

Opportunities for natural rubber in international climate change negotiations and mechanisms

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Natural Rubber Systems and Climate Change
Open Digital Workshop 23-25 June 2020 - 6:00-10:00 GMT



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Introduction

- Need to take the full dimension of what has changed with the Paris Agreement.
- Bottom up approach involving all countries, and increasingly other actors
- A much more holistic approach to the land use sectors, particularly for developing countries
- More consideration for synergies

- All of this creates considerable opportunities to increase the visibility and integration of rubber
- Need to understand the negotiation processes to seize these opportunities

Outline

- Introduction
- The PA creates new opportunities for land use and natural rubber
- Main bodies of UNFCCC
- Main topics of interest/entry points
- Towards a strategy for rubber

1 The PA creates new opportunities for land use and natural rubber

The goals of the Paris Agreement

- (a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
- (b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production;
- (c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

Land use before the PA

- 2 different categories of countries: Annex 1 and non Annex 1
- REDD+, activities in non Annex I countries to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, to be financed by developed countries (in this context, rubber more as a problem than a solution)
- For Annex 1, LULUCF

PA and land use

- Recognized importance of land use for the achievement of PA goals
- Better recognition of synergies and trade offs between mitigation
- Better recognition of synergies with sustainable development
- Better coverage of land use activities globally (but progress still to be made on integrative approaches, see KJWA)

Opportunities for natural rubber?

- See above
- Bottom up approach: NDCs of countries
- More importance given to initiatives of actors other than governments, including private sector

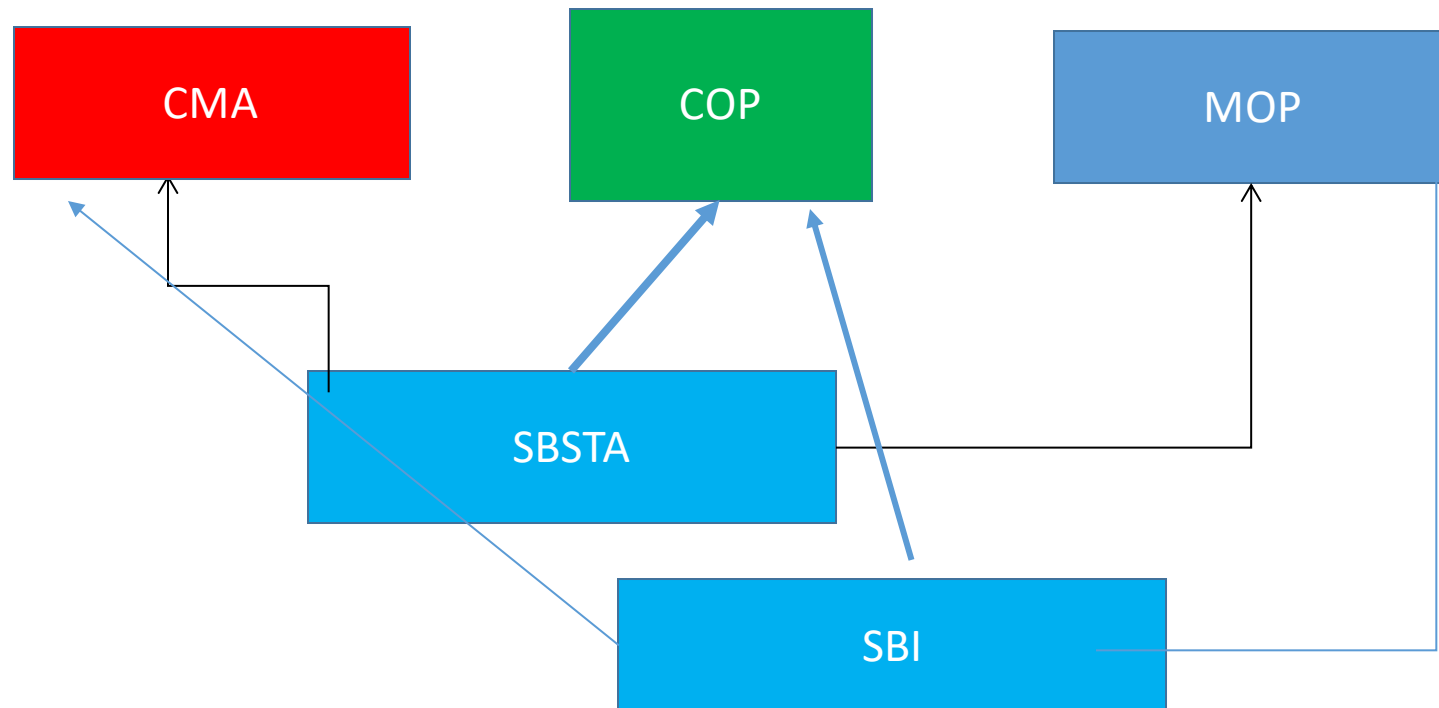
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UNFCCC main bodies

Paris Agreement

Convention

Kyoto Protocol



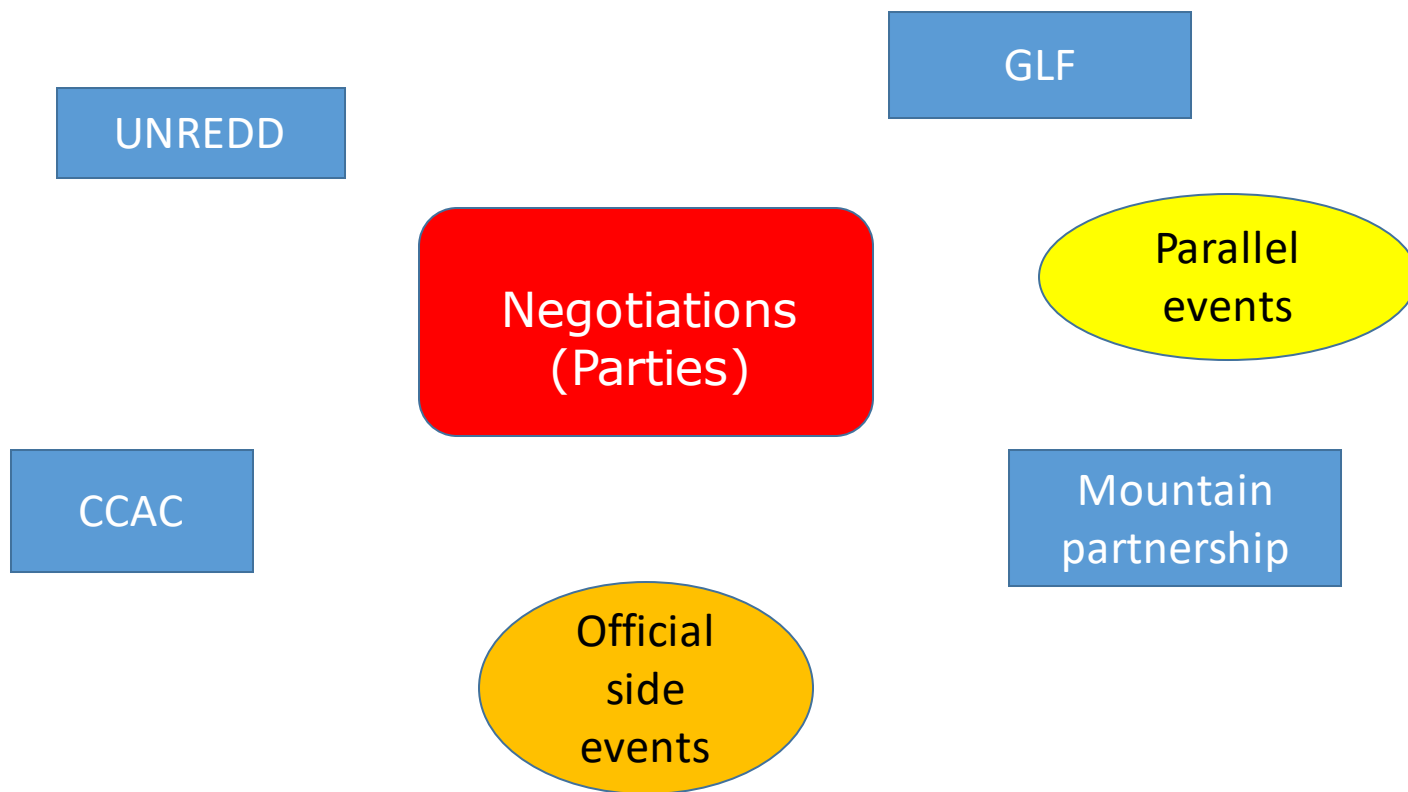
Some Constituted Bodies

- Adaptation Committee (AC)
- Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)
- Technology Executive Committee (TEC)
- Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)

Funds and Financial Entities

- Green Climate Fund
- Adaptation Fund
- Global Environment Facility
- Least Developed Countries Fund
- Special Climate Change Fund

COP: The negotiations and the “climate circus”



GCF main orientations

- The largest international climate fund
- aims at allocating resources evenly between mitigation and adaptation.
- two results areas particularly relevant for forests: forest and land use (under mitigation), and ecosystems (under adaptation),
- aims at looking at them together under cross-cutting mitigation and adaptation projects

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The NDCs

- Submitted by countries
 - 1st set in 2015 for actions post 2020
 - To be reviewed every 5 years
 - To be gradually more ambitious
 - Stock taking in 2023 and then every 5 years
-
- No predetermined format
 - Have to cover mitigation
 - Can include adaptation

Katowice climate package

- **operational guidance** on:
- the information about domestic mitigation and other climate goals and activities that governments will provide in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs);
- how to communicate about efforts to adapt to climate impacts;
- the rules for functioning of the Transparency Framework, which will show to the world what countries are doing about climate change;
- establishment of a committee to facilitate implementation of the Paris Agreement and promote compliance with the obligations undertaken under the Agreement;
- how to conduct the Global Stocktake of overall progress towards the aims of the Paris Agreement;
- how to assess progress on the development and transfer of technology;
- how to provide advance information on financial support to developing countries and the process for establishing new targets on finance from 2025 onwards.

Article 6 and other mechanism

- Cooperative approaches (6.2 = Article 6, paragraph 2)
- **“The Sustainable Development Mechanism”** (SDM) (6.4 = Article 6, paragraph 4)
- **Non-Market Approaches** (6.8 = Article 6, paragraph 8)

- B) Other mechanism
- Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSI A),

Harvested Wood Products (HWP)

- Carbon stocked in harvested wood products can be accounted for as sink.
- Currently it does not take into account rubber, nor bamboo and rattan
- There could be value in proposing to integrate rubber, bamboo and rattan.
- Such a proposal would have more weight if:
 - Strong evidence with numbers
 - Relates to both rubber, bamboo and rattan
 - Is supported by a consortium

Towards a strategy for rubber

- What needs to be on the table where?
 - KJWA-risks
 - Carbon accounting for NDCs
 - HWP and rubber-rattan-bamboo
 - Science-based IPCC AR6 (esp. Adaptation reports that are regional)
 - GCF and sectoral guidance
- How do you bring it to the table?
 - This event is a contribution
 - Need for numbers: carbon, but also jobs, materials -> place for IRSG.
 - Projet / guidance on the renewal of plantations- IRSG
 - Leverage private sector

<http://foreststreesagroforestry.org/>



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The CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA) is the world's largest research for development program to enhance the role of forests, trees and agroforestry in sustainable development and food security and to address climate change. CIFOR leads FTA in partnership with Bioversity International, CATIE, CIRAD, ICRAF, INBAR and TBI.



FTA's work is supported by the CGIAR Trust Fund: cgiar.org/funders