

Land Use in the 2015 Agreement

Presentation 1: Identifying principles and basic elements for the land-use sector

Nora Greenglass

Presentation 2: Options for accounting frameworks for the land-use sector

Jason Funk, Union of Concerned Scientists



Positioning the land-use sector to contribute to post-2020 climate mitigation

Presentation 1: Identifying principles and basic elements for the land-use sector

Nora Greenglass
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Principles & elements

- Principles for the land-use sector
 - Applicable to all Parties
 - Focus on sub-set of broader range of ADP principles
 - Specific to land-use sector
 - More generally applicable, but may require unique consideration in the land-use sector
- Elements of a land-use framework
 - Accounting
 - Baselines, defining scope, natural disturbances provision, etc.
 - Reporting
 - Greenhouse gas emissions, carbon stocks, safeguards, etc.

Role of principles

- Ensure that treatment of the sector is consistent with Convention's objectives and mandates
- Provide common foundation under ADP—allow for harmonization over time
- Allow for flexibility and simplicity while maximizing transparency
- Provide an “anchor” for methodological elements such as baselines, accounting, and reporting

Source of principles

- Convention
- REDD+
 - Decisions 4/CP.15, 1/CP.16, 12/CP.17, Warsaw Framework for REDD+
- LULUCF
 - Kyoto Protocol art. 3, 7, 8
 - Decisions 16/CMP.1, 2/CMP.6, 2/CMP.7
- CDM
 - Kyoto Protocol art. 12
 - Decisions 3/CMP.1, 5/CMP.1

Purpose of principles

- Dual purpose of principles
 - Guide Parties' collective consideration of the land-use sector under the ADP
 - Inform individual Parties' incorporation of the land-use sector into INDCs
- Eight principles discussed here are an illustrative list

Land-use principles, 1/2

- Contribute to Articles 2 and 4.1(d) of the Convention
- Continuous Improvement
 - Collectively improve approach to land-use sector
 - Individual Parties also improve technical capacities
- Use of IPCC Principles and Inventory Guidance
- Once In, Always In
 - Inclusion of lands, activities, policies in INDCs
 - Inclusion of lands, activities, pools, fluxes in accounting

Land-use principles, 2/2

- Pathway to Complete Coverage
 - Complements Once In, Always In
- Focus on Measurable Effects of Policies and Measures
 - Natural disturbances, legacy effects
- Promote Social and Environmental Governance
- Technical Facilitation of Reporting and Assessment

Land-use principles in context

- Parties have already agreed to many potentially relevant land-use principles under one or more existing mechanisms
- Discussing/agreeing upon principles in Lima could build trust and provide a common foundation for Parties to include land-use sector in INDCs in March

Discussion Questions

- What principles are missing from the list presented here?
- Are there any barriers to implementing any of these principles?
- Which of the principles discussed here are most critical to developing an approach to the land-use sector under the ADP? To proposing INDCs in the near term?

Summary list of principles

1. Convention Articles 2 and 4.1(d)
2. Continuous Improvement
3. Use of IPCC Principles and Inventory Guidance
4. Once In, Always In
5. Pathway to Complete Coverage
6. Focus on Measurable Effects of Policies and Measures
7. Promote Social and Environmental Governance
8. Technical Facilitation of Reporting and Assessment

Options for accounting frameworks for the land-use sector

{ Jason Funk, Ph.D.
{ Union of Concerned Scientists

What do we mean by “accounting”?

- For a future agreement that potentially includes ALL Parties, we use “accounting” to refer to the quantification of progress toward meeting contributions.
- The process of “accounting” should meet the principles of good practice: transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency, and comparability, and potentially the additional principles discussed in the last presentation.

What do we mean by “land-use sector”?

- The Convention: report on all land areas, on the basis of land cover. Countries also report emissions from agricultural activities.
- The Kyoto Protocol: account for net emissions from mandatory and elected anthropogenic land management activities, including lands used for agricultural activities.
- The IPCC: Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Uses (AFOLU)

Today's discussion can be applied to all land areas, land management, and agriculture as “the land-use sector.”

What is an “accounting framework”?

- “Accounting” should use a transparent and easily interpreted quantification approach, in keeping with good practice.
- A “framework” allows for the possibility of different combinations of accounting elements to be available for different contexts. The accounting approaches could be independent, or joined by common elements, rules, or principles.

What goals for a post-2020 framework?



Goal 1: Contributions from the land sector support economy-wide reductions, with incentives for reducing emissions and increasing removals



Goal 2: Emissions reductions or removals from the land sector, especially deforestation, potentially with support from other Parties

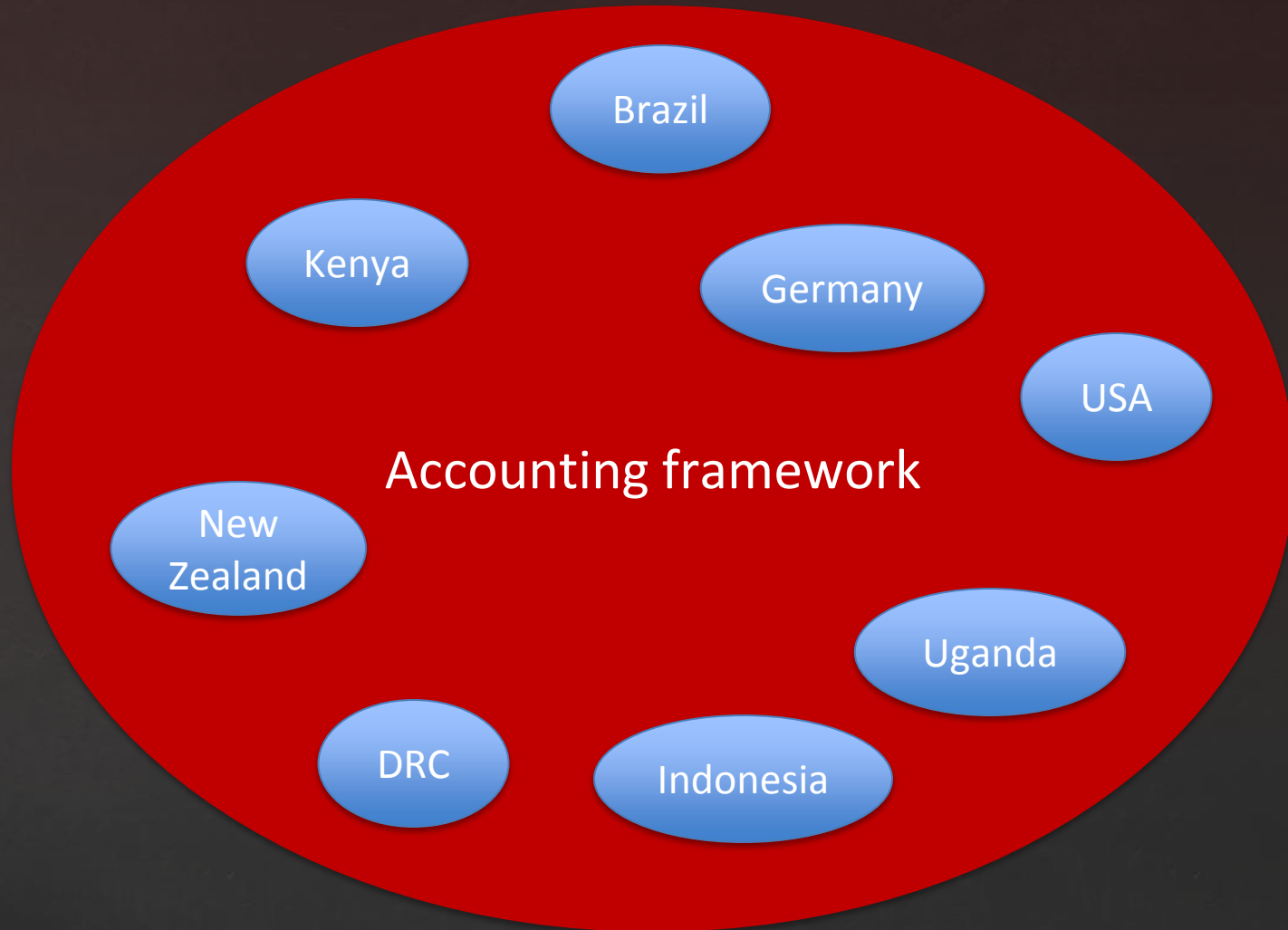


Goal 3: Emissions reductions or removals from programs or projects that help deliver new capacity and support sustainable development, with support from other Parties

Potential accounting frameworks

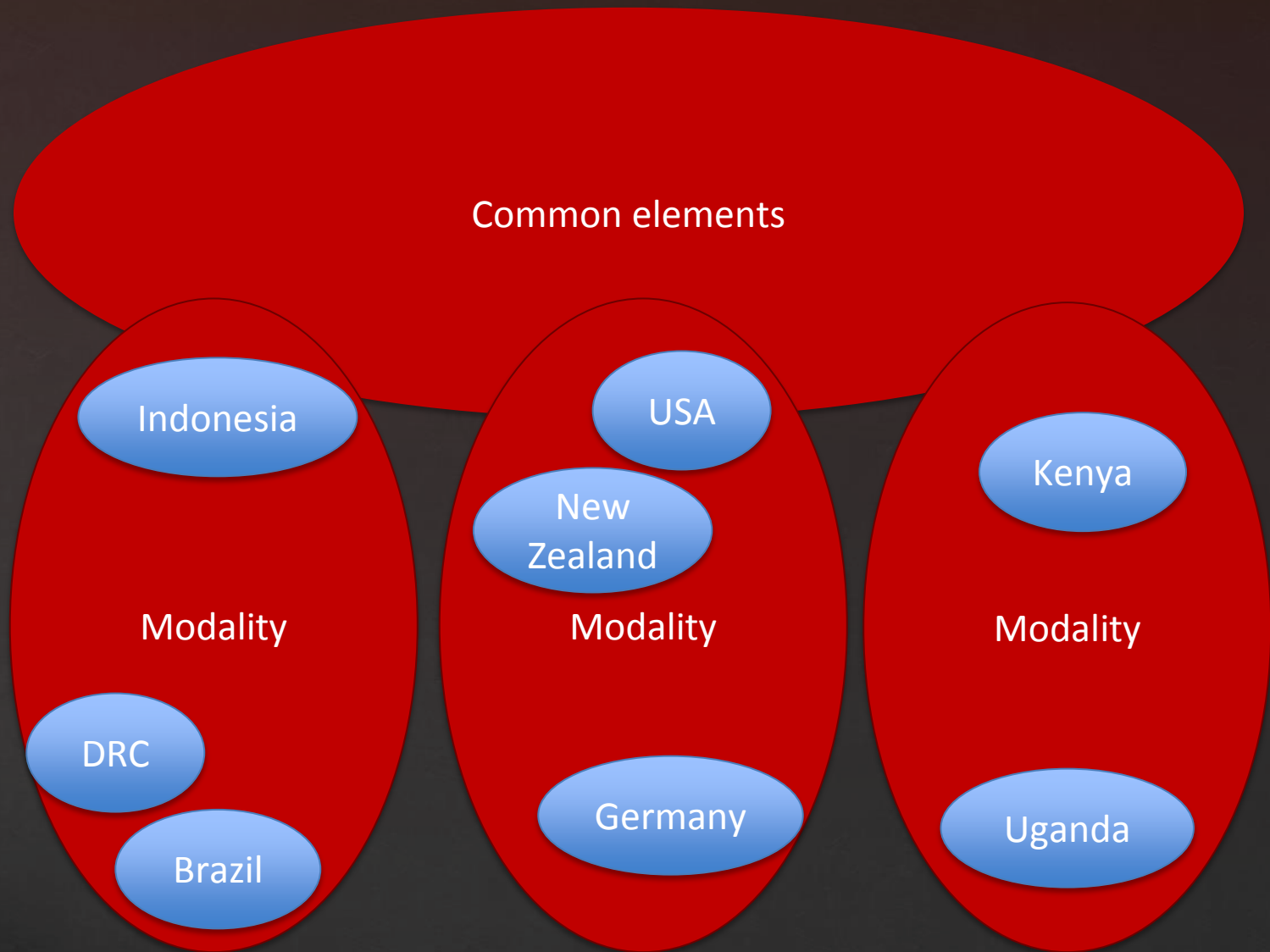
1. All participating Parties operating under a single, common set of accounting rules.
2. Parties choose from one of a few differentiated modalities, all of which have common elements
3. Parties choose one of the existing modalities (LULUCF, REDD+, CDM)
4. No overarching framework; Parties account using self-defined approaches.

Option 1: Single set of rules for all



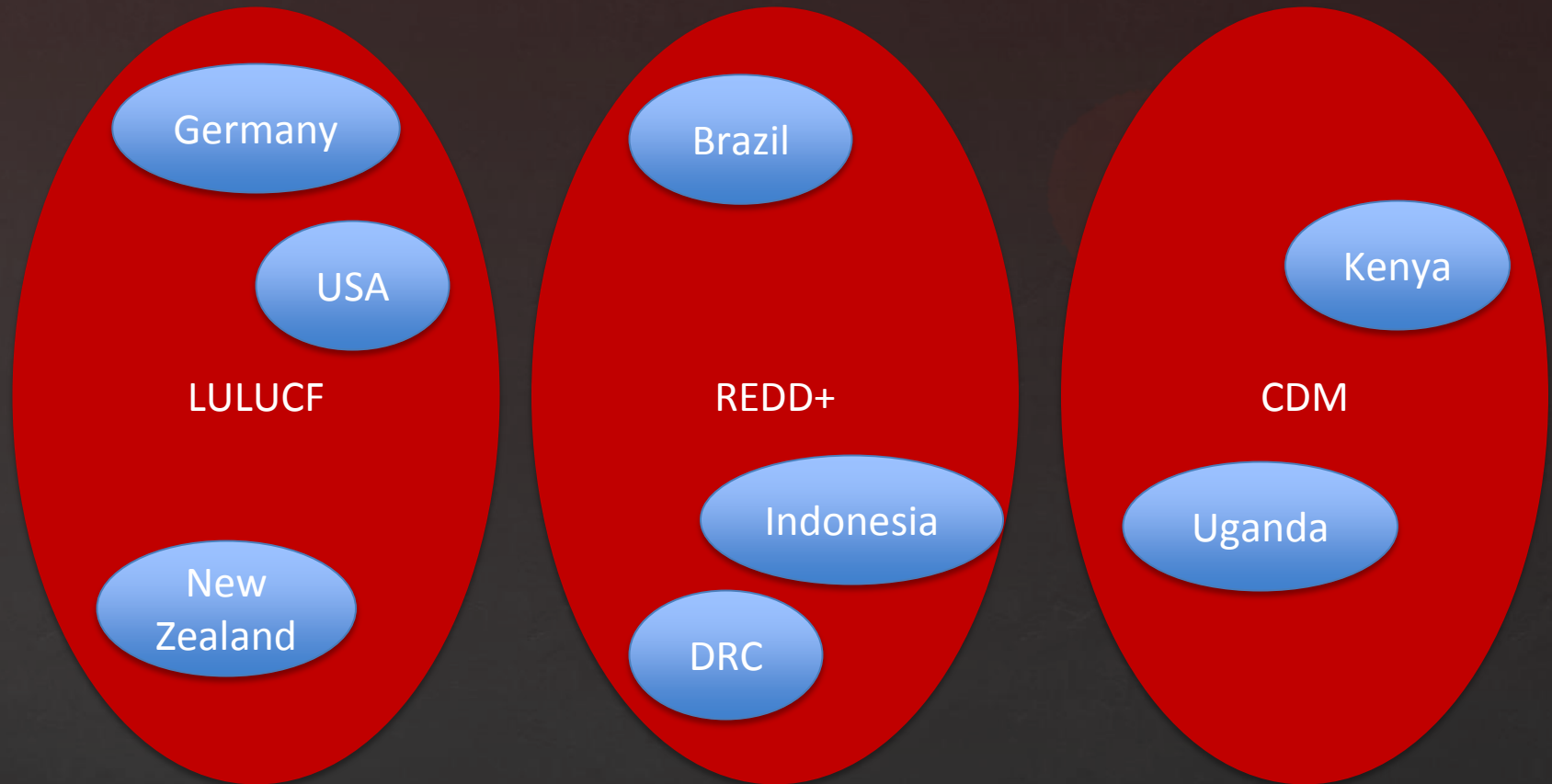
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Option 2: Differentiated modalities



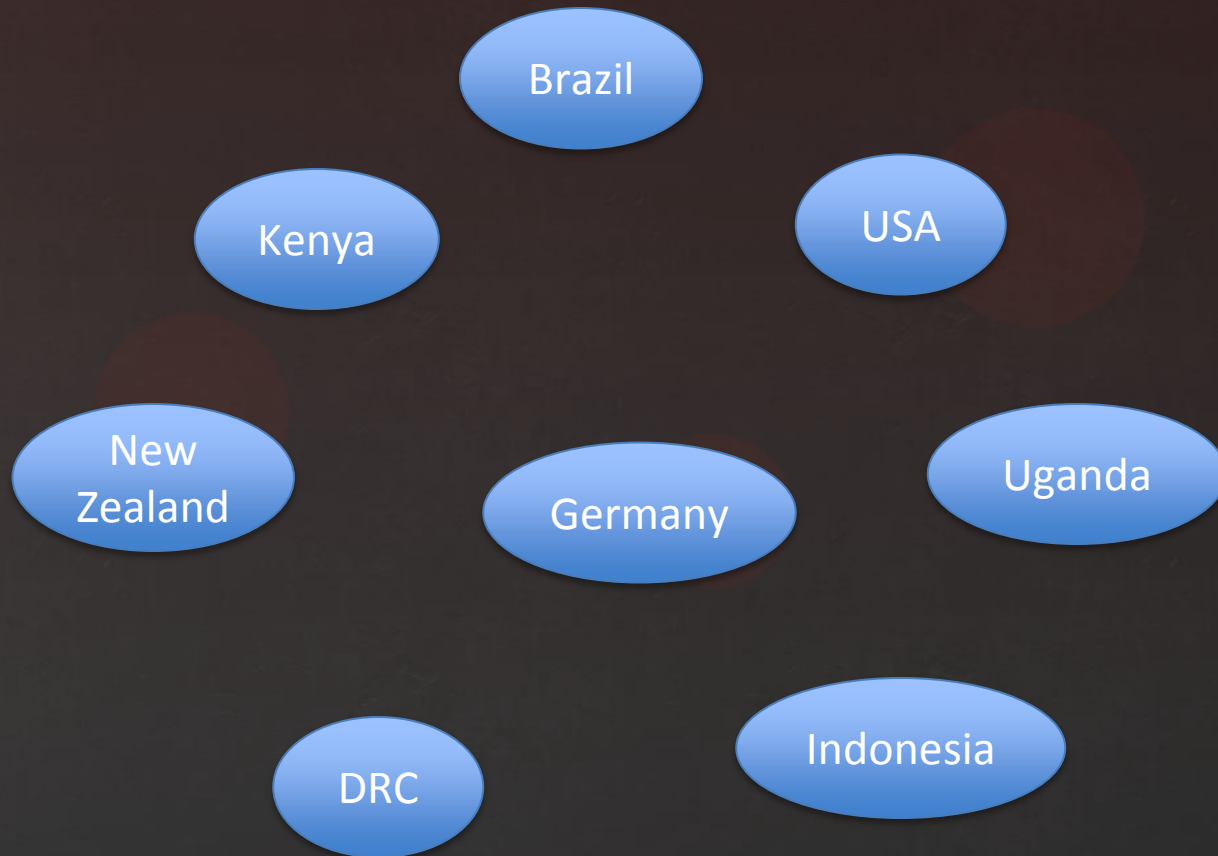
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Option 3: Apply existing approaches



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Option 4: No overall guidance



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Elements to consider

1. IPCC principles and review
2. Baselines/reference levels
3. Accounting
4. Categorization and scope of emissions reductions
5. Relationship to support and means of implementation
6. Management of risks from the land-use sector

Evaluating options through principles (part 1 of 2)

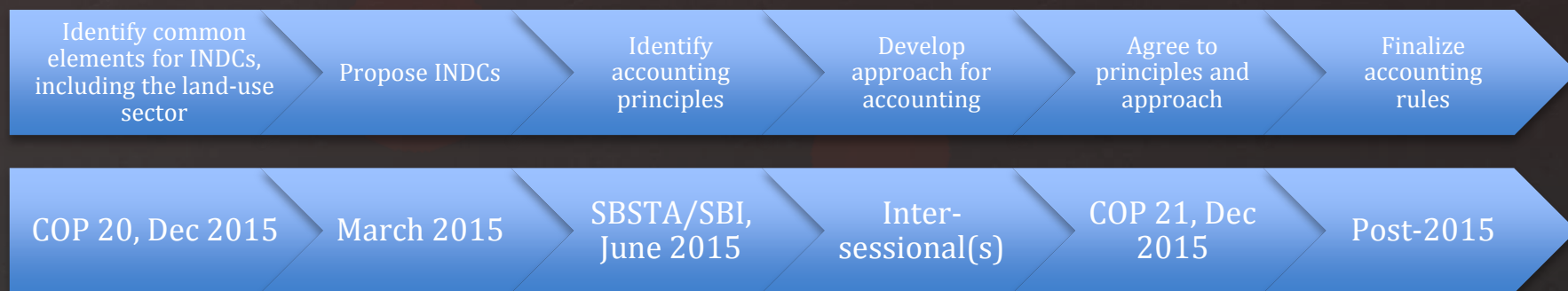
	Articles 2 & 4	Continuous improvement	Use of IPCC principles and guidance	Once in, always in
Option 1				
Option 2				
Option 3				
Option 4				

Evaluating options through principles (part 2 of 2)

	Pathway to complete coverage	Focus on measurable effects of policies and measures	Promote good social and environmental governance	Technical facilitation of land-use sector reporting and assessment
Option 1				
Option 2				
Option 3				
Option 4				

Building the path to Paris and beyond

Figure 1: Timeline for incorporating the land-use sector into the post-2020 framework



Thank you!

Jason Funk
jfunk@ucsusa.org

Guiding questions for discussion:

What approach could yield the best outcomes post-2020?

What option would be the most effective in supporting the principles articulated earlier?

What negotiating process would be needed to develop such an approach?

How could countries present their INDCs in a way that contributes to this process?