Role of REDD+ for Nationally Determined Contributions and ways to incorporate into the National Inventory Report

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REDD+ in the Paris Agreement

- Article 5:
  - ✓ Conserve
  - ✓ Enhance
    - ➢ Sinks (i.e. net CO_2 uptake by growing forests)
    - ➢ Reservoirs (i.e. C pools stocks)

REDD+ in the Paris Agreement

Within a mitigation contribution this means that sinks and reservoirs should be used for:

- Reducing GHG emissions into the atmosphere by:
  - ✓ *Halting deforestation*
  - ✓ *Halting disturbances*
  - ✓ *Reducing harvest losses*
  - ✓ *Extending lifetime of HWP*

REDD+ in the Paris Agreement

Within a mitigation contribution this means that sinks and reservoirs should be used for:

- Removing GHG from the atmosphere by:
  - ✓ *Halting deforestation*
  - ✓ *Increasing forest net productivity* by
    - ✓ *Halting disturbances*
    - ✓ *Avoid overexploitation (i.e. across each year C stocks gains exceed losses)*
    - ✓ *Extending tree cover*

What the atmosphere sees from REDD+ (alternative to BAU)

- Halting deforestation:
  - ✓An avoided source (smaller C stocks decrease in a non-forest land NGHGI category)
  - ✓An additional sink (larger C stocks increase in Forest land NGHGI category)
- Halting disturbances:
  - ✓An avoided source (lower GHG emissions in Forest land NGHGI category)
  - ✓An additional sink *if stand-replacing disturbances are halted* (larger C stocks increase in Forest land NGHGI category)
- Reducing harvesting losses/Avoiding overexploitation:
  - ✓An avoided source (smaller C stocks decrease in Forest land NGHGI category)
  - ✓An additional sink *if harvest losses were larger than net-increment* (larger C stocks increase in Forest land NGHGI category)

What the atmosphere sees from REDD+ (alternative to BAU)

- Extending lifetime of HWP
  - ✓An avoided source (smaller C stocks decrease in HWP NGHGI category)
- Halting disturbances:
  - ✓An avoided source (lower GHG emissions in Forest land NGHGI category)
  - ✓An additional sink *if stand-replacing disturbances are halted* (larger C stocks increase in Forest land NGHGI category)
- Reducing harvesting losses:
  - ✓An avoided source (smaller C stocks decrease in Forest land NGHGI category)
  - ✓An additional sink *if harvest losses were larger than net-increment* (larger C stocks increase in Forest land NGHGI category)

GHG fluxes reported in the NIR NGHGI

- Accordingly to what the atmosphere "sees", NGHGI reports time series of GHG emissions and removals estimated following the IPCC good practice and IPCC NGHGI categories.

- REDD+ activities will impact *(all C pools including HWP)* the following NGHGI categories:
  - Forest land *[FL-FL, L-FL]*
  - Forest land converted to any other land use category *[FL-CL, FL-GL, FL-WL, FL-SL, FL-OL]*
  - Biomass burning, N_2O emissions from managed land

- Within the NGHGI
  - The mere presence of C stocks won't be quantified, unless it determines a trend across the historical time series [i.e. decreasing emissions]
  - A unit of CO_2 removal always offset a unit of CO_2eq emission [i.e. full fungibility and full equivalence]

REDD+ in NDCs

- REDD+ has been included in 55 of 197 NDCs submitted by April 2018:
  - 98% of African countries
  - 81% of Asian countries
  - 66% of American countries

Source "Transforming REDD+: Lessons and new directions" Angelssen et al 2018

Role of REDD+ in NDCs

- REDD+:
  - Either included together with other sectors/activities in the main (economy-wide) contribution

  (this implies that REDD+ results, if any, offset emissions from other activities/sectors)

  - Or added as a separate specific contribution, either quantified or not

REDD+ as an additional Contribution

- Included:
  - Either with the same reference point, level, baseline, base year or starting point
  - Or with alternative specific reference point, level, baseline, base year or starting point

REDD+ results

In all cases, If REDD+ is successful:

- ✓ Net emission reported in the NGHGI for Forest land and/or in deforested land has/have a decreasing trend across the time series, if the reference point, level, baseline, base year or starting point is historical
- ✓ Net emission reported in the NGHGI for Forest land and/or in deforested land across the target period is lower than in the reference point, level, baseline, base year or starting point

Issues: 1.
Should REDD+ activities be stratified within the NGHGI categories?

REDD+ activities likely occur on the same unit of land.

E.g. sustainably managing a forest land unit means also reducing emissions from degradation, avoiding deforestation, conserving and possibly enhancing the C stocks.

This means that a unit of land cannot be stratified under a single REDD+ activity, unless a single activity only is implemented within the country or activities are implemented at sub-national level in different areas of the country.

However, REDD+ projects that occur in different areas of the country can be reported as subdivisions of the main land categories, so allowing for a clear identification of all GHG emissions and removals associated with that project/activity

Issues: 2.
What if forest land is within the NDC target, but country does not include REDD+ activities in the NDC?

Any REDD+ results would not be counted within the NDC progress,

Although all GHG emissions and all CO_2 removals originating from land subject to REDD+ activities will be reported within the NGHGI, and therefore REDD+ results will indirectly contribute to the achievement of the contribution.

Issues: 3.
What if REDD+ activities are included in the NDC for adaptation only?

Although REDD+ results would not be counted within the NDC progress, all GHG emissions and all CO_2 removals originating from land subject to REDD+ activities will be reported within the NGHGI

Consequently, REDD+ results will indirectly contribute to the achievement of the mitigation contribution.

REDD+ in the Paris Agreement

Thanks

Questions/Comments