



COP15
COPENHAGEN
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2009

Summary of COP15 and REDD for K&C 13

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COP-15 Outcome

- “Copenhagen Accord”
 - Initial signatories: US, China, India, Brazil, S. Africa
 - More than 30 other countries have signed on
 - Not a “legally-binding treaty”
 - Global action “should” limit temp growth to 2°C
 - Developed countries (i.e., Kyoto Annex 1 parties) to commit to implement “individually or jointly... ..quantifiable economy-wide emissions targets for 2020 as listed...”

Copenhagen “Accord” (cont’d)

- Major **developing countries** to submit Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (**NAMAs**) in **registries administered by the U.N.** to help achieve verifiability.
- **Finance** – Developed nations to provide \$10B in “fast start” funds annually 2010-2012, and work to mobilize \$100B annually by 2020. A significant portion is to develop capacity to **implement REDD+ activities.**
- Feb 1, 2010 as “deadline” for...
 - Annex 1 nations to come up with quantitative targets for 2020
 - Developing countries must outline their planned actions
- 2015 reassessment of agreement



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Agreement on \$3.5 billion initial funding for REDD

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Just out:

UK GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTICE

Australia, France, Japan, Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States have today collectively agreed in the context of an ambitious and comprehensive outcome in Copenhagen to dedicate USD3.5 billion as initial public finance towards slowing, halting and eventually reversing deforestation in developing countries.

A joint statement follows:

"Actions to reduce emissions from forests can help to stabilize our climate, support livelihoods, provide biodiversity conservation, and promote economic development. As part of an ambitious and comprehensive deal, we recognise the significant role of international public finance in supporting developing countries' efforts to slow, halt and eventually reverse deforestation. With this in mind, we collectively dedicate USD3.5 billion of fast-start climate change financing for 'REDD+' over the 2010 to 2012 period. We regard this as an initial investment in developing countries that put forward ambitious REDD+ plans and that achieve forest emission reductions according to their respective capabilities. We collectively commit to scaling up our finance thereafter in line with opportunities and the delivery of results. We invite other donors to join us in this effort to make early action on REDD+ a reality."

REDD+

- REDD

- \$3.5 billion new funding for capacity building over the next three years (2010-2012)
- Technical issues resolved (SBSTA text)
- Remaining differences on REDD+ (REDD plus Biodiversity) can be resolved
- Agriculture finds space
- The most powerful players: Amazon state governors and the California “Governor’s “deal”

Copenhagen Accord and REDD+

The Copenhagen Accord mentions the crucial role of REDD+ for mitigation purposes, and the “immediate need” to establish a mechanism to finance it.

Countries agreed to include REDD+ in a proposed \$30 billion in new finance for mitigation and adaptation from 2010 - 2012.

Relevant text of the accord:

“We recognize the crucial role of reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation and the need to enhance removals of greenhouse gas emission by forests and agree on the need to provide positive incentives to such actions through the immediate establishment of a mechanism including REDD-plus, to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries.”

“We decide that the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund shall be established as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention to support projects, programme, policies and other activities in developing countries related to mitigation including REDD-plus, adaptation, capacity- building, technology development and transfer.”

SBSTA Decision on REDD+

(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

- The COP adopted the SBSTA's draft decision on methodological guidance for REDD+, **establishing standards** for monitoring and measurement of deforestation and forest degradation.
- The SBSTA recognized the need to **engage indigenous peoples** and local communities and develop guidance for their involvement in monitoring and reporting.
- SBSTA recommended that **IPCC guidelines** be used as the basis for estimating emissions from land use activities, removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes.
- The draft decision also approved **sub-national forest monitoring systems** as long as they were part of a national system and promotes the use of historical forest reference emissions levels.

Draft COP decision on policy approaches and positive incentives

- In addition to the unresolved questions of market finance and sub-national crediting, other, less contentious issues may be negotiated over the coming year.
 - These include global targets for deforestation reductions,
 - the timeframe for ending deforestation,
 - numbers for finance,
 - institutional arrangements (such as market versus public finance mechanisms, forest emissions inventories, reference levels and a national or international registry),
 - **measuring, monitoring and verifying (MRV) systems**
 - and benefit distribution mechanisms.
 - Finance and institutional arrangements are likely to be taken up by the LCA contact groups addressing these issues more broadly.

Compatibility with U.S. Congressional REDD efforts

- The REDD framework that is currently being negotiated under the UNFCCC has all the major elements of the REDD provisions in the proposed Waxman-Markey bill, and is compatible with the positions that are part of the Unity Agreement.
- Some issues, notably markets and sub-national crediting, are still in brackets but the good news is that the US and other governments are actively pushing for these core issues to be part of the UNFCCC REDD program.

REDD Summary

The REDD negotiations did not lead to a COP decision as many had hoped for.

Negotiators did reach agreement on overall objectives, indigenous rights, and biodiversity safeguards (REDD+).

Negotiators remained at odds over market financing and sub-national crediting.

The COP adopted the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) draft decision on monitoring and measurement methodologies.

The Copenhagen Accord devotes a paragraph to REDD+, and also addresses short-term REDD financing.

Concluding Remarks

- COP15 was disappointing as no treaty has been agreed upon
- The inclusion of REDD+ in a new treaty has been decided upon as an important step forward
- A new landscape of negotiations is emerging: G8 is less at the center, G2 (US and China as biggest emitters) engage in bilateral negotiations
- Powerful players emerge, e.g., in Amazon State Governors and the California “Governor’s Climate deal”

Shifting Policy in Brazil

- Brazil is a key signatory to the Copenhagen Accord
- Amazon Governors are playing a key role in REDD
- Recently adopted **National Policy on Climate Change**
 - Commits Brazil to reduce emissions by -36.1% to -38.9% as compared to BAU in 2020.
 - Includes **80% reduction in deforestation below the 1996 - 2005 baseline by 2020.**
 - May include 40% reduction in degradation of the *cerrado* (tropical savanna)
- Brazil has agreed in principal to allow REDD-based offsets to be sold to help achieve GHG mitigation goals, but only less than 10% of each countries' agreed reductions

