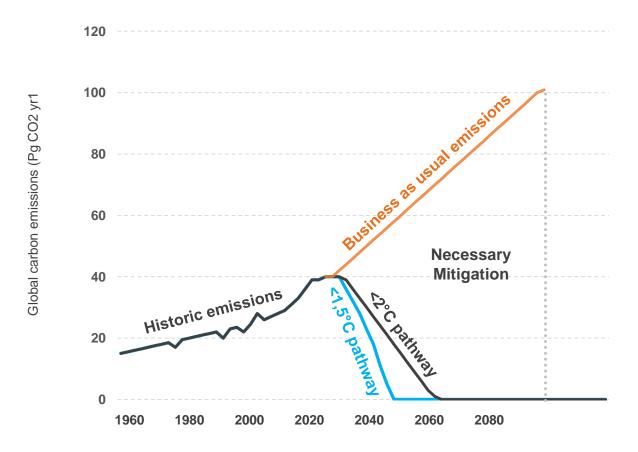


Reversing climate change is our generation's biggest challenge



An immediate emissions "nose dive" is required to maintain the world we know



CO2 emissions from industry will have to be 65–90% lower in 2050 relative to 2010



82% of today's known coal, 49% of gas and 33% of oil reserves will have to stay in the ground



1 billion hectares of new forests could remove a decade's worth of carbon emissions

If we fail, our world will dramatically worsen for future generations

		1.5°C	2.0°C	
	Global population exposed to extreme heat wave in 5y interval at least once	14%	37%	
	Increase in frequency of rainfall extremes on land	17%	36%	
3	Average drought length in months	2	4	
	Global climate impact on GPD in 2100	-8%	-13%	



Current projections based on as-is emissions project a **3°C** or higher increase in global temperature

Even more optimistic 1.5°C and 2.0°C scenarios will lead to massive change



Hundreds of millions will have to move

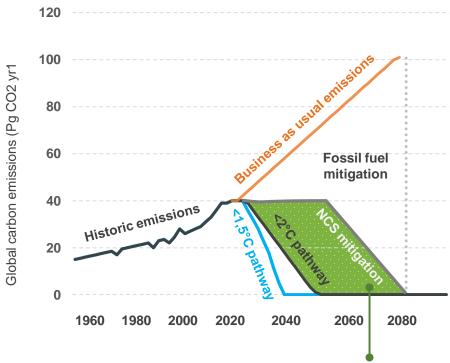


Risks of severe and extended conflict



The difference between 1.5°C and 2.0°C strongly significant

Without aggressively deploying forest "technology", we cannot decarbonize in time



Natural climate solutions can contribute **37% of total gap** (= 23.8 Gt of CO2 p.a.)



Natural solutions can provide up to 37% of cost-effective CO2 mitigation needed through 2030

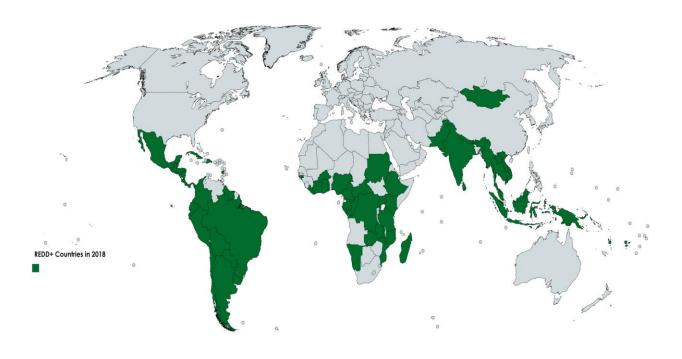


Forestation measures are cheaper than technology-driven



In spite of this massive potential, only 2.5 percent of public climate financing is dedicated to forests

REDD+ has proven to contribute to a reduction in deforestation on a global scale





90% of the world's tropical forest is included in REDD+ mechanism today

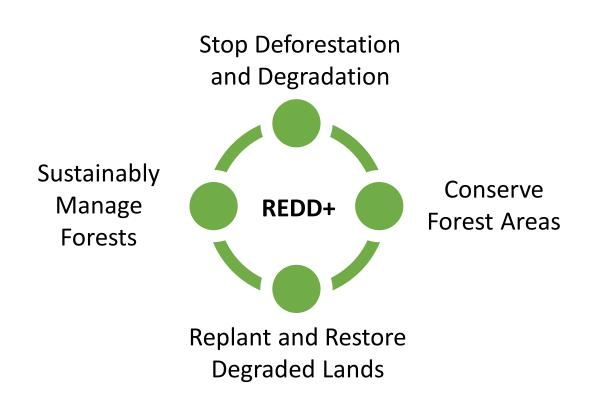


50+ countries are actively engaged in the REDD+Mechanism submitting goals to the UNFCCC



Early results show that **6.3 bn tons of carbon emissions** were reduced by **REDD+** from 2010 to 2016

Forest are critical to fight climate change - the UNFCCC launched REDD+ to ensure highest measurable impact



- REDD+ is the first and only sector so far agreed under the **Paris Agreement**
- Creates incentives to conserve and replant forests on an international scale
- Overcome **opportunity costs** of drivers causing deforestation and degradation
- REDD+ results are fully eligible to be traded as a carbon credits (ITMOs)
- REDD+ is the 'bridge' for the private sector to decarbonize now

Protecting forests is much more than carbon



Biodiversity: 70% of Earth's land animals and plants call forests home



Carbon storage: destruction of forest create emissions while reducing ability to absorb



Water: rainforests purify water and promote rainfall



Sustainable livelihoods: over 1 billion people depend on forests



Medication: over 25% of medicines have their origins in the rainforests



Soil Health: forests prevent land degradation and slow down desertification

Countries and companies alike are stepping up their efforts to decarbonize

85%

of S&P 500 companies have climate-related incentives for top management

82%

of S&P 500 companies have set emission reduction targets

46

countries have planned or implemented carbon taxes or exchanges

The UNFCCC REDD+ Mechanism exclusively operates under the Paris Agreement

Standard	UN approved (ITMO)	National GHG Inventory	UNFCCC Accounting Standard	Safe- guards	Carbon Transaction Volume 2016		
UNFCCC REDD+	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	6,278 Mt		
Voluntary							
VCS	⊗	8	⊗	⊘	33 Mt		
GOLD	8	⊗	8	⊘	10 Mt		
CAR	\otimes	⊗	\otimes	\odot	4 Mt		
CER	8	⊗	8	⊘	n/a		

Voluntary offsets do not comply with the UNFCCC's ITMO requirements

- are not "netted" against a country's national GHG inventory
- do not meet carbon estimation and accounting standards
- are mostly single project-based and not scalable in the time remaining

Source: CORE, Forest Trends

redd.plus is the platform to effectively decarbonize

