



Bali Roadmap & the road to Copenhagen

CBD COP Bureau workshop Biodiversity and climate change

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Outline of presentation

Bali Roadmap, *with focus on the following elements:*

Bali Action Plan & AWG-LCA negotiation process leading to Copenhagen

Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries

SBSTA Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change



The Bali Roadmap (1): Negotiations on future action

- Launch of a **new negotiation process** designed to tackle the climate change problem in the future
- Negotiating process to be completed by the end of 2009:
 - New process under the Convention:
Bali Action Plan creating the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (**AWG-LCA**)
 - Under the Kyoto Protocol:
Continued negotiations of the Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties (**AWG-KP**) with a detailed work plan

Bali Roadmap (2): On-going work feeding into negotiations

Renewed momentum for on-going activities in key areas:

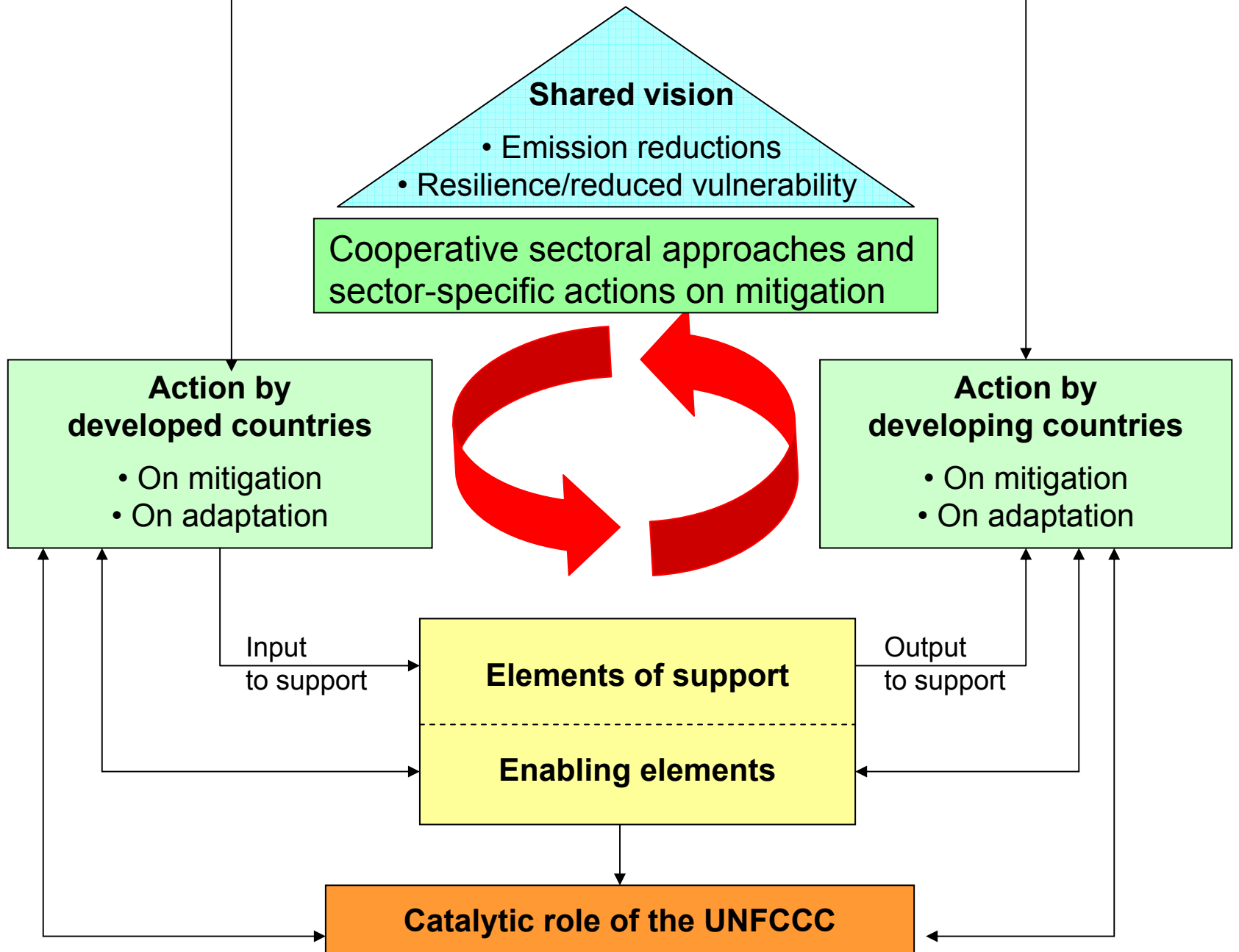
- Actions to **reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation** in developing countries
- **Development and transfer of technology:**
 - o EGTT mandate: strategy for long-term perspective on technology
 - o Work on new strategic programme under the GEF to scale up investments in developing countries
- Launch of **Adaptation Fund** (funded from the Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism)
- **Review under Article 9 of the Kyoto Protocol** (2nd Review at CMP 4 in Poznan)

AWG-KP: Work on further commitments by Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol in 2008

- Enhancing the means of implementation:
 - Mechanisms (CDM, JI, ET)
 - LULUCF rules
 - GHGs, source categories, sectors
 - Approaches targeting sectoral emissions
- Methodological issues, including Global Warming Potential
- Potential environmental, economic and social consequences
- Revisiting the work on mitigation potential and scale of emission reductions by Annex I Parties

Bali Action Plan (BAP) - Decision 1/CP.13

- Overall framework for a two-year negotiation process under the Convention (**AWG-LCA**) to strengthen the international response to climate change
- Main building blocks:
 - **Shared vision** on long term cooperative action (incl. Global goal for emissions reductions; principle of common but differentiated responsibilities)
 - Enhanced action on **Mitigation, Adaptation** (outcome areas)
 - **Technology, Financial resources** (means of support)
- Process for **long-term cooperative action**: Implementation to take place 'now, up to, and beyond 2012'



Action by developed countries

- *Measurable, reportable, verifiable* mitigation action/commitments
- Implementation of action on adaptation
- Action to support action by developing countries

Action by developing countries

- *Nationally appropriate* mitigation actions supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building
- Reducing emissions from deforestation
- Implementation of action on adaptation

National/international action

Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions on mitigation

Elements of support

- Access to financial resources and support
 - Positive incentives for mitigation and adaptation action
 - Access to technology for developing countries
 - Financing for adaptation
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Enabling elements

- Accelerating deployment, diffusion and transfer of technology
- Technology R&D; technology cooperation in specific sectors
- Mobilization of public- and private-sector funding and investment
- Means of adaptation

BAP: Work of the AWG-LCA in 2008

(based on work programme agreed at AWG-LCA 1, Bangkok, April 2008)

On the agenda each time:

- **Shared vision** for long-term cooperative action
- Enhanced national/ international action on **mitigation**
- Enhanced action on **adaptation**
- Enhanced action on **technology** development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation
- Enhanced action on the provision of **financial resources** and investment to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation

Workshops:

Bonn, June 08 (AWG-LCA 2)

- Advancing adaptation through finance and technology
- Investment and financial flows
- Development and transfer of technology

Accra, August 08 (AWG-LCA 3)

- Deforestation
- Sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions

Poznan, December 08 (AWG-LCA 4)

- Risk management and risk reduction strategies
- Technology research and development
- Shared vision

BAP: Involvement of accredited observer organizations in the AWG-LCA

- **Party-driven process**
- Process to be informed by best available scientific information, experience in the implementation ..., and **outputs from other relevant intergovernmental processes** and insights from the business and research community.
- Relevant intergovernmental processes, business and research communities and civil societies invited to **take note** of the work-programme under the BAP
- Parties and accredited observer organizations invited to provide additional information, views and proposals on para. 1 of the BAP as may be required for each session (post on UNFCCC website)
- For AWG-LCA 4 (Poznan): Chair to prepare a text assembling proposals by Parties on para. 1 of BAP, **taking into account ideas&proposals by accredited observer organizations** received by 30 Sept 2008. (*conclusions Accra session*)

BAP: Transition into the next phase of negotiations & main challenges

- Deepen understanding and clarify elements of the BAP and concerns and positions of Parties
- Identify what needs to be the subject of negotiations on each topic
- Move from general to specifics, towards proposals for negotiating texts
- Tying together the developed and the developing world, respecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and the growing sense of common interest
- **Assembling of proposals by AWG-LCA Chair**, aiming at negotiating text for next AWG-LCA (Poznan)



BAP: Enhanced action on adaptation (1)

- Determine essential actions to adapt to the inevitable impacts of climate change & promote climate-resilient development
- Actions to be supported by technological cooperation and a financial architecture to enable resource flows through different channels

SPECIAL FOCUS:

- Developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change
- LDCs & SIDS
- Countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods

BAP: Enhanced action on adaptation (2)

IDENTIFIED AREAS

- **International cooperation** to support planning and implementation
- **Risk management** and reduction, including through insurance
- **Disaster reduction** strategies
- **Economic diversification**
- **Catalyzing action** by other entities
- **Means to incentivize** the implementation of adaptation actions
- **Financial needs assessments**
- **Capacity-building** and response strategies
- **Prioritization** of actions

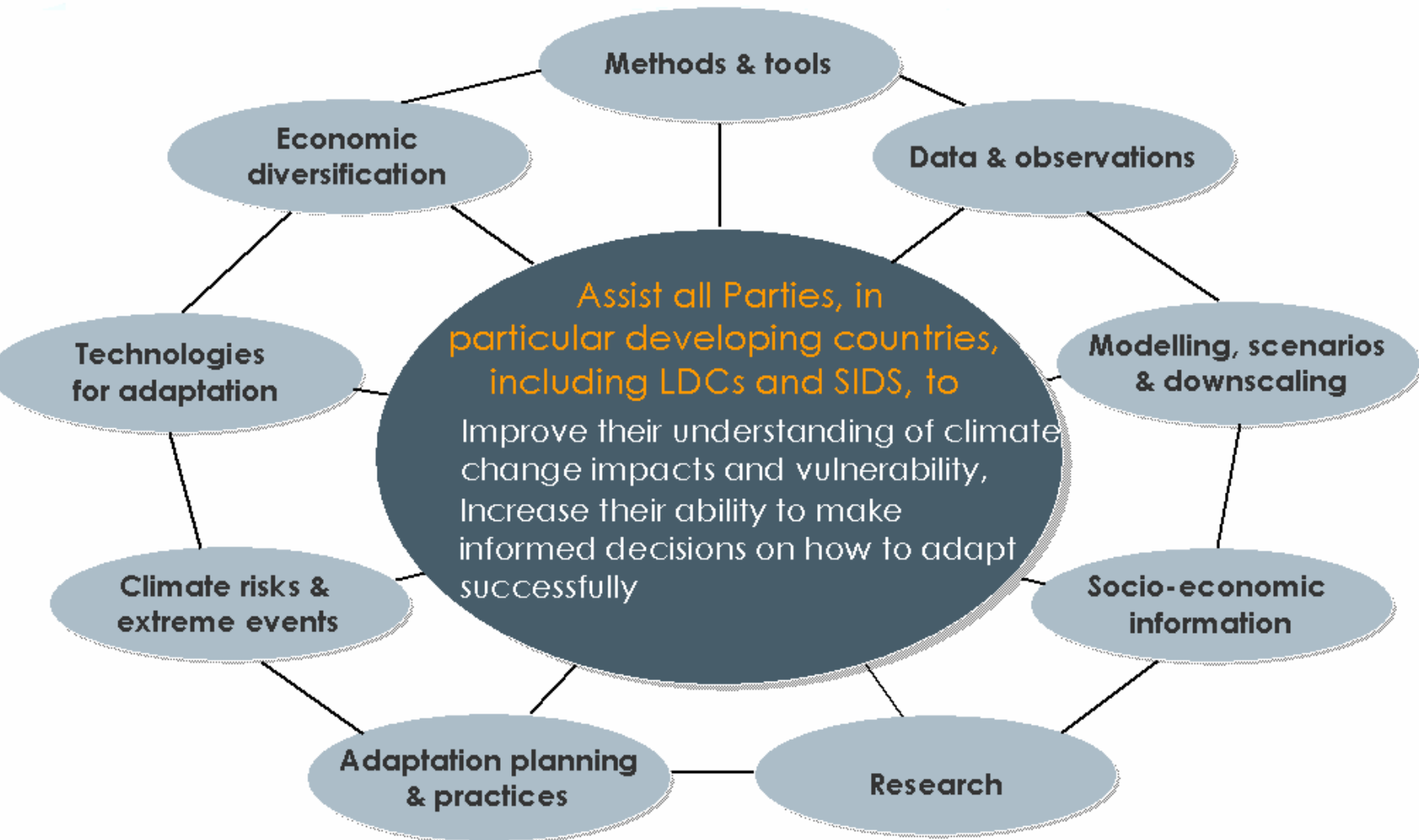
BAP: Enhanced action on adaptation (3)

- Focus of recent discussions: **Framework to support, facilitate and implement adaptation actions:**
 - National planning for adaptation
 - Streamlining and scaling up financial and technological support;
 - Enhancing knowledge sharing;
 - Institutional frameworks for adaptation.
- Next steps:
 - Workshop on **risk management** and **risk reduction**, Poznan
 - Technical papers:
 - mechanisms to manage financial risks from the direct impacts of climate change in developing countries
 - design of mechanisms bringing together inputs from technical experts in fields of insurance, reinsurance and hazard assessment

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) – SBSTA -

- NWP is – in principle - a **global framework on adaptation** involving all Parties, over 100 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, communities and other stakeholders
- Sound, technical & socio-economic basis for adaptation
- Expected outcomes:
 - Enhanced capacity and knowledge to further understand Vulnerability & adaptation
 - Enhanced development, dissemination and use of knowledge from practical adaptation activities
 - Improved information and advice to COP and subsidiary bodies
 - Enhanced cooperation among Parties, relevant organizations, business, civil society, and decision makers
 - Enhanced integration of actions to adapt to climate change with sustainable development

NWP — areas of work & objectives



NWP: Second phase

Start of 2nd phase (SBSTA 28, June 2008):

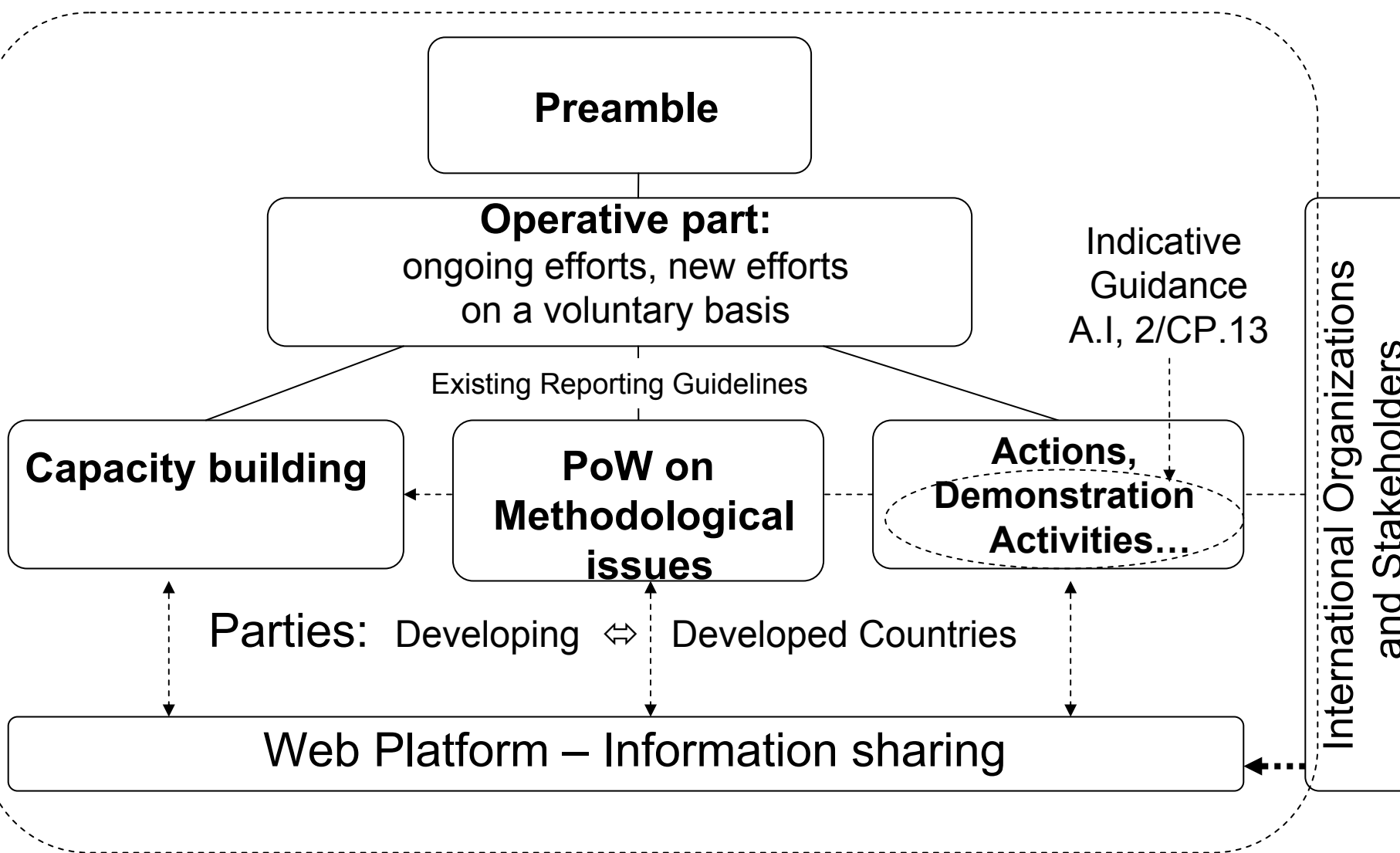
- New activities in all 9 areas until 2010
- Furthering engagement of organizations: Give greater focus to *national* and *regional* actions
- Promoting regional centres and networks: methods and tools; data and observations; modelling & downscaling (technical workshop)
- Particular emphasis: Adaptation planning and practices; and economic diversification
- Promote calls for action to facilitate activities at international, regional, national levels
- Further work on climate-related risks and extreme events and risk assessment (in context of sustainable development/ integration into national programmes) (technical papers)
- Continue to encourage Action pledges in response to calls for action or other NWP activities

Bali Roadmap: **Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries (REDD)**

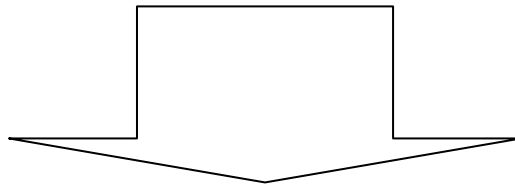
On-going tracks of work:

- **Decision 1/CP.13**, 1 (b)(iii)(enhanced action on mitigation)) - BAP:
“**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 2/CP.13: Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: actions to stimulate action**
Main elements:
 - Capacity building and technical assistance
 - Demonstration projects
 - Programme of work on methodological issues, SBSTA
 - Role of international organizations and stakeholders
 - Web platform

REDD: Main elements of 2/CP.13



Where and when policy approaches and positive incentives will be considered

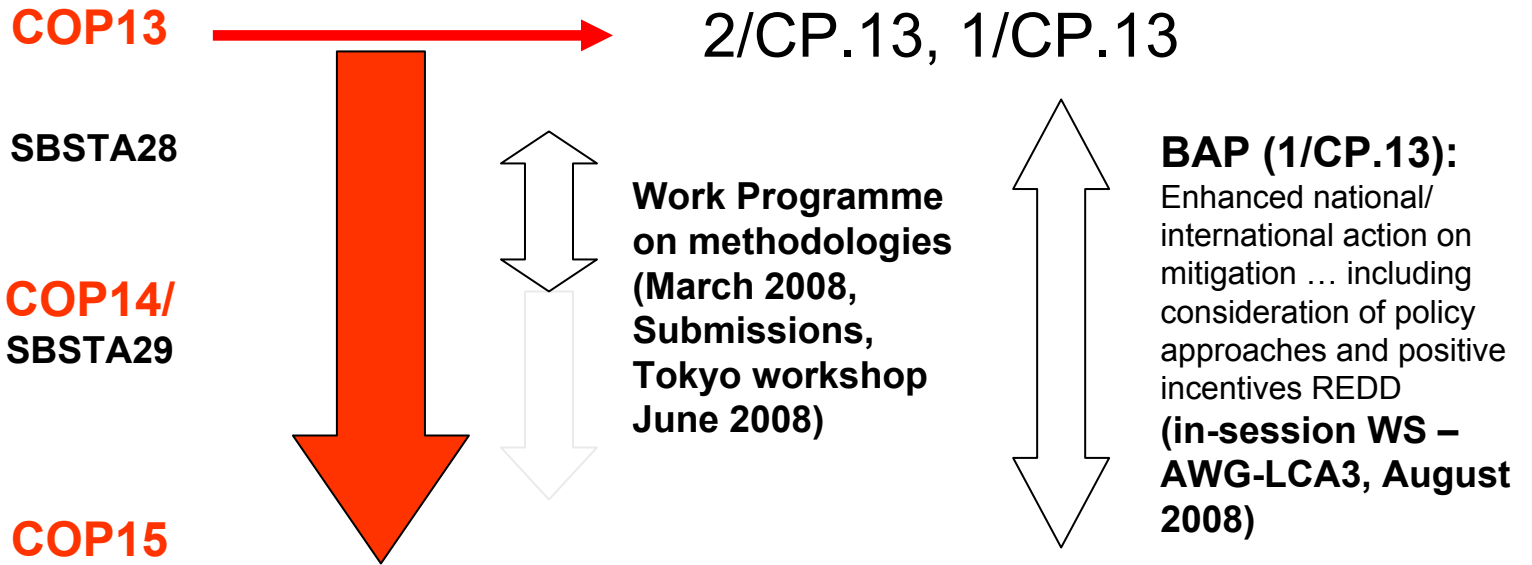


1/CP.13

AWG-LCA3

In-session workshop on policy approaches and policy incentives

REDD: timeline



REDD: SBSTA 28 (June 2008, Bonn)

- Consideration of outstanding methodological issues, taking into account submissions by Parties
- Main methodological issues identified: included in annex to SBSTA conclusions
- SBSTA may consider also any relevant methodological issue from the outcomes of the discussion under the AWG-LCA
- SBSTA 29 will consider ways to move the process forward, including a possible 4th workshop

REDD: Annex – Main methodological issues (1)

1. Estimation and monitoring

Issues for **estimating and monitoring changes** in forest cover and associated carbon stocks and greenhouse gas emissions, incremental changes due to sustainable management of the forest, reduction of emissions from deforestation, and reduction of emissions from forest degradation, in relation to:

- (a) **National monitoring systems** to facilitate results-based, demonstrable, transparent and verifiable estimates;
- (b) Options for **robust, consistent methodologies including forest inventories, ground-based, and remote-sensing approaches**, as appropriate;
- (c) **Applicability of the considered methodologies**, including those in existing good practice guidance of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (**IPCC**), to the assessment of reductions in emissions from deforestation; reductions in emissions from degradation, and incremental changes due to sustainable management of the forest.

REDD: Annex – Main methodological issues (2)

- 2. Reference emissions levels:** Means to establish **reference emission levels**, based on historical data, taking into account, inter alia, trends, starting dates and the length of the reference period, availability and reliability of historical data, and other specific national circumstances.
- 3. Displacement of emissions:** Means to **identify and address displacement** of emissions.
- 4. National and sub-national approaches:** Implications of national/subnational approaches, including reference levels, estimates, reporting, and intra-national displacement of emissions if appropriate, taking into account national circumstances;

How subnational approaches can be used to develop national approaches.
- 5. Capacity-building:** Identification of capacity-building **needs to implement the methodologies considered** in this annex, including inter alia technology, data collection, institutional arrangements and national monitoring systems; in order to facilitate technical support and cooperation where appropriate.

REDD: Annex – Main methodological issues (3)

- 6. Effectiveness of actions:** relating to para. 1, 2, 3, 5 of 2/CP.13, and criteria for evaluation of actions including ongoing efforts, emission reductions and/or enhancement of removals achieved, further efforts needed and mobilization of resources;
- Lessons learned from demonstration activities

7. Cross-cutting issues

- Means to address **non-permanence**;
- **Comparability and transparency** in assessment of carbon stocks of diverse ecosystems;
- **Financial implications** for implementing methodological approaches;
- **Institutional requirements** for implementing methodological approaches;
- Any **implications** of methodological approaches for **indigenous people and local communities**;
- **Implications** for the promotion of **co-benefits** taking note of the aims and objectives of other relevant international conventions and agreements;
- Implications of methods to **verify estimates** of emission reductions and enhancement of removals and changes in forest cover;
- **Implications of different definitions** of forest and relevant forest-related activities on assessment of emissions reductions and enhancement of removals and changes in forest cover;
- Means to **deal with uncertainties** in estimates aiming to ensure that reductions in emissions or increases in removals are not over-estimated, including those in IPCC guidance

REDD: Tokyo workshop - main conclusions

Methodological issues

Need for **robust and cost-effective methodologies** to estimate and monitor changes in forest cover and associated carbon stocks and GHG emissions, incremental changes due to sustainable management of forest, and, reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (a combination of remote sensing and ground-based assessments could be a suitable approach)

IPCC guidelines and good practice guidance provide methodologies that can form the basis for estimate and monitor emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation and the changes in forest carbon stocks in developing countries

Need to increase **technical capacities** in developing countries to undertake forest carbon inventories. There is also a need to build and strengthen capacities in policy and **institutional frameworks**

Need for further consideration of methodologies to estimate and monitor emissions and changes in carbon stocks from **forest degradation**

REDD: Tokyo workshop - Main conclusions

Link policy approaches & positive incentives

Robust methodologies are important to ensure delivery of transparent and verifiable information on the effectiveness of REDD activities, leading to an enabling environment to ensure the provision of necessary resources by stakeholders, governments and organizations;

Discussions on policy approaches and positive incentives could be initiated with the present knowledge of methodological issues. However, the needs and implications of different approaches will need further exploration.

Sufficient resources need to be made available as soon as possible to enable developing countries to start implementing actions at the national level. Promoting sustainable forest management practices can ensure effective actions.

REDD: LCA3 – Accra, August 2008

- In-session **Workshop on policy approaches and positive incentives for REDD**; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stock
- Party-driven workshop, CRP Report produced
- SBSTA Chair reported progress on methodological issues, including the outputs of the recent Tokyo WS.
- The WS served as an opportunity for Parties to share views and build on these views relating to REDD, and to deepen understanding and clarify elements
- Several concrete proposals for policy approaches and positive incentives were presented (for example, PNG, Tuvalu and India)

The negotiating process up to 2009

2008

AWG-LCA-4 & COP14/CMP4 & SB 29: December 2008, Poznan

Including:

- **3 workshops** (Risk management & risk reduction strategies; Technology research and development; shared vision)
- **Technical papers:**
 - Opportunities & challenges for mitigation in the agriculture sector
 - Management of financial risks from CC impacts in developing countries
 - Update on investment & financial flows paper
 - Adaptation activities in the UN
- Completion of AWG-LCA work programme for 2009

The negotiating process up to 2009

2009

(shift into full negotiation mode; all elements of the BAP; concepts of “measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV)” & “comparable efforts” in 1(b) (i) & (ii))

- **AWG-LCA 5:** March/April 2009, including **workshops** on:
 - Para. 1(b) (i) & (ii) of BAP
 - Para. 1 (b) (vi) of BAP: economic & social consequences of response measures
 - Opportunities & challenges for mitigation in the agriculture sector
- **AWG-LCA 6 & SB 30:** June 2009, Bonn
- **AWG-LCA 7:** August/September 2009
- **AWG-LCA 8 & COP 15/CMP5 & SB30:** 30 Nov-11 Dec 2009, Copenhagen



Thank you

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