

LULUCF in a Post 2012 Climate Agreement

















Presentations

Overview of Post 2012 LULUCF workshop in May Bernhard Schlamadinger, Joanneum Research, Austria

- A broader view on LULUCF in developing countries Claudia Forner, CIFOR, Indonesia
- Factoring out of indirect and natural effects: challenges and opportunities Werner Kurz, Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service
- An Indonesian perspective on Compensated Reduction of Deforestation Daniel Murdiyarso, CIFOR, Indonesia
- Linking vs. de-linking of LULUCF with other sectors Maria J. Sanz, Fundación CEAM, Spain

Options for Including LULUCF Activities in a Post-2012 International Climate Agreement

Graz / Austria 5-6 May 2005



National Institute for Environmental Studies

With Additional Support from:



www.joanneum.at/carboinvent/post2012/workshop.html

Four working groups

- 1. Redesign of the current system (patchwork approach)
- 2. New options (all-lands approaches)
 - Full net-net
 - Full gross-net
 - Average carbon stocks
- 3. Compensated reduction and other ways to address D
- 4. De-Linking of LULUCF; Policies and Measures

Climate related objectives of LULUCF activities (Convention Art. 2)

- Protect reservoirs and reduce sources
- Enhance reservoirs, including wood products
- Substitute biomass products and fuels for other materials and energy sources
- Adapt to climate change

Necessary features of strategies to meet climate objectives (I)

Promote participation by countries

- Mobilise inward investment
- Simplicity and practicality of monitoring and accounting system
- Effects on countries' land-use sovereignty and ability to enhance SD (food, energy, water, biodiversity, desertification ...)
- Equity, differentiation taking account of countries' circumstances

Necessary features of strategies to meet climate objectives (II)

Completeness over time and space

- Geographical coverage; cover all significant sources and sinks; avoid cherry picking (space)
- Avoidance of leakage (space)
- Coverage of non-permanence (time)
- Incentives for improvements within countries
 - Incentive at the margin of the reported C budget

Avoid windfall credits and emission loopholes through factoring out or other means Necessary features of strategies to meet climate objectives (III)

Practicality

- Political acceptance
- Consistency with inventory guidance
- Continuity from current system
- Methodological consistency (avoid double counting etc.)

Other considerations by participants

- UNFCCC and future agreement: consistent definitions
- Address degradation, deforestation, devegetation ("fast out")
- LULUCF framework before setting targets (otherwise LULUCF seen as "cheap way out").
 - Radical changes to LULUCF to be known soon, to inform development of national systems
 - Continuity of CDM

Option 1: Redesign current LULUCF system

- AR: unchanged (since 1990 or other base year)
 - Deforestation: net-net accounting
 - Degrading activities: mandatory; Aggrading activities: voluntary
 - FM voluntary; benchmark based on country specific choice, e.g. based on models. Benchmark subject to upfront international review
 - **Degrading FM activities: mandatory**
- "Time out" for lands subject to natural disasters (but no accounting of regrowth)

- Real incentives to improve
- Flexibility
- Equity
- Not cheating the atmosphere
- Logical development / enhancement of current system

2. "All lands" approaches

- Net-net accounting of all managed lands
- Helps factor out some indirect and natural effects,
- avoids complexity of geo-referencing
- Targets need to consider possible decline in sink strength
- Base period
- Gross-net accounting of all managed lands
- Adjustment of targets needed

Average C stocks in different land-use categories

Average carbon stocks (Kirschbaum et al.)



Next steps

- Special Issue
 Environmental Science and Policy: peer
 review finished by March 06, papers in press
 by July 60
 - 5 papers from workshop
 - Paper on "factoring out"
 - Paper on "Interaction with other MEAs"
 - 1-2 additional papers

Next steps

Follow-up workshop: Methodological issues, policy options and mechanisms for avoiding deforestation: Blumau / Austria 10-12 May 2006

