

Maria Jose Sanz-Sanchez (Basque Centre for Climate Change)

The slide has a solid green background. At the top left is the 'bc³' logo in white, with 'BASQUE CENTRE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE' and 'Klima Adaketa Zentroa' below it. The title 'Past and Present of REDD+' is in large white font. Below it is the presenter's name 'M.J. Sanz'. A horizontal line separates the header from the content. The content text reads: '2016 International Seminar for Climate Change and Forests, Tokyo, January 2016' and '“The Future of REDD+ - Interpreting FREL/FRL for Post-2020 Framework”'. At the bottom, there are four logos: 'EUSKAL ENBILKUNTZA' (Basque Forestry), 'EUSKAL ENBILKUNTZA' (Basque Forestry), 'IKERBASQUE' (Basque Research Institute for Science), and 'ihobe'.

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Past and Present of REDD+

M.J. Sanz

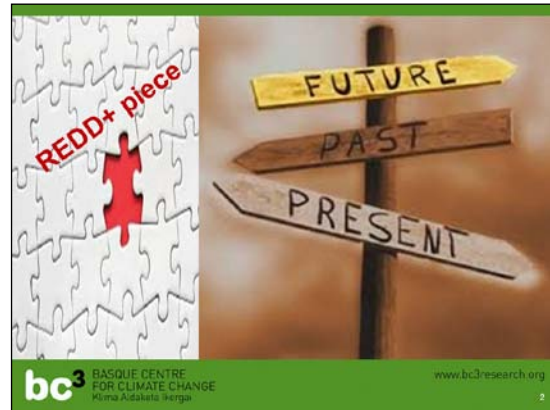
2016 International Seminar for Climate Change and Forests, Tokyo, January 2016
“The Future of REDD+ - Interpreting FREL/FRL for Post-2020 Framework”

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The Past up until Paris

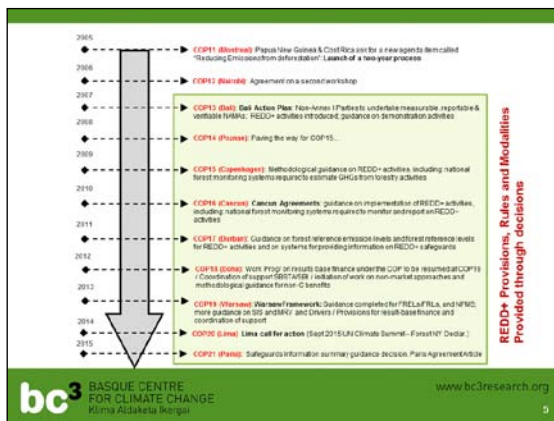


activity. The main reason why is because the estimated potential was so big and the uncertainty and the insipient concept of markets were so unclear that it was seen as a threat for markets.

However, later on in Montreal, Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica brought back the concept of deforestation, of avoiding deforestation. They succeeded to include it in the agenda of the COP. Then we started the 10 years that Mitsuo was indicating of discussions on REDD that resulted on what we have today.

The main steps were first the inclusion of paragraph 1biii in the Bali Action Plan and a full independent decision on REDD (1/CP.16). Then the other major stages were the inclusion of REDD+ in the Cancun Agreements and the COP19 in Warsaw where most of the methodological framework was resumed. Only one decision was left that it was finally adopted in Paris. This is the past story of how forests in developing countries were brought into the convention and the mitigation challenges.

It is very important to be reminded that one of the factors that brought back deforestation was the fact that, in the Fourth Assessment Report¹ of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change² (IPCC) it was very much highlighted that the deforestation potentially could be up to approximately 20% of the global emissions.



This is a detail of how the major milestones were achieved from COP11 to COP21. I will not go in detail there, but it is important to say that the rulebook of methodologies and modalities started from Bali. In Bali we had one decision on REDD+ and the inclusion on the Bali Action Plan. Then we went through COP15³ in Copenhagen and had also a decision in Poznań which was methodological. However, in Copenhagen we were almost ready to adopt what was adopted in Cancun, but unfortunately the context and the failure of the overall COP did not allow for that.

While it was preserved from the Copenhagen discussions along a very difficult year in 2010, it was finally incorporated as one section of the Cancun Agreement. This is the framing decision for

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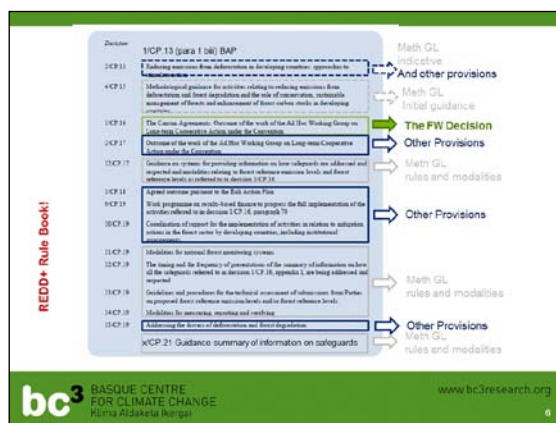
https://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/publications_ipcc_fourth_assessment_report_synthesis_report.htm

2 <http://www.ipcc.ch/>

3 http://unfccc.int/meetings/copenhagen_dec_2009/session/6262.php

REDD+ as it is conceived today. Then the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action⁴ evolved and we progressed into the guidance for certain aspects like this admission of reference levels. Unfortunately, we could not achieve a lot of progress in COP17⁵ in Durban and COP18⁶ in Doha, but finally Warsaw brought seven decisions on REDD which were providing a lot of stands on methodological guidance.

COP20⁷ in Lima was preparing for Paris, so what was very crucial before Lima was the UN Climate Summit⁸ and the New York Declaration on Forests⁹. That was a very good push for endorsing what was happening on the ground on REDD including private sector and stakeholders engagement who were there committing themselves to do actions on the ground. Of course, the finance was highlighted. Finally, Paris is closing the methodological rules for REDD, and a decision on safeguards and guiding countries on what they can include in the safeguards summary has been provided.



We can consider that the so-called REDD rulebook is completed. This is the decision that you have in the rulebook. The secretariat is very keen to compile those and put it in a booklet so that you can easily access all of them, but what you can see here is that, within all the decisions that are being taken, there are different types of decisions. There are the framing decisions, which is the Cancun Agreement. There are methodological decisions that you can see in gray, and there are other provisions. Within the other provisions, the main topics which are highlighted are how to finance, the need of coordination, and the encouragement of developed countries to help developing countries in the different phases of REDD. There is a very complex summary of decisions that, if you do not read carefully you may be a little bit lost in, but it meant it is a very detailed reading.

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https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/durban_nov_2011/decisions/application/pdf/cop17_durbanplatform.pdf

5 http://unfccc.int/meetings/durban_nov_2011/session/6294.php

6 http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/session/7049.php

7 http://unfccc.int/meetings/lima_dec_2014/meeting/8141.php

8 <http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/>

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<http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/07/New-York-Declaration-on-Forest-%E2%80%93-Action-Statement-and-Action-Plan.pdf>

REDD+ Methodological Guidance



Trying to summarize the methodological guidance, what REDD provides, the Warsaw Framework, and the rulebook provides is basically four building blocks. Countries will have to develop four building blocks in order to be able to access what is being called results-based payments or results-based finance, which is supposed to be on the long term. We enable to push more and more ambitious implementation of REDD on the ground.

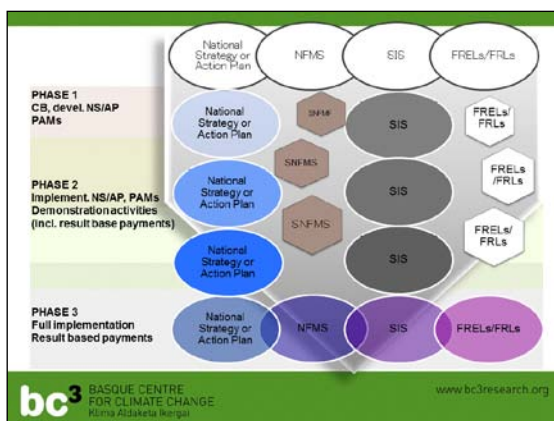
The first building block is national forest monitoring system which is something that the country builds as they think it should be built with certain guidance that is provided under the convention. There is no nitty-gritty guidance. The only thing that is said is it has to be based on remote sensing and ground validation. Usually, countries combine remote sensing activity data with the emission factors coming from the national forest inventories or specific surveys. The timing is that you have to have some articulated national forest monitoring system when you start submitting, for example, your reference level or want to access forest results-based payment later. You can describe these and send it to the information hub which is being created by the Secretariat, and you have the reference decisions there on the guidance floor. There are relations between the national forest monitoring system and the national communications (Nat Coms) because Nat Coms include the reference GHG inventories and includes also some information about the forest sector in terms of mitigation and so on. Therefore, you could gather this information from your national forest monitoring system if collected there.

The second building block is the national forest reference levels, and this is the topic that it occupies as today in this seminar. I will not go into detail there, but there are several decisions from the submission to the review or their technical assessment of the reference levels which are provided by the Warsaw Framework.

The third element is the national strategy for REDD, which provides your own framework on where your REDD implementation is going, how it fits with other issues, what the drivers are, which actions are you taking, and so on. It is again something that you develop yourself and there is not much guidance provided in the Warsaw Framework. The reason for that is because every country will have a very specific strategy, and every country is very different so you cannot provide nitty-gritty guidance for any strategy.

The final element is the safeguard information system. Safeguards have been one of the most innovative and outstanding issues that REDD has been bringing to the climate change debate. How do you do REDD better? How do you preserve REDD from perversion, from perverse incentives from collateral damage? This is what safeguards are trying to do. Therefore you have to have a way to provide information to the public and to the convention on how you are addressing those problems that the safeguards which are in the Cancun Agreement may highlight.

All this is the basis for the implementation. There are strong linkages of some of the elements of the building blocks of REDD with the greenhouse gas inventory, which is one of the bases for mitigation in the convention. It is not very exciting to do on greenhouse gas inventory. Many people think it is boring, but if we do not have good greenhouse gas inventories it is impossible to assess the progress and it is impossible to inform our decisions on what may be the most effective mitigation actions. Therefore, there are strong linkages between the national forest monitoring system as well as a reference level with the greenhouse gas inventory. That is why the convention highlights that they have to be consistent and this is a key principle to be followed..

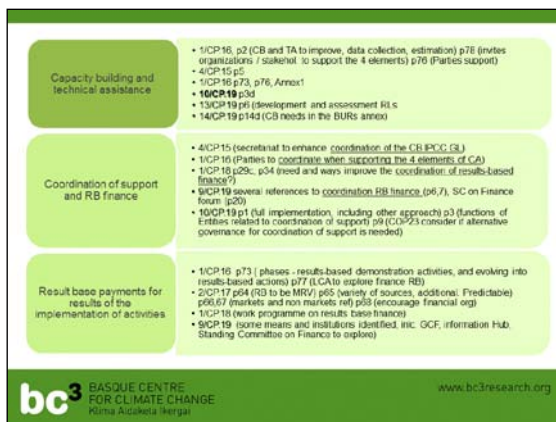


This is an illustration of these four elements and how they could evolve from the phases that have been identified for REDD. REDD has been identified to be implemented in a stepwise or phase approach. We were all aware of the problem that developing countries did not have the capacity many times, so there was a need to do or to support readiness. This is the first phase: capacity building. All these four elements go through the readiness process and then go to some pre-implementation, demonstration, or piloting, which is the second phase. In the third phase, you are supposed to be fully ready to start doing actual things on the ground to demonstrate your contributions to mitigation and therefore to get back the payments for results.

In the case of the national forest monitoring system, you can see that sometimes you start sub-national, but with the intention always to become national. Usually, for the national forest monitoring system, what happens is that you may start with a much simpler one and you may improve it over time but start national. Although, some countries may start more confined in some regions and then expand it to national. In particular for the reference levels, it is very important to consider when designing how to scale up. This is probably one of the big topics that we are going to discuss

Keynote Speech

in this workshop.



I will not go into detail but I want to highlight that there are some decisions that are not exclusively methodological at all, but they highlight certain topics of certain issues that are very important; for example the need of capacity building and technical assistance; the coordination of support and the results-based finance; and the results-based payments for implementation. These are enabling elements that will allow REDD to progress together with the methodological guidance.

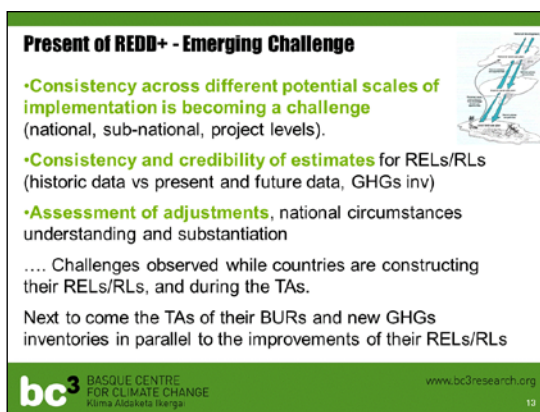
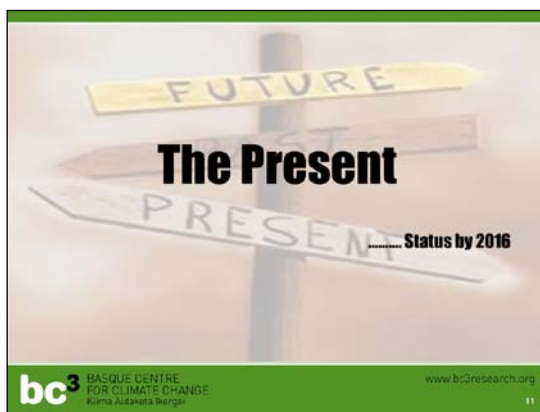


It was a long road from Bali to Paris. It was a full set of decisions that were guiding countries from readiness towards piloting. This is where we stand today, and we stand today starting to pilot things. There have been many actors in readiness because readiness was not a regulated or guided process. Since we were learning by doing, it was left open to everyone to support. This is good because everyone can support, but at the same time it is challenging because not everyone has the same view, so the coordination of the actors within the countries has been a challenge. Sometimes countries even perceive this as a burden rather than a help. I think many of us here have been responsible for that, but I believe that we are improving in terms of talking to each other and coordinating better so that we become something that supports the country rather than to become a challenge for them.

It is also true that it has been a longer process than expected. Everyone was very excited, “Now,

we can do REDD in three years. 'That is going to happen. Everyone is very committed,' but we all know that it is not that easy. We know that dealing with land use, dealing with forest, it takes time. Making our policy makers aware of the importance of forests is also sometimes challenging. One of the challenge that we are facing today and in the last few years is also managing expectations because we do not REDD to stop. We do not want people to be discouraged, so we have to manage expectations. Yet financing is to come for implementation, so that also discouraged sometimes people. They think, 'We are here to do that hard thing. No, just forget about it. There is no money in the plate,' but that is not true. There is a lot of money in the plate. The point is how to bring the money in a coherent and effective manner.

The Present: up to 2016.



The present: up to 2016.

I will focus a bit on the reference levels because this is the hottest topic of 2014, 2015, and 2016 because it is going through the submission and the technical assessment process.

There have been six countries reviewed already, and almost ten countries will be reviewed this year.

The emerging challenge that are being observed, while countries are being pulling together the reference levels or the review process has been happening for some and even beyond, is consistency across the different potential scales of implementation. This is becoming a challenge. How we link national, sub-national, and project levels, we understand that all of the three scales are very useful because when you do things at the local level, projects can be useful at the implementation of actions on the ground but policies are usually national. When you design strategies that affect certain regions of your country, the sub-national level can be useful as well. Of course, you need a national umbrella for everything. That is very important to use properly the three scales.

The consistency and credibility of estimates is also a very important challenge today, particularly for the reference levels, which is the first element that this is going to be assessed internationally. One of the issues that comes back and forth is historic data versus present and the future data. We cannot sometimes improve that much the historic data, but we can improve a lot in the future. How we balance these different data sets is a challenge. That also links to the greenhouse gas inventory, which has the same challenge of how to have consistency between past and future of the greenhouse gas inventory. To what extent can you do recalculations in the past?

Then another emerging challenging is the assessment of adjustments. You know that it has been recognized that countries should have the possibility to adjust for national circumstances. They use the historical trends and datasets, but they can adjust from national circumstances, which are a ways to reflect what it will happen otherwise in the future, and each one is doing it in their own way. The assessment of adjustments is complex and requires some reflection. There have been so far a couple of countries that submitted last year with adjustments. The challenge observed while the countries are constructing their reference levels and TAs, I will summarize on that one.

The next challenge is that some countries are submitting the biennial update reports (BUR) annex, and then the consistency with BUR links again to the consistency across the greenhouse gas inventory times you use. It has to be done in parallel with improvements of reference levels. Again, you have to play with the reference level improvement and your actual greenhouse gas inventory for great improvement. Again, consistency is an issue.

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

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The presentation late in the morning will summarize better than this, but this is just to give you a

flavor. This is the diversity of approaches that for the countries which are being assessed is being observed. For example, on the scale you have from sub-national to national and different ways of approaching biomes, or even country presented some narrow approach. Which is sort of similar to the narrow approach of Japan for forest management, so that they use their permanent forest reserves, which is what they are doing now in forest management as the boundaries or the scale for REDD+ in the country. It is national, but it is confined to a narrow activity. The scope is mostly concentrated in deforestation. There is only one country which included degradation, and there is only one country that only included sustainable management of forest. However, in general, most of the countries that provide deforestation as a scope are indicating that they will include degradation as soon as they will have reliable data. Of course, adjustments, as I said, have been done so far in two countries which have been assessed. This year I did not get time to carefully look into the submissions.

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	
	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)

Another issue is the pools. Not all the pools are included. Different countries include different pools. Different pools are included for different activities so that you see a variety of things.

Of course, the periods are also different, and this depends very much on the reliability of the historical data that the countries have. Although remote sensing has been helping a lot, remote sensing is not the only issue that you have to resolve. You have to have emission factors. You have to stratify, and you have to have confidence in that. That is one of the factors that makes the periods so different.

Two main activities selected, methods.....

Mainly through RS for deforestation
No common approach yet for degradation, several countries experimenting

Deforestation:	Degradation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medium-resolution imagery (Landsat)• High-resolution imagery• Land registry (cadaster)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High-resolution imagery• Testing Landsat-NDVI combination• Timber records or management plans (volume harvested, species, collateral damage, skid trails, ...)• Fuelwood extraction statistics

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I want to make a point because two main activities indicated that will be included soon are deforestation and degradation, which is perhaps the ones that are more seen for the countries having potential. For deforestation, the medium resolution imagery Landsat is being used widely. Sometimes high resolution imagery and land registries are being used to combine with that.

In the case of degradation, you see that is more demanding. Usually you need the high-resolution imagery or testing Landsat-NDVI¹⁰ combination. When you do not have possibility to have that, or you have timber records or management plans, you can assess it from the respective statistics if available. Of course, fuel wood use statistics are being used some times, but there is no common approach yet for degradation. Each country is testing with the available data what they can do. For example, Brazil is experimenting a lot, but many other countries are doing it as well.

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)

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In summary, where can we say developing countries are today? Most of them undergoing readiness activities are happening in up to 60 countries already. Readiness is a process that is continuous. We thought that you are ready and you start something else. It is not the case. You are more or less ready and you start something else, but you continue to do readiness activities. Many developing countries are doing the national strategies already. They are trying. They are doing a lot of studies on assessment of drivers and trying to put these things in the context of the national strategy. A few countries have more defined strategies, and they are moving towards some

¹⁰ Normalized Difference Vegetation Index

demonstration activities or piloting, slowly trying to move into implementation, and asking for results-based payments. For example, Brazil, Mexico, Ecuador, Vietnam, Guyana are countries that are moving a bit faster. Hopefully it includes also Indonesia, but we will know better today.

National Forest Monitoring Systems and Reference Levels

Where developing countries are on NMFS and RELs/RLs

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



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Where do countries stand in national forest monitoring systems and reference levels? Many countries developed already important elements of the national forest monitoring system or they have designed it. There are six countries that submitted the reference level and have been assessed already; Brazil, Columbia, Ecuador, Mexico, Guyana, and Malaysia. We have evidence that the nine new countries will submit this year by the end of the month. This is Vietnam, Peru, Chile, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Republic of Congo, Zambia, and may be Cambodia.

Where countries are on reporting to access RBPs

- One ready for the GCF payments (Brazil, reporting 2.9 Billion tones 1st BUR, REDD+ Annex)
- 2 to 3 expecting to send the 1st 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...



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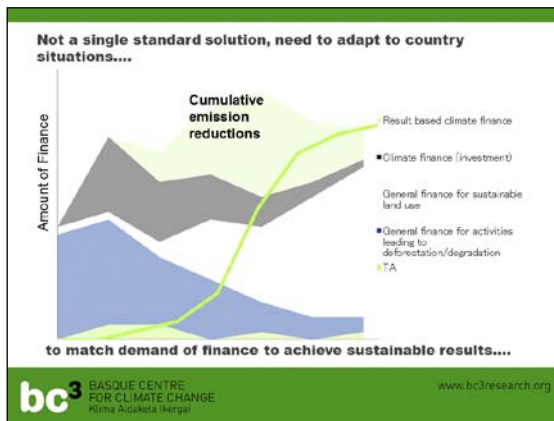
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In terms of starting to think on accessing through the process results-based payments, while there is already one BUR which has been assessed, which is Brazil, for which the reference level was assessed in 2014, there are two to three expectations of annexes to be sent in 2016. The assessment will happen in 2016, and there are a few countries that have other visions, for example, broader sustainable developments. They do not see REDD as REDD-only but they see REDD as part of a small piece of the broader sustainable development like Gabon, or other visions of not only mitigation and not mitigation as the main objective, but a joint adaptation and mitigation approach like Bolivia, which has

been also recognized in the Paris Agreement, although there is no guidance. It is true that some of the guidance for REDD can be used for that too, but probably they will need to develop some extra guidance for that. However, what is true is this range of countries is all struggling with how they are going to get the necessary investments. Where are the investments going to come from?

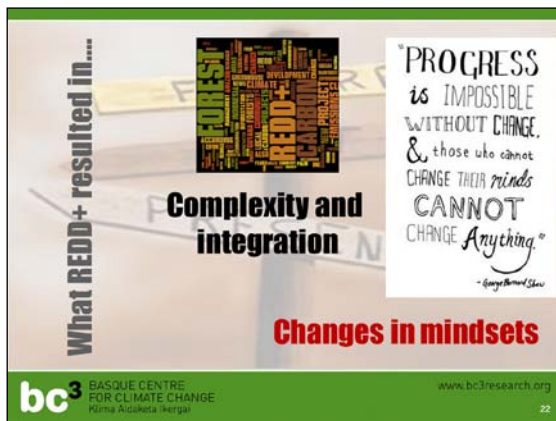
Financing



Where is financing is going to come from? What we learn is that there is not going to be one single source of finance. The reason is because REDD phases are associated to different financial needs along the path of achieving results. These financial needs cannot be covered by one single mean of finance. Obviously, you are not going to cover readiness with results-based payments because the results-based payments will come later on when you achieve the actual results. . This graph shows that certain types of finance are very important depending on the phase. For example, climate finance in terms of investments, it is required in the stage when you already have the capacities, have created the elements, and have started to implement your strategy. These will be minimized later on when the results-based payments will come. All of this sequence is very important.

I stole this graph from a colleague from the World Bank¹¹. At the very end, when you will be able to match these processes with this finance you will see is cumulative emission reductions. We know that they will stabilize later because the system becomes saturated (maximum storage capacity). The increase will be more or less effective and visible if the combination is appropriate for each of the countries.

¹¹ <http://www.worldbank.org/>



I will define REDD as complex, but also as integrative. Indeed, REDD has been opening the eyes of many countries towards the need of integration as well as participation. What REDD has been doing is it has been changing mindsets. George Bernard Shaw said a sentence that I like very much which is, "Progress is impossible without change, and those who cannot change their minds cannot change anything." REDD has been changing minds.



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?

We still have these realities. We still have deforestation. We still have degradation. We still have fires, but we have something new. We have more participation. We have the idea of planning as a framework for REDD and we have integration. I think this has been a major change in the last 10 years.

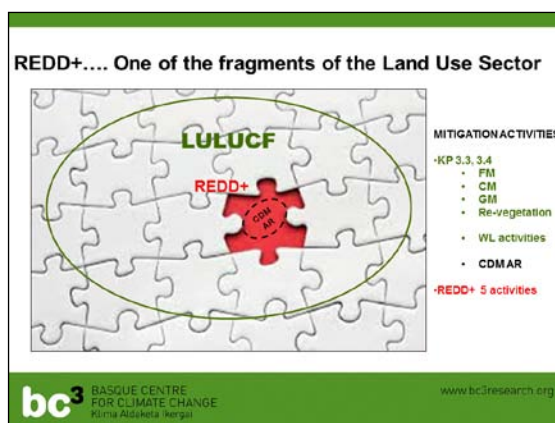
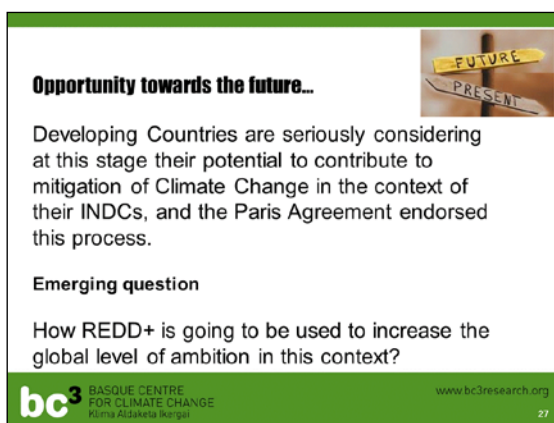
Of course, there are pending issues. If you remember, in Doha and in the Warsaw Framework there is still a provision somewhere that says that maybe we may need stronger provisions for verifications if markets are going to be used for results-based payments or if markets will evolve. Some attention in the coming years may need to be paid to the non-carbon benefits that are being reflected in the Paris Agreement as well. Of course, there is probably a need for some methodological guidance more ad hoc for the joint adaptation and mitigation approaches. Also, there may be some new issues from the Paris mitigation articles that will require methodological advice where REDD may be evaluated. However, what is very clear is that the guidance is completed and that the Warsaw Framework plus the decision in Paris is what will prevail.

The Future of REDD+



Let us debate a bit about the future of REDD+.

First of all, we have a different context today. We have the sustainable development goals¹² (SDG) and climate change is one of them. REDD is a small piece within sustainable development goal 13. I think by adapting the sustainable development goals in September 2015, it has been providing also a framework for the Paris Agreement and for REDD within the Paris Agreement. Therefore, REDD again represents one piece.



Towards the future, it is very encouraging that developing countries are seriously considering their potential to contribute to mitigation of climate change. The intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) process has been showing that very clearly. The Paris Agreement endorsed the INDC process as the way forward to show and to increase ambition. The emerging question which was not emerging necessarily in Paris, but also when countries were starting to develop their INDCs before Paris, is how REDD is going to be used to increase the global level of emission in the context of their INDCs.

¹² <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

We have long discussions about LULUCF and some of those discussions were very useful also to be brought into the REDD context.

Within the REDD+ piece, we had in the past the CDM afforestation/deforestation projects. As you can see, there have been several attempts to address these pieces within the process. Some have been addressed through the Kyoto Protocol activity-based approach, even regionally for the second commitment period modalities where land activities were included, and the CDM AR¹³ was in the context of the Kyoto Protocol. Then REDD came and brought the possibilities for developing countries in the forest sector.



In order to reflect about the future it is always nice to have different opinions. This is a summary of opinions that are provided in a blog from the Center for International Forestry Research¹⁴ (CIFOR). I took it because there are very different types of people there. From an Indonesia implementer to the director of resource center, you see different countries' scientists reflected there. The question is, if you read it separately, you think that they may bring different visions, but if you try to highlight the concepts that are behind this, you ask yourself, "Are these views that far apart?"



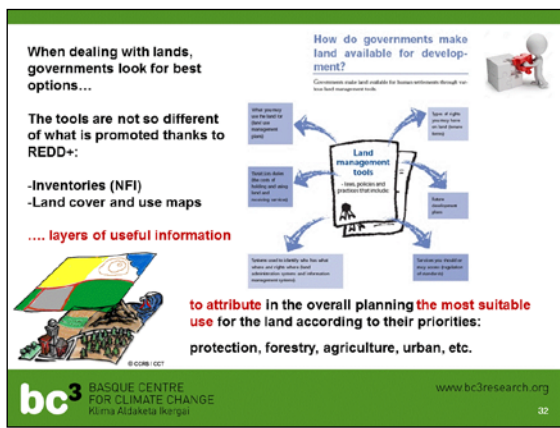
What you see is that they are not that far apart. One says, "We are in the building phase now, but

¹³ Afforestation and Reforestation

¹⁴ <http://www.cifor.org/>

Keynote Speech

we have everything we need,” which is true. The other says, “It is a complex policy context with multiple priorities,” which is true. “We need to combine approaches for generating resources,” which is true. “We know that it can be inserted in the broader management of large landscapes,” which is true. “A number of tropical forest countries are acting,” which is true. “Expect that more countries will engage,” also true. “They will evolve towards broader land use and agriculture issues,” and this is particularly very true at the domestic level. “Among the states, provinces, and nations, each is seeking to attract investment,” also true. Finally, “Incorporate it to the INDCs and the domestic emission targets,” which is also what countries have been doing. Sixty countries included REDD in their INDCs in one way or another. Finally, all these views converge to something which can shape the future. Therefore, there is no real diversion of views, but how to achieve the long-term mitigation goals, that is the question, and how those views and those elements can be combined to do so.



Basically, when a country or government deals with lands, they look for the best options in their circumstances. The tools that we use for REDD+ are not so different than the tools that the governments used for land planning, so inventories (in the case of national forest inventories), and land cover and use maps. Therefore, definitely these are layers of information that inform what could be the best options in the land use planning. You can attribute in the overall planning the most suitable use for the land according to your priorities; protection, forestry, agriculture, urban. In many cases, rather than doing only the national forest monitoring system, countries just go and plug this into the land roadmap. Yesterday we had a very interesting presentation where Myanmar was saying 'Myanmar one map', which illustrates that very well. In essence, it should not be so difficult to connect the REDD discussion with the broader country domestic discussions, although the implementers here know that sometimes it is not so easy. However, that is how REDD could be seen in the future in the domestic context.

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

Forests/ Cocoa Landscapes: Context & Funding Potential

.....Similar goal

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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.

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You can see that there are diversity of approaches emerging from the REDD implementation and demonstration. For example, Mexico is approaching REDD from the management of their territorial units, which are called *ejidos*. They use the finance of REDD to contribute to the integral management of those land units where you have all sorts of services and communities, including the drivers. Ghana has the cocoa landscapes and they want to address the drivers and the deforestation in those ones. Therefore, you see countries depending on the circumstances are approaching things in slightly different ways, but the intention is always to integrate.

If we think in terms of present towards future of REDD+, REDD is moving towards piloting and implementation in many countries. That is true. The challenges are consistency across the potential different scales. We are learning is that these need to be considered in the early stages of design if possible. If not possible, you have to see how you will address later, but if you can you should address these in the early stages. We know that REDD is not a linear process. You do readiness. You start trying to test, and then you may need more readiness. Then you go beyond testing. Therefore, you can go and have feedback in the different phases and loops, but it is clear that, in these non-linear processes, the timing and the scale of finance matters to the country process and differences. What Paris provided is a broader context for REDD. Domestically, there is a need to ensure that REDD will continue and will continue to contribute to sustainable land use if we want to achieve long-term mitigation goals.

The Paris Agreement

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+

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FCCC/CP/2015/L.9

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.

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In terms of articles, Article 5 of the Paris Agreement signals huge political support in the agreement to what has been happening and what is being developed for REDD and endorses the REDD Framework. There are also other articles like Article 4 and Article 13 which are relevant because they indicate the need of reporting and they provide some principle for accounting for emission reductions of emissions and removals to ensure transparency. I think we have been trying to be champions in transparency in REDD+. Of course, it could improve over time. In essence, most of these principles for accounting are already embedded into what REDD+ as today. Overall, also the agreement strengthens the efforts in mitigation with the INDC process, but also highlights the finance in Article 9, and provides room for considering markets. This can be seen in Article 6. Those are three very important elements for success of REDD+ in the future.

Just to highlight Article 5, you see that Article 5 has also Article 5.1, which indeed brings the whole things in reservoirs as an important element for the future of the commitments for mitigation. I hope this has been useful to give you an overview of where we come from and where we stand today.

FUTURE

森林 are important!

PRESENT

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Thank you very much. We all agree that forests are important.