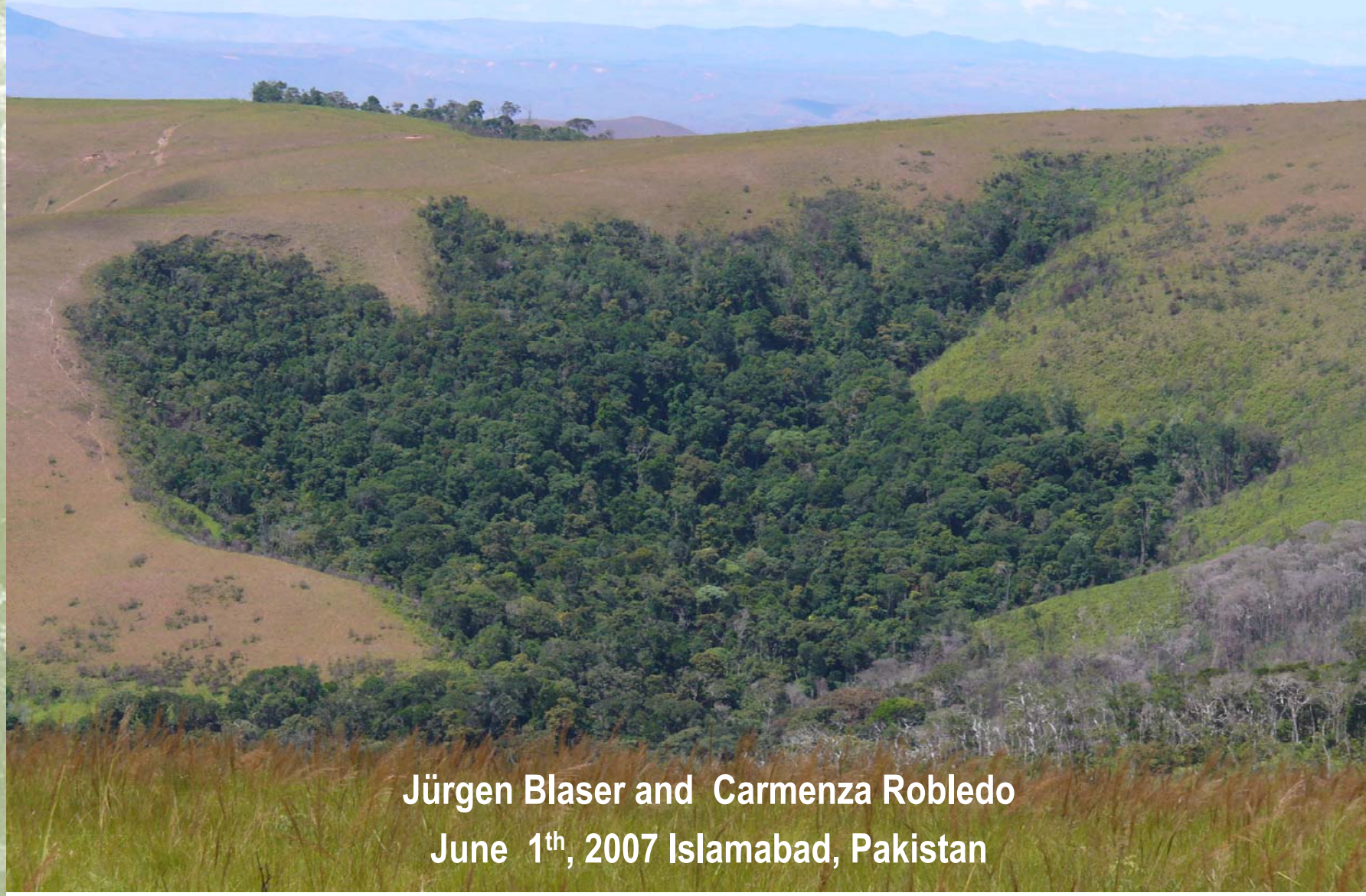


Developments in UNFCCC Discussions regarding Forests in a post-2012 scenario

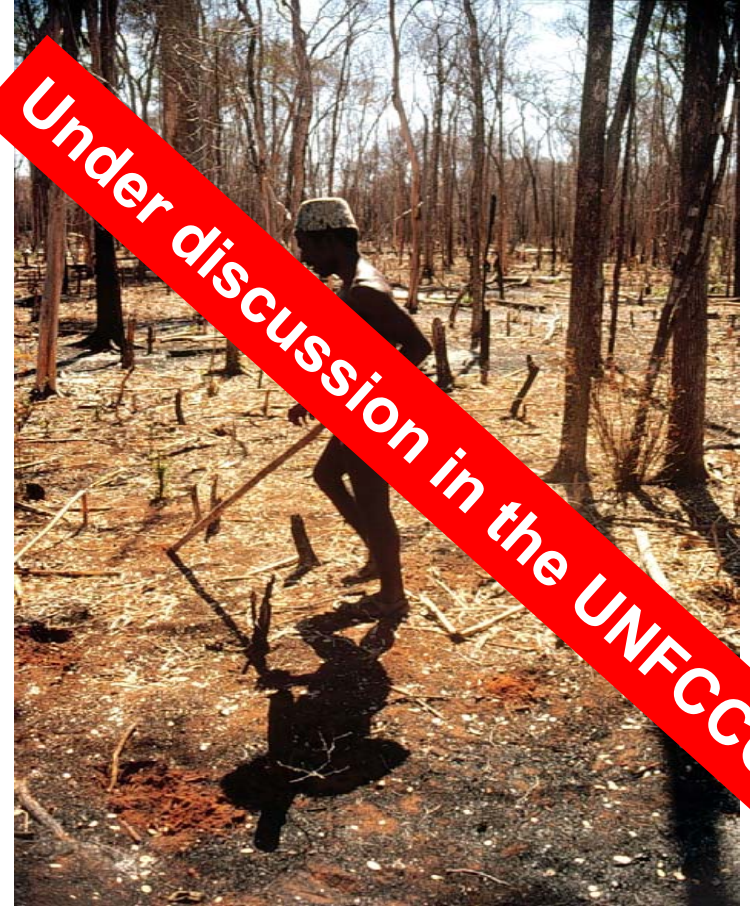


Jürgen Blaser and Carmenza Robledo
June 1th, 2007 Islamabad, Pakistan

The role of forest in mitigation

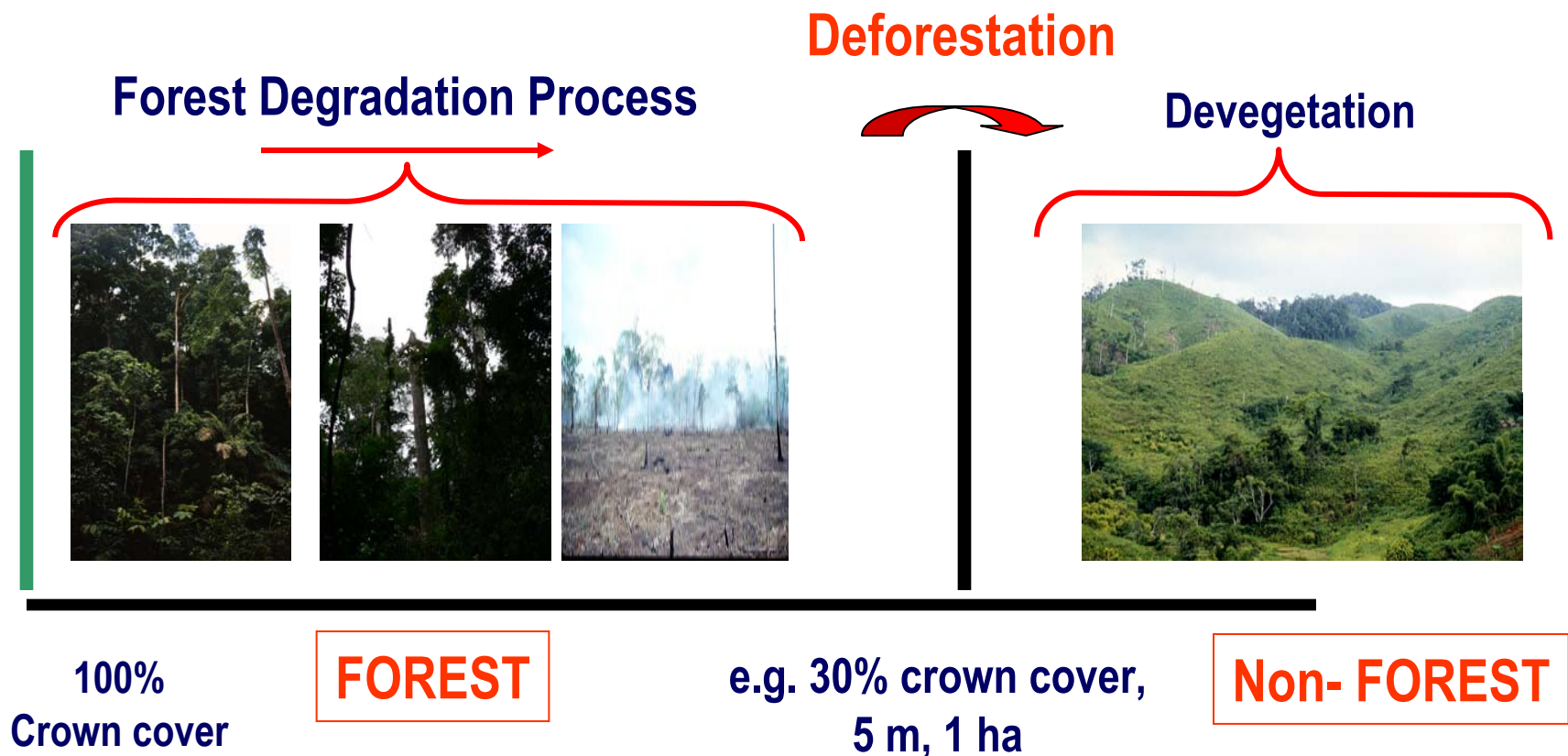


Enhancements of sinks:
Afforestation & Reforestation
under the CDM



Reduction of GHG Emissions
from Deforestation and Forest
Degradation (REDD)

Deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) in the UNFCCC context



2000 – 2005: 4.2 GtC02e as GHG emissions from land conversion

Where do we emit the most GHG?

The carbon issue with forest (besides sequestration through A/F)

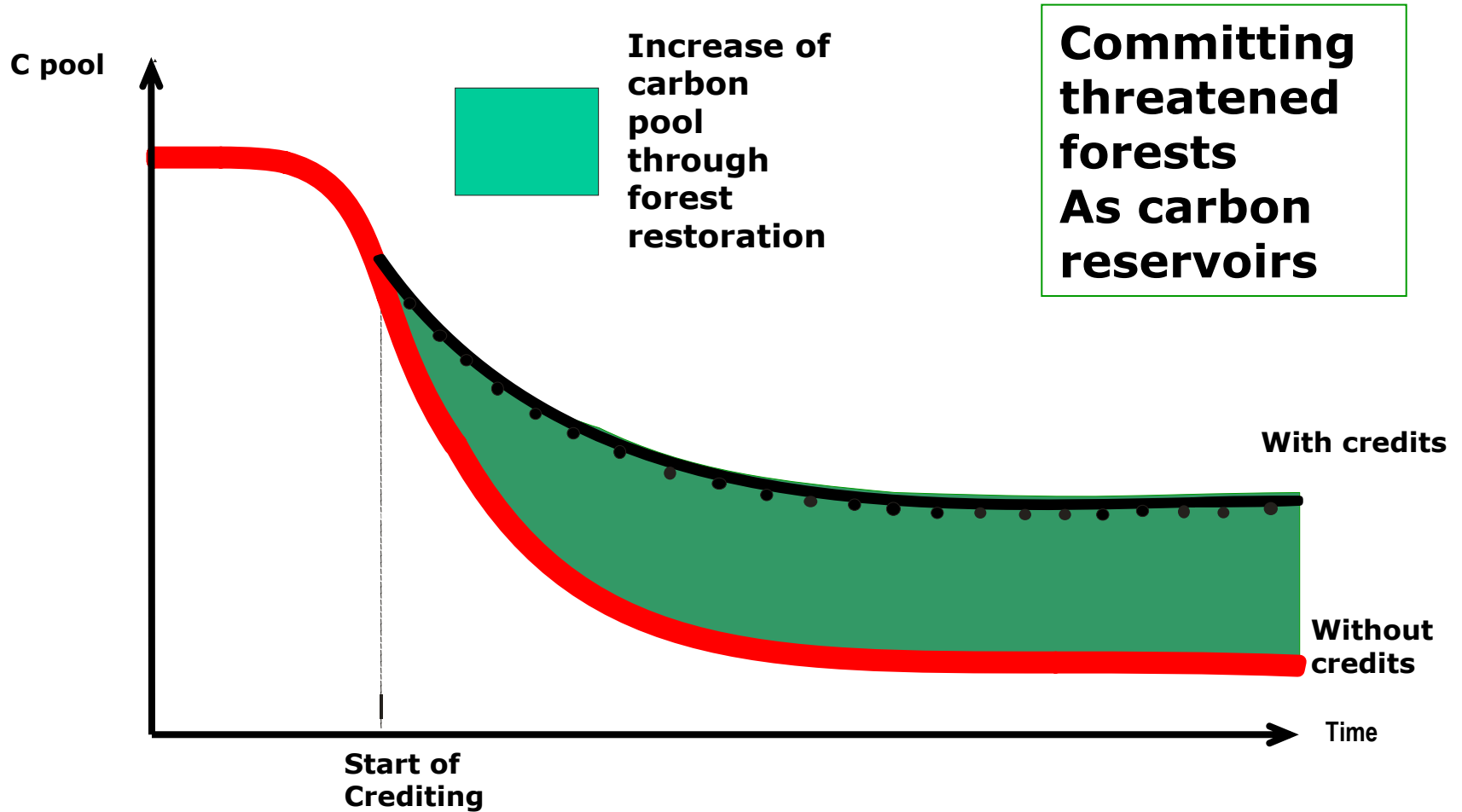
- Not all deforestation is undesirable. However, deforestation should be discouraged when:
 - it is not efficient from an economic viewpoint;
 - The land use it is connected to is unsustainable – it is a threat to environmental stability; and
 - it leads to social inequities and conflicts

→ **Reducing deforestation**
- Forest degradation: an issue in all developing countries, forest rich and forest poor; most important loss of GHG over time?

→ **Reducing emissions from forest degradation**
- How to commit and manage forest areas as **carbon reservoirs**?
 - Use the concept of Permanent Forest Estate
 - Sustainable Forest Management includes a range of activities that are inline with REDD: forest restoration and rehabilitation....



Challenge: increase carbon pools by REDD through international transfer payments



Ongoing negotiation on REDD: Key issues under discussion

- **Policy instrument**
 - Eligible activity in the CDM (Kyoto)?
 - New flexible mechanism (Kyoto)?
 - New protocol (under the Convention)?
- **Definitions**
 - Deforestation & forest degradation?
- **Common principles**
- **Technical issues**
 - Baseline, additionality
 - Monitoring
 - Leakage, permanence
- **Financing options**
 - Market options
 - Funds



Developing countries have an interest to shape the agenda of forests in this respect – Including forest poor countries like Pakistan