International Workshop on

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
(REDD)

Organized by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Italy, and the Environmental Defense Fund, USA

18 November 2008
Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
Corso Magenta 63, Milan, Italy

PROGRAM

PREAMBLE

Background of the Workshop

Deforestation is responsible for a significant amount of global carbon emissions. According to the Stern review, the carbon reservoir contained in the world’s forest is presently higher than the one in the atmosphere, but these reserves are being rapidly depleted. Deforestation is currently proceeding at an alarming rate (equivalent to a 1.5 percent annual loss), which is largely attributable to the conversion of forests to agricultural land in South America and Asia. If the trees are burned on site, deforestation results in the immediate release of the carbon originally stored (mainly as CO2 with small amounts of CO and CH4), and a slower release of emissions from the decay of organic matter. Based on estimates illustrated in the 4AR of the IPCC, WGII, carbon emissions from deforestation in the 1990s represented nearly 20-25% of the total anthropogenic emissions. At current rates, without the implementation of effective policies to slow down deforestation, the clearing of tropical forests by 2100 is likely to release an additional amount of carbon into the atmosphere that is comparable to the carbon release of more than a decade of global fossil fuel combustion.

Obviously these estimates are alarming. Despite the uncertainty surrounding the figures, reducing and/or preventing deforestation is by far the mitigation option with the largest potential to have the most immediate impact on the short term global carbon stock. In addition, properly designed carbon sequestration activities related to land use, land use changes and forestry initiatives can bring important multiple benefits, not only in terms of climate change mitigation, but also in terms
of biodiversity conservation, rural development and poverty reduction, particularly in developing countries.

The Kyoto Protocol rules presently excludes avoided deforestation as an option to stabilize GHG emissions, because at the time of its ratification, many environmental NGOs and European negotiators felt that the Annex I Kyoto commitments would be nullified by the unforeseeable quantities of allowances produced under a Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) scheme. Several observers feared that forest carbon credits would flood the market, driving down the price of allowances and undermining investments for emissions reduction in other sectors. Since COP9 decisive steps have been taken to include the conservation of tropical forests in international agreements for mitigating climate change. This issue was officially recognized during COP13 in Bali in December 2007, where the need for policy incentives in favour of REDD was explicitly addressed. Allowing REDD credits to be used for compliance in cap-and-trade programs would not only help to reduce the costs of compliance, but it would also create a strong incentive for the protection of tropical forests, transform the dynamics for forest protection world-wide and encourage large emissions reductions in the forested developing world. The integration of REDD into an international scheme for carbon emissions reduction would thus enhance the environmental effectiveness of any future agreement on climate change control, and definitely help to bring on board key players among the developing economies.

Although the policy framework within which REDD will be integrated is so far unclear, several important methodological issues are now at the centre of the policy debate: baselines, monitoring, permanence and insurance. Shedding light on these issues from a scientific perspective will facilitate and accelerate the policy process.

Objectives of the Workshop

The workshop aims to inform policymakers and the public opinion on the potential contribution of REDD in future international climate agreements, stimulating a discussion among scientists, policy makers and civil society on such an increasingly crucial issue in the climate change debate. The workshop will bring together a broad audience of selected international researchers, policymakers and stakeholders allowing for the dissemination and exchange of the latest research and policy proposals.

Contents and Topics of the Workshop

The workshop is structured around two main sessions.

In the morning, the focus will be given to scientific, economic and environmental research on the role played by REDD in climate change policy.

The afternoon session will provide a market and policy perspective on REDD through a series of contributions from market actors and policy makers, followed by a round table discussion.
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18 November 2008, Milan, Italy
Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei

AGENDA

8:30-8:45 Registration and Welcome Coffee

8:45-9:00 Welcome address
Bernardo BORTOLOTTI, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Italy
Alexander GOLUB, Environmental Defense Fund, USA

9:00 Session 1: A scientific perspective on REDD
Chair: Carlo CARRARO, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Italy

9:00-9:30 Deforestation and forest degradation: accounting for avoiding emissions in Subsaharian Africa
Riccardo VALENTINI, Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate Change and University of Tuscia, Italy

9:30-10:00 REDD in Mediterranean forests
Alejandro CAPARRÓS, Centre for Social and Human Sciences, Spain

10:00-10:30 REDD mechanisms design
Andrea CATTANEO, The Woods Hole Research Center, USA

10:30-11:00 Coffee Break

11:00-11:30 Global carbon market and REDD
Valentina BOSETTI, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Italy

11:30-12:00 The impact of REDD options on energy investments
Sabine FUSS, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Austria

12:00-12:30 Speeding the development of a large scale global market for forest carbon
Ray KOPP, Resources for the Future, USA

12:30-13:30 Lunch
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Presenter/Institution</th>
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<td>13:30</td>
<td><strong>Session 2: A market and policy perspective on REDD</strong></td>
<td>Chair: Gustavo Silva-Chavez, Environmental Defense Fund, USA</td>
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<td>13:30-14:00</td>
<td><strong>An integrated approach to REDD</strong></td>
<td>Eric Bettelheim, Sustainable Forestry Management Ltd, USA</td>
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<td>14:00-14:30</td>
<td><strong>Forestry and international climate policy</strong></td>
<td>Federica Bietta, Coalition for Rainforest Nations, PNG</td>
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<td>14:30-15:00</td>
<td><strong>REDD and the European Trading Scheme</strong></td>
<td>Andrew Mitchell, Global Canopy Programme, UK</td>
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<td>15:00-15:15</td>
<td><strong>Coffee Break</strong></td>
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<td>15:15-15:45</td>
<td><strong>The European Commission proposal on reducing deforestation</strong></td>
<td>Peter Zapfel, European Commission, DG Environment, Belgium</td>
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<td>15:45-16:15</td>
<td><strong>Integrating REDD into U.S. legislation</strong></td>
<td>William Boyd, University of Colorado, USA</td>
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<td>16:15-16:45</td>
<td><strong>Making REDD happen: the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility</strong></td>
<td>Stefano Pagiola, The World Bank, USA</td>
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<td>16:45-17:00</td>
<td><strong>Tea Break</strong></td>
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<td>17:00-18:00</td>
<td><strong>Round Table: The role of REDD into post-2012 climate agreements</strong></td>
<td>Chair: Antonio Navarra, Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate Change and Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Italy</td>
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<td>18:00-18:30</td>
<td><strong>General Discussion</strong></td>
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