

Update on Recent Developments

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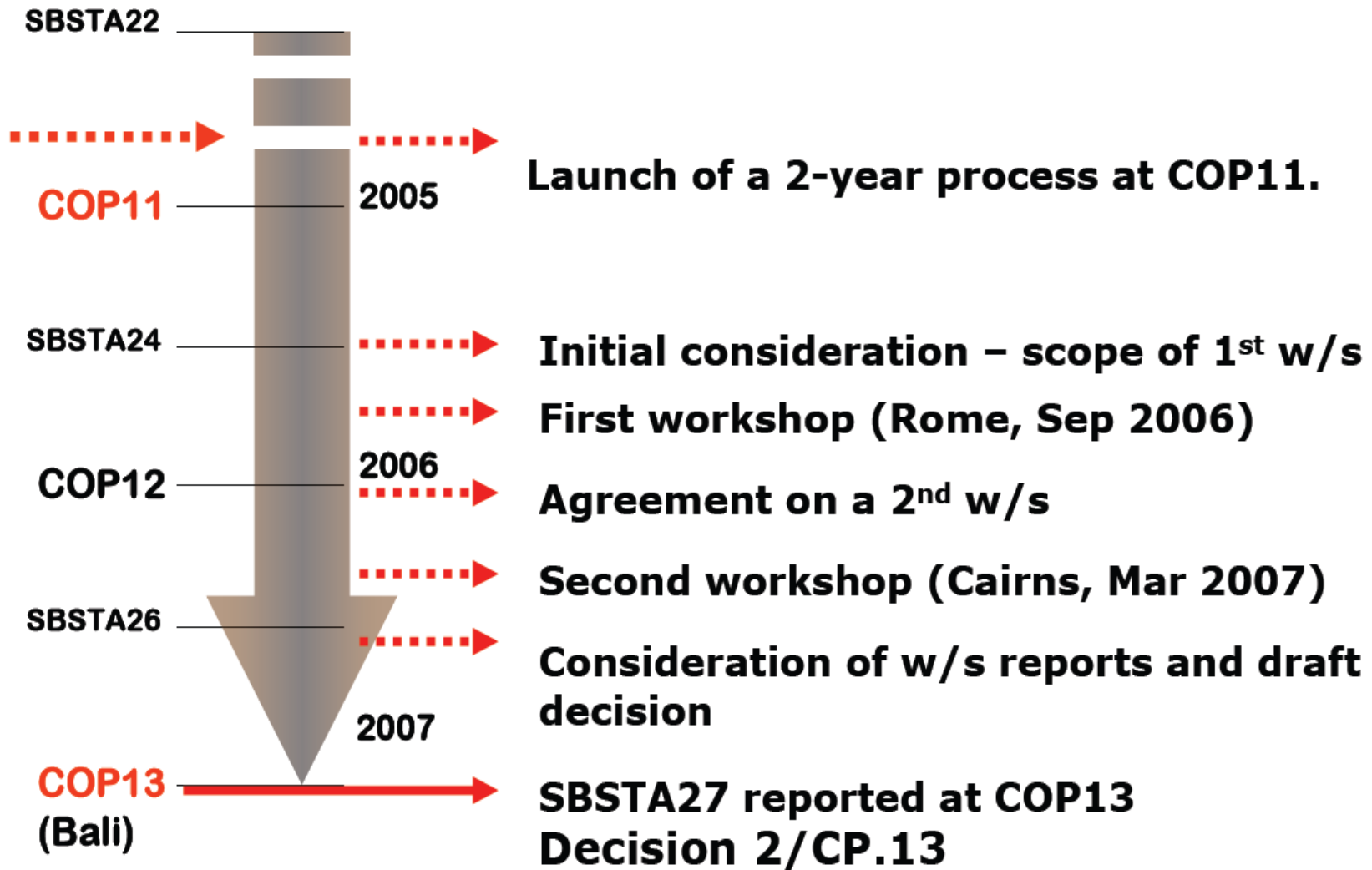


What is REDD?

- Introduced in 2005 in the agenda of the UNFCCC
 - Two years process to explore policy approaches and positive incentives to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries
 - First workshop – Rome, Sept. 2006
 - Second workshop – Cairns, March 2007
 - COP13 (Dec. 2007)
 - Deforestation, forest degradation, the role of forest conservation, forest management, and the increase in carbon stocks



REDD: The Road to Bali

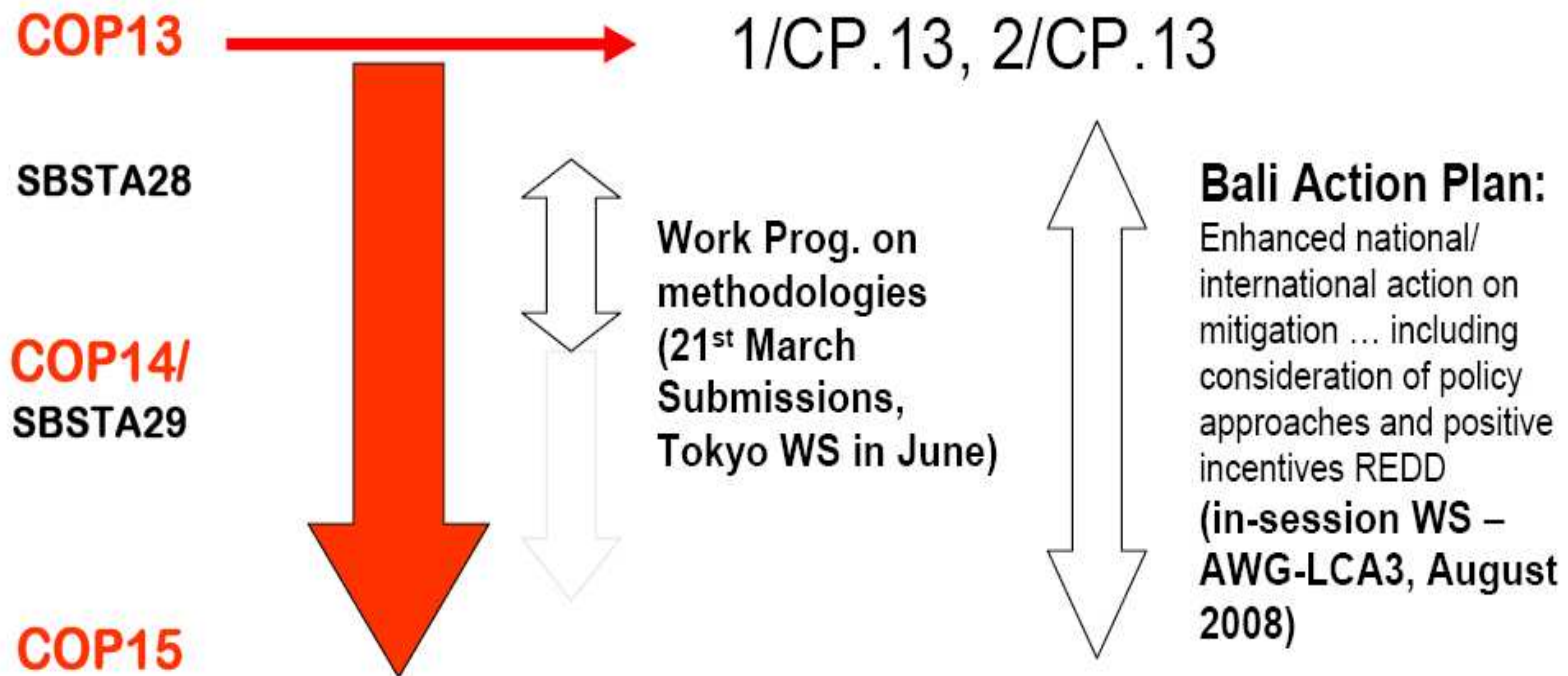


Where is REDD?

- **SBSTA**
 - Outstanding issues
- **AWG-LCA** – Bali Action Plan
 - Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
- **AWG-KP**
 - further quantitative commitments by developed countries in the international climate regime post-2012
 - Presently, only A/R as part of the Clean Development Mechanism of the KP to help countries achieve their quantitative emission reductions from 2008 - 2012



REDD: ... beyond Bali



Some Views from Parties

- SBSTA should develop sound methodological approach for any REDD mechanism
- Existing IPCC Guidelines – basis for estimating changes in land cover and associated emissions – may need further guidance
 - Gross – net
 - Forest degradation
- Assessment of changes in forest cover require both remote sensing and ground based data
- Developing countries need to develop technical capacity to work with remote sensing tools and funding for such technologies
- Need funding to undertake capacity building and technical assistance to implement REDD methodologies



SBSTA 28 – June 2008

- Initiated discussion of outstanding methodological issues
- SBSTA 29 will consider ways to move the process forward, including a possible workshop, expert meeting, and/or informal consultations



Main Methodological Issues

Estimation and monitoring

- Issues for estimating and monitoring changes in forest cover and associated carbon stocks and GHG emissions, incremental changes due to sustainable management of forests, reduction of emissions from deforestation, and reduction of emissions from forest degradation, in relation to:
 - National monitoring systems to facilitate results-based, demonstrable, transparent, and verifiable estimates
 - Options for robust, consistent methodologies, including forest inventories, ground based, and remote sensing approaches, as appropriate
 - Applicability of the considered methodologies, including those in the existing good practice guidance of the IPCC, to the assessment of reduction of emissions from deforestation; reduction of emissions from forest degradation; and incremental changes due to sustainable management of the forest



Main Methodological Issues

Reference emission levels

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

- Remotely sensed data
- No way to assess biomass affected by deforestation / forest degradation
- Future projections
 - Reliable?
- Method to establish reference emission levels
 - Development of a standardized methodology?



Main Methodological Issues

Displacement of Emissions

- Means to identify and address displacement of emissions

National and Sub-national Approaches

- Implications of national approaches, including reference levels, estimates, reporting, and intra-national displacement of emissions, if appropriate, taking into account national circumstances
- Implications of sub-national approaches, including reference levels and estimates, reporting, and intra-national displacement of emissions, taking into account national circumstances
- How sub-national approaches can be used to develop national approaches



Main Methodological Issues

Capacity Building

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



Main Methodological Issues

Cross Cutting Issues

- Means to address **non-permanence**
- **Comparability and transparency** in assessment of carbon stocks of diverse ecosystems
- **Financial implications** for implementing methodological approaches
- **Institutional requirements** for implementing methodological approaches
- Any **implications** of methodological approaches for **indigenous people and local communities**
- **Implications** for the promotion of **co-benefits** taking note of the aims and objectives of other relevant international conventions and agreements



Main Methodological Issues

Cross Cutting Issues

- Implications of methods to **verify estimates** of emission reductions and enhancement of removals and changes in forest cover
- **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
- 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.



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Policy Approaches and Positive Incentives

**Consideration of policy approaches
and positive incentives**



1/CP.13

AWG-LCA3

In-session workshop on policy approaches and policy incentives



AWG-LCA 3

- First discussion on policy approaches and positive incentives
- 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 stocks



AWG-LCA 3

- Report of the workshop available at FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/CRP.5
- Common understanding that the current knowledge of methodological issues was sufficient to initiate discussions on policy approaches and positive incentives



And finally...

Hopefully more on REDD in the
Thematic Group 2 discussion on
Forest Biomass and Carbon!





Carbon accounting: data needs

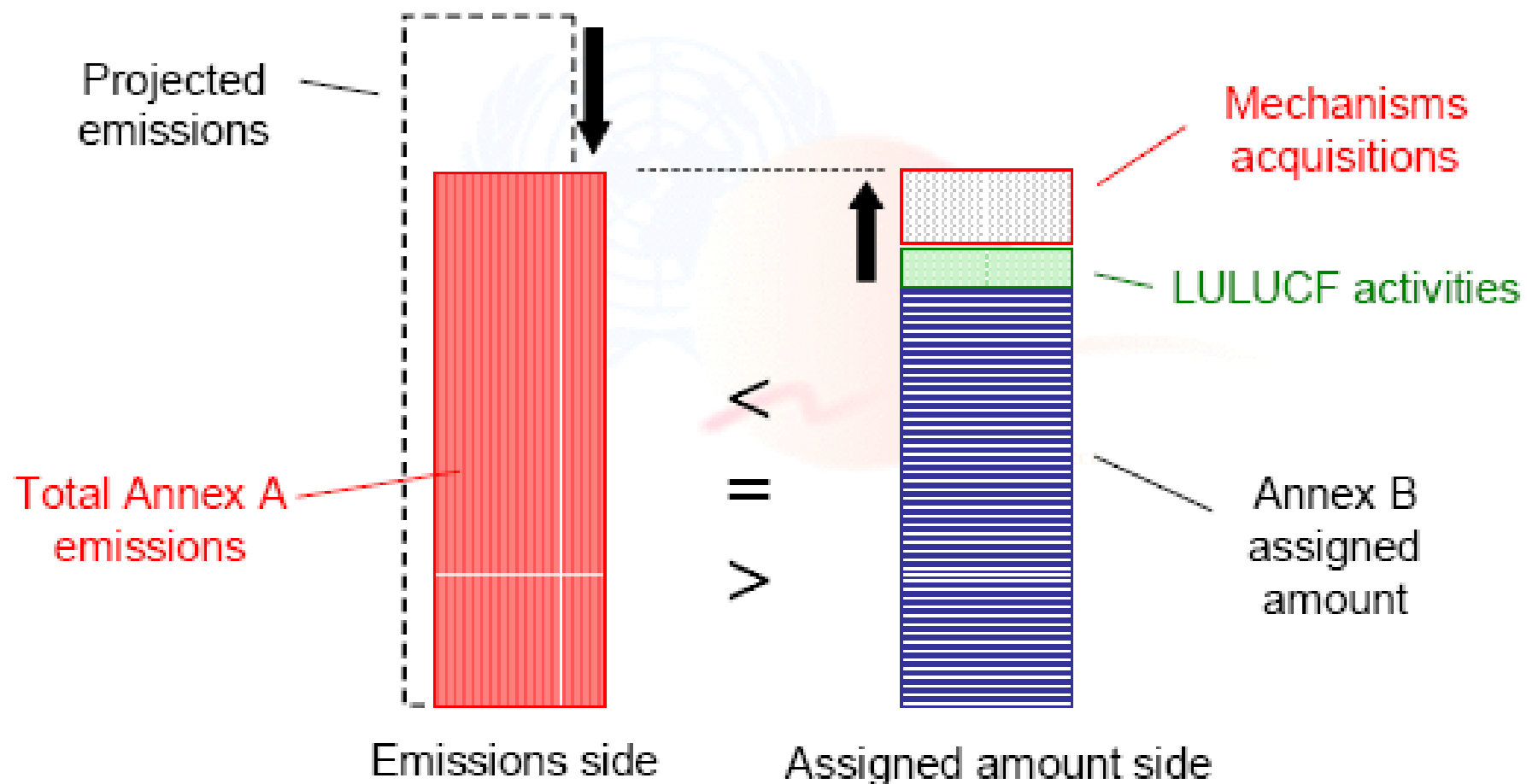
Remote sensing data lacking for many changes and many developing countries

- Remote sensing technology available but not all areas covered and archived—can only do land cover NOT biomass
- Cloud cover issues for many key tropical countries
- Identification of secondary forests—not “easy”
- Identification of logged forest poor
- Do we need wall-to-wall interpretation or stratified sampling?
- Inability to match carbon stocks and change in stocks with changes in land use/land cover
- Robust tools exist for converting traditional forest inventory data to carbon stocks
- But....most tropical countries have no recent national forest inventories (research plots generally not sufficient)



Figure 2: Determination of compliance with Article 3, paragraph 1

Compliance with Article 3.1 commitments



Data sources (FRA 2005)

Sources of trend data for forest area and forest carbon stock in country reports to FRA 2005

