

# Summary Remarks 1

- 14 presentations from 15 countries
- Background (law, information)
- Economics
- REDD: methods
- REDD: examples/case studies/pilot projects

# Summary Remarks 2

- **Background:**
- Forests in international law (Anja)
- International reporting processes of SFM (Almut)
- Special case Myanmar (Prof. Ohn Lwin)
- Excellent overview: status of forestry - Agenda 21 – Laws - MSS – Plantations – Carbon stock – CF/FUG – deforestation – signatory to ... - potentials/opportunities – challenges - „policy has recently opened to all“ - may be this opens the road to new developments in forestry

# Summary Remarks 3

- **Forests in international law:**
  - Forests claimed by many institutions
  - Laws provide the legal framework: many roles of laws
  - International forest processes vs. International forest laws
  - REDD in this context ([dis]advantages)
  - Forestry urgently needs a Convention on Forestry (CoF) – compare this with CBD! – Forest Europe as forerunner?
- **Fragmentation** of reporting/information (FAO/UNECE, UNFCCC, CBD, FAO, Forest Europe)
- Harmonisation and Standardisation are needed: CFRQ, FRA as approaches, but processes are still developing

# Summary Remarks 4

- **Economics** (Cornelis Ham):
- Quantification of ecosystem services is possible (problems lie in complexity of modelling).
- There is a potential for optimising the combination of commercial and conservation areas (specific case of plantation forestry), e.g. via multiple path theory.
- Internal market under specific circumstances - going outside later to improve the economic viability of forestry

# Summary Remarks 5

- **Methods in REDD:**
- Carbon Projects: Sabine
- Capacity building for MRV (Dr. Fehrmann)
- For above ground biomass estimation (Prof. I Nengah Surati Jaya)
- Use of remote sensing for MRV:
  - For forest carbon stocks (Eva and Utsab)
  - For agroforestry (Dr. Fuchs)

# Summary Remarks 6

- **Standards for carbon projects:**
  - Methods are very complicated: many steps, very specific terms (additionality, methodology, permanence, leakage, registry ...)
  - → problems in rural areas
- **Capacity building:** increasing complexity of REDD process
  - Technical expertise and knowledge of processes are needed (in a science policy interface).
  - Requirements and guidelines (e.g. from IPCC) exist, but no uniformity yet.
  - Necessary to master the methodology (inventories, remote sensing), to reduce uncertainty, to build trust

# Summary Remarks 7

- **Above Ground Biomass Estimation:**
- Possible through remote sensing (ALOS PALSAR)
- Method explained: data used, approaches, allometric equations, validation through ground measurements
- Results lead to best models (10 validated models out of 21 best ones: 3 ones finally selected)
- Conclusion (best solution and further work)

# Summary Remarks 8

- **Remote sensing for agroforestry systems (AFS):**
- Definition and advantages of AFS (e.g. What are woody perennials? Boundary to forestry! ...)
- Mapping requires categorisation and classification of AFS.
- Remote sensing is an efficient monitoring tool (for AFS ...) using airborne MASTER images if certain conditions are fulfilled and field observations are integrated.
- **Remote sensing to estimate carbon stocks:**
- Land use type (e.g. peat forests); stand data → biomass estimation (e.g. with LiDAR + field data + satellite images)



# Summary Remarks 9

- **Case studies:**
- Brazil (Smita and Lívia)
- Nepal
- China (Dr. Yang)
- **Indonesia (Fitria and Santi):**
- Second largest emitter of carbon from forests world wide
- Presidential policy (26 % reduction)
- ***REDD as complicated process (MOU with Norway ...) with lots of challenges and pitfalls***
- ***Pilot study at Hutan Nagari as example***

# Summary remarks 10

- **Brazil:**
  - Decreasing carbon stock due to deforestation (with declining rate)
  - ***National REDD strategy 2009***
  - ***+ 45 voluntary projects***
- **Nepal:**
  - Public forests vs. community forests (FUG)
  - ***REDD in readiness phase in community forests***

# Summary remarks 11

## China:

Situation of forestry and major national forest activities

Carbon inventory and national carbon market

Strong political will to address climate change

***REDD: availability of expertise and information exchange***

***But still a lot of challenges (policy constraint, legal vacancy, capacity building, public awareness; scientific and technical ones now being taken up in two projects)***

# Summary remarks 12

- **Myanmar (Myint):**
- Situation of forestry
- Community forest management
- Legal basis and key challenges
- ***4 projects for the preparation of REDD readiness***
- ***REDD funding might support CF***
- **Thailand (Ratchada)**
- Situation of forestry – CFM – Legal basis - Challenges
- ***REDD in readiness phase: pilot site***

# Summary Remarks 13

- **Kenya (Ann):**
- REDD+ and good governance → good forest governance
- Principles: Transparency, Participation, Accountability, Coordination, Equity, Efficiency
- Components (Actors and their interests, Rules, Practice)
- Structure of the political process
- ***Limited participation, coalition of actors in their own interests, lack of awareness at community level***

# Summary Remarks 14

1. Broader concept of forestry has developed over time.
2. There are common drivers of deforestation world wide.
3. Other sectors need to be strengthened to reduce the pressure on forestry.
4. Convention of Forestry should be reached.
5. Harmonisation and standardisation of information about forests and forestry are needed.
6. Economic viability of forestry has to be improved, e.g. via PES, REDD.
7. CBFM on the move – but with problems (tenure, conflicts between officials and communities ...)

# Summary remarks 15

8. REDD became ever more complicated (tedious, time consuming, difficult to be communicated and understood ...).
9. Methods for REDD are developing but they are still much too complex.
10. The REDD process is driven in different ways.
11. There are conflicts between national and local level.
12. A common MRV system might be welcomed but different ways are also needed, in particular more simple systems.
13. Remote sensing has the potential to assist in REDD processes (land use types, carbon stocks, AFS ...)

# Summary remarks 16

14. There are opportunities and risks of REDD.
15. Common and specific challenges to REDD must be addressed: e.g. limited participation, vested interests, capacity building, awareness raising, equity sharing, role in/towards community forestry ...





# Structure of Proceedings

- Forest Management under Climate Change (Do, Lu, Hö)
- „Legal and information aspects“
- Case studies for forests and climate change (Myanmar, Amazon, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe)
- Economic case studies (Ham, dam in Benin)
- PFM (South Africa, Ethiopia, Thailand, Cambodia)
- REDD: methods
- REDD: case studies