

REDD, progress under SBSTA and AW_LCA

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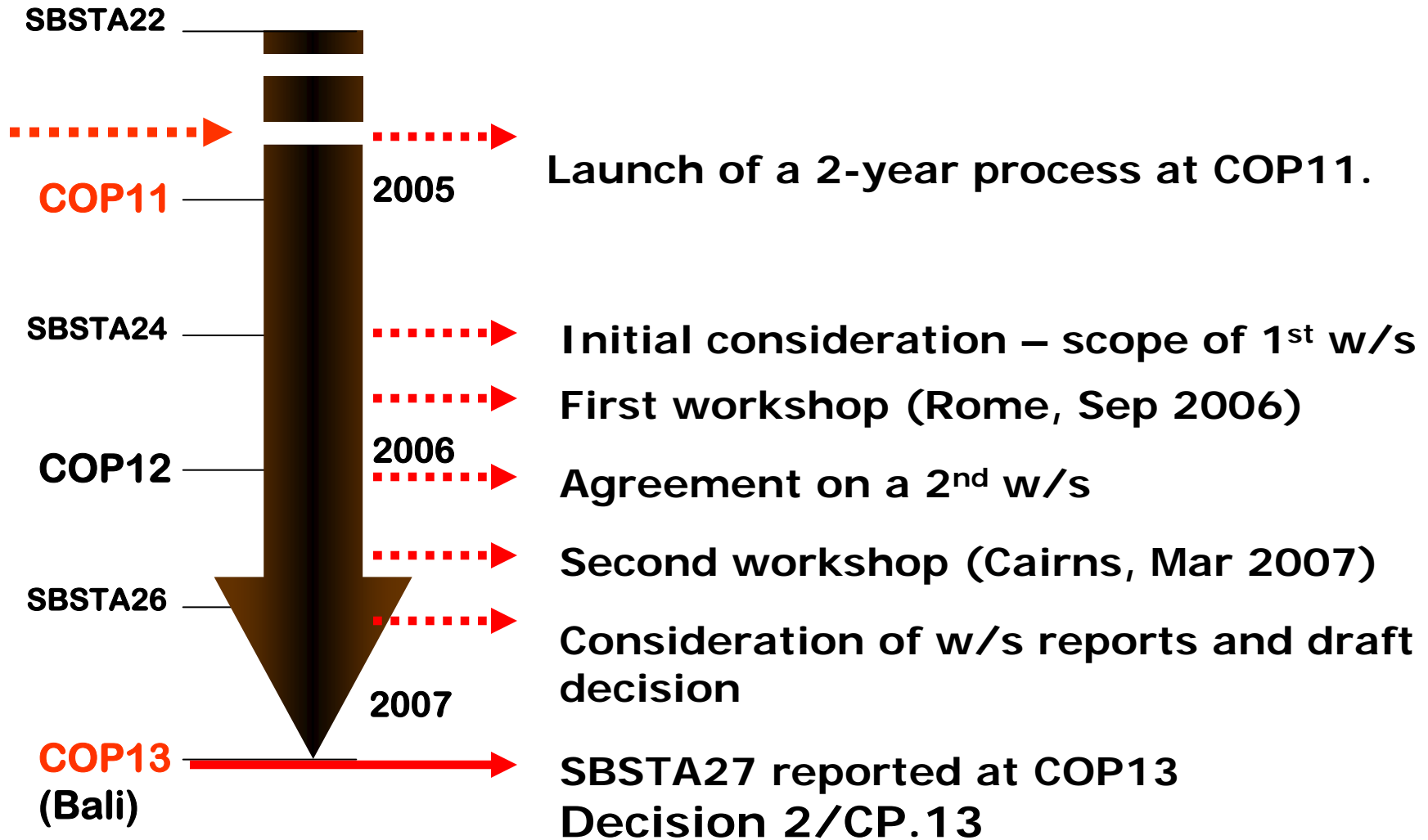
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Overview

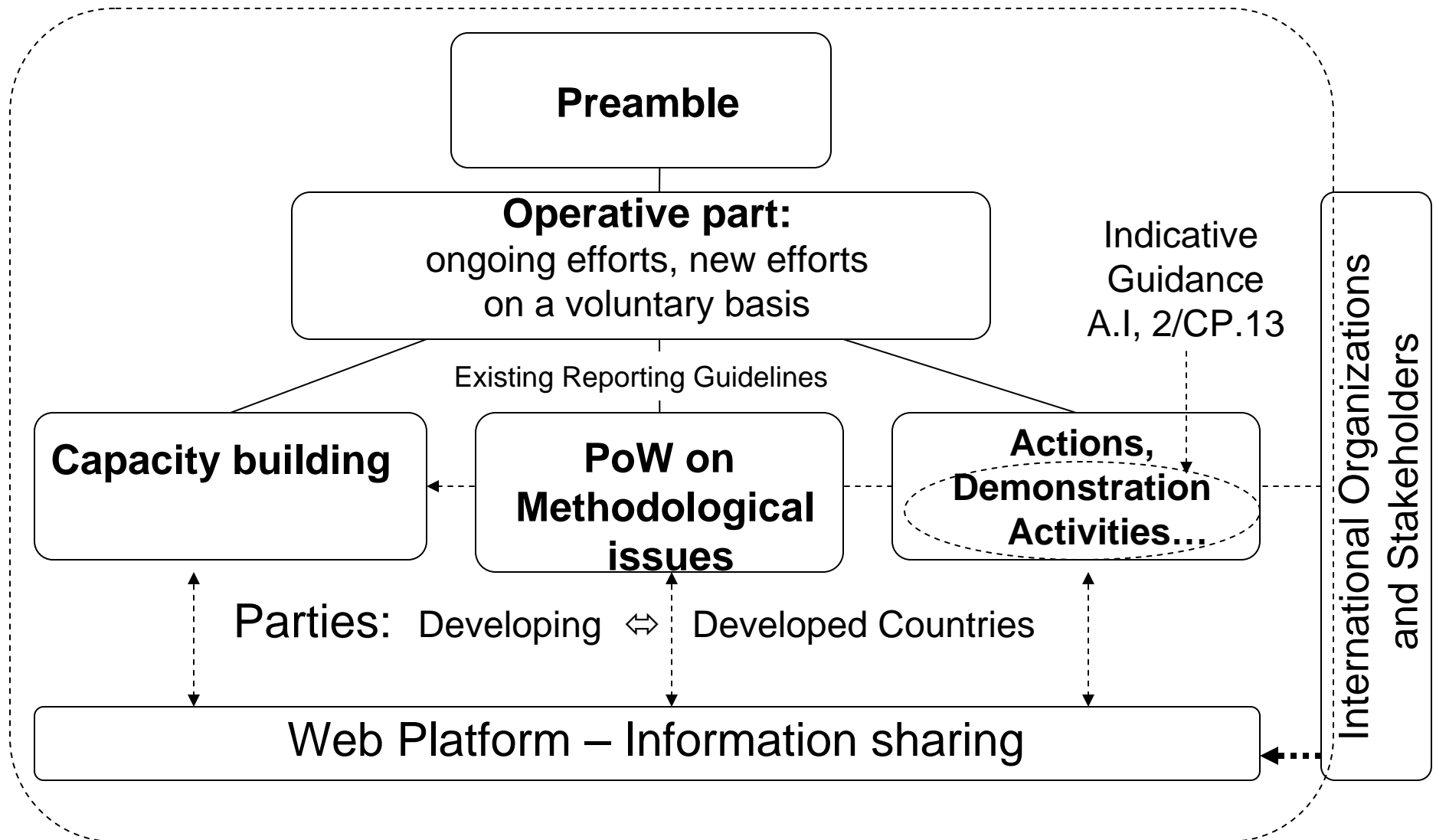
- The road to Bali
- Main elements of the REDD decision (2/CP.13)
- Outputs SB28 and the Tokyo WS
- Progress on consideration of policy approaches and positive incentives will be considered



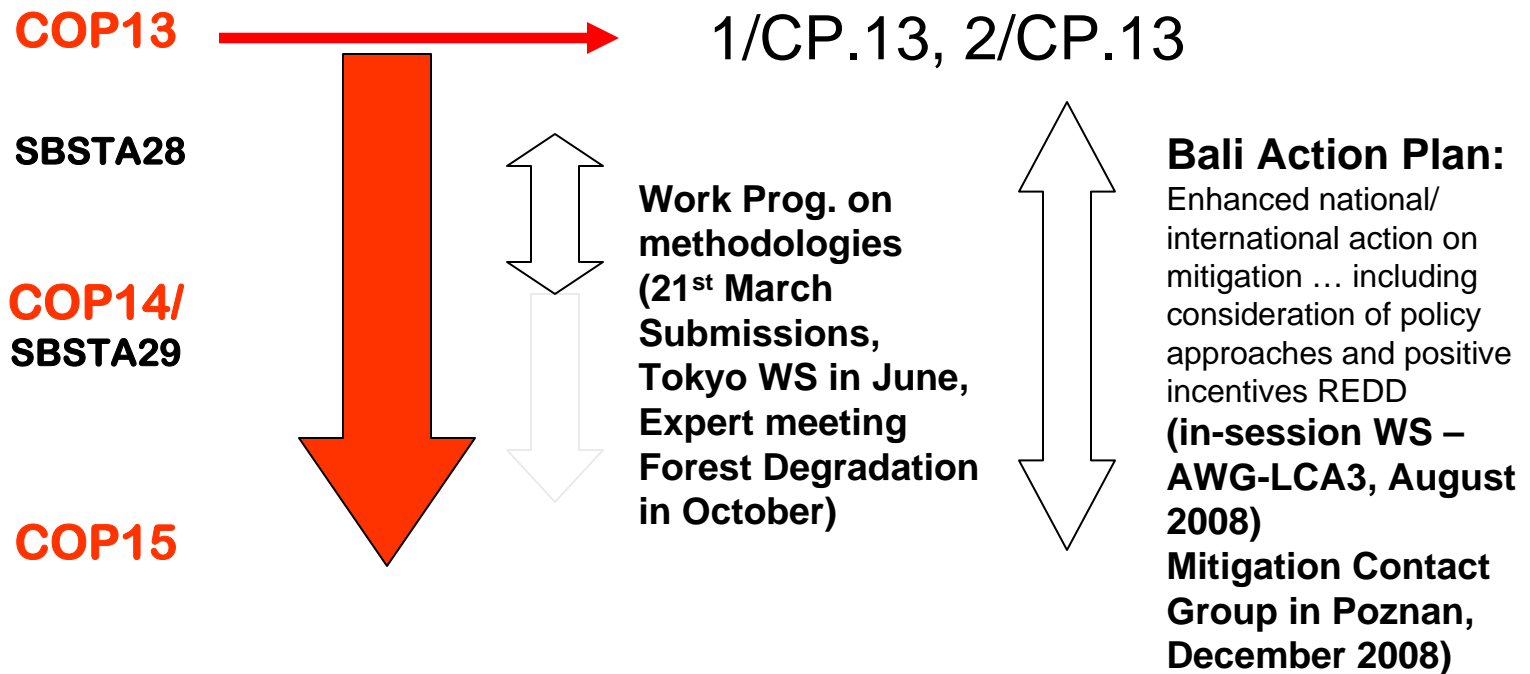
REDD: The Road to Bali



Main elements of 2/CP.13



REDD: ... beyond Bali



Annex (SB 28)– Main Methodological Issues

1. Estimation and monitoring

Issues for **estimating and monitoring changes** in forest cover and associated carbon stocks and greenhouse gas emissions, incremental changes due to sustainable management of the forest, reduction of emissions from deforestation, and reduction of emissions from forest degradation, in relation to:

- (a) **National monitoring systems** to facilitate results-based, demonstrable, transparent and verifiable estimates;
- (b) Options for **robust, consistent methodologies including forest inventories, ground-based, and remote-sensing approaches**, as appropriate;
- (c) **Applicability of the considered methodologies**, including those in existing good practice guidance of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (**IPCC**), to the assessment of reductions in emissions from deforestation; reductions in emissions from degradation, and incremental changes due to sustainable management of the forest.



Annex – Main Methodological Issues

2. Reference emissions levels

Means to establish **reference emission levels**, based on historical data, taking into account, inter alia, trends, starting dates and the length of the reference period, availability and reliability of historical data, and other specific national circumstances.

3. Displacement of emissions

Means to **identify and address displacement** of emissions.

4. National and subnational approaches

- (a) Implications of national approaches, including reference levels, estimates, reporting, and intra-national displacement of emissions if appropriate, taking into account national circumstances;
- (b) Implications of subnational approaches, including reference levels and estimates, reporting, intra-national displacement of emissions, taking into account national circumstances;
- (c) How subnational approaches can be used to develop national approaches.



Annex – Main Methodological Issues

5. Capacity-building

Identification of capacity-building **needs to implement the methodologies considered** in this annex, including inter alia technology, data collection, institutional arrangements and national monitoring systems; in order to facilitate technical support and cooperation where appropriate.

6. Effectiveness of actions

- (a) Effectiveness of actions relating to paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5 of decision 2/CP.13, and criteria for evaluation of actions including ongoing efforts, emission reductions and/or enhancement of removals achieved, further efforts needed and mobilization of resources;
- (b) 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 of diverse ecosystems;
- (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** of emission reductions and enhancement of removals and changes in forest cover;
- (h) **Implications of different definitions** of forest and relevant forest-related activities on assessment of emissions reductions and enhancement of removals and changes in forest cover;
- (i) Means to **deal with uncertainties** in estimates aiming to ensure that reductions in emissions or increases in removals are not over-estimated, including those existing in IPCC guidance.

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.

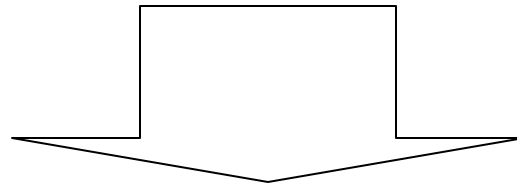
Sufficient resources need to be made available as soon as possible to enable developing countries to start implementing actions at the national level. Promoting sustainable forest management practices can ensure effective actions.

Report of the workshop is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2008/11



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Consideration of policy approaches and positive incentives



1/CP.13

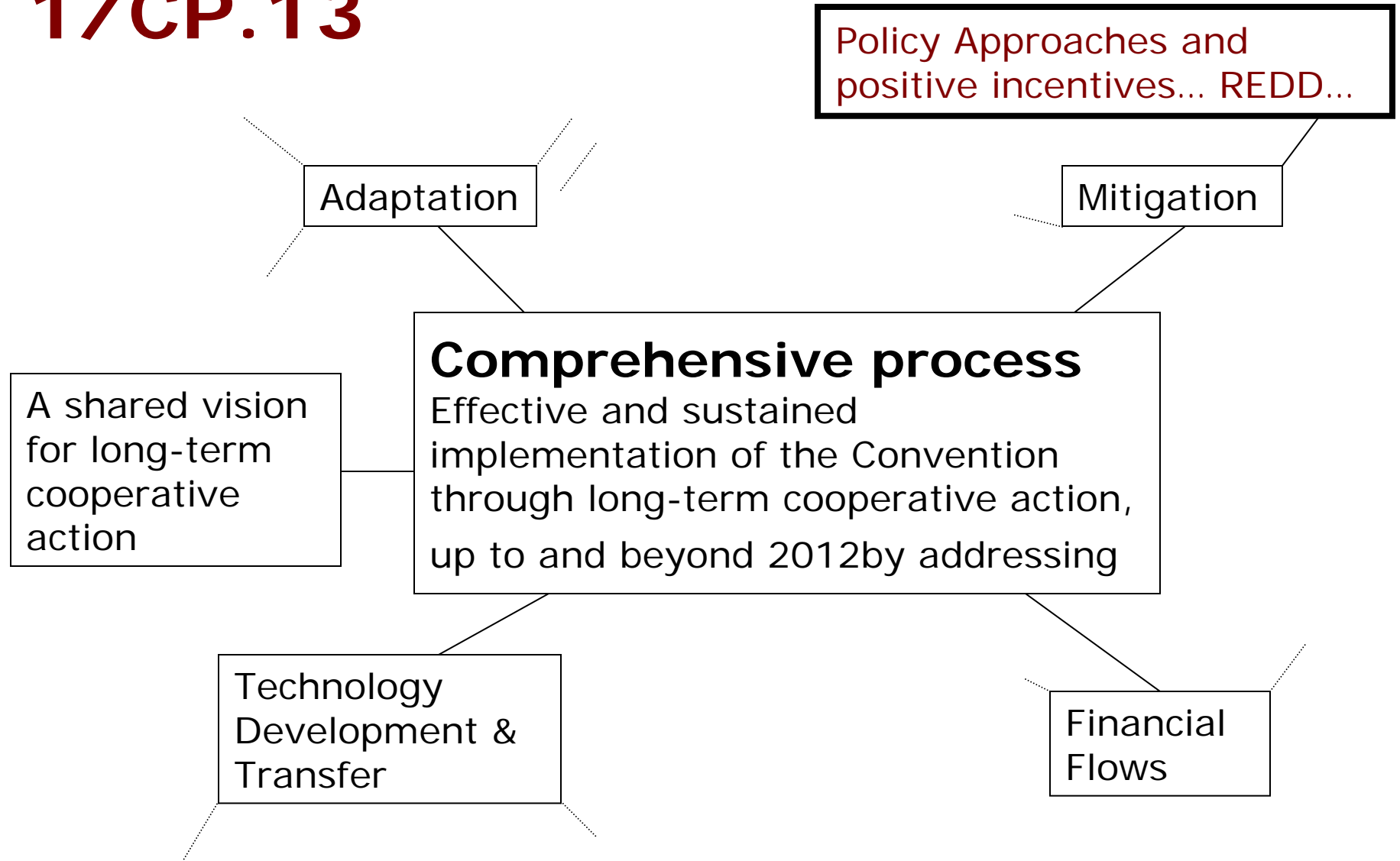
AWG-LCA3

In-session workshop on policy approaches and policy incentives



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1/CP.13



In session workshop-Accra

- There was a common understanding that the **current knowledge of methodological issues was sufficient** to initiate discussions on policy approaches and positive incentives
- Need of **fair and cost-effective means for REDD** in developing countries, while ensuring **environmental integrity**
- Need for **flexible, practical, balanced and comprehensive policy approaches**
- Regardless of the type of positive incentive, any **financial mechanism should be effective, sustainable and predictable**. Incentives are necessary elements to stimulate action.



In session workshop-Accra

(Policy approaches and positive incentives)

- Some Parties made specific proposals on financing and approaches. Including combination of the market and non market approaches, or one or the other
- Parties recognized that regardless of the approach, **funding would be required for capacity-building, technology transfer, strengthening, governance and enforcement, relevant economic development programmes and demonstration activities.**



In session workshop-Accra

(Possible areas of focus for future discussions)

Several areas of interest emerged:

- Further discussions on how issues related to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks should be addressed when designing policy approaches and positive incentives for developing countries to take mitigation actions in the forest sector;
- Exploring the use of non-market financial resources and market-based mechanisms including the assessment of the implications of the different options proposed;
- Assessing implications of different options to address permanence, additionality and displacement of emissions.



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THANK YOU



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