



# Green Transition & Nature-Based Solutions: Sustainable Forestry from UNDP Perspective





# Outline

## Part 1:

Forests & Climate Emergency  
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## Part 2:

Why UNDP Works on Climate and Forests  
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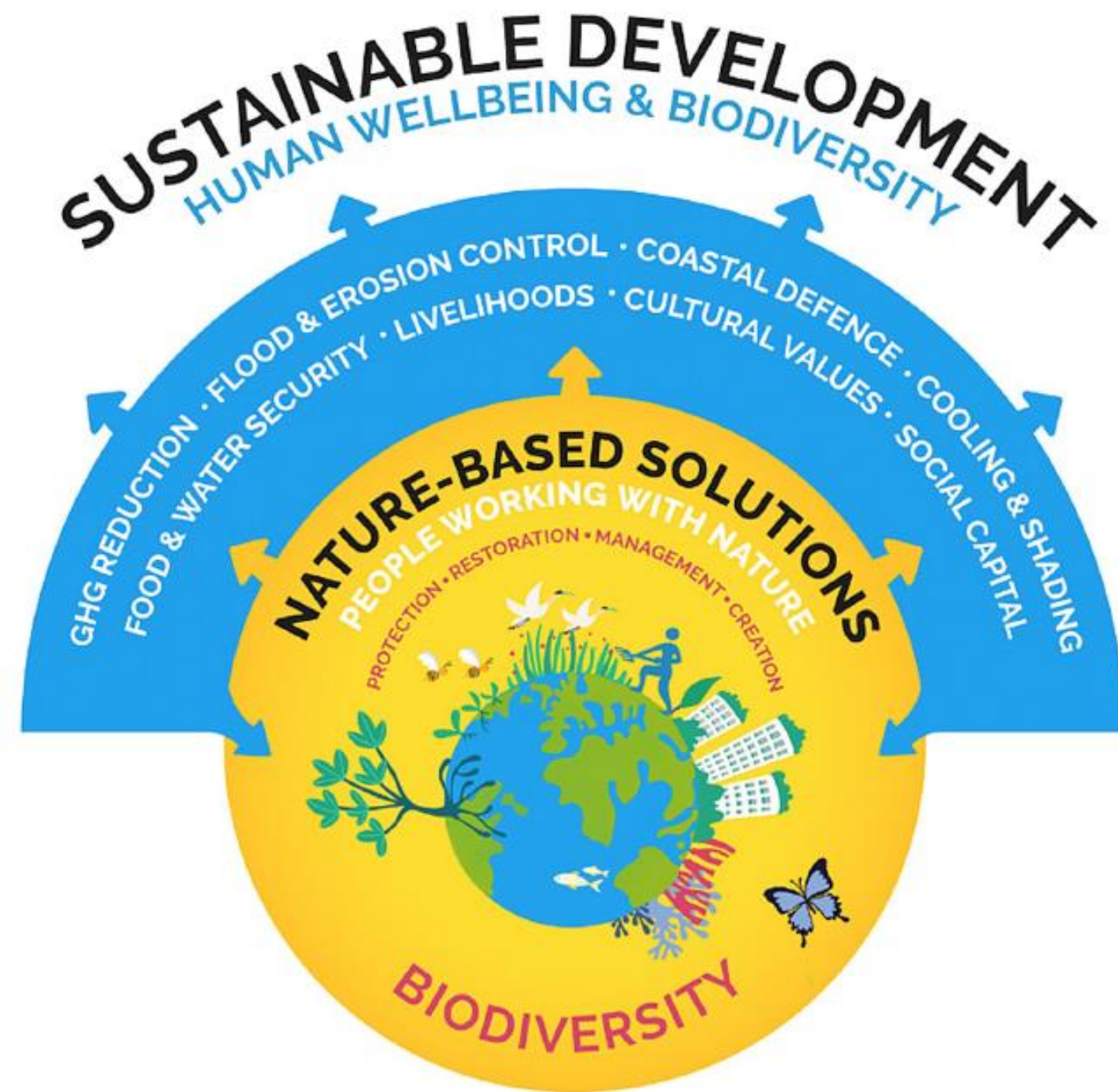
## Part 3:

Gaps and Barriers to Finance NbS

## Part 4:

Case studies from Asia-Pacific

# Nature-Based Solutions



- “Natural Climate Solutions” (NcS) are interchangeable with terms like “Nature-Based Solutions”, the land sector, and the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, to the extent that they refer to the mitigation efforts associated with these sectors.
- NbS are implemented in forests, grasslands and wetlands, and therefore captured within the LULUCF IPCC sector.
- To qualify as an NbS, an action provide one or more benefits for people (*beyond climate change mitigation*), while causing no loss of biodiversity (*strong results for adaptation and resilience*).



Climate and Forests



Part 1:

# Forests & Climate Emergency







# Forests are critical to the climate emergency:

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Forests provide the dwelling and livelihood for over 1 billion people – including many indigenous peoples – host the largest share the world's biodiversity and provide essential ecosystem services, such as water and carbon storage.

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The destruction of forests contributes ~ 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions.

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At the same time, forests sequester up to a third of carbon emissions.



# IPCC 6<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report WGII: Impacts, Adaptation & Vulnerability

***Unsustainable land-use and land cover change, unsustainable use of natural resources, **deforestation**, loss of biodiversity, pollution, and their interactions, **adversely affect the capacities of ecosystems, societies, communities and individuals to adapt to climate change (high confidence).*****

***Loss of ecosystems and their services has cascading and **long-term impacts** on people globally, especially for **Indigenous Peoples and local communities** who are directly dependent on ecosystems, to meet basic needs.***



Conserving and sustainably managing forests can unlock up to **3.3 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/year of cost-effective emissions reductions and sequestration in the tropics alone.**

Forests a key opportunity for countries to enhance their mitigation ambition in their NDCs toward the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees C:

- reducing deforestation;
- reducing forest degradation;
- sustainable management of forests; conservation;
- and enhancing forest carbon stocks (afforestation/reforestation).

(The set of actions collectively known as ‘REDD+’)



# IPCC 6<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report WGII : Impacts, Adaptation & Vulnerability

*Adaptation for natural forests includes conservation, protection and restoration measures. **In managed forests, adaptation options include sustainable forest management, diversifying and adjusting tree species compositions to build resilience, and managing increased risks from pests and diseases and wildfires.***

***Restoring natural forests and drained peatlands and improving sustainability of managed forests, generally enhances the resilience of carbon stocks and sinks.***



# Global: Forests and Land in the NDCs

- **90% of NDCs** now include the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector in their scope (compared to just 76% of the first NDCs)
- 57 % of NDCs refer to forests specifically as a domestic opportunity for reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- The most prevalent forest and land policy options highlighted in new/updated NDCs:
  - afforestation, reforestation and revegetation
  - sustainable forest management
- Cross-cutting” options include activities such as expanding national protection systems for forests and wetlands and developing capacity-building plans for institutions responsible for monitoring forest- and land use change.
- However, only about 26% of NDCs include quantitative mitigation targets, such as hectares reforested, and an even smaller proportion include greenhouse-gas-based targets for the sector

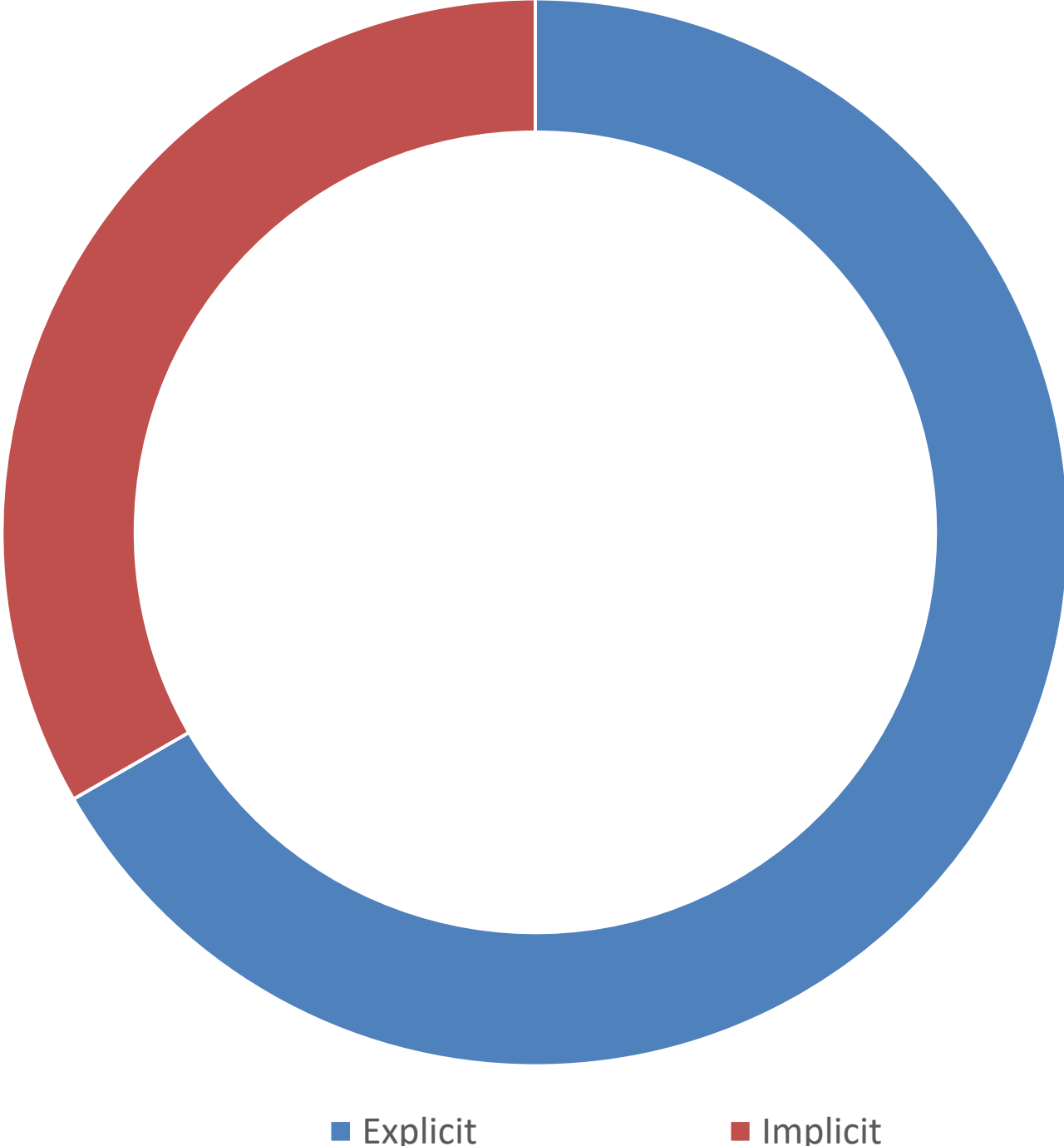


# Asia-Pacific: Forests and Land in the NDCs

Forest & Land or NbS in NDC

All 27 NDCs refer to Forest and Land OR NbS

18 out of 27 directly mention Forest and Land or REDD+





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Part 2:

# Why UNDP Works on Climate and Forests



## Why UNDP Works on Climate and Forests

Forests also provide the dwelling and livelihood for over 1.6 billion people – including many indigenous peoples – host the largest share the world's biodiversity and provide essential ecosystem services, such as water and carbon storage.

Climate and Forests



Protecting and restoring forests contributes to the SDGs.







# What we do

UNDP Climate & Forests assists countries to implement the Paris Agreement by reducing deforestation, forest degradation and sustainably managing their forests, meeting internationally recognized frameworks and standards



## Why UNDP Works on Climate and Forests



Supporting countries to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and protect forests aligns with UNDP's Strategic Plan 2022 -2025 applying a rights-based approach to inclusive green structural transitions in the forest and land use sector, in line with UNDP's signature solution on Environment.







Part 3:

# Gaps & barriers to finance NbS





Significant funding gap in investments for nature: to preserve and restore ecosystems alone, the required investment **globally** is estimated at **USD 300–400 billion per year**, whereas only **USD 52 billion is annually** being invested in such projects.

*WWF, 2020*





# Gaps and barriers to finance at scale

## Information

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Minimal publicly available information

- Monitor implementation, financial pledges
- Types of NbS
- Species selected

## Political & institutional

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- Lack of supportive policy & legal frameworks
- Limited political will & long-term commitment
- Misalignment between short-term plans & long-term goals
- Complex property ownership

## Technical

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- Lack of design standards & guidelines for maintenance & monitoring
- Space constraints

## Financial

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- Lack of financial incentives
- Poorly understood financial instruments



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Part 4:

# Case Studies from Asia- Pacific

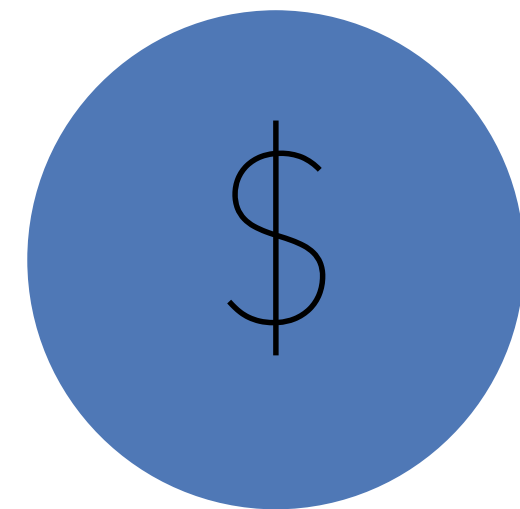


# Case Study:

## Actions in the land-use sector, RBPs for REDD+ in Indonesia



**Impact:**  
Strengthen National REDD+ Strategy & enhance Social Forestry Programme & Forest Management Units



**Financing Instrument:**  
Public funds - GCF



**Platform:**  
Multistakeholder

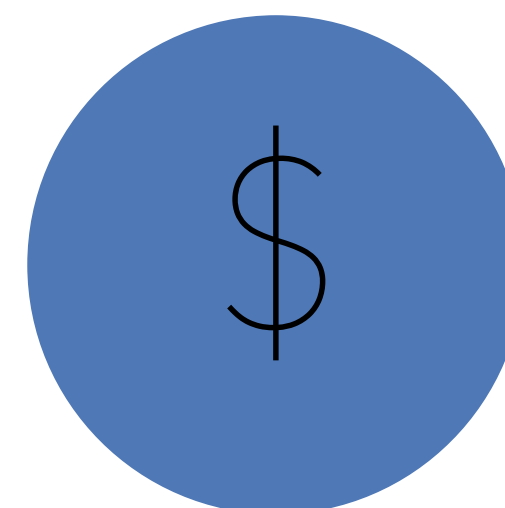


# Case Study:



## What:

Nature-based Tourism in Dong Hua Sao National Protected Areas in Champasak Province



## Financing Instrument:

Private Partnerships



## Platform:

Multistakeholder

**Sustainable tourism  
in protected areas,  
Lao PDR**





# Thank you!

Contact us if there are any questions.

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