



## REDD Methods Capacity Requirements: Early Country Observations from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

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arly Country methods Issues: 1

## Early Country Methological Observations from FCPF R-PIN: Teasers

### Regional cooperation approaches to MMV & capacity building suggested in some country RPINs:

Potential methods, training and capacity delivery implications.

## Scale of REDD Approach:

- Countries recognize REDD actions may occur both inside & outside of forest lands
  - Hence methods may need to be utilized for a broad range of activities and land classes.



Early Country Methods Issues:

## Early Country Methods Issues: 2

#### Demonstration activities: Many countries express interest in fast demonstrations of wide range of methods.

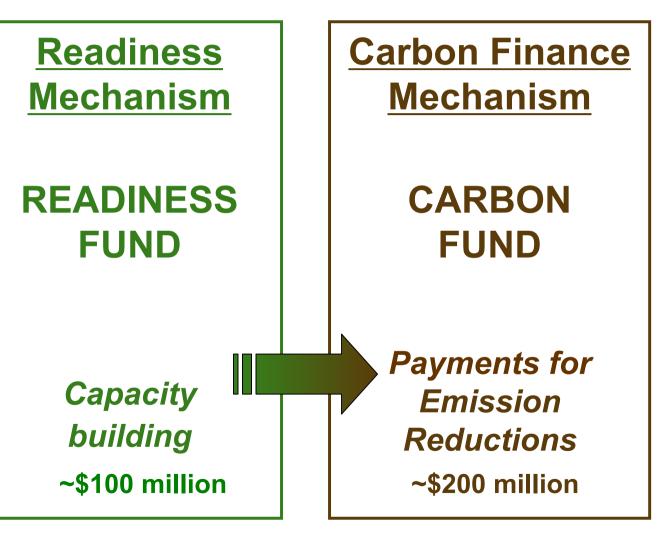
- But: Could demos be implemented and provide lessons in timeframe useful to countries??
- Biodiversity conservation and Rural livelihood: countries recognize a desire to incorporate one or both into REDD monitoring system design, at earliest stage.
  - But most countries state inadequate data, current systems,
  - Note need for tech assistance to develop methods and MMV systems capable of incorporating these into REDD frameworks.



Two Funds or Iechanisms

# Facility, FCPF:

Announced Bali, 12/07. Declared operational: 6/26/08





FCPF: The Basics

- Tropics: AFR, EAP, LCR, SAR
- Readiness capacity building in about 20 countries
  - National reference scenario for emissions from deforestation and degradation
  - REDD Strategy (how to achieve reductions?)
  - Monitoring system
- Carbon Finance piloting transactions in about 5 countries
- Governed by Participants Committee (decision making body), broad Participants Assembly. Help from independent Technical Advisory Panels.
- Observers: Int'l Orgs; NGOs; Indigenous Peoples and Private Sector
- Economic incentives cannot work alone:
  - Influencing land use change requires stakeholder involvement, & addressing highest priority governance issues, to be enduring.





#### REDD Problem Statement

Land Use Change & Governance Issues REDD Opportunities Vary by Opportunity Cost (OC) of Land, C Density, and Threat of

· Can we identify low-OC, medium – high C and deforestation threat lands, with low barriers to implementation, and target them for REDD **ER** activities?

Deforestation

• What are priority governance concerns with these targeted lands and REDD strategies, by country?

**Deforestation Threat** & C Density Class, for East Kalimantan (Gibbs and Brown, 2007)

Shallenge: REDD will need to Address Dynamic

No Da Deforestation threat class /Carbon category Low threat /Medium carbon Low threat /Medium High carbon Low threat /High carbon Low threat /Very High carbon Moderate threat /Medium carbon Moderate threat /Medium High carbon Moderate threat /Very High carbon Moderate threat /High carbon High threat /Medium carbon High threat /Medium High carbon High threat /High carbon High threat /Very High carbon

> Gibbs, H. and S. Brown. 2007. Geographical Distribution of Biomass Carbon in Tropical Southeast Asian Forests: A Database.



Revised R-PIN Template:

March 8<sup>th</sup> on FCPF web

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) Template				
	March 8, 2008	EXCERPTS:		
Country submitting the R-	PIN:			

Country submitting the R-PIN: Date submitted:				
1. General description:				
a) Name of submitting person or institution:				
Title: Contact information: Address:				
Telephone:	Fax:			
Email:	Website, if any:			
	Website, in any.			
Affiliation and contact information of Government focal point for the FCPF (if known):				
b) List authors of and contributors to the R-PIN, a	nd their organizations:			
c) Who was consulted in the process of R-PIN pre	paration, and their affiliation?			
2. Which institutions are responsible in your cour	ntry for:			
a) forest monitoring and forest inventories:				
 b) forest law enforcement:				
•				
c) forestry and forest conservation:				
d) coordination across forest and agriculture sect	ors, and rural development:			



R-PIN External Review Template

# Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN): External Review Templa

1) Country submitting the R-PIN: [fill these in ]

2) Date of Review:

3) Name and affiliation of R-PIN Reviewer:

,	
I. Summary Assessment of the Quality and Completeness of the R-PIN: <i>Note with value of 1 – 5</i>	
Criterion (i): Ownership of the proposal by both the government and relevant stakeholders:	
Criterion (ii): Consistency between national and sectoral strategies and proposed REDD Strategy:	
Criterion (iii): Completeness of information and data provided:	
Criterion (iv): Clarity of responsibilities for the execution of REDD activities to be financed:	
Criterion (v): Feasibility of proposal and likelihood of success:	
SUMMARY SCORE: add scores above and enter sum into box on right	SUN
Improvements the country could make to R-PIN, and any TA needs for it:	

II. Participants Committee Selection Criteria: Information Relevance of country in REDD context: Priority to countries with: (i) substantial forest area and forest carbon stocks; and (ii) relevance of forests in economy, including livelihoods of forest dwellers and Indigenous Peoples:

Geographic and biome balance: across the world's main forest biomes.



# Example of Panama:

R-PIN to FCPF Requested 8 Areas for Support

ethods Issues

in **BLUE** 

#### R-PIN Country Request for REDD Capacity Building: Example of Panama, & Potential Coordination of Assistance

REDD Need: Panama in R-PIN to FCPF	FCPF	UNDP, UNEP, FAO	Other Partner s
1) Ensure methodology used in forest inventory allows estimating C stocks			
<ol><li>Support implementation of SFM at national level</li></ol>			
3) Assess historic emissions from deforestation and degradation: define technical requirement and how far back to assess			
4) Projection of deforestation emissions into future			
5) Revision of national REDD strategy: links bet. current development and REDD strategy			
6) Design system to monitor emissions and emissions reductions from deforestation			
7) Implement the monitoring system			
8) Design of system for targeted financial			



Methods Issues: 1

# Countries in R-PINs to FCPF: 1

**Estimation and Monitoring:** 

- The concept of a national approach to estimation & monitoring appears in R-PINs to be very broad and open to national interpretation currently:
  - Countries describe a wide variety of approaches, methods, and interpretations of national estimation of deforestation and of degradation.
  - Some emphasize a few major forest regions or types.
- Monitoring system proposals vary widely across countries:
  - Some propose bottom-up enhanced capabilites added to existing systems.
  - Some propose top-down whole new monitoring systems be developed.
  - Assessment of what is needed to moniitor REDD appears to vary by experience to date and existing monitoring capabilities – rather than by some clear understanding of monitoring requirements for REDD activities.



## Methodological Issues Raised by REDD Countries: 2

- Regional cooperation on MMV & capacity building requested in some R-PINs, in regions with traditions of regional cooperation.
  - Such cooperation could enhance comparability of MMV, and reference emissions level analyses
  - Potential for efficiency in training and capacity development.
- National C accounting system some cite need for such systems, & their GHG inventory experience to date.
  - But: several countries note minimal experience and capacity, & need to develop enhanced system to handle REDD accounting.

#### **Reference Emissions Estimation:**

- Degradation: Most countries identify causes of degradation. But: Few identify remote sensing or forest inventory systems capable of estimating degradation.
  - Clear need for methods development, demonstration, and tech assistance.



Methods Issues: 3

#### Methodological Issues Raised by REDD Countries in R-PINs to FCPF: 3

#### Scale of REDD Approach:

- Countries recognize REDD actions may occur outside of forest lands:
  - E.g., conversion of dry forestlands in Africa potentially slowed via enhanced cookstove efficiency fuelwood plantation estab lishment, enhanced ag and agroforestry productivity
  - Hence methods may be utilized for a broad range of activities and land classes.
- REDD actions and emissions reductions: Countries discuss issues and program experience to date in delivery of forest sector programs.
  - History of payments for environmental services, changes in land use, etc. provided.
  - Several countries raise need for tech assistance in designing delivery approaches for C and other benefits that can be evaluated, reported transparently and provide equity.



Methods Issues: 4

#### Methodological Issues Raised by REDD Countries: 4

## **Other Issues, inc. Additional Benefits:**

- Biodiversity conservation: Several countries describe current estimates of changes in biodiversity, and some limited demonstrations in monitoring.
  - Virtually no country indicates current capabilities of including biodiv. in a REDD montoirng system.
  - Several countries express strong desire to design monitoring system to integrate biodiv.- but need to identify methods and indicators.
- Rural livelihood follows similar pattern: Limited experience to date, but countries recognize a desire to incorporate it into REDD monitoring system design, at earliest stage.
  - Many countries have inadequate systems and very limited data for this.



#### Methodological Issues Raised by REDD Countries: 5

## **Capacity Building Needs and Issues:**

- Demonstration activities: Many countries express interest in fast demonstrations, to experiment with REDD, PES, including co-benefits, payment delivery approaches, C accounting, etc.
  - But: expectations are a challenge: Could demos be implemented and provide lessons in timeframe useful to country REDD policy processes??
  - Are there approaches that enable such demonstrations rapidly?

#### **Evaluation of effectiveness of REDD Actions**

 Some countries express interest in early evaluation of REDD activities and their relation to changes in forest land emissions.



#### Wrap up

# FCPF R-PINs Demonstrate Variety of Approaches Under Consideration



- Interest in Experimentation, and Openness to quite new MMV Systems
- Building on existing methods
- Recognition of the potential, and the singificant work that needs to be done.