

# Recent Outcomes and Current Status of UNFCCC Negotiations

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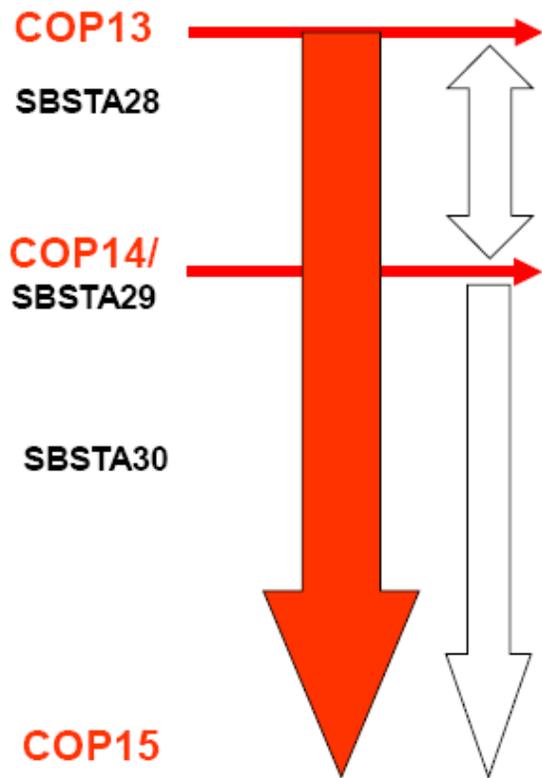


# UNFCCC Negotiations: Background



- **The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):**
  - Sets overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle climate change
  - Adopted in 1992, ratified by 189 countries
- **The Kyoto Protocol (KP):**
  - Sets binding targets for reducing GHGs from 1990 levels over a 5-year period (2008-2012) in Annex I countries
  - Post-2012 KP negotiations are ongoing
- **The Bali Action Plan (BAP):**
  - COP 13 in Bali 2007 – Decision to launch a comprehensive process for full implementation of the convention “up to and beyond 2012”
    - view to adopt a decision at the end of 2009 (COP 15 in Copenhagen)
    - This becomes the **LCA** (**L**ong-term **C**ooperative **A**ction) track

# Background: REDD+ from Bali to Copenhagen



## LCA Track (BAP)

- Proposals over time by Parties on the role of REDD+ under the LCA

Over 2 years, REDD+ is important part of various versions of negotiating text

**considered draft REDD+ decision**

## SBSTA Track (Technical Guidance)

- Technical work program
- Workshops
- submissions

Extension of work program

- Expert meetings
  - Forest degradation
  - Reference levels

**decision on methodological guidance**

**Copenhagen Outcome**

# Copenhagen Accord: Relevant Highlights



- Developing countries to implement mitigation actions (NAMAs – Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions)
  - NAMAs seeking support will be recorded in a registry
  - subject to international MRV (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification)
- Recognizes the crucial role of REDD+
  - Calls for immediate establishment of a mechanism to mobilize financial resources
  - Calls for substantial REDD+ financing
- Includes a decision to pursue use of market mechanisms

# **REDD+ Technical Guidance: Decision in Copenhagen**



- Use the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines, as adopted or encouraged, as a basis for estimation
- Establish robust and transparent national forest monitoring systems and, if appropriate, sub-national systems, as part of national monitoring systems
- Use a combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory approaches
- Reference levels should be established transparently taking into account historic data and adjusting for national circumstances, in accordance with relevant COP decisions
- results should be made available and be suitable for review

# **Copenhagen: Toward a Detailed REDD+ Decision under LCA**



- Though not adopted, Parties generally aligned on:
  - scope of REDD+
  - core elements that need to be developed if a Party wants to participate in REDD :
  - Phased approach
  - Addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and other issues like land tenure and stakeholder participation

# **Copenhagen: Toward a Detailed REDD+ Decision under LCA**



- Identified a need to develop rules/guidelines for:
  - setting reference emission levels
  - establishing national forest monitoring systems
  - MRV of emissions and removals, forest C stocks, changes in forest C stocks and area from REDD+ activities
  - MRV of support provided
  - Development and implementation of national/subnational strategies and action plans

# Unresolved Issues



- **Financing for REDD+ activities**
  - non-market, market, both
- **Whether REDD+ would be part of NAMAs or a stand-alone framework/mechanism**
- **The inclusion of subnational level REDD+**
  - Most Parties supportive of subnational scale see it as an interim step towards national level

# Most Recent REDD+ Developments in the UNFCCC



- REDD expert meeting held on enhancing UNFCCC coordination of capacity-building
- Brief technical conclusions at June Bonn session
  - Focused on facilitation of capacity-building
- Limited formal negotiating time given to REDD+ under LCA
  - Needs to further REDD readiness
  - the use of markets versus non-markets for “full implementation”
- REDD+ Partnership discussions were held informally on the margins of the negotiations
  - Formed at the Oslo Climate and Forest Conference
  - purpose is to improve the effectiveness of fast-start financing and actions on REDD+

# Other Relevant Issues Under the UNFCCC: NAMAs



- NAMAs can be broad policy changes and/or programs that aggregate (regionally, nationally) results of specific actions
- Examples of REDD+ related NAMAs:
  - Brazil
    - reduced deforestation, biological N fixation, no-till agriculture
  - Indonesia
    - sustainable peat land management, reduction in rate of deforestation and land degradation, development of C sequestration projects in forestry and agriculture
  - Ghana
    - Enhance rehabilitation of degraded forest land

# Other Relevant Issues Under the UNFCCC: Market mechanisms



## Pro-market Parties: common principles

- **Scaled-up: sectoral, policy-wide, NAMA crediting**
  - Support growing but several key countries still voice opposition to such new crediting mechanisms
- **Beyond mere offsetting/ensuring net mitigation benefits**
  - Refers to developed countries taking on NAMAs and then crediting below (or above) that level

# Next Steps Under UNFCCC



- Two more weeks of negotiating time before Cancun
  - Next week (Bonn)
  - October 2010 (China)
- Uncertainty over the timing of a comprehensive agreement
  - Cancun or South Africa (December 2010 or 2011?)
- Earlier advancement of individual issues (e.g., REDD+) a possibility?



**Thank You!**  
**Questions?**