



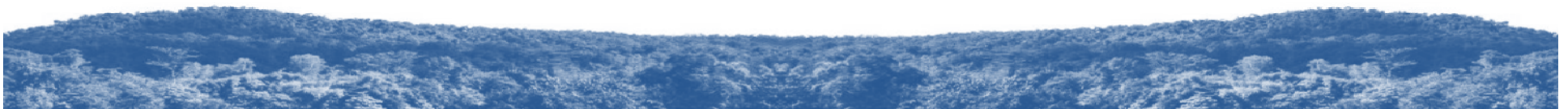
## CAMBODIA REDD+ PROGRAMME

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**UNFCCC negotiations with focus on REDD+**

**REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat**

22. May 2013





# UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – 1992

## Kyoto Protocol – 1997

- 1<sup>st</sup> commitment period 2008-2012
- 2<sup>nd</sup> commitment period 2013-2020

## Durban Platform

- 2020 agreement by 2015
- Ambition before 2020

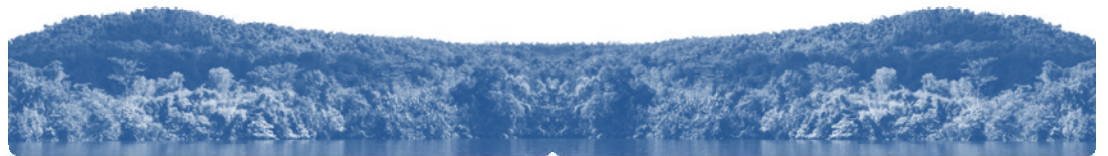
Pledges under the convention

- Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)
- Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

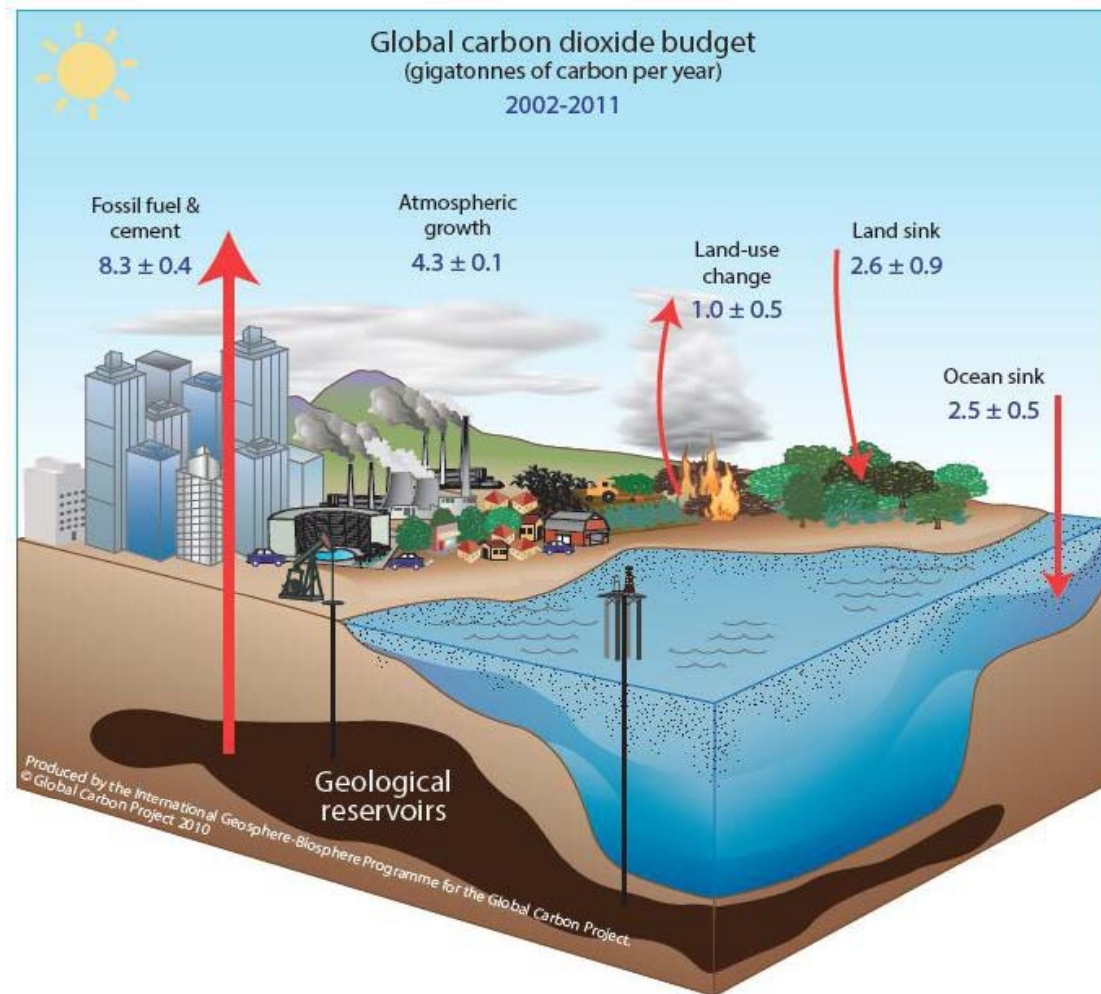


# Kyoto Protocol

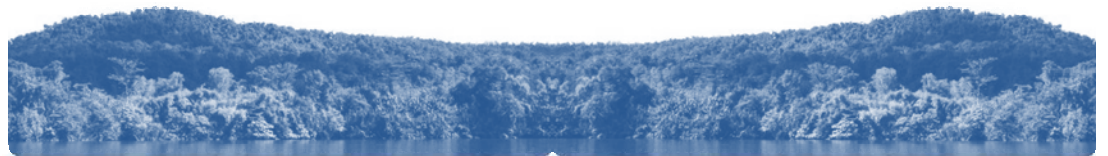
- National emission reduction target involves all anthropogenic emissions compared to emissions in 1990 (with a few exceptions) from five sectors: Energy, Industry, Transport, Agriculture, Waste
- Land Use, land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) is treated different. Some activities are voluntary and forest activities are not compared to 1990 emissions and removals



# The land use sector is significant



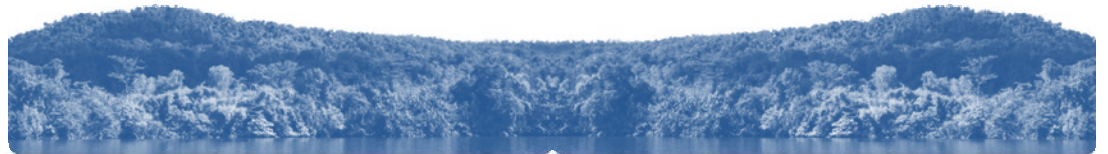
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# Kyoto Protocol

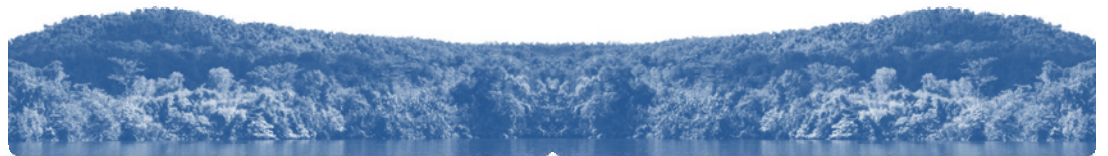


- Flexible mechanisms
  - Trading of emission rights
  - Joint Implementation
  - Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
- CDM includes afforestation and reforestation



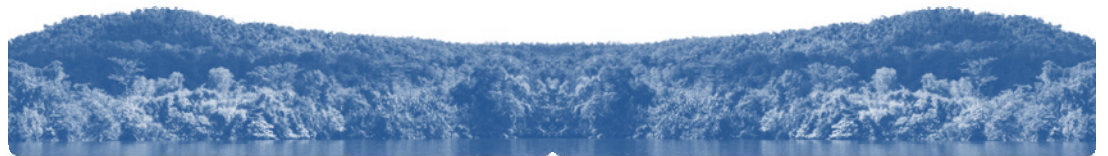
# Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

- Only sector with both emissions and removals
- Very difficult to separate anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic emissions and removals
- Ecosystems can be carbon saturated
- Slow removals – fast emissions
- Countries have very different forests which made negotiations very difficult
  
- Closely related to REDD+



## COP11 2005 in Montreal

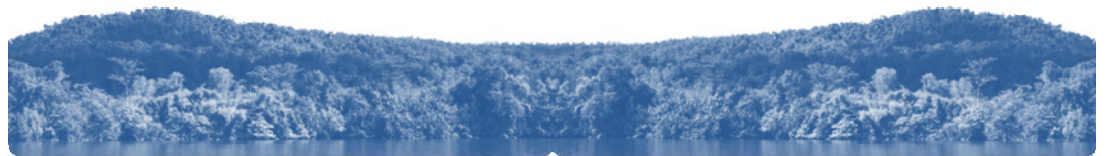
- Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica raises RED to the COP agenda – later the Coalition of Rainforest Nations was established





## Before COP11

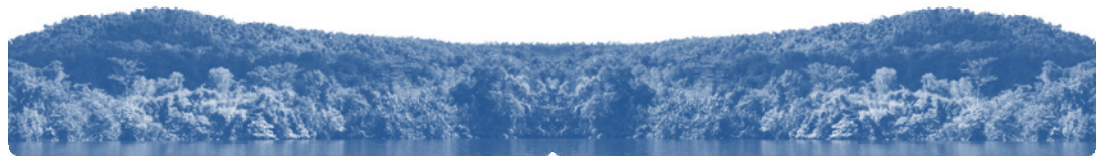
- RED was discussed already in 1997 (Kyoto Protocol) but with lots of concern about the project approach:
  - leakage (displacement of emissions);
  - permanence (reversals) and;
  - additionality



## COP12 2006 in Nairobi



- The Congo Basin countries worked hard to include degradation into the RED
- Brazil and others were skeptical due to the added complexity



## COP13 2007 in Bali

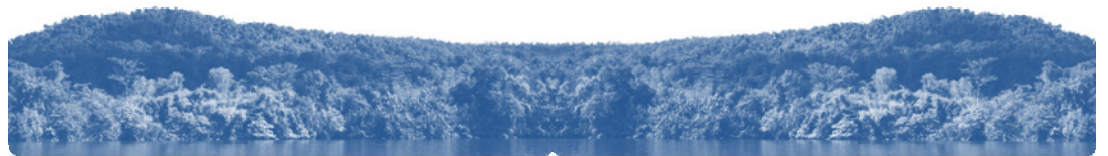
- First REDD decision – calls for demonstration activities and provides indicate guidance
- Include the second D (degradation)
- India supported by China wanted to add the (+). The Bali decision separate the activities with a semicolon



## COP13 2007 in Bali

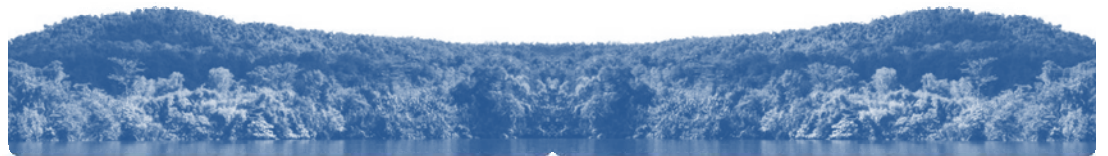


- REDD received a lot of attention in Bali, Norway pledged significant financial support, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) was launched, NGOs and IPs were starting to become very active



## After COP13 2008

- UN-REDD was launched
- A number of important studies high-lighted the importance of mitigation by reducing emissions from deforestation
  - Stern Review Report
  - The Eliasch Review
- Heads of State meet to discuss REDD



## Cambodia REDD+ National Programme

### COP15 2009 in Copenhagen

- Very large meeting 40.000+ participants
- Copenhagen Accords – REDD and forest plays a prominent role in this text, two appendixes with pledges of actions, - blame game in the end – impossible to reach a binding agreement
- Fast start finance pledge 30 billion US\$ 2010-2012, 100 billion in 2020
- Important methodological decision on REDD(+)



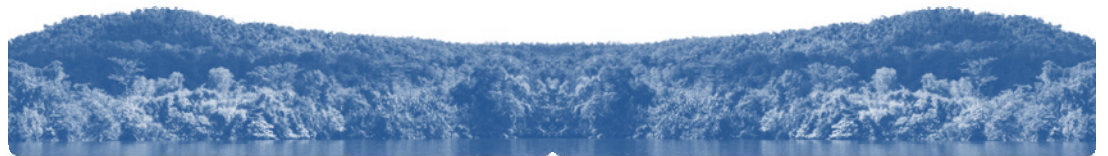
## After COP15 2010

- The Interim REDD+ Partnership was established after initiative from France and Norway



## COP16 2010 in Cancun

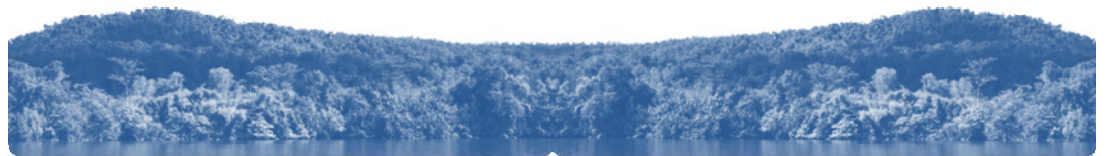
- Important REDD+ agreement, five activities all equal, framework for implementation, principles and safeguards.
  - finance still missing (fund or carbon market)
- Confirmed many of the compromises reached in Copenhagen – Green Climate Fund
- LULUCF decision on a review process for proposed reference levels for forest management





# COP17 2011 in Durban

- Durban Platform – by 2015 agree a binding agreement applicable to all from 2020 – equity – a spectrum of commitments – key terms
- Ad Hoc Working Group on Durban Platform (ADP) was established
- REDD+ decision on
  - guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected and
  - modalities for forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels
- LULUCF agreement under the Kyoto Protocol



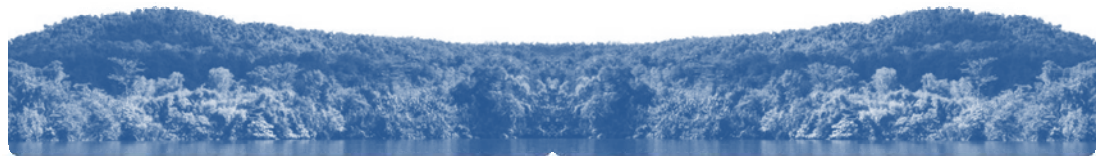
## LULUCF agreement

- Mandatory accounting for forest management compared to an agreed reference level (like REDD+) – some flexibility in setting the reference level
- Accounting for agriculture soils is still voluntary
- Provisions to deal with natural disturbance – could also be relevant for REDD+
- Harvested Wood Products (HWP) introduced as a carbon pool



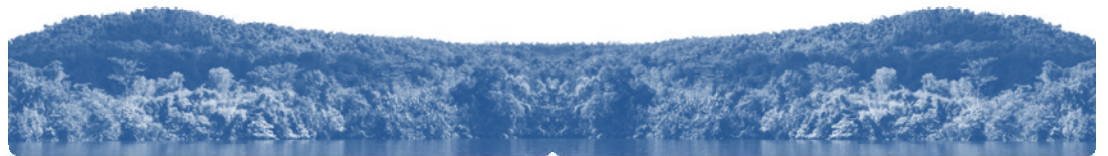
## After COP 17

- The Green Climate Fund is placed in South Korea
- Canada decides to step out of the Kyoto Protocol
- Russia, Japan and New Zealand will not take reduction commitments under the second commitment period of the KP



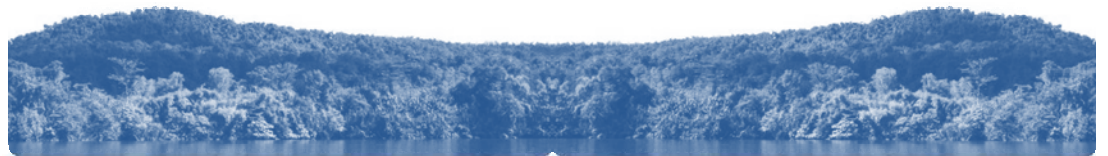
## COP18 2012 in Doha

- Kyoto Protocol eight year commitment period
- No access to CDM for Annex 1 Parties with no Kyoto Protocol commitments
- Financing post 2012 not solved
- REDD+ honeymoon is over



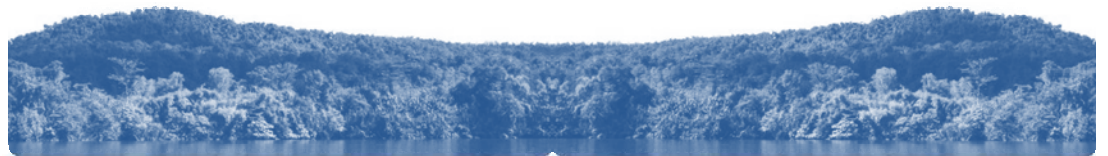
## REDD+ difficulties

- Agreement on National Forest Monitoring systems and MRV failed in Doha due to disagreement about independent verification of results - linked to the overall 2015 negotiations



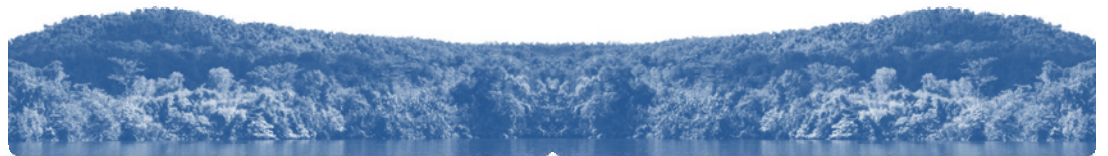
## REDD+ difficulties

- REDD+ financing is not likely to be solved before the overall financing is solved and this is most likely to happen when an international climate agreement will be agreed in 2015
- Unclear how the GCF Board will treat REDD+



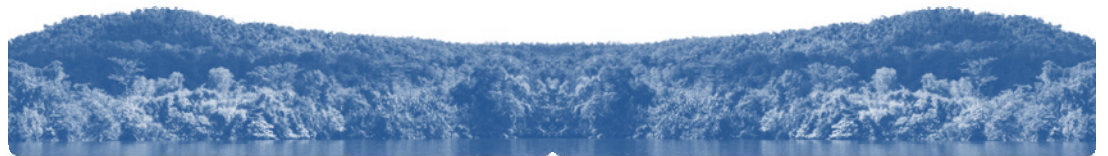
## REDD+ in 2013 and 2014

- National Forest Monitoring and MRV
- Frequency of submission with summary information on safeguards
- Process for review of reference levels
- Something on drivers – difficult because SBSTA is not about policy
- REDD+ financing



## Open issues

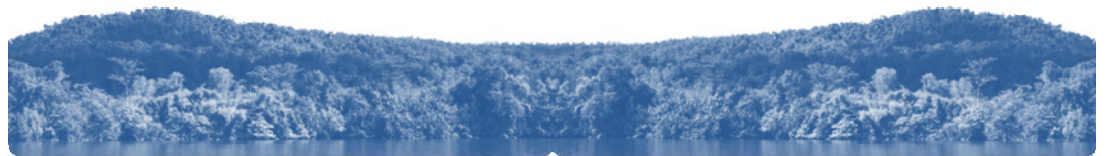
- Non-carbon benefits
- Will sub-national implementation be recognized as phase two only
  - possible issues regarding to permanence and displacement of emissions





## The future

- How will a global agreement applicable to all Parties from 2020 look for LULUCF, REDD+ and agriculture?
- Will REDD+ be part of the global effort to enhance the level of ambition before 2020?



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**Thank You**

Website: <http://www.cambodia-redd.org>

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