 18 535 - 0
Fax +49 (0) 30 18 535 - 2501

CONTACT

poststelle@bmz.bund.de
www.bmz.de



Visit our page:
www.bmz.de