

# Reducing emissions from the land use sector

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# Challenges of low emission planning and implementation



# 1. Governance

- The ability of national and local institutions to conserve forest resources needs to be addressed through a capacity building program.

**Table 3. First order country estimates based on the Readiness Plan Idea Notes (R-PINs), discussions with developing countries undertaking activities to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and independent estimates**  
(thousands of United States Dollars)

Major components of readiness	Estimate <sup>a</sup>	Country <sup>b</sup>	R-PIN <sup>c</sup>	Average <sup>d</sup>
REDD management	440–490	130–430	550–1 115	525
Develop REDD Strategy	500	200–410	400–690	450
Consultations	420	380–440	350–182	365
Environment and social impacts assessments	50	50	50	50
REDD implementation framework	250–500	300–350	150–500	341
Develop reference scenario	500	200–400	300–1 200	516
Design MRV[in full please] system	1 000–1 300	1 000–1 560	250–940	1 008
<b>TOTAL (without annual measurement, reporting and verification costs)</b>	<b>3 160-3 760</b>	<b>2 2640–3 640</b>	<b>2 050–4 627</b>	<b>3 255</b>

<sup>a</sup> Bottom up estimates by the World Bank based on the tasks that need to be performed.

<sup>b</sup> Estimates by the World Bank based on staff missions to several tropical developing countries and R-PINs submitted by countries.

<sup>c</sup> Estimates submitted in the R-PINs, including one or two countries of different tropical regions.

<sup>d</sup> The average estimate reflects cost estimates for smaller/medium-sized countries.

Source: World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility presentation at the second Participants Committee, Gamboa 2009. Data up to October 2008.

## 2. Promoting co-benefits

- Forests produce many other goods and services other than carbon which must also be protected.
- Opportunities of poor country participation
- Link with other international conventions (CBD, Ramsar)
- Local co-benefits eg watershed protection

# 3. Landscapes perspective

- Agriculture drives deforestation
- More holistic and integrative approached at the landscape level needed eg planning



## 4. Multiple stakeholders

- As a result of the preceding, there are many stakeholders concerned with how forests are managed.
- Eg small/large farmers, hydro-power, irrigation, wood industry, (eco-)tourism
- Their interests will have to be considered in REDD implementation.

# 5. Protecting small farmers and indigenous peoples rights

- The rights of local and indigenous peoples may be threatened under REDD.
- The rights of Indigenous Peoples necessary for success of REDD
- Some contend that little was being done to enable the participation of indigenous communities
- or to protect the right to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), as provided in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples



## 6. Measuring and monitoring of carbon benefits (MRV)

- Pose huge challenges especially for forest degradation.
- Difficult to monitor because available data are limited, highly uncertain, and not readily detectable from existing satellites

# Current networks on low emission planning and implementation

- Informal network of REDD+ negotiators

# What could be done to support or strengthen a regional 'Community of Practice'?

- Establish network of practitioners and researchers
- An AFOLU working group in Asia
- Support data generation (emissions factors, activity data)
- Regular meetings and knowledge sharing
- Joint publications

# Thank you!

