

## NOTES OF

### DAAD WORKSHOP, 2<sup>ND</sup> DAY 29 November 2012

Eva Achmad and Jeanne Roux

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| 11:40 – 12:00 | <p><b>Dynamic of REDD+ in Indonesia, opportunities and challenges, case study Hutan Nagari Indonesia, <i>Fitria Rinawati and Santi Pratiwi</i></b></p> <p>Indonesia has large tropical forest, which has a great carbon-stock. The presentation evaluates the readiness of Indonesia to implement REDD+. It glances at demonstration projects for REDD+ implementation in Indonesia, for example is Hutan Nagari in west Sumatera. The demonstration program aims to prove criteria and requirements for REDD+ implementation and attempts to show the community how they can get involve and benefit. It also aims to show the community that their local knowledge can play an important role in the conservation of forests.</p> <p>Indonesia has undertaken to reduce their carbon emissions with 26% by 2020. This will be achieved with the assistance of Norway providing funding.</p> <p>REDD+ creates opportunities, but also poses certain challenges.</p> <p>Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Additional benefit for the community</li><li>- Payments and carbon preservation</li><li>- REDD+ develops further opportunities</li></ul> <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Unclear incentives and market mechanisms</li><li>- Technical implementation</li><li>- Land tenure</li><li>- National and local policy need to be integrated.</li></ul> |
| 12.20 – 12.40 | <p><b>Implemetantion of REDD+ policy and its effect in national level Brazil and Nepal, <i>Smita Das and Livia Menezes Pagotto</i></b></p> <p>Brazil has the largest carbon stock in the world. Land use change is the main causes of deforestation. Deforestation rate has decreased lately.</p> <p>Nepal also experience deforestation. Government provides funding, which is mainly allocated to community forestry.</p> <p>Why compare the 2 countries: similar challenges</p>  |

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|               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of data</li> <li>- Forest governance</li> <li>- Land tenure</li> <li>- Institutional coordination</li> <li>- Synergies between national forest policies and REDD+ policies</li> </ul> <p>Certain recommendations are made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consider lessons learned</li> <li>- Recognition of low forest cover, high deforestation rates and high carbon stocks should be included in a future REDD+ mechanisms.</li> <li>- Concrete long-term framework for sustainable management</li> <li>- Effective MRV system</li> <li>- Carbon trading should be clarified</li> </ul>  |
| 12.40 – 13.10 | <p><b>REDD+ in China: opportunities and challenges, <i>Haijun Yang</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic shift from afforestation and reforestation to sustainable forest management and forest protection</li> <li>- Challenges in forestry policy constraints, legal vacancy (ownership of carbon-products not defines), urgent needs for capacity building, public awareness of carbon forestry in rural regions, land tenure, scientific and technical challenges (MRV)</li> <li>- REDD+ is a good opportunity for China in many aspects</li> <li>- Political will is very strong from central government to address climate change</li> <li>- Many lessons learned over decades (China has experience)</li> </ul> <p>Comments:</p> <p>If China uses its forests for carbon storage, do they import timber? How does China insure that timber imported is managed sustainably?</p> <p>Yes, China imports timber. It is not always from sustainable sources. Chinese government should cooperate with other governments to ensure sustainable management.</p> <p>The logging quota will probably collapse in the future as it is a great obstacle for sustainable forest management.</p> |
| 14.00 – 14.20 | <p><b>REDD+ and community forests in Myanmar and Thailand, <i>Ratchada Arpornsilp and Myint Zaw Min</i></b></p> <p>Thailand has high deforestation rates. 1.2% of the forested area is used for community forestry. This is organized locally.</p> <p>Myanmar also has deforested areas. These areas show the highest potential to satisfy the</p>   |

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|               | <p>requirements of community forestry.</p> <p>These two countries face similar challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trust and perception of the people. Lack of confident cooperation between local people and forest officer</li> <li>- Looking the forest beyond carbon sink</li> <li>- REDD + implementation must respect traditional systems of forest management</li> <li>- Land limitation for each community group to manage the community forest</li> <li>- Land tenure</li> <li>- Local people are not aware of their rights.</li> </ul>  |
| 14.20 – 14.50 | <p><b>Above ground biomass estimation of dry land forest, Prof. I Nengah Surati Jaya</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The role of remote sensing in land cover assessment: carbon stock change analysis</li> <li>- The potential of using RADAR in solving the “cloud “ problems of optical imageries</li> <li>- Good relationship between biomass and backscatter magnitude.</li> <li>- Potential methods for mountainous areas: the need exists for topographic/slope correction</li> </ul> <p>The study examined 21 models of remote sensing. The 21 models were reduced to 10 models, which were then ranked. The best three were chosen. It concluded that the 50x50 pixel model is the best.</p> <p>Future work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluation of topographically correct image is required</li> <li>- Further examination is required for finer pixels</li> </ul> |
| 14.50 – 15.20 | <p><b>Challenges for MRV in agroforestry system using remote sensing techniques, Hans Fuchs</b></p> <p>Agroforestry has received increased attention in the REDD+ context. Agroforestry poses potential for increased carbon sequestration. Agroforestry is a transition zone; it is both positive and negative in terms of carbon. Negative: degradation of forests makes room for agriculture.</p> <p>The study came to the following conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Terminology of agroforestry should clearly demarcate the species and its characteristics</li> <li>- Classification of agroforestry system is needed</li> <li>- High spatial resolution can identify individual tree crowns</li> <li>- Remote sensing is an efficient monitoring tool for agroforestry, but only if: access</li> </ul>  |

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|               | <p>to high resolution satellite images, hard- and software is available, technical and institutional capacities are enhanced.</p> <p>Comments:</p> <p>There are still many technical challenges that need to be addressed. Maybe politicians are not aware of these scientific or technical challenges.</p> <p>Need good sound-geographic database for good governance</p> <p>Is it cost effective? Remote sensing is more efficient than the ground-based monitoring approach. It is also handy in terms of orientation purposes.</p>  |
| 15.20 – 15.40 | <p><b>Remote sensing potentials to estimate forest carbon stocks in Indonesia and Nepal in the context of REDD+, <i>Eva Achmad and Utsab Thapa</i></b></p> <p>Indonesia poses problems for MRV as it has a great diversity of ecosystems. A combination of remote sensing and ground-based systems are needed.</p> <p>Nepal has a great problem with deforestation. It also has many inaccessible areas, and therefore satellite remote sensing is very important and useful in terms of MRV.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need to develop methods to process remote sensing data</li> <li>- The challenges for developing methodologies to measure biomass (algorithm) suitable for each type of forest ecosystems.</li> </ul>   |
| 15.40 – 16.00 | <p><b>Discursive-multilevel REDD+ governance in Kenya, <i>Anne Itubo</i></b></p> <p>Good forest governance is a form of political decision making. It emphasizes legality, legitimacy and participation. Forests play three roles in relation to REDD+: biophysical, socio-economic and institutional</p> <p>Current problems with forest governance in Kenya:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governance is centralized</li> <li>- Policies have not been revised to include REDD+</li> <li>- Stakeholder involvement is not fully addressed</li> </ul> <p>The way forward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation, integration and coordination of REDD+ for institutional options</li> <li>- Need to promote participation of citizens and stakeholders</li> <li>- Coalition of actors involved.</li> <li>- Create awareness of what is REDD+ to the community</li> </ul> <p>Comments:</p> <p>What about law enforcement, will policies be implemented? Corruption control would be</p> |

the key to ensure implementation.

Awareness of local people: is it necessary, since REDD is so technical? Community need to be involved in planning, etc. Otherwise they will be disinterested and the project will fail.

It is not necessary to inform the community about all the technical detail. Awareness will be done through capacity building and training.