

REDD

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Adaptation, Technology and
Science Programme

COM+ Media Training

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UNFCCC



UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Overview

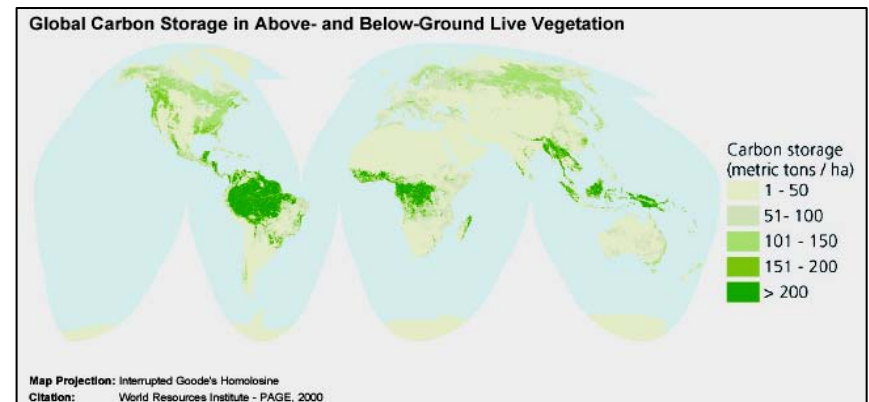
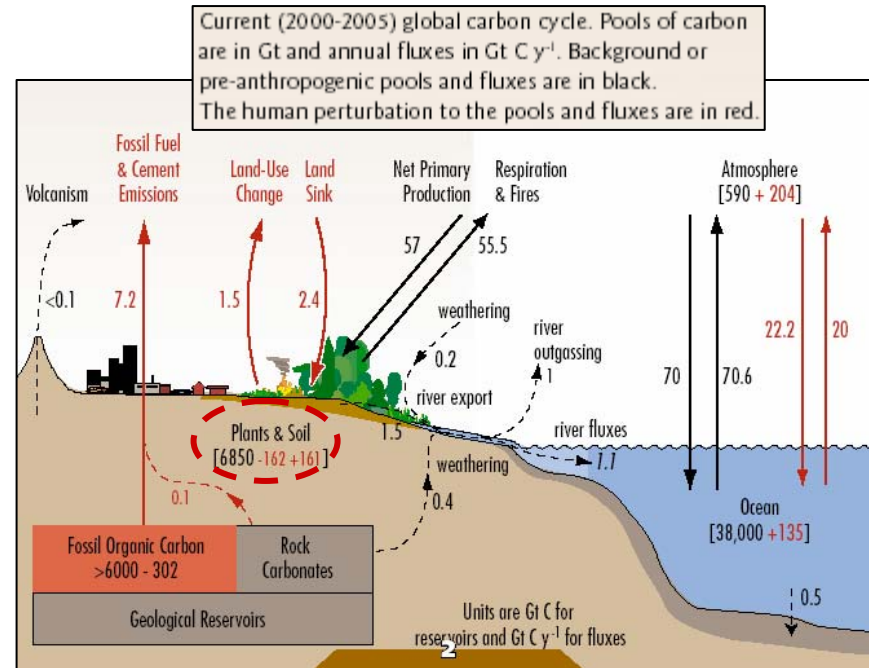
- Some figures
- The road to Bali
- Main elements of the REDD decision (2/CP.13)
- Where and when policy approaches and positive incentives will be considered
- Outputs SB28 and the Tokyo WS

Forests

Forests play an **important role in global C budget**, acting either as sinks or sources of C.

Total C content of forest ecosystem estimated about 638 Gt C (in 2005, FAO), which is more than the amount of C in the atmosphere

Tropical forests store, on average, about 50% more C per unit area, than forests outside the tropics

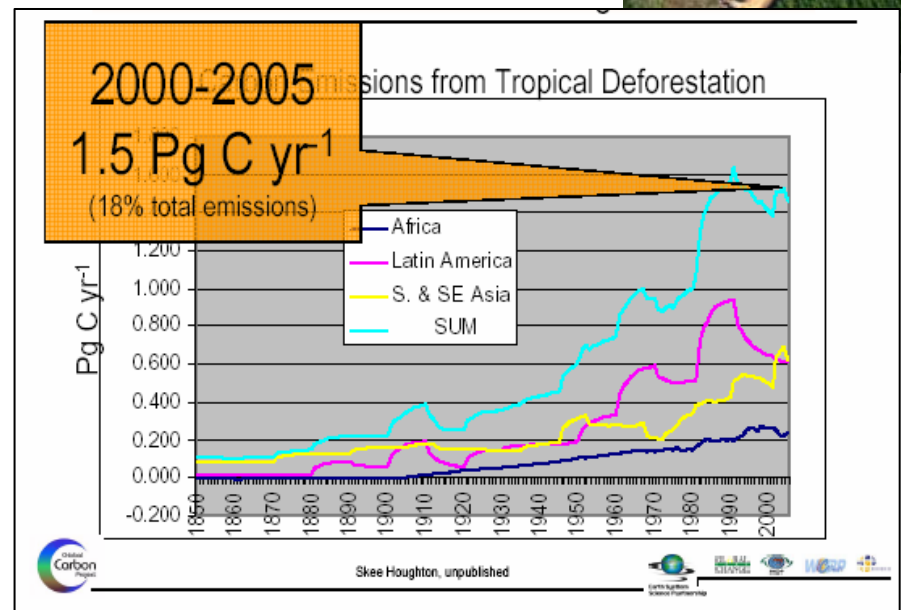


Deforestation

Global deforestation was estimated at **13 million ha/yr for 1990-2005** (FAO 2005)

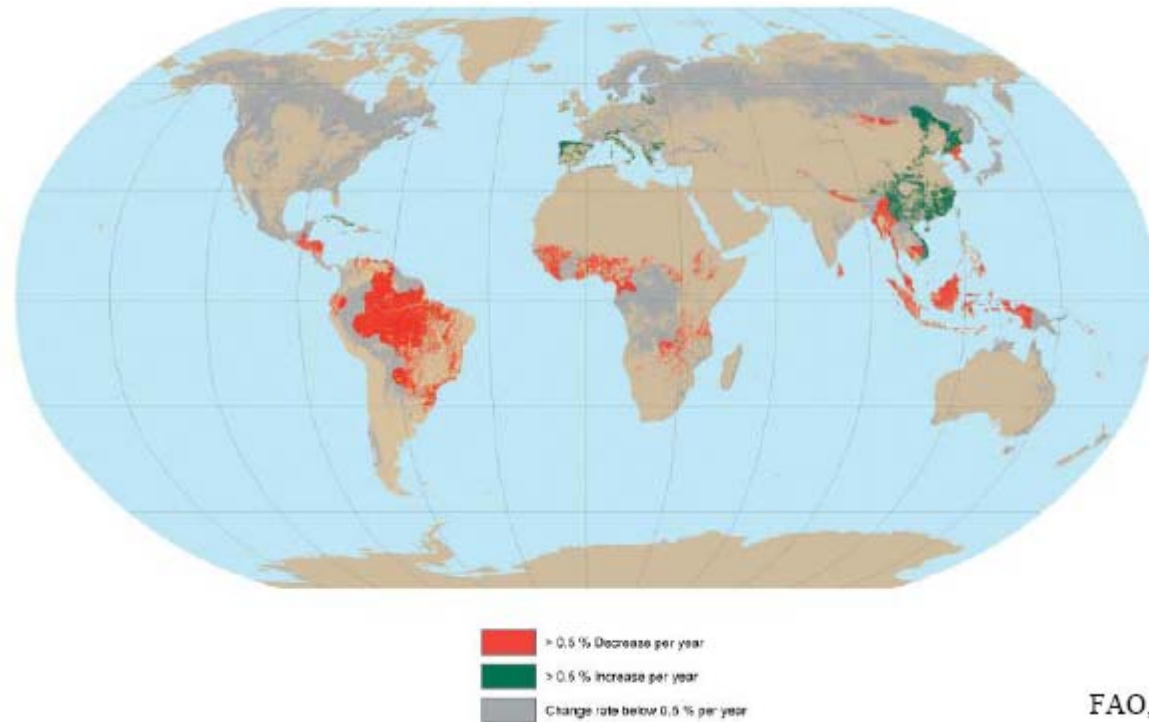
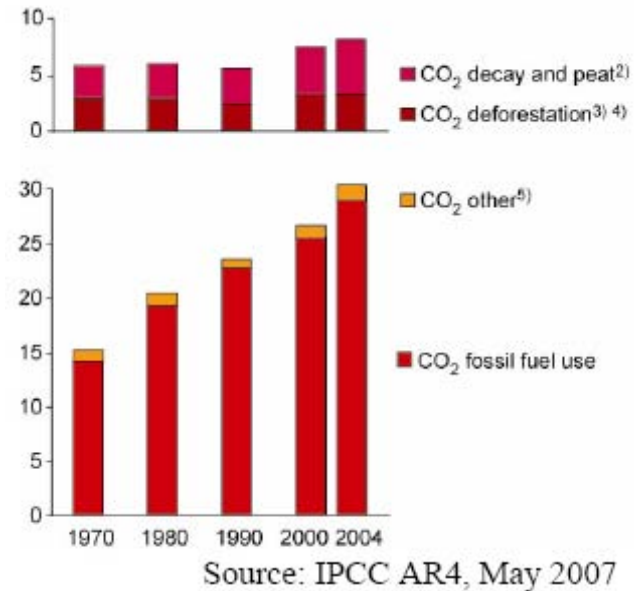
Deforestation and forest degradation result in substantial reductions in forest carbon stocks and increase in emissions.

IPCC WG1 estimated emissions from deforestation since 1990s at 5.8 GtCO₂/yr.



Deforestation

HOW MUCH?



WHERE?

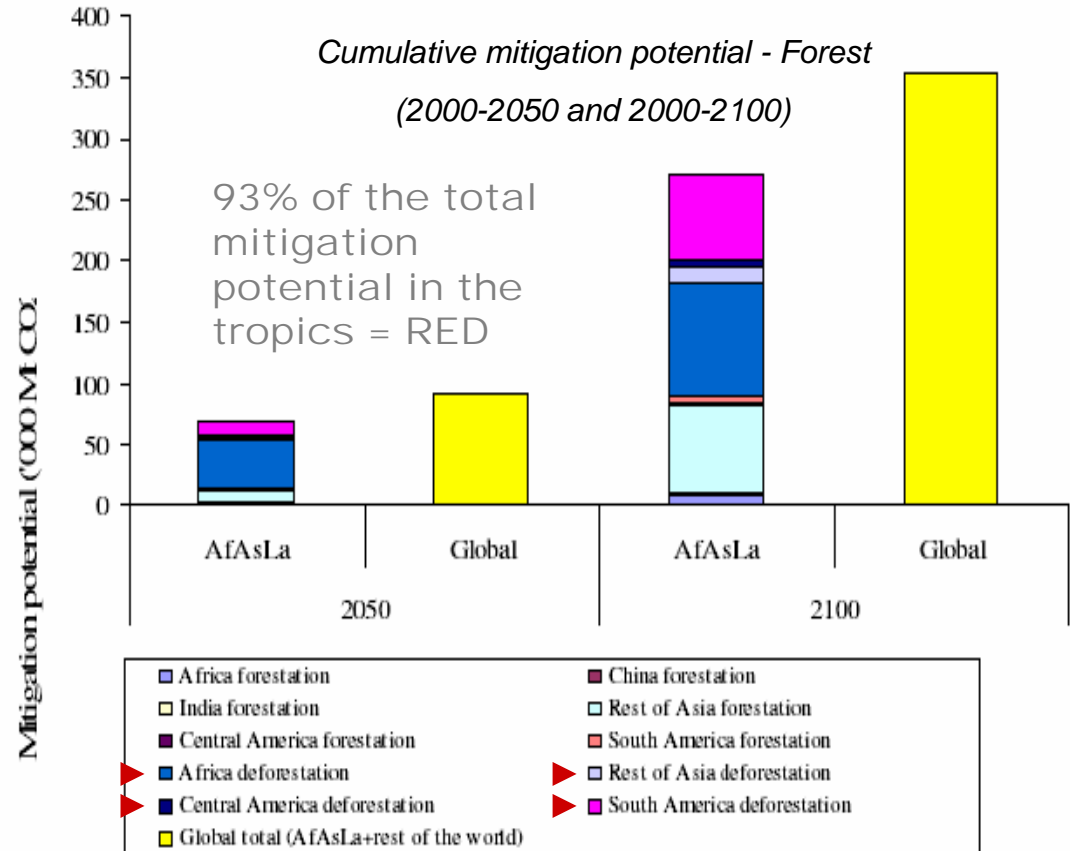
Degradation?

Deforestation and Climate Change

Attractive Mitigation Option for the Forestry Sector (IPCC AR4)

Reduced deforestation and degradation is the forest mitigation option with **largest** and most **immediate C stock impact** (IPCC WGIII, AR4)

Large C stocks, 350-900 tCO₂/ha, prevented from release into atmosphere.



Under the **2.7 US\$/tCO₂ +5%/yr annual carbon price increment**.

IPCC 4AR WG III; Sathaye et al. 2007.

Deforestation and Climate Change

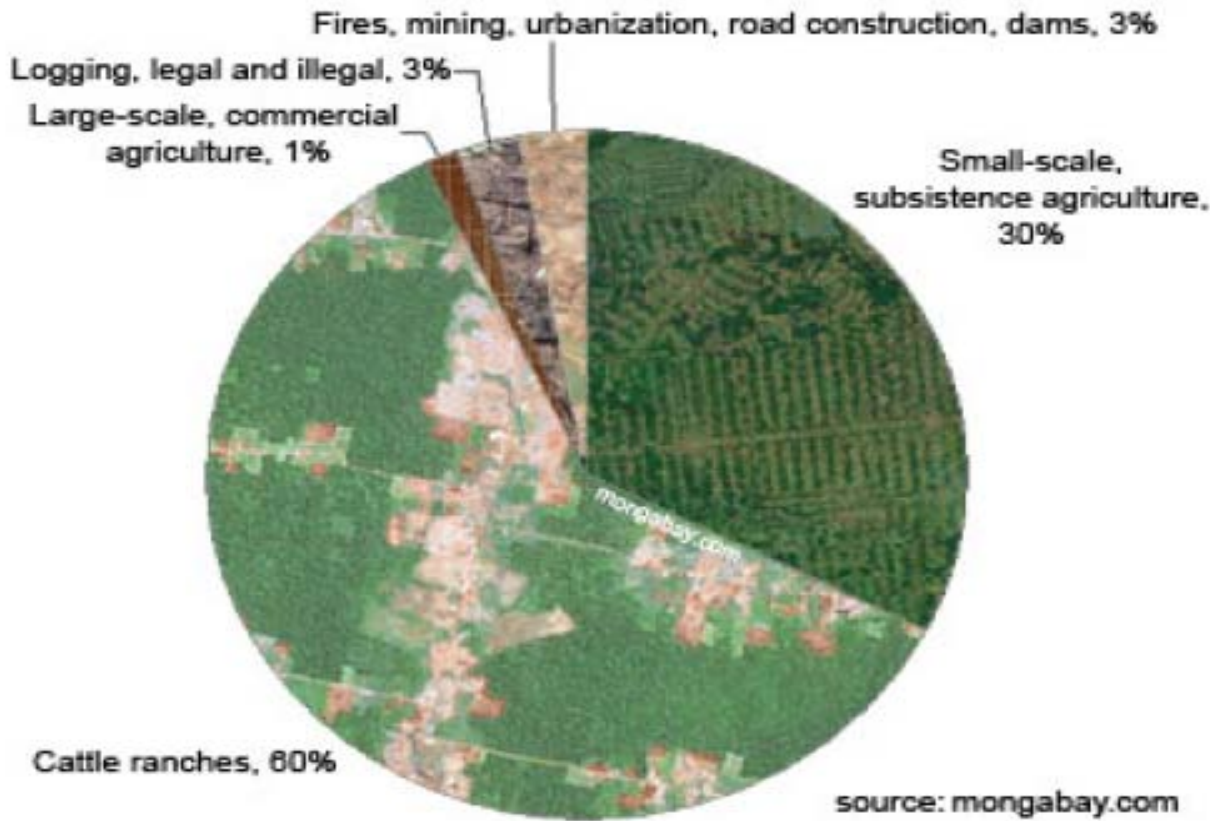


Other benefits

Large positive implications for environment, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development

Potential large implications for adaptation

Causes of Deforestation in the Amazon, 2000-2005



Understand the drivers is important to find effective solutions for every one!

Deforestation and Climate Change

IPCC 4AR

Large potential
Short term
Other benefits
Low cost

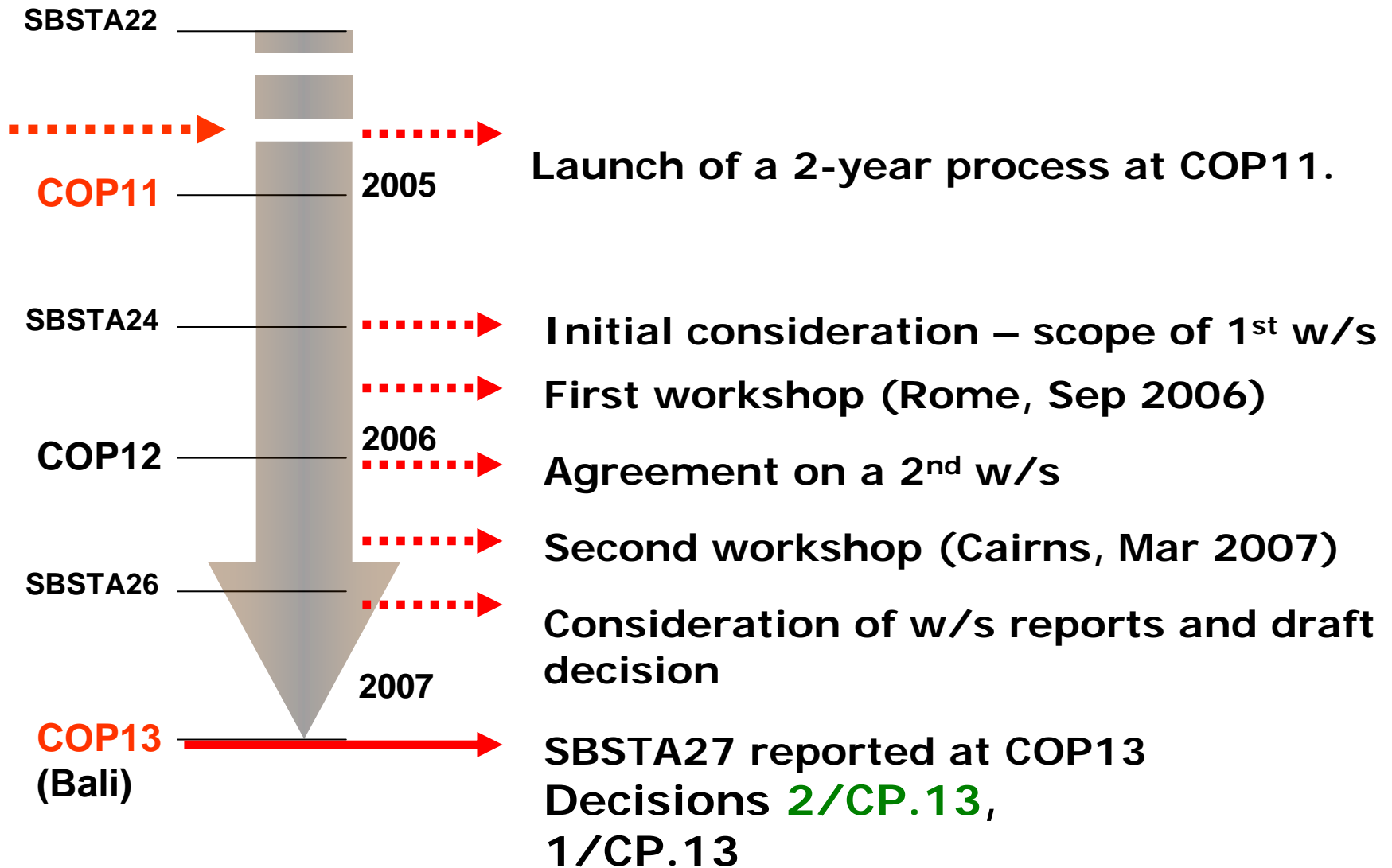
**A high priority
mitigation
option in
tropical regions**

REDD

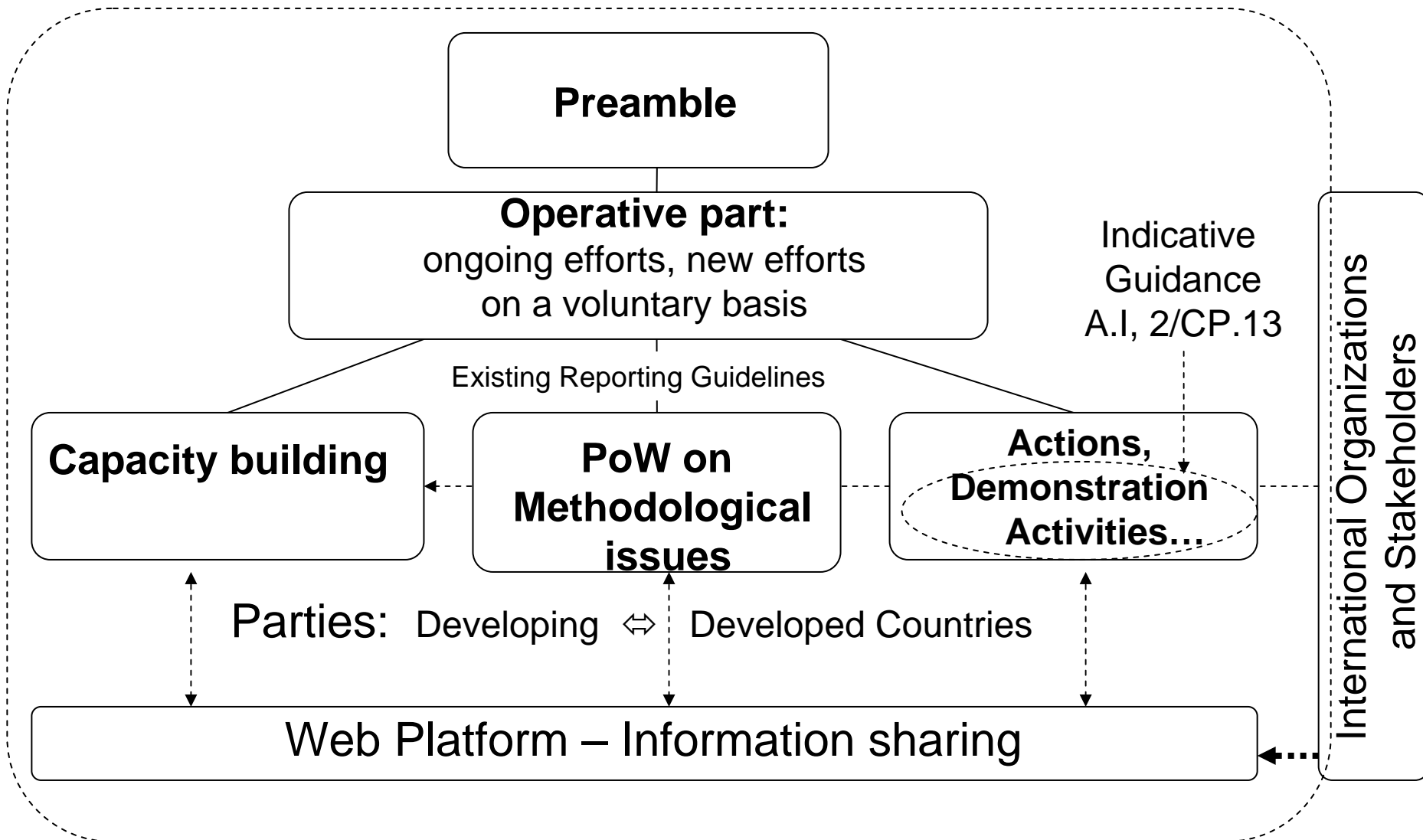
**On-going process
under UNFCCC**



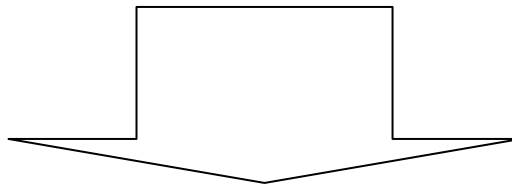
REDD: The Road to Bali



Main elements of 2/CP.13



Where and when policy approaches and positive incentives will be considered

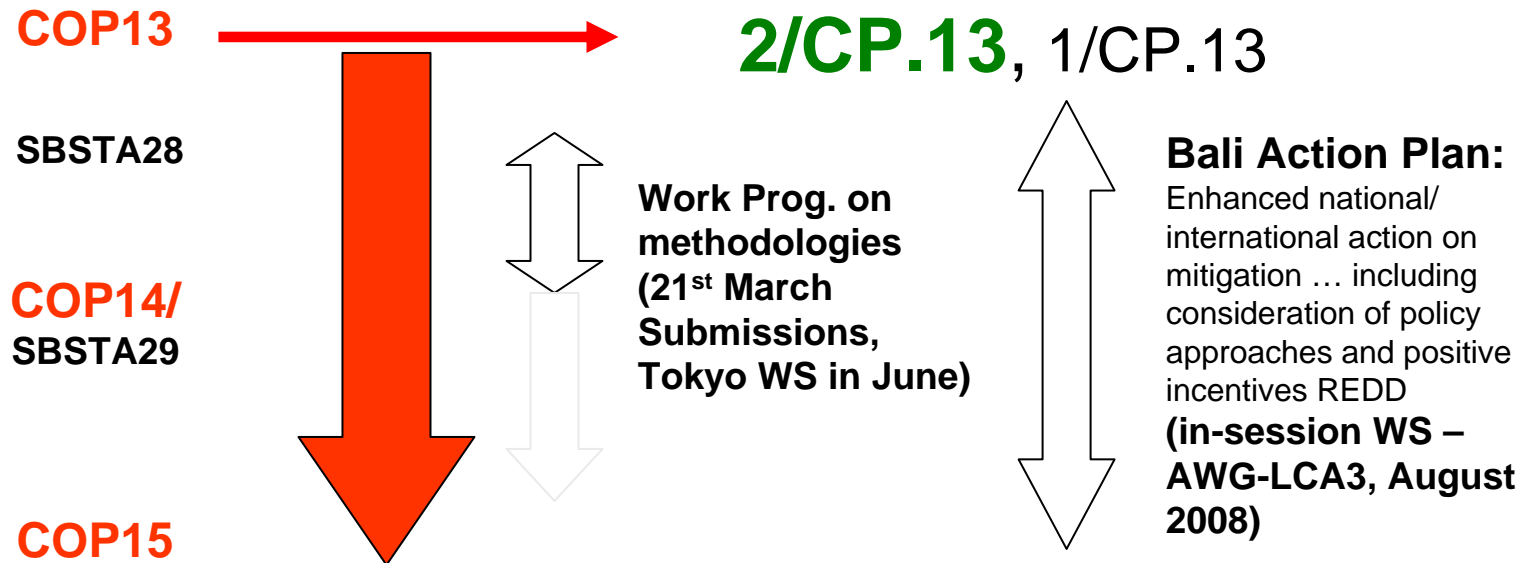


1/CP.13

AWG-LCA3

In-session workshop on policy approaches and policy incentives

REDD: ... beyond Bali



SBSTA 28

(Bonn, 4–13 June 2008)

- SBSTA28 initiated consideration of outstanding methodological issues, taking into account submissions by Parties
(FCCC/SBSTA/2008/MISC.4, Add. 1, 2 and 3)
- Main methodological issues identified included are included in an annex to the SBSTA conclusions
- SBSTA Chair reported on progress made to AGW-LCA 3 in Accra
- SBSTA will consider also any relevant methodological issue from the outcomes of the discussion under the AWG-LCA

Annex – Main Methodological Issues

1. Estimation and monitoring

- (a) **National monitoring systems** to facilitate results-based, demonstrable, transparent and verifiable estimates;
- (b) **Robust, consistent methodologies including forest inventories, ground-based, and remote-sensing approaches**
- (c) **Applicability of the considered methodologies**
 - IPCC Good practice guidance, others

Annex – Main Methodological Issues

2. Reference emissions levels (REL)

- Historical data,
- Taking into account trends, starting dates and the length of the REL, availability and reliability of historical data, and other specific national circumstances.

3. Displacement of emissions

4. National and subnational approaches

Annex – Main Methodological Issues

5. Capacity-building

Needs to implement the methodologies considered:

- data collection
- institutional arrangements
- national monitoring systems

6. Effectiveness of actions

- Effectiveness of actions, and criteria for evaluation of actions including ongoing efforts
- Lessons learned from demonstration activities.

Annex – Main Methodological Issues

7. Cross-cutting issues

- (a) Means to address **non-permanence**;
- (b) **Comparability and transparency** in assessment of carbon stocks
- (c) **Financial implications** for implementing methodological approaches
- (d) **Institutional requirements** for implementing methodological approaches
- (e) Any implications of methodological approaches for **indigenous people and local communities**;
- (f) Implications for the promotion of **co-benefits** taking note of the aims and objectives of other relevant international conventions and agreements;
- (g) Implications of methods to **verify estimates**
- (h) **Implications of different definitions** of forest and relevant forest-related activities
- (i) Means to **deal with uncertainties** in estimates aiming to ensure that are not over-estimated

Tokyo workshop.... Main conclusions – Meth.

Need for **robust and cost-effective methodologies** to estimate and monitor changes in forest cover and associated carbon stocks and greenhouse gas emissions, incremental changes due to sustainable management of forest, and, reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (a combination of remote sensing and ground-based assessments could be a suitable approach)

IPCC guidelines and good practice guidance provide methodologies that can form the basis for estimate and monitor emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation and the changes in forest carbon stocks in developing countries

Need to increase **technical capacities** in developing countries to undertake forest carbon inventories. There is also a need to build and strengthen capacities in policy and **institutional frameworks**

Need for further consideration of methodologies to estimate and monitor emissions and changes in carbon stocks from **forest degradation**

Tokyo workshop....

Main conclusions – link PA & PI

Robust methodologies are important to ensure delivery of transparent and verifiable information on the effectiveness of REDD activities, leading to an enabling environment to ensure the provision of necessary resources by stakeholders, governments and organizations;

Discussions on policy approaches and positive incentives could be initiated with the present knowledge of methodological issues. However, the needs and implications of different approaches will need further exploration.

Sufficient resources need to be made available **as soon as possible** to enable developing countries to start implementing actions at the national level. Promoting sustainable forest management practices can ensure effective actions.

LCA3 – Accra, August 2008

- In-session Workshop on policy approaches and positive incentives for REDD; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stock
- Party-driven workshop
- SBSTA Chair will report progress on methodological issues
- Opportunity for Parties to share views and build on these views relating to REDD
- Opportunity for Parties to deepen understanding and clarify elements

THANK YOU

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