

How can PEN findings inform global debates on poverty and environment?

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- *Poverty*
- *Conservation*
- *Climate Change*

Poverty

Diversification vs specialisation

- role of forests in desperation versus accumulation diversification

Vulnerability and safety nets

- identifying and characterising the ultra-poor
- forest versus other coping strategies

Food security

- global food prices
- agriculture



Conservation

Integrating conservation and development

- linkages and trade-offs between livelihoods and forests
- incentives, markets and behaviour

Ecosystem services, values and PES

- who participates, who benefits, how do relationships and values and access rights change?



Climate Change

Forests and climate change mitigation

- deforestation accounts for 20% global GHG emissions
- not included in current provisions under Kyoto Protocol of UNFCCC
- REDD as part of post 2012 post-Kyoto instrument

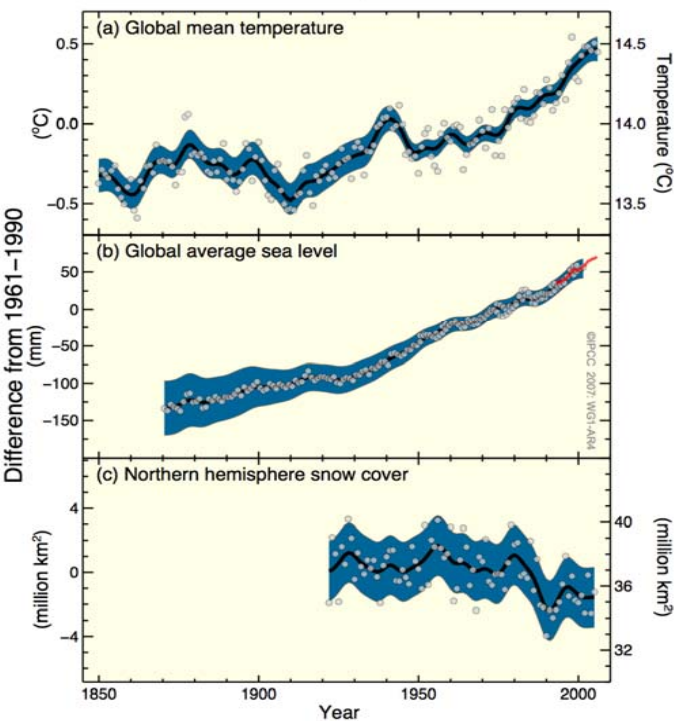
Forests and climate change adaptation

- ecosystem and society

Biofuels

- a direct causal factor in deforestation
- indirectly food prices

Changes in Temperature, Sea Level and Northern Hemisphere Snow Cover





Bali COP 13 December 2007

REDD includes conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks

- *Support and strengthen voluntary efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation*
- Provide institutional and technical support to developing countries to estimate and reduce emissions from DD
- Exploring identifying and demonstrating approaches to reducing drivers of deforestation at national level
- Instigating a programme of work on methodological issues

Climate Change as a threat to development

Kofi Annan, April 2007: 'global climate change must take its place alongside the threats of conflict, poverty and the proliferation of deadly weapons that have traditionally monopolized first-order political attention.'



BUT...

Climate change is already being observed
Climate change will affect the poor in developing countries and those directly dependent on natural resources most severely

Human security concerns peoples ability to end, mitigate or adapt to threats to their human, environmental and social rights; have the capacity and freedom to exercise these options



Climate Change as a new impetus for avoiding deforestation



Stern: “Curbing deforestation is a highly **cost-effective** way of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and has the potential to offer significant reductions fairly quickly...encouraging new forests and enhancing the potential of soils to store carbon offer further opportunities to reverse emissions for land use change”

BUT....

There are extremely complex property rights surrounding trees, decades of attempts to stem deforestation have demonstrated the complexity of developing policies which work and which help poor people



Can carbon markets help the poor?



Yvo de Boer August 2007: "The atmosphere does not care where emissions are reduced as long as they are reduced. Most of the cheapest emissions reduction possibilities are in developing countries. The carbon market can be used to catalyse these. So in terms of the maximum result at the lowest possible cost, it does not matter where emissions are reduced."

BUT.....



Most of the investments are happening in China and India and critically not in Africa, and most do not involve small-scale domestic projects and very few concern afforestation and reforestation

If stopping deforestation
were easy wouldn't we
have done it already?

