



REDD+ Developments in Asian and Pacific Countries

National REDD+ Strategies in Asia and the Pacific: Progress and Challenges

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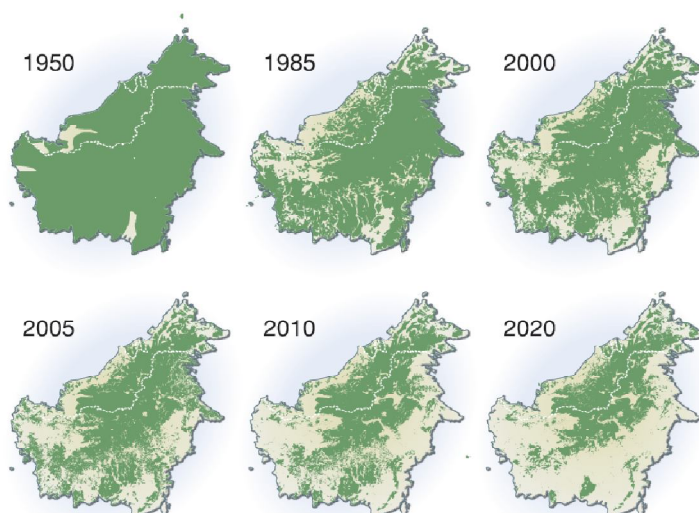
Outline of Presentation

- Forest Characteristics of Asia and the Pacific
- REDD+ Characteristics of the Region
- Some Preliminary Observations from the Review

Mainland Southeast Asia Forest Cover

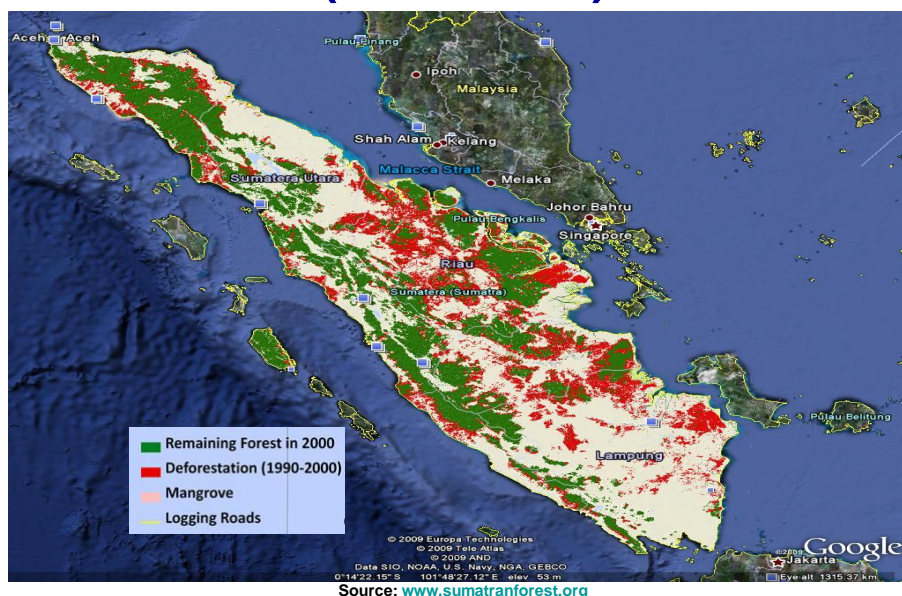


Shrinking Forests of Kalimantan



Source: UNEP/GRID-Arendal, 2007

26 Percent Forest Loss in Sumatra (1990-2000)

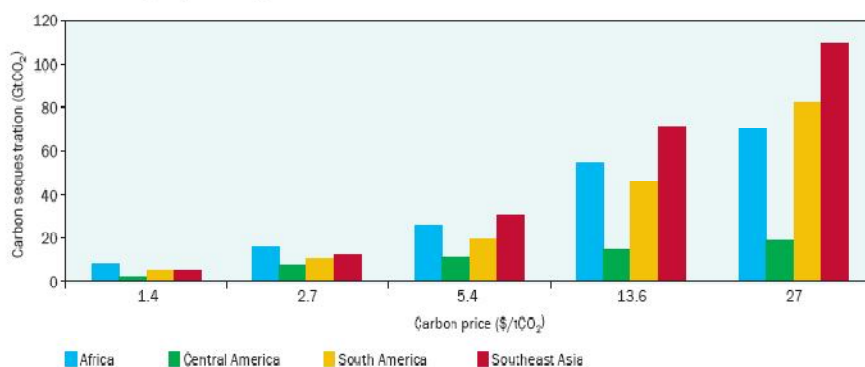


Top 10 Countries in Terms of Forest Cover & Deforestation (FAO)	Forest extent in 2005 ('000 ha)	Natural Forest extent in 2005 ('000 ha)	Annual Forest Cover Change 2000-2005 (%)	Annual Natural Forest Cover Change 2000-2005 (%)
Indonesia	88,495	85,096	(2.0)	(2.1)
Myanmar	32,222	31,373	(1.4)	(1.5)
Papua New Guinea	29,437	29,345	(0.5)	(0.5)
Malaysia	20,890	19,317	(0.7)	(0.6)
Lao PDR	16,142	15,918	(0.5)	(0.6)
Cambodia	10,447	10,388	(2.0)	(2.0)
Nepal	3,636	3,583	(1.4)	(1.4)
Solomon Islands	2,172	nd	(1.7)	nd
Sri Lanka	1,933	1,738	(1.5)	(1.4)
Timor-Leste	798	755	(1.3)	(1.4)
Total Extent of Forests	206,172	-		
Asia-Pacific Forest Area	744,018	-		

Forest Cover	Country (ranked by forest area)	
	High deforestation rate (\leq -0.5% annual forest cover change)	Low deforestation rate ($>$ -0.5% annual forest cover change)
High to moderate forest cover ($\geq 25\%$ of land area)	Indonesia Myanmar Papua New Guinea Malaysia Lao PDR Cambodia Nepal Solomon Islands Sri Lanka Timor-Leste	Thailand Viet Nam Bhutan Georgia Fiji Islands Vanuatu Samoa Micronesia Palau Cook Islands Tuvalu
Low forest cover ($< 25\%$ of land area)	Mongolia Philippines Pakistan Afghanistan Armenia	PR China India Turkmenistan Kazakhstan Uzbekistan Azerbaijan Bangladesh Kyrgyz Republic Tajikistan Tonga Kiribati Maldives Marshall Islands Nauru

Very High REDD+ Potential

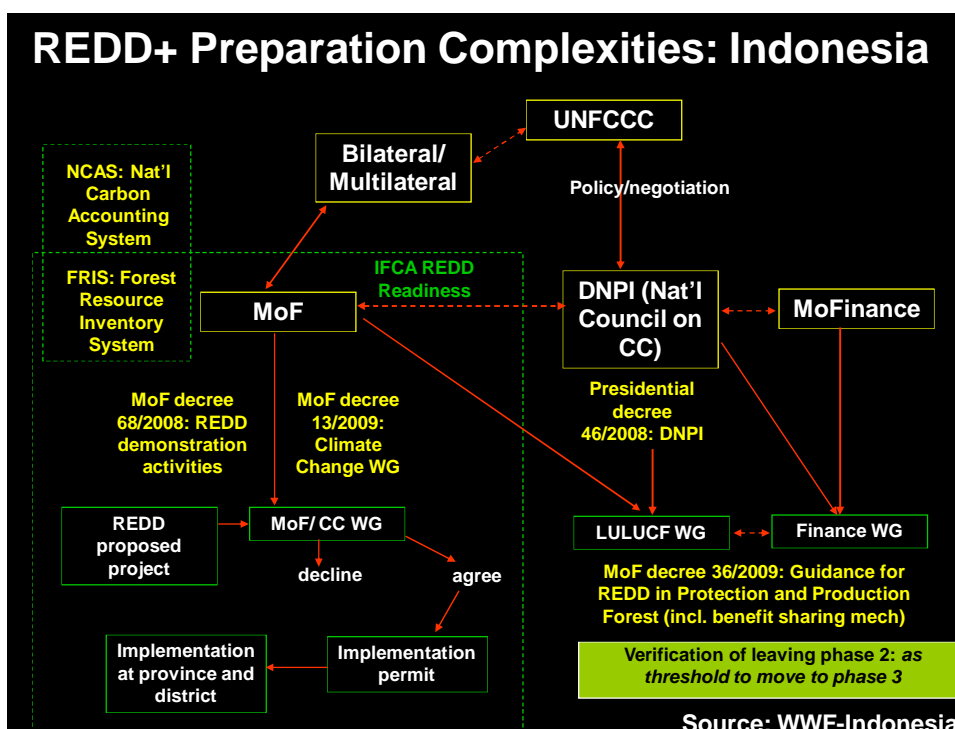
Figure H14. Projected Cumulative Carbon Sequestered through Avoided Deforestation by 2050 under a Reference Case, by Tropical Region under Various Carbon Price Scenarios



Source: Sohngen and Sedjo (2006).

- **Southeast Asia: 40% of global C sequestration potential**
- **Top 10 countries \$2.8b from 50% reduction by 2020 if \$5/t**

COUNTRY* (categorized according to forest context, Table 1)	FCPF	UN- REDD	FIP	REDD+ Coordination Mechanism established?	REDD+ Strategy Development in process?	Linking to a national climate change strategy?
<i>High-Moderate Forest, High Deforestation</i>						
Indonesia	+	+	+	+	+	+
Myanmar						
PNG	+	+		+	+	+
Malaysia				+	+	+
Lao PDR	+		+	+	+	+
Cambodia	+	O		+	+	+
Nepal	+	O		+	+	
Solomon Islands		O		?	?	?
Sri Lanka		O		?	?	?
Timor-Leste						
<i>Low Forest, High Deforestation</i>						
Philippines		O		+	+	+



Observations on REDD+ Development in Asia & Pacific

- **High REDD+ Potential:** Financial/economic, environmental, socio-cultural, local/global
- **Wide Engagement & Support:** Countries actively engaged, multilateral & bilateral support
- **Mixed Attentions:** National REDD+ policies, institutions, MRVs, governance, sub-national, pilots (at various levels), IPs/communities
- **Regional Exchange:** Some interactions & sub-regional cooperation, but communication could be improved, lessons sharing and transboundary cooperation

Thank You!

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