


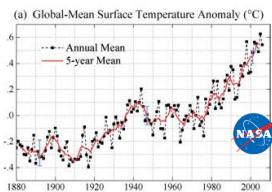
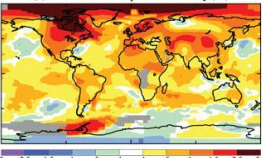
UN-REDD PROGRAMME

REDD+: International Context

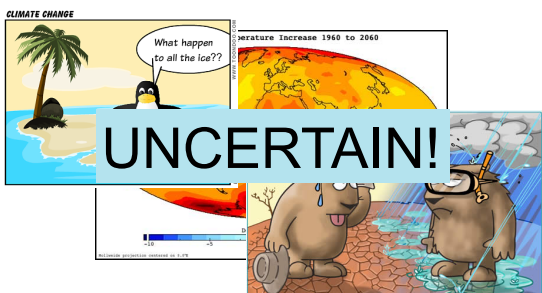
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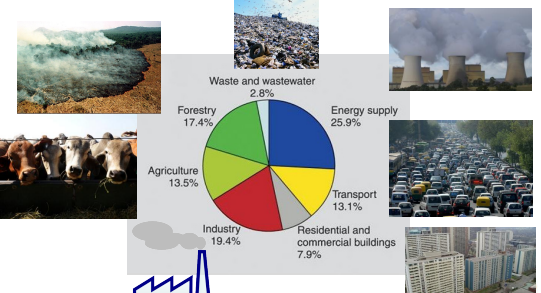
Climate Change
What's happening?

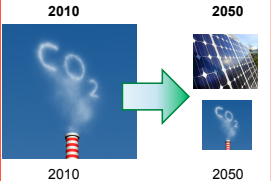

Climate Change Impacts



Climate Change Causes



Addressing Climate Change

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowering emissions from human activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating new infrastructure and systems (technological, social, etc.) to cope with the predicted changes 

Climate Change Mitigation
Reducing Emissions

Countries/Governments	Businesses/Individuals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed countries are under pressure to reduce their emissions The Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC set emissions limits for developed countries Countries who exceed their limit have to buy emissions (carbon credits) The United Nations determines the methods for measuring and accounting for carbon credits These carbon credits are traded within the COMPLIANCE or REGULATED CARBON MARKET 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-government organizations or individuals may also want to reduce their emissions NGOs and companies establish emissions-reducing projects and sell the carbon credits they generate These are called carbon offset projects There are no generic methodologies; many have emerged These carbon credits are traded within the VOLUNTARY CARBON MARKET

Voluntary Carbon Market Take-Home Points

- Buyers of the carbon credits do so on a voluntary basis (e.g. a business might do it for marketing reasons)
- Project-based (not country-based as with the UNFCCC), mostly in developing countries
- Lots of standards – no overarching framework
- Many forestry voluntary carbon projects (e.g. reforestation, conservation)
- Basic concept:

Climate Change & the United Nations Compliance Carbon Market

United Nations Environmental Conventions

- Growing concern about environmental issues during 1980s
- 1992: **Rio Earth Summit** in Brazil: International United Nations conference
- Three conventions** emerged to address environmental issues:
 - United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)
 - United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD)
 - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- UNFCCC**: aimed to bring countries together to limit the impacts of climate change (by lowering human emissions) and adapt to the projected impacts (climate change adaptation, e.g. sea level rises)

The UNFCCC

The UNFCCC


- Created by the **United Nations** as part of global efforts to reduce human GHG emissions
- Main tool = **Kyoto Protocol**: created legally-binding emissions reduction targets for **developed countries** (e.g. the UK has to reduce emissions by 7% compared to its 1990 emissions level)
- Developed countries are firstly obliged to reduce their national emissions
- If they cannot reduce their emissions enough to meet their target, they can:
 - 1. **Trade emissions** with other countries
 - 2. Pay to establish emissions-reducing projects in other countries (this is called the **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)**)
- This trading (buying and selling of carbon credits) created the compliance carbon market

Regulated Carbon Market Take-home points


- Under the UNFCCC:
 - Countries are given a quota of emissions
 - Countries that do not fill their quota can sell their excess to other countries that exceed their quota

The UNFCCC

- Until now, the focus of the UNFCCC for reducing emissions has been on developed countries, which have been historically responsible for most emissions
 - Concept of "common but differentiated responsibilities"
- This is now changing for two reasons
 - Increasing contribution of emissions from developing countries (e.g. China)
 - Urgency of climate change challenge and need to make deeper GHG cuts
- There is now therefore more focus on reducing emissions from developing countries, but:
 - The UNFCCC states that development/poverty reduction comes first
 - This could provide an opportunity for these countries to benefit financially from the compliance carbon market

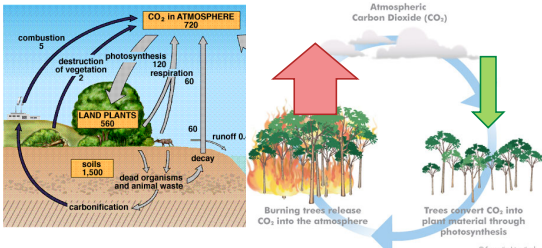


Climate Change & Forestry



Forest Carbon


The Carbon Cycle



Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

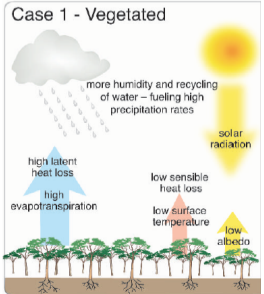
Burning trees release CO₂ into the atmosphere

Trees convert CO₂ into plant material through photosynthesis



Forests, Deforestation and Water

Case 1 - Vegetated



more humidity and recycling of water – fueling high precipitation rates

high latent heat loss

high evapotranspiration

low sensible heat loss

low surface temperature

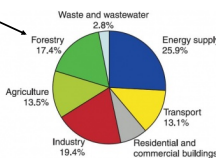

low albedo

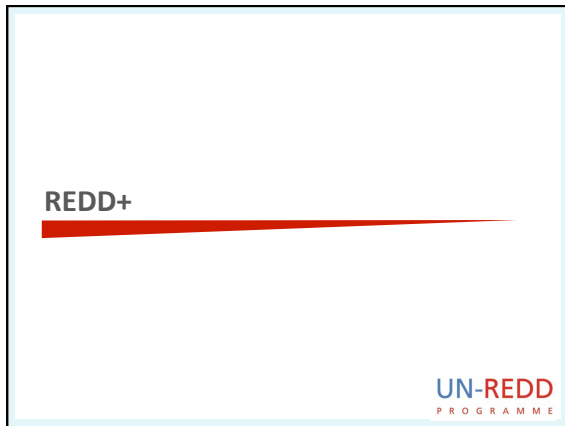
solar radiation

(Foley et al 2003)

Emissions from Forestry

- The IPCC recognised the contribution of emissions from the forestry sector in developing countries to climate change
- Research showed that reducing emissions from the forest sector was an opportunity to reduce emissions and increase removals cost-effectively (IPCC, 4AR)
- This lead to address the forest sector in developing countries as a means to mitigate climate change, informally known as REDD+

Origins & Evolution of REDD+ under the UNFCCC

- 2005: 11th UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) in Montreal:
 - Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica introduced the idea of reducing emissions from deforestation → lead to two years of consultation period
- 2007: 13th UNFCCC COP in Bali:
 - Introduced the idea of **developing countries** undertaking climate change mitigation activities
 - Introduction of REDD+ in the "Bali Action Plan"
- 2009: 15th UNFCCC COP in Copenhagen:
 - Technical **methodological guidance** – Decision 4/CP.15
- 2010: 16th COP in Cancun
 - Wide-ranging REDD+ guidance adopted – Decision 1/CP.16
 - GUIDANCE IS NOT YET COMPLETE**

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What is REDD+? The REDD+ Activities

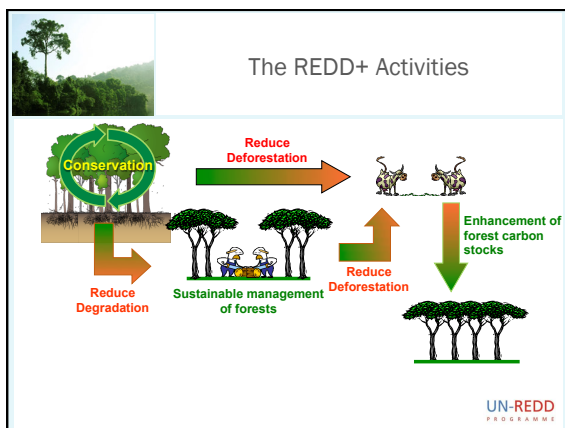
- Five activities** are eligible under the REDD+ in **developing countries** (para. 70 Decision 1/CP.16):
 - Reducing emissions from deforestation
 - Reducing emissions from forest degradation
 - Conservation of forest carbon stocks
 - Sustainable management of forests
 - Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

These five activities are grouped under the acronym **REDD+**.

- Countries can focus on activity/ies most relevant to their **national circumstances**
- National level** (sub-national only as a temporary measure)
- Voluntary participation** by developing countries only

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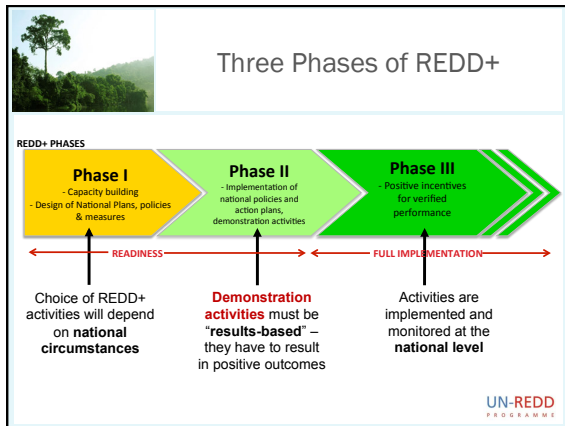
ACTIVITY	EXPLANATION	USEFUL INDICATORS
Reducing emissions from deforestation	Deforestation is the conversion from forest land use to another land use (e.g. forest land to crop land)	- Reduced rate of forest loss
Reducing emission from forest degradation	Degradation is the human-induced loss of carbon stocks within forest land that remain forest land	- Reduced rate & volume of timber extraction
Conservation of forest carbon stocks	Is an effort to decrease the threat that forests and to ensure permanence by establishing long-term commitments to preserve forest	- Strengthening & expansion of protected area network
Sustainable management of forests	Generally refers to bringing the rate of extraction in line with the rate of natural growth or increment	- Increased land under sustainable management (e.g. CFM)
Enhancement of forest carbon stocks	Refers to 1) non-forest land becoming forest land, & 2) the enhancement of carbon stocks in forest land remaining forest land	- Increase in reforestation & afforestation - Degraded forests allowed to regenerate - Enhancement of forest carbon stocks



International Guidance on REDD+: Cancun Agreements (Decision 1/CP.16)

- REDD+ activities will be supported by **incentives**
- REDD+ should be implemented in a **transparent, accountable, and verifiable** manner
- Countries that want to participate in REDD+ should:
 - A **national strategy** for REDD+
 - A **national forest reference level** (performance benchmark)
 - A **safeguards information system** (performance benchmark)
- Countries should address **governance** issues, including:
 - Forest governance
 - Land use governance
 - Human rights
 - Gender
 - Indigenous peoples
 - Forest workers
 - Smallholder farmers
 - Local communities
 - Other stakeholders

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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