

Forests: A Permanent Contribution to the Paris Agreement

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The contributions by forests should not be "discounted" due to fears of permanence...

- Forests have sequestered carbon for millennia; there is more carbon in forests than fossil fuel reserves.
- Terrestrial sinks remove around 30% of human-caused emissions, are naturally adaptive, and the only carbon capture and storage proven to work at scale and reasonable cost
- Reversals can occur in any sector—and are tracked through the Paris Agreement and long-term reporting of GHGs through national inventories
- Shorter term accounting frameworks (e.g. trading mechanisms) require data and tools to manage risks of reversals, and these have been developed and tested

Report available at: www.GHGforestfluxes.com



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Enhancing transparency in the land-use sector Exploring the role of independent monitoring approaches

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Key messages

There is a need for independent monitoring approaches (i.e. unbiased data, tools and methods) that stakeholders involved in land-use sector mitigation activities can rely on for their own goals, but which would also be perceived as transparent and legitimate by others and support accountability of all stakeholders in the framework of the Paris Agreement.

http://www.cifor.org/library/6256/enhancing-transparency-in-the-land-use-sector-exploring-the-role-of-independent-monitoring-approaches/





- Transformational change requires information, engagement and performance
- Enhancing transparency framework
- UNFCCC global stocktake
- Catalyst to stakeholder participation & joint learning and
- Accountability for sustainable land use
- Transparent monitoring is not a "system", it is a variety of practices

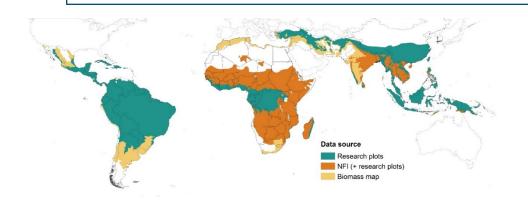
Enhancing guidance and synthesis

- Almost all REDD+ countries use free and open satellite data to estimate activity
- Global data sources (i.e. WRI-GFW) and cloud-based solutions (FAO-SEPAL) for countries and other stakeholders
- GFOI Methods and Guidance (<u>www.gfoi.org/methods-guidance/</u>)
- Training materials (http://www.gofcgold.wur.nl/redd/training-materials/)
- 2019 refinement of the IPCC Good Practice Guidelines
- Dedicated expert synthesis workshop and modules for accuracy assessments (<u>http://www.gfoi.org/rd/</u>)
- Completed for activity data, ongoing for emission factors





2019 Refinement of the IPCC GPG: updating biomass defaults



- Partnership: research, countries, FAO/UN-REDD, Worldbank FCPF
- Research network plots in humid tropics
- NFI's make a big difference for Africa
- Split in young/old secondary forests only for some tropical strata
- Biomass maps for lower biomass area





Tropical wet	South America	Africa	Asia
•	604	349	214
Primary	328	62	94
Secondary >20 years Secondary ≤20 years	513	29	88
Secondary \$20 years	313	23	00
Tropical moist			
Primary	147	25	11
Secondary >20 years	185	7050	50
Secondary ≤20 years	353	7052	60
Tropical dry			
Primary	33	9216	
Secondary >20 years	72		36
Secondary ≤20 years	44		
Tropical shrubland			
Primary		19	
Secondary >20 years		2507	
Secondary ≤20 years		2607	
Tropical mountain system			
Primary	106	64	30
Secondary >20 years	21	1852	14
Secondary ≤20 years	114		36
Subtropical humid			
Primary			29
Secondary >20 years			26
Secondary ≤20 years			5
Subtropical dry			
Primary			
Secondary >20 years			
Secondary ≤20 years			
Subtropical steppe			
Primary			
Secondary >20 years			

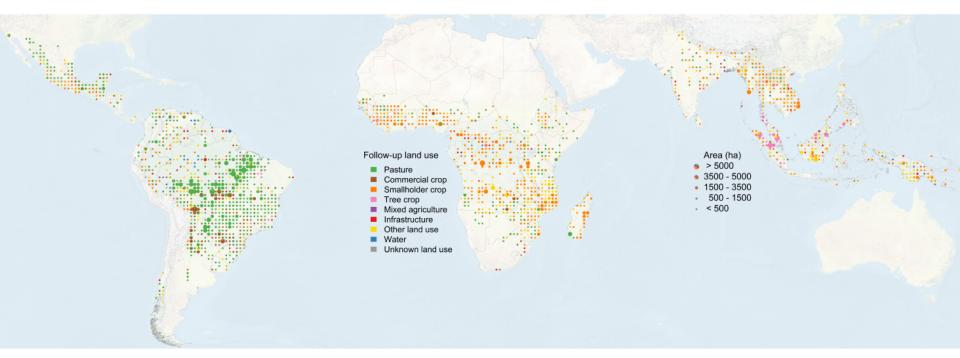
Research plots

NFI plots, or both No data

Secondary ≤20 years

Value = number of plots

Land use following tropical deforestation



FAO FRA remote sensing survey data 1990-2005 (analysis: Sy et al., 2015, ERL, data: http://lucid.wur.nl/)





Release: CIFOR book on transforming REDD+

- 1. Constructive critique
- 2. Modest forest and social impacts
- 3. REDD+ as objective remains strong
- 4. Evolving REDD+ and new initiatives
- 5. Information-driven REDD+: powerful deforestation agents heavily influence information on drivers
- 6. Side event tomorrow, 6.30 pm, room Warmia









Enhancing transparency to support the REDD+ process

- Open data, tools and guidance as catalyst for:
 - Enhancing transparency under Paris Climate Agreement
 - Underpinning country capacities
 - Stakeholder engagement and "local" solutions
 - Accountability for sustainable and climate smart land use activities
- 2. GFOI support through methods and guidance, targeted R&D synthesis (uncertainty), data coordination (biomass/c-stocks)
- 3. Need to make more use of the data for assessing mitigation options and support implementation/enforcement









