

REDD+ Strategy- Core Component of REDD+ Readiness



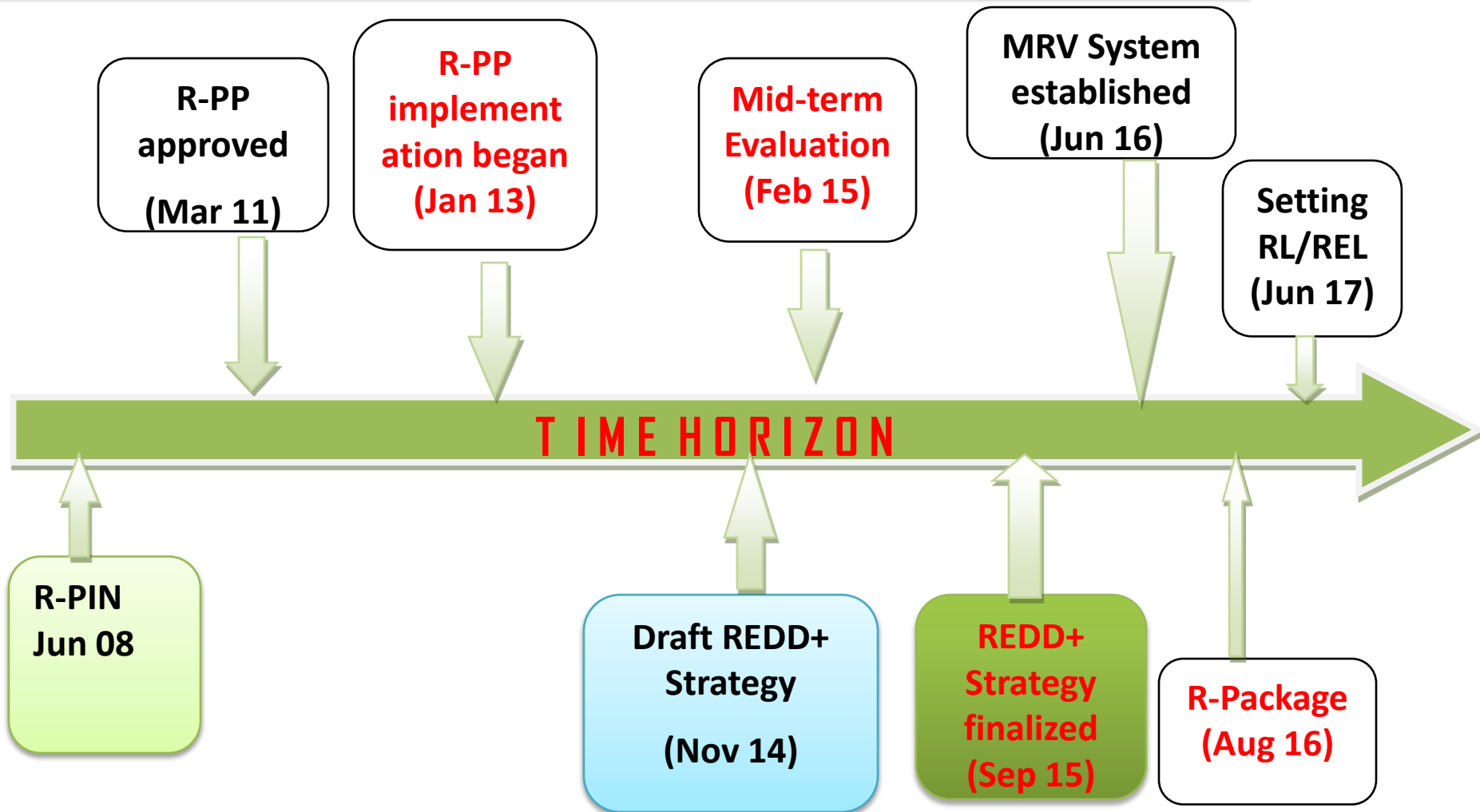
Launching Workshop_ In-depth analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and strategic options for addressing those
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Key Components of REDD+ Readiness

1. Organize and Consult
2. Develop the National REDD+ Strategy
 - 2a. Assessment of Land Use, Drivers, Forest Policy and Governance
 - 2b. REDD Strategy Options (learning from piloting)
 - 2c. REDD Implementation Framework (guidance on benefit sharing, clarity on carbon rights or responsibilities for managing credits, or create national registries, legal and institutional reforms)
 - 2d. Social and Environmental Impacts (SESA and ESMF)
 - (Major Input from this Assignment)
3. Develop Reference Scenario /Reference Emissions Levels/
Reference Levels
4. Design Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System

REDD+ Strategy: Core Component of Readiness:

Timeline



The vision

To see that the **successful implementation of REDD+ guarantee** that the forest sector achieves its mitigation potential and significantly contribute to the overall national goal of attaining a middle income economy by 2025.

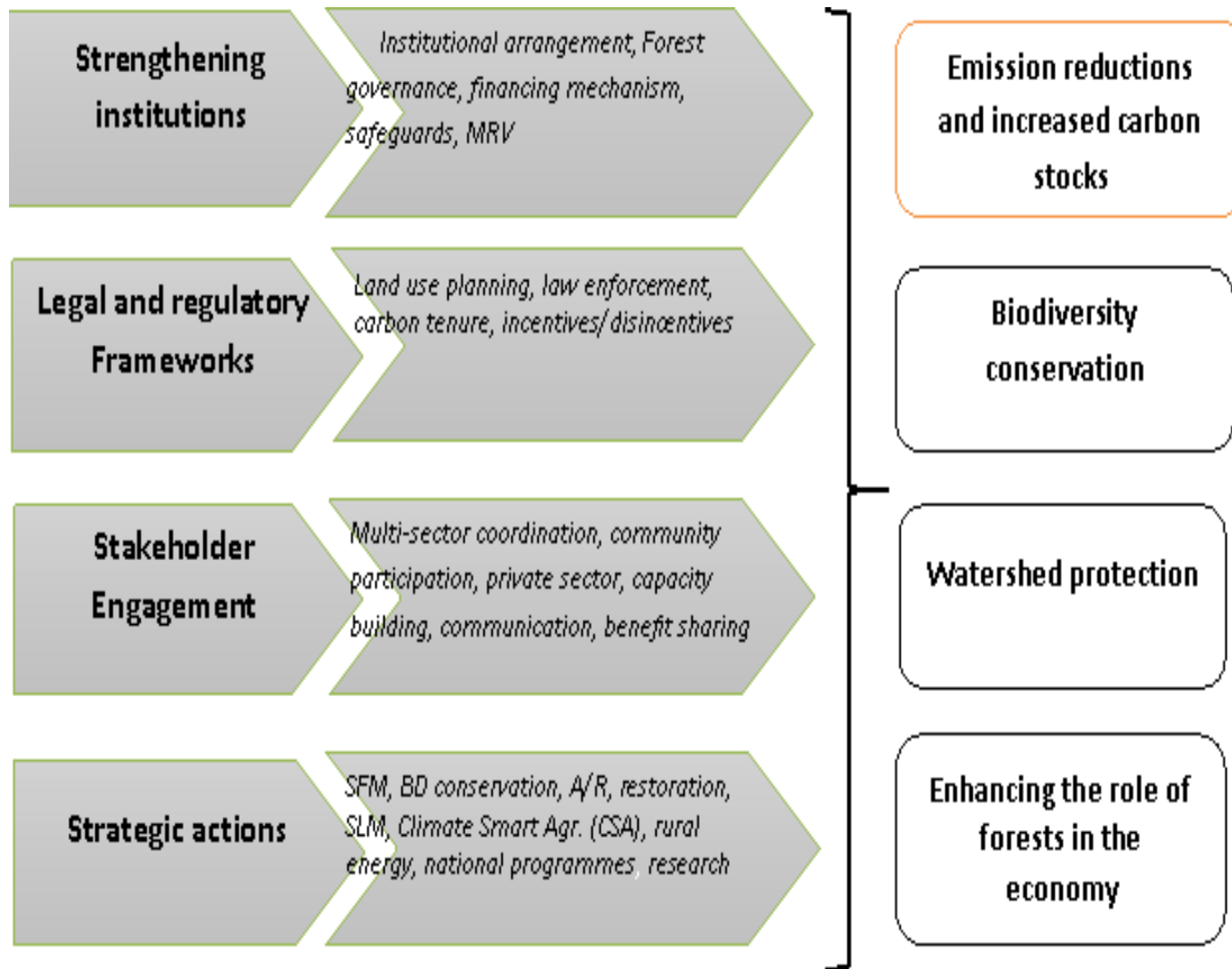
REDD+ Strategy



Mission

- To ensure **sustainable management** of forests for both reduced carbon emissions, carbon stock enhancement and other co-benefits;
- To ensure **effective legal and institutional setup** for the implementation REDD+ programs, projects and activities
- To ensure REDD+ activities deliver **socio-economic benefits and contribute to livelihood improvement**;
- To enhance the **capability of forest managers and support groups** to successfully and equitably implement REDD+ strategies.

Pillars of REDD+ strategy



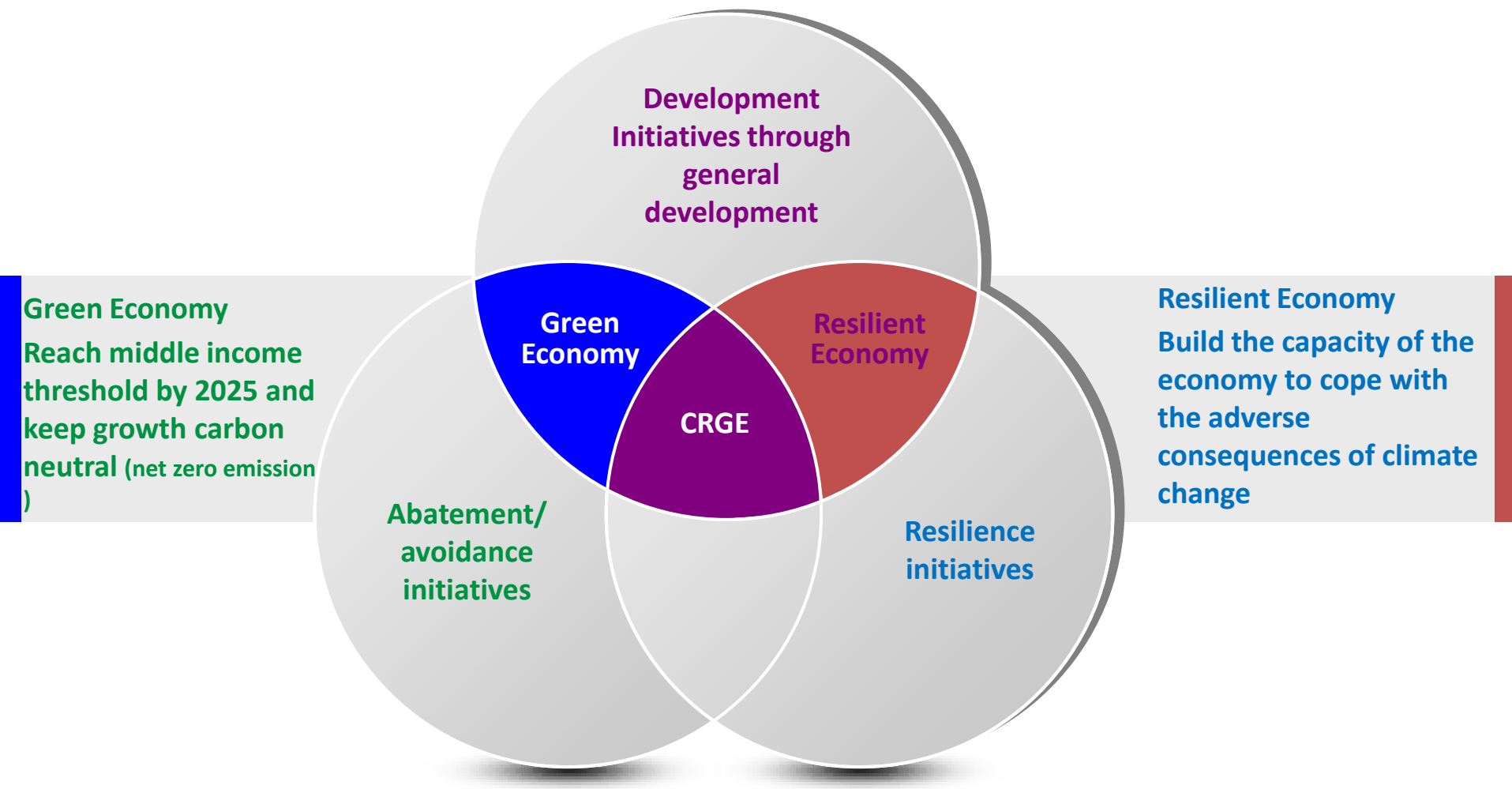
Components of the REDD+ Strategy



Poverty → Reduction → Eradication

	GTP	CRGE
VISION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a middle income economy by 2025 and Eradicate Poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a middle income country by 2025 which is resilient to the impacts of climate change
OBJECTIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain double digit economic growth per year Expand quality of education and health and achieve the MDGs in the social sectors Build a stable state Have stable macroeconomic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain economic growth No net increase in GHG emissions by 2025 relative to 2010 emissions levels Build climate resilience across the economy
KEY AGENDA ITEMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustaining faster and equitable economic growth Maintaining agriculture as a major source of economic growth Creating favorable conditions for the industry to play key role in the economy Enhancing expansion and quality of infrastructure development Enhancing expansion and quality of social development Building capacity and deepen good governance Promote women and youth empowerment and equitable benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture – improve crop and livestock practices <i>Forest – protect and establish new forests as a carbon stock (REDD+)</i> Power – deploy renewables Industry - transport and buildings – use more efficient technologies Urban -Make the most of urbanization

The CRGE is focused on CR and low carbon, resource efficient and clean development (GE) –
REDD+ is embedded in national program



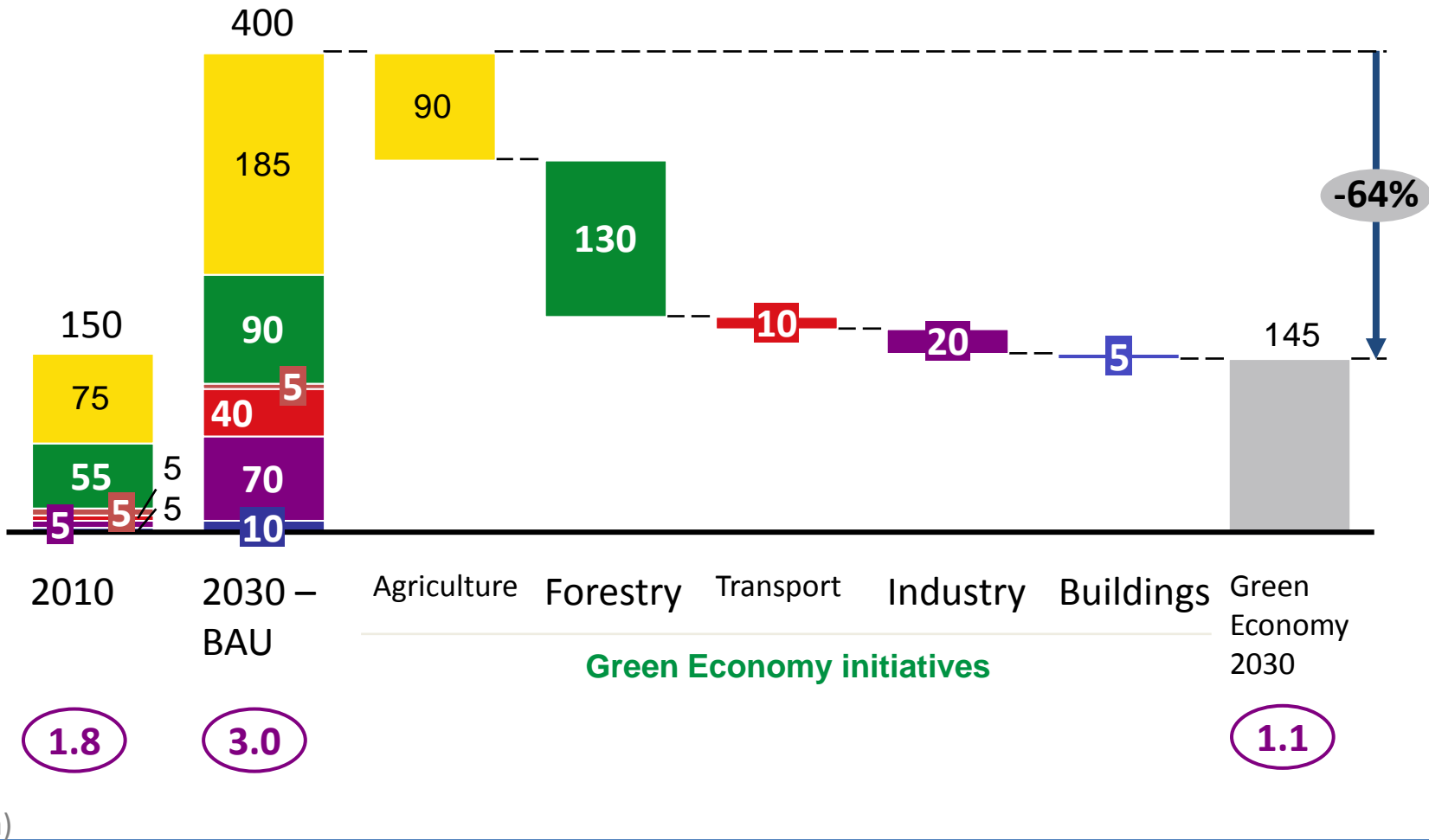
- CRGE strategy aims to protect the country from the adverse effects of climate change and to build a green economy
- Vision: **middle income** and **carbon neutral** country by 2025
- Business As Usual (BAU Scenario):
 - GHGs emissions from **150 million** tons of CO₂e in 2010 to **400 million** tons of CO₂e in 2030
 - Unsustainable natural resource use: Unsustainable growth (depleting natural capital)
 - **REDD+** is embedded in the national CRGE strategy

The CRGE shows how to meet its development ambitions through keeping emissions constant for 20 years



Emissions per year; Mt CO₂e

■ Agriculture ■ Power
■ Forestry ■ Transport ■ Industry
■ Buildings



Additional abatement potential of ~19 Mt CO₂e from exporting green power to regional markets

Concrete initiatives for Ethiopia's key sources of GHG emissions across main pillars have been developed

Abatement potential

Mt CO₂e in 2030

Agriculture – improve crop/livestock practices

90



- Reduce deforestation by agricultural intensification and irrigation
- Use lower-emitting techniques
- Improve animal value chain
- Shift animal mix
- Mechanisation

Forestry – protect and grow forests as carbon stocks

130



- Reduce demand for fuel wood via efficient stoves
- Increase sequestration by afforestation/reforestation and forest management

Power – deploy renewable and clean power generation

19



- Build renewable power generation capacity and switch off fossil fuel power
- Export renewable power to substitute fossil fuel power abroad

Industry, transport and buildings – use advanced technologies

35



- Improve industry energy efficiency
- Improve production processes
- Tighten cars' fuel efficiency
- Expand electric rail
- Substitute fossil fuel with biofuels
- Improve waste management

Significance of REDD+ in Ethiopia: Multiple Benefits

HIGH FOREST COVER = Sustainable Dev't)

- Water Resources (hydro-power, irrigation, potable water)
- Biodiversity
- Agriculture and food security
- Tourism and wildlife
- Economy and livelihoods (timber and non-timber)
- Green economy

Carbon tower of the Horn?

Significance of REDD+ in Ethiopia

- Forests account for over one-third of total emissions today: 55 Mt CO₂e annually, 37% of national emission
- The leading role of forestry in **green growth** & sustainable development (mountainous country): forest sector offers huge abatement potential (130 Mt CO₂e in 2030) = 50% of emissions management for green economy
- REDD+: **Conservation of existing forests (addressing drivers)** and **restoration of forests**
- Local community/farmers as major agents of change (actors) and beneficiaries.

REDD+ is largely addressing drivers

Direct Drivers

Agricultural
expansion

Fuelwood

Illegal logging

Fire

Infrastructure

**Drivers of
D & D**

Indirect Drivers

Demographic

Law enforcement

Institutional

Economic



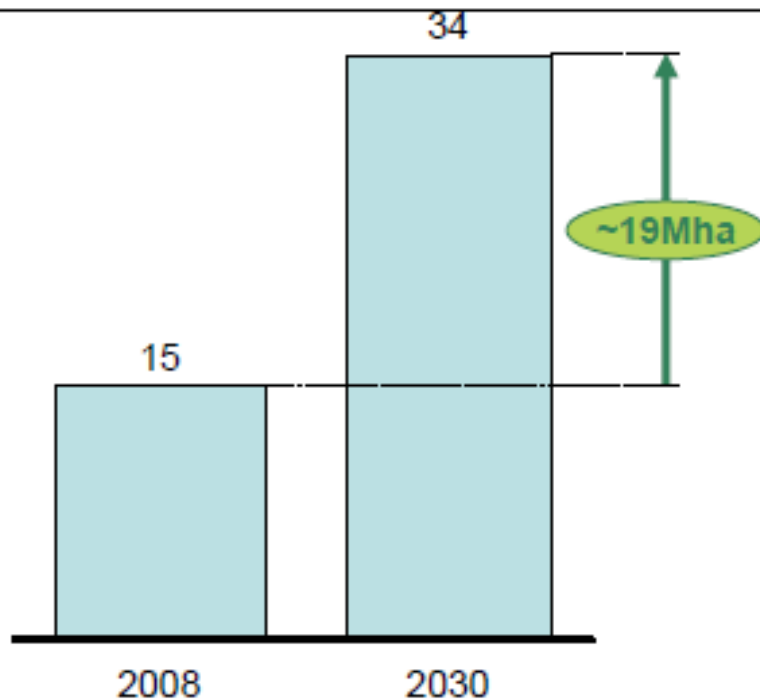
Direct Drivers:

- Agricultural Expansion
- Fuelwood Extraction

Forecasted evolution of land requirements for agriculture and impact on forests in a traditional growth path

More than 19MHa of new land will be required for agriculture in the reference case

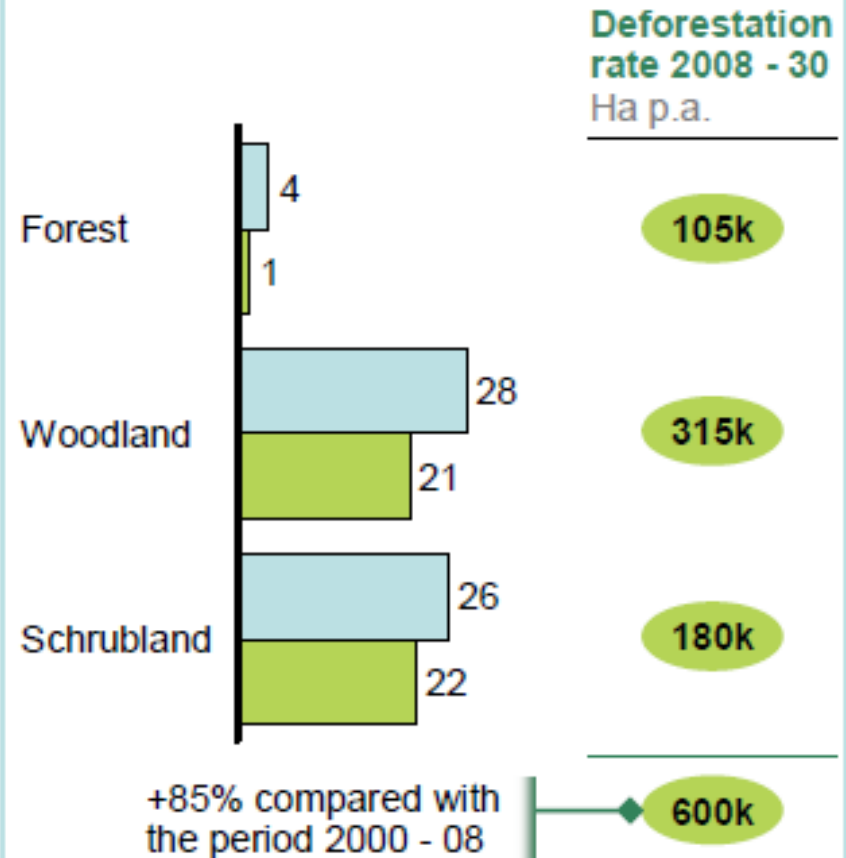
Total cultivated land
MHa



New land for agriculture will accelerate deforestation rate (as in agriculture reference case)¹

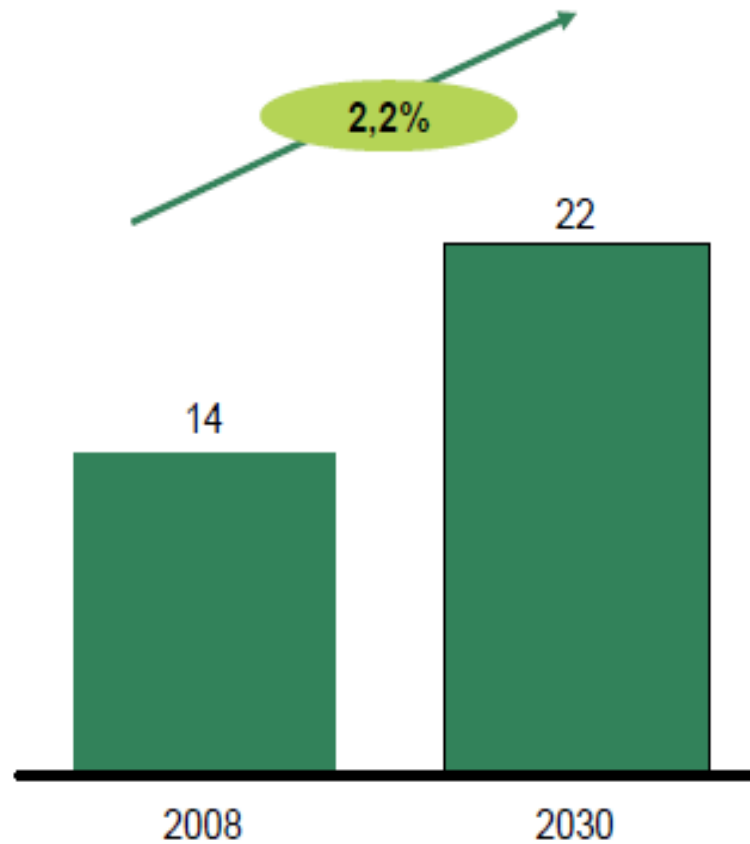
Forest cover
MHa

2008 2030



Biomass degradation per year

Mt per year



SOURCE: FAOSTAT; FRA 2010; WBISPP; IPCC; Dorosh CGE model 2009; expert interviews

Direct Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

- Other direct drivers of deforestation and degradation:
 - Forest fires (during droughty years and dry forests),
 - Grazing
 - Logging
 - Infrastructure (roads, power lines, dams)
 - Coffee (traditional)

Suggested Levers (preliminary)

Investment

Agriculture
intensification
(pressure from agri.)

PFM/Restoration
(7+ million ha)

Efficient cook stoves
Increase biomass
(reduce wood
demand)

Income
generation/Economy

Strategic Options

Policy/ institutional

Sectoral synergy and
participation

Strengthening law
enforcement

Land use planning

Institutional capacity

Concluding Remarks

- Alignment with CRGE Vision (and Sector SRMs) is VERY CRUCIAL
- REDD and the significance of the PLUS
- Major input from this assignment (in-depth look at the problem and solutions)
- Coordination among this assignment and:
 - Legal and institutional assessment
 - MRV project (classification)
 - (Oromia drivers assessment)
 - SESA/ESMF study
- Timely delivery



Thank you all for listening!