Brief History of REDD+ SNNPR Hawassa Eyob Tenkir

International REDD+ evolution

- In the 1997 –Kyoto protocol, policies related to deforestation & degradation was excluded.
- Exclusion resulted in the formation of Coalition for Rainforest Nations-CRN (Papua New Guinea, Costa Rica and other forest nations).
- In COP 11 Montreal Canada a fundamental millstone was achieved since CRN are supported by other eight countries
- This countries proposed a mechanism for Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation in developing countries (RED)

Cont...

- In COP-13 at the 2007 Bali UNFCCC meeting, an agreement was reached on "the urgent need to take further action to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation(REDD).
- REDD+ has since expanded to include role of forest conservation, sustainable forest management, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in forests (
 Reforestation, afforestation, agroforestry, forest rehabilitation etc)

Evolution of REDD+ process in Ethiopia

- 1. REDD+ process started in 2008; EPA letter of intent to participate and R-PIN submitted to FCPF
- 2.R-PIN approved in 2009 (Ethiopia became REDD+ participant country)
- 3. R-PP developed in 2010-2011 and approved in March 2011 by FCPF
 - 4. Meanwhile, REDD+ organized as one of the four pillars of the green economy strategy of CRGE
- 5. Ethiopia Grant Agreement Signed for R-PP implementation in October 2012
 - 6. REDD+ Readiness Phase Officially Launched in January 2013
 - 7. REDD+ Partnership Agreement with Norway signed in August 2013

REDD+ Technical Elements

National REDD+ Secretariat

Ministry of Environment and Forest

Contents



Measuring and Monitoring



Reference Levels and Additionality



Leakage and Non-Permanence

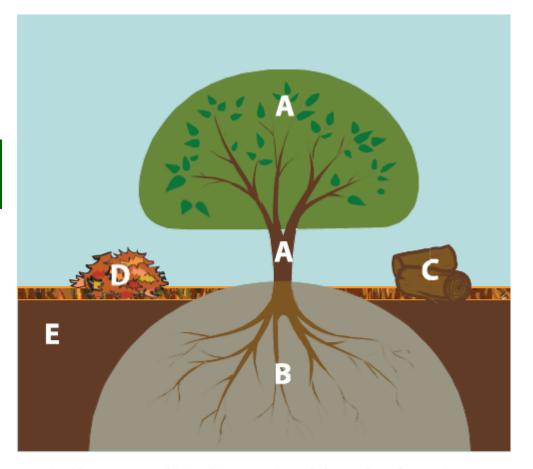


Reporting and Verification

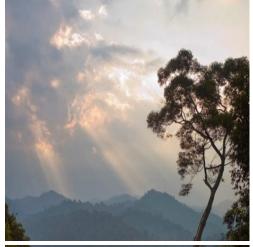
Measurement and Monitoring



Forest Carbon Pools



- A. Aboveground Live Biomass (trunk, branches, leaves)
- B. Belowground Live Biomass (roots)
- C. Dead Wood (stumps, broken off branches, fallen trunks)
- D. Litter (dead leaves and vegetation)
- E. Soil (typically up to 30 cm depth)





Carbon Accounting

- The basic steps of carbon accounting are:
 - Calculate the area under forest cover using satellite imagery
 - Calculate the carbon density in each forest type
 - Calculate the rate of change
 - Combine the data on area, density, and rate to define your baseline scenario
 - Monitor how you perform compared to your baseline over the years

Measurement: IPCC Methodologies



- Explains steps for preparing national greenhouse gas emissions inventories for AFOLU(Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Uses)
- Indicates methods for measuring changes in carbon stock:
 - Forest cover
 - Biomass
- Provides formulas for quantifying changes in carbon stock for all land use classes
- Describes accepted methods for remote sensing
 - Satellite imagery (Landsat, SPOT, MODIS)
 - · Radar, Lidar
 - Aerial photographs

Measurement: IPCC Methodologies

Tier 3

- Higher level of measurement, with forest inventory systems and modelling
- Permanent sample sites and periodic measurement
- High precision disaggregated activity data

Tier 2

- Emission data or carbon stock data at the national or regional level
- National level emissions factors
- More precise spatial data by activity

Tier 1

- Predetermined formulas and values (e.g. for emissions factors and changes in stock)
- Data estimates for national level activities (e.g. deforestation rates, forestry statistics, vegetation cover, population changes)

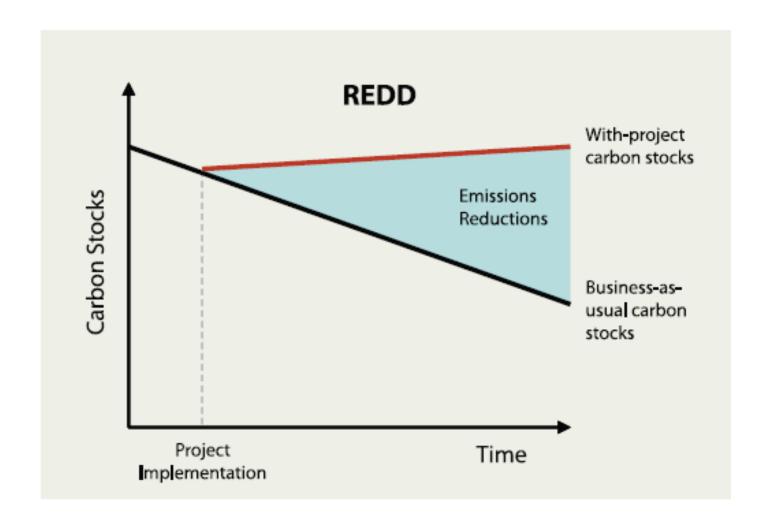




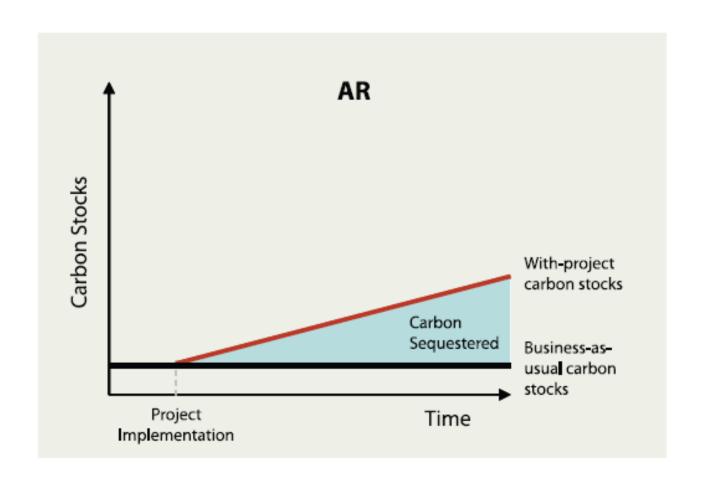
Reference Levels

- Reference emissions level: the amount of gross emissions from a geographical area estimated within a reference time period
- Reference level: the amount of net/gross emissions and removals from a geographical area within a reference time period
- Methods:
 - Historic data
 - Modelled Projections
 - Historic data with adjustments

Reference Emission Level:



Reference Level: Enhancement







Additionality

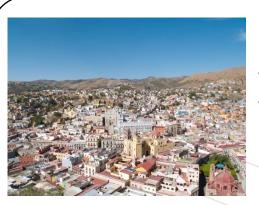
- For national programs, additionality is proven through measuring performance against a REL or RL
- For projects, other additionality tests include:
 - Legal/regulatory test is project legally required?
 - Financial test does project maximize net present value and rate of return without potential carbon payments?
 - Common practice test is project typical for management practices in region or historic on property?



Exists in other sectors, not just forestry

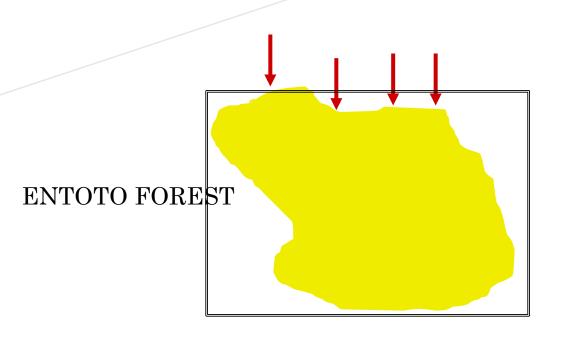
Leakage: what is it?

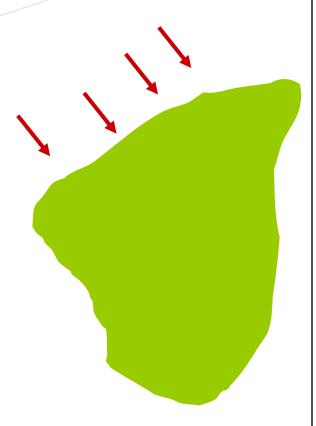
- Human-caused changes in carbon emissions in defined spatial area outside of project boundaries but attributable to project.
- Increase in emissions in one area due to a reduction of emissions in another.

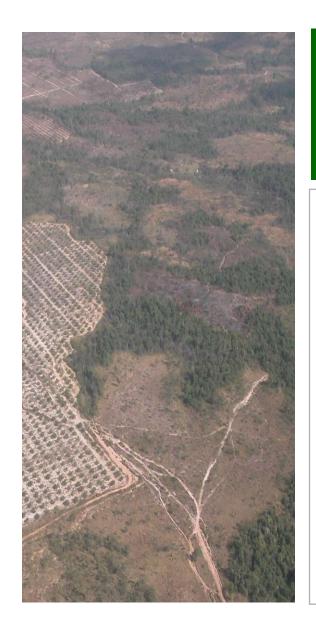


ADDIS ABABA

MENAGESHA FORE\$







Leakage

There are two forms of leakage that REDD+ activities are susceptible to: activity leakage and market leakage:

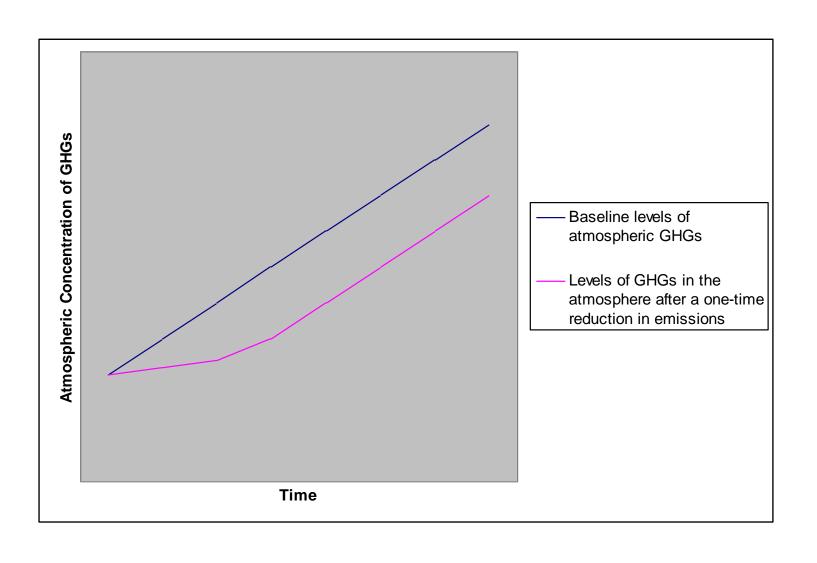
- Activity leakage occurs when the activity that caused the deforestation in a project area is displaced to a different location outside the boundaries of the project area.
 - For example, farmers inside a conservation project area might shift operations and clear forests outside the project area.
- Market Leakage: market effects at regional to global scale due to reduced supply but undiminished demand
 - Examples: Increase log exports from another country



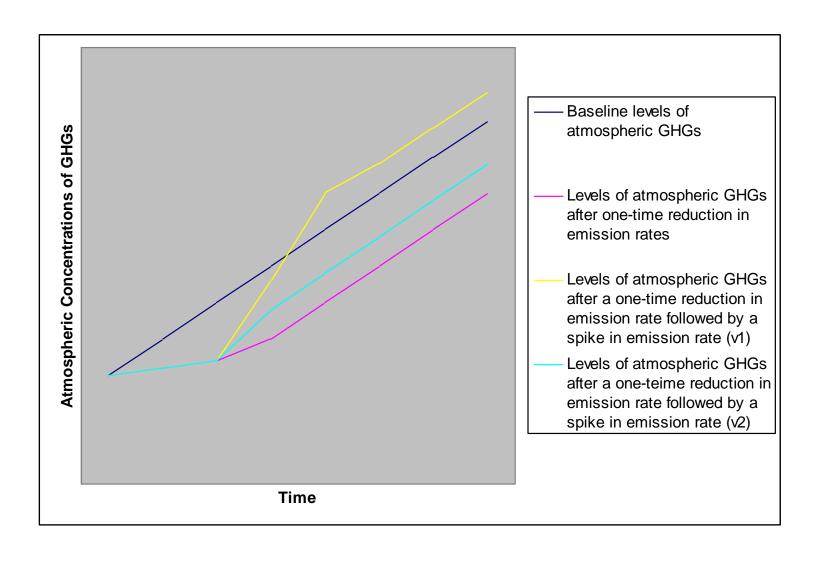
Managing leakage

- Alternative livelihood development
 - fruit and coffee gardens
 - sustainable forestry
- Portfolio balancing
 - Reforestation
- Improved governance and spatial planning
- Buffer credits (i.e. 10 40%)
- National level accounting

Permanence



Non-Permanence





Managing non-permanence

- Management factors: legal, financial, tenure, staff competency, and protection.
- Buffer reserves of actual carbon storage held in escrow (about 20 – 30%)
- Insurance policies (i.e. for 100 years) to pay for lost carbon
- Contracts with enforceable replacement
- Land trust (covenants)

Reporting and Verification



 Reporting: Under national approaches to REDD+, countries will need to report their reference levels and performance to an body defined by the UN

· Verification:

- Projects: Need to be verified by an independent third party
- National programs: Verification procedures still unclear