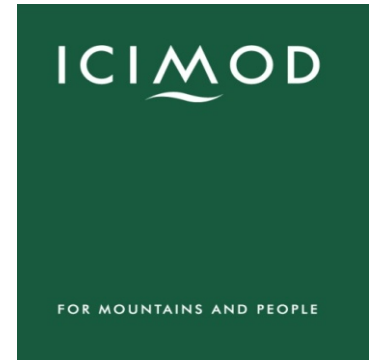


Issues on REDD - CoP 14:



November 13

CCNN

Hotel Everest

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&
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Current Status

About 20% of global anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions believed to come from deforestations and degradation

Growing global interest to slow down D&D

REDD still on drawing board

Some estimates show that payments for REDD could be over US\$ 30 Billion per year

More funds for poverty reduction could be available to developing countries

But REDD mechanisms could also be risky.....

International Level Issues

Baseline selection or reference period: which year to select, how to monitor

Definition of deforestation & degradation:

degradation is a recently introduced topic in REDD. What is degradation, what are its drivers, how to measure C loss from degradation etc.

Degradation is significant in Africa, Asia and South & Latin America

Accounting emission - only forests (partial) or other land uses also (full)

Framework- whether REDD should be within UNFCCC or outside (Voluntary carbon markets)- under UNFCCC it could come under KP or new Protocol-implications –flood market & drive Carbon price low

International Level Issues

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- **Financial mechanism- market or funds based- fund mechanism** use international fund to pay for C to developing countries **based on** verifiable emission reductions or based on certain policy (ies) implemented. Thus funds would have less strict criteria. **Market mechanism**- strictly market signals linked to emission reduction targets. Later expected to generate more funds and hence potentially greater impacts as well
- **Permanence of carbon and avoidance of leakage** –how to guarantee that carbon sold will remain for a period of time (fires, leakage elsewhere, diseases etc)
- **National vs Project based approach**- national approach has advantages over project, especially in establishing baseline and hence leakage, raise more funds
- **How will rights of indigenous people be protected as mentioned in the Bali declaration? Will sustainable forest management be recognized? i.e. will local communities be awarded credits after what is left from sustainable harvesting practices?**

National Level Issues

More issues to consider at national level

1. Who will coordinate all carbon activities
2. Who will establish national baseline
3. Who will develop principles & methodological guidelines for assessing carbon & gains/losses
4. Who will establish eligibility criteria to participate, verify methods and data
5. How to generate verifiable data cost effectively & monitor carbon stocks and flows
6. How to assure international buyers of credible carbon emission reduction?
7. What will be role of existing forest related institutions
8. How to sell carbon to international buyers
9. How to distribute/ensure funds reach relevant carbon sequester groups
10. How to control corruption in the payment system
11. Who will develop mechanism to resolve disputes regarding claims to given pieces of forest as regards carbon ownership
12. How will forest property right issues be defined in the new constitution
13. Are policies adequate to address ownership of carbon credits-who will address new policies

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Thank you