

Noel Kempff Mercado Climate Action Project: Lessons learned for REDD

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Presentation Outline

- 1. The logic of the project
- 2. Challenges and key aspects of REDD in Bolivia
- 3. Lessons learned for REDD



2 diferent domains of **2** reference scenarios

Deforestation



Degradation



Comp A: Stop Industrial Timber Harvesting

Tasks

- 1. How much timber would have been extracted in former concessions without project (= baseline)?
- 2. Impacts on other carbon stocks (dead wood, long-term wood products, vegetation)?

How?



Comp.B: Avoiding Slash and Burn Agriculture

Challenges

- 1. How much forest clearing would have occurred without project (= baseline)?
- 2. Where would clearing have occurred?

How?

- 1. Assessing historical land use change patterns
- 2. Simulation of deforestation with GEOMOD
- 3. Establishment of 609 plots in the park
- 4. Disscounting biomass of secondary land use



Reference Area





<u>Schedule of Achieved Voluntary Emission Reductions</u> (SAVER 1997-2005): **1.034.107 tCO₂**



Conservation & Development Finance 2008 - 2011

1.00



Objectives and main benefits

- Certified emission reductions (1997-2005): 1.034.107 tCO₂
- Mitigation benefits from the Climate for bange
- Biologically diverse forest ecosystepreserved;
- Indigenous villages achieved "Communities of Native People granted
- Alternative, environmentally sustainable economic opportunities created Biodiversity Conservation (community forestry, ecotourism, finance by REDD).

uaranteed



Challenges of REDD in Bolivia

Ecosystem diversity

9 different forest ecosystems

Broad range of different actors
and logging patterns
92 concessions, 38 syndicates
41 indigenous territories, timber piracy

Deforestation

Aprox. 300,000 ha annually

Factoring out natural degradation

Natural fires, droughts, long-term structural





Deforestation is driven by medium (25 – 200ha) and large scale interventions (> 200ha)



Options to reduce deforestation in Bolivia

Involving local authorities in near-realtime deforestation monitoring

=> prevention

Linking near-realtime deforestation monitoring with legal prosecution

=> control

Improve forest governance on different levels and between governmental agencies: land use planning and data handling

=> coordination

Create financial incentives to sustainable forest management by REDD!

=> incentives



Key elements of a national REDD

				TIME
ACTIVITY	IMPORTANCE	URGENCY	FEASIBILITY	FRAME
Law enforcement through reform prosecution and procedures				
and increasing financial and technical capacities for law				
enforcement	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
Removal of legal barriers and perverse incentives for				
deforestation	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW	LONG
Development of programs that generate alternatives for				
income generation not associated with deforestation (for				
example, ecotourism, bio-commerce, increased agriculture				
efficiency, promotion of sustainable forest management and				
community forestry, and a mechanism for carbon compensation)	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	LONG
Influence development sectors to promote programs for				
economic development not linked with deforestation (for				
example, programs carried out to reduce migration to forest lands				
and improve livelihoods conditions in the highlands)	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LONG
Creation of a market for deforestation permits	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	SHORT
Sub-national pilot activities with specific selection criteria	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	SHORT
Support for municipalities by directly increasing their budget if				
maintaining a level of forest in their land (such as performance-				

What is happening in Bolivia?

Deforestation monitoring system

=> Wall to wall land use change analysis; near-real time deforestation monitoring; biomass plots

Degradation detection at different spatial scales

=> Feasibility test in three different regions

Identify and quantify potential benefits and cost of REDD

=> Opportunity cost analysis

=> economic scenarios for development (CGE)

Two coordinating instances created for REDD by the GoB

=> Technical Committee





NK-CAP: Lessons learned for REDD

Noel Kempff Climate Action Project demonstrates:

- it generates substantial benefits to the climate, community, and biodiversity
- this project meets rigorous certification criteria ("first of its kind")
- local stakeholders should be involved from the beginning (design stage)
- fair, transparent and effective benefit allocation schemes should be defined in advance
- displament effects / leakage has to be tracked within sector boundaries (in most cases at a national level)
- Legal framework is key ! : tax issues

Any subnational activity requiere national emission scenarios (leakage can be estimated accurately on a national scale!)



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Technical challenges for REDD

Set-up cost efficient and appropriate biomass measurement and monitoring schemes

Spatiotemporal integration of different emission accounting systems (clearing, logging, fires, secondary land use) and different domains (subnational programs)

Availability of new remote sensors and methods

Coherence with the 2nd National Communication (GHG inventory) applying IPCC 2006 methods



Political challenges for REDD

Develop a culture of cooperation among different governmental levels (central-regional-local) and different actors (governmental institutions – private sector - indigenous people)

Financial benefit allocation schemes should be defined in advance with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders (before initiating (sub)national REDD programs)

REDD perform direct payments to private stakeholders implies tributary and other legal issues





Thank you for your attention!

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