

Forest Area Change Assessment The Experience of Existing Operational Systems

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REDD Capacity Development Workshop

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REDD in the UNFCCC

- ◆ *Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: Approaches to Stimulate Action*
 - Introduced in the agenda of the UNFCCC
 - 11^a Conference of the Parties (COP 11)
 - ◆ Montreal, 2005
 - Two years process
 - View to a decisão at COP 13, in 2007

REDD Process in the UNFCCC

- ◆ Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) 24
 - Bonn, 18 - 26 May, 2006
- ◆ 1st Workshop
 - Rome, August 30 to September 1st, 2006
 - ◆ Recognition of the advances to monitor changes in area and forest cover using remotely sensed data

REDD Process in the UNFCCC

- ◆ Tools, methods and data are available and the science is robust enough to monitor and estimate emissions from deforestation with an acceptable level of certainty. However, the possibilities for using these tools and implementing any system for measuring and monitoring would depend on the availability of appropriate financial, technological and human resources, including capacity-building.
 - ◆ In addition, tools and methods available have limitations under different national circumstances, such as scale of forest cover.
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REDD Process in the UNFCCC

- ◆ Illustrations of operational monitoring systems at the national level (e.g. Brazilian and Indian surveys and estimated deforestation rates, such as for the Brazilian Amazon) up to the regional/global level by remote sensing surveys were provided, followed by options for future monitoring based on systematic sampling.
- ◆ The presentation demonstrated that, although various methods are available to analyze satellite data for measuring changes in forest areas, the main constraints in implementing national systems for monitoring such changes are **cost** and **access to high resolution data**.

REDD Process in the UNFCCC

- ◆ **SBSTA 25**
- ◆ **Nairobi, 6 to 14 November, 2006**
 - Second workshop
 - ◆ Cairns, Australia, 7 to 9 March, 2007
 - 136 representatives of 59 countries
 - ◆ Methodologies and tools to estimate emissions from deforestation exist.
 - ◆ Need for a robust system for monitoring, reporting, and verification of emission reductions

REDD Process in the UNFCCC

◆ SBSTA 26

– Bonn, 7 to 18 May, 2007

◆ SBSTA 27

– Bali, 3 to 11 December, 2007

◆ draft decision on REDD for consideration by the COP 13

– **Decision 2/CP.13** (Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action)

◆ Indicative guidance for demonstration activities

Indicative guidance

- ◆ 1. Demonstration activities should be undertaken with the approval of the host Party.
- ◆ 2. **Estimates of reductions or increases of emissions should be results based, demonstrable, transparent and verifiable, and estimated consistently over time.**
- ◆ 3. The use of the methodologies described in paragraph 6 of this decision is encouraged as a basis for estimating and monitoring emissions.
- ◆ 4. Emission reductions from national demonstration activities should be assessed on the basis of national emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.
- ◆ 5. Subnational demonstration activities should be assessed within the boundary used for the demonstration, and assessed for associated displacement of emissions.
- ◆ 6. Reductions in emissions or increases resulting from the demonstration activity should be based on historical emissions, taking into account national circumstances.
- ◆ 7. Subnational approaches, where applied, should constitute a step towards the development of national approaches, reference levels and estimates.
- ◆ 8. Demonstration activities should be consistent with sustainable forest management, noting, inter alia, the relevant provisions of the United Nations Forum on Forests, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- ◆ 9. Experiences in implementing activities should be reported and made available via the Web platform.
- ◆ 10. Reporting on demonstration activities should include a description of the activities and their effectiveness, and may include other information.
- ◆ 11. **Independent expert review is encouraged.**

REDD Process in the UNFCCC

◆ **SBSTA 28**

– Bonn, 4 to 13 June, 2008

◆ **3rd Workshop on REDD**

– Tokyo, Japan, 25 to 27 June, 2008

◆ **General agreement on the need for robust and cost-effective methodologies.**

– To implement such methodologies in monitoring systems and adapt them to national circumstances, countries would need access to the necessary data, know-how and capacity-building.

REDD Process in the UNFCCC

◆ **SBSTA 29**

– Poznan, 1 to 10 December, 2008

◆ Recommended methodological guidance on:

- The need to establish robust and transparent national forest monitoring systems, following consideration of their requirements;
- If appropriate, the need to establish robust and transparent sub-national forest monitoring systems, following consideration of their requirements;
- The encouragement of national forest monitoring systems that allow transparent and independent review of their results;

REDD Process in the UNFCCC

◆ **SBSTA 30**

– Bonn, 1 to 12 June, 2009

◆ **Before Bonn**

– Expert meeting on methodological issues

- ◆ Level of reference for deforestation emissions; the role and contribution of conservation, sustainable management of forests, changes in forest cover and carbon stock and associated emissions of GHG, and the increase in carbon stocks to improve mitigation actions

- ◆ **Completion of work:** SBSTA aims to complete its work at SBSTA 31 and report to COP 15 on the progress achieved, including recommendations on outstanding methodological issues