



What is REDD+?



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REDD+ was established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to incentivize countries to mitigate climate change by:

- R E D
- Reducing carbon emissions from deforestation;
- Reducing carbon emissions from forest degradation;
- Conserving forest carbon stocks;
- Sustainably managing forests; and
- Enhancing forest carbon stocks.

About REDD+

Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation are the second leading cause of global warming as they account for around 17% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. On the other hand, intact forests have potential to store carbon and mitigate climate change. In response to this unique sector, parties to the UNFCCC developed REDD+ to guide countries in reducing their carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and increasing carbon stocks through enhanced management.

Countries pursuing REDD+ must pass through three phases:

- 1. Readiness:
- 2. Implementation; and
- 3. Payments for Results.

To move from the Readiness to the Implementation Phase, countries must first develop four REDD+ Pillars (Figure 1). Implementation can be national or subnational, depending on the National REDD+ Strategy's outlined "Scope & Scale". Moving from the Implementation Phase to the Payments for Results phase occurs when results-based actions are implemented at the national level and are measured, reported and verified.

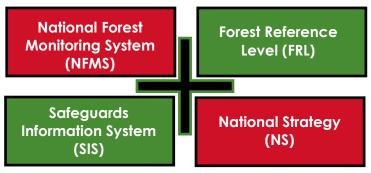


Figure 1: The Four Pillars of REDD+

Benefits of REDD+

REDD+ offers a framework for developing countries like Malawi to benefit sustainable management of forests (Figure 2). Through a national REDD+ program, a country's forests can be better managed to ensure forests' significant economic, environmental, and social goods and services continue to benefit the country and its people. While these tangible benefits of livelihood, energy, and water security are achieved, REDD+ programs simultaneously contribute to GHG emission reductions for global climate change mitigation.

In addition, countries that meet UNFCCC REDD+ requirements are eligible to receive results-based payments for verified emissions reductions. This economic opportunity is an incentive for countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to invest in low emissions development strategies for sustainable development.

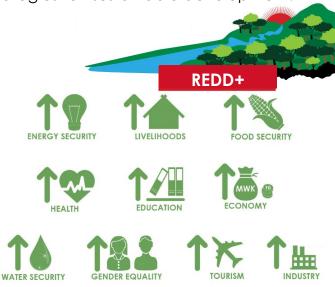


Figure 2: Benefits of REDD+

The Malawi REDD+ Program

The Malawi REDD+ Program (MRP) was launched in 2012 and has since assembled interested stakeholders to support REDD+ readiness in Malawi. The MRP consists of representatives from the Government of Malawi, civil society, academia, media, the private sector, and the development community. The MRP is coordinated from

within the Department of Forestry by the REDD+ Secretariat with technical and financial support from development partners.

In 2019, the MRP will submit the Malawi REDD+ National Strategy to the UNFCCC. By September 2019, the MRP will move to the Implementation Phase of REDD+.



Why Is REDD+ Important for Malawi?

Malawi must manage its forests so they continue to provide Malawians with energy, water, fruit, fibre and livelihoods. Furthermore, Malawi is being affected by climate change as evidenced by more frequent floods and droughts and less predictable and shorter rainy seasons. Malawi must do its part to reduce its GHG emissions and conserve its forests as:

- Over 80% of all the energy consumed in Malawi is derived from forest products.
- Over 96% of households in Malawi use wood fuel (firewood and charcoal) for cooking and heating.
- 25% of Malawi's land is covered with forests;
 2,285,700 ha are covered with natural forests and planted forests cover 82,000 ha.
- Malawi is losing at least 0.63% of its intact forests every year.
- Malawi's wood fuel supply is not sustainable and cannot meet the country's demand.

REDD+ directly supports Malawi's development goals as directly stated in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy 3, other national strategies and international commitments.



