



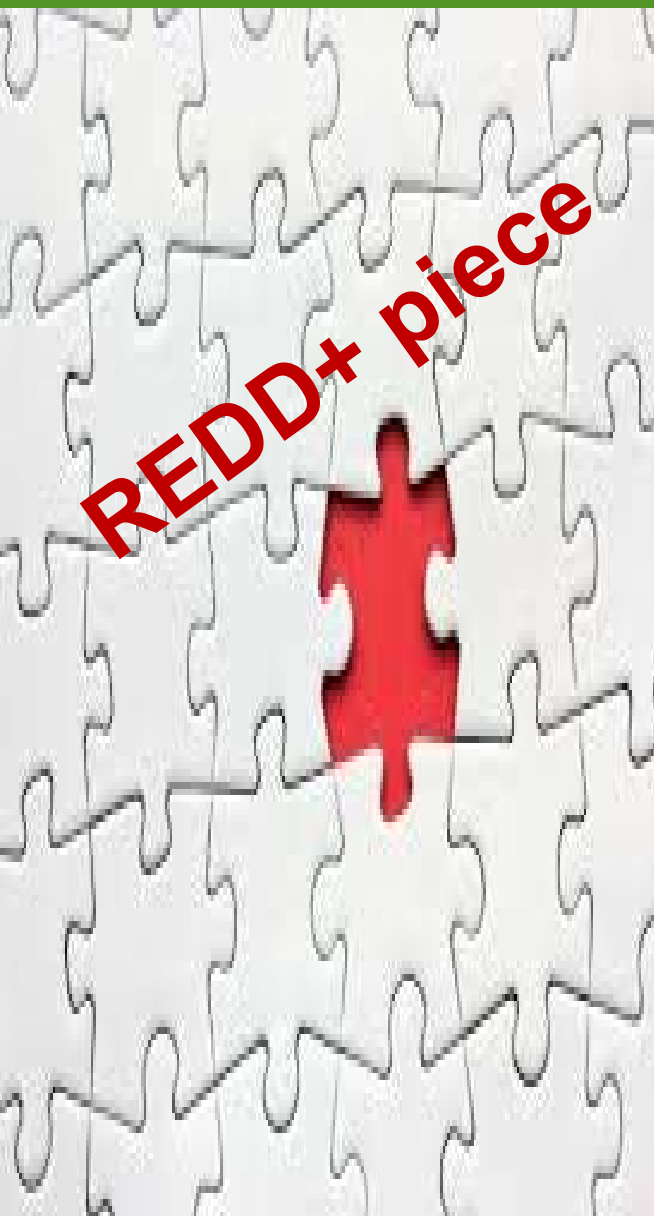
BASQUE CENTRE  
FOR CLIMATE CHANGE  
Klima Aldaketa Ikergai

# Past and Present of REDD+

M.J. Sanz

2016 International Seminar for Climate Change and Forests, Tokyo, January 2016  
“The Future of REDD+ - Interpreting FREL/FRL for Post-2020 Framework”







# The Past

..... up to Paris

**Fear that avoiding deforestation cheap credits will flood the emerging offsetting carbon markets**

**COP6bis Bonn Agreement Avoiding Deforestation not included in CDM**

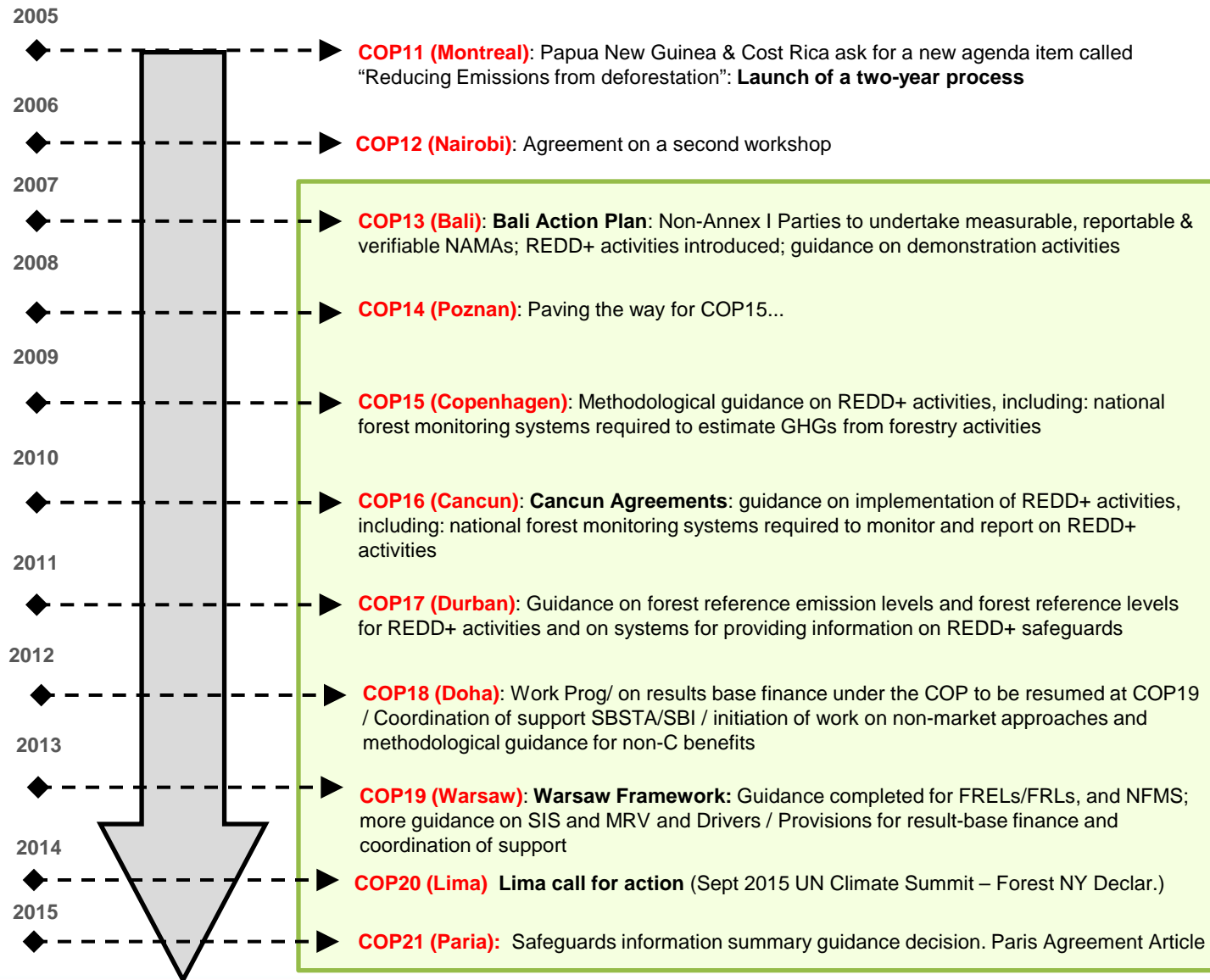
**COP6 The Hague**  
One of the elements that contributed to failure: Art. 3.3, 3.4 (and 12 LULUCF)

**COP11, Montreal**  
Reducing emissions from deforestation back to the COP Agenda

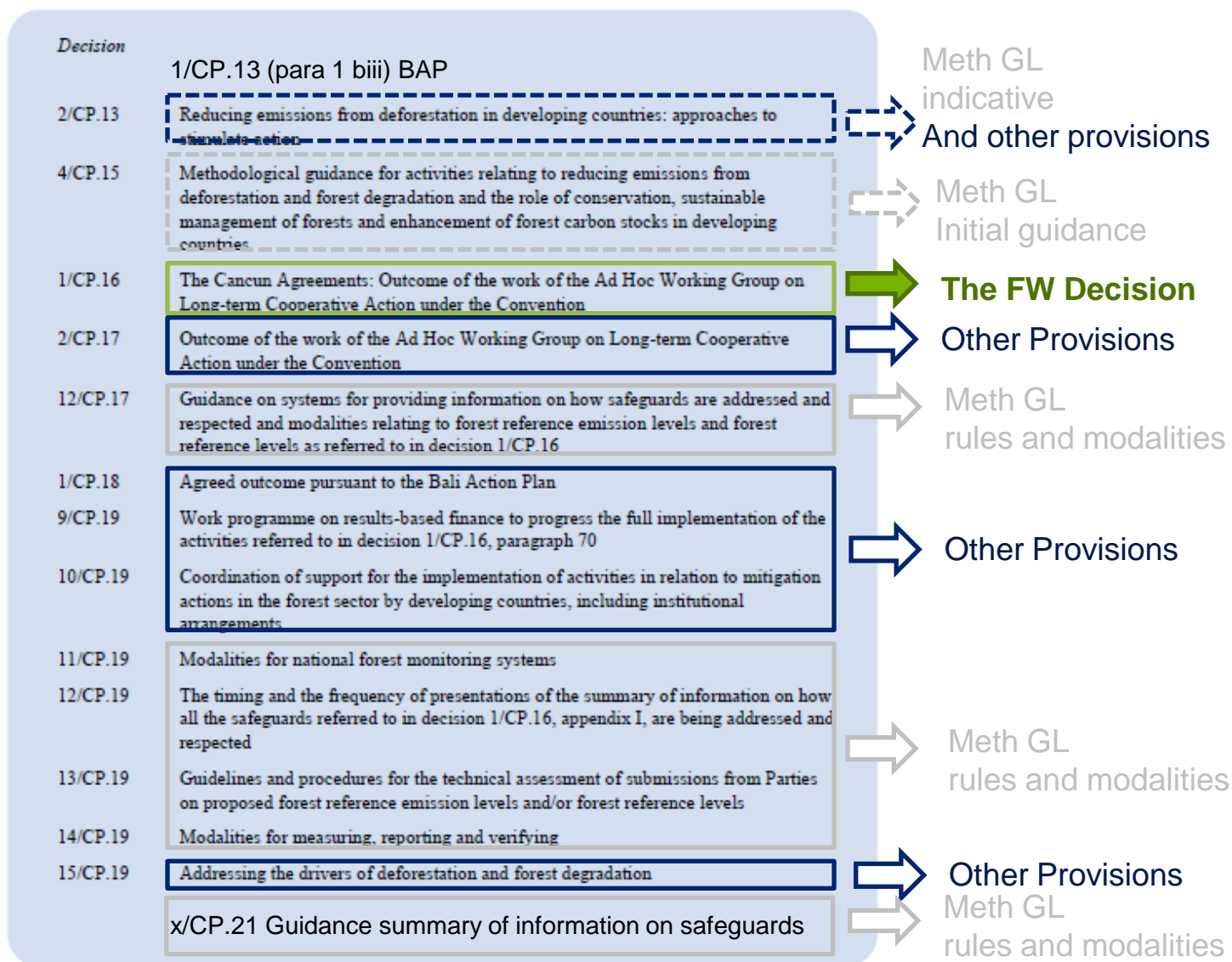
**COP13 BAP REDD included**

**COP19 Warsaw Rules and Modalities for REDD+ in place**

**Deforestation represents approx.. 20% Global Emissions, 4AR**



**REDD+ Provisions, Rules and Modalities  
Provided through decisions**



# REDD+ building blocks and Guidance

What	UNFCCC Channel	Process	Timing	Information Hub	Reference
National Strategy (NS) or Action Plan (AP)	None	No further action	When seeking RBP	As appropriate, link to NS or AP	9/CP.19 para 3 & 11
National FREL / FRL	FREL / FRL submission	Technical assessment in context of RBP	When ready (especially when seeking RBP)	FREL/RL Submission & final assessment report	9/CP.19 para 3 & 11 (b) 13/CP.19
NFMS including MRV	Technical Annex BUR	Technical assessment in context of RBP	Every two years	Final technical report	9/CP.19 para 3 & 11 (a) & (e) 14/CP.19
Safeguard (SG) Information	NC	No further action	Approximately every four years	Summary of information on addressing & respecting SG	9/CP.19 para 3 & 11 (c)

Iversen 2014

Related processes

Nat Com

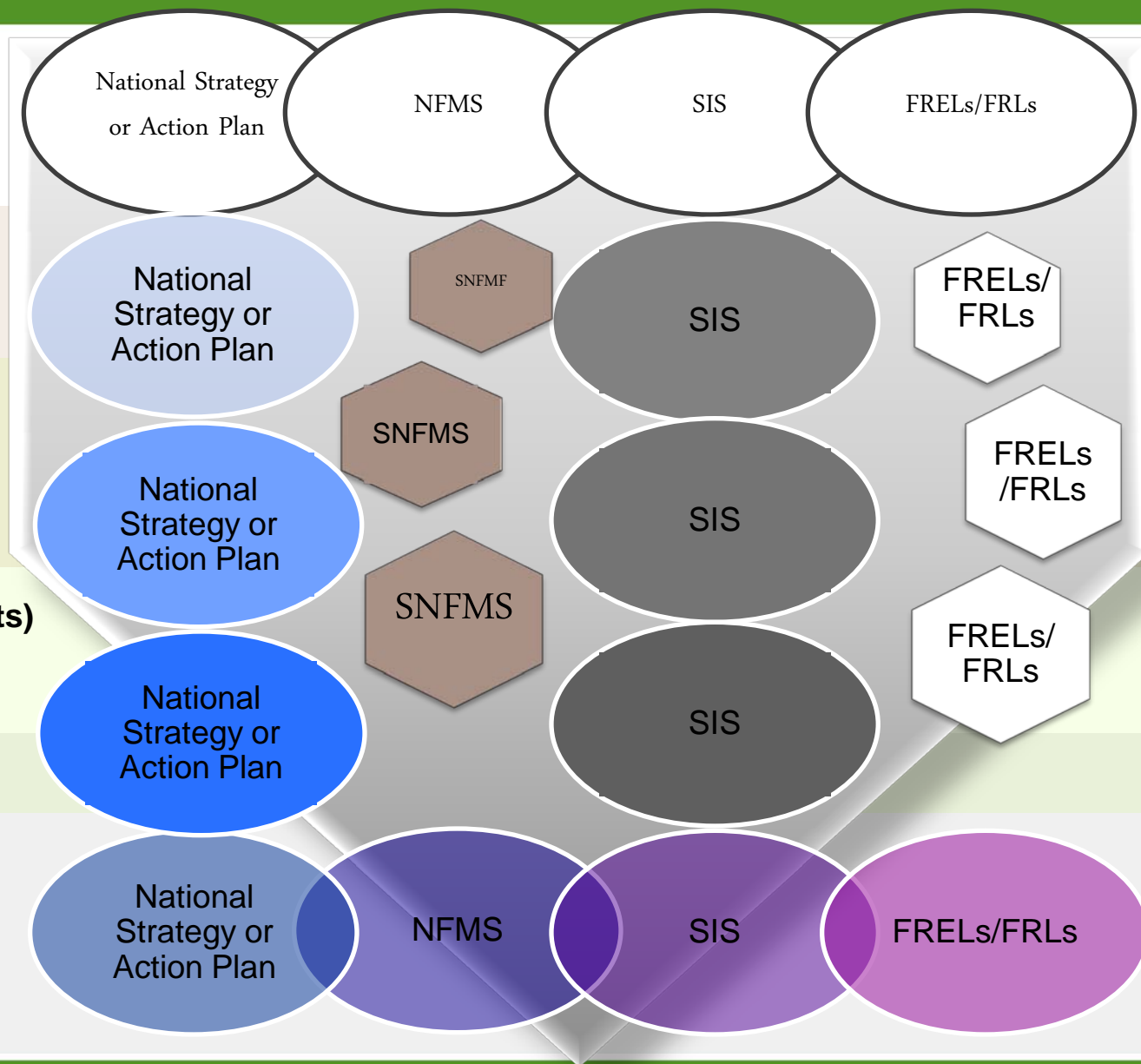
GHGs Inv

Basis for implementation.....  
Basis for the future.....

**PHASE 1**  
CB, devel. NS/AP  
PAMs

**PHASE 2**  
Implement. NS/AP, PAMs  
Demonstration activities  
(incl. result base payments)

**PHASE 3**  
Full implementation  
Result based payments



### Capacity building and technical assistance

- 1/CP.16, p2 (CB and TA to improve, data collection, estimation) p78 (invites organizations / stakehol. to support the 4 elements) p76 (Parties support)
- 4/CP.15 p5
- 1/CP.16 p73, p76, Annex1
- **10/CP.19** p3d
- 13/CP.19 p6 (development and assessment RLs)
- 14/CP.19 p14d (CB needs in the BURs annex)

### Coordination of support and RB finance

- 4/CP.15 (secretariat to enhance coordination of the CB IPCC GL)
- 1/CP.16 (Parties to coordinate when supporting the 4 elements of CA)
- 1/CP.18 p29c, p34 (need and ways improve the coordination of results-based finance?)
- 9/CP.19 several references to coordination RB finance (p6,7), SC on Finance forum (p20)
- 10/CP.19 p1 (full implementation, including other approach) p3 (functions of Entities related to coordination of support) p9 (COP23 consider if alternative governance for coordination of support is needed)

### Result base payments for results of the implementation of activities

- 1/CP.16 p73 ( phases - results-based demonstration activities, and evolving into results-based actions) p77 (LCA to explore finance RB)
- 2/CP.17 p64 (RB to be MRV) p65 (variety of sources, additional. Predictable) p66,67 (markets and non markets ref) p68 (encourage financial org)
- 1/CP.18 (work programme on results base finance)
- 9/CP.19 (some means and institutions identified, incl. GCF, information Hub, Standing Committee on Finance to explore)

# Long road from Bali to Paris...

- Full set of decisions guiding countries from readiness towards piloting.
- Many actors supporting readiness, from NGOs, bilateral cooperation, multilateral initiatives - Coordination challenge still exist.
- Longer processes than expected, overlapping phases. Managing expectations.

Yet financing to come for implementation...



The background of the slide features three wooden arrows mounted on a central vertical post. The top arrow is yellow and points to the right, with the word 'FUTURE' written on it. The middle arrow is brown and points to the left, with the word 'PAST' written on it. The bottom arrow is white and points to the left, with the word 'PRESENT' written on it. The title 'The Present' is centered over the middle arrow.

# The Present

..... Status by 2016



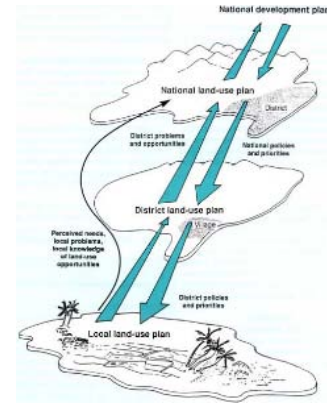
How countries approach...

RELS/RLs

# Present of REDD+ - Emerging Challenge

- **Consistency across different potential scales of implementation is becoming a challenge**

(national, sub-national, project levels).



- **Consistency and credibility of estimates** for RELs/RLs (historic data vs present and future data, GHGs inv)

- **Assessment of adjustments**, national circumstances understanding and substantiation

.... Challenges observed while countries are constructing their RELs/RLs, and during the TAs.

Next to come the TAs of their BURs and new GHGs inventories in parallel to the improvements of their RELs/RLs

## Diversity of approaches.....

Country	Scale	Scope	Adjustment
Brazil	Amazon biome	Def.	N
Colombia	Amazon biome	Def.	Y
Ecuador	National (excl. small islands, e.g. Galapagos and others)	Def.	N
Guyana	National	Def./Deg.	Y
Malaysia	National, but only permanent forested reserves	SMF	N
Mexico	National	Def.	N

## Pools included .....

Country		AGB	BGB	Dead wood	Litter	Soil Carbon	(HWP)
Brazil		X	X		X		
Colombia		X	X				
Ecuador		X	X	X	X		
Guyana	Defor.	X	X	X	X	X	
	Degrad.	X	X	X			X
Malaysia		X	X		X		
Mexico		X	X	X*	X*		

# Periods.....

Country	Historical period used in FREL/FRL construction	Change assessments (data points)
Brazil	1996-2005 (for 2006-2010 FREL)	7 (for 2006-2010 FREL)
	1996-2010 (for 2011-2015 FREL)	12 (for 2011-2015 FREL)
Colombia	2000-2012	6
Ecuador	2000-2008	1
Guyana	2001-2012	5 (for AD deforestation)
		11 (for AD degradation)
Malaysia	1990-2005 (for 2006-2010 FREL)	2 (for 2006-2010 FREL)
	1990-2010 (for 2011-2015 FREL)	3 (for 2011-2015 FREL)
Mexico	2000-2010	3 (for deforestation)
		10 (for fire)

Two main activities selected, methods.....

Mainly through RS for deforestation

No common approach yet for degradation, several countries experimenting

### Deforestation:



- Medium-resolution imagery (Landsat)
- High-resolution imagery
- Land registry (cadaster)

### Degradation:



- High-resolution imagery
- Testing Landsat-NDVI combination
- Timber records or management plans (volume harvested, species, collateral damage, skid trails, ...)
- Fuelwood extraction statistics

# Where developing countries are...

- Most countries undergoing readiness activities (up to 60 countries progressing at different speed)
- Many countries developing National REDD+ strategies
- Some countries with more define strategies and moving towards demonstration activities or implement and RBPs (e.g Brazil, Mexico, Ecuador, Viet Nam, Guyana)



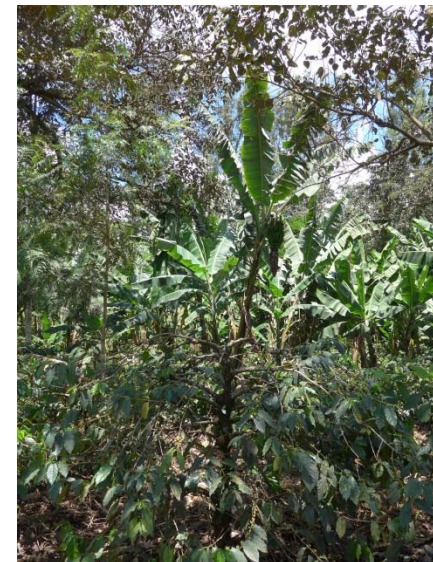
# Where developing countries are on NMFS and RELs/RLs

- Many countries developed NFMS or have partially developed the essential elements
- 6 Countries with the 1<sup>st</sup> REL/RL reviewed (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Guyana, Malaysia)
- 9 new RELs/RLs submissions sent or expected by end Jan 2016 (Vietnam, Peru, Chile, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Rep. Congo, Zambia, Cambodia)



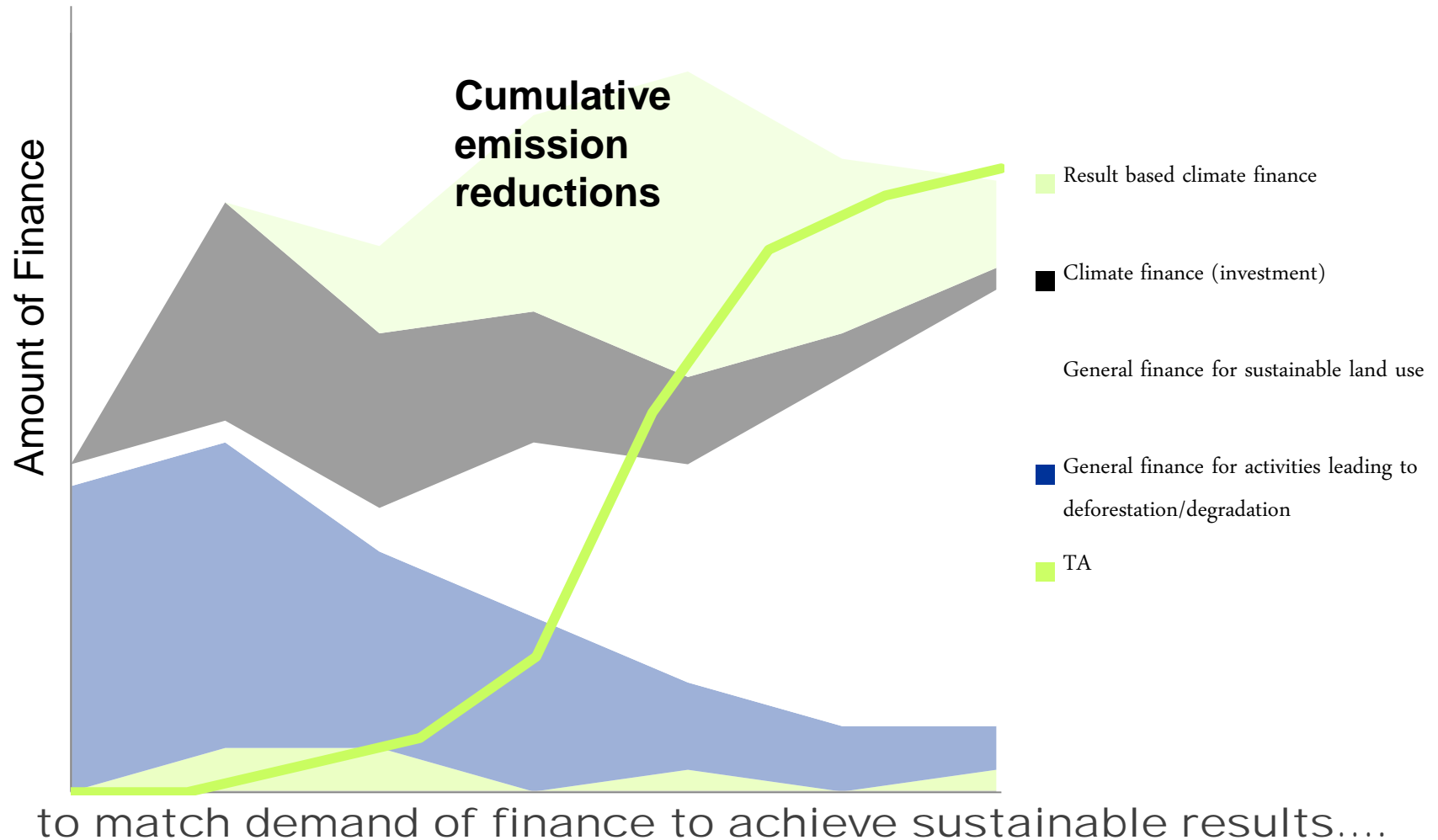
# Where countries are on reporting to access RBPs

- One ready for the GCF payments (Brazil, reporting 2.9 Billion tones 1<sup>st</sup> BUR, REDD+ Annex)
- 2 to 3 expecting to send the 1<sup>st</sup> BUR REDD+ Annex in 2016
- Few countries with other visions, such broader sustainable development (Gabon) and joint adaptation and mitigation approach (Bolivia)

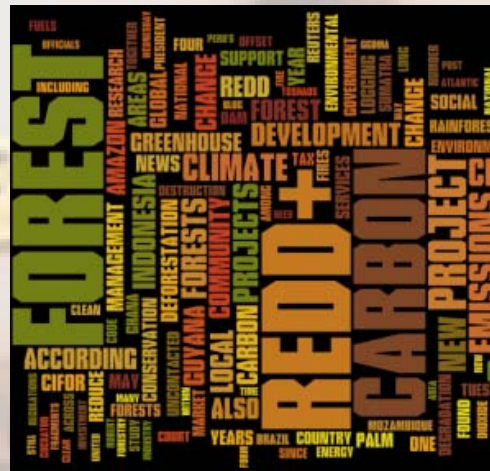


All struggling with the investment gap...

Not a single standard solution, need to adapt to country situations....



# What REDD+ resulted in....



# Complexity and integration

PROGRESS  
is IMPOSSIBLE  
WITHOUT CHANGE,  
& those who cannot  
CHANGE THEIR *minds*  
CANNOT  
CHANGE *Anything.*<sup>20</sup>

- George Bernard Shaw

# Changes in mindsets



But .... More  
participation,  
planning and  
integration

Realities still today...

## Other issues pending

- Stronger verification provisions if markets are used for RBPs?
- Issues referred to methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits resulting from the implementation of REDD-plus?
- Methodological guidance for JAM...?
- New issues from Paris mitigation articles?

A photograph of three wooden signs mounted on a single vertical post. The top sign is yellow and points to the right, with the word 'FUTURE' written on it. The middle sign is brown and points to the left, with the word 'PAST' written on it. The bottom sign is white and points to the left, with the word 'PRESENT' written on it. The background is a soft, out-of-focus landscape.

# The Future

September 2015



## Context

The Global Goals provide the broad context for Climate Action. Multilateral Climate Change Agreements provide objectives, means and guidance to achieve the ultimate goal of the UNFCCC. **REDD+ represents one piece...**

Opportunity towards the future...

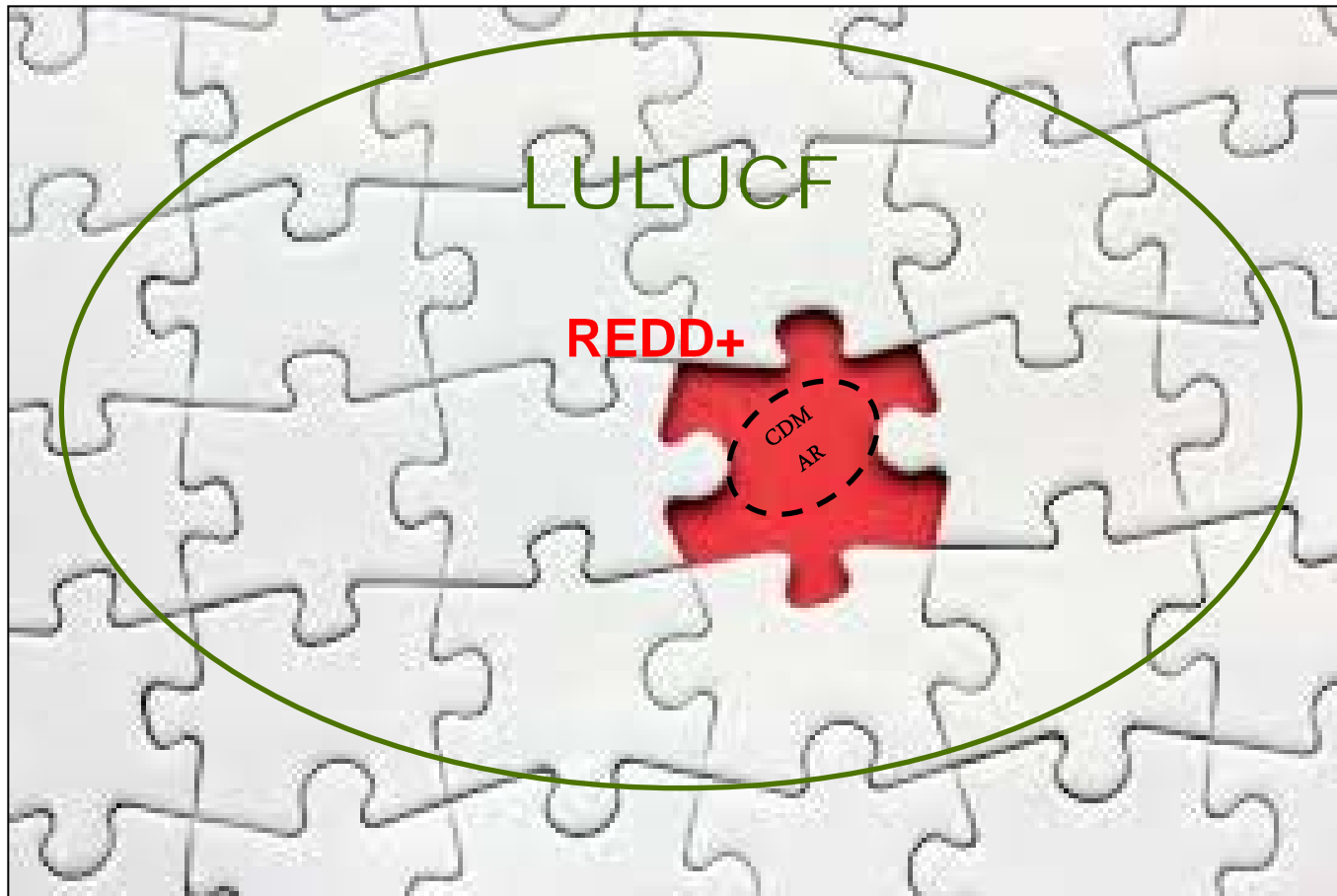


Developing Countries are seriously considering at this stage their potential to contribute to mitigation of Climate Change in the context of their INDCs, and the Paris Agreement endorsed this process.

## Emerging question

How REDD+ is going to be used to increase the global level of ambition in this context?

# REDD+.... One of the fragments of the Land Use Sector



## MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

- KP 3.3, 3.4
  - FM
  - CM
  - GM
  - Re-vegetation
- WL activities
- CDM AR
- **REDD+ 5 activities**



# 10 views on the future of REDD+

(<http://blog.cifor.org/37888>),

*So what's next for REDD+? Ten experts from across the globe give their take*

REDD+ is just one tool in the toolbox for tackling climate change. We're in the real **building phase**—past the hype—we need to get past the disillusionment and start doing the hard work. *Louis Verchot*

**We have everything we need now** to make REDD+ work. *Nur Masripatin*

Now we have a combined challenge of uncertain returns on the carbon investments, complicated engineering of REDD+ actions, and a **complex policy context with multiple priorities**. *Peter Holmgren*

A \$5 carbon price is nothing compared with other traditional development opportunities in forest areas. So we are trying to **combine approaches for generating resources**—domestic funding, development assistance, as well as results-based REDD+ payments. *Yitebitu Moges Abebe*

If we understand REDD+ as a national mechanism that **can be inserted into the broader management of large landscapes**—including agricultural activities that are usually the main drivers of deforestation—and in which countries develop a variety of public policies, measures and actions to address deforestation, the future of REDD+ is very interesting. *Gustavo Suarez De Freitas Calmet*

The evidence that protecting forests is actually a good idea from a green growth, “enlightened self-interest” perspective is also far stronger today than it was in 2008. **A number of tropical forest countries** are realizing that and **acting on it**. *Pharo Per Fredrik Ilsaas*

If there is payment for the results presented, I **expect that more countries will engage** in REDD+. *Thelma Krug*

REDD+ will have **to evolve toward broader land use and agriculture issues**, and link in with issues of adaptation and food security while enhancing forests as a storehouse of carbon and ecosystem services. *Martin Herold*

We will see a “race to the top” **among states, provinces and nations, each seeking to attract investment** and gain full access to markets. *Dan Nepstad*

The way forward is for forested countries to assume a stronger role and ownership in the implementation of REDD+, and to **incorporate it into their INDCs and in their domestic emission targets**. *Arild Angelsen*





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Are  
the views  
that far apart?



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# Probably not!

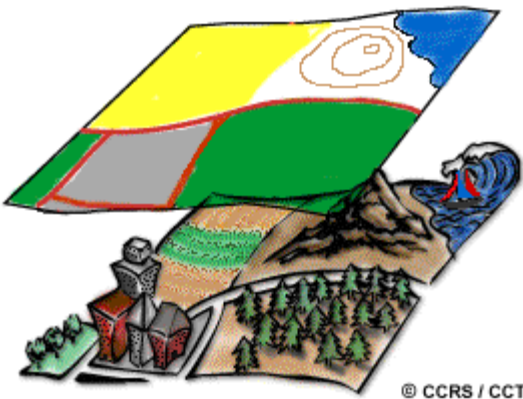
## But how to achieve long term mitigation goals.....

When dealing with lands, governments look for best options...

The tools are not so different of what is promoted thanks to REDD+:

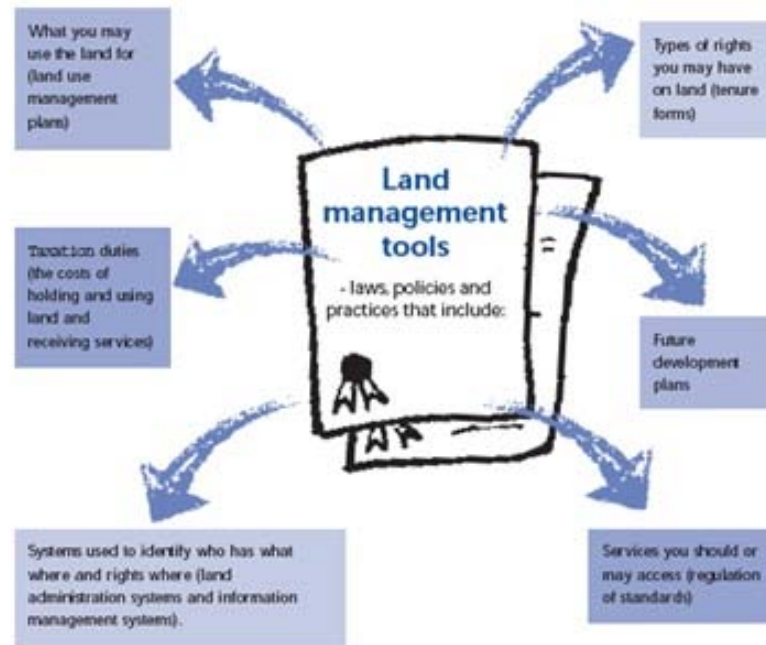
- Inventories (NFI)
- Land cover and use maps

.... layers of useful information



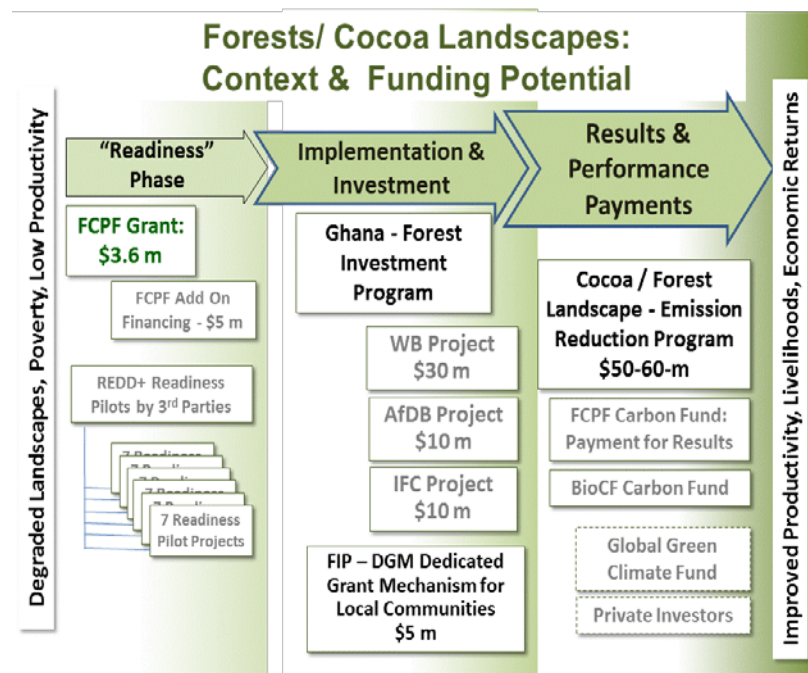
## How do governments make land available for development?

Governments make land available for human settlements through various land management tools.



to **attribute** in the overall planning **the most suitable use** for the land according to their priorities:  
protection, forestry, agriculture, urban, etc.

# Diversity of approaches..... (different priorities)

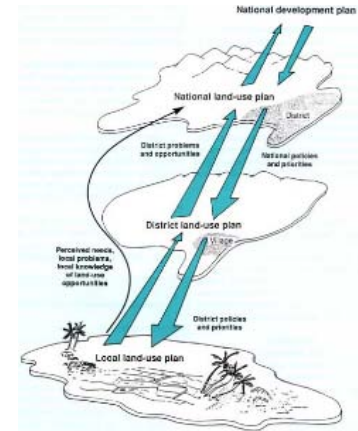


.....Similar goal

# Present towards future of REDD+

Immediate challenge to achieve the goal

REDD+ is moving towards piloting and implementation in many countries.....



• **Consistency across different potential scales of implementation is becoming a challenge, needs to be considered at early stages of design** (national, sub-national, project levels).

• **REDD+ not linear, more a cycle, step wise approach** (i.e MRV).  
**Timing and scale of finance matters** to country processes and differences.


• Paris provided a broader context, domestically there is a need to **ensure REDD+ this will contribute to sustainable land use** if long term mitigations is aimed.

# What Paris brings to REDD+

- ✓ Article 5 on REDD+ signals political support for the existing internationally agreed REDD+ framework
- ✓ Need of reporting and principles for accounting for emissions reductions ensure transparency and improvement over time for forests and other sectors (Article 4 and 13)
- ✓ The agreement overall strengthens efforts on mitigation (Article 4), finance (Article 9), and provide room for considering markets (Article 6), three important elements for REDD+

## Article 5

- 1. Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1(d), of the Convention, including forests.**
- 2. Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.**



ありがとう

森林

are important!