

Understanding Land Use in the UNFCCC

Iversen P., Lee D., and Rocha M., (2014)

"Focus Session: Land Use Reporting and Accounting (including CDM and JI); Social and Environmental Safeguards"

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Understanding Land Use in the UNFCCC



MAY 2014

CONTENT

- ▶ Land use reporting and accounting (including CDM and JI)
- ▶ Social and environmental safeguards
- ▶ Questions

LAND USE REPORTING AND
ACCOUNTING (INCLUDING CDM
AND JI)

REPORTING VERSUS ACCOUNTING

- ▶ **Reporting:** process of accumulating, organizing, storing, and accessing the information on activity data, emission factors and calculation equations
 - ▶ Describe the amount and trends in emissions and removals of a particular country, sector, gas, etc.
 - ▶ Assess the quantities that are relevant for accounting
- ▶ **Accounting:** process of comparing the reported quantities with a pre-defined standard or emission target, a comparison which is made using a pre-defined set of accounting rules

NC VERSUS BR

National Communication (NC):

- ▶ Annex I Parties are required to prepare and submit NCs to the COP on the implementation of their commitments under the Convention in accordance with Articles 4 and 12 thereof

Biennial reports (BRs):

- ▶ Annex I Parties shall submit BRs, which outline the progress made in achieving emission reductions and providing financial, technological and capacity-building support to non-Annex I Parties

NC CONTENT

- ▶ For Annex I Parties, NCs under the Convention contain information on the following, in accordance with the reporting guidelines contained in decision 4/CP.5:
 - ▶ National circumstances relevant to GHG emissions and removals;
 - ▶ The national GHG inventory;
 - ▶ Climate-related policies and measures;
 - ▶ GHG projections and the total effect of policies and measures;
 - ▶ Vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures;
 - ▶ Financial resources and technology transfer to developing country Parties;
 - ▶ Research and systematic observation;
 - ▶ Education, training and public awareness in relation to climate change.

BR CONTENT

- ▶ Decision 19/CP.18 adopted the biennial report common tabular format (BR CTF) for the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”
- ▶ The BR CTF, as contained in the annex to decision 19/CP.18, consists of 27 tables designed to facilitate the provision of information by developed country Parties on:
 - ▶ Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission trends
 - ▶ Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
 - ▶ Progress in achievement of this target
 - ▶ GHG projections
 - ▶ Provision of financial, technological and capacity building support

CTF TABLES

Table 1
Emission trends: summary ⁽¹⁾
(Sheet 3 of 3)

CAN_BR1_v1.0

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	2009	2010	2011	Change from base to latest reported year
	kt CO ₂ eq	kt CO ₂ eq	kt CO ₂ eq	(%)
CO ₂ emissions including net CO ₂ from LULUCF	522,149.36	638,050.26	624,308.34	59.14

5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	-19,900.55	84,031.09	68,694.38	-202.50
A. Forest Land	-24,846.80	79,790.72	65,022.70	-170.38
B. Cropland	-7,123.49	-7,760.16	-8,149.32	-171.66
C. Grassland	IE, NA, NE, NO	IE, NA, NE, NO	IE, NA, NE, NO	0.00
D. Wetlands	2,795.25	2,692.26	2,668.72	-49.39
E. Settlements	9,274.48	9,308.27	9,152.27	4.87
F. Other Land	NE, NO	NE, NO	NE, NO	0.00
G. Other	IE	IE	IE	0.00

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	2009	2010	2011	Change from base to latest reported year
	kt CO ₂ eq	kt CO ₂ eq	kt CO ₂ eq	(%)
1. Energy	560,441.65	570,137.09	571,601.41	21.83
2. Industrial Processes	50,805.78	53,262.13	54,271.29	-3.05
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	260.49	241.97	247.40	38.44
4. Agriculture	56,134.71	55,612.85	53,924.99	15.40
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry ^b	-9,842.34	103,194.97	87,267.07	-241.60
6. Waste	21,387.55	21,595.25	21,746.13	14.41
7. Other	NA	NA	NA	0.00
Total (including LULUCF)	679,187.83	804,044.25	789,058.29	49.03

CTF TABLES

Table 2(d)

CAN_BR1_v1.0

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: approach to counting emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector^a

Role of LULUCF	LULUCF in base year level and target	Included
	Contribution of LULUCF is calculated using	Other (Based on LULUCF Convention reporting categories)

Abbreviation: LULUCF - Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry

Table 2(d) I Description of Quantified Economy-wide Emission Reduction Target; Approach to Counting Emissions and Removals from the LULUCF Sector

Role of LULUCF	LULUCF emissions in base year	Excluded
	LULUCF emissions in 2020	<p>Included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Land Remaining Forest Land • Cropland Remaining Cropland • Forest Land Converted to Other Land Categories • Other Land Categories Converted to Forest Land <p>Excluded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlements • Wetlands • Grasslands <p>Land-based approach: No Activity-based approach: No Other: Based on LULUCF Convention reporting categories</p>

Table 2(d) II Projected Emissions (+) or Removals (-) from the LULUCF Sector in 2020

Category (in Mt of GHG emissions/removals)	2020 Projected Emissions/Removals	2005 Estimate/Reference Level	Expected Contribution to 2020 Emissions
Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	-133	-107 ^a	-26
Cropland Remaining Cropland	-9	-10	1
Forest Land Converted to Other Land Categories ^c	15	18 ^d	-3.7
Land Converted to Forest Land	-0.4	-0.9	0.5
Total	-128	-100	-28

CTF TABLES

Table 4(a)I

CAN_BRI_v1.0

Progress in achieving the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – further information on mitigation actions relevant to the contribution of the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in 2011 ^{a,b}

	<i>Net GHG emissions/removals from LULUCF categories ^c</i>	<i>Base year/period or reference level value ^d</i>	<i>Contribution from LULUCF for reported year</i>	<i>Cumulative contribution from LULUCF ^e</i>	<i>Accounting approach ^f</i>
	<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>				
Total LULUCF	57,078.00	66,174.00	-9,097.00		Other (Based on LULUCF Convention reporting categories)
A. Forest land	53,297.00	57,858.00	-4,562.00		Other (Based on LULUCF Convention reporting categories)
1. Forest land remaining forest land	53,994.00	58,786.00	-4,792.00		Other (Based on LULUCF Convention reporting categories)
2. Land converted to forest land	-697.00	-928.00	230.00		Other (Based on LULUCF Convention reporting categories)
3. Other ^g					Other (Based on LULUCF Convention reporting categories)
B. Cropland	-7,973.00	-4,100.00	-3,874.00		Other (Based on LULUCF Convention reporting categories)
1. Cropland remaining cropland	-13,240.00	-10,127.00	-3,113.00		Other (Based on LULUCF Convention reporting categories)
2. Land converted to cropland	5,267.00	6,027.00	-761.00		Other (Based on LULUCF Convention reporting categories)

CTF TABLES

Table 6(a)

CAN_BRI_v1.0

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with measures' scenario^a

	GHG emissions and removals ^b							GHG emission projections	
	(kt CO ₂ eq)							(kt CO ₂ eq)	
	Base year (2005)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2020	2030
Sector^{d,e}									
Energy									
Transport									
Industry/industrial processes									
Agriculture									
Forestry/LULUCF		-158,000.00	130,000.00	-120,000.00	-7,000.00	72,000.00	57,000.00	-128,000.00	-142,000.00
Waste management/waste									
Other (specify)	739,000.00	590,000.00	639,000.00	718,000.00	739,000.00	701,000.00	702,000.00	734,000.00	815,000.00
Transportation (Economic Sector)	168,000.00	128,000.00	137,000.00	155,000.00	168,000.00	167,000.00	170,000.00	176,000.00	179,000.00
Buildings	84,000.00	70,000.00	76,000.00	82,000.00	84,000.00	79,000.00	84,000.00	95,000.00	110,000.00
Electricity	121,000.00	94,000.00	98,000.00	129,000.00	121,000.00	99,000.00	90,000.00	82,000.00	59,000.00
Waste and Other	49,000.00	50,000.00	49,000.00	51,000.00	49,000.00	48,000.00	49,000.00	50,000.00	55,000.00
Agriculture (Economic Sector)	68,000.00	54,000.00	61,000.00	66,000.00	68,000.00	69,000.00	68,000.00	69,000.00	70,000.00
Oil and Gas	162,000.00	101,000.00	124,000.00	150,000.00	162,000.00	164,000.00	163,000.00	200,000.00	241,000.00
Emissions Intensive Trade Exposed Industries	87,000.00	93,000.00	94,000.00	85,000.00	87,000.00	75,000.00	78,000.00	90,000.00	101,000.00
LULUCF Contribution								-28,000.00	
Gas									
CO ₂ emissions including net CO ₂ from LULUCF	563,000.00	296,000.00	590,000.00	443,000.00	563,000.00	607,000.00	594,000.00	484,000.00	512,000.00
CO ₂ emissions excluding net CO ₂ from LULUCF	579,000.00	459,000.00	491,000.00	565,000.00	579,000.00	554,000.00	555,000.00	614,000.00	656,000.00
CH ₄ emissions including CH ₄ from LULUCF	104,000.00	75,000.00	105,000.00	96,000.00	104,000.00	102,000.00	102,000.00	87,000.00	88,000.00
CH ₄ emissions excluding CH ₄ from LULUCF	98,000.00	72,000.00	86,000.00	94,000.00	98,000.00	90,000.00	91,000.00	85,000.00	86,000.00
N ₂ O emissions including N ₂ O from LULUCF	54,000.00	51,000.00	66,000.00	50,000.00	54,000.00	54,000.00	53,000.00	50,000.00	52,000.00
N ₂ O emissions excluding N ₂ O from LULUCF	50,000.00	49,000.00	54,000.00	49,000.00	50,000.00	47,000.00	46,000.00	49,000.00	51,000.00
HFCs	5,000.00	800.00	500.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	7,000.00	8,000.00	13,000.00	19,000.00
PFCs	3,000.00	7,000.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
SF ₆	2,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	400.00	400.00	300.00	400.00
Other (specify)								-28,000.00	NE
LULUCF Contribution								-28,000.00	NE
Total with LULUCF ^f	731,000.00	432,800.00	769,500.00	599,000.00	731,000.00	772,400.00	759,400.00	608,300.00	673,400.00
Total without LULUCF	737,000.00	590,800.00	639,500.00	718,000.00	737,000.00	700,400.00	702,400.00	735,300.00	814,400.00

NC AND BR “REVIEW”

- ▶ According to decision 23/CP.19, the objectives of the review of NCs and BRs under the Convention are:
 - ▶ To provide, in a facilitative, non-confrontational, open and transparent manner, a thorough, objective and comprehensive technical review of all aspects of the implementation of the Convention by individual Annex I Parties and Annex I Parties as a group;
 - ▶ To promote the provision of consistent, transparent, comparable, accurate and complete information by Annex I Parties;
 - ▶ To assist Annex I Parties in improving their reporting of the information contained in their GHG inventories, BRs and NCs and pursuant to other relevant decisions of the COP and the implementation of their commitments under the Convention;
 - ▶ To ensure that the COP has accurate, consistent and relevant information in order to review the implementation of the Convention.
- ▶ The reviews do not constitute a political judgment on individual Annex I Parties’ performance or level of effort

INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW (IAR)

- ▶ The IAR process comprises two steps:
 - ▶ Technical review of the national reports of each developed country;
 - ▶ Multilateral assessment of the progress towards achieving the economy-wide target by developed country Parties
- ▶ Started in January 2014, with the submission of the sixth national communications and the first biennial reports from Annex I Parties and the technical review of these reports by international expert review teams
- ▶ First round of the MA working group session will be convened at SBI 41 in Lima, where 17 Annex I Parties will be multilaterally assessed
- ▶ Remaining Annex I Parties will be assessed next year at SBI 42 (June 2015, Bonn) and at SBI 43 (December 2015, Paris)

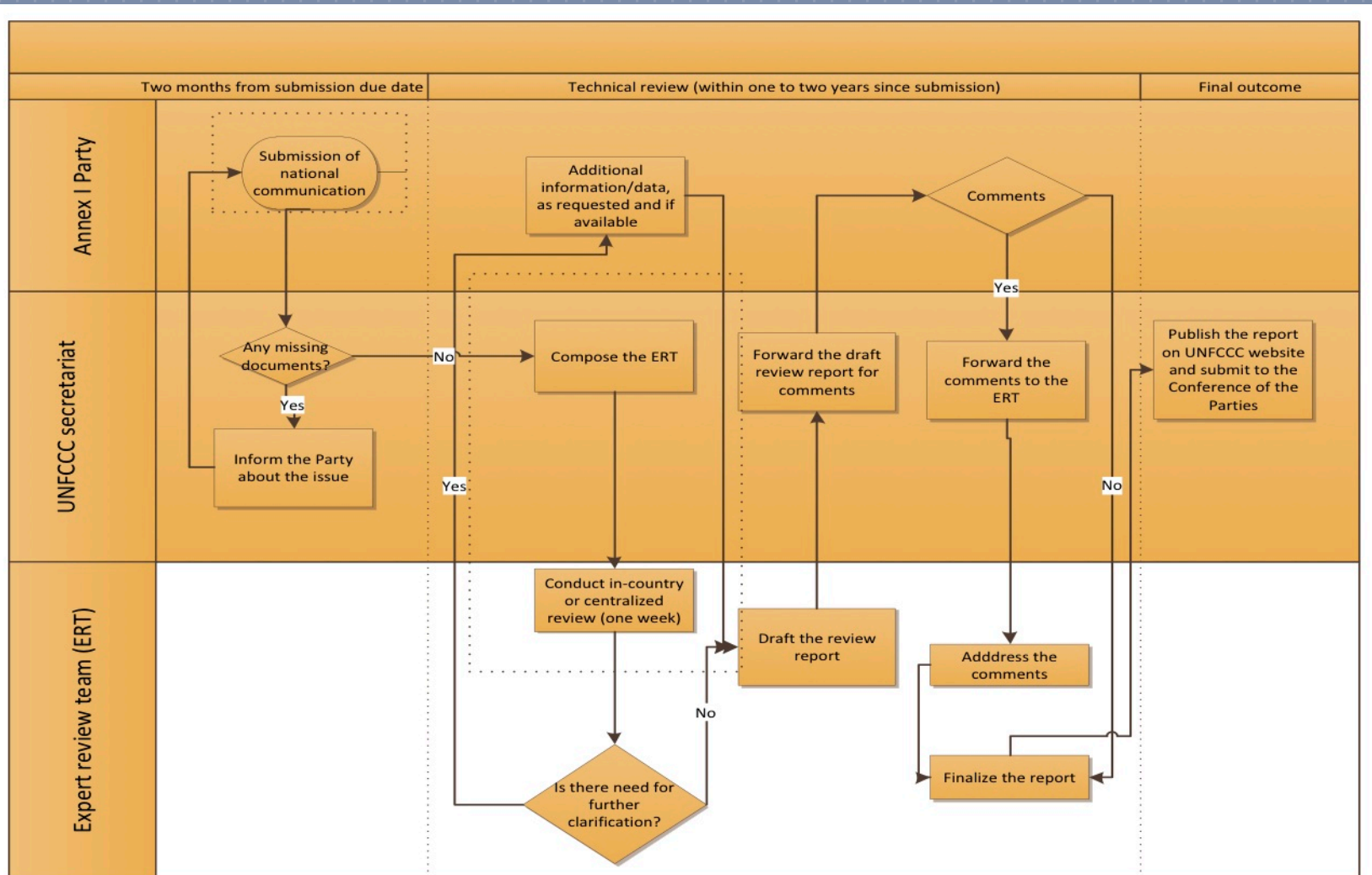
REPORTING PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF REVIEWS

Reporting principle		Assessment
Completeness	In accordance with the reporting guidelines on NCs (FCCC/CP/1999/7, pages 80–100, and decision 4/CP.5), completeness means that no mandatory reporting element is excluded. If a mandatory element cannot be reported for any reason, Parties shall explain the omission or the reason for their partial reporting in the section relating to that element.	Assessing the completeness of the reported information can be done in a straightforward manner by comparing the information with the reporting requirements.
Transparency	According to the reporting guidelines on NCs, the reports shall be structured following the outline contained in the annex to those guidelines, in order facilitate transparency.	<p>The guidelines do not, however, provide any further guidance on how to achieve transparency. In the case of BRs, the use of common tabular format (CTF) tables and the preparation of a structured report contribute to the transparency of the information and facilitate national and international reviews.</p> <p>More generally, transparency is achieved when clear, factual and neutral information or explanation is provided which is sufficient for the review experts to assess the relevance, credibility and reliability of the reported information. Experts should be able to understand why and how the Party came to its conclusions or results. This requires the Party to have explained its information sources, assumptions and methods sufficiently to allow users to assess, and in principle to replicate, the reported information.</p>

REPORTING PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF REVIEWS

Consistency	According to the reporting guidelines on NCs, consistency, like transparency, is facilitated when Parties structure their reports following the outline contained in the annex to those guidelines.	<p>As no further guidance on how to achieve consistency is provided, it is proposed here that consistency means that the reported information is internally consistent (i.e. it contains or implies no contradictions).</p> <p>Where information relates to GHG emissions, consistency also refers to the consistency of the reported information with the information provided in the Party's most recent annual GHG inventory submission.</p>
Comparability	According to the reporting guidelines on NCs, comparability, like transparency and consistency, is facilitated when Parties structure their reports following the outline contained in the annex to those guidelines.	In the case of BRs, the use of CTF tables (see part B, lesson 1, below) and the preparation of a structured report facilitate national and international reviews.
Accuracy	While the revised UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories (decision 14/CP.11) provide a definition of accuracy, this principle is not defined for information not related to GHG emissions reported in NCs and BRs.	In general, accuracy is a principle that refers to the correctness, the credibility or the reliability of the reported information relative to the 'true' information from the primary or original source. Therefore, accuracy is usually achieved when the reported information can be fully corroborated by primary sources. Given that this is not necessarily possible for review experts, accuracy can alternatively be assessed by cross-checking the reported information against other (secondary) sources.

WORKFLOW OF THE REVIEW OF NC UNDER THE CONVENTION



LULUCF ACCOUNTING UNDER KP

- ▶ In contrast to emissions from Annex A sources, the KP requires Parties to account for emissions and removals from LULUCF activities by adding to or subtracting from their initial assigned amount
- ▶ Net removals from LULUCF activities result in the issuance of additional emission allowances, called removal units or RMUs, which a Party may add to its assigned amount
- ▶ Parties must account for any net emissions from LULUCF activities by cancelling Kyoto Protocol units
- ▶ Calculation of the quantity of emission allowances to be issued or cancelled is subject to specific rules, which differ for each LULUCF activity

LULUCF ACCOUNTING UNDER KP

- ▶ For the 2nd commitment period decision 6/CMP.9 stipulates that, for the purpose of providing information on anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks from LULUCF activities Parties included in Annex I shall apply:
 - ▶ 2006 IPCC Guidelines
 - ▶ 2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol in a manner consistent with decision 2/CMP.7
 - ▶ Wetland drainage and rewetting (if elected) shall be provided according to regulations contained in the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories:Wetlands

LULUCF ACCOUNTING UNDER KP

INFORMATION TABLE ON ACCOUNTING FOR ACTIVITIES UNDER ARTICLES 3.3 AND 3.4 OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL ⁽¹⁾

PARTY
Inventory year
Submission year

Commitment period accounting (Yes/No)
Annual accounting: (Yes/No)

Number of the reported year in the commitment period: #

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK ACTIVITIES	Base Year ⁽²⁾	NET EMISSIONS/REMOVALS									Accounting parameters	Accounting quantity ⁽⁴⁾
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total ⁽³⁾		
		(kt CO ₂ eq)										
A. Article 3.3 activities												
A.1. Afforestation/reforestation												
Excluded emissions from natural disturbances ⁽⁵⁾												
Excluded subsequent removals from land subject to natural disturbances ⁽⁶⁾												
A.2. Deforestation												
B. Article 3.4 activities												
B.1. Forest management												
Net emissions/removals												
Excluded emissions from natural disturbances ⁽⁵⁾												
Excluded subsequent removals from land subject to natural disturbances ⁽⁶⁾												
Any debits from newly established forest (ENF) ^{(7),(8)}												
Forest management reference level (FMRL) ⁽⁹⁾												
Technical corrections to FMRL ⁽¹⁰⁾												
Forest management cap ⁽¹¹⁾												
B.2. Cropland management (if elected)												
B.3. Grazing land management (if elected)												
B.4. Revegetation (if elected)												
B.5. Wetland drainage and rewetting (if elected)												

JI “REPORTING AND ACCOUNTING”

- ▶ According to decision 9/CMP.1, paragraph 4, JI LULUCF projects shall conform to definitions, accounting rules, modalities and guidelines under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol
- ▶ Project participants shall submit a completed JI LULUCF project design document (PDD) to an accredited independent entity (AIE) under the verification procedure under the JISC, as defined in the JI guidelines, paragraphs 30-45

NC *VERSUS* BUR

National Communication:

- ▶ Non-Annex I Parties are required to prepare and submit NCs to the COP on the implementation of their commitments under the Convention in accordance with Articles 4 and 12 thereof

Biennial update reports:

- ▶ Non-Annex I Parties shall submit BURs, with an update to the most recently submitted national communication

NON-ANNEX I NC

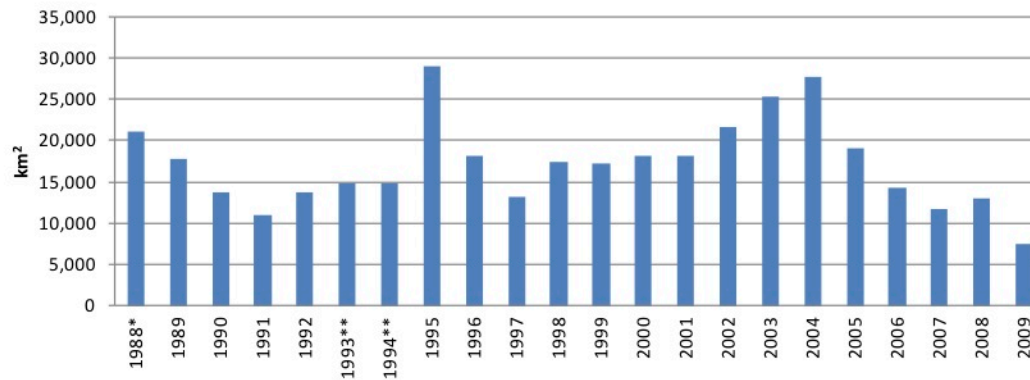
Table 2.1 CO₂ emissions and removals

Sector	1990	1994	2000	2005	Share in 2005	Variation 1990-2005
	(Gg) ¹				(%)	
Energy	179,948	206,250	289,958	313,695	19.2	74.3
Fossil Fuel Combustion	172,371	198,222	279,088	299,941	18.3	74.0
Energy Industries	22,668	25,443	43,595	48,601	3.0	114.4
Manufacturing Industries	36,835	42,217	71,115	75,620	4.6	105.3
Iron and Steel	3,862	5,401	13,089	16,467	1.0	326.4
Chemicals	8,681	9,230	14,649	15,446	0.9	77.9
Other Industries	24,292	27,586	43,377	43,707	2.7	79.9
Transport	79,914	91,820	120,130	133,431	8.1	67.0
Civil Aviation	3,503	3,763	5,278	5,374	0.3	53.4
Road Transportation	71,339	83,236	110,684	122,765	7.5	72.1
Other transportation	5,072	4,821	4,169	5,291	0.3	4.3
Residential Sector	13,818	15,220	17,044	15,484	0.9	12.1
Agricultural Sector	10,052	12,527	14,051	14,809	0.9	47.3
Other Sectors	9,083	10,995	13,154	11,996	0.7	32.1
Fugitive Emissions	7,578	8,028	10,870	13,754	0.8	81.5
Coal Mining and Handling	1,353	1,348	1,291	957	0.1	-29.3
Oil and Natural Gas Activities	6,225	6,680	9,579	12,797	0.8	105.6
Industrial Processes	45,265	48,703	63,220	65,474	4.0	44.6
Cement Production	11,062	10,086	16,047	14,349	0.9	29.7
Lime Production	3,688	4,098	5,008	5,356	0.3	45.2
Ammonia Production	1,683	1,689	1,663	1,922	0.1	14.2
Iron and Steel Production	24,756	28,428	35,437	38,283	2.3	54.6
Aluminum Production	1,574	1,955	2,116	2,472	0.2	57.1
Other	2,502	2,446	2,950	3,093	0.2	23.6
Land-Use Change and Forestry	766,493	830,910	1,258,345	1,258,626	76.8	64.2
Land-Use Change	761,390	821,919	1,249,627	1,251,152	76.4	64.3
Amazon Biome	460,525	521,054	814,106	842,967	51.5	83.0
Cerrado Biome	233,001	233,001	302,715	275,378	16.8	18.2
Other Biomes	67,863	67,863	132,806	132,806	8.1	95.7
Liming of Agricultural Soils	5,103	8,991	8,717	7,474	0.5	46.5
Waste	24	63	92	110	0.0	349.4
TOTAL	991,731	1,085,925	1,611,615	1,637,905	100	65.2

Gg = thousand tonnes

NON-ANNEX I NC

Figure 3.5 Annual Deforestation Rate in the Legal Amazon (km²/year)



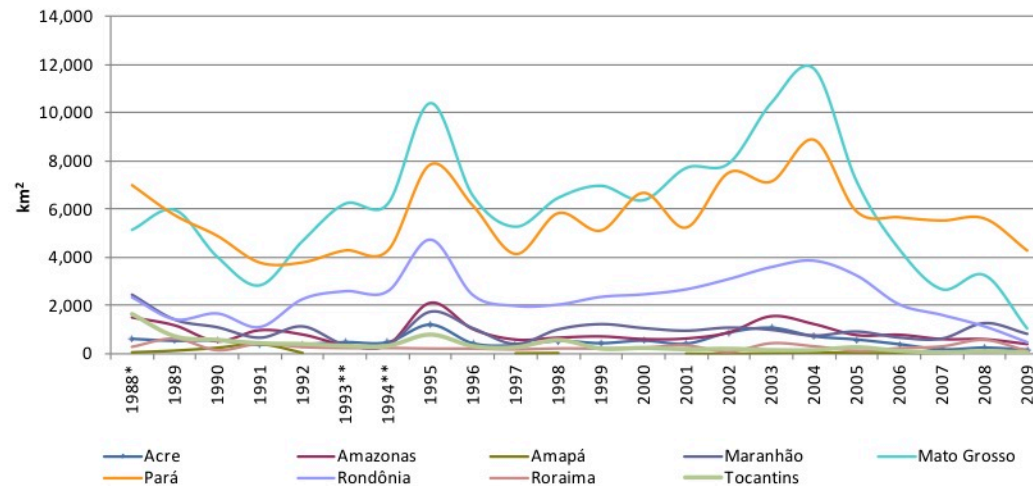
Notes:

* Average for 1977-1988.

** Average for 1993-1994.

Source: INPE, 2010. Data available at: < http://www.obt.inpe.br/prodes/prodes_1988_2009.htm>

Figure 3.6 Deforestation by area (km²), by state in the Amazon, 1988-2009



BUR CONTENT

- ▶ Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis;
- ▶ The national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a national inventory report;
- ▶ Information on mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions;
- ▶ Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and received;
- ▶ Information on the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of biennial update reports;
- ▶ Information on domestic measurement reporting and verification;
- ▶ Any other information that the non-Annex I Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its biennial update report.

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION AND ANALYSIS (ICA)

- ▶ COPI7 adopted the modalities and guidelines for ICA (contained in [annex IV of decision 2/CP.17](#))
- ▶ The ICA process will consist of the following two steps:
 - ▶ A technical analysis of the BURs
 - ▶ A facilitative sharing of views
- ▶ First rounds of ICA will be conducted commencing within 6 months of the submission of the first round of BURs (December 2014);
- ▶ Frequency of participation in subsequent rounds of ICA, based on their respective capabilities and national circumstances, and special flexibility for small island developing States and the least developed country Parties, will be determined by the frequency of the submission of biennial update reports

CDM “REPORTING AND ACCOUNTING”

AR-ACM0003 Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands



Typical project(s)	Afforestation/reforestation of lands other than wetlands.	
Type of GHG emissions mitigation action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHG removal by sinks. • GHG removal by increasing carbon stocks in the following pools: above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, and optionally: deadwood, litter, and soil organic carbon. 	
Important conditions under which the methodology is applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land subject to the project activity does not fall in wetland category; • Soil disturbance attributable to the project activity does not cover more than 10% of area in each of the following types of land, when these lands are included within the project boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Land containing organic soils; (ii) Land which, in the baseline, is subjected to land-use and management practices and receives inputs listed in the appendix of the methodology. 	
Important parameters	<p>At validation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crown cover of trees in baseline, crown cover of shrubs; • Annual increments, allometric equations or biomass expansion factors, root-shoot ratio and wood density. <p>Monitored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area forested (by species); if selected, area along with shrub crown cover; area of sample plots; • Diameter, and possibly height, of planted trees. 	
BASELINE SCENARIO Any lands other than wetlands and no forest stands on the lands.		
PROJECT SCENARIO Forests are planted on lands.		

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS



SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS IN THE UNFCCC

Preamble: “Affirming that responses to climate change should be **coordinated with social and economic development** in an integrated manner with a view to **avoiding adverse impacts** on the latter, taking into account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty”.

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS IN THE UNFCCC

Article 2, “The ultimate objective... stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to **allow ecosystems to adapt naturally** to climate change, to **ensure that food production is not threatened** and to **enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.**”

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS IN THE UNFCCC

Article 4, Commitments: “All parties... Take climate change considerations into account, to the extent feasible, in their relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, and **employ appropriate methods, for example impact assessments, formulated and determined nationally, with a view to minimizing adverse effects on the economy, on public health and on the quality of the environment,** of projects or measures undertaken by them to mitigate or adapt to climate change”

KYOTO PROTOCOL (ART. 2)

Each Party included in Annex I, in achieving its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments, in order to **promote sustainable development**, shall implement and/or further elaborate policies and measures in accordance with its national circumstances, such as:

- (ii) Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases ..., taking into account its commitments under **relevant international environmental agreements**; promotion of **sustainable forest management practices**, afforestation and reforestation;
- (iii) Promotion of **sustainable forms of agriculture** in light of climate change considerations;

LULUCF DECISION (16/CMP.1)

Affirms that the following principles govern the treatment of land use, land-use change and forestry activities:

(e) That the implementation of land use, land-use change and forestry activities **contributes to the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources**

(f) That accounting for land use, land-use change and forestry does not imply a transfer of commitments to a future commitment period

(g) That reversal of any removal due to land use, land-use change and forestry activities be accounted for at the appropriate point in time

CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM (CDM)

The **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)** includes both general social and environmental provisions, and some that are specific to afforestation/reforestation (A/R) projects:

- ▶ *Contribution to sustainable development:* All CDM projects must receive a Letter of Approval from the host country Designated National Authority (DNA) that confirms the project contributes to the country's sustainable development. The application of this requirement is left up to the country.

CDM CONT.

Special requirements for A/R projects: Requirements for A/R projects to document environmental impacts, including on **biodiversity and natural ecosystems, and impacts** outside the project boundary area.

The Project Design Document (PDD) for A/R CDM reflects this environmental requirement and also requires analysis of significant socioeconomic impacts, including outside the project boundary. If any environmental or socioeconomic impact is considered significant by the project participants or the host Party, an impact assessment is required and a description of planned monitoring and remedial measures to address such impacts.

JOINT IMPLEMENTATION (JI)

- ▶ LULUCF JI projects requires project proponents to document an analysis of environmental impacts, including transboundary impacts, in accordance with procedures of the host country and, if impacts are considered significant by project participants or the host country, undertake an environmental impact assessment.
- ▶ Social impacts are not included in the Project Design Document Form and no explicit social safeguards are mentioned in JI requirements.

JOINT IMPLEMENTATION (JI) CONT.

- ▶ Stakeholder comments on the LULUCF project must also be provided. In addition, any leakage effects must be estimated, monitored and its treatment documented.
- ▶ Finally, because Annex I countries are required to account for the net emissions or sequestration from land use, if a reversal occurs in a JI forestry project it will be captured in the national accounting and the liability would fall on the host country.

REDD+ SAFEGUARDS

- a) Consistency with the objectives of national forest programs and with relevant international conventions and agreements;
- b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures;
- c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities;
- d) Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders;
- e) Consistency with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity and enhancing social and environmental benefits;
- f) Addressing the risks of reversals;
- g) Reducing displacement of emissions.

SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION SYSTEMS (SIS)

- ▶ Developing countries participating in REDD+ are requested to develop a system for providing information on how the safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of the five REDD+ activities, while respecting sovereignty;

SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Decision 12/CP.17:

- ▶ developing countries, should provide a summary of information on how all of the safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of the activities;
- ▶ the summary of information should be provided periodically and be included in national communications,, or communication channels agreed by the Conference of the Parties

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION ON SAFEGUARDS

- ▶ The summary of information could also be provided, on a voluntary basis, via the web platform on the UNFCCC website
- ▶ To obtain and receive results-based payments Parties should provide the most recent summary of information on how all of the safeguards, have been addressed and respected before they can receive results based payments

STATE OF PLAY

At present, most developing countries are working to decide how to address and respect the safeguards. This can include:

- ▶ A review of relevant Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs) in order to identify gaps between existing PLRs and the globally proposed safeguard measures;
- ▶ An analysis of lessons learned from the application of safeguards in REDD+ pilot projects;
- ▶ An analysis of other safeguards initiatives at global level;
- ▶ An analysis of experiences in other countries.

QUESTIONS

- ▶ Please submit questions in writing using the IM function. Send messages to @All
- ▶ A recording of today's webinar will be available at <http://ghginstitute.org> shortly. A link will also be emailed to registered participants.
- ▶ The GHGMI webpage will contain an interactive comments section if you would like to continue the discussion or ask questions of the presenters.
- ▶ For additional questions please email us directly:
 - ▶ Marcelo Rocha: marcelo.trocha@fabricaethica.com.br
 - ▶ Peter Iversen: peterai@yahoo.dk
 - ▶ Robert O'Sullivan: robert.osullivan@fcmcglobal.org

