

**Bali indicative guidelines and SBSTA 29 guidance  
on REDD monitoring systems.  
What experience is available under UNFCCC**



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# REDD in the UNFCCC

- Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: Approaches to Stimulate Action
  - Introduced in the agenda of the UNFCCC 11<sup>o</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP 11 Montreal 2005)
  - Two years process
  - **REDD decision at COP 13**, in 2007 (Bali) and REDD in the Bali Action Plan

## Decision 2/CP.13 (Bali) Indicative Guidance

1. Demonstration activities should be undertaken with the approval of the host Party.
2. Estimates of reductions or increases of emissions should be results based, demonstrable, transparent and verifiable, and estimated consistently over time.
3. The use of the methodologies described in paragraph 6 of this decision is encouraged as a basis for estimating and monitoring emissions.
4. Emission reductions from national demonstration activities should be assessed on the basis of national emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.
5. Subnational demonstration activities should be assessed within the boundary used for the demonstration, and assessed for associated displacement of emissions.
6. Reductions in emissions or increases resulting from the demonstration activity should be based on historical emissions, taking into account national circumstances.
7. Subnational approaches, where applied, should constitute a step towards the development of national approaches, reference levels and estimates.
8. Demonstration activities should be consistent with sustainable forest management, ...
9. Experiences in implementing activities should be reported and made available via the Web platform.
10. Reporting on demonstration activities should include a description of the activities and their effectiveness, and may include other information.
11. Independent expert review is encouraged.

# REDD Process in the UNFCCC

- Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) 27, 28, 29
- COP 15 Poznam

# REDD-UNFCCC Technical Workshops

- Rome, August 30 to September 1st, 2006
  - » Recognition of the advances to monitor changes in area and forest cover using remotely sensed data
  
- Cairns, Australia, 7 to 9 March, 2007
  - » Methodologies and tools to estimate emissions from deforestation exist.
  - » Need for a robust system for monitoring, reporting, and verification of emission reductions
  
- Tokyo, Japan, 25 to 27 June, 2008
  - » IPCC guidelines and good practice guidance provide methodologies that can form the basis for how developing countries estimate and monitor emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation and changes in forest carbon stocks;
  - » There is a need to increase technical capacities in developing countries to undertake **forest carbon inventories**, and to estimate and monitor emissions and changes in forest areas and carbon stocks.

# REDD-UNFCCC Expert Meetings

- **“Methodological Issues relating to Reducing Emissions from Forest Degradation in Developing Countries”**, 20 – 21 October 2008, Bonn, Germany:
  - » In the context of UNFCCC, forest degradation leads to a decline of carbon stocks
  - » IPCC guidelines provide methodologies that can be used for estimating and monitoring emissions and carbon stock changes from forest degradation. These methodologies can be applied consistently over time and under different national circumstances.
  
- **“Methodological Issues relating to Reference Emission Levels and Reference Levels”**, 23–24 March 2009, Bonn, Germany:
  - » The reference emissions level (REL) is the amount of gross emissions from a geographical area estimated within a reference time period (REDD)
  - » The reference level (RL) is the amount of net/gross emissions and removals from a geographical area estimated within a reference time period (Conservation, SMF, EFCS)

## Some elements of the methodological guidance by SBSTA29

(a) The use of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines For National Greenhouse Inventories and encouraging the use of the Good Practice Guidance For Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry,<sup>1</sup> as appropriate, as a basis for estimating anthropogenic forest-related emissions by sources and removals by sinks;

(b) The need to establish robust and transparent **national forest<sup>2</sup> monitoring systems**, following consideration of their requirements;

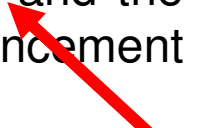
1 Taking note of the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, if appropriate.

2 Taking note of, if appropriate, the guidance on consistent representation of land in the IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF).

## An example of technical negotiations.....

### **Decision 2/CP.13 (2007)**

“Notes the further consideration, under decision 1/CP.13, of policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries;”



### **SBSTA 29 Chair report (2008)**

“The SBSTA recommended methodological guidance ..... on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, as reflected in decision 2/CP.13, paragraph 11,.....”

