



UNFCCC Framework for REDD+ Implementation

X Latin American Carbon Forum, Panama City 28-30 September 2016

Tomasz Chruszczow, Chair of UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Implementation



Functions of Forests

➤ **Environmental**

- Nature conservation (50% of all species live in tropical forests covering 7% of the land)
- Stabilisation of water circulation, prevention of soil degradation
- Air quality protection, noise absorption, etc

➤ **Economic**

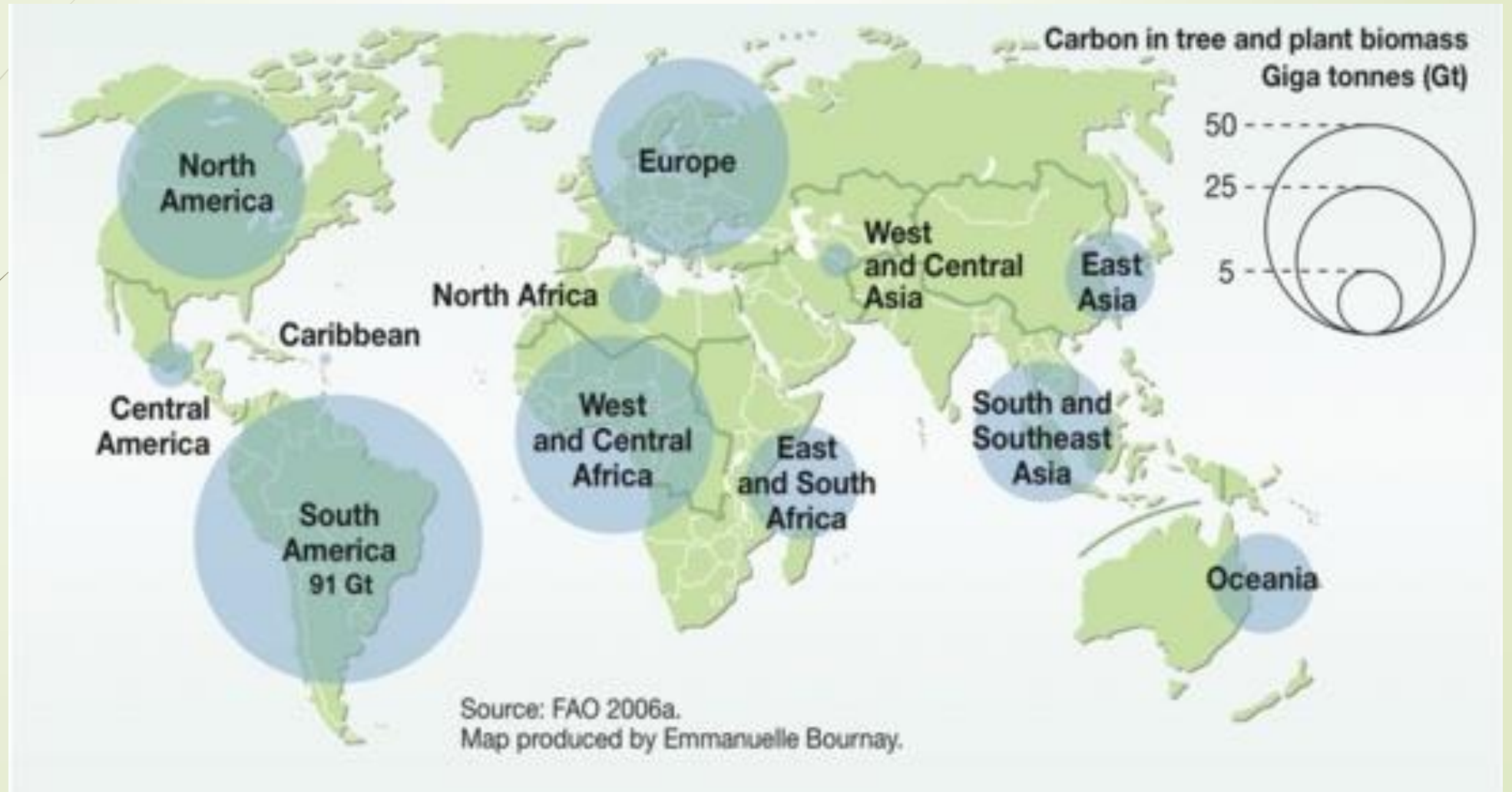
- Timber - construction materials,
- Food

➤ **Social**

- Sports & leisure, tourism
- Historical & cultural heritage

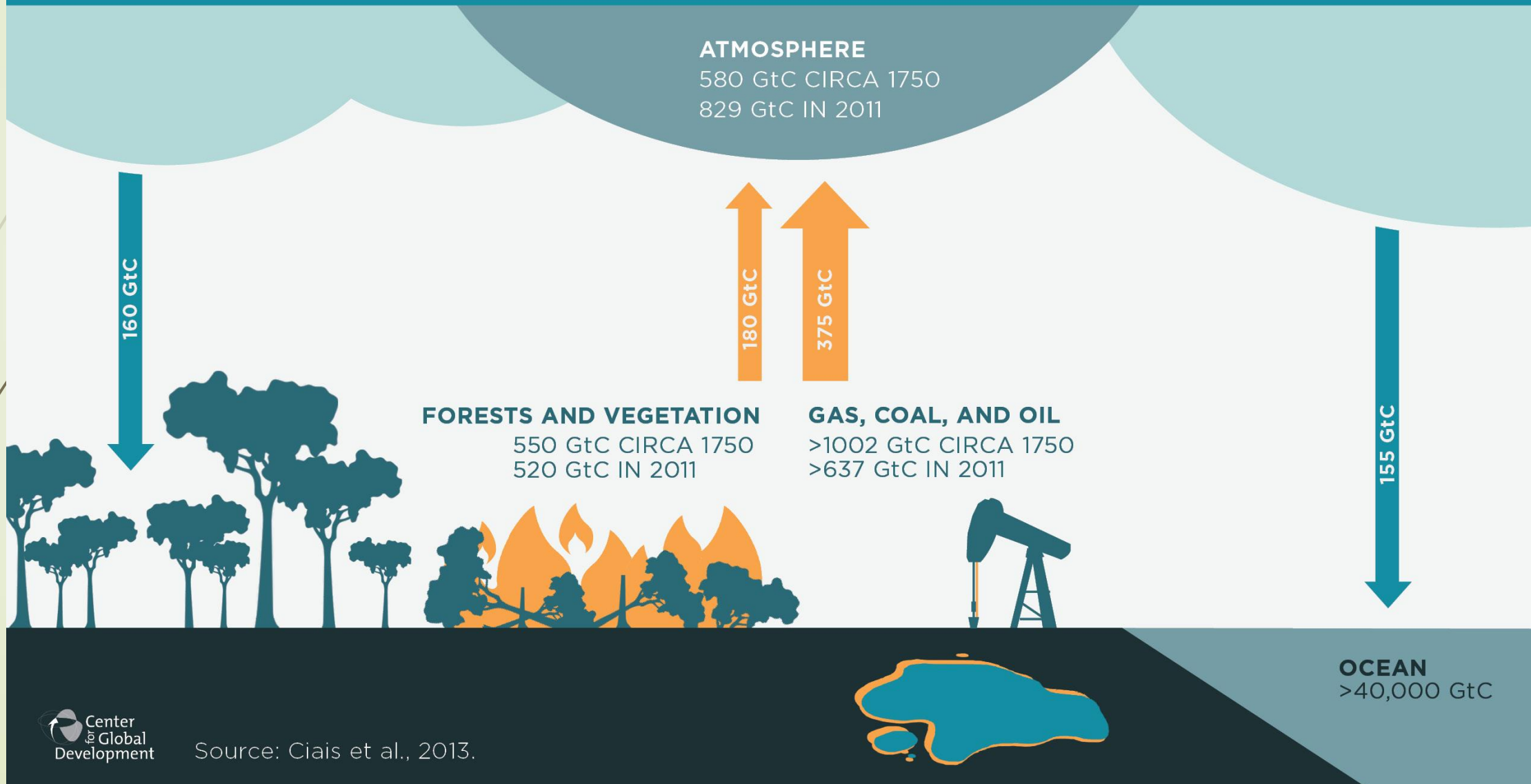
- **Home for indigenous communities** carrying traditional cultures, knowledge and technologies

Forests are reservoirs of absorbed carbon



One-third of the excess CO₂ in the atmosphere since 1750 has come from deforestation

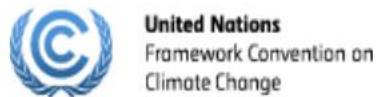
CARBON FLOWS AND CHANGES IN CARBON RESERVOIRS IN BILLIONS OF TONS (GtC)



Warsaw Framework for REDD+

- COP 19 (November 2013 Warsaw, Poland) adopted the set of 7 decisions recognised as the Warsaw Framework for REDD+. It provided clarity on a number of important issues related to REDD+ implementation.
 - [Decision 9/CP.19](#): Work programme on results-based finance ...
 - [Decision 10/CP.19](#): Coordination of support for the implementation of activities in relation to mitigation actions in the forest sector by developing countries, including institutional arrangements
 - [Decision 11/CP.19](#): Modalities for national forest monitoring systems
 - [Decision 12/CP.19](#): The timing and the frequency of presentations of the summary of information on how all the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected
 - [Decision 13/CP.19](#): Guidelines and procedures for the technical assessment of submissions from Parties on proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels
 - [Decision 14/CP.19](#): Modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying
 - [Decision 15/CP.19](#): Addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation





REDD+ WEB PLATFORM

REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



MAP OF REDD+ ACTIVITIES

- World
- North America
- South America
- Europe
- Africa
- Asia
- Australia/Oceania

UN Disclaimer Click on highlighted countries to see REDD+ activities



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Voluntary meetings on the coordination of support for the implementation of REDD+

- ▶ **1st Voluntary Meeting (8 December 2014)**

- ▶ co-facilitated by H.E. Ambassador Antonio Garcia Revilla, COP 20/CMP 10 Presidency (Peru) and Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow, COP 19/CMP 9 Presidency (Poland).

- ▶ **2nd Voluntary Meeting (8 June 2015)**

- ▶ Bonn, Germany, in conjunction with the meetings of the subsidiary bodies (SB42), co-facilitated by H.E. Ambassador Antonio Garcia Revilla, COP 20/CMP 10 Presidency (Peru) and Mr. Paul Watkinson, COP 21/CMP 11 Presidency (France).

- ▶ **3rd Voluntary Meeting (23 May 2016)**

- ▶ Bonn, Germany, in conjunction with the meetings of the subsidiary bodies (SB44), co-facilitated by Mr. Paul Watkinson, COP 21/CMP 11 Presidency (France) and H.E. Ambassador Aziz Mekouar, COP 22/CMP 12 Presidency (Morocco).

- ▶ **planned 4th Voluntary Meeting (? May 2017)**

- ▶ Bonn, Germany, in conjunction with the meetings of the subsidiary bodies (SB44)



Implementation of REDD+ framework

- Implementation of the framework is country driven (bottom up). Each country decides what needs to be done and how to do it. This is the (I)NDC philosophy.
- Cooperation and coordination aimed at sharing of best practices and cooperation.
- Revision will be considered next year – by COP 23
 - Parties will discuss the institutional arrangements for coordination of support
 - It may continue without changes on voluntary basis
 - The discussion may also lead to establishment of the institution under the Convention (committee, expert group, ... etc)



Paris Agreement – art. 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.

Acuerdo de París – Artículo 5

1. Las Partes deberían adoptar medidas para conservar y aumentar, según corresponda, los sumideros y depósitos de gases de efecto invernadero a que se hace referencia en el artículo 4, párrafo 1 d), de la Convención, incluidos los bosques.
2. Se alienta a las Partes a que adopten medidas para aplicar y apoyar, también mediante los pagos basados en los resultados, el marco establecido en las orientaciones y decisiones pertinentes ya adoptadas en el ámbito de la Convención **respecto de los enfoques de política y los incentivos positivos para reducir las emisiones debidas a la deforestación y la degradación de los bosques**, y de la función de la conservación, la gestión sostenible de los bosques, y el aumento de las reservas forestales de carbono en los países en desarrollo, así como de los enfoques de política alternativos, como los que combinan la mitigación y la adaptación para la gestión integral y sostenible de los bosques, reafirmando al mismo tiempo la importancia de incentivar, cuando proceda, los beneficios no relacionados con el carbono que se derivan de esos enfoques.



Paris Agreement is a game changer

- ▶ Carbon sinks has been recognised as the way to stabilise concentration of GHG
- ▶ Technology is not any longer the only measure to reduce human impact on global climate
- ▶ The synergy between climate, biodiversity and soil protection needs to be further enhanced
- ▶ CO₂ might be a deadly pollutant when discharged to atmosphere and the gas of life if absorbed by forest and soil, thus helping to revive degraded land, and conserve biodiversity
- ▶ Sustainable forest (and land) management might be the key response to demographic, poverty eradication, food security, energy accessibility, ... climate challenges.



Thank you

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