

# Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)

The majority of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions come from the burning of fossil fuel, however 20% of global GHG emissions are released by the destruction of the world's forests. The current international treaty on climate change, The Kyoto Protocol, does not have a mechanism to reward countries for protecting their existing forests, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions. After the Kyoto Protocol expires in 2012 there are plans to include such a mechanism in the next treaty. In order to do this, the international community need a better understanding of the current rates of deforestation, and how these rates can be reduced.



Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, Photo by E.Milne

The Macaulay Land Use Research Institute is involved in two projects which are considering these problems. REDD Alert, funded by the EU and Defra REDD funded by Defra.



**REDD Alert** – is a 10 partner project led by The Macaulay Land Use Research Institute with partners in Indonesia, Nigeria, Colombia, Vietnam, Kenya and the EU.

The goal of the project is to contribute to the development of mechanisms to change people's behaviour to slow deforestation rates in tropical landscapes and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

**Defra REDD** – aims to develop and apply methodologies for reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD). The project is lead by The Macaulay Institute in collaboration with the World Agro-forestry Centre.

