

# UPDATE ON INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS

国際交渉におけるREDDの最新の動向

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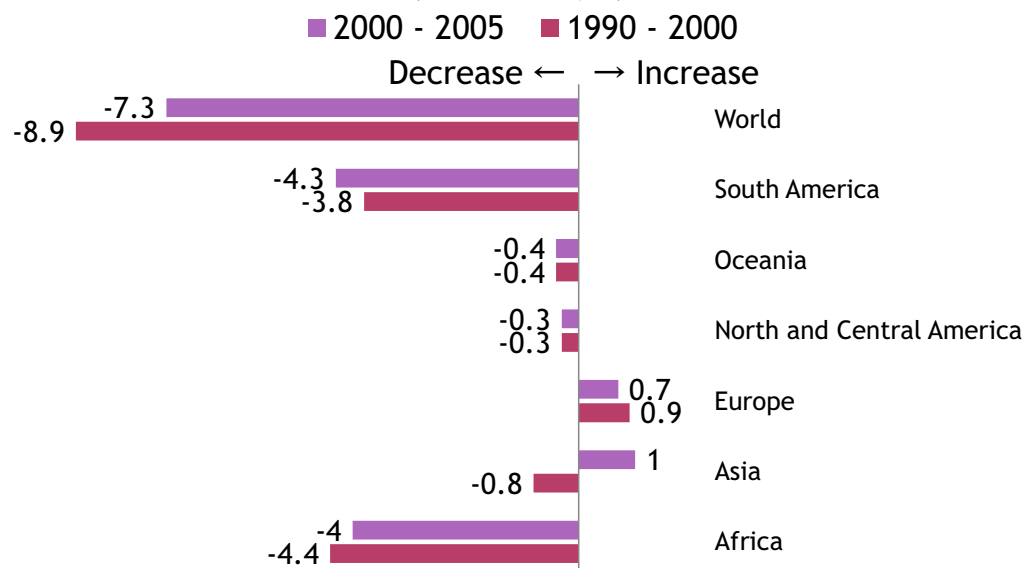
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# 1. STATE OF WORLD FORESTS

## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>-8,216</b>

### 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,104</b>

Source: FAO, 2006

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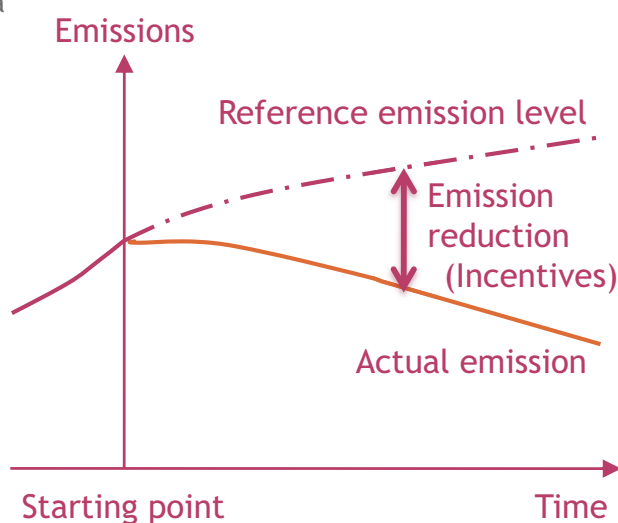
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## 2. PROPOSAL ON REDD

### 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

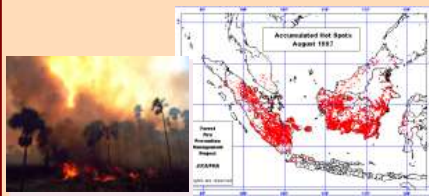
#### Forest land management Technologies

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



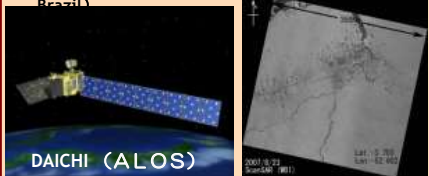
#### Prevention, early detection of fires

- 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)



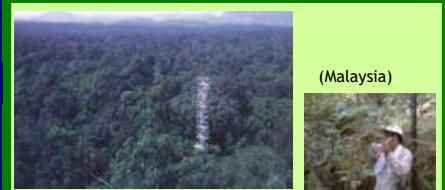
### Rehabilitation of ecosystem

#### Conservation, rehabilitation of mangrove

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



#### Research on Rainforest Ecosystem



#### Greening of deserts

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



## REFERENCE

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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)

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