

## **Glasgow Declaration Accountability Framework (GDAF) Briefing Note**

Fall 2023

[\(En Español\)](#) [\(En Français\)](#)

To promote effective, timely implementation of the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use ("Glasgow Declaration"), a growing body of government officials, civil society representatives, and companies are calling on global leaders to support and enable the creation of a Glasgow Declaration Accountability Framework (GDAF) at COP28. This government-led framework would promote the achievement of the Glasgow Declaration through mandatory reporting and enhanced monitoring, policy pledges and financial commitments, and alignment around common standards and outcomes. This briefing note outlines the need and vision for the GDAF, as well as the opportunities it presents for advancing on broader policy and marketplace trends.

*For civil society organizations: To sign onto a letter to countries urging support for the GDAF, [visit here](#).*

*For companies and financial institution: To sign onto a statement of support for the GDAF, [visit here](#).*

### **Background**

In November 2021, 145 countries signed the Glasgow Declaration, committing to "halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030." The Glasgow Declaration recognized the essential role of forest protection and restoration to both climate mitigation and adaptation and, in encompassing both deforestation and land degradation, enshrined commitments addressing forest impacts globally.

However, there are already warning signs that signatories are not pursuing the Glasgow Declaration commitments with the rigor [necessary to deliver](#) on the agreement's promise by 2030. In 2022, tropical primary forest loss [increased, with record-high levels in some countries](#). Primary and old-growth forest loss are not comprehensively tracked in boreal and temperate regions, but rates of tree cover loss in these biomes, the majority of which has been from industrial logging, remained roughly the same.

In addition, global forest policy remains founded upon inequity between the Global North and the Global South. Although some developed countries have made progress on mobilizing resources toward addressing tropical deforestation, these same countries have failed to recognize and address their own domestic forest impacts. Given that industrial logging in northern forests is the [single-largest driver](#) of tree cover loss in the world, with much of this logging still occurring in primary, old-growth, and mature forests, this erasure has left a significant gap in global progress. In hindering consistent, international standard-setting and stymying marketplace transformation, it has likewise stunted ambition in the tropics.

### **Vision for the Glasgow Declaration Accountability Framework (GDAF)**

The realization of the Glasgow Declaration will depend on shared accountability that drives comprehensive, common, and equitable action to protect and restore forests globally. This accountability requires governments to adopt common standards of success; processes for tracking progress; and commitments to shared policy action to address systemic barriers to the 2030 goals.

To foster this global cooperation and promote effective, timely implementation, we are urging signatories to support the creation of a Glasgow Declaration Accountability Framework, a government-led effort to drive strong implementation through promoting transparency, facilitating strong policy foundations and public financing, and aligning countries around common standards and metrics.

This proposed framework includes the following mechanisms:

1. **Transparency:** As with UNFCCC greenhouse gas reporting, signatories would submit annual reports, which would cover rates of deforestation, degradation, restoration, and associated metrics. A designated scientific oversight body would review these reports to ensure alignment with the best available science and to track global progress over time. In addition, developed countries would commit to monitoring investments to address global data gaps, including on rates of primary and old-growth forest loss. These should include investments both in the latest remote sensing technologies and in on-the-ground assessment, particularly from Indigenous Peoples and local communities. These investments should apply to forests in developed as well as developing countries. Annual reporting should also include information on the delivery of public financial contributions under the Glasgow Declaration.
2. **Facilitation & Finance:** Through shared policy pledges, countries can harmonize around best practices, build global systems of progress, and develop common initiatives. Recognizing the need to scale up finance to support the commitments of the Glasgow Declaration, policies may include investments in Indigenous-led protection, the elimination and redirection of harmful subsidies, and financing in the context of non-market approaches for mitigation and adaptation efforts.
3. **Alignment:** Countries would develop common standards and shared understandings around metrics, definitions, and responsibilities. These should include an affirmation that the Glasgow Declaration applies globally across all drivers of forest impacts, shared acknowledgement of the importance of forest integrity and other key attributes, scientifically based common definitions (including “degradation”). They would also commit to jointly and synergistically address the climate and biodiversity crises.

The GDAF will rely, where possible, on existing processes and mechanisms, directing these toward supporting the implementation of the Glasgow Declaration, and creating new structures where gaps exist.

### **Opportunity and Support**

In August 2023, the African Ministerial Conference of the Environment [released a declaration supporting](#) the creation of an Accountability Framework “as a means of driving global progress and promoting greater equity between forest protection standards.”

COP28’s focus on accountability and reporting for the delivery of the Global Stocktake presents an opportunity for building government support for the GDAF. COP28 also provides the first opportunity since the creation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for Parties to enhance their commitments to pursuing integrated, mutually supportive action to address climate and nature protection.

Additionally, the GDAF aligns with recent policy developments such as the EU Deforestation Regulation, helping provide tools to both governments and companies working to meet those new standards, and with growing marketplace attention to addressing deforestation and degradation. It would also build on the initial progress from governments, including the United States and the European Union, toward monitoring and protecting their own high-integrity forests.

For further information, please contact Jennifer Skene, [jskene@nrdc.org](mailto:jskene@nrdc.org)