



REDD in a Post-Kyoto International Framework: Practical Considerations

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- Deforestation responsible for about 18% of global GHG emissions
- To eliminate deforestation in Cameroon, DRC, Ghana, Bolivia, Brazil, PNG, Indonesia, Malaysia (responsible for 70% of land-use emissions: 4.9 GtCO₂ today, and 3.5 GtCO₂ in 2050 under BAU) would cost about US\$5-10 billion annually

Alternative strategy:

Land-use emissions are projected to fall by 2050, because it is assumed that countries stop deforestation after 85% of forest has been cleared.



The Intl' Framework

- **UNFCCC:** Refers repeatedly to emissions by sources and removals by sinks. LULUCF and industrial emissions regarded of equal importance. Call to promote sustainable management, conservation and enhancement of sinks.
- **Kyoto Protocol:** Instrument to reduce combustion related emissions.
 - Accounting for LULUCF (after a lot of controversy) for A/R/D based on “gross-net” approach with the limitation that activities need to be human induced and take place after 1990 [Art. 3.3].
 - Accounting for other LULUCF activities optional in the first CP [Art. 3.4]



The KP deals with LULUCF only partially by including some parts while leaving others out. This leads hardly to a satisfactory system of accounting for LULUCF emissions.

Left out of the KP: Avoided Deforestation



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The Problem I

- Forests store about 638 gigatonnes (Gt) of Carbon
- 50% more carbon than in the atmosphere
- Gross deforestation averages 13 million ha/year (net loss 7.3 million ha/year)
- LULUCF responsible for 25-30% of global GHG emissions

The Problem II

- Scary scale
- Uncertainty: methodological issues, leakage, permanence etc
- Sovereignty issues and country specific circumstances
- Environmental, social and socio-economic effects

Things have (not) changed since Kyoto....have they?



But there is reason for hope..



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- Scientific basis more robust
- Political will to address the problem of GHG emissions from deforestation
- Acknowledgement of the opportunity provided by the carbon market
- Private financing necessary to mobilize the required amount of funding
- Acknowledgement of country specific circumstances
- Active discussion of various proposals

Forestry in Post-Kyoto Negotiations



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- **Does it need to be included?**
 - *Shall the focus remain on industrial emissions?*
 - *What are the environmental, policy, economic consequences?*
- **If so, to which extent?**
 - *Limited to offsets (CDM/JI)?*
 - *As part of the emission reduction commitments?*
 - *Limited to A/R, deforestation, degradation, SFM,..*
- **Under which legal instrument?**
 - *Independent forestry protocol?*
 - *UNFCCC/Kyoto Protocol?*
 - *Expansion of CDM/JI*
- **Which reward mechanism shall be used?**
 - *Markets? Non-markets?*



Avoiding further deforestation: Issues/Proposals

- Deforestation & Degradation?
- Baseline based approaches vs stock based approaches
- Historic or future baselines?
- Fungible credits?
- National vs subnational and combined approaches?

Implementation REDD in Practice: Key Questions



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- 1) How can any REDD mechanism be implemented? What are the respective capacities of Governments and other private/public actors?
- 2) How can any REDD mechanism be financed? How can finance reach the levels of society affected by the change/activities?
- 3) If relying on carbon markets, how can any arrangement be reflected in contracts?



Special Considerations For Africa CLIMATE FOCUS

- Sub-Saharan Africa so far bypassed by international carbon markets (discounting RSA less than 1% of all CDM projects)
- Carbon market so far energy and industry centric
- Little benefits for economies based on agriculture; no benefits for rural poor
- REDD relevant for some African countries; agriculture and land management relevant for all African countries
- Rewarding sustainable agriculture, watershed, soil and forest management brings together adaptation and mitigation agendas

Post-Kyoto negotiations provide an opportunity to make the voice of Africa heard and correct some of the bias of the Kyoto Protocol. Time to call for a **BioCarbon Initiative** which creates incentives to enhance carbon storage in all agricultural ecosystems.



Post-Kyoto negotiations

- Need to create a comprehensive system that rewards
 - Decreasing deforestation
 - Sustainable forest management
 - Restoring forests
 - Sustainable production and use of biomass
- Scientific basis more robust
- Political will incl from developing countries to address the problem of GHG emissions from deforestation
- Acknowledgement of the opportunity provided by the carbon market
- Active discussion on various proposals

But is there political will? Or is the forestry issue a welcome diversion from the addressing the energy challenge?

More info



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