

T5, T15, other global commitments **on forests** and synergies with NBSAPs

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Outline

I. Synergies between targets 5 and 15 and other global commitments on forest - an introduction

II. UNEP-WCMC and CBD Project on synergies between REDD+ and Aichi Biodiversity Targets

III. Interactive exercise

How does the UNFCCC relate to Aichi targets 5 and 15?



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Encourages developing country Parties to contribute to **mitigation actions in the forest sector** by undertaking the following activities :

- (a) Reducing emissions from deforestation;
- (b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation;
- (c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks;
- (d) Sustainable management of forests;
- (e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks;

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Often referred to as **REDD+**

Why talk about synergies between global commitments on forests?



- Many countries have ratified both the CBD and the UNFCCC
- Overlap in activities and actions
- Enhancing the co-ordination between policies can reduce duplication of efforts, help minimise trade-offs and maximise benefits
- Efforts on information collection, management and sharing could improve datasets on forests, biodiversity and on other national priorities that will influence land-use decisions

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**Project between the CBD and UNEP-WCMC to identify
Overlaps and synergies between climate mitigation and
biodiversity objectives in the forest sector**

Specifically overlaps may be present in:

- 1. Potential actions**
- 2. Information needs** for planning and decision making
- 3. Information generated** by actions

We are looking for country case studies!

1. Potential actions

REDD+ Activity	Aichi Biodiversity Target				
	5 – reduce rate of hab loss	7 – sust. mgt in agr and for	12 – threatened species	14 – ecosystem services	15 – ecosystem restoration
Reducing emissions from deforestation	●		○	○	○
Reducing emissions from forest degradation	●		○	○	○
Conservation of forest carbon stocks			○	○	●
Sustainable management of forests		●	○	○	○
Carbon stock enhancement			○	○	●

● Activity directly contributes towards target

○ Depending on how activity is implemented, may or may not contribute towards target



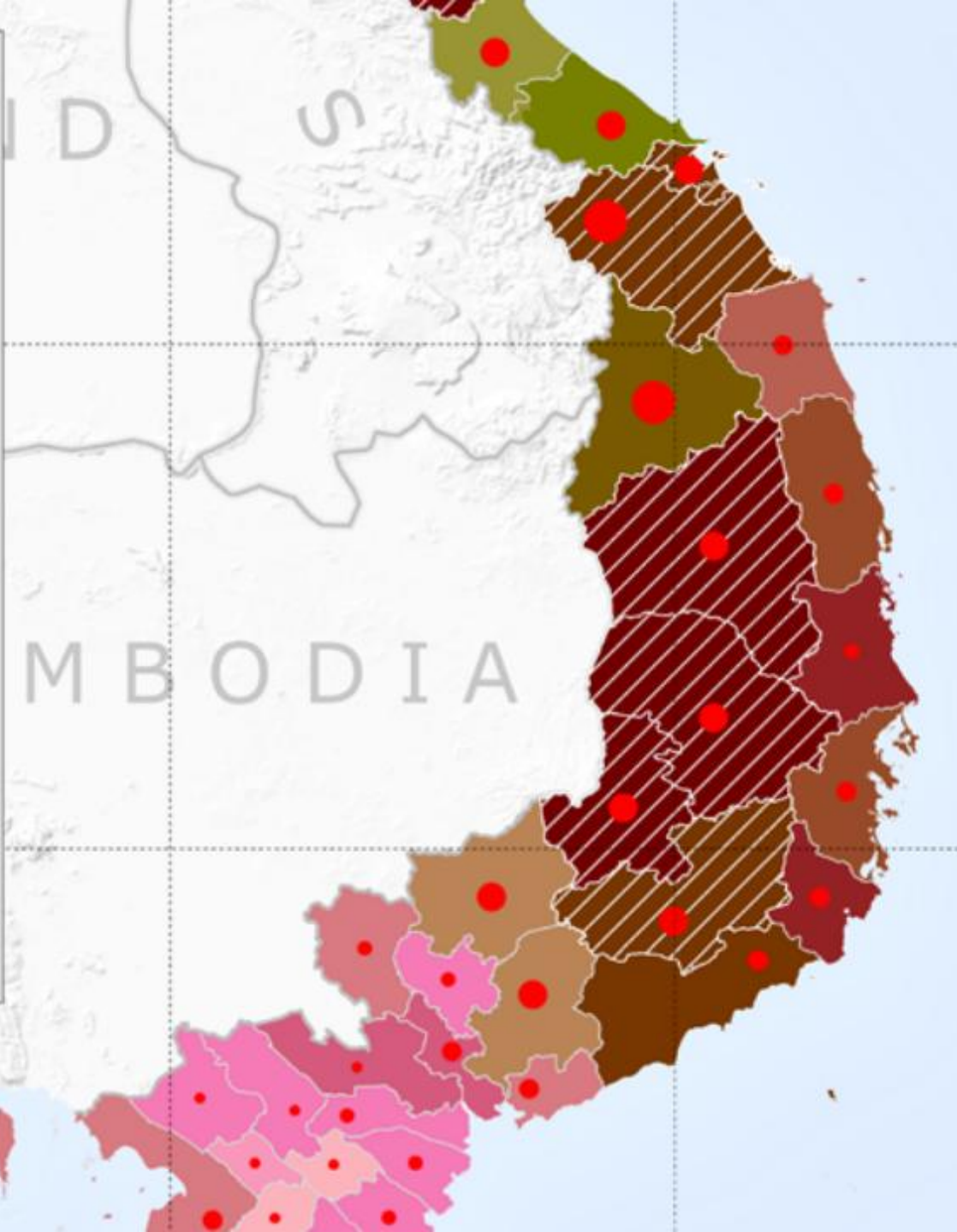
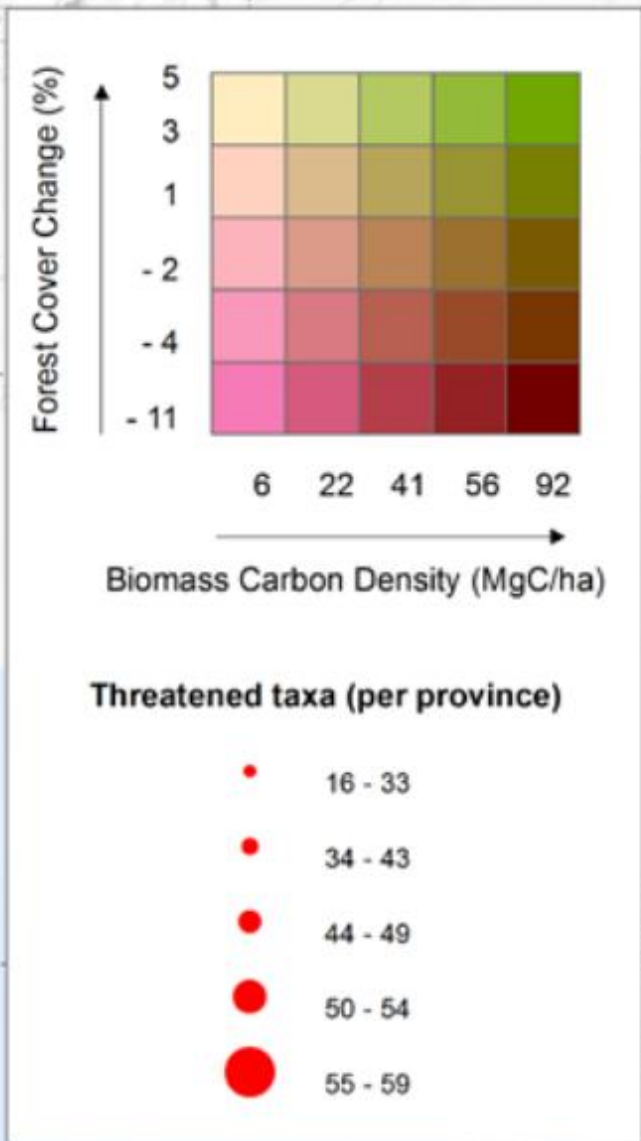
REDD+ safeguards

- **Cancun Agreement (*UNFCCC CoP 16, 2010*):**
 - Guidance that REDD+ activities should “Be consistent with the objective of environmental integrity and take into account the multiple functions of forests and other ecosystems
 - Affirms that safeguards should be promoted and supported while undertaking REDD+ including “That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ... are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services...”
- ***Warsaw framework for REDD+ (UNFCCC Cop 19, 2013)***
 - Agreed that information on how safeguards have been addressed and respected should be provided before countries receive results based payments.

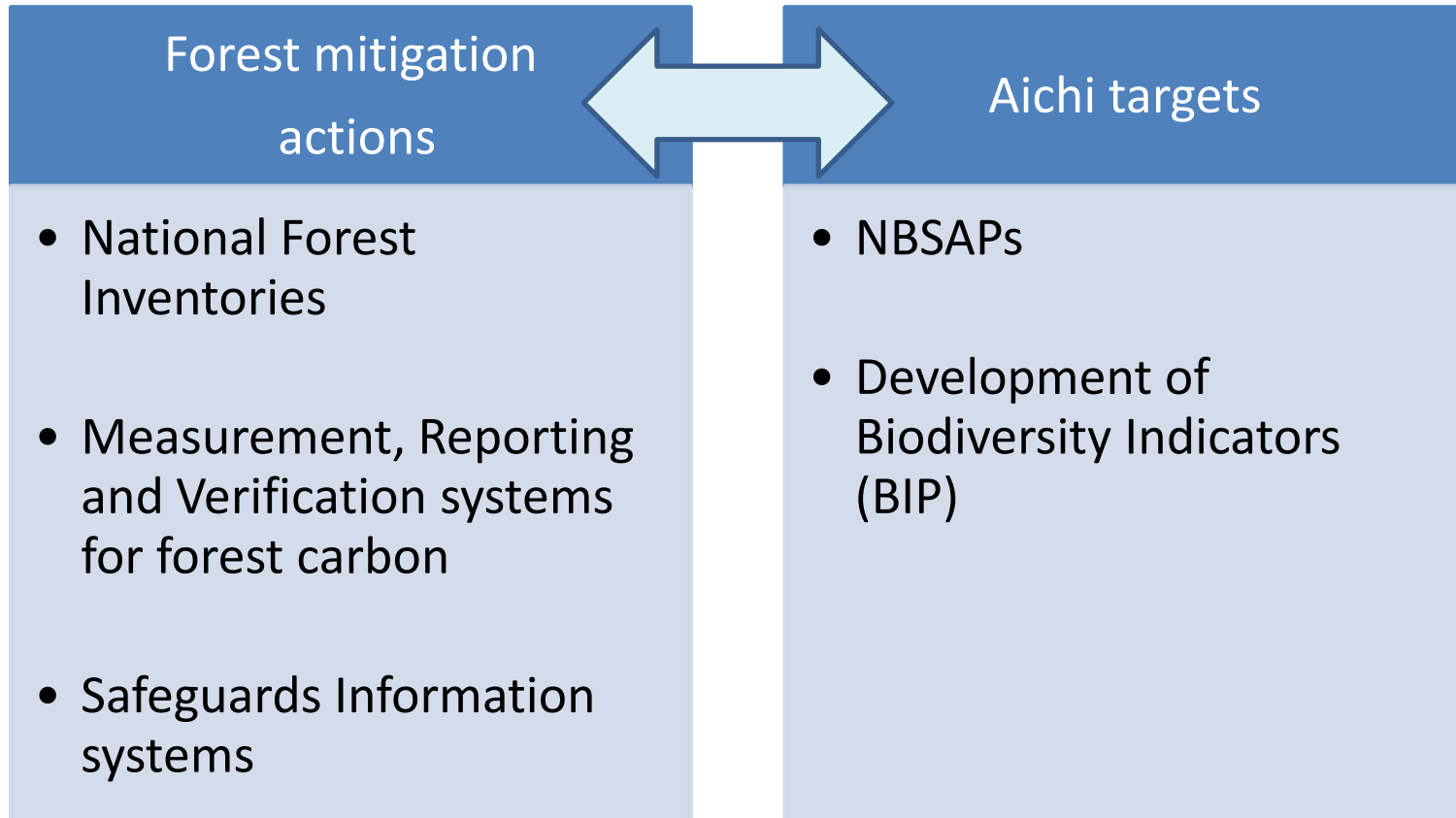
2. Information needs

The types of information and processes needed for planning and implementation of REDD+ and NBSAPs may include

REDD+	NBSAPs
Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and their location	Pressures on biodiversity
What policies, laws and regulations exist related to forests and REDD+ safeguards?	What policies, laws and regulations exist related to biodiversity?
Information for spatial planning for REDD+ including land cover, pressures, potential for multiple benefits from REDD+	Information for spatial planning for achieving NBSAP goals (e.g. Developing protected area network) such as locations of key ecosystems and species



3. Information generated



Development of country case studies

Columbia and Paraguay – have REDD+ strategies that refer to the Aichi targets.

Uruguay – Some climate change mitigation and adaptation measures are undertaken in protected areas but not specifically in the forest sector.

Mexico – Includes biodiversity indicators in its national forest inventory (for REDD+) which can also be used for reporting on biodiversity targets.

Conclusions

How actions under REDD+ and NBSAPs are planned and implemented is key to determining to what extent synergies are achieved



Countries may wish to:

- Encourage communication between CBD and REDD+ focal points & agencies



Conclusions

- In NBSAP planning and implementation: identify and highlight potential contributions from REDD+ activities, as well as the risks they may pose
- In REDD+ planning and implementation: take into account NBSAP commitments
- Consider overlap in actions, information needed for planning and information generated from processes



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Interactive exercise

“Identifying opportunities for restoration which take into account objectives under the Aichi Targets and REDD+”

Objective: Explore how spatial planning for restoration could also take into account:

- Aichi targets 5 and 15
- Other Aichi targets
- Multiple benefits from activities for achieving REDD+ objectives

Interactive exercise



United Republic of Tanzania

Interactive exercise

Considerations:

- What different Aichi target objectives did you decide were the most relevant to and overlap with your REDD+ objectives?
- What spatial information would be needed that helps to address these objectives (including datasets which may be difficult to obtain)?
- How much information and integration on these issues is there currently in your country?

Questionnaire for country participants

Thank you

Any questions?