



Earth Observation in the context of deforestation and forest fires

in Bolivia



65'W 60°W 64"0"0" Deforestación en Bolivia Áreas quemadas de enero a diciembre Deforestación 2019 - 2022 Periodos 1986 - 2022 1976 - 1985 2006 - 2010 Referencia -0.S 2011 - 2015 1986 - 1990 Quemas e incendios forestales 2022 Sudamerica 2016 - 2020 1991 - 1995 Quemas e incendios forestales 2021 2021 - 2022 1996 - 2000 Quemas e incendios forestales 2020 Pando 2001 - 2005 Quemas e incendios forestales 2019 Límite departamental Referencias Límite internacional Capital departamental No bosque Bosque Uimite internacional Limité departamental Red vial principal Rios principales Lagos y lagunas 7,9 +3.7 No bosque La Paz Mha Mha/yea deforested burnt until 2022 Cochabamba Santa Cruz Oruro PARAGUAY PARAGUAY (Per Chuquisaca Potosi ARGENTINA 60°W

68'0'0'W

Context: Deforestation and Forest Fires in Bolivia

60°0'0'W

64°00'W

Bolivia's commintment under UNFCCC

- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)updated and presented in 2022 with conditional and unconditional commitments in emissions reductions including forestry sector
- Establishment of the Plurinational System of Information and Integral Monitoring of Mother Earth and Climate Change (SMTCC) in the framework of the NDCs in progress
- Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) presented in January 2023
- UNFCCC Technical Assesment of the FREL in july 2023.
- 1 LIDAR airborne mission executed in 2023, at 3 planned in 2024
- 25 permanente plots (1ha) installed, at least 50 to be installed in 2024.
- The Plurinational state of Bolivia is preparing two jurisdictional applications to the Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest finance (LEAF) coalition. The department of Pando in the Northern Bolivian Amazon and the autonomous indigenous municipality Charagua in Dry Chaco Forest of Bolivia.
- Updated FREL including improvments and recommendations from the TA (Dec 2023).
- 4th National Comunication and InGEI (2024)
- Bienal Transparency Report (BTR) to be presented (Dec 2024)

Coherence and trabsparency!

Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) Bolivia

Deforestation and fire degration in Bolivia [ha] FREL v2



degradation is key category of emissions!

Tree Carbon Density (TCD) Mapping









ED4SD-Forest Mar agement: Earth Observation for Sustainable Development Forest Management Project

Map Producer: GAF AG (https://www.gaf.de) The demarcation of the Demonstration Site is not an official or administrative border

Vector Data: © 2014 Ministerio de Educacion Bolivia. Background Baselayer: © 2021 Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user

Demonstration Site

Area of Interest
 Ecoregions
 Abayoy
 Bosque Seco Chiquitano
 Cerrado

Gran Chaco

GAFAG

EO4SD-Forest Management is an ESA project aimed at deriving key geoinformation products from Earth Observation data. Mas produced by: GAFAG WORLDBAKKOROUP Project Implementad

Project funded by:

cesa

• Area is about 45,000 km²

- Data used
 HR data (April 2022)
 Sentinel-2 (res = 10 m)
 - VHR data (Feb Nov 2022)
 - Worldview-2 and -3 (res=0.5 m)
 - Pléiades 1A and 1B (res = 0.5m)
 - Planet data (res = 4.77 m)

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TREE COVER MAP OF DEMONSTRATION SITE, BOLIVIA

Status 2022

m: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 205

Tree Cover & TCD Information

all all all all all

forest management



inted on: 12.07.2023









Overview Map

Map Producer: GAF AG (https://www.gel.de)









Interpretation: The map displays Tree Cover (TC) information (delivered in raster format) over a demonstration site in eastern of Bolinia. This product contains spatial explicit information about the tree cover status for the year 2022 at 10 m

The TC information was derived from High Resolution (HR) EO data

ernicus. ides 1A, -18 O CNES (2022), distributed by Airbus DS (acquired on -3 0 DisitalGlobe (2023), (acoursed on 03/2023), GSD 0.5 m. Vector Data: © 2014 Ministerio de Educacion Bolivia.

Tree No-Tree



GAFAG Map produced by:

GAFAG

Map produced for WORLD BANK GROUP Project implemented by a Consortium tead by:



WGS 1984 UTM Zone 205





Map produced for WORLD BANK GROUP

Tree Cover Density (TCD) results







Validation with airborne LiDAR data







- ALTM GALAXY T1000 sensor: precision < 5 cm, altitude: 1500 m
- Transect width: 200 m
- Total length: 143 km (28.69 km²)
- Point cloud density: 22.3 points / m²



Next steps: Improvement FREL



Committee on Earth Observation Satellites



Working Group on Calibration and Validation Land Product Validation Subgroup

Aboveground Woody Biomass Product Validation

Good Practices Protocol

Version 1.0 - 2021

Editors: Laura Duncanson, Mat Disney, John Armston, Jaime Nickeson, David Minor, Fernando Camacho





Next steps: Improvement FREL

- LUC/deforestation and degradation use the Tree Cover Density (TCD) product in combination with other data to verify the forest mask applying a technical forest definition (land spanning more than 1 hectare with trees higher than 3 meters and a tree cover density of more than 30 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ).
- Degradation- use the TCD to assess the impacts of forest degradation caused by logging and forest fires.
- LUC/deforestation- use TCD to classify and monitor land converting to forest land and agroforestry systems within the cropland land-use category.
- **Biomass-** Evaluate the **uncertainties of existing aboveground biomass density maps** to determine their potential and usefulness for forest management and MRV processes of GHG emissions and removals under the UNFCCC.
- Biomass- Calibrate and validate LiDAR and SAR measurements to generate a map of aerial biomass densities and canopy height with lower uncertainties through LiDAR airborne and field measurements following CEOS recommendations.
- **Biomass-** Create **a permanent network of plots** that allows calibrating and validating the detection of changes in aboveground biomass for monitoring forest degradation.
- Update national GHG inventories using activity data and emission factors ensuring coherence in the MRV system.

- Consolidate a transparent and differentiated monitoring, evaluation and reporting system.
- **Build capacity to increase transparency** in the forest sector to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement:
 - Boost institutional capacity to exchange knowledge and raise awareness of the importance of forest-related data to respond to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).
 - Ensure coherence between FREL, INGEI, BUR ! (Task are in different gobermental agencies avoid overlap- transition from MRV to EFT)
- **Institutionalization of the MRV** to contribute to greater appropriation by the country, which is key for the sustainability, and to pave the way for a more rational use and in the long term of the information generated in the forestry sector. Legal and institutional arrengements are needed.
- Increase transparency of commodity production and trade, and easy access to information on topics such as land tenure and use, applicable legal frameworks, land allocation, implementation of safeguards and benefit distribution. The lack of information on the management of natural resources and commodity flows is one of the factors driving corruption, illegal activities and conflicts.

- Articulate national approach and subnational/jurisdictional efforts (including communities).
- Improve capabilities to generate and manage climate change information for decision making.
- **Desing Safeguards Information System (SIS)** and the participatory process in accordance to national circumstances and the MRV System.
- Empower and strengthen participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in forest and land monitoring and MRV.
- Progressively improve access to and management of climate financing.
- Readiness for the European Union (EU) Regulation on deforestation-free products (EUDR)
- Mainstream gender.

Thanks!

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With support:





