



Forests are an overlooked and undervalued asset in the struggle to achieve SDGs:

**If you care about the SDGs,
take a second look at forests!**

Mario Bocucci

DEVCO Environment Week 2018

Forests, Deforestation and the 2030 Agenda
16 October 2018 | Brussels

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME





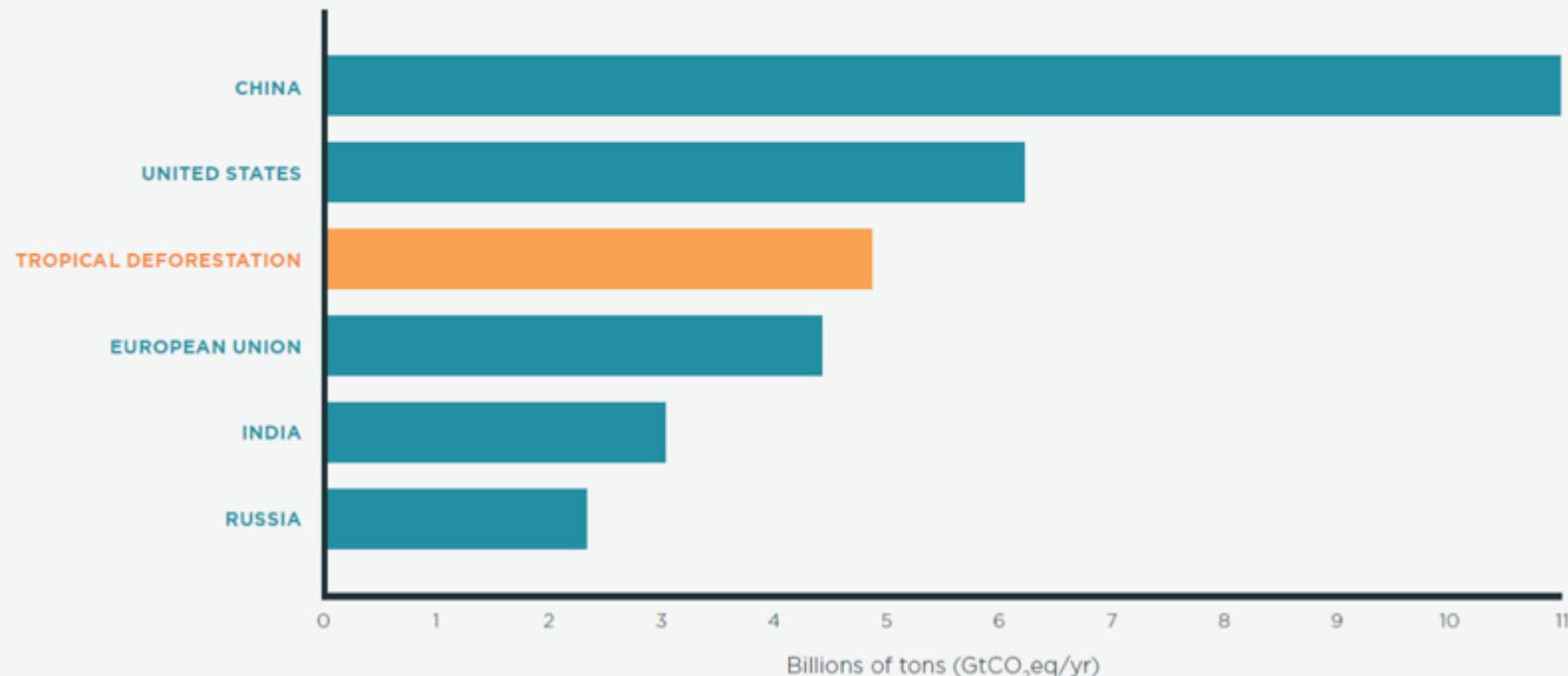
The SDG's natural foundation



Source: [Stockholm Resilience Centre](#)

If tropical deforestation were a country, its emissions would be greater than those of the European Union

ANNUAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, 2012



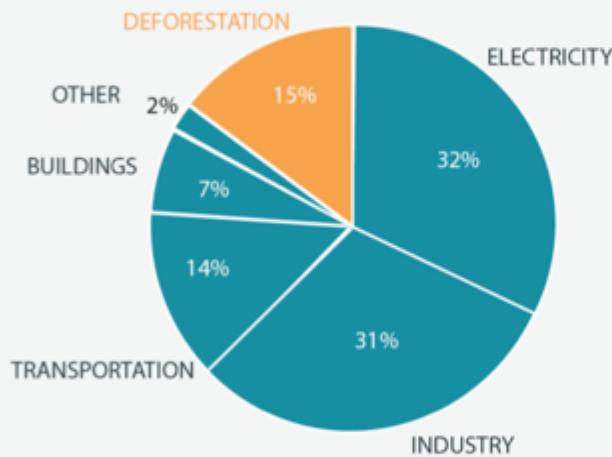
Source: CAIT v2.0, Busch and Engelmann 2015

Emissions from deforestation refers to gross emissions from tropical forest cover loss and peat conversion

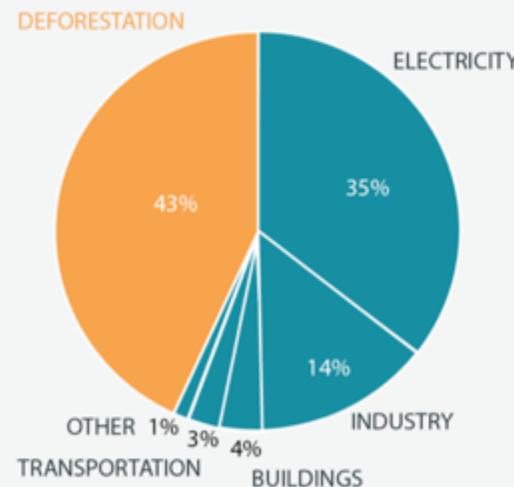


Reducing deforestation offers nearly half the potential low-cost emission reductions in developing countries

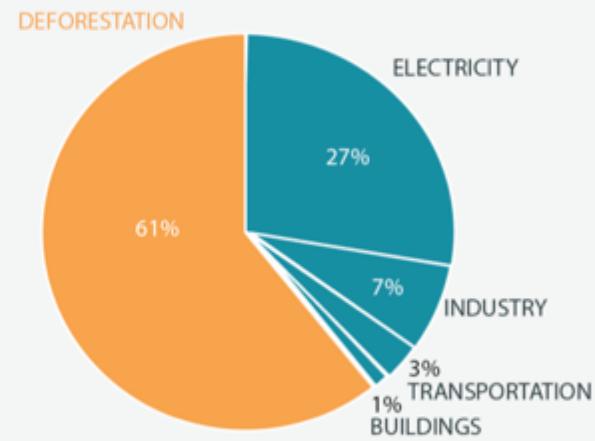
Gross emissions
(Developing countries, 2015)



Potential low-cost emission reductions
(Developing countries, 2020)



Potential low-cost emission reductions
(Developing countries outside of China, 2020)



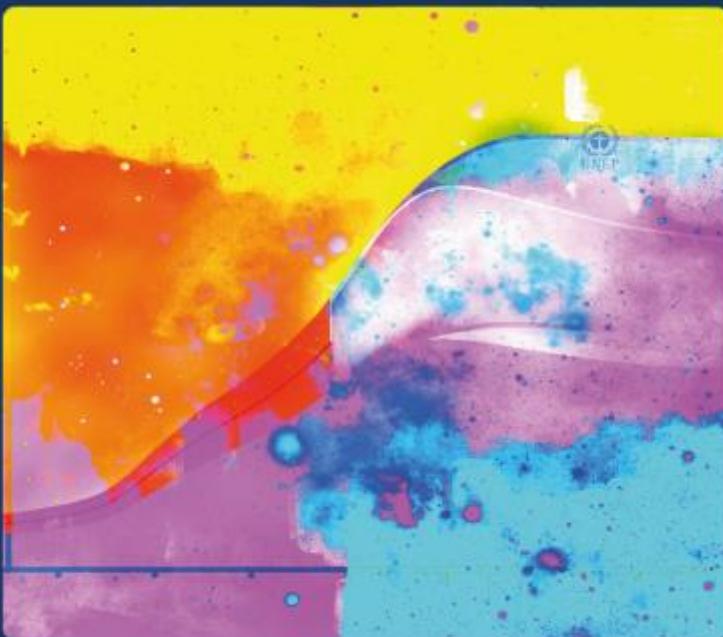
Gross emissions and emission reductions refer to greenhouse gases excluding agriculture. Low-cost emission reductions refer to emission reductions available below a carbon price of \$20/tCO₂.

Source: Busch, Engelmann, and Lepissier, 2015 based on Busch and Engelmann (2015), "Global Climate Assessment Model" (GCAM), University of Maryland, Accessed 2015, <http://www.globalchange.umd.edu/models/gcam/>



Global Warming of 1.5°C

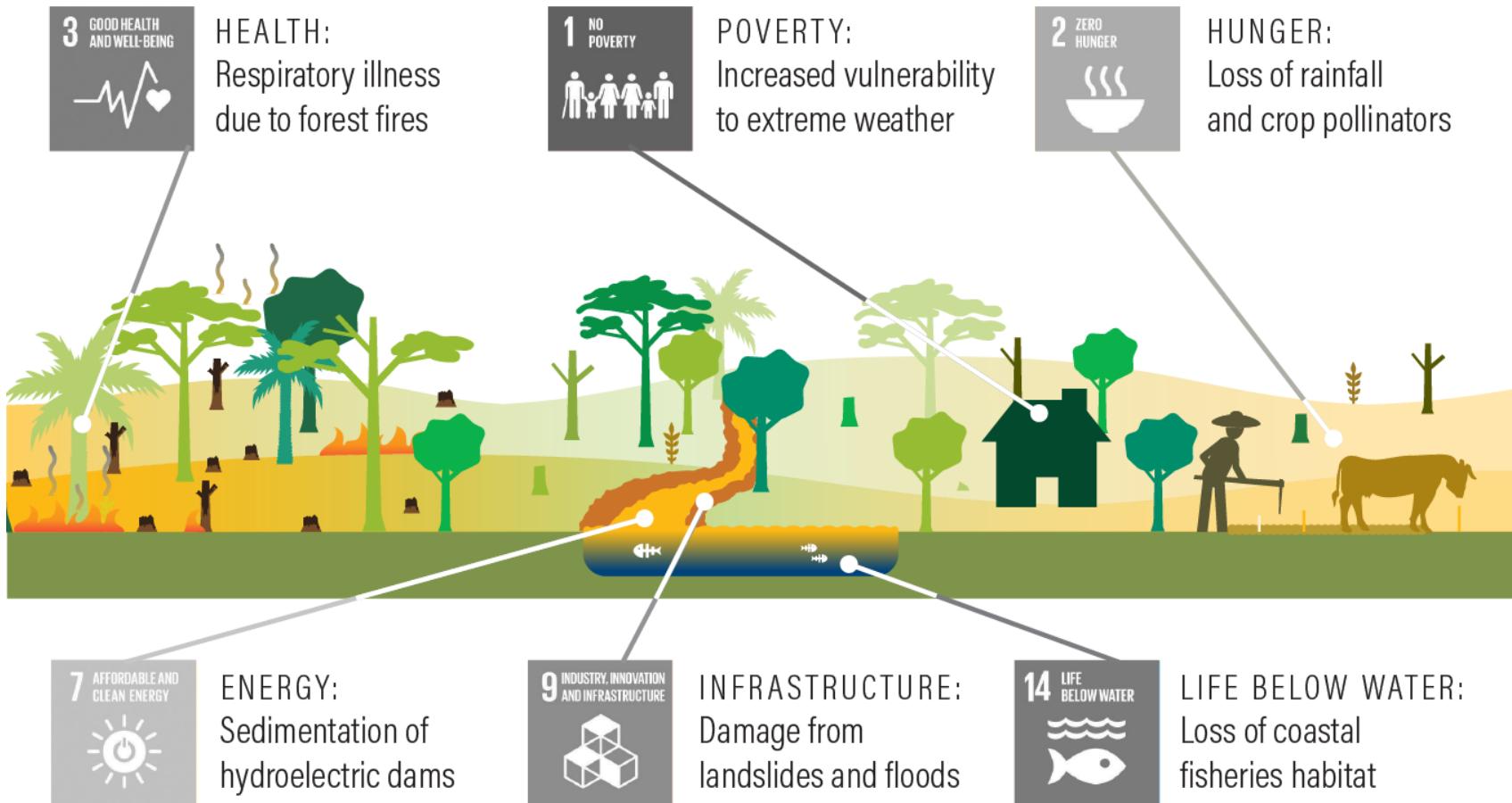
An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.



“All pathways that limit global warming to 1.5°C project the use of carbon dioxide removal (CDR) on the order of 100–1000 GtCO₂ over the 21st century. CDR would be used to compensate for residual emissions and, in most cases, achieve net negative emissions to return global warming to 1.5°C following a peak (*high confidence*).”

Ref: IPCC SR1.5
Summary for Policymakers
http://report.ipcc.ch/sr15/pdf/sr15_spm_final.pdf

Examples of deforestation risks to SDGs



Source: Why Forests? Why Now? (Centre for Global Development, 2016) / [WRI](#)

Photo credits Background stadium Thomas Faivre-Duboz, forest taken from H.-D. Viktor Boehm globalcarbonproject, labeled free for illustrative purposes,
Photo montage by Alan Belward, Joint Research Centre

In 2017, the world lost more than 1 football pitch of forest...



... every second



...equivalent to the area of Italy over a year



Unprecedented momentum



1. Political momentum
2. Know-how
3. Investment

Reference: C.N.703/2016/TREATIES-XXVII.7.d (Depositary Notification)

PARIS AGREEMENT
PARIS, 12 DECEMBER 2015
ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:

On 3 October 2016, the conditions for the entry into force of the above-mentioned Agreement were met. Accordingly, the Agreement shall enter into force on 4 November 2016, in accordance with its article 21, paragraph 1, which reads as follows:

"This Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which at least 55 Parties to the Convention accounting in total for at least an estimated 55 per cent of the total global greenhouse gas emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession."

3 October 2016

Article 5

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, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: 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, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.

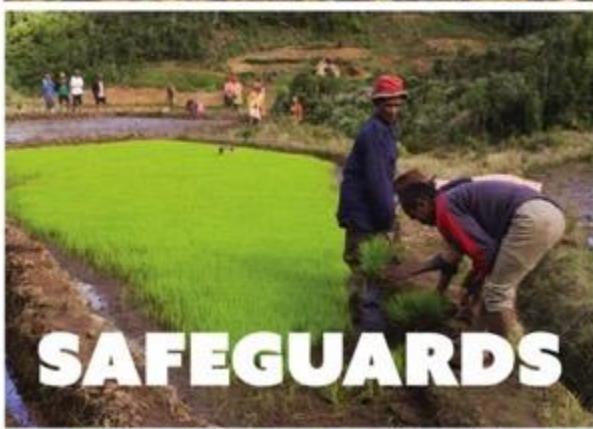




Photo attribution: Joel Makower [CC BY 3.0
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons

**UN-REDD
PROGRAMME**



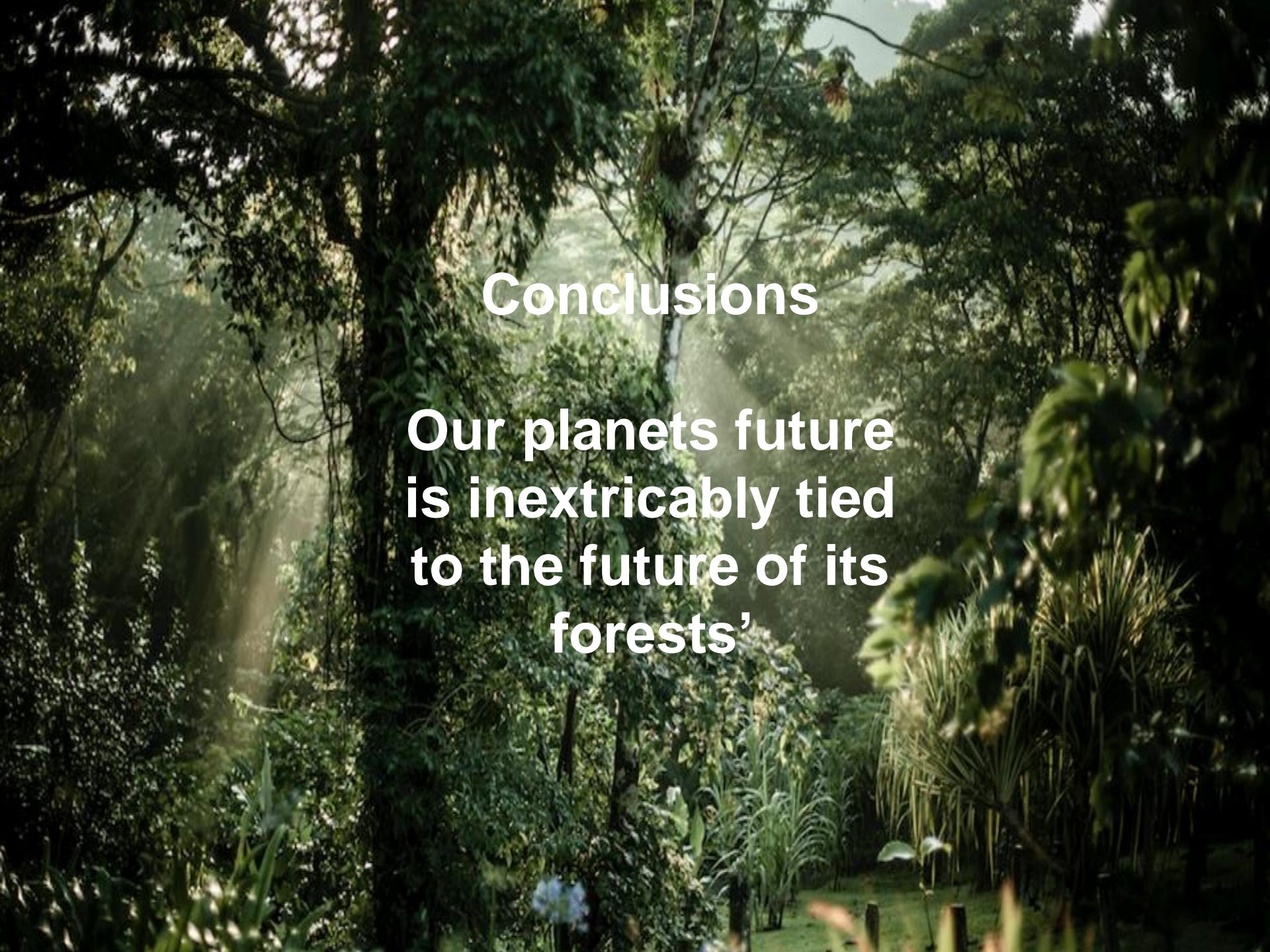
On the horizon...

2019 UN SGs Climate Summit

2020 NDC review

EU MFF 2021-2028

2030 Paris / SDG targets

A dense, lush green forest scene. Sunlight filters through the canopy of tall trees, creating bright rays and shadows on the forest floor. Various green plants and ferns are visible in the foreground and middle ground.

Conclusions

**Our planets future
is inextricably tied
to the future of its
forests'**

Mario Boccucci
Head of Secretariat, UN-REDD Programme
Mario.Boccucci@un-redd.org

Thank You

www.un-redd.org

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME

