

Updates on forest in the international climate change discussion

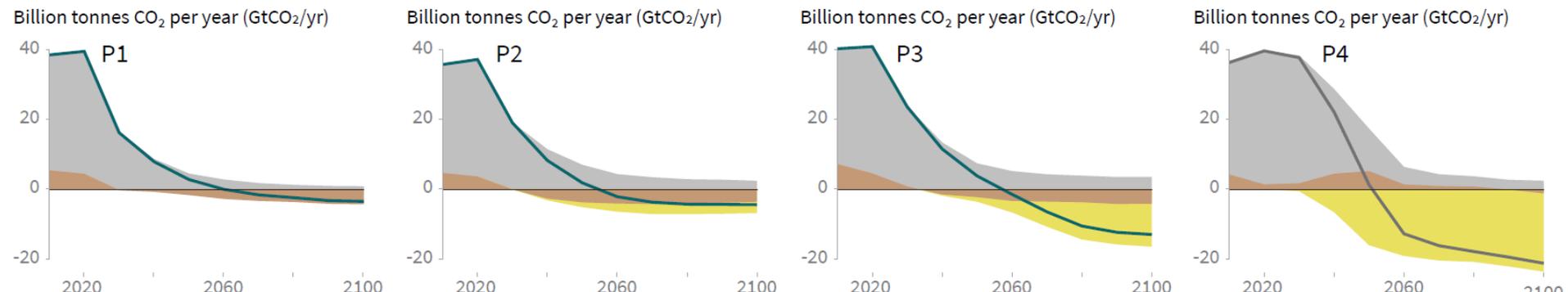
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Strong messages relevant to forest in IPCC Special Report "Global Warming of 1.5 ° C"

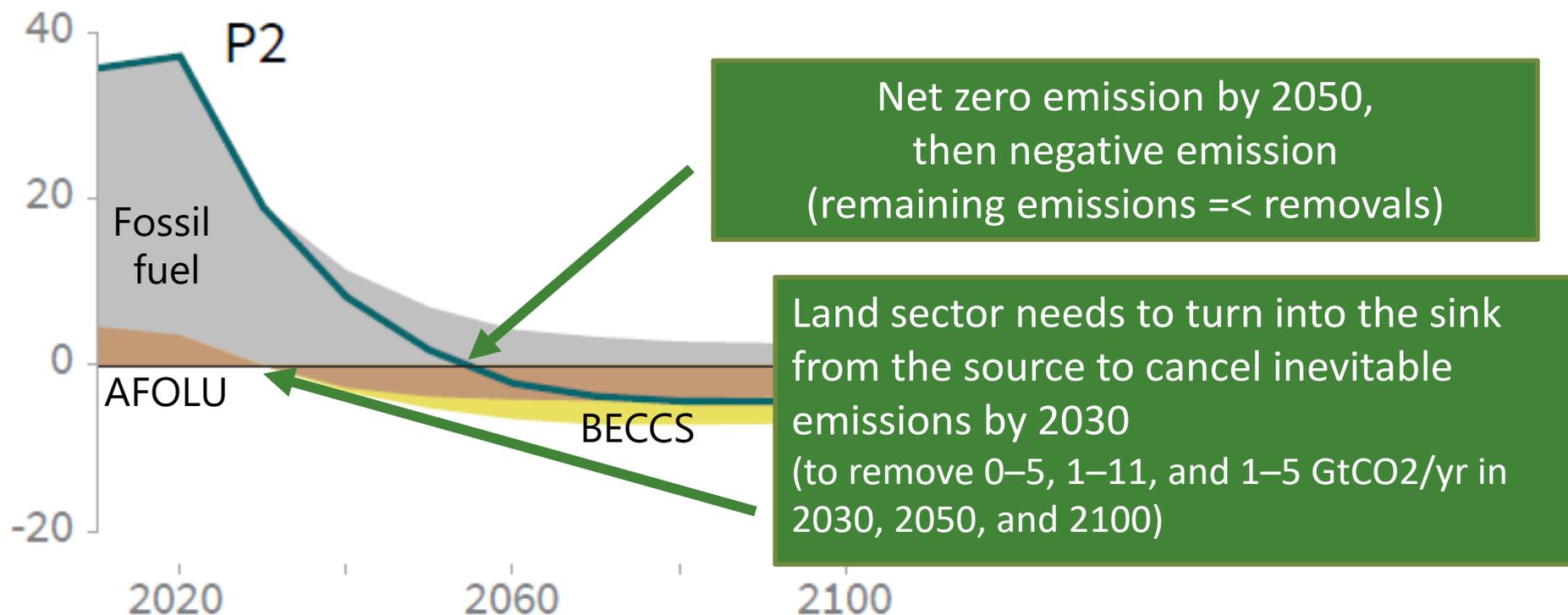
- To limit the global warming to 1.5 ° C, CO2 emission needs to be
 - decrease by about 45% from 2010 level by 2030
 - reaching **net zero** by 2050
- All pathways require **rapid and far-reaching transitions in all sectors including land.**
- All pathways rely on **Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR)** including Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS) and **removals in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU).**

Breakdown of contributions to global net CO₂ emissions in four illustrative model pathways

● Fossil fuel and industry ● AFOLU ● BECCS



Without removals by forests, we can not achieve this target.



In forest sector, **halting deforestation and enhancing afforestation and restoration** at massive scale is required

- Up to 10 million km² increase in forests by 2050 relative to 2010
- Together with conversion of pasture/agriculture land (food) to bioenergy crop

Such large transitions pose profound **challenges for sustainable management of the various demands on land** for human settlements, food, livestock feed, fibre, bioenergy, carbon storage, biodiversity and other ecosystem services

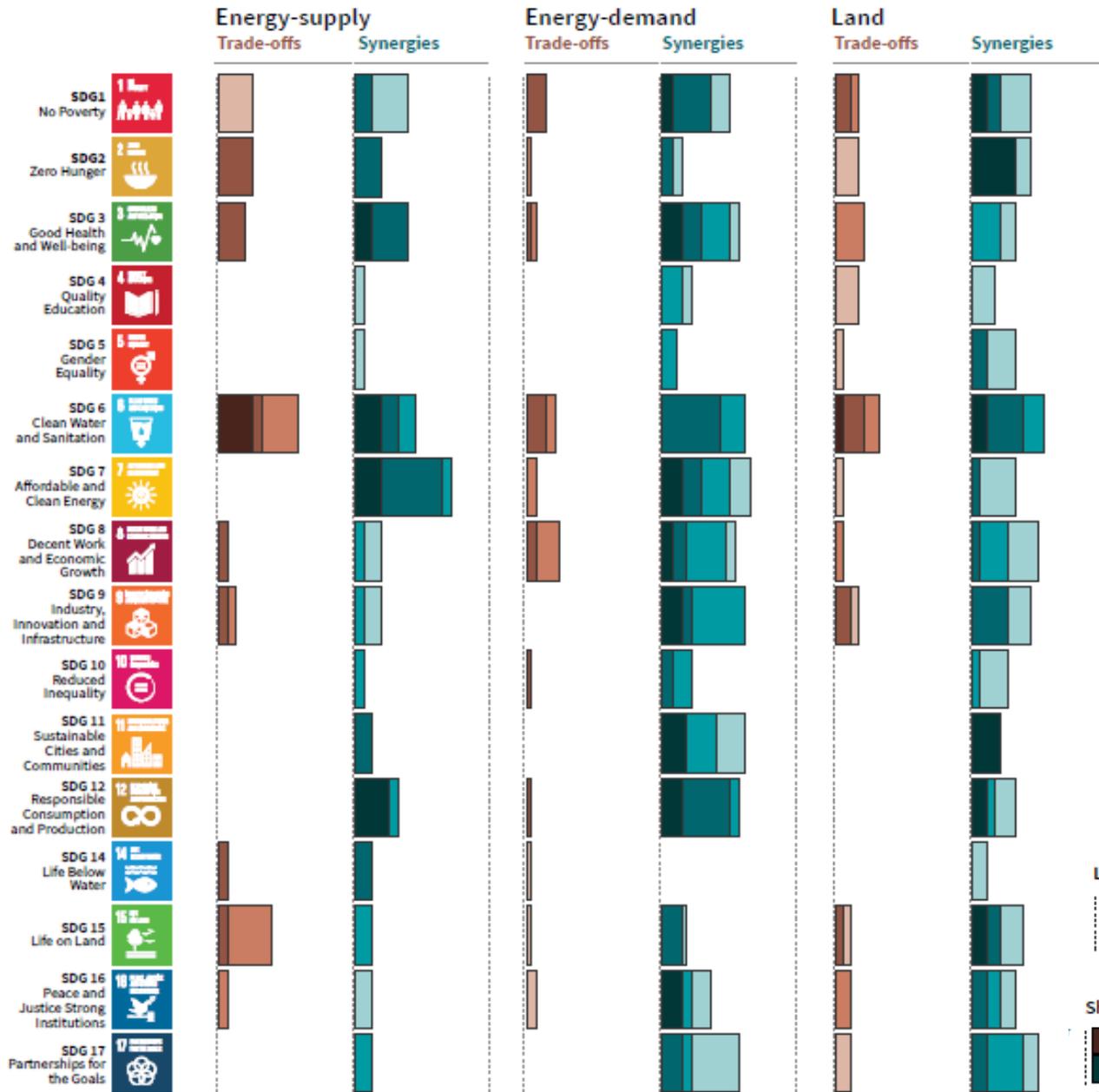


Implementation of land-based mitigation options and CDR options

- Implementation requires overcoming socio-economic, institutional, technological, financing and environmental barriers that differ across regions
- **Effective governance** is needed to limit trade-offs and ensure permanence of carbon removal
 - **Co-benefits:** Improvements in biodiversity, soil quality and local food security
 - **Trade-offs:** afforestation and bioenergy cropping may compete with other land and raise food security concerns
 - Context-relevant design and implementation requires considering people's needs, biodiversity, and other sustainable development dimensions



Indicative linkages between mitigation options and sustainable development using SDGs



Land sector would create synergies in all 17 goals but the risk of trade-offs exists.

Length shows strength of connection



The overall size of the coloured bars depict the relative for synergies and trade-offs between the sectoral mitigation options and the SDGs.

Shades show level of confidence

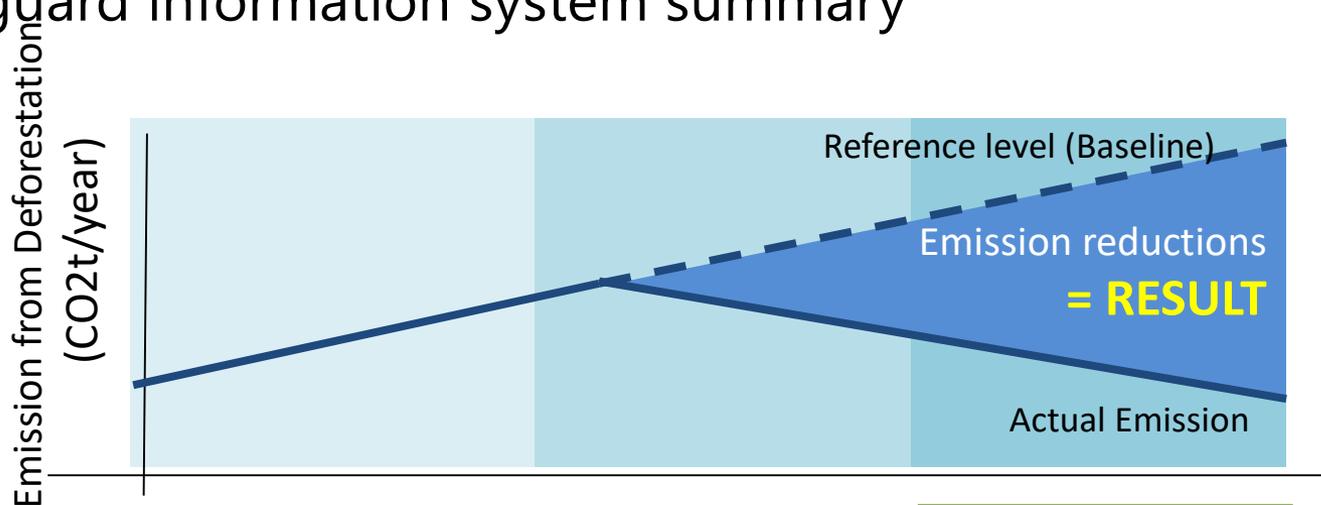


The shades depict the level of confidence of the assessed potential for Trade-offs/Synergies.

REDD+

The requirement for developing countries to access to the REDD+ result-based payment (=REDD+ readiness)

- National strategy and action plan
- National forest monitoring system and forest reference level
- Safeguard information system summary



Phased Approach

Considering
D-ing country's capacity

Phase 1 Readiness

Developing strategy,
action plan

Phase 2 Implementation

Testing the validity of
the plan in a small
scale

Phase 3 Result-based payment

Implementation at
national level

REDD+ Funding
based on the phase

Conventional ODA thru bi- &
multilateral channels / GCF

Result based payment
Multilateral banks/ GCF

REDD+ progress

Phase	Funding	Progress and achievement
1 Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bilateral aid• UN-REDD programme,• FCPF Readiness Fund• GCF Readiness Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ UN-REDD & FCPF-RF have supported 64 & 44 countries, respectively➤ 34 countries submitted FRELs to UNFCCC➤ 4 countries reported the REDD+ result in BURs (=ready for RBP)
2 Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forest Investment Program• GCF regular project cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ FIP invested in to 23 countries➤ GCF supports 10 REDD+ projects
3 RBP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bilateral agreement• FCPF Carbon Fund• GCF pilot programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ International Climate and Forreest Initiative (Norway)➤ REDD+ Early Movers (Germany)➤ 11 countries in the portfolio of FCPF-CF

Phase 2 support is important but currently insufficient



REDD+ RBP in Green Climate Fund

Pilot programme for REDD+ results-based payments

- consistent with the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and other REDD+ decisions under the UNFCCC
- Open-call for concept notes and funding proposals from 2017 – 2022
- In total 500 million \$US (5 \$US/tCO₂) for the result achieved during the eligibility period (31 December 2013 - 31 December 2018)



Other opportunities: Market based REDD+

ICAO CORSIA

- International Civil Aviation Organization
- Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation

Japan's JCM (Joint Crediting Mechanism) REDD+

- Bilateral scheme (agreement with 17 countries)
- public-private partnerships in Japan and host countries
- Japanese companies invest to install advanced technologies
- Achieved emission reductions (Credits) are shared among stakeholders
- Guidelines for JCM REDD+ has been agreed between Cambodia and Japan and one forest conservation project in the pipeline which is supported by a NGO and a private company
- JCM may support REDD+ implementation



Conclusions

- REDD+: Slow progress but advancing
 - readiness developed in many countries
 - a window for REDD+ result based payment are established in GCF
 - Needs in support implementing REDD+ strategies and action plans (bridging Phase 1 to Phase 3)
- Strong message of IPCC 1.5 ° C Special Report may give impacts to **scale-up and speed-up REDD+ implementation and other forest mitigation option.**
 - Forest has been underestimated in the climate change discussion
 - IPCC is preparing the next Special Report on **Climate Change and Land**