Current contribution of forest management to climatechange mitigation and REDD+

Marieke Sandker National Forest Monitoring/REDD+ cluster FAO Forestry Department











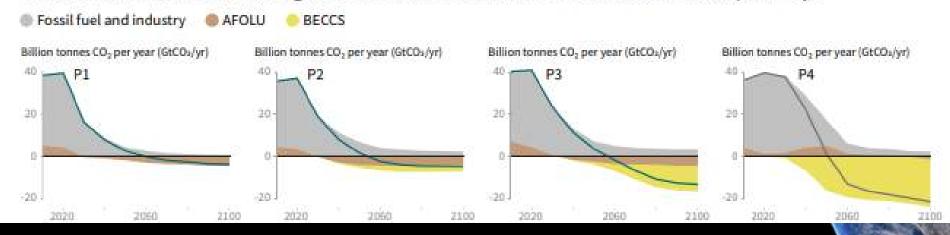






IPCC Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5 °C

Breakdown of contributions to global net CO2 emissions in four illustrative model pathways



Forests play a crucial role in meeting the Paris Agreement









The largest contribution comes however from standing forest



...which remove ~ 30% of all global emissions from the atmosphere annually







REDD+ is the main vehicle to provide incentives for mitigation efforts in forestry





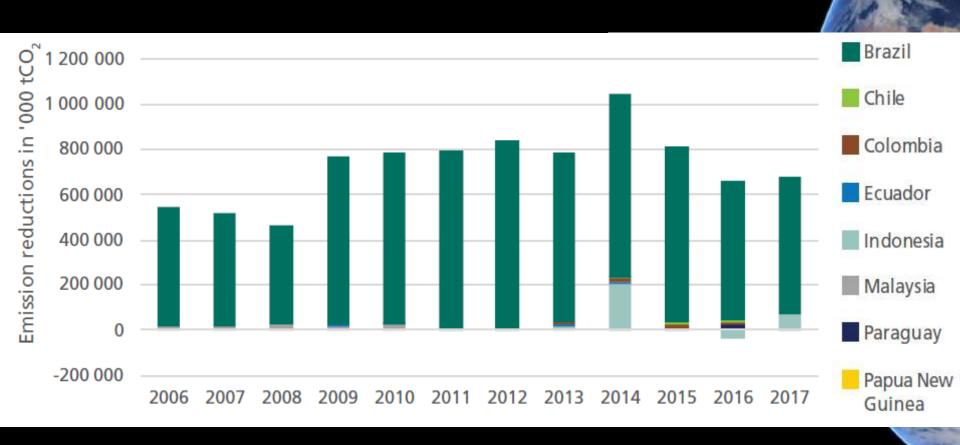


Framework 2013	Brazil 2014 Brazil	Malaysia Mexico 2015	Zambia 2016 Colombia Malaysia Ecuador	Uganda Tanzania 2017 Brazil	Panama Suriname 2018 Chile Colombia Indonesia	Nigeria Solomon Islands 2019 Brazil PNG Argentina	
Warsaw	FREL/FRL sub to the UNFCCC		Chile Congo Costa Rica Ethiopia Indonesia Paraguay Peru	Brazil Cambodia Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Honduras Madagascar Nepal PNG Sri Lanka	Brazil DRC India Lao PDR Madagascar Malaysia Mongolia Mozambique Myanmar Nigeria	Argentina Bangladesh Guinea-Bissau Malaysia Nicaragua	



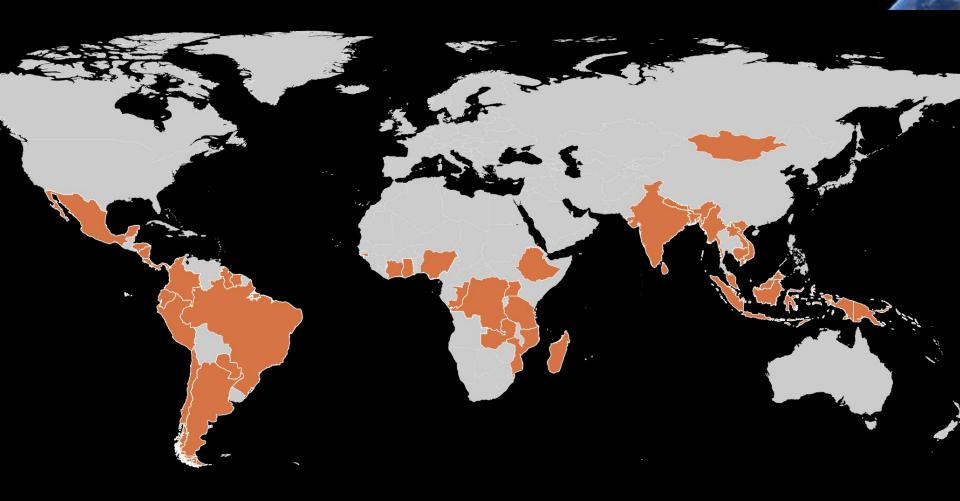


REDD+ results reported







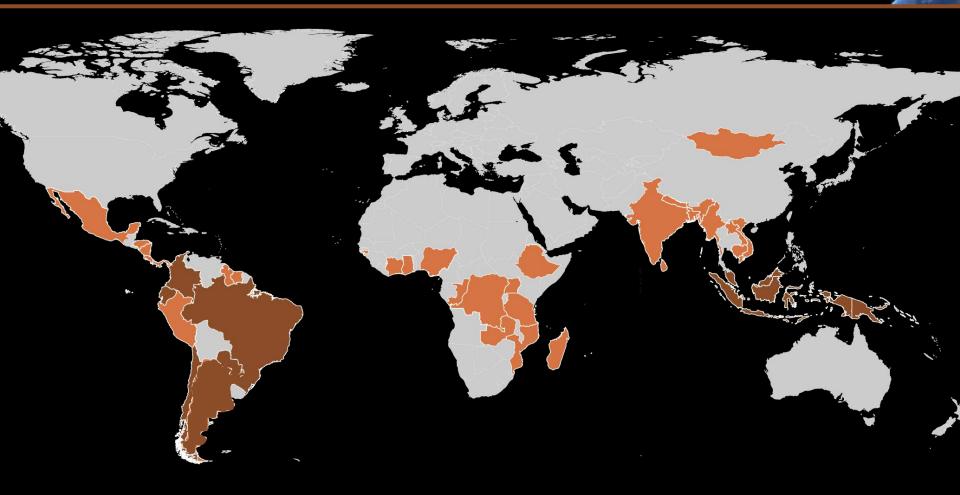


FREL/FRL submitted

Other countries







- FREL/FRL submitted
- FREL/FRL & REDD+ results submitted
 - Other countries

Challenges with forestry as mitigation solution:

- Ensure additionality at larger scale
- Risk of reversals
- No incentives for status quo (e.g. conservation)
- Main driver of deforestation: agriculture
- Forest economics and opportunity costs.
- Governance and tenure
- Large uncertainties in AFOLU
- Lack of reliable data

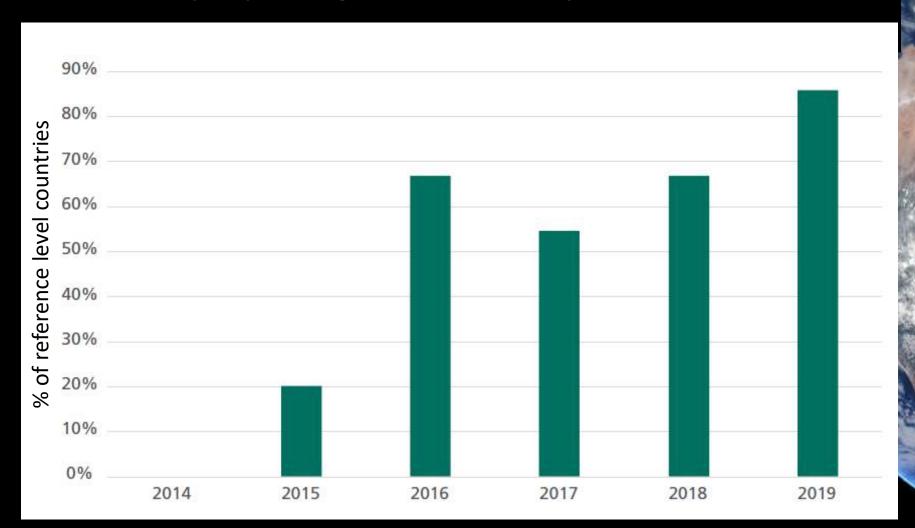
What does FAO do?







Uncertainty reporting around activity data reference levels





Thank you

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