

# Updates on forest in the international climate change discussion

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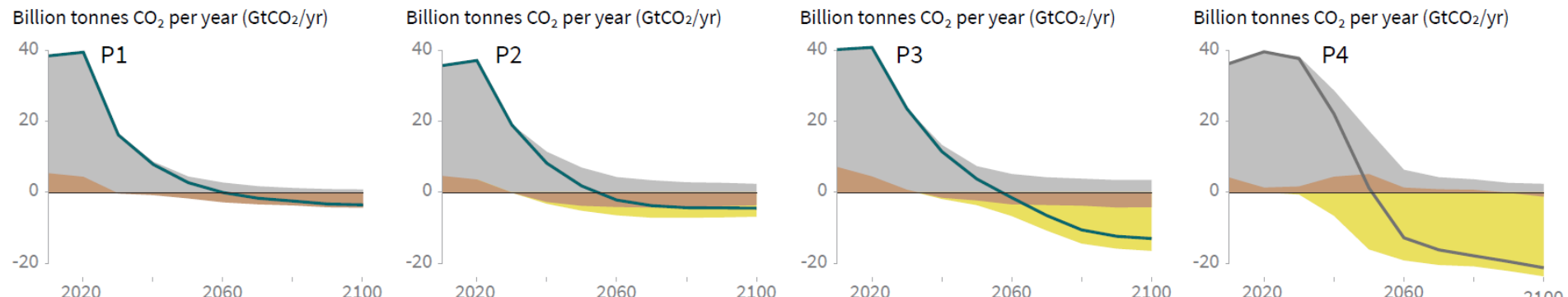
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# Strong messages relevant to forest in IPCC Special Report "Global Warming of 1.5 °C"

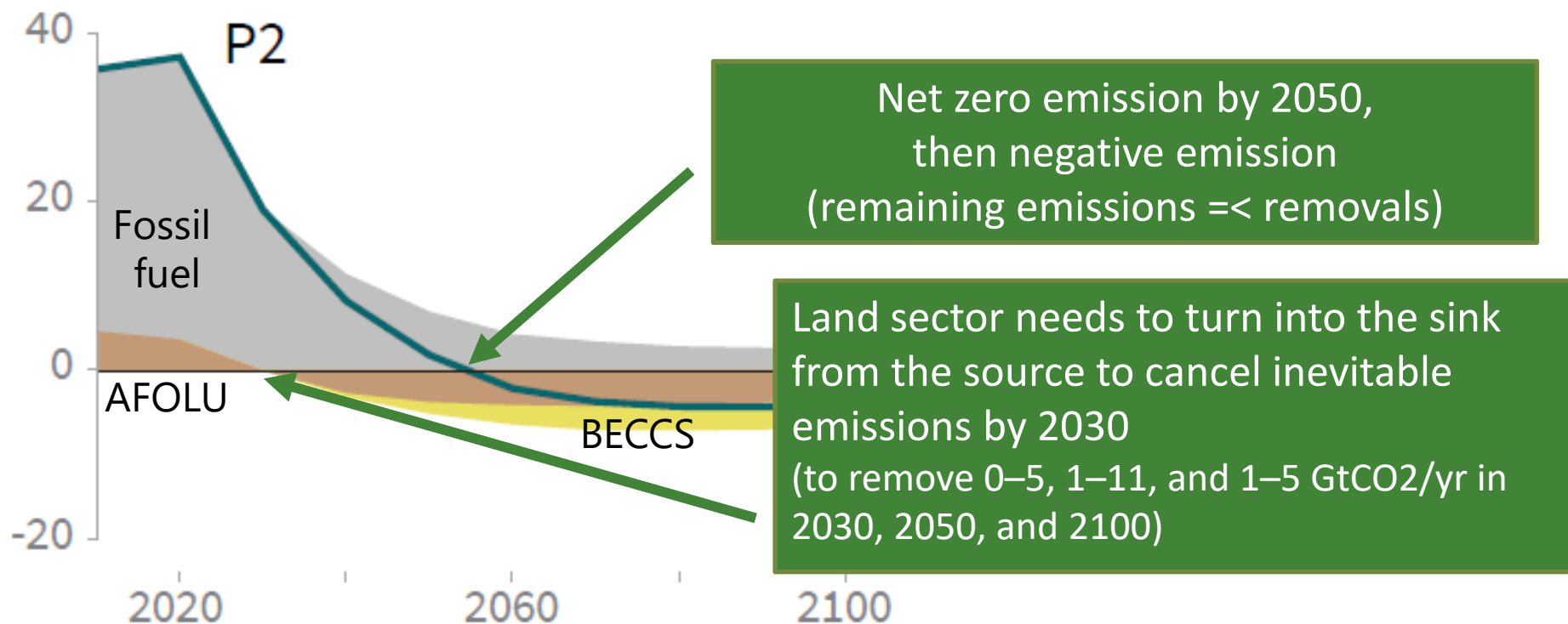
- To limit the global warming to 1.5 °C, CO<sub>2</sub> emission needs to be
  - decrease by about 45% from 2010 level by 2030
  - reaching **net zero** by 2050
- All pathways require **rapid and far-reaching transitions in all sectors including land.**
- All pathways rely on **Carbon Dioxide Removal (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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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

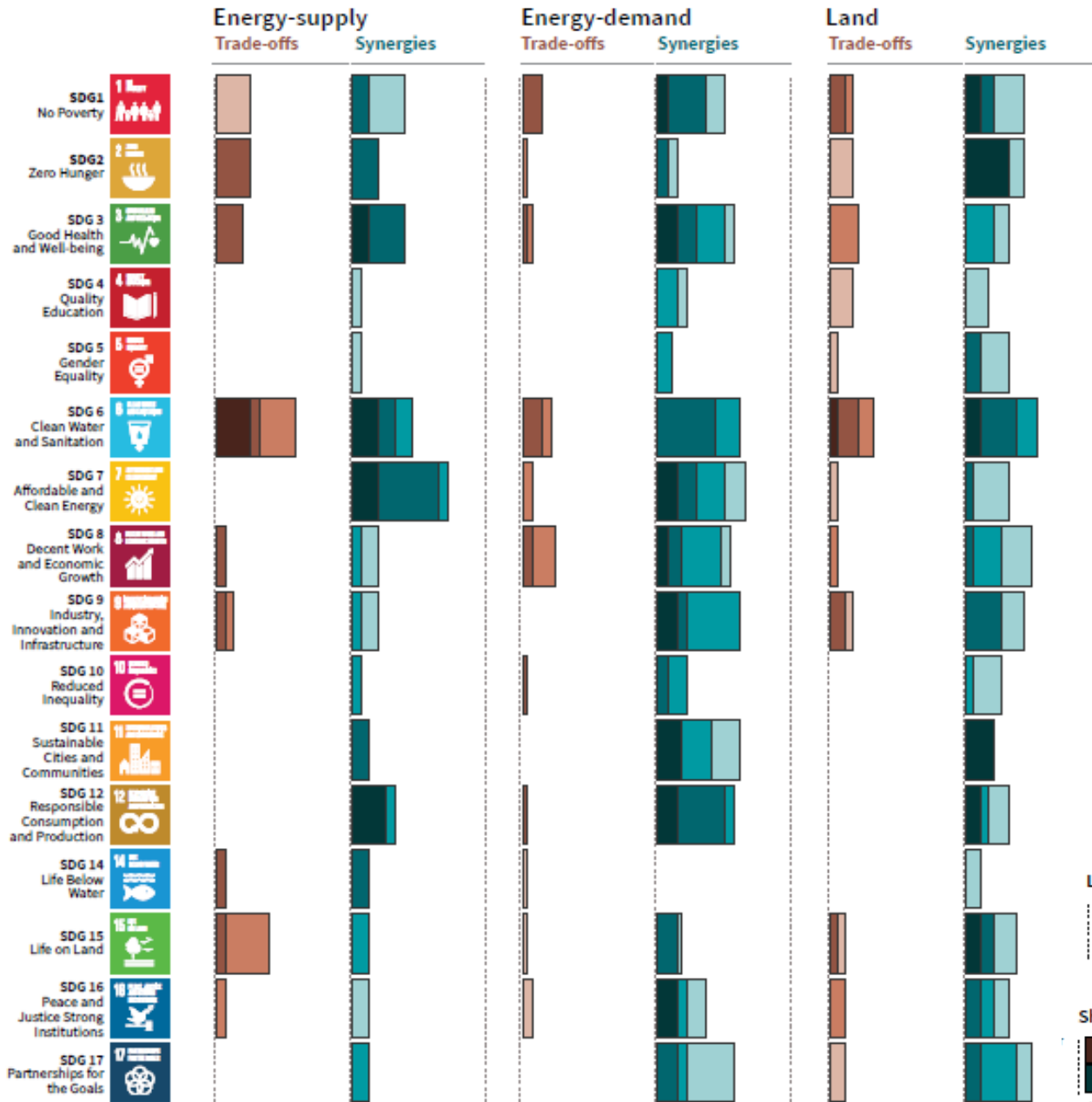
- Up to 10 million km<sup>2</sup> increase in forests by 2050 relative to 2010
- Together with conversion of pasture/agriculture land (food) to bioenergy crop

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

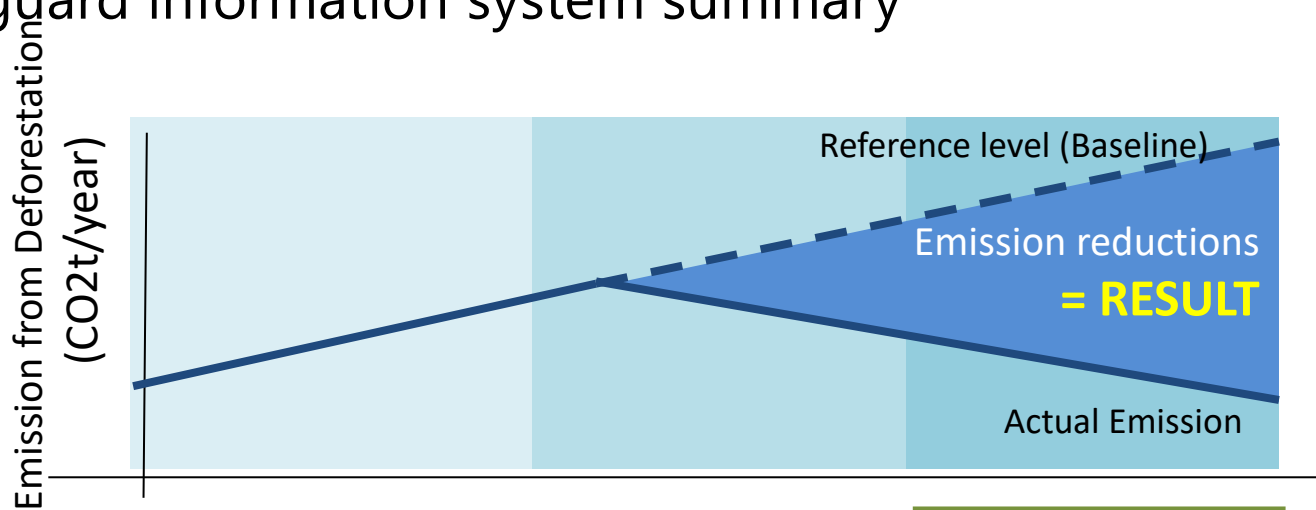


The shades depict the level of confidence of the assessed potential for Trade-offs/Synergies.

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

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/tCO<sub>2</sub>) 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**