

Introduction to REDD+ and National REDD+ Strategy

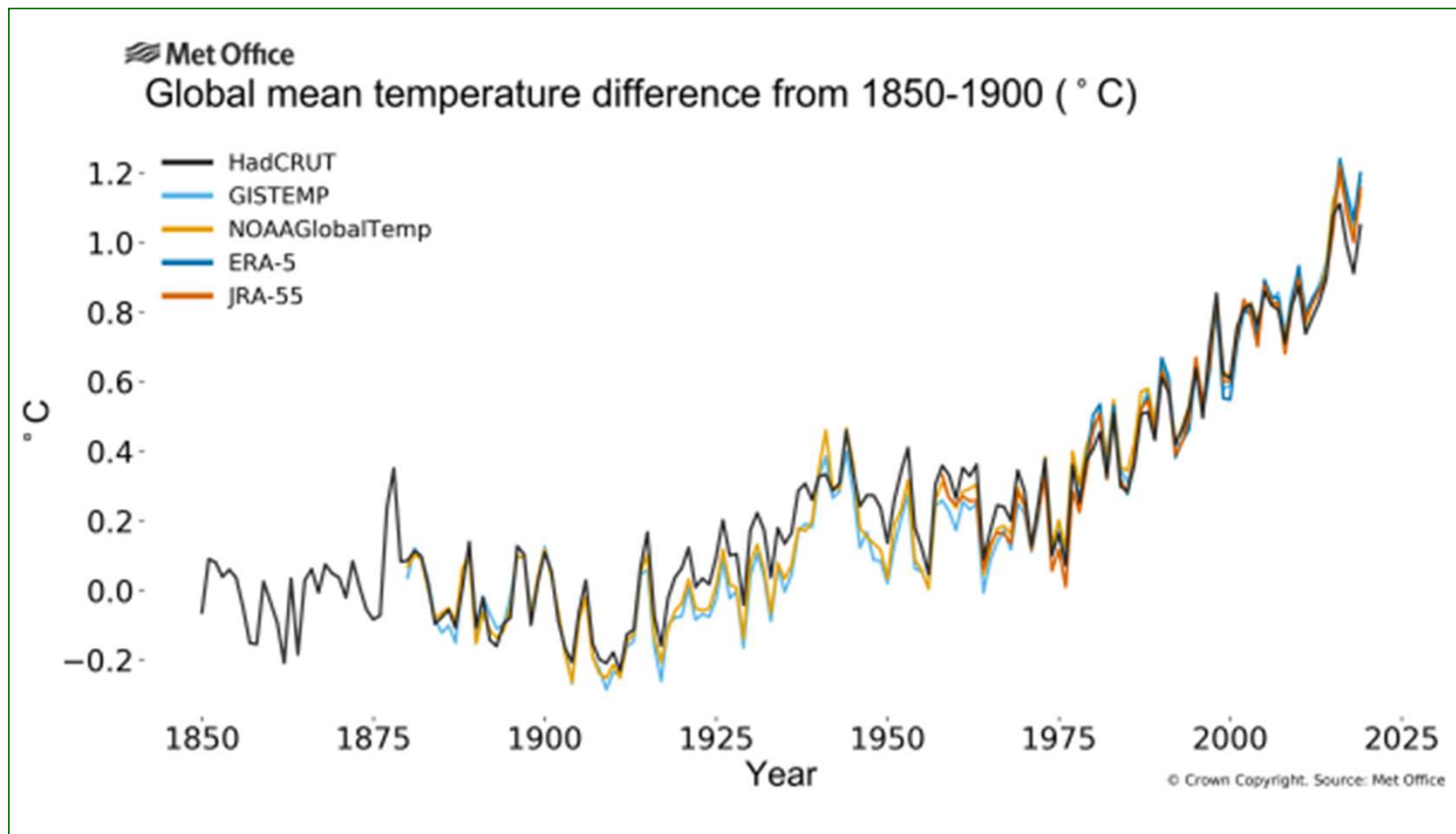


Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education

(An Autonomous Body of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India)

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The year 2019 was the second warmest year on record after 2016, according to the World Meteorological Organization's consolidated analysis of leading international datasets



2020 was one of three warmest years on record

Tags: [El Niño / La Niña](#) [Climate change](#)



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WMO concur that 2011-2020 was the warmest decade on record, in a persistent long-term climate change trend

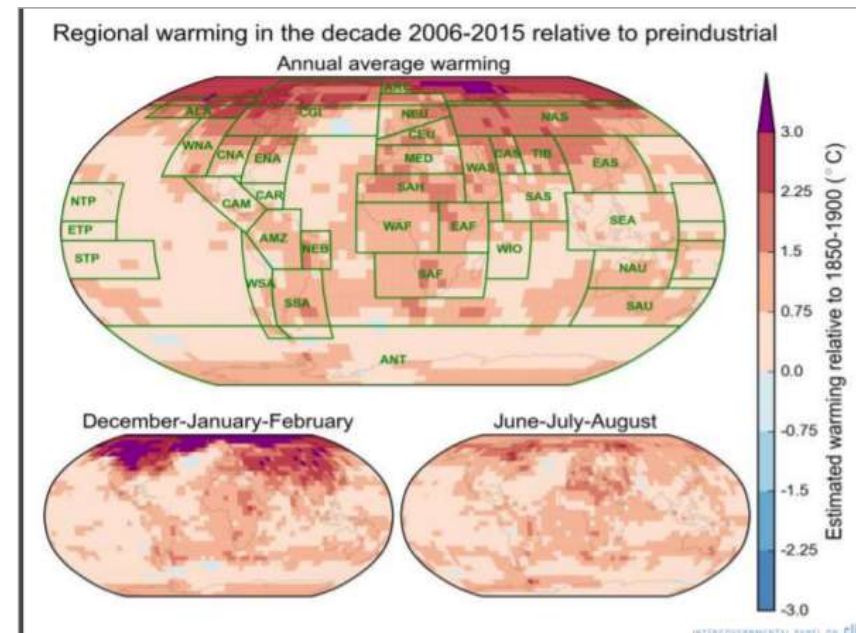
The warmest six years have all been since 2015, with 2016, 2019 and 2020 being the top three

Where are we now?

Temperature changes relative to pre-industrial (1850-1900) climatology

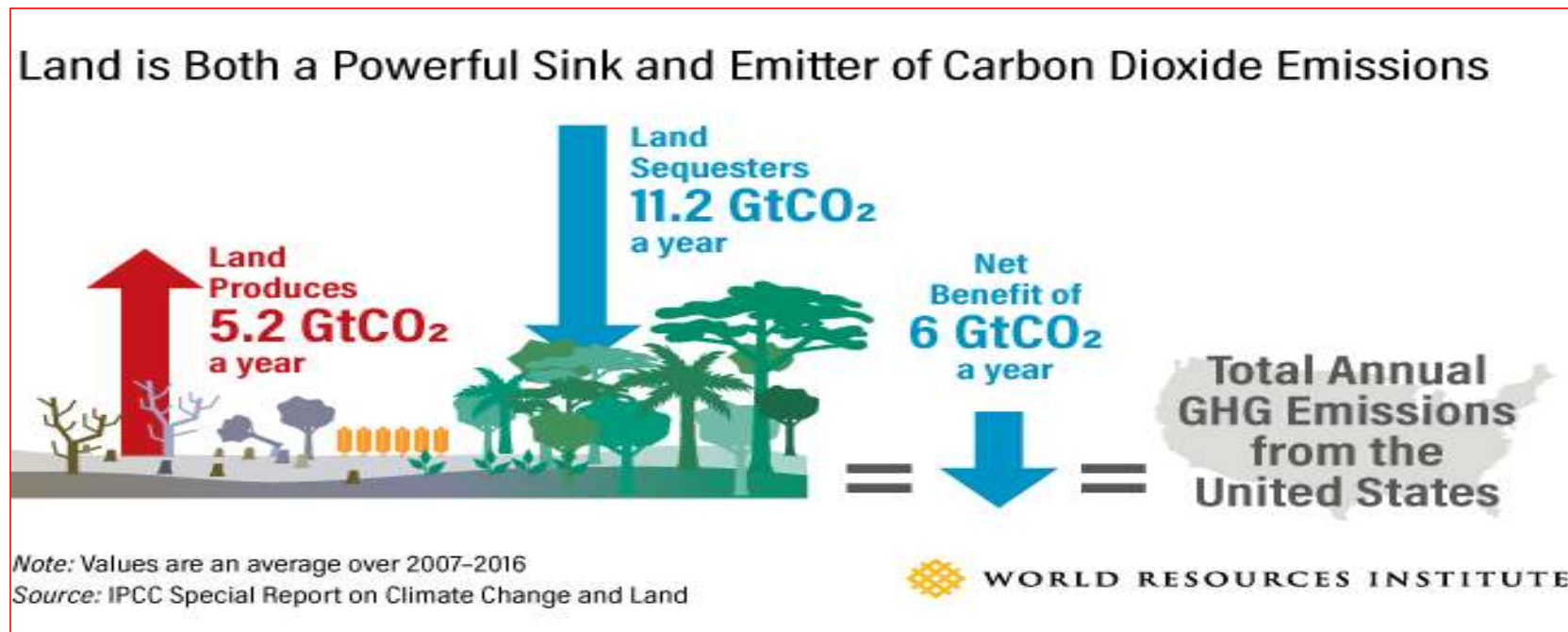
Key Points:

- We have warmed by 1°C and are now warming at a rate of 0.2°C/decade.
- Warming > 1.5°C has already occurred in some regions and 20-40% of the global population lives in regions that have already warmed by more than 1.5°C in at least one season.
- Climate change is already happening and there will be substantive impacts regardless of the future temperature trajectory



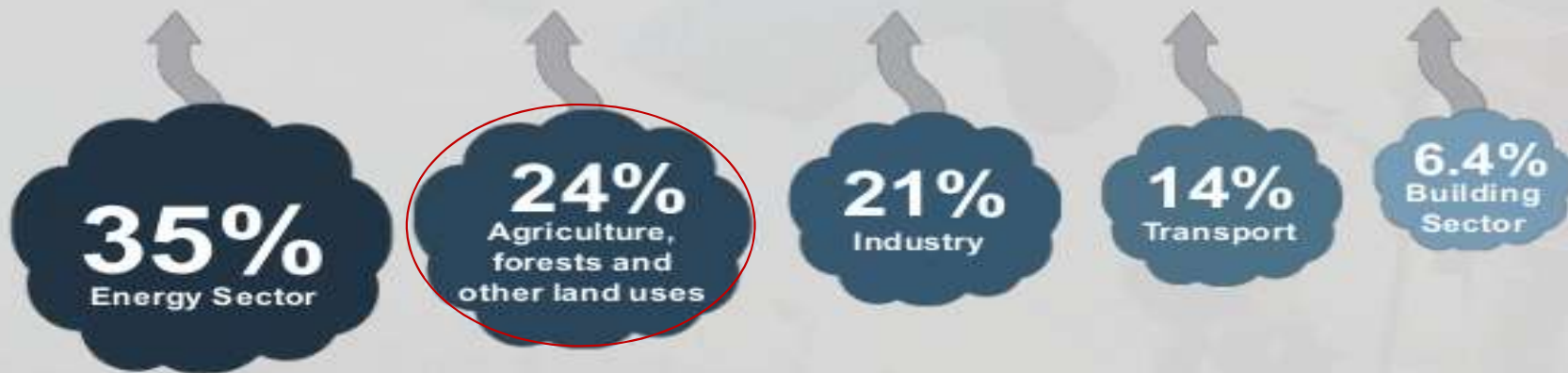
IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land

- Land acts as a tremendous carbon sink.
- Despite increased deforestation and other land use changes, the world's lands are removing more emissions than they emit. Land removed a net 6 gigatonnes of CO₂ per year from 2007 to 2016.



Sources of emissions

Energy production remains the primary driver of GHG emissions



2010 GHG emissions

AR5 WGIII SPM

Several land-based climate solutions can reduce emissions and/or remove carbon from the atmosphere

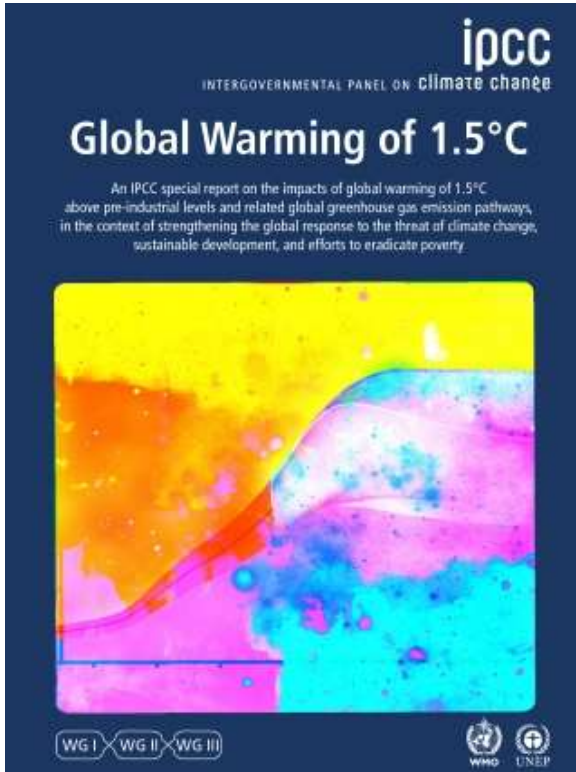
- The largest potential for reducing emissions from the land sector is from **curbing deforestation and forest degradation**, upto 5.8 GtCO₂-eq per year.
- Afforestation and reforestation have the greatest carbon removal potential, followed by enhancing soil carbon and using bioenergy combined with carbon capture and storage, a process that uses biomass for energy and then captures and stores its carbon before it is released back into the atmosphere.

Role of Forestry Sector in Climate Change

- **Forests both sources and sinks of carbon**
- **Forests contribute about 17.4% of global CO₂ emissions**
- **Forests provide large and relatively low cost mitigation opportunities**
- **Provide other ecosystem goods and services to the communities to adapt to climate change**

Key Elements of two Recent Reports of IPCC

Impacts of global warming of 1.5° C above preindustrial level and related Greenhouse Gas pathways (October 2018)



Special Report on Climate Change and Land (January 2019)

Both these reports brings very strong messages on importance of land restoration in climate change mitigation

The Agenda of REDD under UNFCCC

- **Avoided Deforestation was discussed in the side events of UNFCCC in COP 9 (2003)**
- **Agenda Item on “Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: Approaches to stimulate action” first presented in COP 11 Montreal (2005) in response to request of Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica**
- **COP 11 invited parties and accredited observers to submit views on related issues and also to organize a workshop**

REDD since 2005

Avoided Deforestation

Compensated Reduction

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries (REDD)

Compensated Conservation?

Indian Viewpoint on REDD

Comprehensive REDD

Carbon Saved and Carbon Added

• Reducing Deforestation & Degradation

• Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests,
Increase in Forest Cover (A&R)

Indian submission incorporates above and seeks incentives on incremental and Baseline stocks

UNFCCC - COP 13 (December 2007) Bali

Bali Action Plan: “...Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries...”

[Para 1b (iii) of BAP] (Decision 1/CP.13)

Copenhagen Accord and REDD+

There was clear intent in the Copenhagen Accord to get REDD going without delay. The accord called for the **“immediate establishment of a mechanism including REDD+”**.

In the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, developed countries commit to a goal of mobilizing jointly **USD 100 billion dollars a year by 2020** to address the needs of developing countries

A significant portion of such funding should flow through the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Establishment of a Green Climate Fund to support mitigation activities in developing countries, including REDD+

Methodological guidance for REDD+:.....

Decision 4/CP.15 requests developing country Parties, to take the following guidance into account

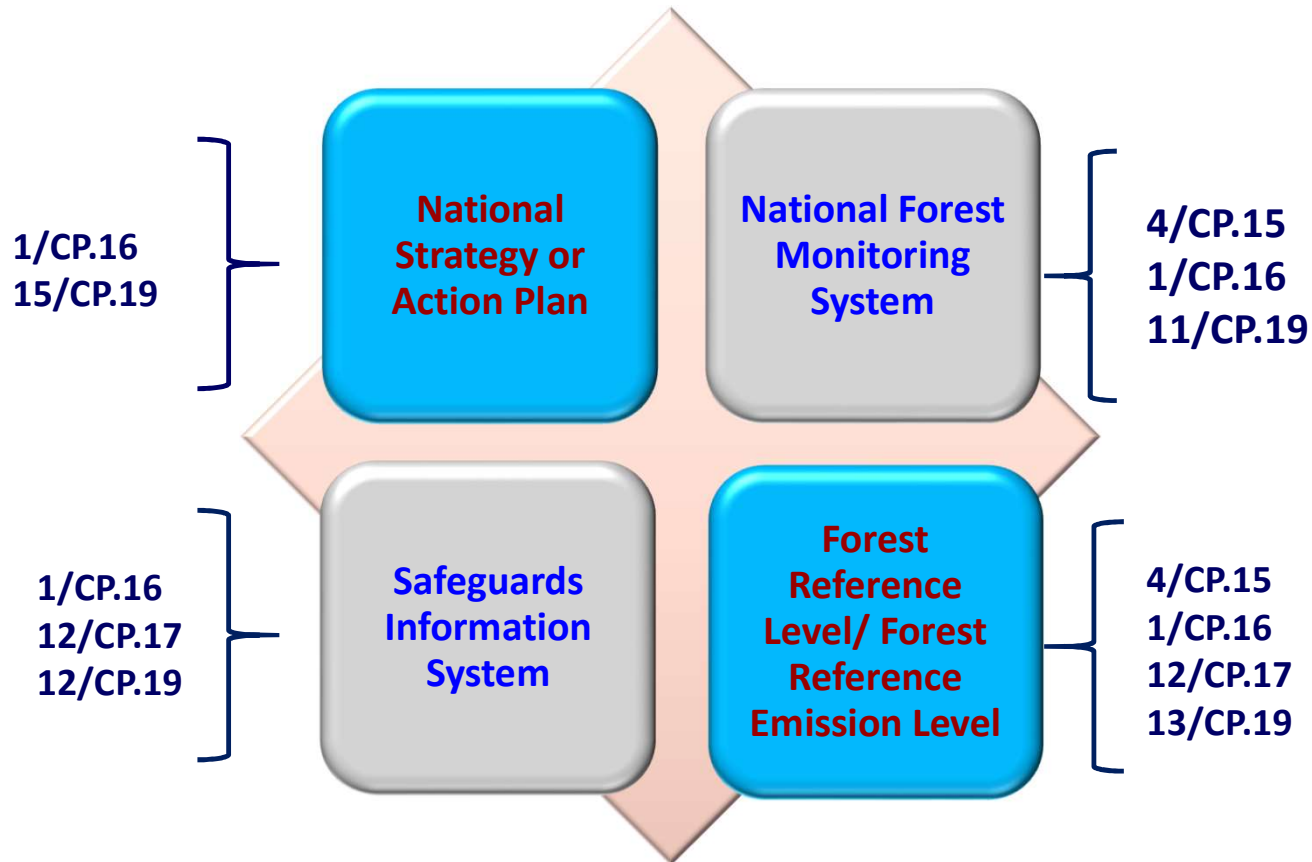
1. *Requests developing country Parties,* in particular those relating to measurement and reporting:
 - (a) To identify **drivers of deforestation and forest degradation resulting in emissions** and also the means to address these;
 - (b) To identify activities within the country that result in reduced emissions and **increased removals, and stabilization of forest carbon stocks**;
 - (c) To use the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines, as a basis for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes
 - (d) To establish, **robust and transparent national forest monitoring systems** and, if appropriate, sub-national systems as part of national monitoring systems that:
 - (e) Use a combination of **remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory approaches** for estimating, as appropriate, anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes;

Cancun Forestry Decisions

Decision 1/CP.16 Scope of REDD+ finally agreed by parties (Cancun Agreements)

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

Key Elements of REDD+ and UNFCCC Decisions (Cancun Agreements Para 71)



CP 15: Copenhagen - 2009; CP 16: Cancun - 2010; CP 17: Durban - 2011; CP 19: Warsaw- 2013

Cancun Forestry Decisions....

REDD+ activities to be implemented in three phases:

1. Beginning with the **development** of national strategies or action plans, policies and measures, and capacity-building,
2. Followed by the **implementation** of national policies and measures and national strategies or action plans, technology development and transfer and **results-based demonstration activities**, and
3. Evolving into **results-based actions** that should be fully measured, reported and verified (MRVable).

PHASES OF REDD+



National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)



Forest Reference (Emission) Levels (FR(EL))



Safeguards and Safeguards Information System (SIS)



National Strategies/Action Plans (NS/AP)

PHASE 1

Readiness

WARSAW FRAMEWORK

Development of national strategies, action plans and capacity building

PHASE 2

Implementation

Implementation of national strategies, action plans, deployment of NFMS, capacity building and results-based demonstration activities

PHASE 3

Payments for results

Results-based actions are fully measured, reported and verified

REDD+ Enabling Environment

Governance (including policy and legal framework, tenure), stakeholder engagement (including indigenous groups) and gender

REDD+ countries have to respect....

The Seven REDD+ Safeguards (Cancun Safeguards)

- (a) Objectives of national forest programs and other relevant agreements and conventions.
- (b) Transparent and effective structures of national forest governance.
- (c) Respect for knowledge and rights of Indigenous Peoples and local community members.
- (d) Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders.
- (e) Conservation of natural forests and biological diversity
 - Not used for the conversion of natural forests,
 - Protect and conserve natural forests and ecosystem services,
 - Improve social & environmental benefits.
- (f) Actions dealing with risks of reversal
- (g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

Modalities for Forest Reference Emission Level/ Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL)

Forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels expressed in tonnes of CO₂ eq per year, are benchmarks for assessing each country's performance in implementing the REDD+ activities

Parties to submit information and rationale on the development of their forest RL including details of national circumstances

National Forest Monitoring System

Item	Actions
National forest monitoring systems (Decision 11/CP.19)	Parties' national forest monitoring systems for the monitoring and reporting of the activities, should take into account the guidance provided in decision 4/CP.15 and be guided by the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines, as adopted or encouraged by the COP

MRV of REDD+ Actions

Item	Actions needed
Measuring Reporting and Verification (MRV) of REDD+ (Decision 14/CP.19)	<p>Activities is to be consistent with guidance provided in decision 4/CP.15.</p> <p>The data and information should be transparent, and consistent and with the established forest REL/RL</p> <p>Data and information should be provided through the biennial update reports (BUR).</p>

Technical Assessment of Reference Level

Item	Actions
Guidance and procedure for technical assessment of Forest Reference Emission levels/ Reference Levels submitted by Parties (Decision 13/CP.19)	UNFCCC Secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the technical assessment process Parties and relevant international organizations were invited to support capacity-building in relation to the development and assessment of forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels.

Submission of Summary of Information on Safeguards

Item	Actions
<p data-bbox="31 560 619 917">Timing and frequency of submission of summary of information on how Safeguards are addressed and respected</p> <p data-bbox="31 950 388 990">(Decision 12/CP.19)</p>	<ul data-bbox="661 560 2068 1161" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="661 560 2068 763">(i) Parties should provide a summary of information on how all of the safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of the REDD+ activities.<li data-bbox="661 795 2068 925">(ii) The information to be provided periodically and be included in NATCOM, or communication channels agreed by the COP.<li data-bbox="661 958 2068 1161">(iii) Parties should start providing the summary of information in their NATCOM or other communication channel after the start of the of REDD+

REDD+ under Paris Agreement

Article 5 of the Paris Climate Agreement on REDD+

1. Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1(d), of the Convention, including forests.
2. Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support:

Policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.

Financing REDD+

While multilateral funds continue to play a critical role in delivering REDD+ readiness, bilateral arrangements dominate the provision of financial support for capacity building, demonstration and early implementation activities

- **Capacity building**
- **Governance reform**
- **National strategy development**
- **Implementation of policies**
- **Measures to get countries ready for REDD+**

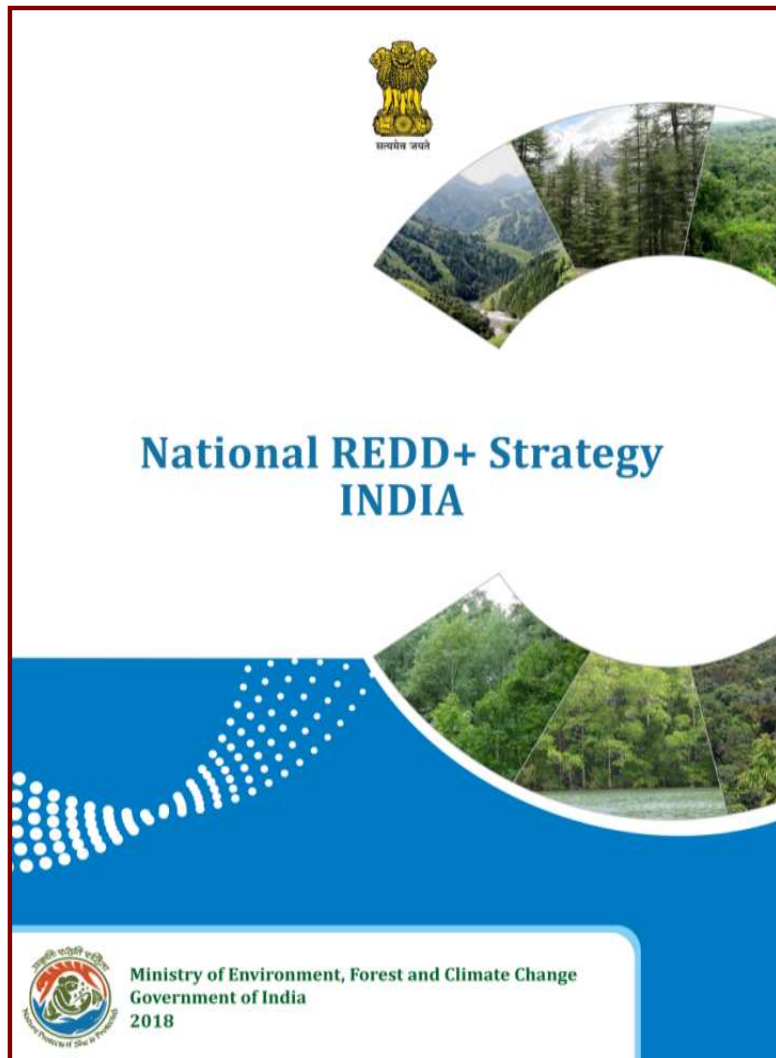
India made its stand clear in subsequent UNFCCC Workshop on REDD and COP-12 in Nairobi (2006)

- Nations not managing forests in a sustainable manner stand to benefit from the proposal**
- Thereby favoring only avoidance of deforestation goes against very preamble of UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol (sustainable development)**
- Reducing deforestation only defers emissions**
- Capable of shifting attention of Annex I countries from crucial domestic action for GHG reduction**
- Nations who have implemented strong conservation regulations put at disadvantage**

National REDD+ Strategy India 2018



ICFRE on behalf of MoEFCC prepared National REDD+ Strategy and released on 30 August 2018 and submitted to UNFCCC



National REDD+ Strategy

Objective: To facilitate implementation of REDD+ programme in the country in conformity with relevant decisions of UNFCCC, and the national legislative and policy framework for conservation and improvement of forests and the environment

Implementation of REDD+

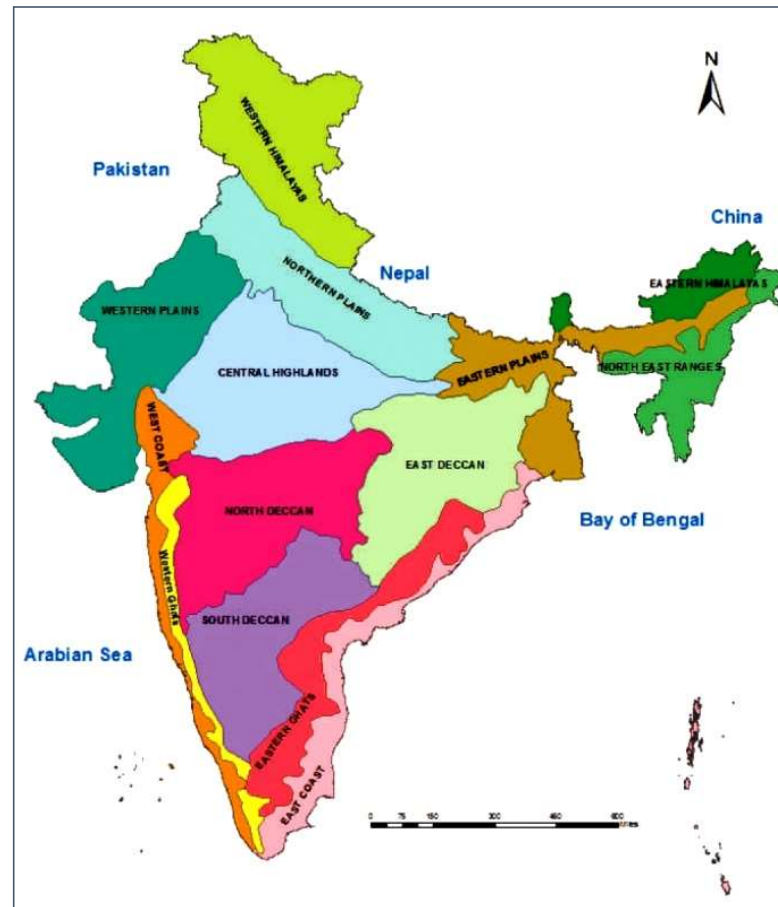
REDD+ activities need to be implemented in three phases:

- 1. Phase 1 is the development of National Strategy or Action Plans and capacity-building**
- 2. Phase 2 is the implementation of National Strategy or Action Plan and results-based demonstration activities**
- 3. Phase 3 is the evolution into into results-based actions that should be fully measured, reported and verified**

Massive capacity building is needed for implementing all phases of REDD+ actions

The Strategy: Sub-national REDD+ Approach (at Physiographic zone level)

1. Western Himalayas
2. Eastern Himalayas
3. North East:
4. Northern Plains
5. Eastern Plains
6. Western Plains
7. Central Highlands
8. North Deccan
9. East Deccan
10. South Deccan
11. Western Ghat
12. Eastern Ghat
13. West Coast
14. East Coast

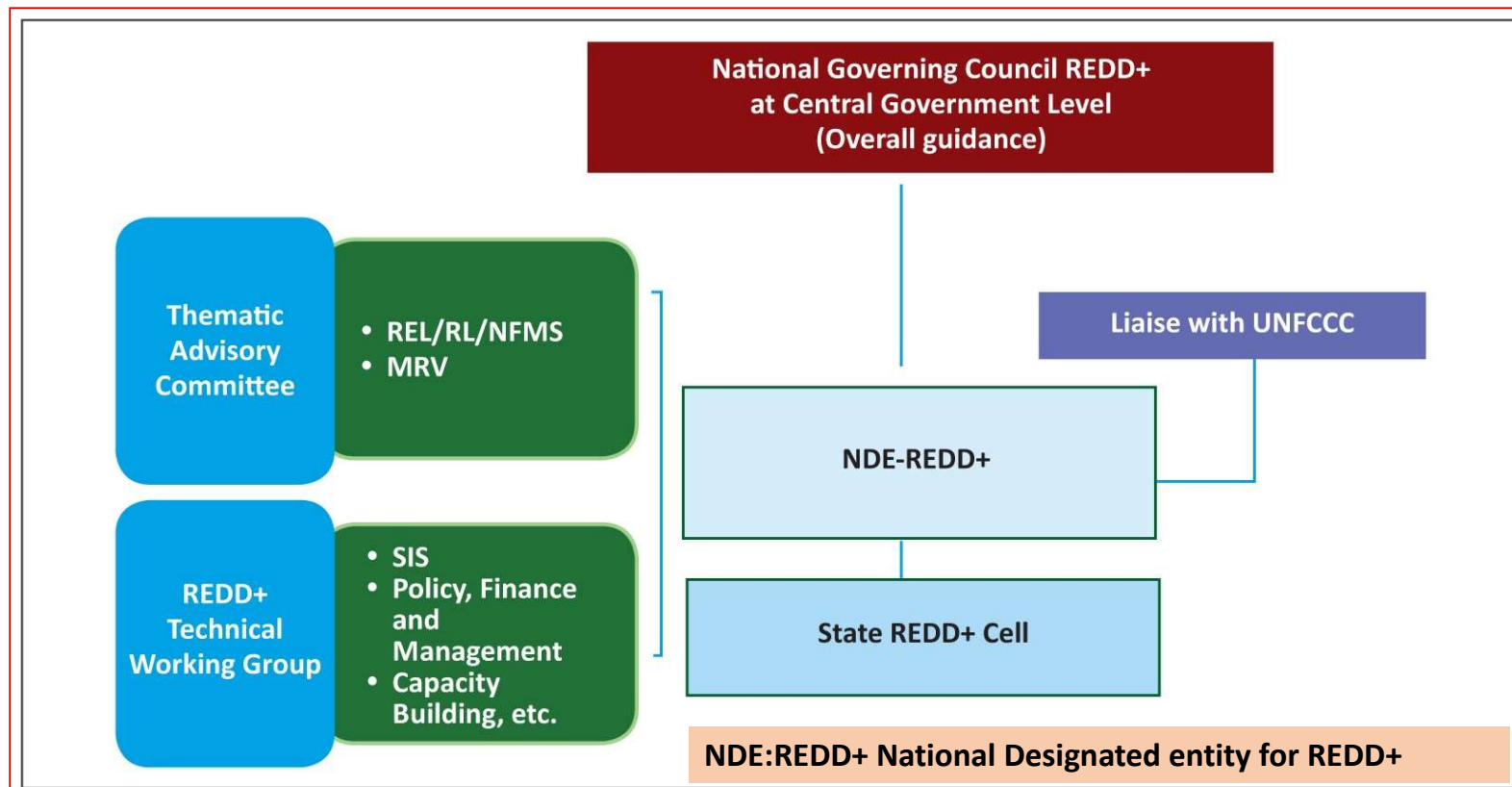


Salient Features of National REDD+ Strategy 2018

- Cover all the REDD+ activities (reducing emissions from deforestation, reducing emissions from forest degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forest and enhancement of forest carbon stocks)
- Identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
- Strategies for addressing the identified drivers
- Finance for implementation of REDD+ activities to be mobilized from internal and external funding
- Forest productivity enhancement through R&D
- Capacity building of all cadres of the State Forest Departments
- Building a cadre of community foresters
- Green skill development

Implementation Framework

Creation of a REDD+ Governing Structure at Government of India Level



Implementation Framework: **NGC-REDD+** at National Level

1. Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change:	Chair
2. State Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change:	Co-Chair
3. Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change:	Member
4. Director General of Forests and Special Secretary, MoEFCC:	Member
5. Director General, ICFRE:	Member
6. Additional Director General of Forests (FC), MoEFCC:	Member
7. Additional Secretary (Climate Change), MoEFCC:	Member
8. Director General, FSI:	Member
9. Inspector General of Forests (NAEB), MoEFCC:	Member
10. Joint Secretary (Climate Change), MoEFCC:	Member
11. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare:	Member
12. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs:	Member
13. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (4) (nominated by MoEFCC):	Member
14. REDD+ Experts (2) (nominated by MoEFCC):	Member
15. Inspector General of Forests (Forest Policy), MoEFCC:	Member Secretary

Composition of NGC-REDD+

NGC-REDD+ mandated to oversee and coordinate implementation of National REDD+ Strategy and suggests amendments as deemed fit.

To develop the guidance for flow of incentives from Central Government to the State Governments, and also from State Government further down to the local communities.

Thematic Advisory Group

It will advise and oversee the aspects of National Forest Monitoring System and Forest Reference Level.

FSI will play key role in this group.

Constitution of the Thematic Advisory Group:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Director General, FSI: | Chair |
| 2. Dy. Director General, FSI (I/C Forest Inventory): | Member |
| 3. Representative of Director General, ICFRE: | Member |
| 4. Representative of PCCFs of 2 States: | Members (2) |
| 5. Inspector General (Forest Policy), MoEFCC: | Member |
| 6. REDD+ Expert (To be nominated by Chair): | Member |
| 7. Senior Deputy Director (Forest Inventory), FSI: | Member Secretary |

Technical Working Group

It will advise on the matters related to safeguards, policy, finance, management and capacity building.

ICFRE will play lead role in this group.

Constitution of the Technical Working Group:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Director General, ICFRE: | Chair |
| 2. Dy. Director General, (Research), ICFRE: | Member |
| 3. Representative of DG, FSI: | Member |
| 4. Representative of Director, IIFM: | Member |
| 5. Members of Civil Society/NGO/ Forest User Groups (JFM etc): | Members (2) |
| 6. Representative of PCCFs of 2 States: | Members |
| 7. REDD+ Expert (To be nominated by Chair): | Member |
| 8. Dy. Inspector General (Forest Policy), MOEFC: | Member |
| 9. Assistant Director General (BCC), ICFRE: | Member Secretary |

National Designated Entity for REDD+ (NDE-REDD)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Director General of Forests and Special Secretary, MoEFCC: | Chairman |
| 2. Additional Director General of Forests (FC), MoEFCC: | Member |
| 3. Additional Secretary (Climate Change), MoEFCC: | Member |
| 4. Inspector General of Forests (Forest Policy), MoEFCC: | National REDD+ Focal Point & Member |
| 5. Inspector General of Forests (NAEB), MoEFCC: | Member |
| 6. Joint Secretary (Climate Change), MoEFCC: | Member |
| 7. Joint Secretary (Green India Mission), MoEFCC: | Member |
| 8. Director General, ICFRE/Representative of ICFRE: | Member |
| 9. Director General, FSI/Representative of FSI: | Member |
| 10. External REDD+ Experts (2) nominated by the Chair: | Member |
| 11. Representative of SFD (2) nominated by the Chair: | Member |
| 12. Dy. Inspector General of Forests (Forest Policy), MoEFCC: | Member Convener |

Revamping of National Designated Entity for REDD+ (NDE-REDD+)

- **NDE-REDD+ facilitate the establishment of State REDD+ Cells and capacity buildings of SFDs**
- **Liaison with UNFCCC and other international bodies on REDD+ related issues and mobilizing REDD+ finance**
- **Approval of national and state level REDD+ proposals for submission to the funding**
- **Supervising the effective implementation of National REDD+ Strategy**
- **Overseeing the implementation of REDD+ SIS and its timely periodic communication to UNFCCC**
- **Facilitating the development of State REDD+ Action Plans and its implementation by the states**

State REDD+ Cell

The strategy devolves major responsibility for execution of REDD+ activities to the State Forest Departments. States will create a REDD+ Cell in the State Forest Department

Composition of State REDD+ Cell

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & HoFF: | Chairman |
| 2. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Planning/Budget): | Member |
| 3. PCCF/APCCF (nominated by Chairman): | Member |
| 4. APCCF/ CCF (Monitoring): | Member |
| 5. Regional APCCF, MoEFCC or his representative: | Member |
| 6. Two REDD+ Experts (Nominated by Chairman): | Member |
| 7. Representative of prominent NGO: | Member |
| 8. APCCF/CCF/CF (In-charge of Afforestation): | Nodal Officer |

States to develop their S-RAP

Implementation Roadmap

- **Establishment of a NGC-REDD+ coordinating and guiding REDD+**
- **Creation of a REDD+ Cell in the State Forest Departments**
- **Capacity building of all cadres of the SFDs**
- **Skill development of community youths for activities like ANR, tree nurseries, soil and moisture conservation, fire protection, weed, insects and pests, agro forestry, tree fodder production, NTFP management, bioenergy production, and biodiversity and ecotourism management activities**
- **Creation of additional infrastructure for SFDs, technical expertise, trained manpower for forest C measurement**
- **Need to start pilot studies to test addressing different REDD+ activities Deforestation, degradation, Conservation, SMF, Enhancement of C stocks**
- **Results will also lead to form national policies on PES**



Thank you all



For further details, contact:

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