

COP11 outcomes
on
“reducing emissions from deforestation
in developing countries”

UNFCC COP-11
Montreal, 28 November to 9 December 2005

Item 6 of the provisional agenda:
Reducing emissions from deforestation
in developing countries:
approaches to stimulate action

Submission from Papua New Guinea
Document: FCCC/CP/2005/MISC.1

SUBMISSION FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND COSTA RICA

Submission by the Governments of
Papua New Guinea
& Costa Rica

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries:
Approaches to Stimulate Action

Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica, on behalf of many supportive Nations
(Bolivia, Rép. Centrafricaine, Chile, Rép. Congo, Rép. Démocratique Congo,
Dominican Rep., Guatemala, Nicaragua)

call upon the Parties to the UNFCCC and to the Kyoto Protocol to:

- take note of present rates of deforestation within developing nations,
- acknowledge the resulting carbon emissions, and consequently
- open dialogue to develop scientific, technical, policy and capacity responses to address such emissions resulting from tropical deforestation.

**Context of carbon emissions
due to projected tropical deforestation**

CO2 emissions due to tropical deforestation
during the **1990s** are estimated at:
+ 1.6 ± 0.6 GtCyr⁻¹
(i.e. around 20% of total emissions)

CO2 emissions due to **projected** tropical deforestation
during the **2000s** are estimated at:
+ 2.5 GtCyr⁻¹ +56%

CO2 emissions due to **projected** tropical deforestation
during the **2010s** are estimated at:
+ 3.9 GtCyr⁻¹ +144%

⇒ *Avoiding tropical deforestation may therefore contribute in a very significant way to reducing future emissions*

UNFCCC Context

The UNFCCC includes a commitment by all Parties to:

Promote and cooperate in the development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in all relevant sectors, including the...agriculture [and] forestry...sectors, and to promote sustainable management, and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including biomass [and] forests 15

The UNFCCC by itself, however, provides neither a mandate nor an incentive for reducing emissions from tropical deforestation.

PNG submission: Options for Moving Forward

1. **A free-standing optional protocol to the UNFCCC**
2. **A set of decisions under the Kyoto Protocol**

- Suggestions are made to facilitate discussion toward the consideration of meaningful approaches to stimulate action
- **Emphasis is carbon emissions - not 'sinks'**

Technical issues to be considered during SBSTA deliberation:

- **Additionality:** through national deforestation baseline rates
- **Leakage:** addressing deforestation at national level
- **Permanence:** establishment of a carbon banking mechanism
- **Monitoring: With present satellite technology, remote-sensing technologies may be applied with the necessary accuracy and cost effectiveness.**

that our emphasis is carbon emissions -- not 'sinks'. We anticipate that technical issues and specific proposals will be considered during SBSTA deliberation.

Side-events on avoiding deforestation at COP-11

1. **Noel Kempff project (Bolivia) side-event on Emissions reductions from avoided deforestation (29 November)**
Certification of emissions reductions through forest protection
- 1bis. **Amazonas government's proposal for reducing emissions from deforestation**
2. **JRC side-event on accounting for avoided conversion of intact forests (1st December)**
Technical options and a Proposal for a policy tool
3. **IPAM side-event on reduction of tropical deforestation and climate change (2nd December)**
Book "Tropical Deforestation and Climate Change" IPAM / ED

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) took note of the submission of PNG ...
2. **The COP invited Parties and accredited observers to submit to the secretariat, by 31 March 2006, their views on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries, focusing on relevant scientific, technical and methodological issues,** and the exchange of relevant information and experiences, including policy approaches and positive incentives. The COP invited Parties also to submit recommendations on any further process to consider the issues. It requested the secretariat to compile the submissions from Parties in a miscellaneous document and to post those from accredited observers on the UNFCCC web site.
3. **The COP requested the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) to consider the information in the submissions referred to in paragraph 2, beginning at its 24th session (May 2006).**
4. **The SBSTA will report at its 27th session (December 2007) on issues referred to in paragraph 2, including any recommendations.**
5. **The COP requested the secretariat to organize, subject to the availability of supplementary funding, a workshop on this item before the 25th session of the SBSTA (November 2006), and to prepare a report of the workshop for consideration by the SBSTA at that session. The COP requested the SBSTA to consider the scope of the workshop at its 24th session, taking into consideration the submissions by Parties referred to in paragraph 2.**

Submission process: the EU example

European Commission Communication:

“Winning the Battle against Global Climate Change”

4. THE PARTICIPATION CHALLENGE

“Devising incentives for developing countries to take part in international emissions reductions may also be a way of achieving wider participation by developed countries.”

7. CONCLUSIONS

(2) The inclusion of more policy areas: “ ... A fresh look will have to be taken at how to halt deforestation of the world’s forests. Addressing this problem as a specific issue in some regions is necessary”

Draft of the EU submission:
4. Scientific, technical and methodological issues

Any international policy regime that aims to reduce rates of deforestation in developing countries will require considerable scientific input.

Monitoring and Reporting

Remote sensing is an important tool for monitoring the enormous surface covered by tropical forests. Current techniques allow mapping forest disturbances in an area of 2 to 5 millions of square kilometres yearly. **Some aspects of monitoring that still may require refinement are, among others, the detection of the more subtle effects of forest loss and the estimation of forest biomass.**

Furthermore **aspects and methods** for estimating, measuring and reporting changes in carbon stocks and anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions in relation to deforestation in developing countries **should be assessed, comparable to IPCC Guidelines and Good Practice Guidances** (in relation to the KP the GPGs are intentionally for Art. 3.3. and 3.4. reporting and need not necessarily to be applied to deforestation in DC’s).

Reporting under the UNFCCC: IPCC Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF

Chapter 2: Basis for consistent representation of land areas

Three Approaches to be used :

1. Basic land-use data
2. Survey of land use and land-use change
3. Geographically explicit land use data

The approaches should be:

adequate (representing relations between carbon stock and land-use changes),
consistent (representing land-use change consistently over time),
complete (all land area within a country should be included),
transparent (data sources, definitions, methodologies clearly described)

Land-use categories:

Forest land: land with woody vegetation consistent with thresholds used to define forest land in the national GHG inventory, sub-divided ... also by ecosystem type as specified in the IPCC Guidelines.

(i.e. FAO forest definition as specified in *Reference Manual of Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*)

IPCC Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF Basis for consistent representation of land areas: Three Approaches

1. Basic land-use data

It uses area datasets likely to have been prepared for other purposes such as forestry or agricultural statistics. Frequently, several datasets will be combined to cover all land classifications and regions of a country.

2. Survey of land use and land-use change

Tracking land-use changes in this explicit manner will normally require estimation of initial and final land-use categories. The final result of this approach can be presented as a non-spatially explicit land-use change matrix.

Existing land-use databases may have sufficient detail for this approach, or it may be necessary to obtain data through sampling. The input data may or may not have originally been spatially explicit (i.e., mapped or otherwise geographically referenced).

3. Geographically explicit land use data (for Kyoto Protocol)

It requires spatially explicit observations of land use and land-use change. The data may be obtained either by sampling of geographically located points, a complete tally (wall-to-wall mapping), or a combination.

IPCC Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF
Basis for consistent representation of land areas:
Approach for the Kyoto protocol (Chapter 2 & 4)

Approach 3: Geographically explicit land use data

It requires spatially explicit observations of land use and land-use change.

The data may be obtained either by

- 3.1 sampling of geographically located points
- 3.2 a complete tally (wall-to-wall mapping)
- 3.3 a combination of both

Problem: Identification of “Kyoto Land” (in the case of partial election of Country land for 3.4 activities (land management))

IPCC Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF
Basis for consistent representation of land areas:
Tools for Data Collection

1. Remote sensing techniques

Important criteria for selecting remote sensing data and products are:

- **Adequate land-use classification scheme;**
- **Appropriate spatial resolution (Spatial unit for assessing land-use changes under the KP is between 1 ha (max) - 0.05 ha (min));**
- **Appropriate temporal resolution** for estimating of land-use and carbon stock changes;
- Availability of accuracy assessment;
- Transparent methods applied in data acquisition and processing;
- **Consistency and availability over time.**

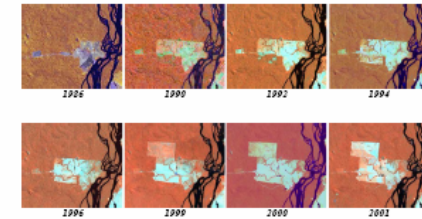
Satellite images in visible and near infrared wavelengths:

The most common sensor systems have a spatial resolution of 20 – 30 m. At a spatial resolution of 30 m, for example, units as small as 1ha can be identified. Data from higher resolution satellites is also available.

2. Field surveys

LAND USE CHANGE MONITORING
IN THE FRAMEWORK
OF THE UNFCCC AND ITS KYOTO PROTOCOL

Report on
CURRENT CAPABILITIES OF SATELLITE
REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY



Presented at the 9th Conference of Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change on December 3rd 2000 in Milan, Italy

