

Forest Reference Levels and REDD+ results submitted to the UNFCCC;

An overview

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- Global overview
- Regional overview
- Looking into the FREL/FRLs
- How do the FRL and NDC relate













Warsaw framework is the starting point for FREL/FRL submissions to the UNFCCC









Global progress

Brazil (Amazon) FREL/FRL submissions DRC Brazil (Cerrado) to the UNFCCC India Cambodia Lao PDR Chile Côte d'Ivoire Madagascar Congo Ghana Malaysia Costa Rica Honduras Mongolia Ethiopia Madagascar Mozambique Colombia Indonesia Nepal Myanmar Ecuador PNG Paraguay Nigeria Sri Lanka Guyana Peru Panama Brazil Malaysia Viet Nam Uganda Suriname (Amazon) Mexico Tanzania Zambia

Warsaw Framework

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

Brazil 2006-2010

Colombia Malaysia Ecuador Brazil 2011-2015

UNFCCC REDD+ results: 6.28 billion tCO₂

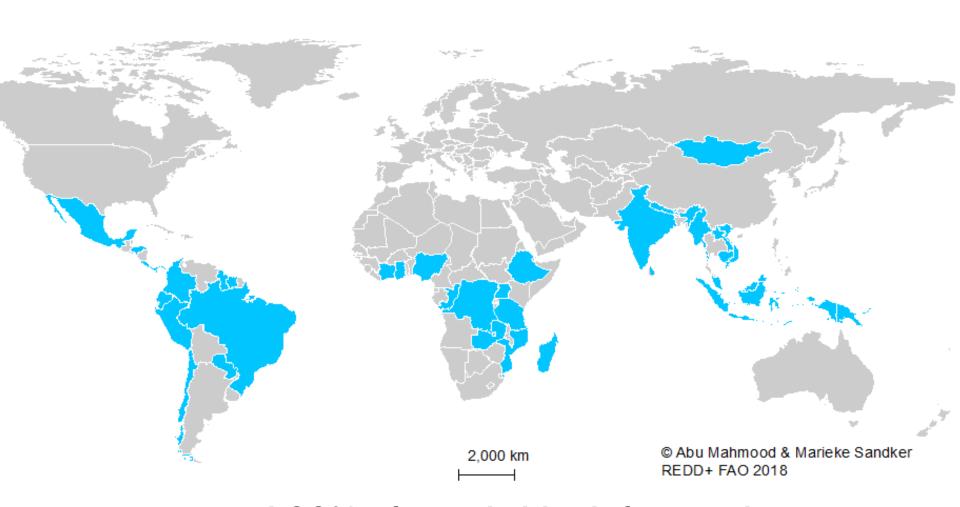








Representing a forest area of 1.4 billion ha



and 66% of worldwide deforestation

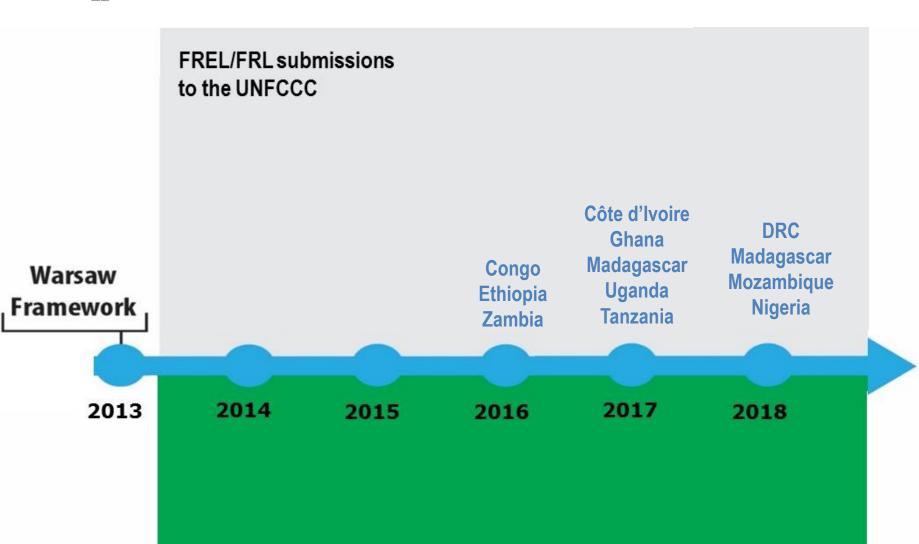








Asia-Pacific regional progress

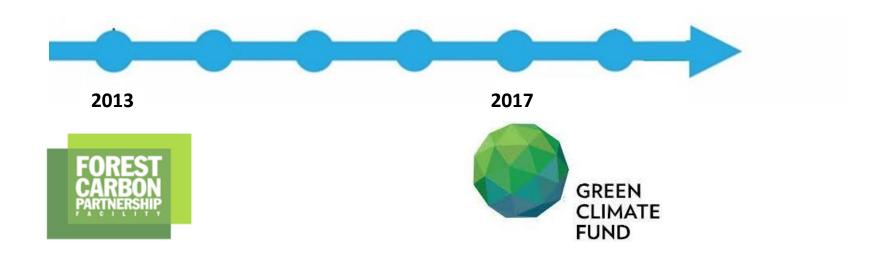






Objective FREL/FRL submission?

Several objectives but most countries aspire results-based payments

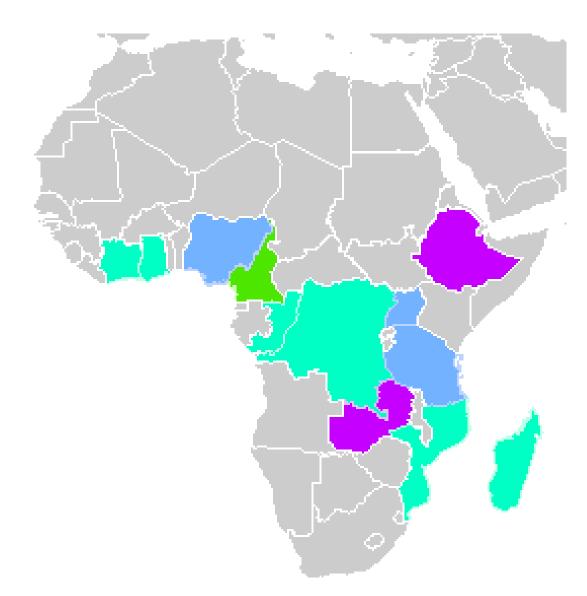


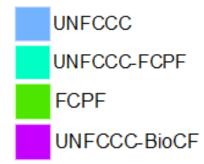






REDD+ participation Africa

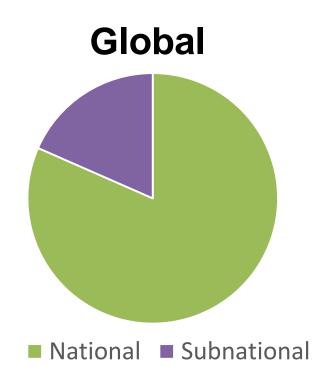








Stock take of FRL submissions - scale



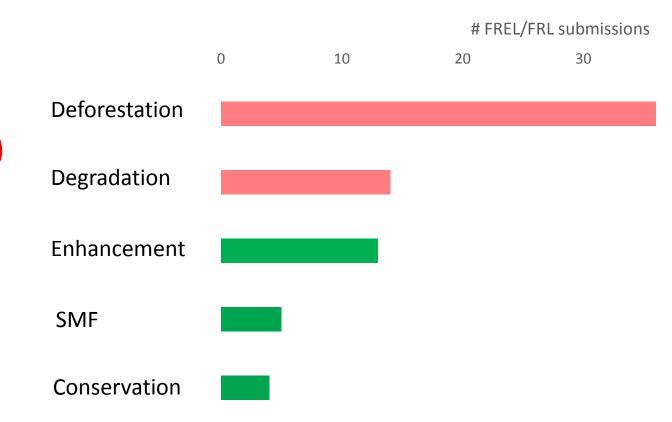
Africa

Only 1 country out of 11 submitted subnational





What activities are included? Global



40



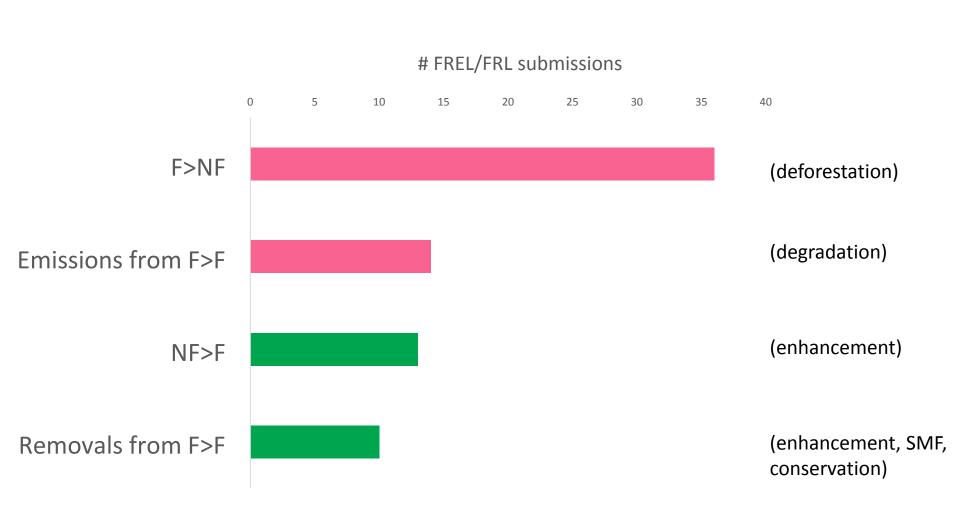
Plus







Translated into IPCC subcategories



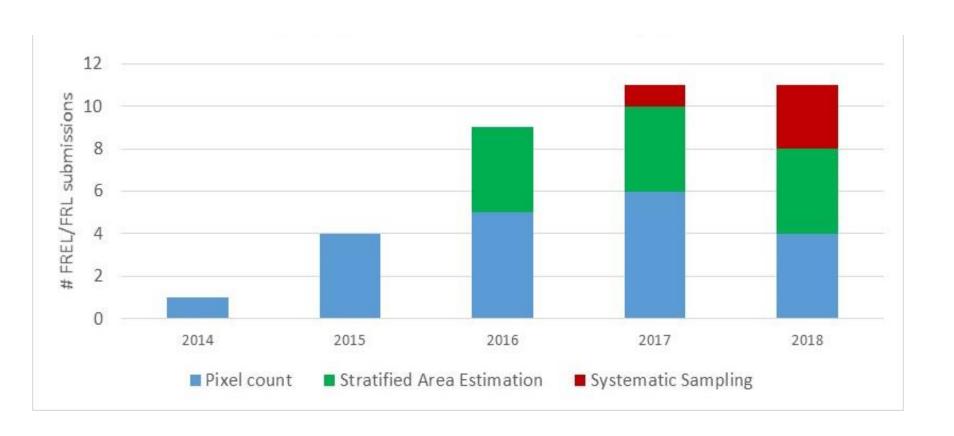








How was deforestation assessed?



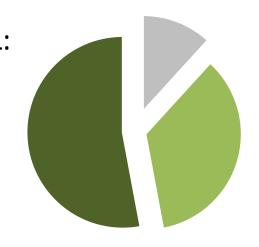




How was associated EF assessed?

Of 34 countries which submitted a FREL/FRL:

- Most countries use NFI to assess EF
- > 94% of countries use inventory data



- No NFI
- NFI currenlty being established
- NFI





How was degradation assessed?

Methodology	Country
Combination of RS and ground inventories	Cambodia, Chile, Indonesia
Combination of RS and ground inventories + multiple NFI cycles	Viet Nam
Combination of RS and ground inventories + stump	Lao People's Democratic
counts from NFI	Republic*
Official timber extraction statistics	Congo, Ghana*, Guyana,
	Suriname*
Sample data interpretation of disturbance or	Mongolia*, Panama*, Papua
changes in forest subdivisions and ground	New Guinea
inventories	
Modelling supply-demand balance (WISDOM)	Ghana*, Nepal
Landscape fragmentation GUIDOS (with EF from NFI)	Nepal-ERPD
Proxy statistics (monitoring log truck numbers)	Ghana*
MODIS burned area and IPCC default values	Ghana*, Chile
Comparison of permanent sample plots	(Mexico – in annex, degradation
	was not included in FREL)



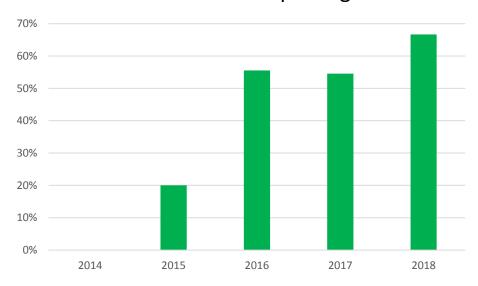
FRL Uncertainty reporting

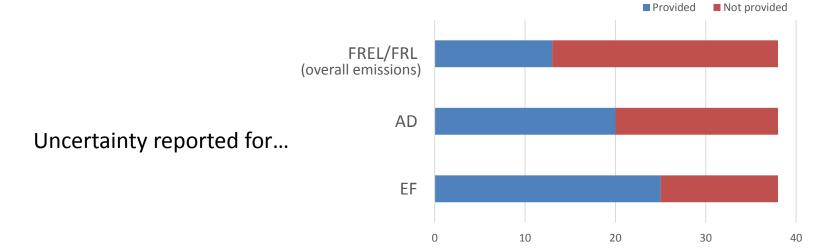






Number of FRL submissions reporting AD uncertainties







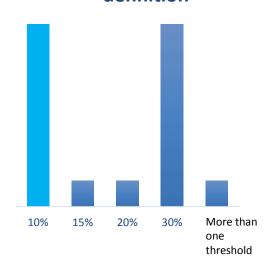




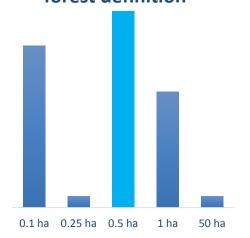


FRL Forest definition

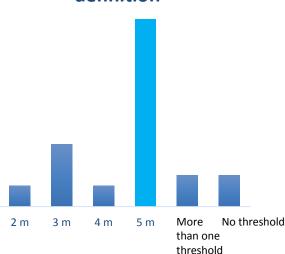
Cover threshold in forest definition



Minimum area threshold in forest definition



Height threshold in forest definition





FRL construction approaches







Simple historical average

- Brazil (3x)
- Cambodia
- Chile
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire •
- Ecuador
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Honduras

- India
- Indonesia
 - Lao PDR
 - Laurun
 - <u> Madagascar</u>
 - Malaysia
- Mexico
- Mongolia
- Mozambique •
- Myanmar
- <u>Zambia</u>

Nepal

Nigeria

Panama

Paraguay

Sri Lanka

Tanzania

Uganda

Viet Nam

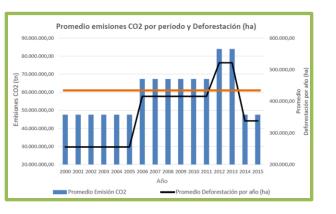
Linear proj.

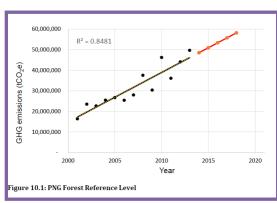
- DRC
- Peru
- PNG
- Suriname

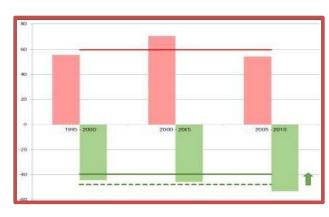
Adjustment

- Colombia
- Congo
- Guyana
- Viet Nam*

* for afforestation only





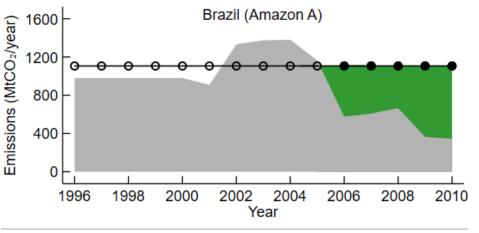


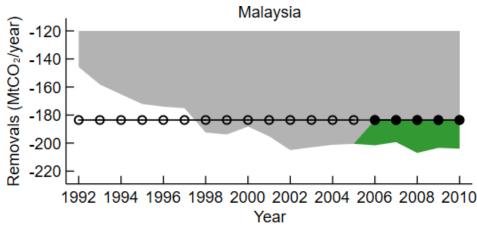




Stock take of REDD+ results

	Brazil (Amazon) A	Colombia	Ecuador	Malaysia I	Brazil (Amazon) B
Results period	2006–2010	2013-2014	2009–2014	2006-2010	2011–2015
Results					
(M tCO ₂)	2,971	28.9	29.0	97.5	3,155
Average annual					
results					
(M tCO ₂ /yr)	594	14.5	4.8	19.5	631









How do FRLs and NDCs relate?

	REDD+	NDC
Results/target expressed against:	Reference level (usually historical average)	 Business-as-usual projection GHG inventory Base year Absolute targets e.g. "plant 1 million ha by 2030"
Results period	Usually next 5 years	Mostly the year 2030
	Mostly conditional	Conditional and unconditional



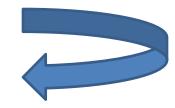
Key challenges



 Country data and the quality of submissions need to improve overtime to meet donor expectations for payment

 Further investment in REDD+ MRV readiness is necessary to improve country data, cover additional activities and facilitate broad country participation in REDD+

 The link between results reported and REDD+ implementation needs to be clear





Key next step:

Maintain momentum, overcome barriers, scale up REDD+ action.









Thank you!

