

What is REDD+, UNFCCC and IPCC

What is the UNFCCC?

- In response to the scientific findings that the earth is getting warmer and may lead to irreversible adverse impacts, in 1992 the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted as the basis for a global response to the problem.
- The Convention took effect on 1994 and with 194 Parties it has near-universal membership
- The ultimate objective of the Convention is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system

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Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner

UNFCCC guiding principles

- The lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as an excuse to postpone action (precautionary principle)
- The “common but differentiated responsibilities” of countries assigns the lead to developed countries in combating climate change
- promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development

- **Conference of Parties (CoP)**
 - supreme decision-making body of the Convention
 - primary task is to promote and review the implementation of the Convention and any related legal instruments (such as the Kyoto Protocol, etc.)
 - has convened 16 meetings since the Convention's entry into force on March 21, 1994

- **UNFCCC Secretariat**
tasked with administrative functions, taking charge of arrangements for sessions, facilitate assistance to parties, etc.
- **Global Environmental Facility (GEF)**
interim financial mechanism (Art. 11-21)

General commitment

- All Parties to develop “national communications” containing inventories of GHG emissions by source and removals by sinks

Annex I Parties — developed and with economy in transition - Commitments

- Adopt policies and measures to limit their anthropogenic emissions of GHGs and protect/enhance their GHG sinks and reservoirs to demonstrate that they are taking the lead in modifying longer-term trends
- Submit
 - their national communications every 4 years;
 - their national GHG inventory every year

Annex I Parties — developed - Commitments

- Provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations under Article 12 (communication of information)
- Provide financial resources, including transfer of technology to meet the agreed full incremental costs of measures to be undertaken by developing country Parties for dealing with actions taken under the Convention
- Promote, as appropriate, the transfer of, or, facilitate and finance access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly the developing ones to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention

Why Emission Inventories?

- To demonstrate compliance
 - Need comparable data between countries and consistent data over time
 - Need credible data – “MRV”
- International agreements
- Policy
 - Before any pollution problem can be efficiently controlled we need to know the sources and amounts emitted
 - To help develop cost-effective policy
 - To monitor progress towards policy goals
 - To inform the public
- Scientific Understanding
 - Input to models
 - Understand link between emissions, environmental effects and pollution

The role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

What is the IPCC

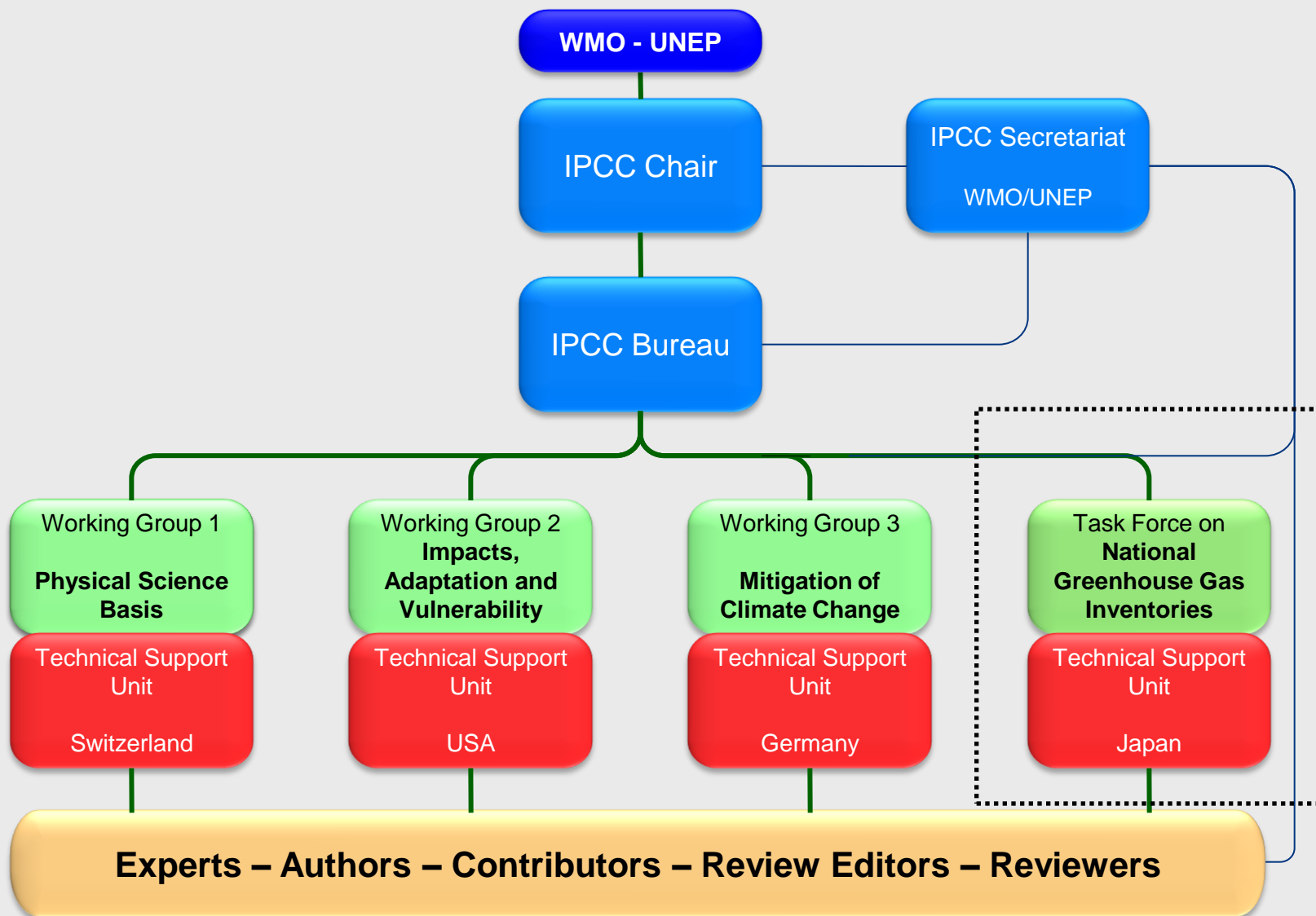
- The IPCC is a scientific body. It reviews and assesses the most recent scientific, technical and socio-economic information produced worldwide relevant to the understanding of climate change. It does not conduct any research nor does it monitor climate related data or parameters.

Thousands of scientists from all over the world contribute to the work of the IPCC on a voluntary basis. Review is an essential part of the IPCC process, to ensure an objective and complete assessment of current information. IPCC aims to reflect a range of views and expertise. The [Secretariat](#) coordinates all the IPCC work and liaises with Governments. It is supported by [WMO and UNEP](#) and hosted at WMO headquarters in Geneva.

The IPCC is an intergovernmental body. It is open to all member countries of the United Nations (UN) and WMO. Currently 194 countries are members of the IPCC. Governments participate in the review process and the plenary Sessions, where main decisions about the IPCC work programme are taken and reports are accepted, adopted and approved. The IPCC Bureau Members, including the Chair, are also elected during the plenary Sessions.

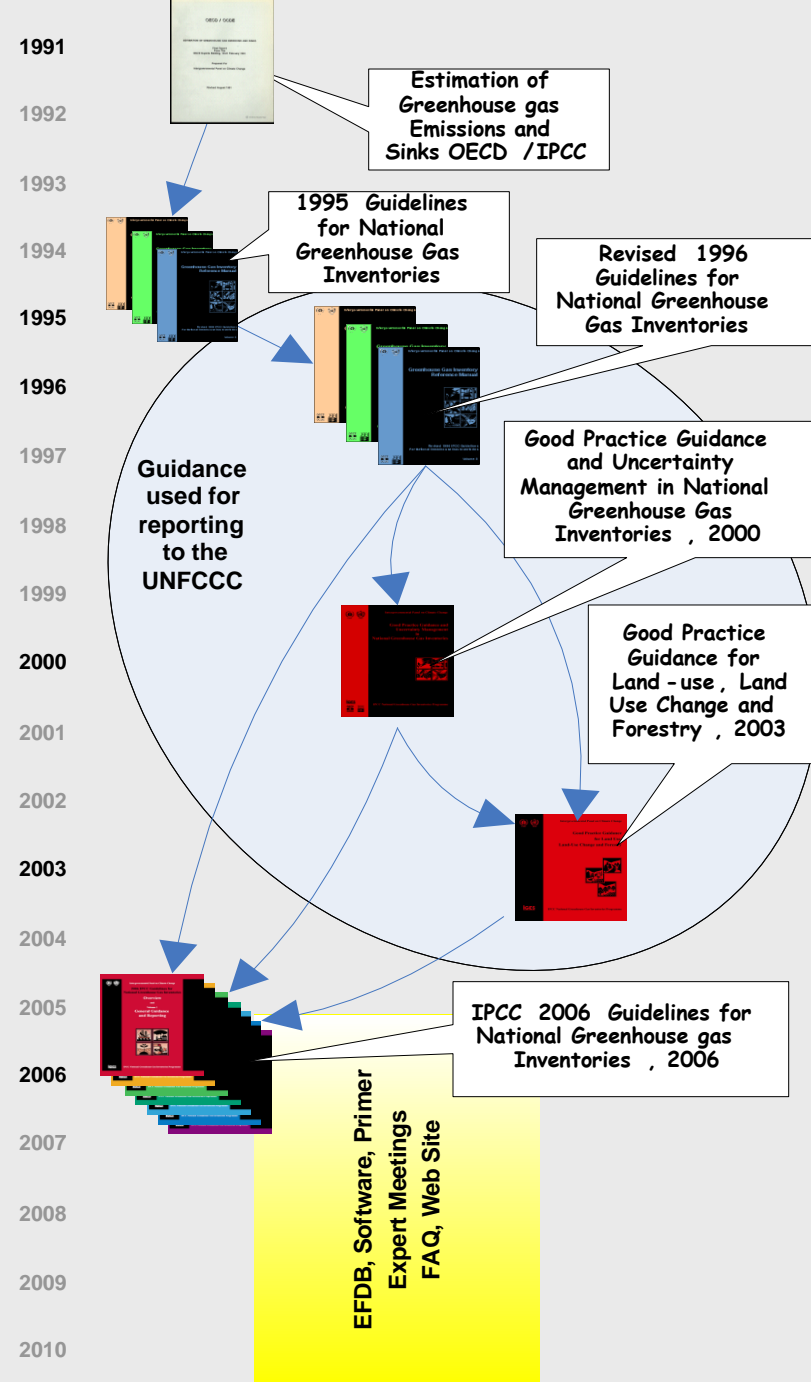
Because of its scientific and intergovernmental nature, the IPCC embodies a unique opportunity to provide rigorous and balanced scientific information to decision makers. By endorsing the IPCC reports, governments acknowledge the authority of their scientific content. The work of the organization is therefore policy-relevant and yet policy-neutral, never policy-prescriptive.

IPCC Organization



IPCC Guidelines

- Process started before 1991
- Revised 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
 - Revised 1996 Guidelines
- 2000 Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
 - GPG 2000
- Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
 - GPG LULUCF
- 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
 - 2006 Guidelines



5A Indirect N2O emissions from the atmospheric deposition of nitrogen in NOx and NH3

5B Other

5. Other

- + 4A. Solid Waste Treatment and Disposal
- + 4B. Wastewater Treatment and Discharge
- + 4C. Incineration and Open Burning of Waste
- 4D. Other (please specify)

4. WASTE

- + 3A1. Enteric Fermentation
- + 3A2. Manure Management

3A. Agriculture / Livestock

- + 3B1. Forest land
- + 3B2. Cropland
- + 3B3. Grassland
- + 3B4. Wetland
- + 3B5. Settlements
- + 3B6. Other land

3B. Land type

- 3C.1 Biomass Burning
- 3C.2 Liming
- 3C.3 Urea Application
- 3C.4 Direct N2O emission from soils
- 3C.5 Indirect N2O emissions from soils
- 3C.6 indirect N2O emission from manure management
- 3C.7 Rice Cultivation
- 3C.8 Other

3C Aggregate Sources and non-CO2 emission sources from Land

- 3C1. Harvested Wood Product (2)
- 3D.1 Harvest Wood Products
- 3D.2 Other

3D. Other

3. AFOLU

2006 IPCC Guidelines

1. ENERGY

1A. Fuel Combustion Activities

- 1A1. Energy Industries +
- 1A2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction +
- 1A3. Transport +
- 1A4. Other Sectors +

1B. Fugitive emissions from fuels

- 1B1. Solid Fuels +
- 1B2. Oil and Natural Gas +

2 INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE

- 2A. Mineral Industry +
- 2B. Chemical Industry +
- 2C. Metal Industry +
- 2D. Non-Energy Products and Feedstock Use of Fuels +
- 2E. Electronics Industry +
- 2F. Product Uses as Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances +
- 2G. Other Product Uses +
- 2H. Other (please specify)

The REDD+ Mechanism

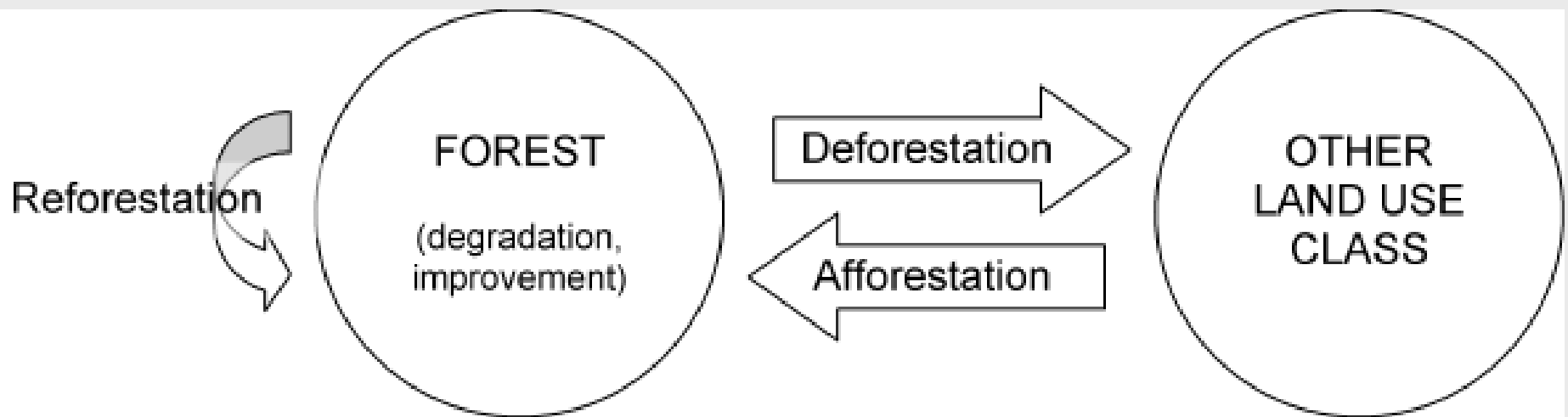
Introduction to REDD

- CDM that serves the first commitment period till 2012 is limited to energy efficient projects and afforestation and reforestation projects only
- This is despite the fact that 20-25% of current annual carbon emissions are the result of loss of tropical forest
- This evidence prompted re-negotiation of climate change policy for the post 2012 to include REDD
- REDD: a developing country which is experiencing deforestation may, on a voluntary basis, receive compensation if it reduces its national deforestation rate, in proportion to the amount of carbon emissions that are reduced.
- REDD is quite different from CDM, in which carbon credits are issued at a project level.

REDD+ Developments

- D -> DD -> DD+ (-> DD++)
- At CoP 11 in Montreal, Canada in 2005 a two year process to review relevant scientific, technical, and methodological issues and positive incentives started.
- In Nairobi, 2006 invited views on among others the potential policy approaches and positive incentives mechanisms for REDD.
- At CoP 13 in Bali in 2007:
 - Clear commitment of Parties to deal with this issue in the context a post-2012 regime;
 - The time span of 2 years was to an agreement on this post-2012 regime; and
 - agreed to start demonstration activities that will support REDD as a climate mitigation measure.
- Bali -> Cancun agreement
- \$4+ billion pledged
- REDD+ Partnership
- UN-REDD – FCPF – FIP
- For the first time, real demand for a well defined global service that can only be delivered locally in developing countries.

What is it about?



Source: FAO FRA Working Paper 33, 2000

Goals

- Collectively aim to slow, halt and reverse forest cover and carbon loss, in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support to developing country Parties
[section C Introduction of Cancun Accord]
- Promote broad country participation in all phases, including through the provision of support that takes into account existing capacities
[section C Introduction of Cancun Accord]

Goals

- Find effective ways to reduce the human pressure on forests that results in greenhouse gas emissions, including actions to address drivers of deforestation
[paragraph 68 of Cancun Accord]
- Activities should be carried out in accordance with guidance and safeguards.
[paragraph 69 and Annex I of Cancun Accord]

REDD+ Specification

Principles

Country-driven

**National
circumstances**

**Consistent with
development goals**

**Consistent with
adaptation needs**

**Equitable etc.
financing**

Results-based

Emission activities

Deforestation

Forest Degradation

Conservation

Sustainable management

Enhancement

Safeguards

Consistent

**Transparent &
Effective Governance**

Rights of Communities

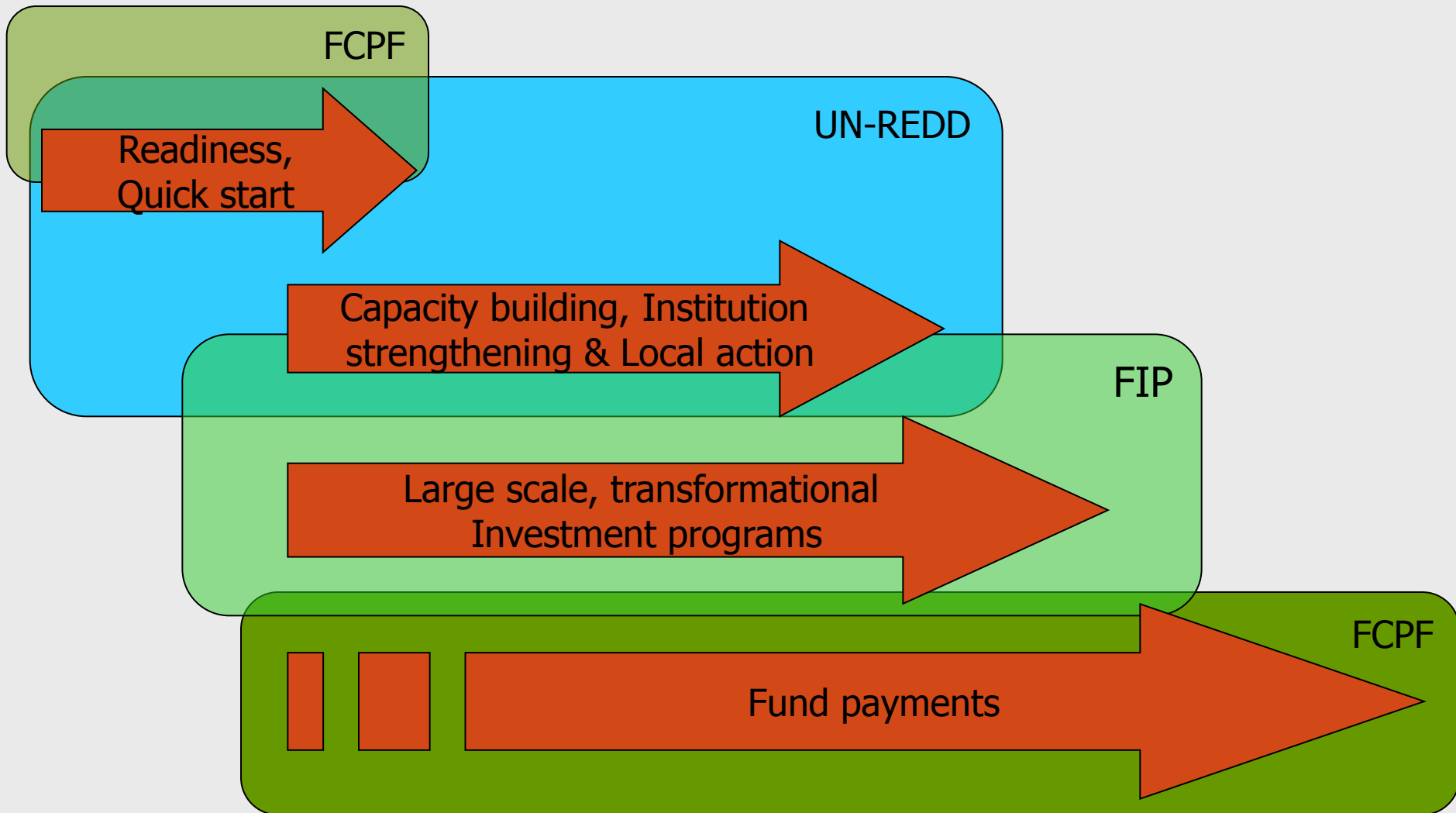
**Stakeholder
Participation**

Biodiversity

Reversals

Displacement

REDD+ Phases and Roles of Multi-lateral initiatives



Fundamental elements

- **Low Carbon Growth:**
 - A low-carbon development strategy is indispensable to sustainable development
[paragraph 6 of Cancun Accord]
 - Addressing climate change requires a paradigm shift toward building a low-carbon society that offers substantial opportunities and ensure continue high growth and sustainable development
[paragraph 10 of Cancun Accord]
 - Developing countries are encouraged to develop low-carbon development strategies or plans in the context of sustainable development
[paragraph 65 of Cancun Accord]
 - Need to provide incentives, including opportunities for using markets, in support of low-emission development strategies.
[section D Introduction of Cancun Accord]

- Provision of adequate and predictable support to developing countries
[section C Introduction and paragraph 71 of Cancun Accord]
- Scaled-up, new and additional, predictable and adequate funding shall be provided
[paragraph 97 of Cancun Accord]
- Funds may come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources
[paragraph 99 of Cancun Accord]

- Multilateral and bilateral support for Phase 1 and Phase 2 of REDD+. [paragraph 76 of Cancun Accord]
- Ad hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperation Actions to explore financing options for Phase 3 of REDD+ [paragraph 77 of Cancun Accord]
- Coordination of support, particularly at the national level [paragraph 78 of Cancun Accord]
- AWG-LCA to consider various approaches, including opportunities for markets [paragraphs 80-87 of Cancun Accord]

Safeguards & Stakeholders

- Safeguards are to be promoted and supported
[paragraph 69 of Cancun Accord]
- Safeguards are to be addressed in the implementation of activities.
[paragraph 72 of Cancun Accord]
- A system for providing information on how the safeguards are addressed and respected throughout implementation of actions
[paragraph 71c of Cancun Accord]
- Stakeholders and international organizations are invited to contribute to activities
[paragraph 79 of Cancun Accord]

Ongoing Processes

- COP-17

- A Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (**SBSTA**):

- Develop modalities for reference levels and reference emissions levels [paragraph 71b of Cancun Accord]
 - and monitoring systems [paragraph 71c of Cancun Accord]
 - and guidance related to safeguards [paragraph 71c and Annex II (b of Cancun Accord)]
 - Develop modalities for measuring, monitoring and reporting, consistent with guidance for NAMAs and decision 4/CP.15 [Annex II (c) of Cancun Accord]

Ongoing Processes

- COP-17
 - Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) :
 - explore financing options for full implementation of result-based actions [paragraph 77 of Cancun Accord]
 - agree on work program to develop modalities and guidelines for:
 - facilitation of support to Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) through a registry;
 - MRV of supported actions and corresponding support;
 - biennial reports as part of national communications;
 - domestic verification of mitigation actions undertaken with domestic resources; international consultations and analysis
- [paragraph 66 of Cancun Accord]

- COP-18
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