

UPDATE ON INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS

国際交渉におけるREDDの最新の動向

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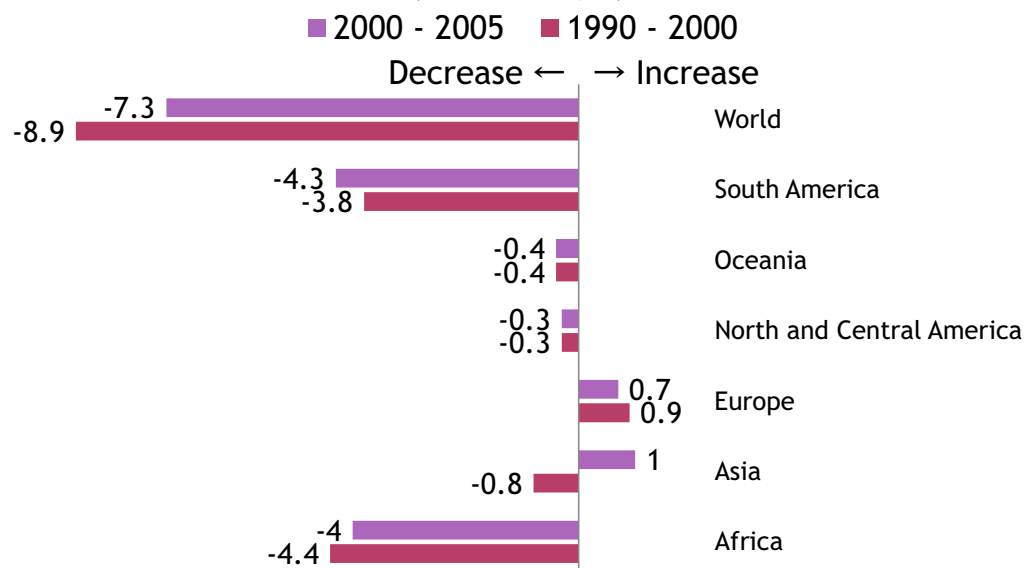
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1. STATE OF WORLD FORESTS

世界の森林の現状

Annual net change in forest area by region (mill. ha/yr)



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Source: FAO, 2006

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1. STATE OF WORLD FORESTS (CONT')

世界の森林の現状 (続き)

Ten countries with largest annual net loss in forest area 2000-2005

Country	Annual Change (1,000 ha/yr)
Brazil	-3,103
Indonesia	-1,871
Sudan	-589
Myanmar	-466
Zambia	-445
United Rep. of Tanzania	-412
Nigeria	-410
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	-319
Zimbabwe	-313
Venezuela	-288
Total	-8,216

Ten countries with largest annual net gain in forest area 2000-2005

Country	Annual Change (1,000 ha/yr)
China	4,058
Spain	296
Viet Nam	241
United States	159
Italy	106
Chile	57
Cuba	56
Bulgaria	50
France	41
Portugal	40
Total	5,104

Source: FAO, 2006

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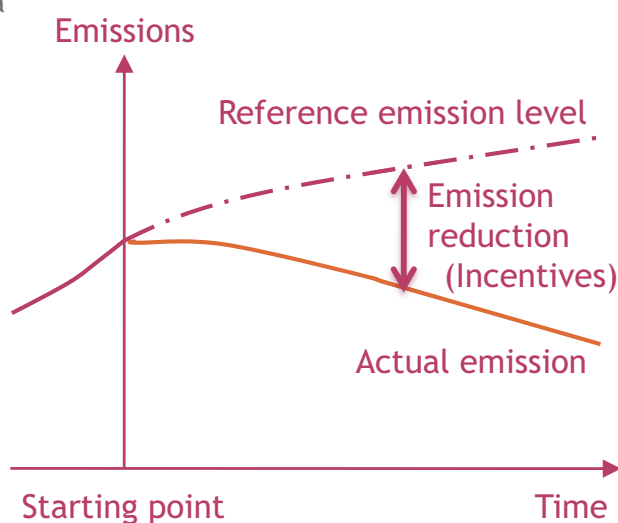
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2. PROPOSAL ON REDD

REDDの提案

○ REDD was ...

- first proposed by PNG and Costa Rica at COP11 (2005) as “Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing countries”;
- under the recognition that emissions due to deforestation causes approximately 20% of global emissions;
- with basic idea:
 - Setting the reference emission level (baseline) of deforestation from historical trends
 - Implementation of measures of avoid deforestation
 - Monitoring and accounting the amount of emission reduction
 - Payment from financial mechanism according to the amount of emission reduction



3. REDD UNDER THE UNFCCC

UNFCCCにおける検討の場

- REDD was referred in the Bali Action Plan, decided at COP13 in 2007
- Policy approach and positive incentives on REDD are considered at the AWG-LCA (Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action).
 1. Decides to launch a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to reach an agreed outcome and adopt a decision at its fifteenth session, by addressing, inter alia:
 - (b) Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change, including, inter alia, consideration of:
 - (iii) 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;
(Decision 1/CP.13)
- Methodological issues on REDD is considered at SBSTA.
 7. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to undertake a programme of work on methodological issues related to a range of policy approaches and positive incentives that aim to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries noting relevant documents; the work should include: ...
(Decision 2/CP.13)

4. METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

方法論に関する議論

- ◎ SBSTA29 (Dec 2008) identified the main methodological issues below:
 - Estimation and monitoring
 - Reference emissions levels
 - Displacement of emissions
 - National and subnational approaches
 - Capacity-building
 - Effectiveness of actions
 - Cross-cutting issues

4. METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES (CONT')

方法論に関する議論 (続き)

- ◎ SBSTA30 (Jun 2009) considered draft decision for COP15, and recognised that there are research priorities and capacity-building needs; and
 5. The SBSTA recognized that in order to generate accurate and precise data and information for establishing reference emission levels and reference levels as contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2008/13, paragraph 40, and for establishing and operating monitoring systems, there are research priorities and capacity-building needs, such as those identified in the outcomes of the expert meeting referred to in paragraph 1 above and the views submitted by Parties referred to in paragraph 4 above.
- ◎ SBSTA30 agreed to continue its work on this matter at SBSTA31.
 7. The SBSTA took note of the importance of all methodological issues contained in decision 2/CP.13 and those referred to in paragraph 2 above, and noted that it may need to consider further guidance on methodological issues in accordance with any relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth session.

5. POLICY ISSUES

政策事項に関する議論

- Structure of first “Negotiating Text” provided before AWG-LCA6 (Jun 2009)
 - Objectives, scope and guiding principles
 - Forestry sector or LULUCF?
 - National or subnational?
 - National REDD action plan or strategy
 - Involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities etc.
 - Means of implementation
 - Financial mechanism
 - Market based mechanisms or non-market based mechanisms, or combination
 - So-called “phased approach”
 - Measurement, reporting and verification of actions
 - Guidelines for MRV etc.
 - Measurement, reporting and verification of support
 - Institutional arrangements, including funds
- The Text would be further elaborated through future meetings.

6. WAY FORWARD

今後の予定

2007	2008	2009						2010
Dec	Dec	Apr	Jun	Aug	Sept	Nov	Dec	...
COP13	COP14						COP15	
Decision 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan)		LCA5	LCA6	Inf. LCA	LCA7	Resm'd LCA	Agreement	
		Consideration on policy approach and positive incentives						
Decision 2/CP.13			SB30				[SB31]	
	Consideration on methodological issues							
	Demonstration Activities							

Technological contributions of Japan (途上国に貢献する日本の林業技術)

Avoiding Disasters, Damages

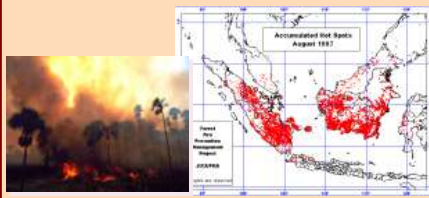
Forest land management Technologies

- Rehabilitation of degraded forest land utilizing local material (China)



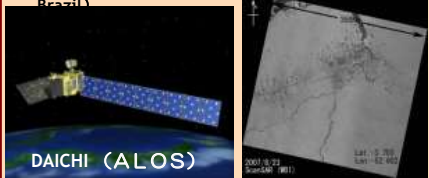
Prevention, early detection of fires

- Mitigation of cross-boundary smoke incidents by early warning system with satellites (Indonesia)



Monitoring with satellite images

- Transfer of analytical skills using satellite images, its application to measure to combat deforestation, and illegal logging (Indonesia, Brazil)



Improvement of rural livelihood

Social forestry (peoples' participation)

- Management skills of fruit / medicinal species, achieving both income generation of farmers and environmental conservation (Kenya)



Shifting cultivation

- Preventing further expansion of shifting cultivation by supporting alternative livelihoods such as hog raising (Laos)



Rehabilitation of ecosystem

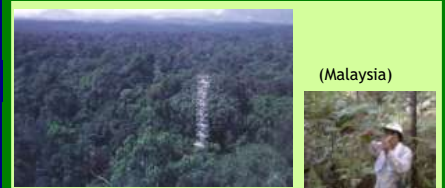
Conservation, rehabilitation of mangrove

- Management skills of mangrove to rehabilitate and conserve precious ecosystem (Indonesia)



Mangrove plantations

Research on Rainforest Ecosystem



(Malaysia)

Greening of deserts

- Application of skills to establish sand prevention forest, to avoid desertification (China)



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UNFCCC, 2008: Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2008 (FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6)

UNFCCC, 2009a: Negotiating text (FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/8)

UNFCCC, 2009b: Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action (FCCC/SBSTA/2009/L.9)

UNFCCC, 2009c: UNFCCC Calendar.

http://unfccc.int/meetings/unfccc_calendar/items/2655.php as of 19 June, 2009