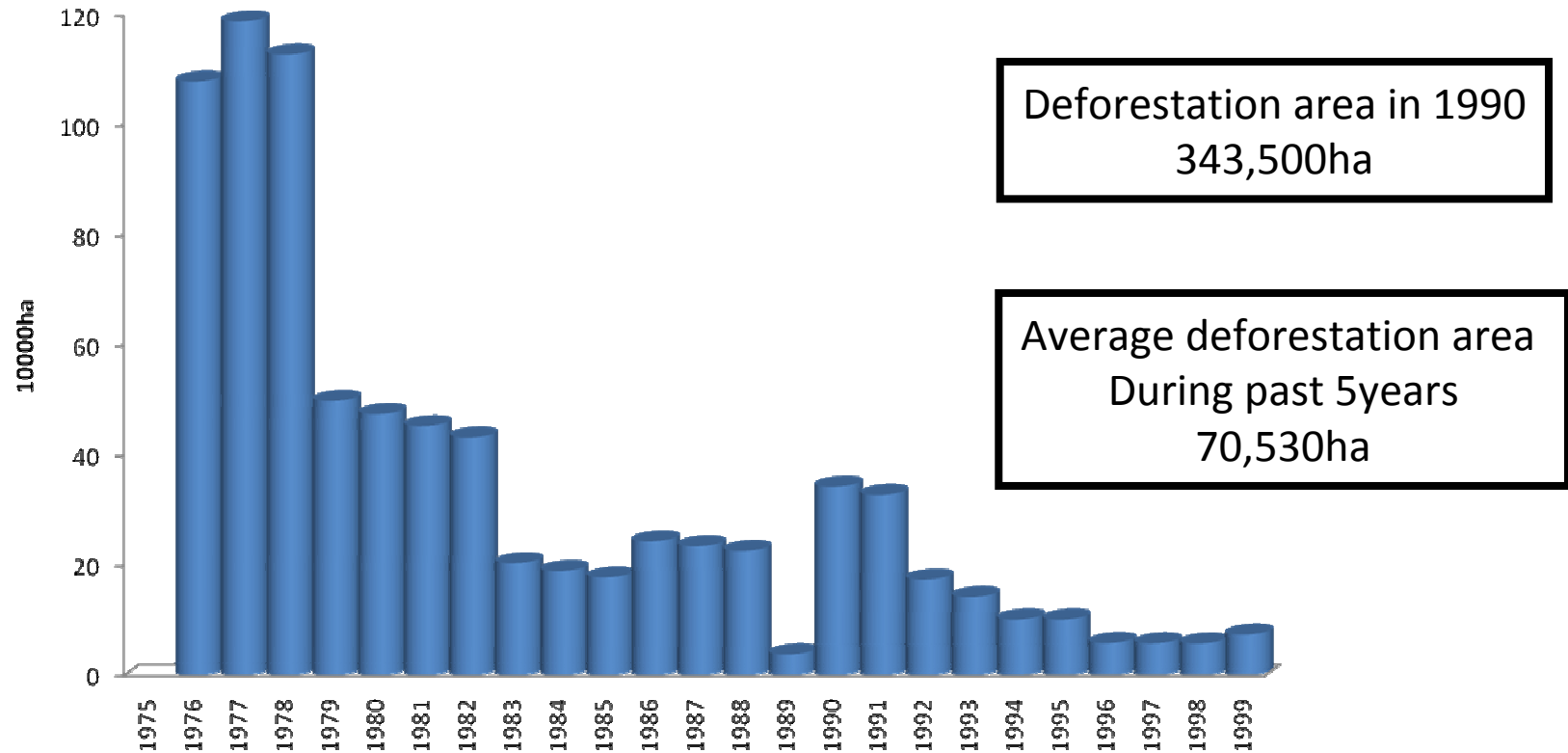


Discussion on a methodology of
developing reference scenario for REDD
- Possible Approaches -

Waseda University
&
Kasetsart University

Simplified reference level 1

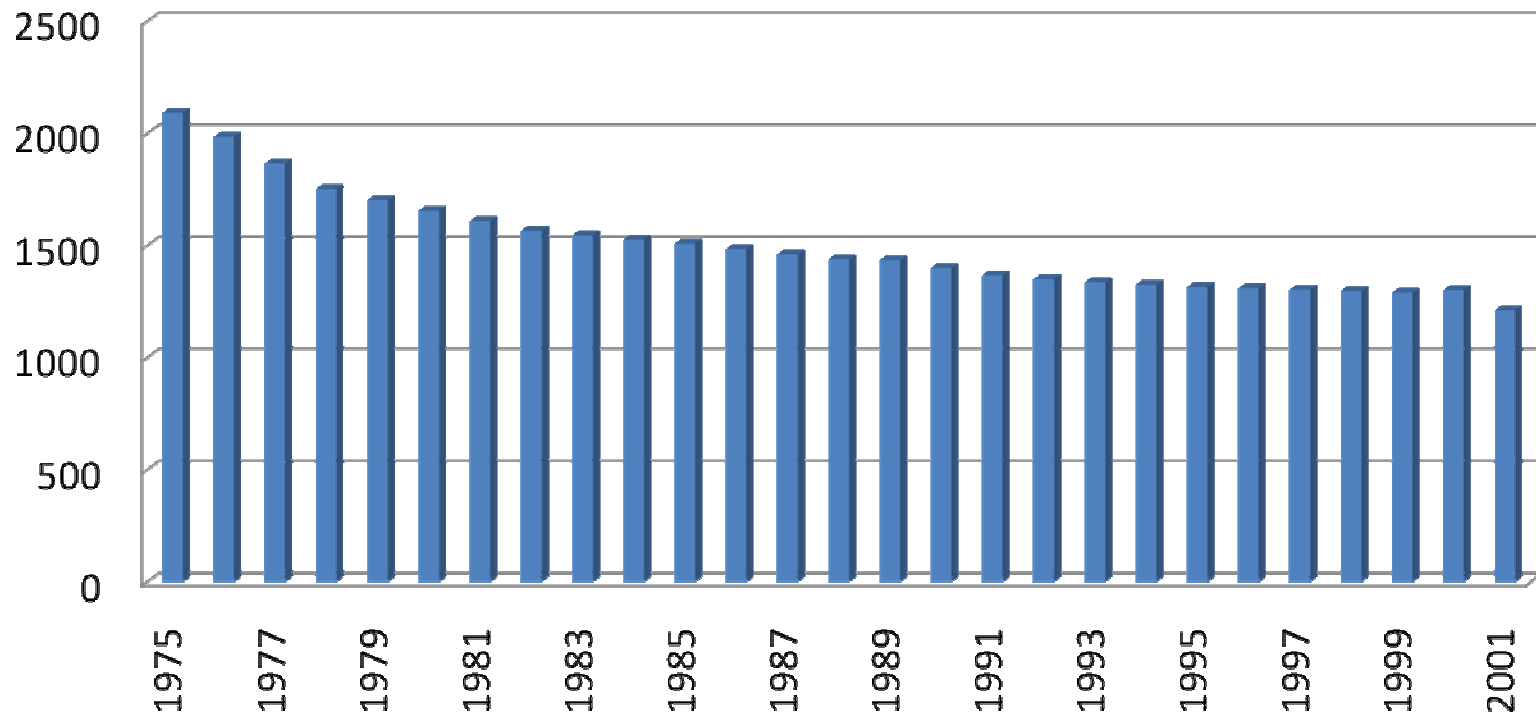
Annual Deforested Area (1976-1999)



Apparent high annual variability

Simplified reference level 2

Trend of Forest area (Unit: 10,000ha)



Estimation by a quadratic equation.

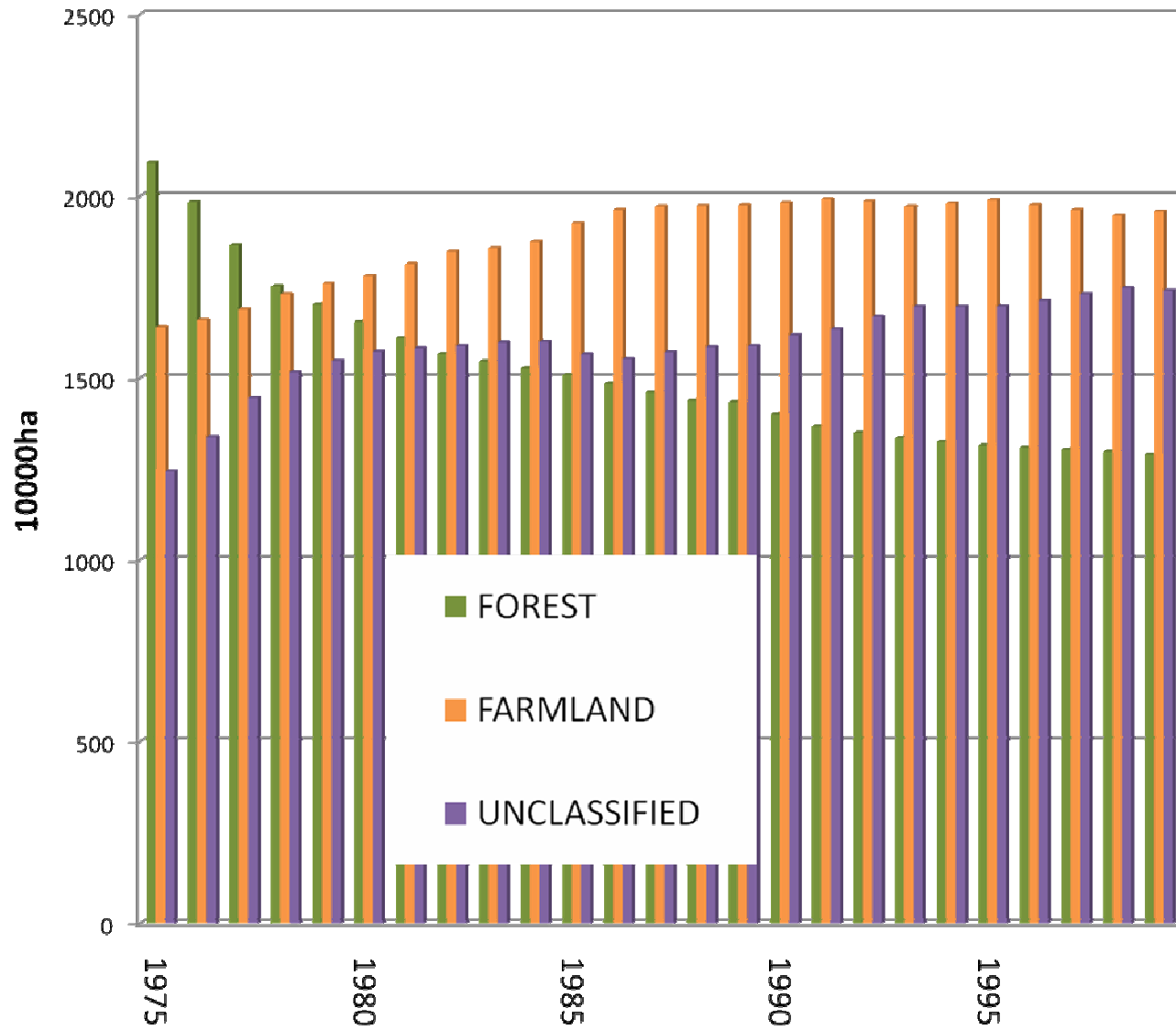
Adjusted R2 : 0.96

Forest_area = 5255236 + 1.316Xyear - 5259.41 X Year**2

t Value (8.41) (-8.36) (8.32)

Unit: 10,000ha

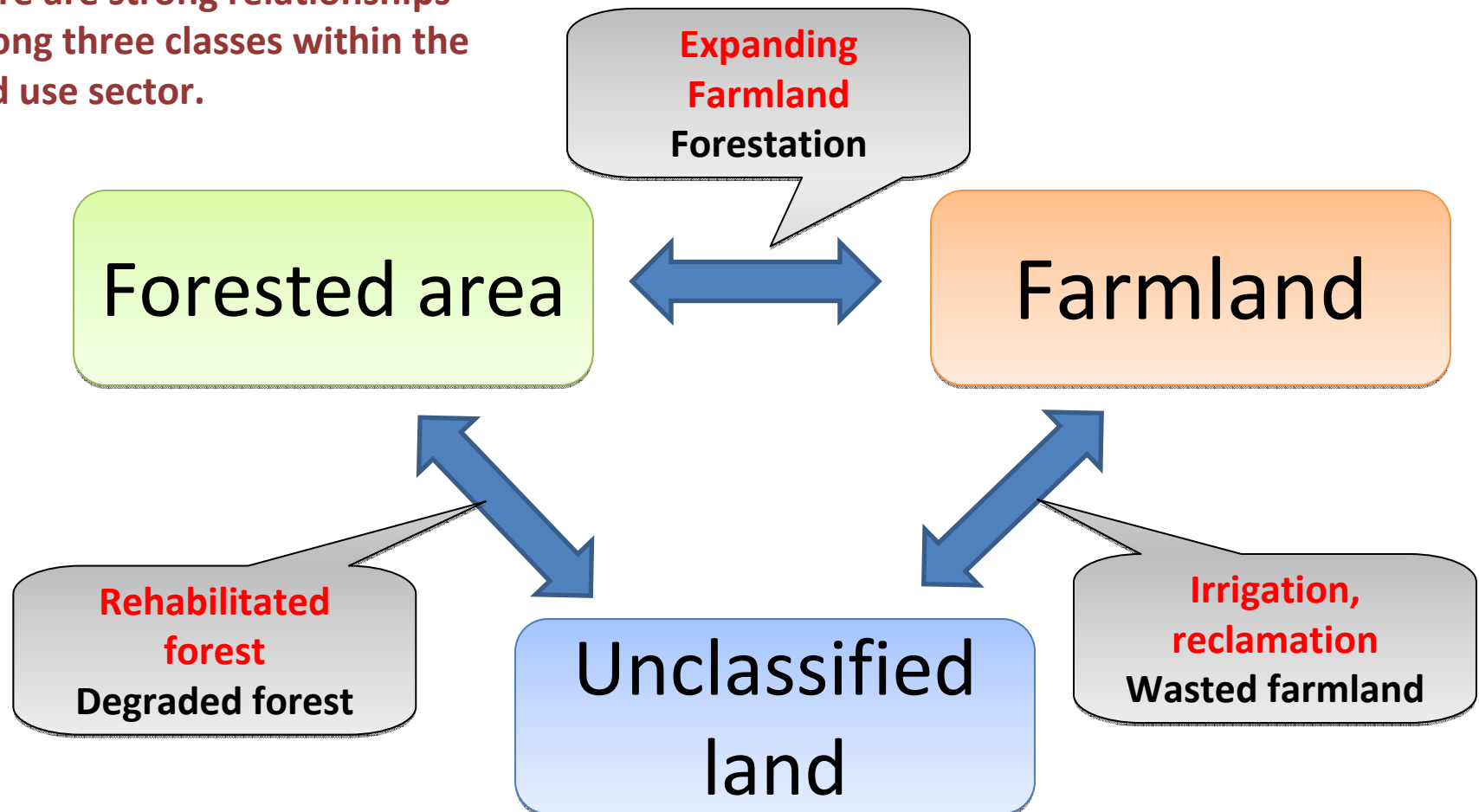
Land use changes 1975-1999



Relationships among land use sector

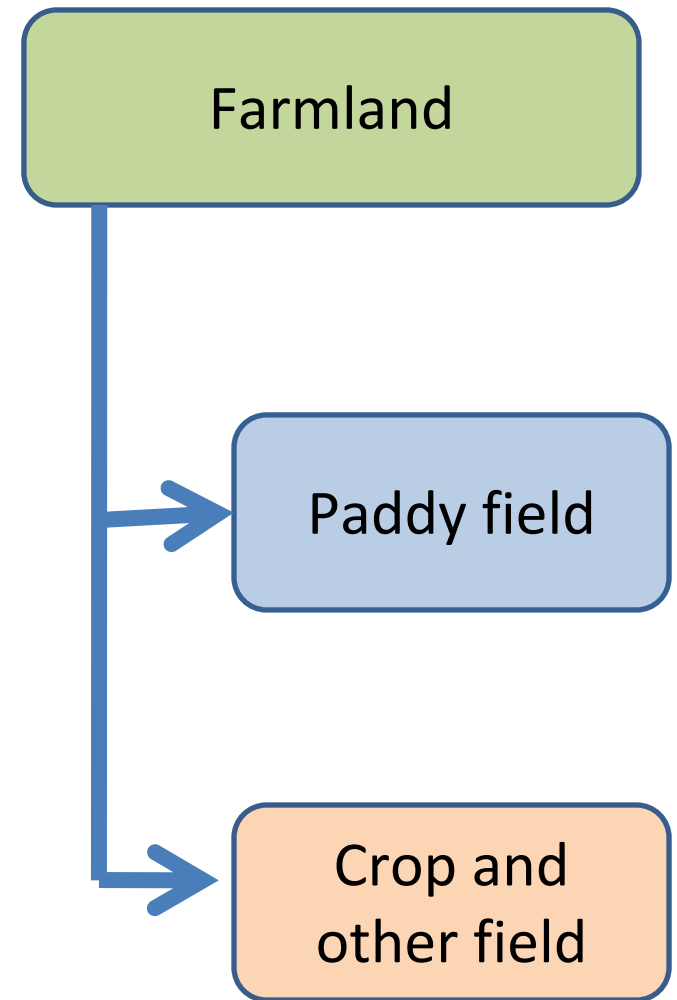
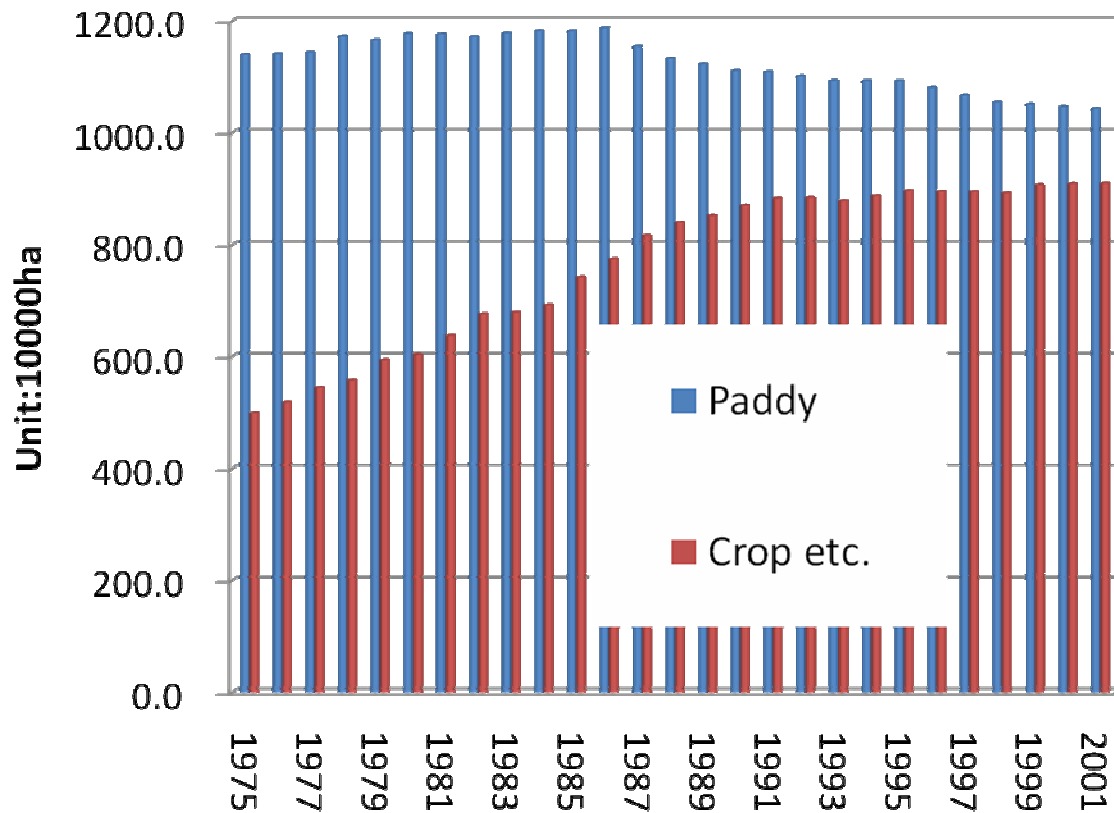
Forest area = $4962.0 - 1.016 * \text{Farmland} - 0.959 * \text{Unclassified land}$ (unit:10,000ha)
t value (204.0) (-45.3) (-44.0)
Adjusted R2: 0.999

There are strong relationships among three classes within the land use sector.



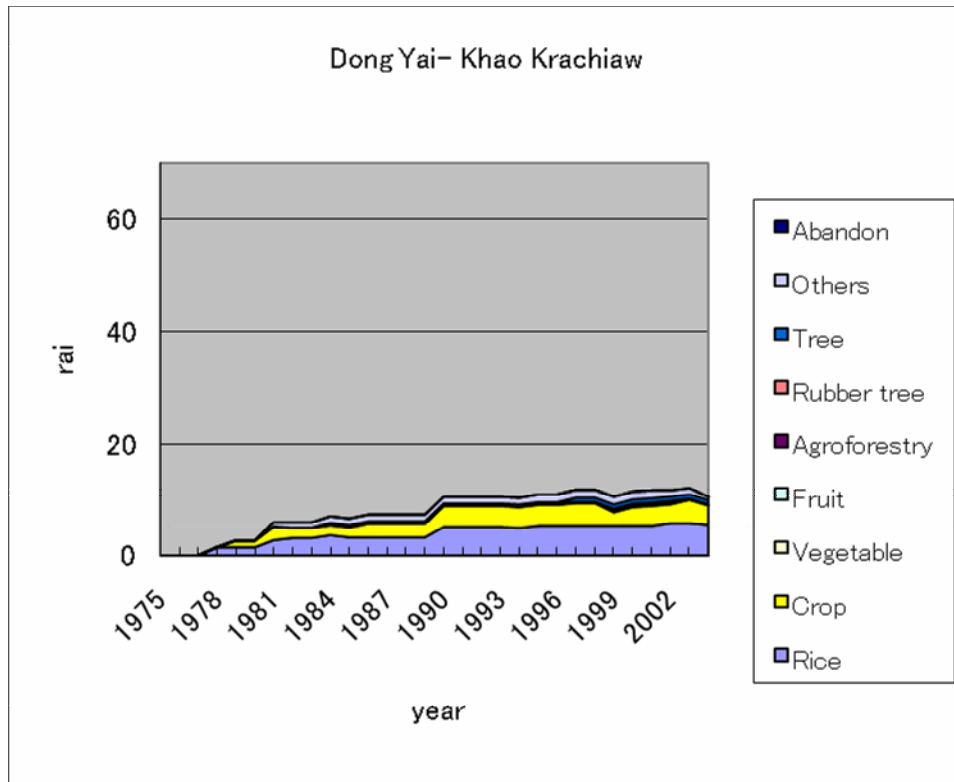
Paddy has not affected deforestation in the past.

Past trends of paddy and crops (including orchard)

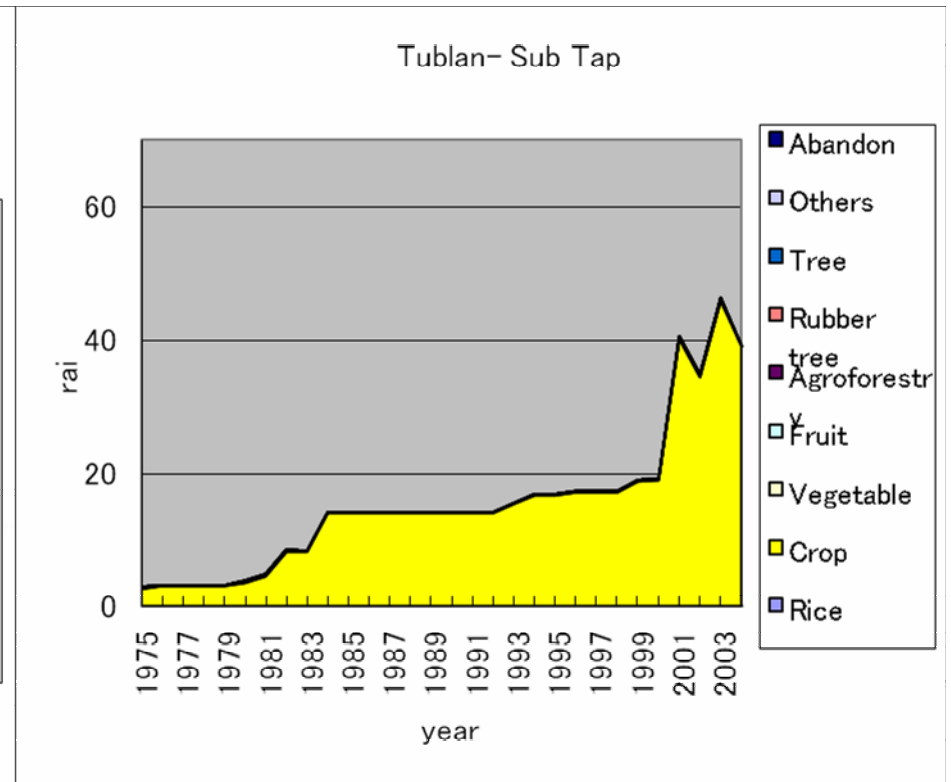


Land use changes within farmland at village level (6.25 rai=1 hectare)

Paddy oriented village



Crop oriented village

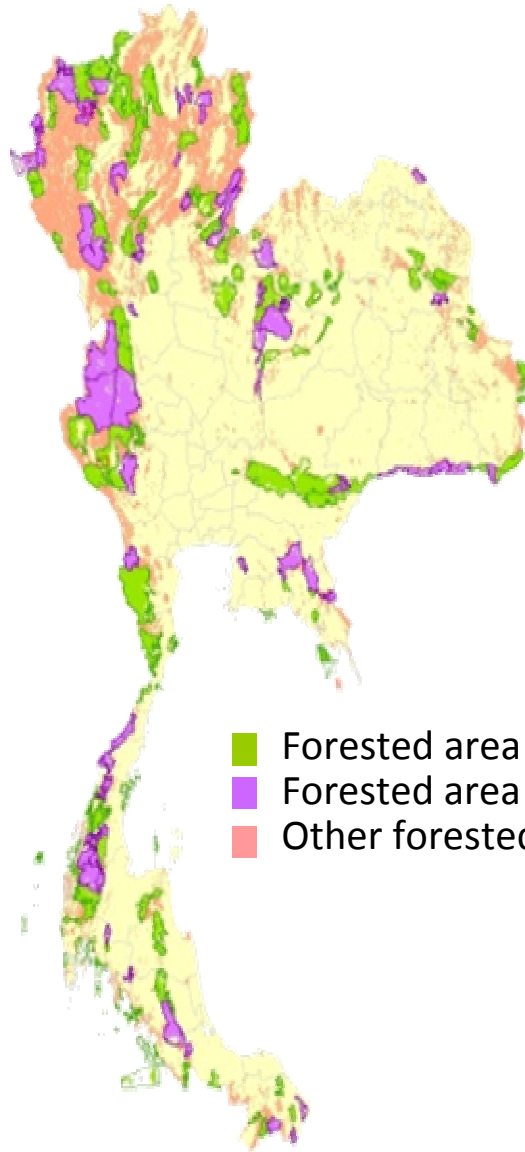


Legal/administrative effects to protect forests in case study area

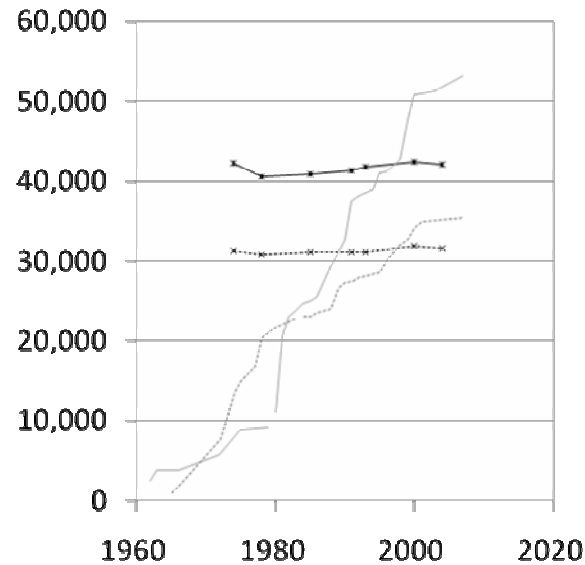
Khuean Srinagarindra National Park
From 1981



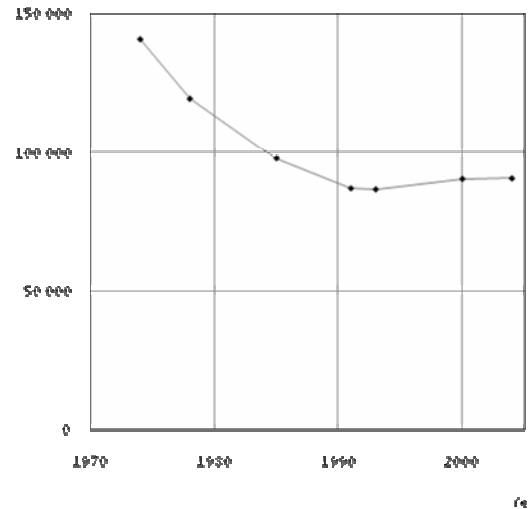
National regulations to protect forests



- Forested area in national park
- Forested area in wildlife sanctuary
- Other forested area



- National park
- National park (statistics)
- Wildlife sanctuary
- Wildlife sanctuary (statistics)



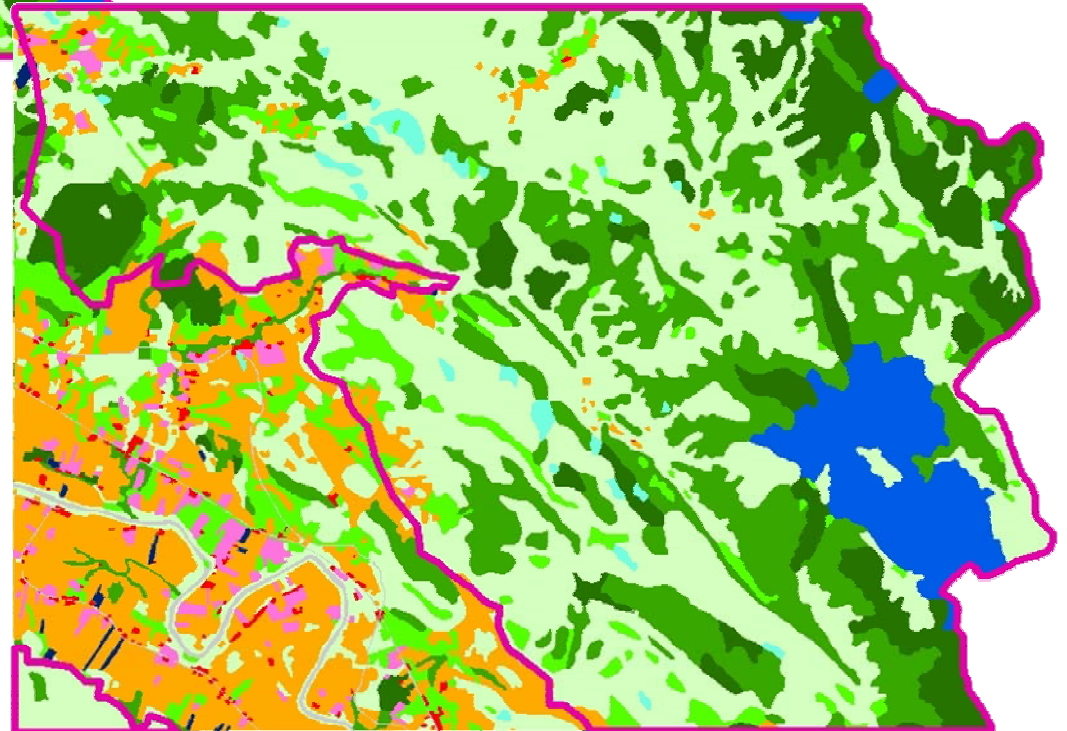
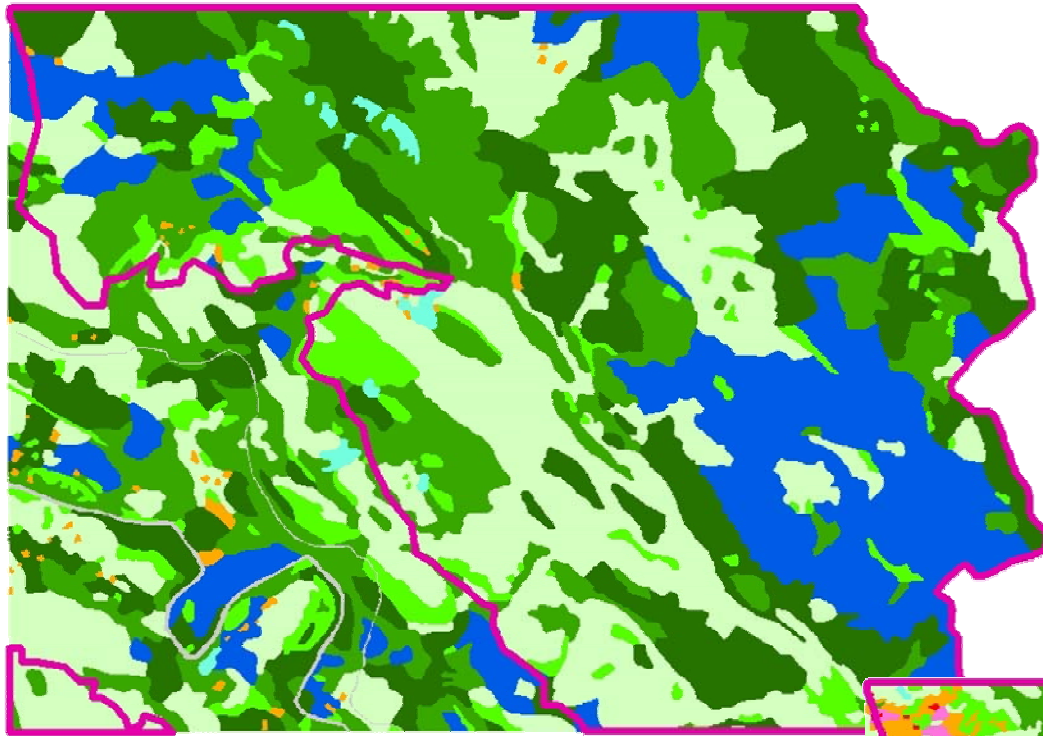
Trends of forest area outside national parks and wildlife sanctuaries

Mae krong watershed, Kanchanburi

1950

Sai Yok National Park
From 1980





1990











Legend

 Protected area

Landuse type

 B:bamboo
 C:Agriculture land
 D:high density forest
 F:Orchard

 G:glass and bush land
 L:secondary forest
 M: middle density forest
 P: plantation
 S: low density forest
 SB: forest with bamboo
 V: community
 W: water

A Projection Model to estimate deforestation

- Direct factors to project deforestation
 - Agricultural activities
 - Legal and administrative control to protect forests
 - Past commercial logging
- Indirect factors to project deforestation
 - GDP in each sector
 - Agricultural and Forestry raw material export/import

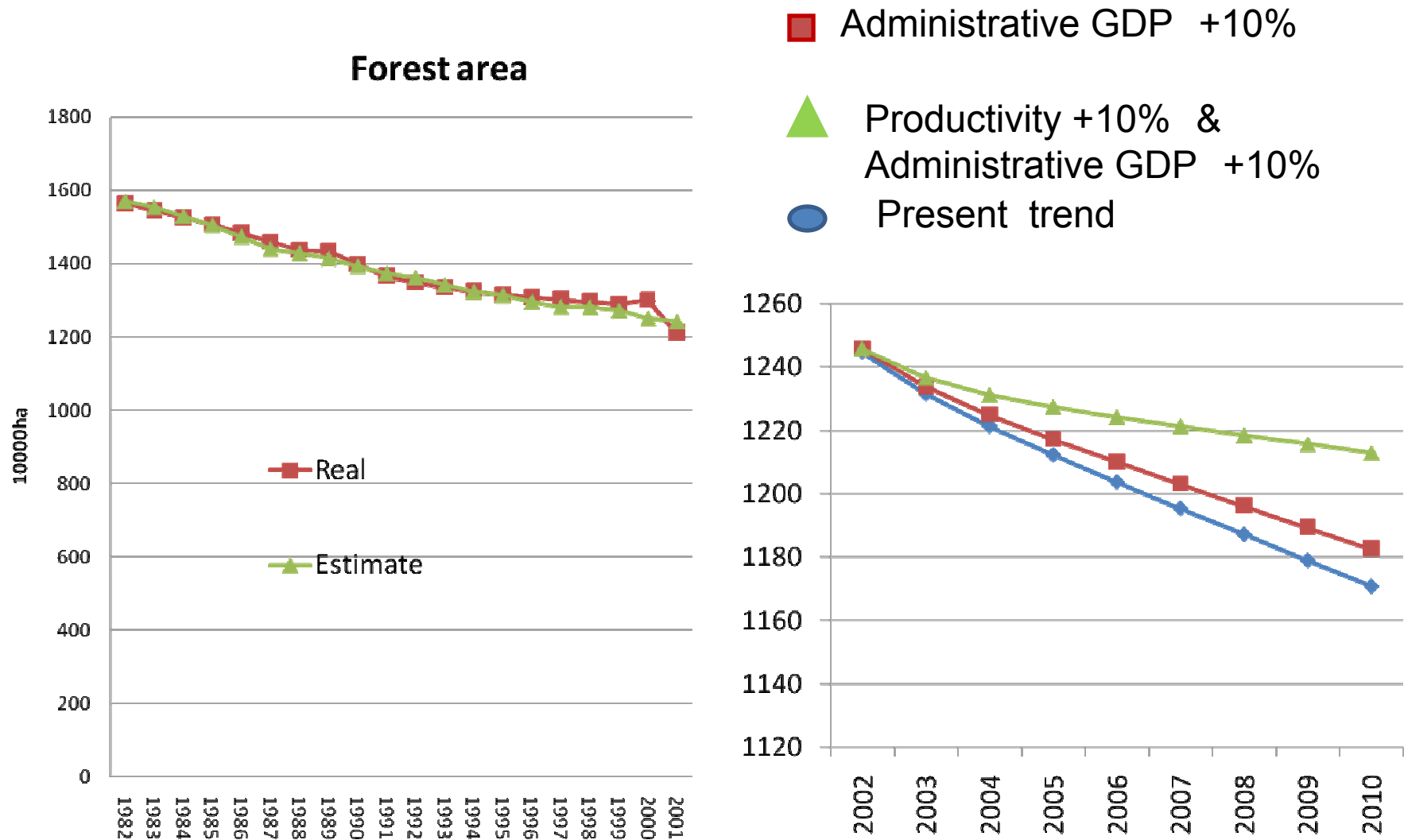
Model Equation(1)

- (1) $\text{Forest} = 1769.7 + 0.652 * \text{Forest}(-1) - 1.02 * \text{Farmland} + 0.684 * \text{Farmland}(-1) - 0.99 * \text{Unclassified land} + 0.613 * \text{Unclassified land}(-1)$
- (2) $\text{Farmland} = 632.9 + 0.349 * \text{Farmland}(-1) + 0.0162 * \text{Population} - 0.000780 * \text{Administration GDP} - 0.000846 * (\text{National Park} + \text{Wildlife Sanctuary}) - 28.6 * \text{Agriculture Productivity}$

Model Equation(2)

- (3)Unclassified land= 930.3 +
0.431*Unclassified land(-1) +
0.0000576*Crop Production-0.000013*Cattle
Population

A future trend projected by a detail model



Conclusion

- There are several approaches to project reference levels according to available data.
- Basic information is the past trends of forest and farmland derived from remote sensing data.
- It is necessary to develop a detail model, if a model is required to factor out specific program's effect from other BAU socio-economic effects.