



REDD+

Main challenges and Opportunities;

Current status of negotiations in
the framework of the UNFCCC

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The central role of forests in climate change



Forests are vulnerable

Impacts on ecosystems, people and the wood chain



Forests emit GHG



Second most important source of GHG emissions

Forests can:

- **increase resilience of people and ecosystems (= adaptation),**
- **fix and maintain carbon (= mitigation).**



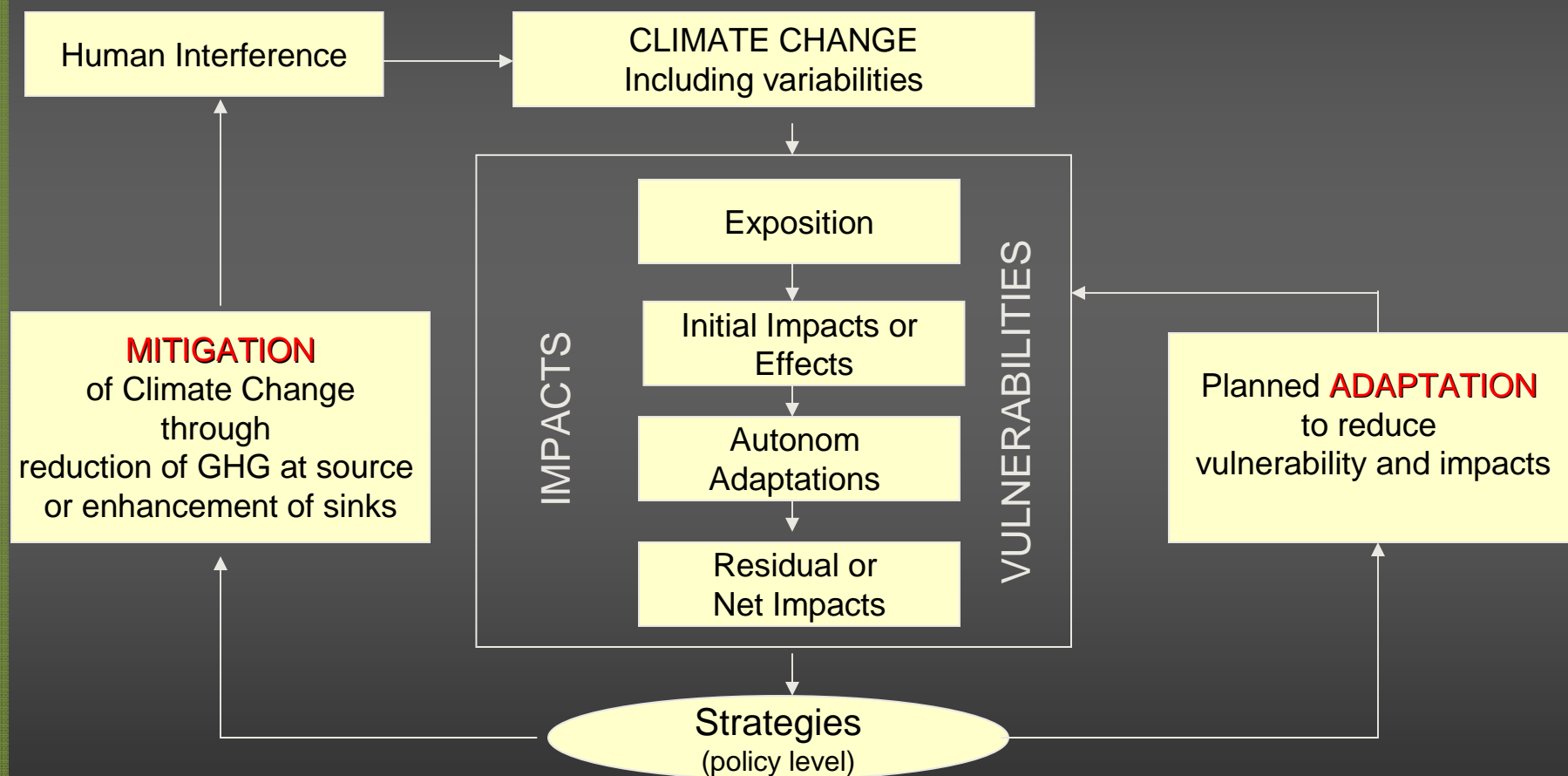
Mitigation and adaptation options in the forest sector need to be fully understood and used in an integrated way in the context of promoting sustainable development

Forests in Climate Change:

Forests can increase resilience, fix and maintain carbon

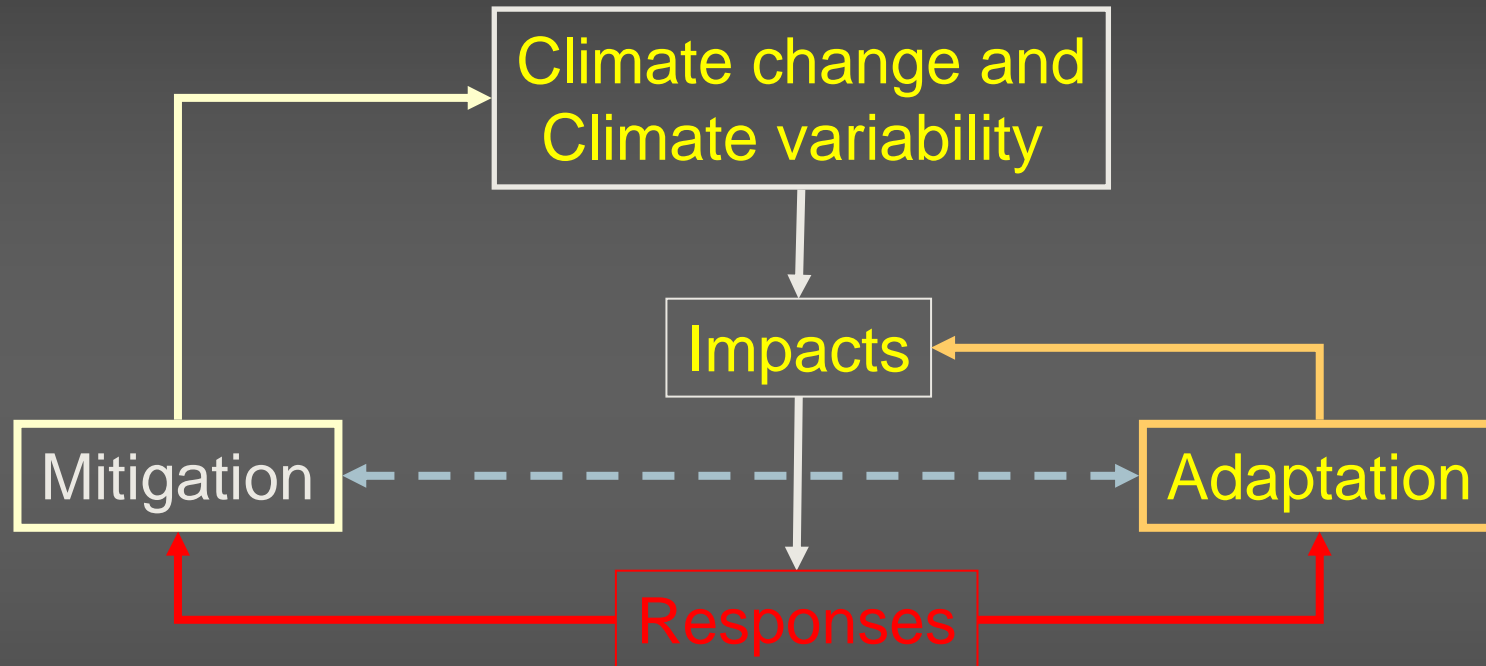
- ⇒ If average CO₂ concentration continues to increase to 550 ppm or higher, forests will become highly vulnerable → high risk that GHG sinks become sources of GHG emissions
 - Forests are a mitigation option now and over the next 50 years or so, a necessary transitional measure towards a low carbon economy
 - Need to increase resilience of forest trees and ecosystems at the same time as using forests as a mitigation option.
- ⇒ Nevertheless, presently, the potential of forests as a mitigation option is huge (keeping and managing forests; planting forests; restoring forests)
- ⇒ **How to deal with these new risks and potentials, considering the many governance issues prevailing in forests (rights, tenure, access, land use planning, benefit sharing, law enforcement...)?**

Strategies to face Climate Change



Source: IPCC, 2001

Forests and climate change



... maintaining and increasing ecosystem C pools and C sequestration – reducing emissions from biosphere

... maintaining and increasing ecosystem resilience – reducing vulnerability

The role of SFM in climate change

Adaptation

Maintaining and increasing ecosystem resilience – reducing vulnerability

⇒ Forest ecosystems are affected by climate variability/change:

What are the direct and indirect impacts

- forest-dependent people?
- on the forestry production chain?
- at the landscape level?

⇒ How can forests and trees contribute to reduce vulnerability (of social systems and ecosystems)?

→ **A forest management agenda that includes a CC adaptation analysis and measures can increase the value of forests**

“Avoid the unmanageable and manage the unavoidable..” (Sigma Xi)



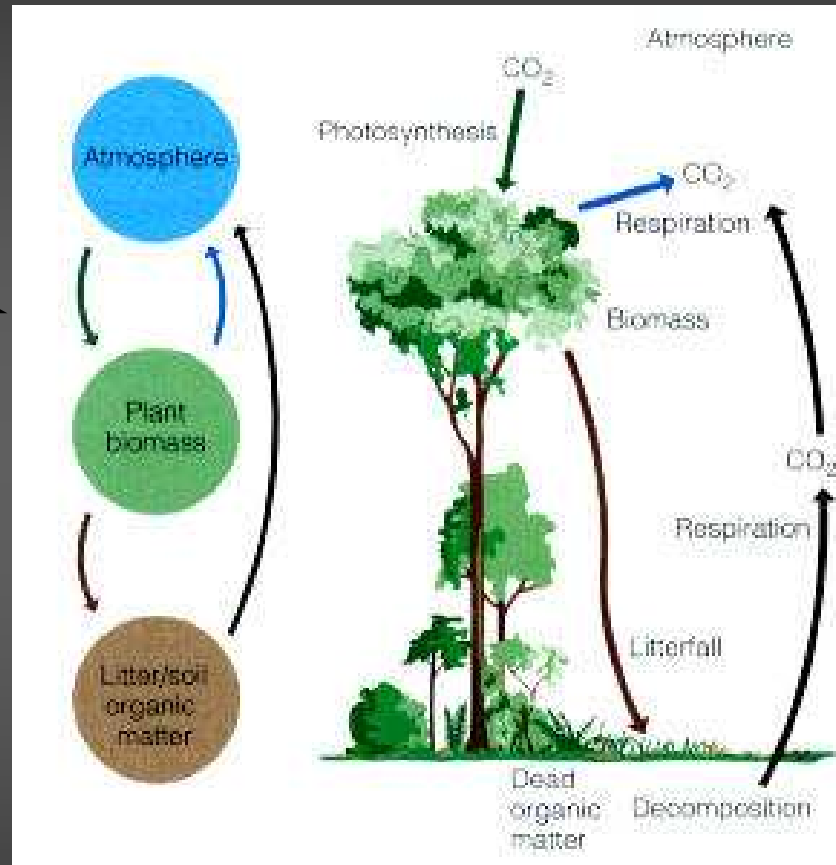
Carbon cycle in the forest

Source



Emissions:

- Deforestation
- Degradation
- Devegetation



Sink



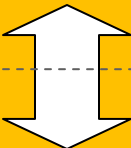
Sequestration

- Biomass (AGB + BGB)
- Litter
- Dead wood
- Soil



Substitution

- Bioenergy
- Substitution with wood products

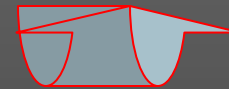
Mitigation option	Mitigation objective	Mitigation policy instrument	Forest/Land Management Option
Reduce GHG emissions	Reducing deforestation	REDD ("first D")	(1) Committing forests as carbon pools (through e.g. enforcement of law, creation of new protection areas, payments for environmental services in form of contractual agreements to retain forests)
	Reducing degradation	REDD ("second D") 	(2) Restoring lost carbon pools (through various forms of sustainable/multiple-use forest management such as sustainable timber yield management, community forest management; PES in the form of credits per ton carbon sequestered, ecological restoration of degraded forests)
Increase CO2 sequestration (removals of CO2)	Enhancing existing (degraded) forests (restoration of lost carbon pools)	REDD Plus	
	Creating new forests and tree cover	CDM A/R (outside forests)	(3) Creating new carbon pools (through planted forest; agroforestry; rehabilitation of degraded lands; agro-sylvo-pastoral systems)

(1) Committing forests as carbon pools

100 tC/ha \longrightarrow 65 tC/ha



Forest



Deforested

Reducing/Avoiding Deforestation
(land-use change)

----- Sustainable use of existing forest:

- REDD \rightarrow 3.76 GtCO₂e per year, about 77 GtCO₂e until 2030
- In production forests: carbon gain through silvicultural mgmt.
 \rightarrow 6.6 GtCO₂e until 2030





Non-permanent deforestation



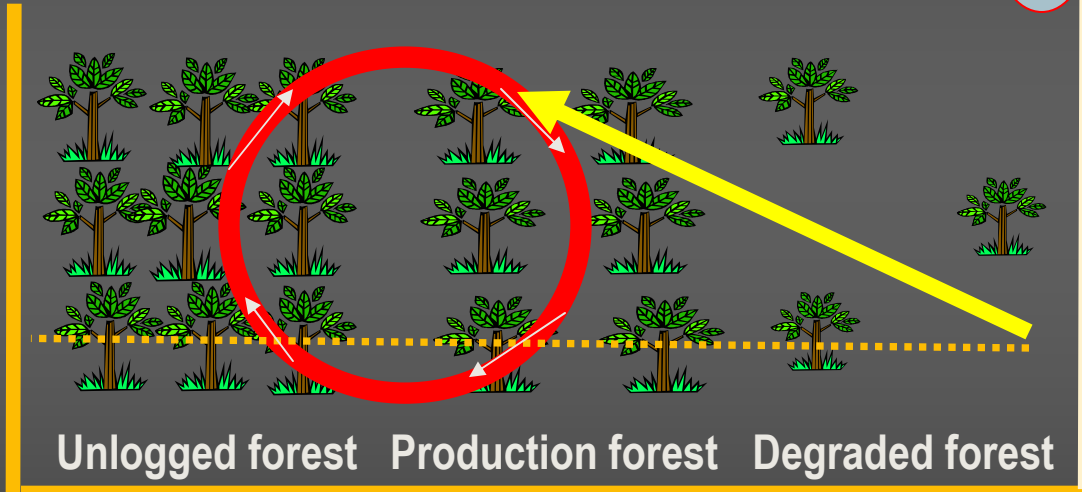
Permanent deforestation

(2) Restoring lost carbon pools

Carbon	+++	→	+
Protective functions	+++	→	+
Biodiversity	+++	→	+

Deforestation
(land-use change)

100 tC/ha → 65 tC/ha → 25 tC/ha



Forest Degradation

Forest Restoration Process



Sustainable Forest Management

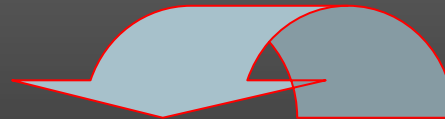
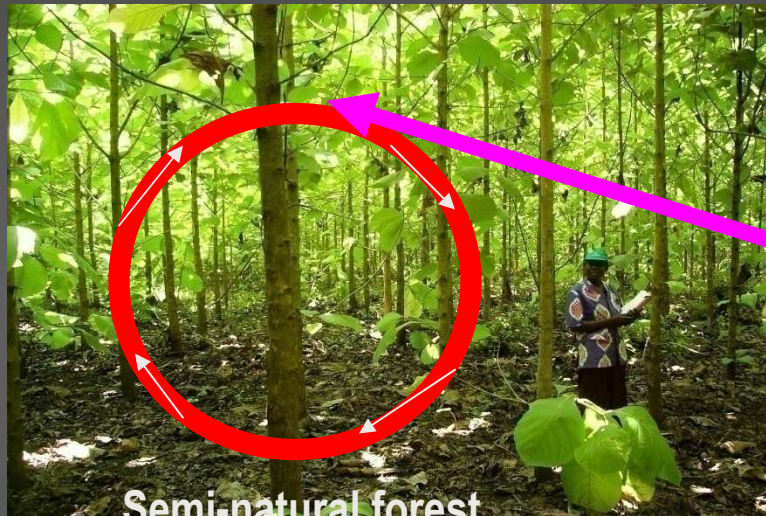
Forest Restoration =
Carbon sequestration
in forested areas
→ estimated at 117
GtCO₂e up to 2030

Degradation



(3) Creating new carbon pools

100 tC/ha ← 65 tC/ha ← 25 tC/ha



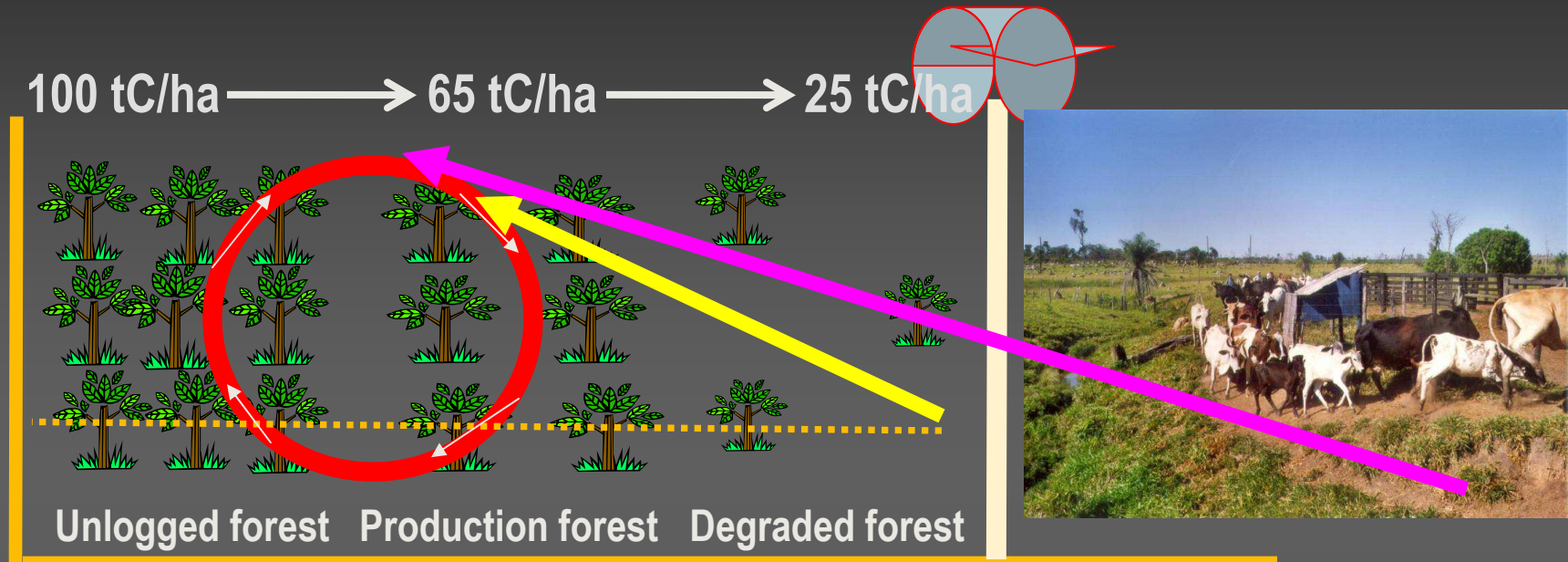
- Planted forests & Agroforestry: Carbon sequestration
 - included in A/R CDM
 - min. 18.7 GtCO₂e up to 2030



Afforestation

→ Forest Degradation Process →

Deforestation
(land-use change)



----- Sustainable use of existing forest:

REDD → 3.76 GtCO₂e per year, about 77 GtCO₂e until 2030

Silvicultural Mgtm. → 6.6 GtCO₂e until 2030

----- Forest Restoration: Carbon sequestration

→ Not clearly considered as a mitigation option yet

→ estimated at 117 GtCO₂e up to 2030

----- Plantations & Agroforestry: Carbon sequestration

→ included in A/R CDM

→ min. 18.7 GtCO₂e up to 2030

REDD+
options

UNFCCC: What has already been agreed?

Agreements for the First Commitment Period of the Kyoto Protocol (2008–2012)

- ⇒ **Annex I (industrialized countries) → committed countries of the KP**
 - Forest management (Art. 3.4)
 - Afforestation, Reforestation and Avoided Deforestation (Art. 3.3)
 - Bioenergy
- ⇒ **Non-Annex I (developing countries)**
 - Using the CDM
 - Afforestation and reforestation (11 approved methodologies)
 - Bioenergy (1 approved methodology yet)
 - Piloting REDD → FCPF, UN-REDD, voluntary market

The use of wood products is not eligible at all for the first commitment period (neither Annex I, nor non-Annex I countries)

What is under negotiation – to be negotiated?

**Post 2012 Regime → to be agreed by COP 15 in
Copenhagen in end of 2009**

⇒ Bali Action Plan and Forests (December 2007)

- Which countries will agree to make commitments?
- Which forest mitigation options will be eligible in industrialized countries?
 - Role of harvested wood products
- Which forest mitigation options will be eligible in developing countries?
 - REDD and payment mechanisms
 - REDD+ (Role of other forestry activities such as forest restoration and management of natural forest management)
 - Simplifying the CDM (including A/R)

How do the negotiations work?

- ⇒ Preparation process in two ad-hoc working groups through several meetings over the past 20 months (“Climate talks”)
 - Under SBSTA (Kyoto) on methodological issues
 - Under the Convention, the so-called AWG-LCA, special chapter C on REDD but also in other parts of the negotiations (e.g. NAMAs)
 - Climate Talks: Bonn I, Bonn II, Bonn III, Bangkok, Barcelona
→ COP 15, Copenhagen
 - In addition: technical and scientific meetings (e.g. definition of degradation)

Where do the negotiations stand?

Latest working paper (I)

- ⇒ “A **REDD-Plus** mechanism is hereby established”
- ⇒ **REDD-Plus Definition:** Increasing forest cover due to afforestation and reforestation, maintaining and enhancing forest carbon stock by forest conservation, incremental change of forest cover, sustainable management of forest, reducing deforestation, and reducing forest degradation
- ⇒ **Phased approach:** Phased approach to REDD-Plus, including readiness (phase 1); policy and measures (phase 2); and implementation of a result-based mechanisms (phase 3).

Where do the negotiations stand?

Latest working paper (II)

⇒ Principles

- Integration in NAMA or self-standing?
- Participation
- Social safeguards
- Ecological integrity/safeguards
- Indigenous peoples/Free, Prior and Informed consent
- Implementation arrangements (e.g. national REDD body)
- Reference emission levels (national; subnational?)

Where do the negotiations stand?

Latest working paper (III)

➔ Means of implementation (\$\$\$)

Option 1	<p>The establishment of „xx“ Fund.</p> <p>The funds shall come from contributions from [developed country Parties], [market-linked revenues], [innovative funding sources including auctioning of national emissions trading allowances or of assigned amount units at international level, and penalties or fines for non-compliance of developed country Parties with their emission reduction and financial resources commitments]. These funds shall be [new and additional to ODA], [complementary to GEF, and bilateral and multilateral funding].</p>
Option 2	<p>A window of the relevant financial mechanism established under the Convention through [an International Climate Fund][a special climate change fund][a mitigation fund].</p>
Option 3	<p>Existing funds and institutions including multilateral, bilateral and domestic arrangements.</p>

Where do the negotiations stand?

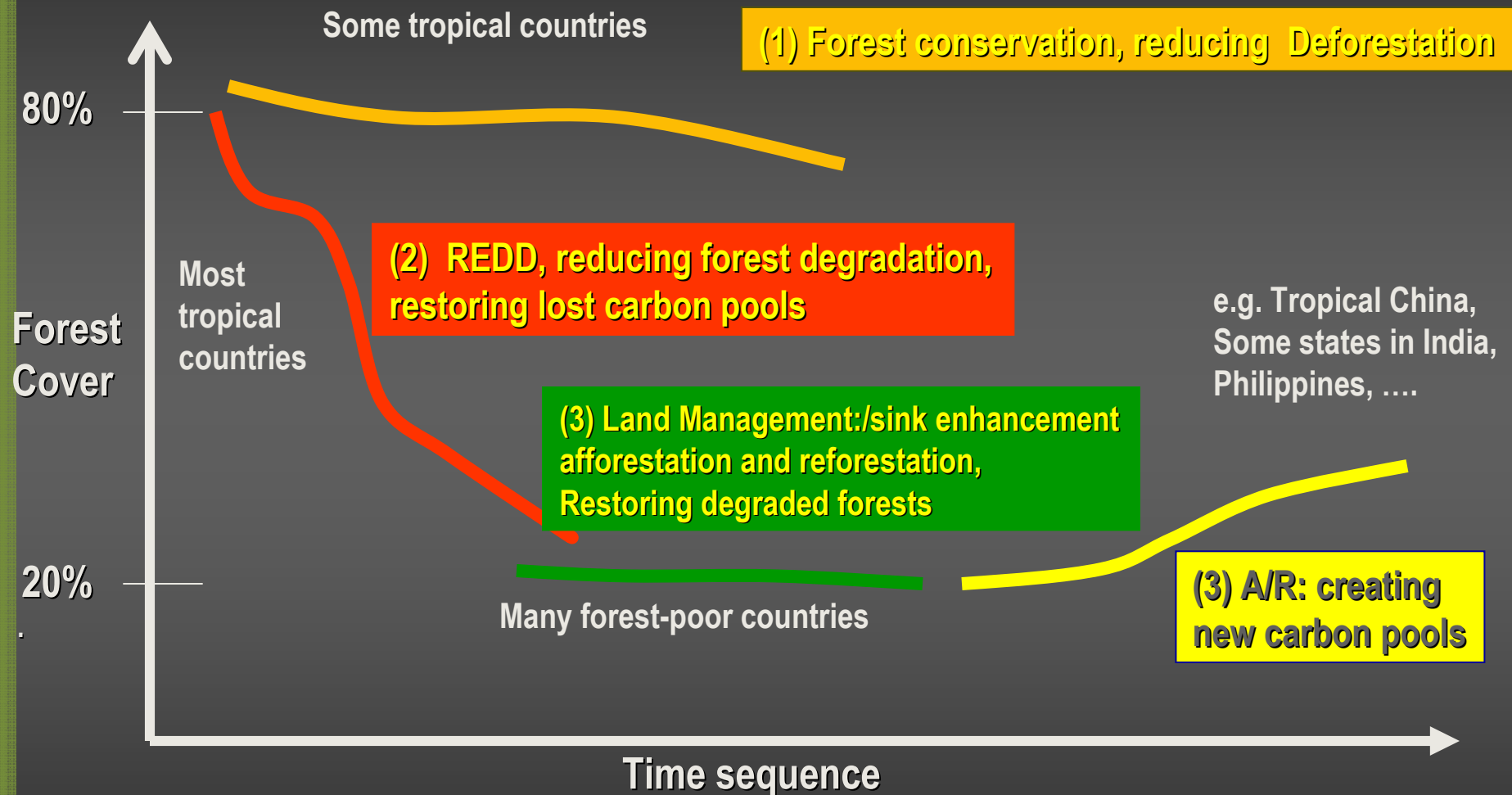
Latest working paper (IV)

⇒ MRV, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification

- Quantitative and qualitative assessments
- Emission level scenarios
- Leakages
- Methodologies
- Third party verification
- Inclusion of IPs and communities
- ...

→ Robust system considered as important

Distinct situations, distinct REDD+ approaches



→ Different capabilities countries to implement REDD-plus activities and thus endorsed the 3-phase approach. Need for support will vary by country, and over time, and depending on their national circumstances

REDD-plus: Towards a new landscape paradigm...

