

# S ft: Theme 3 Simplification and Comprehensiveness, questions to be discussed: Is comprehensive accounting the way to achieve simplification? Should the accounting distinguish between managed and unmanaged? How in practice can anthropogenic effects be identified and/or accounted for? How to measure the effectiveness of policies and incentives?

# A comprehensive accounting system encompass many dimensions, with different monitoring methods, such as:

- All land areas and land uses
- All activities
- All pools

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All gases

Hence, it is a challenge to achieve a consistent monitoring.

There is a need for simplicity to make the system more:

- Transparent and cost efficient
- Without losing the ability to measure effect of policy

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# The draft IPCC 2006 GHG inventory guideline will serve a good basis:

- Comprehensive approach (all emissions from managed land)
- Includes agriculture sector (AFOLU)

# Uncertainty is still higher for LULUCF compared to other sectors:

- A challenge for monitoring and forest experts
- An element to take into account for policy makers
- But: High uncertainty should not be an excuse for not implementing policy if we know the direction of the effects.

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# Should we differ between managed and unmanaged land?

Not discussed in detail, but some views were tabled:

- Difficult to monitor and draw the line between natural and anthropogenic effects in the LULUCF sector.
- Differentiating between managed and unmanaged land gives focus on the effects of mitigation
- The draft 2006 GL gives a good basis for focusing on managed land.

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# How can we identify anthropogenic effects?

- Averaging over time periods (5 years or more) instead of annual inventorying may factor out some of the natural variation.
- Averaging is also logic because:
  - Traditional inventories are based on 5 years cycles or more
  - Management in the LULUCF should have a long term focus
- The differentiation between natural and anthropogenic effects maybe better addressed when setting the countries commitments, rather than being included in the monitoring system.

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# How to measure the effectiveness of policies and incentives?

- We need a long term crediting system
- Important to address the linkage between Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and climate mitigation regimes:
  - The management of biodiversity and other functions of forests could be in conflict with a policy to enhance the carbon sink
  - Could be addressed by integrate criteria for SFM, or
  - by improving the corporation and coordination of work between UNFCCC and UNFF

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# How to measure the effectiveness of policies and incentives?

- LULUCF sector is closely linked to bio-energy.
- The potential of bio-energy is significant
- Bio-energy is CO2-neutral, given that increased bio-energy activity is balanced by LULUCF activities to enhance the regrowth
- High oil prices is already a strong incentive for increased bioenergy use

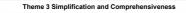
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# How to measure the effectiveness of policies and incentives?

- The policy system for the LULUCF sector should focus on the international level and establish the overall incentives.
- Should not give details on how regulations on national and local community levels should be implemented
- The presentation from Sudan gives a very good example on how important it is to acknowledge the country specific circumstances:
  - In the case of Sudan local allocation of ownership and responsibility for land management can play an important role for establishing an effective national LULUCF policy



## **Conclusion:**

- We need measurable outcomes and a system that able us to identify the effects of the policy
- Good governance is policy that can be monitored.

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