



## Outcomes and findings from the International Seminar

# “REDD+ Implementation and Sustainable Forest Management”

Dr. Mitsuo Matsumoto

Director

REDD Research and Development Center,

Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute (FFPRI)



# Activities of REDD R&D Center

- REDD R&D Center was established at FFPRI in July 2010.
- It carries out research and development on REDD+ and provides related entities with technical supports.
- The goal of the Center is to contribute building a society balancing sound forests and regional development and conserving global environment through REDD+ activities.



# Outlines of the International Seminar

- International Seminar  
“REDD+ Implementation and Sustainable Forest Management”
  - At U Thant International Conference Hall, United Nations University, Tokyo
  - February 5 - 6, 2014
  - Organized by
    - Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute (FFPRI)
    - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
  - Objectives
    - To explore synergies between policies for sustainable forest management and for REDD+ through discussions, with the aim of turning SFM into a mean and an opportunity for REDD+, and also turning REDD+ into an engine of SFM.
  - 15 presentations from international experts
  - 440 Participants from 11 countries and 2 international organizations



# Program

- **Day 1**

- Opening session
- Session 1 : Sharing information on international negotiations
- Session 2 : SFM in the context of REDD+ implementation
- Session 3 : Multipurpose of SFM and REDD+ activities: Importance of information collection to support them
- Session 4 : Experiences from SFM while promoting REDD+



- **Day 2**

- Session 1 : Lessons from REDD+ readiness and demonstration project implementations and linkages with SFM
- Session 2 : Moving from local experiences to national implementation. SFM at different scales. Carbon accounting and registering
- Session 3 : Thinking from broader perspective : Landscape approach
- Panel Discussion : The role of SFM in REDD+ implementation: Enabling environments, opportunities, and synergies.

# Key Messages

- **SFM is** widely known as “a dynamic and evolving concept that aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental value of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations” (UNFF, 2007).
- REDD+ has a shorter history and is being negotiated by COP under UNFCCC. REDD+ is considered promising for **climate change mitigation** and for providing a wide range of **co-benefits**.
- **Strong synergies** exist between SFM and REDD+. Practices and experiences from SFM can contribute to the design of effective REDD+ strategies, while REDD+ architecture, actions and lessons can contribute to the objectives of SFM. SFM and REDD+ objectives can be achieved more effectively and efficiently by fully exploiting these synergies.





# Key Messages

- **Science** has an important role to play in both SFM and REDD+, particularly in improving understanding of ecosystems and the environment. Both SFM and REDD+ require better knowledge of how forests can be managed in ways that maintain ecosystem functions and avoid ecological tipping points.
- REDD+ strategies will only be successful when they are built on a sound understanding of **local realities**. Local people should be viewed as main partners for SFM and REDD+, not as the culprits responsible for deforestation.
- **International financial and technical support** for REDD+ must be tailored to assist governments in achieving their broader SFM goals and to reflect national and local realities. For example, investments in national forest monitoring systems (NFMS) should not just build the capacity to measure carbon stocks and monitor safeguards. A phased approach to developing NFMS is recommended.



# Key Messages

- SFM and REDD+ require major transformation in the forestry sectors of some countries. **Governments** are key to creating and maintaining enabling environments for REDD+, while other actors are essential for materializing actions.
- **Increasing political will** to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and to promote SFM within a wider development agenda will be vital to the achievement of REDD+ and sustainable development.
- **A phased approach** to developing national forest information/monitoring systems is recommended. Countries should build on their existing systems and begin with simple approaches, while being aware of uncertainty and accuracy, and strengthen their approaches over time by incorporating new knowledge and techniques. This will enable them to gain early experience and build their capacity for REDD+.



# Key Messages

- Successful REDD+ requires space for stakeholders to **participate at multiple levels** in design and implementation. Careful planning and preparation will reduce the likelihood of conflict.
- The recent increase in REDD+ projects presents challenges but also provides **learning opportunities**.
- SFM and REDD+ cannot be realized through actions in the forestry sector alone, as many of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation lie outside this sector, e.g. in agriculture and mining. Governance and land use planning are keys to **landscape approaches** that provide a framework for analysis and planning to tackle these drivers.

Visit the Web of REDD R&D Center for downloading the conclusion and presentation files  
<http://www.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/redd-rdc/en/>

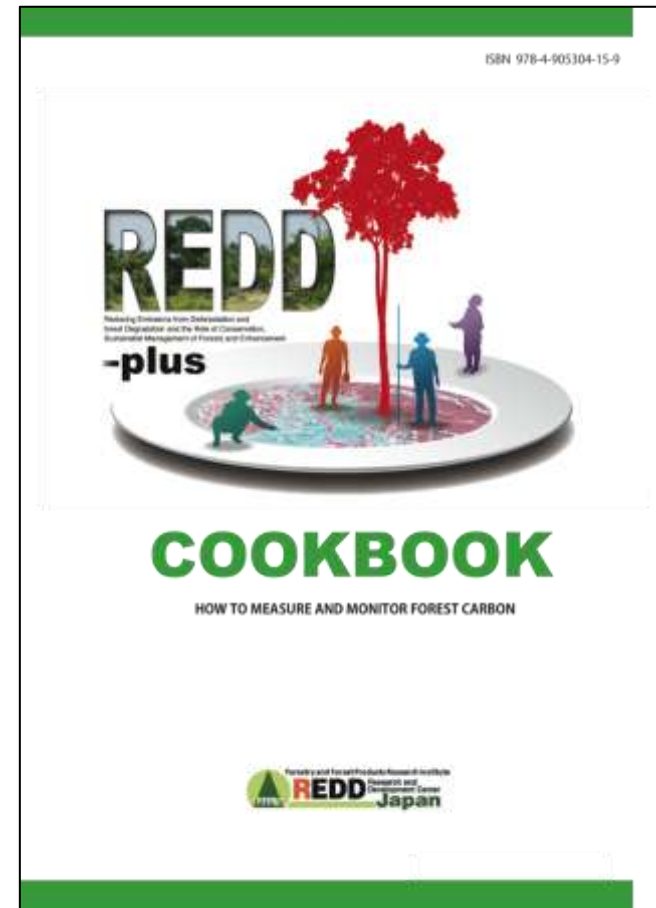




# REDD-plus Cookbook

- Technical guidance on REDD-plus for policy makers, organizations and experts
- English, Japanese & Spanish
- 151 pages
- 36 Recipes
- Reference guide
- Written by 28 experts
- Downloadable from the REDD R&D Center's website

<http://www.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/redd-rdc/en/index.html>



# Design of Recipe

## Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of forest monitoring

The preceding Recipe is  
Recipe I02 Key REDD-plus concepts

Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) is a system to enable objective evaluation of the implementation status of REDD-plus policies and emissions and removals for the credit mechanism. How to implement MRV at national and sub-national levels for REDD-plus is still under discussion, but for voluntary credit verification systems used by the private sector (e.g., Verified Carbon Standard (VCS); see T04 ), the framework for MRV implementation at the project level, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), takes into account institutional design. In this chapter, what is meant by "measurement", "reporting", and "verification" is outlined and the MRV requirements of forest monitoring for REDD-plus are explained.

### MRV

The concept of MRV was introduced in the Bali Action Plan agreed at COP 13 in 2009 <sup>1)</sup>. According to this plan, GHG mitigation actions and commitments must be measurable, reportable, and verifiable. However, international discussions on the specific purpose and target of MRV and on who is responsible for implementing it are still in progress. As of 2012, MRV modalities of forest monitoring for REDD-plus were also under consideration by SBSTA. Data on GHG emissions and removals obtained by using appropriately designed MRV will be an important basis for evaluating the effectiveness of REDD-plus activities.

### Measurement (see P04)

REDD-plus activities are evaluated according to the emissions reductions and removals that result. Thus, these amounts must be measured. In forest monitoring, "measurement" means the continuous measurement and collection of data on anthropogenic forest-related GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes <sup>2)</sup>.

More specifically, REDD-plus participating countries must measure forest cover changes and emissions and removals per unit of land area <sup>3)</sup> (Figure I03-1) where the activities are carried out, in accordance with guidance provided by the UNFCCC, and calculate total forest GHG emissions and removals from the acquired data. The measurement system must be transparent, consistent, and accurate, and uncertainty should be minimized, but it must also be feasible for the participating country. In the future, "measurement" for safeguards and other forest-related functions will also be required.

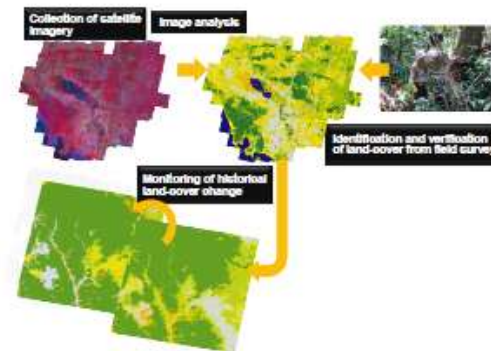


Figure I03-1 Measurement of forest cover changes and emissions and removals per unit of land area

### Reporting (see P05)

Reporting means providing information on the estimated GHG emissions and removals, on the methods and procedures used to determine them, and on the status and future outlook for measurements of emission reductions and removals by sinks in accordance with the forms and procedures prescribed by the reporting institutions. The form of the report should be chosen according to the subject being reported and the purpose of the report. For example, reporting at the national level is under UNFCCC guidance and project level reporting should conform to requirements of the CDM or other voluntary verification scheme. In any case, reports should include all information needed for verification so that additional information does not need to be submitted later. The UNFCCC obliges the Parties to report a country's national greenhouse gas inventory (see P05), and the report conform to the following five principles: transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness, and accuracy. All reports of REDD-plus activities must conform to these five principles. Transparency is particularly important for developing countries, because adequate historical data is often lacking and data collection is difficult.

#### INFO

1) The MRV concept was introduced in the Bali Action Plan, which was adopted by UNFCCC COP 13, held in Bali, Indonesia, in 2007, to realize domestic and international actions for the mitigation of climate change and to guarantee the quality of the actions. MRV stands for Measurement, Reporting, and Verification. For example, use in the form of the measurement and the report in the National Communications (NCs) in the Copenhagen agreement, and the International Assessment and Review (IAR) which verify them.

#### INFO

2) UNFCCC (2009) Decision 4/CP.15, FCCC/CP/2009/11/Add.1, 11-12, UNFCCC

#### INFO

3) IPCC (2003) Good practice guidance for land use, land-use change and forestry, XGFS <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpgluc/fgpduc.htm>



# Thank you

Visit the Web of REDD R&D Center

<http://www.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/redd-rdc/en/>  
or Google “redd center ffpri”

## Discussion

# “The role of SFM in REDD+ implementation: enabling environment, opportunities and challenges ”

- Has REDD+ influenced or changed the way forests are managed in your country? If so, how?
- What are the enabling conditions for making REDD+ a successful contribution to the evolving challenges that forests and the society are facing? Could SFM contribute to create this enabling conditions? Is carbon finance the magic bullet?
- How could REDD+ contribute to accommodate the different needs and interests of forest-related stakeholders?
- What are the challenges for making NFMS sustainable and cost efficient?
- Is the proliferation of REDD+ projects a challenge or an opportunity for forests and forests dependent communities?