GOVERNORS'
CLIMATE & FORESTS
TASK FORCE

Task 3 – GCF Knowledge Database Development

Elements of the presentation

1. Overall analysis of Brazilian Members' REDDiness
2. Needs assessed for Brazilian Members
3. Needs assessed for Indonesian Members
4. Ideas for database
5. Next steps

- **Task 3 assignment:**
  - *to create a **GCF knowledge database** that will include the current REDD actions (programs, projects, policies) of member states and provinces and institutional, technical, financial, legal, and other needs to **identify possible cooperation niches among GCF members** as well as **collective needs** that could be approached by the GCF as a common benefit to all; and to **provide information** to elaborate **communications** materials and **fundraising** proposals.*
- **Task 3 Members**:
  - Luis Meneses (Acre)
  - Natalie Unterstell (Amazonas)
  - Ernesto Roessing (Br Coodinator)
  - Ilarious Wibisono (Aceh)
  - John O Niles (GCF Consultant)
  - Noak Kapisa(Papua)
  - Mauricio Phillip (Mato Grosso)

- **Database development process:**
  - Luis Meneses (coordinator and consultant hired for development of Brazilian Members' Database)
  - **1st: Template development** (inputs Ernesto, Natalie, Julie and John)
  - **2nd: Template trial** (in Acre – Luis and Amazonas – Kate Hyder and Natalie)
  - **3rd: Template version 2**
  - **4th: Database elaboration with Members' staff**
    - **Pará and Amapá**: Luis
    - **Mato Grosso:** Elaine, Mauricio and Eliane with support from Ernesto
    - **Indonesia:** James Davie (Aceh, East and West Kalimantan, Papua)

Database outcomes (so far)**:**

- **GCF Brazilian Members' Database Analysis** (12-page)
  - **5 Member's Database (version 1.0):**
    - Acre (reviewed by member staff)
    - Amapá
    - Amazonas (reviewed by member staff)
    - Mato Grosso (reviewed by member staff)
    - Pará
- **GCF Indonesian Members' Database Analysis** (15-page work-in-progress)

Brazil Database Analysis:

- **GCF Brazilian Members' Profile**–territorial, population, economical and environmental information.
- **Environmental Service** – Information associated with deforestation and degradation, as well as baseline and emissions reduction targets.
- **Implementation mechanisms for REDD**–REDD program concept, social safeguards, structural policies, institutional arrangements and REDD projects.
- **REDD financing** –REDD program costs and financing strategies
- **Needs identified for REDD program improvement** – will be evaluated by GCF in order to propose priority actions that should be addressed by GCF in fundraising actions.

GCF Brazilian Members' Profile (5 States)

- more than 4 million km2, representing 47% of Brazil.
- Original forest cover - 16% of the World's Tropical Forests.
- 1,5% of the World's Tropical Forests have been lost within these states.
- GDP: > 77.5 billion dollars
- Average per capita income : US$ 5,686
- Total population - 14.9 million people (23% in average living in rural/forest areas).
- HDI average 0,772 (0,751 to 0,796)
- 154 indigenous nations (218,928 people; 937 thousand km2; 23% of total area).

GCF Brazilian Members' Profile

FORESTS IN 5 STATES

- 60% of the forests under a legal status of protected area
  - 49% belong to the Federal Government
  - 11% - State's
- Average of 37% of total territory not legally protected (from 13% in Pará to 58% in Mato Grosso)

Environmental Service – Deforestation

- **Drivers**:
  - Livestock raising (70% of deforested area)
  - Soybean
  - Logging
- **Underlying factors:**
  - land speculation
  - lack of zoning and destination of public lands
  - profitability of cattle breeding
  - subsidized credit loans
  - along primary and secondary roads
- **Monitoring methods**:
  - National (PRODES);
  - Independent (IMAZON);
  - State's (Acre – consolidated; Mato Grosso – consolidated; Amapa – in process; Pará – in process)

Environmental Service – Deforestation

` **Total deforested area** (2009- PRODES, National Space Research Agency): 341.246 km2 (8,5%)

	Acre	Amapa	Amazonas	Mato Grosso	Para	Total	%
Area (km2):	164.221	143.453	1.570.746	903.357	1.247.689	**4.029.466**	**100**
Deforestation %	**7,1**	**0,9**	**3,8**	**14,8**	**10,0**	**8,2**	**8,5**

	Acre		Amapa		Amazonas	Mato Grosso	Para
Deforestation is known?	Yes		Partially		Yes	Yes	Yes
Deforested area (km2): (PRODES; State method)	11.680	20.679	1.293	2.024	60.000	133.354	125.229
Average deforestation rate:							
1995-1999: (km2/year) (PRODES)	595		19		1.023	7.127	5.812
2000-2004: (km2/year) (PRODES)	731		20		984	8.837	7.087
2005-2009: (km2/year) (PRODES)	319		54		636	5.046	5.394

↓57% ↑170% ↓35% ↓43% ↓23%

Environmental Service – Degradation

- **Partially known:**
  - **DEGRAD (INPE)**
  - **IMAZON** (Mato Grosso, Para and Amazonas)
  - Mato Grosso: is finishing degradation estimates for 2008 and 2009; IMAZON methodology is being used to monitore Forest Management
- Not ready to be included in RED**D** programs

Forest Carbon Stocks quantification

- Amazon Forests - from 121 to 397 t C /ha (Brown and Lugo 1992; Fearnside 1997; Houghton *et al.* 2000)
- IPCC : average estimate of 155 t C/ha
- Currently several States developing carbon stocks quantification:
  - Acre - average of 123 t C /ha (± 45) for aboveground stock, simple method;
  - Amapá - 180 t C /ha (± 7), biomass extraction;
  - Pará - data only from one REDD project (164 t C /ha)
  - Amazonas and Mato Grosso - finalizing carbon studies, Cotiguaçu (MT) – 140 t C/ ha .

Baseline definition and emissions reduction targets

- whoever presented a baseline - calculation based on the Amazon Fund / Environmental Ministry methodology:
  - historical average for the period 1996-2005,
  - this average is the baseline for the next 5-year period (2006-2010) and reviewed for the previous 10-year period every 5 years
- Low deforestation members (Amazonas and Amapa) + REDD projects - projected baselines or evaluating scenarios (modeling low and high deforestation projections).
- Para, Amazonas - expecting to define baselines from the lessons learned of REDD projects

Implementation mechanisms for REDD

Structural policies in place for reduction of deforestation

Policy	Acre	Amapá	Amazonas	Mato Grosso	Pará
Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation	3	3	3	3	3
Ecological and Economic Zoning	4	1	2	3	3
Climate Change Law	2	2	4	2	2
Private property licensing	2	1	2	4	2

Institutional framework

Role	Acre	Amapá	Amazonas	Mato Grosso INCOMPLETE	Pará
Regulation	**SEMA** Institute for Regulation, Control and Registry	**SEMA**	**CECLIMA**	**SEMA**	**SEMA** **IDESP**
Monitoring	**IMAC** **UCEGEO** Institute for Regulation, Control and Registry	**IMAP** **IEPA**	**IPAAM** **INPA**	**SEMA**	GEOTEC **SEMA**
Participation	Commission for Validation and Control REDD Program Hearing Body Science Committee	AP Climate Change Forum	**AM Climate Change Forum**	**MT Climate Change Forum**	**PA Climate Change Forum**
Implementation					
Protected areas	**SEMA**	**IEF**	**CEUC** **SDS**	**SEMA**	**SEMA**
Forest	**SEF**	**IEF**	**SEAFE** **ADS** **SEPRO**	**SEMA**	**IDEFLOR**
Agriculture	**SEAP** **SEAPROF**	**RURAP** **SDR**	**IDAM**	**SEDER**	**ADEFLOR** **ADEPARA**
Land tenure	**ITERACRE**	**IMAP**	**ITEAM**	**INTERMAT**	**ITERPA**
REDD actions	Agency for Environmental Services Development		**FAS**	**SEMA**	State Fund for CC and PES

Implementation mechanisms for REDD

REDD strategy concept

Implementation mechanisms for REDD

	Rights Recognition	Participation (design + implem)	BenefitSharing
Acre	Addressing	Defined (D+I)	TBD
Amapá	Concerns	Planned (D)	TBD
Amazonas	Concerns	Forum (D)	Pilot Program
Mato Grosso	Concerns	Forum (D)	TBD
Pará	Concerns	Forum (D)	TBD

REDD MRV systems

Most significant processes related to MRV:

- REDD projects - VCS associated with CCBA standards
- Carbon registry system - focus in Acre, Amazonas and Amapa (Markit Group)
- Acre is field test for the Social Environmental REDD+ Standards, initiative led by Care and CCBA
- Acre and Mato Grosso defines in law the creation of registry
- Para'sPPCAD (Deforestation Control Plan) defines the creation of a carbon registry system

REDD projects

- REDD projects = REDD initiatives and activities carried out within a restricted area of defined boundaries (such as Protected Areas or private property) proposed by private actors (e.g. companies and civil society) and/or governments (e.g. State/Provincial, municipal, regional etc).
- 12 REDD projects: 5 in Pará, 3 in Amazonas and 4 in Mato Grosso. There are no REDD projects in Acre and Amapá.

Needs identified for REDD program improvement – will be evaluated by GCF in order to propose priority actions that should be addressed by GCF in fundraising actions.

- **Structural Needs** - investments required in infrastructure and staff
- **Methodological Needs** - necessary studies and methodological improvements required by the REDD program.

Needs assessed of interest to Brazilian Members

1. Search for partnership and methodological improvement for deforestation monitoring in cloud cover areas (Amapa, Para, Amazonas)
2. Development of protocol for degradation monitoring for REDD purposes
3. Development of analysis, recommendations and capacity building for Statewide IPCC Tier 2 forest Carbon Stocks
4. Discussion and definition of baseline methods in Brazil
5. High qualified technical committee to support GCF members in the development of their REDD Programs especially regarding carbon accounting, baseline, safeguards
6. Assessment of Carbon Registry systems and assess possibility for a common registry system for Brazilian members
7. Economical Analysis to support State REDD programs:
   - International marketing strategy
   - Cost-benefit analysis for REDD programs for the members' realities
8. Legal framework analysis to include federal areas into state REDD programs:
   - Indigenous Territories
   - Traditional Communities (quilombolas, others)
   - Settlement projects
   - Federal Conservation Units

4th GCF Task Force Meeting | Santarém 2010

GCF Indonesia

Recommendations & Needs

James Davie, 14th September 2010

National coordination of GCF activities in Indonesia

- Role of GCF Indonesia:
  - To support the work of the Provincial REDD Working Groups, facilitate networking between them and the Central Government and to ensure quality control of outputs so as to reinforce the impact of Provincial lessons learnt.
  - The need for such a group is urgent to ensure that close complementary working relationships are developed with national government agencies before the UNFCCC meeting in December.
  - Clarification is required on the responsibilities and objectives of membership to give confidence to the Governors that membership and activities are within their authority.
- Country Coordinator:
  - To be appointed as soon as possible to coordinate these activities and GCF activities in general
  - The role of the Governors will be applied strategically to gain key support at various levels based on the key connections and strengths of the individual Governors
- Funding for GCF Indonesia Activities:
  - The Indonesian GCF Coordination Group will need a realistic budget to ensure travel and to meet communication and training activities and flexibility in contracting expert assistance as required.

1. Expanding GCF membership in Indonesia

- Following the appointment of the GCF Country Coordinator negotiations should commence to include the remaining two provinces in Kalimantan and the Province of West Papua as full members
  - This level of sub-national cooperation would support the presentation of island based data on deforestation and degradation and at the same time help to address the issue of leakage at the sub-national level.
  - It would also fit well within the ambitions of the INCAS to document “wall to wall” forest carbon data and monitoring.

2. Understanding REDD as a practical concept and Emissions Reduction as a viable new natural resource.

- Consider the establishment of a competitive travelling fellowship to support representatives from member provinces to undertake international networking to enhance understanding and lessons from international activities .
  - While there is presently a strong willingness to support REDD there is a lack of understanding about what people in government can do on a day to day basis to move the business along.
  - This facility would enhance information exchange and lend profile and positive personal growth opportunities to regional professionals.

3. Communication of REDD as a practical option for forest management

- Develop a communication strategy identifying target audiences and media to explain how REDD can work as a practical approach to the utilisation of forests.
  - REDD offers many challenges to its communication to potential stakeholders. While a lot of research is being done around the world, the translation of this work to local communication strategies is a necessary next step.
  - This activity would be an appropriate subject for an interprovincial effort by drawing in local experiences and stakeholders and experts to assist.
  - Funding is required to realize the challenges of developing and extending the messages.

4. Direct Funding for Provincial REDD Working Groups

- Funding is required for Provincial REDD Working Groups to support continuing activities and raise their profile within the Provincial Government Structure in line with their contribution to low carbon economy strategies.
  - Targeted direct grant funding may allow the REDD Working Groups to expand their range of available expertise - a critical human resources issue in all provinces
  - Direct funding would also support more sustained project work on the ground thus raising their profile in government and influencing priorities for action in the sectoral line agencies.

5. Institutionalise Province REDD Projects

- There is a need to optimise the opportunities provided by current REDD Projects to build professional capacity within government agencies.
  - In order to up-scale and broaden REDD projects through government initiatives as part of a low carbon economy it is essential for governments to build their capacity to lead and coordinate REDD project activities.
  - Of the range of activities being pursued in the GCF Provinces, the most common model is that expertise is being provided to the provinces by the projects but not necessarily building the expertise in the provinces to work independently.

6. Emphasise that REDD projects may enhance local livelihoods

- Develop a regional government focus on the social aspects of REDD Projects.
  - While national government agencies are focusing strongly on the technical aspects of REDD, e.g. MRV, province and Provincial Governments are best placed to understand how local institutions will influence the distribution of REDD project payments to enhance livelihoods.
  - There is a good opportunity for GCF member provinces to lead the development of this critical part of the carbon credit supply chain. Regardless of capacity to manage MRV issues, changes in deforestation rates will not occur unless these local social issues are widely appreciated.

What can we use the database for?

- Fundraising + Communications
- Stakeholders outreach
- Transparency requirements (from regulators + stakeholders)

- Assessing REDDines in each state/province
- Help to improve and assess REDD State programs by standardizing its elements
- Use the database as checklist
- Early prototype for registry

- Use as tool for information exchange and coordination
- Awareness of what everybody is doing and it influences political approaches such as national process

- Not to focus on comparing members but how members are complying with REDD program requirements. Analyze the evolution of states towards high quality REDD programs.

Who has access?

- Everybody can have access and ability to comment (under identification)

Who populates (fill in) the database? Frequency?

- Members should update it whenever there is new information, but required 1 month (?) before GCF meeting
- Secretariat can hire consultancy to update/evaluate (provide recommendations?) in each member S/P
- Database should list the dates of updates

What platform will house database?

- Open source database
- Wiki like model (for example theredddesk.org)
- Maps
- Allow users to sort information across the members' database
- Periodic reports analyzing the members' REDD programs evolution (such as the first version of Brazil analysis)

What are the next steps?

1. Develop databases for remaining S/P
2. Come up with a US members' database
3. Each member should review and approve their database information and country analysis – by the end of September (?)
4. Open for comment period by stakeholders
5. Secure funds for database development; possible announcement in Cancun) and commission the development of the database platform
6. Publish the documents and announcement in Cancun