

4th November 2013, Phnom Penh

Integrated REDD+ accounting frameworks

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Outline

1. National REDD+ accounting frameworks
2. Integrating Reference Levels (RLs)
3. Integrating Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems
4. Leakage, reversals and buffers
5. Incentive allocation

National REDD+ Accounting Frameworks

A system of rules which:

- Allows accurate estimates of national-level emission reductions to be created
- Defines how crediting and incentive allocation will occur
- UNFCCC requires REDD+ MRV and RL to be reported at the national level, but allows for subnational as interim step

National REDD+ Accounting Frameworks

Main choices:

- national-level implementation or
- integrate existing and future sub-national (and project) initiatives
- Phasing questions

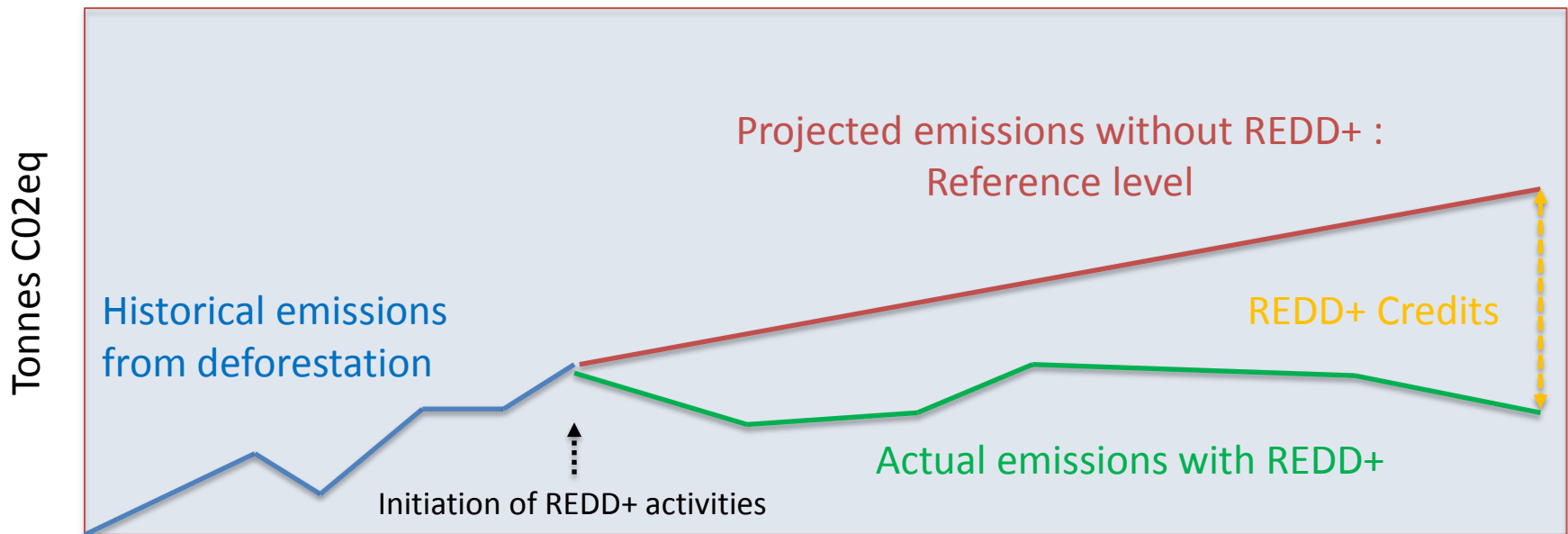


Why follow a subnational approach?

- Allows clear link between performance and payments;
- Supports tailoring of approaches to local circumstances;
- Allows more accurate performance monitoring;
- Supports phased implementation of REDD+;
- May better suit national governance circumstances.

Integrating Reference Levels (RL)

Reference level: A benchmark for assessing performance in reducing emissions, expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year.



Integrating Reference Levels (RL)

- Baselines have been set in several project areas
- Methodologies could differ with one another or with the national RLs in terms of:
 - Activities (deforestation, degradation, conservation, forest management, and carbon stock enhancement)
 - Carbon pools (live biomass, deadwood, litter, soil carbon and harvested wood products)
 - Projection methods (linear historic projections vs. adjusted projections) for estimating future emissions
 - Years and resolution imagery used for historical analyses

Integrating Reference Levels (RL)

Questions:

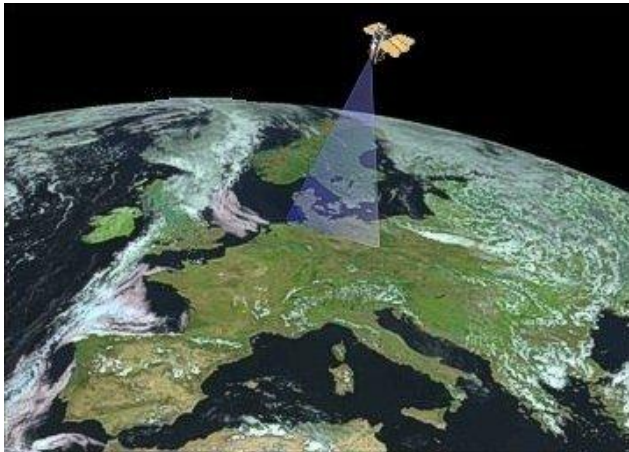
- Will sub-national baselines/RLs be summed to form a national RL?
- Will projects be integrated into the national RL?
- Do significant gaps exist in RL methodologies (pools, gases, activities)?
 - If so can they be reconciled? How?
 - What minimum standards need to be established to ensure future RLs are harmonized and UNFCCC compliant?



Integrating Measuring Reporting and Verification

Forest carbon measurement:

Combines an analysis of remote sensing data with field-data collected from inventory plots



Integrating MRV

- MRVs at subnational and national levels may differ in:
 - Activities, carbon pools and gases included
 - Field sampling intensity
 - Field plot size/shape
 - Accuracy of allometric equations
 - Resolution of, and techniques used to analyze remote sensing imagery
- Need to link subnational and national



Integrating MRV

Questions:

- Will sub-national MRV systems follow the national MRV system?
- Do significant methodological gaps exist in forest carbon measurement approaches?
 - If so can they be reconciled? How?
 - If MRV systems are allowed at the sub-national level what minimum standards need to be established to ensure compatibility?

Example of problems with non-harmonization

LEAF Lao PDR

	LEAF	CLIPAD
Historical Period and Satellite Imagery	1995 – Landsat	2000 – LandSat 7
	2000 – Landsat	2003 – LandSat 5
	2005 – Landsat	2007 – LandSat 7
	2010 – Rapid Eye 5m	2009 – ALOS 10m

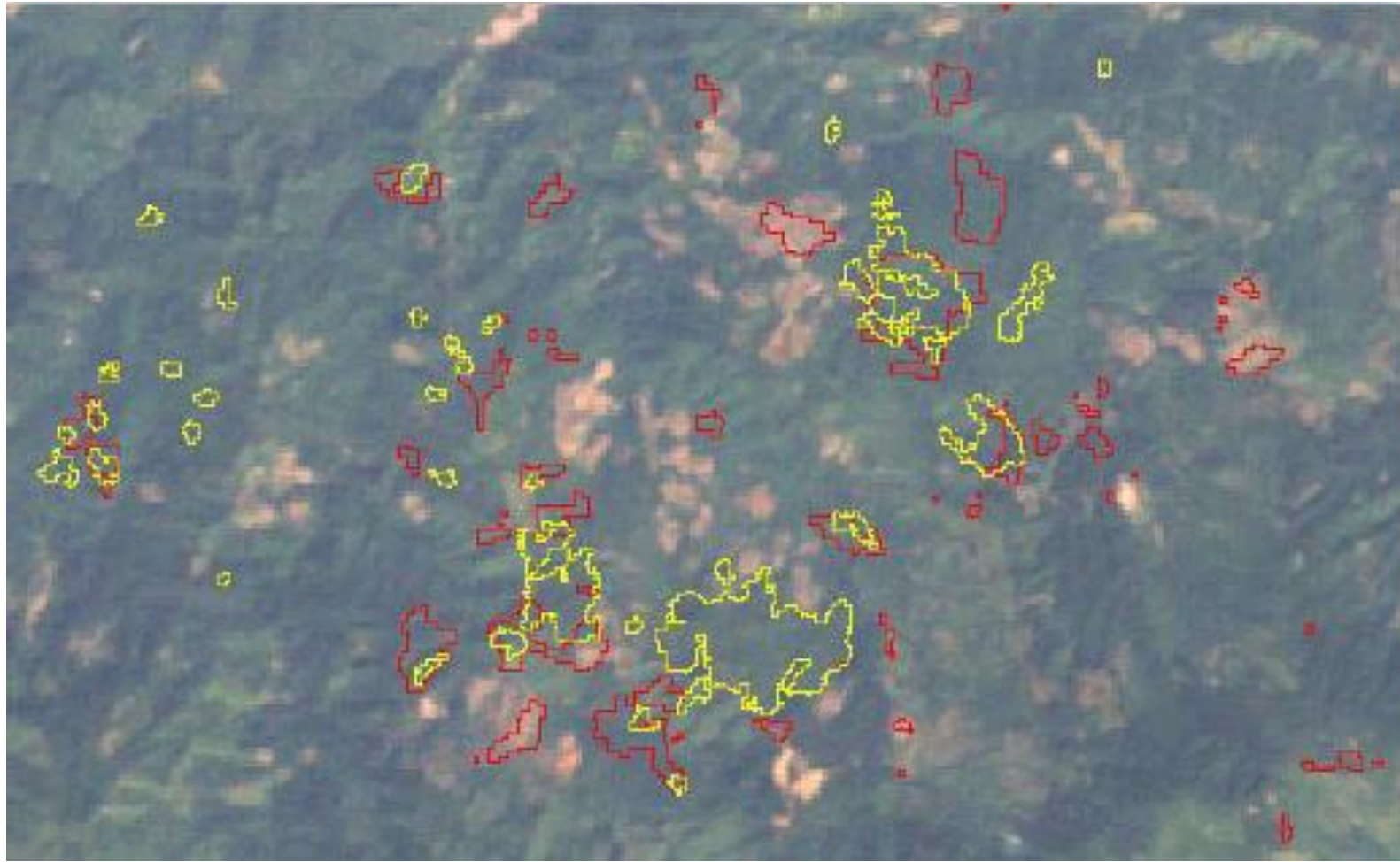
Historical Rates of Deforestation

LEAF			CliPAD		
Time Period	ha/year	Rate (%)	Time Period	ha/year	Rate (%)
1995-2000	722 ha	0.35%			
2000-2005	1,973 ha	0.89%	2000-2004	3,537 ha	1.57%
2005-2010	1,994 ha	1.52%	2004-2006	2,644 ha	1.33%
			2006-2010	2,806 ha	1.34%
1995-2010	2,070 ha	0.80%			
2000-2010	2,716 ha	1.07%	2000-2010	2,968 ha	1.34%
<i>Forest Area</i>	<i>236,608 ha</i>		<i>Forest Area</i>	<i>214,481 ha</i>	

Note 1: Combined area and rates for Viengxay, Xamtay and Kouan

Note 2: Figures are averages calculated from published data and no metadata

Forest to Non-Forest Analysis



Yellow –
CLIPAD

Red –
LEAF

Scale
1:50,000

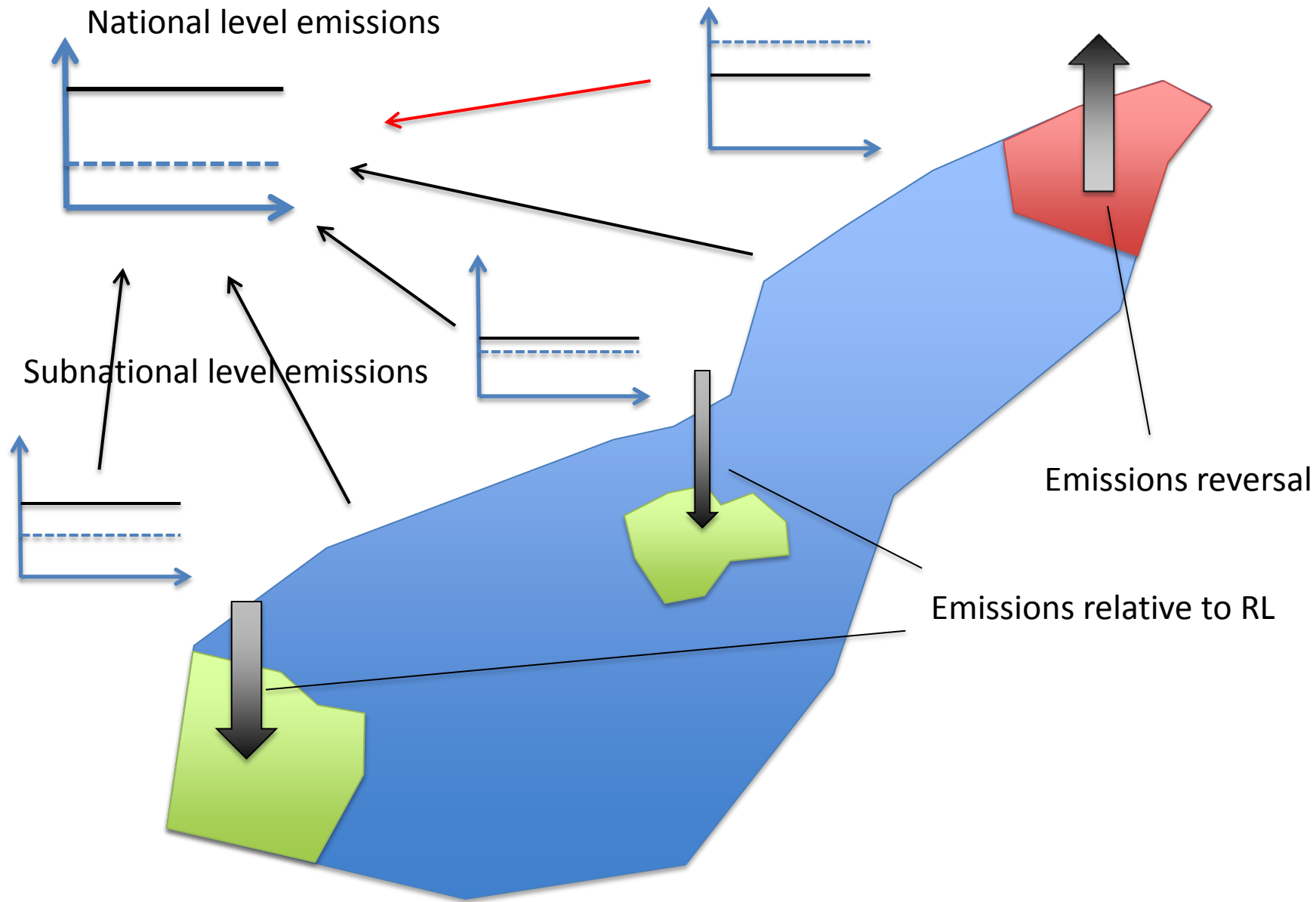
Differences

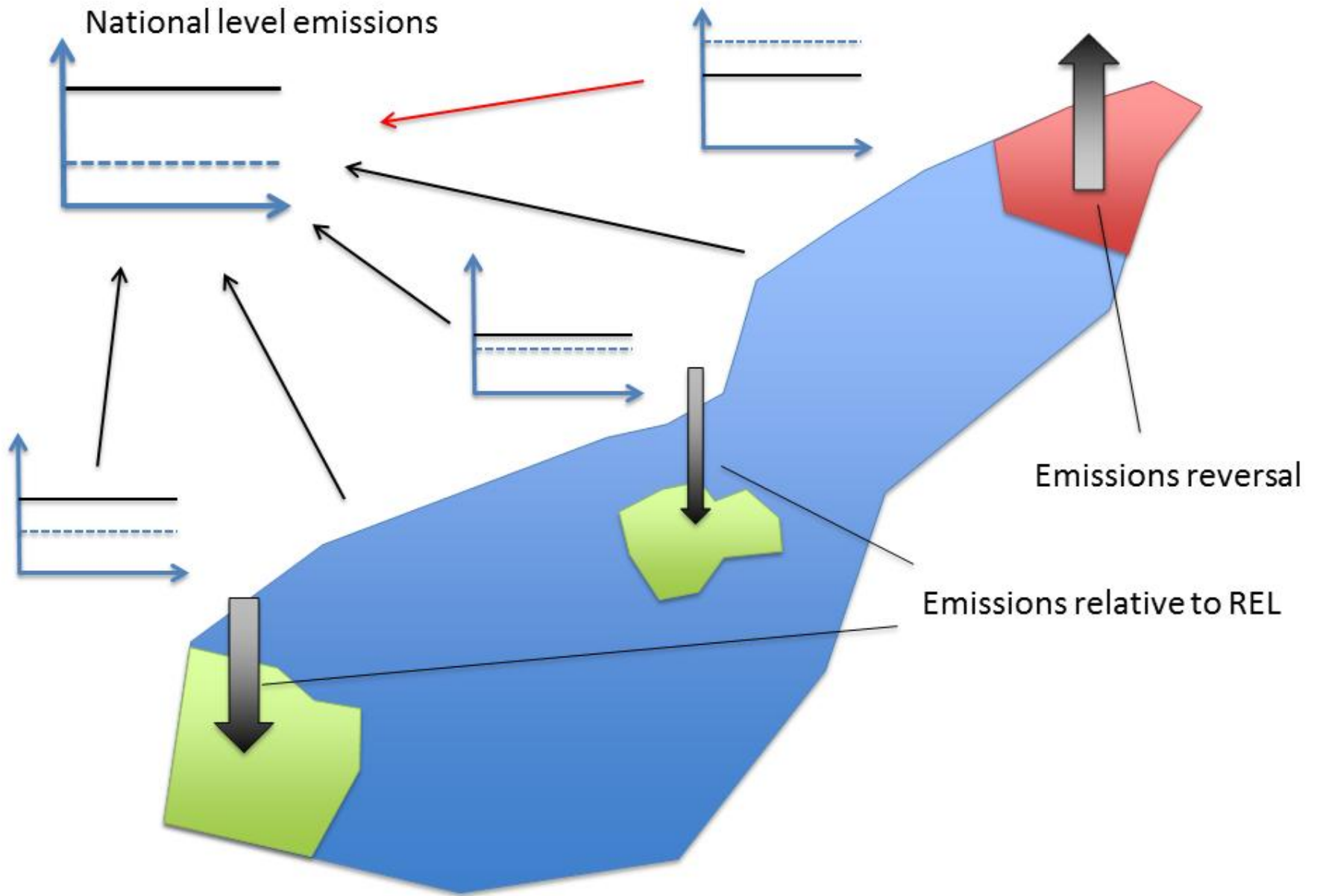
ANALYSIS	# of Locations where change detected	Area (ha)	Difference (ha)
2000 to 2005			
ClIPAD	6,058	10,268 ha	6,493 ha
LEAF	4,528	16,761 ha	
Matching (total)	1,244	1,359 ha	
Matching (%)	23.5%	10.1%	
2005 to 2010			
ClIPAD	4,592	8,120 ha	5,539 ha
LEAF	4,668	13,659 ha	
Matching (total)	1,244	1,359 ha	
Matching (%)	26.9%	12.5%	

Conclusions

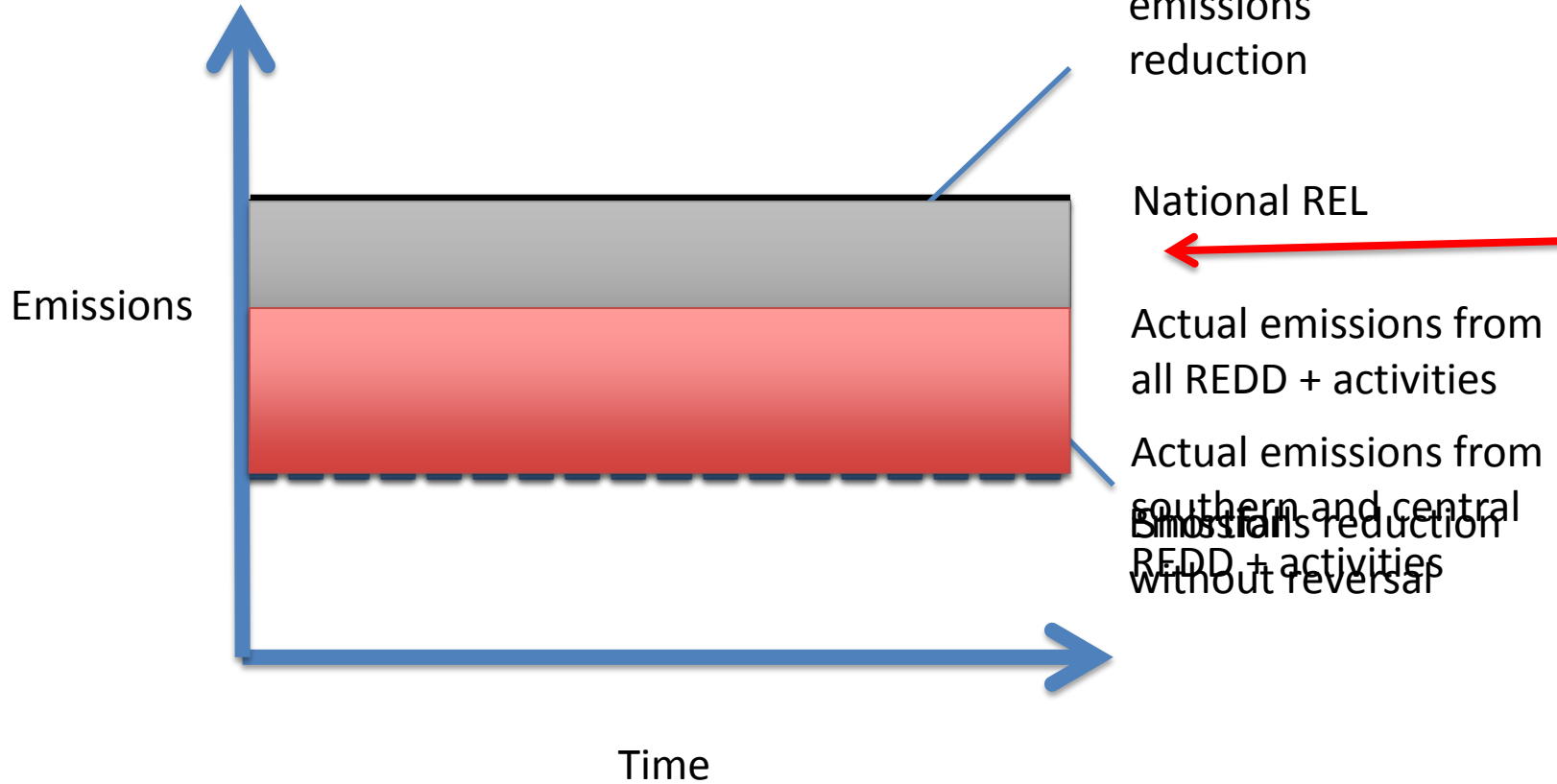
LEAF & CliPAD Assessment:

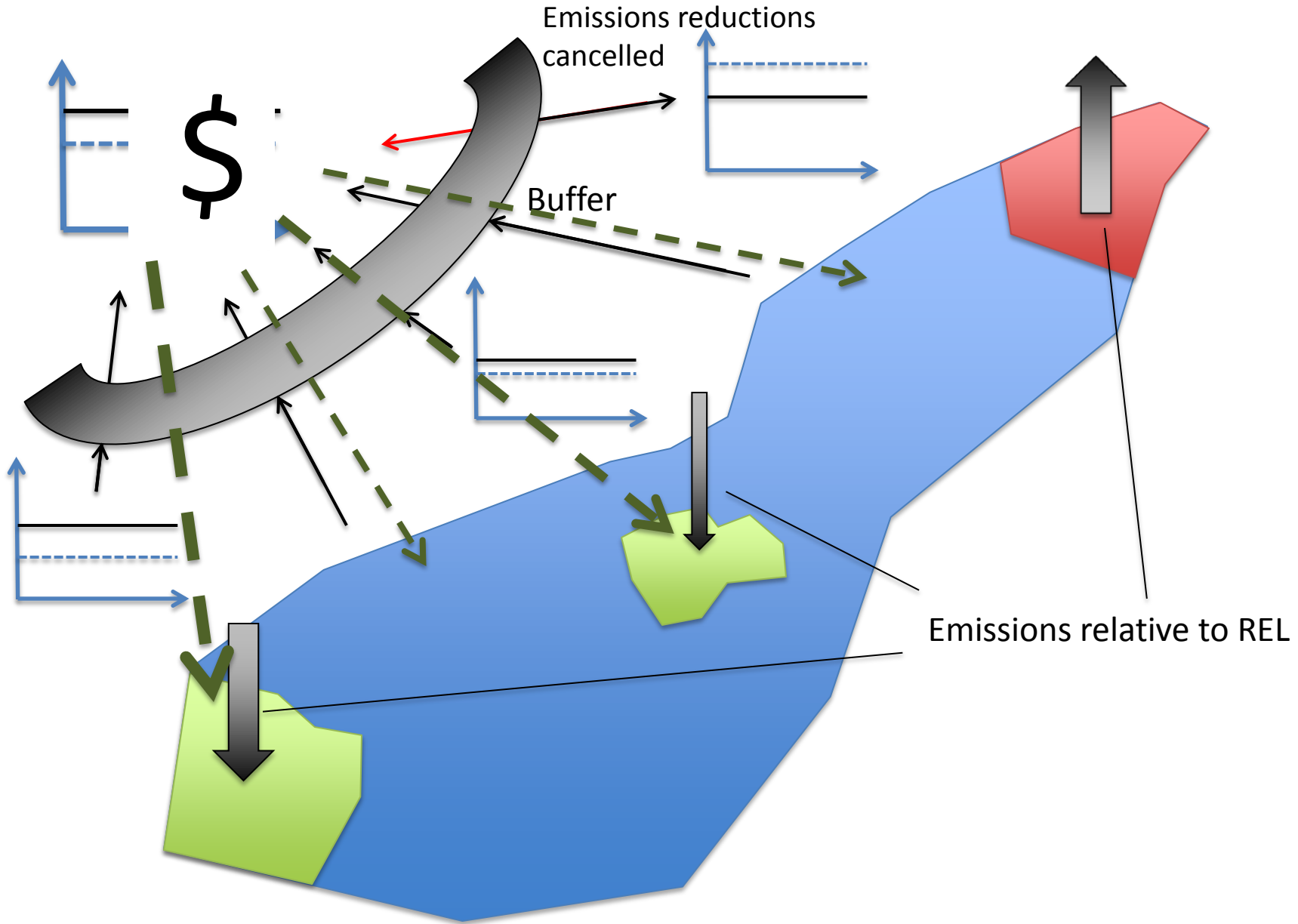
- Different methodologies applied.
 - Different datasets used.
 - Different time periods for historical assessment.
 - Vastly different results
- Projects **must** share methodology and datasets
 - National guidance on time series, datasets and methodology





National level emissions

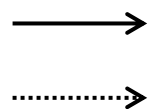
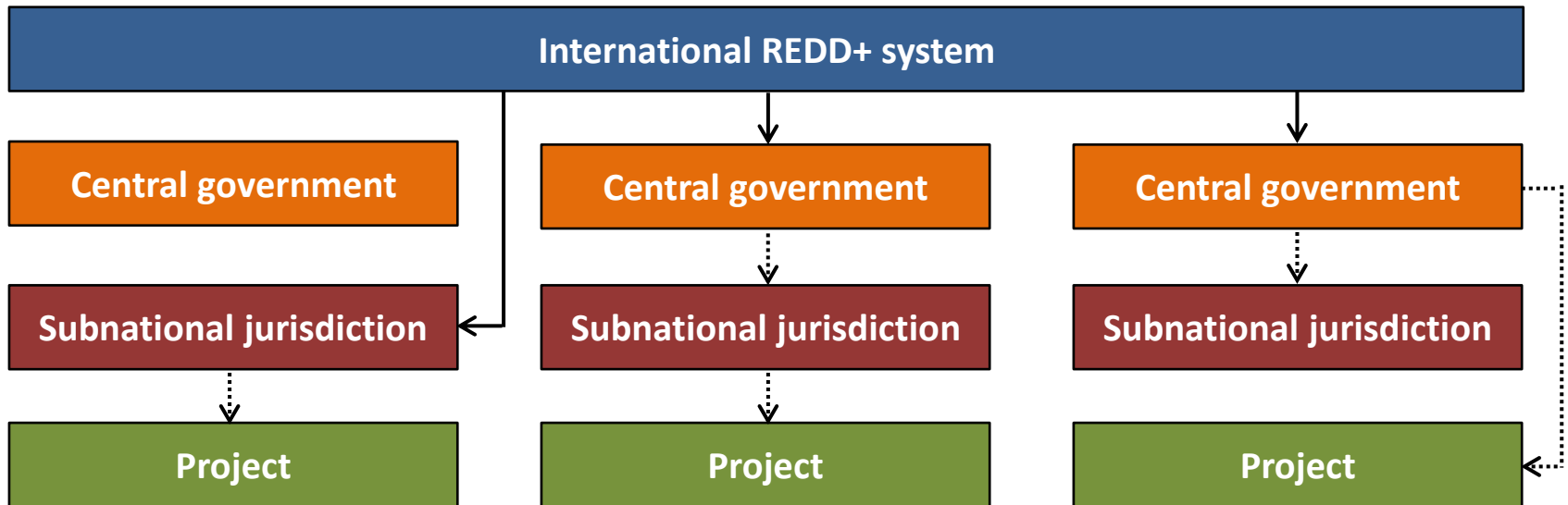




Incentive allocation

- Advance payments?
- Performance-based?
- At what level – national, subnational, local?
- Where land use decisions are made at the subnational level an RL at the same scale is likely to provide benefits.
- Devolving responsibility performance closer to resource management can promote equity and efficiency.

Incentive allocation



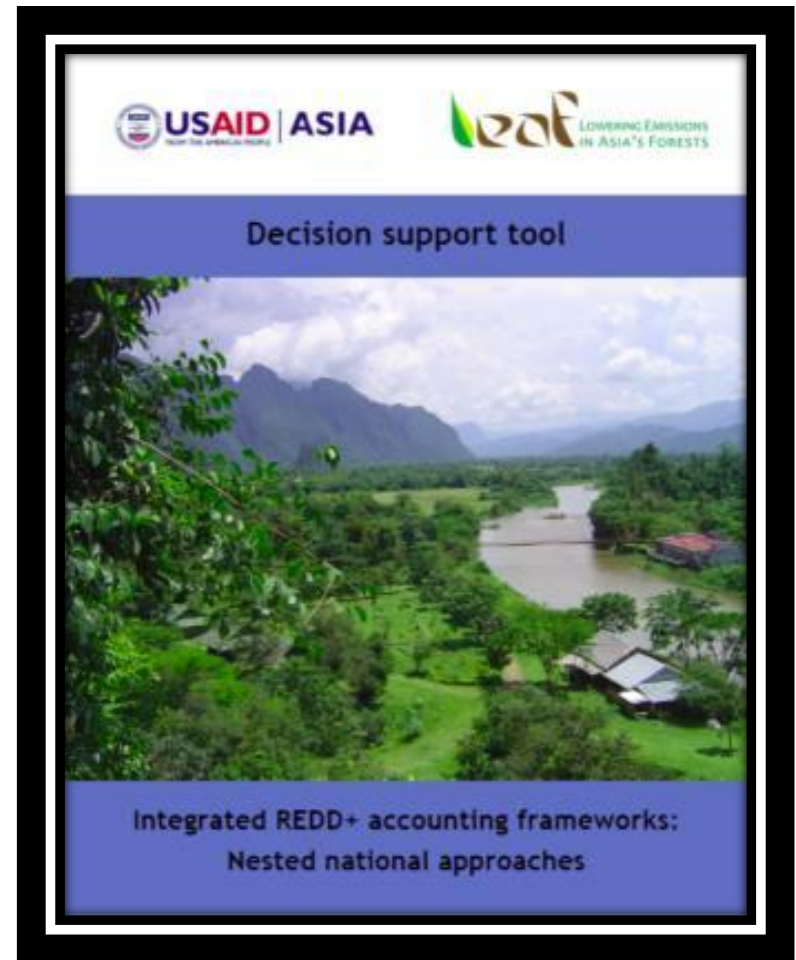
—————> Direct allocation of incentives from international REDD+ system
> Potential indirect allocation of incentives

Potential incentive allocation pathways for nested REDD+ under national accounting

Decision Support tool: Integrated REDD+ accounting frameworks

Describes decisions to be made in creating a National REDD+ Accounting Framework, with a focus on:

1. Deciding on national REDD+ accounting framework structure;
2. Integrating subnational and project level activities into a national level REDD+ accounting framework;
3. How and at what levels incentives should be distributed; and
4. What procedural decisions need to be made by whom.



THANK YOU!

Key questions for discussion groups

1. Will project and subnational efforts continue to function after establishment of the national REDD+ accounting framework?
2. Will additional projects be encouraged?
3. What are the key issues to deal with?

Discussion groups

1. Emissions accounting
 - i. Harmonization, leakage, deforestation rates
2. Incentives allocation (benefit sharing)
 - i. Linking incentives to performance
 - ii. Dividing incentives between projects and national system