



Taking Action on Monitoring for REDD Implementation

UNFCCC Side Event, Bonn, 9 June 2009

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Outline

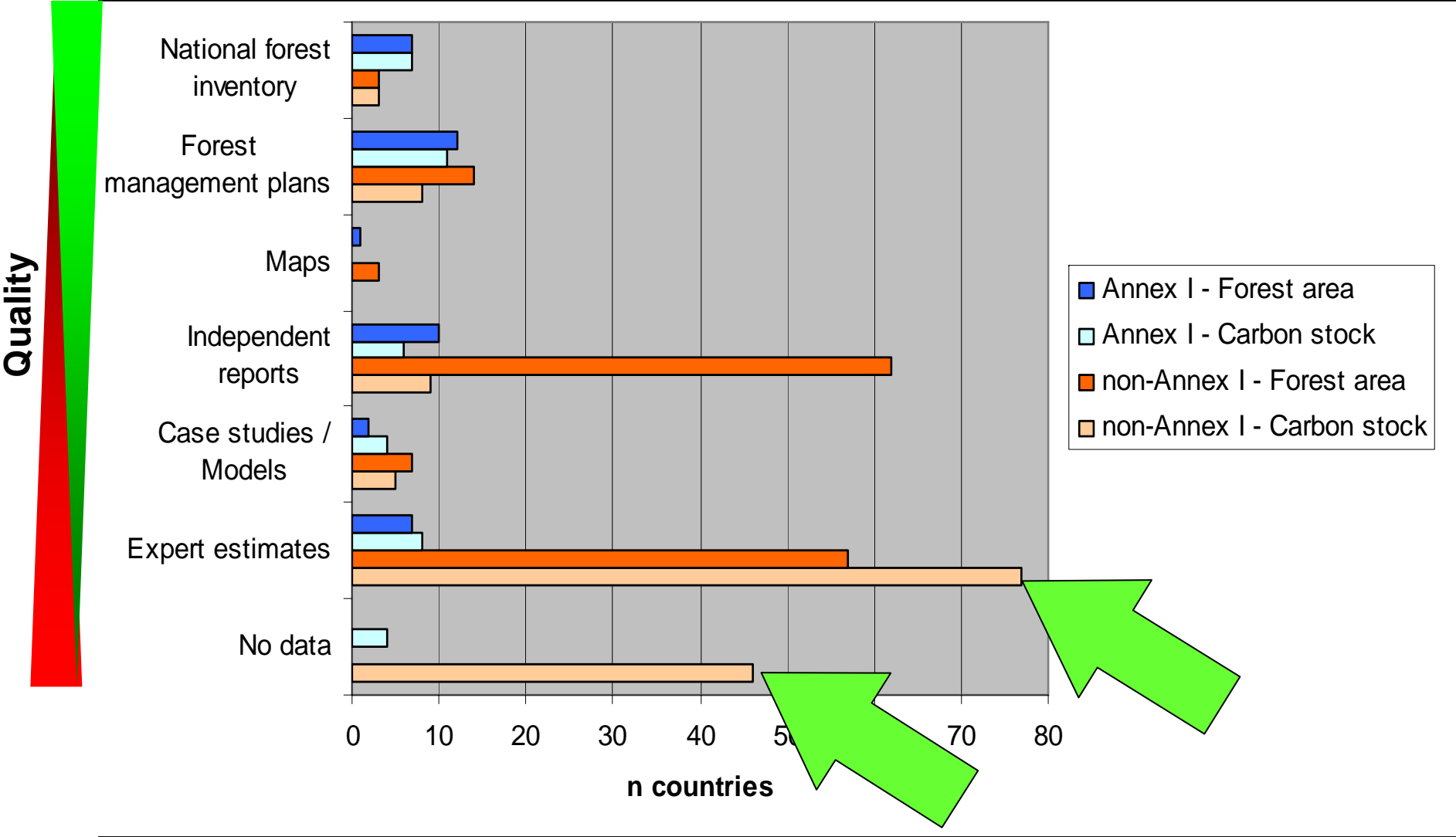
1. Needs and Gaps
2. UN-REDD Programme approach
3. Notes from country programmes
4. Key international support actions
5. Monitoring issues for REDD implementation

Measuring 5 carbon pools

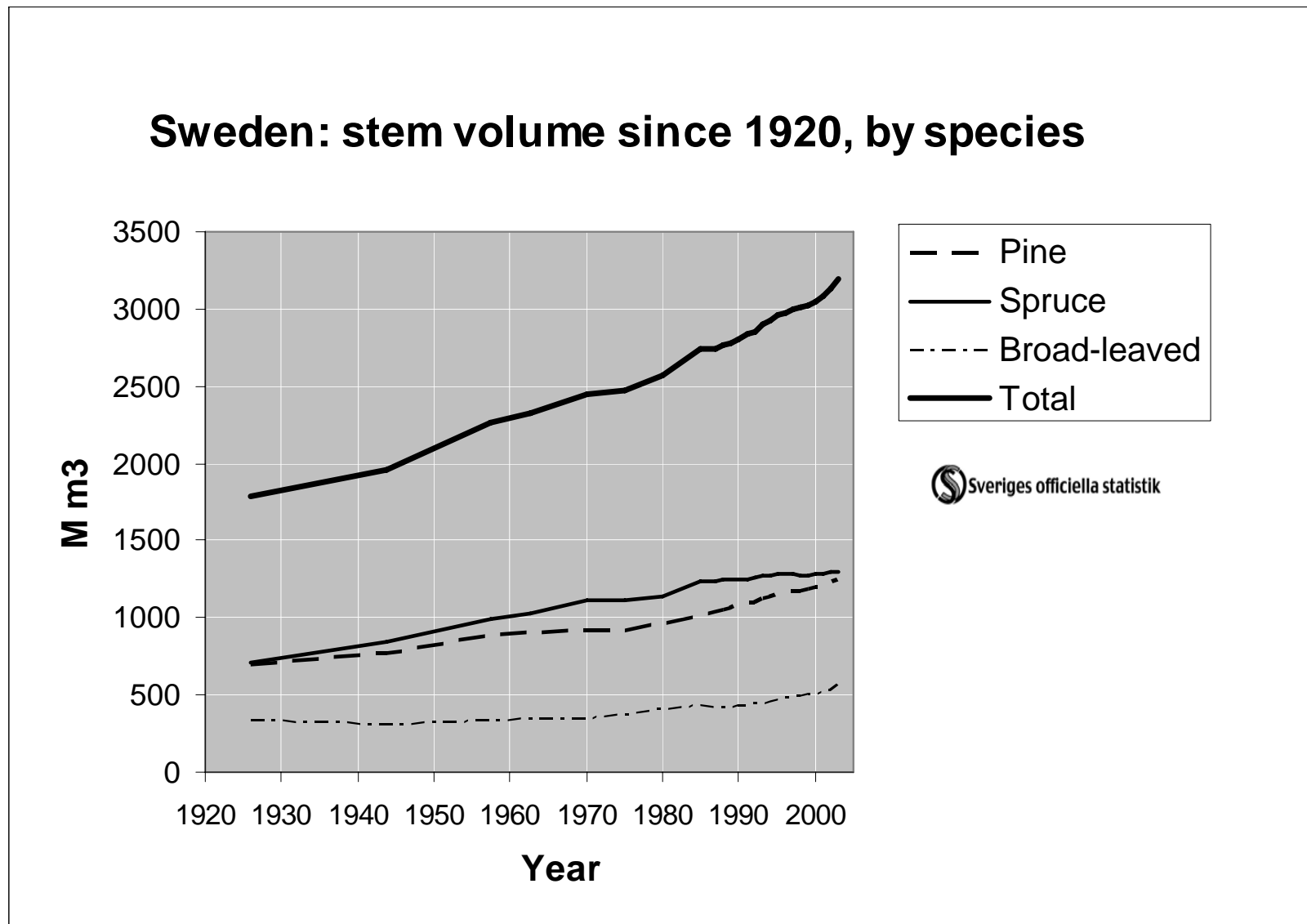
- Above-ground biomass
- Below-ground biomass
- Dead wood
- Litter
- Soil organic matter



Current data sources (above-ground C)



Long-term institutional effort



2. UN-REDD Programme approach

1. Country programmes

- 9 pilot countries

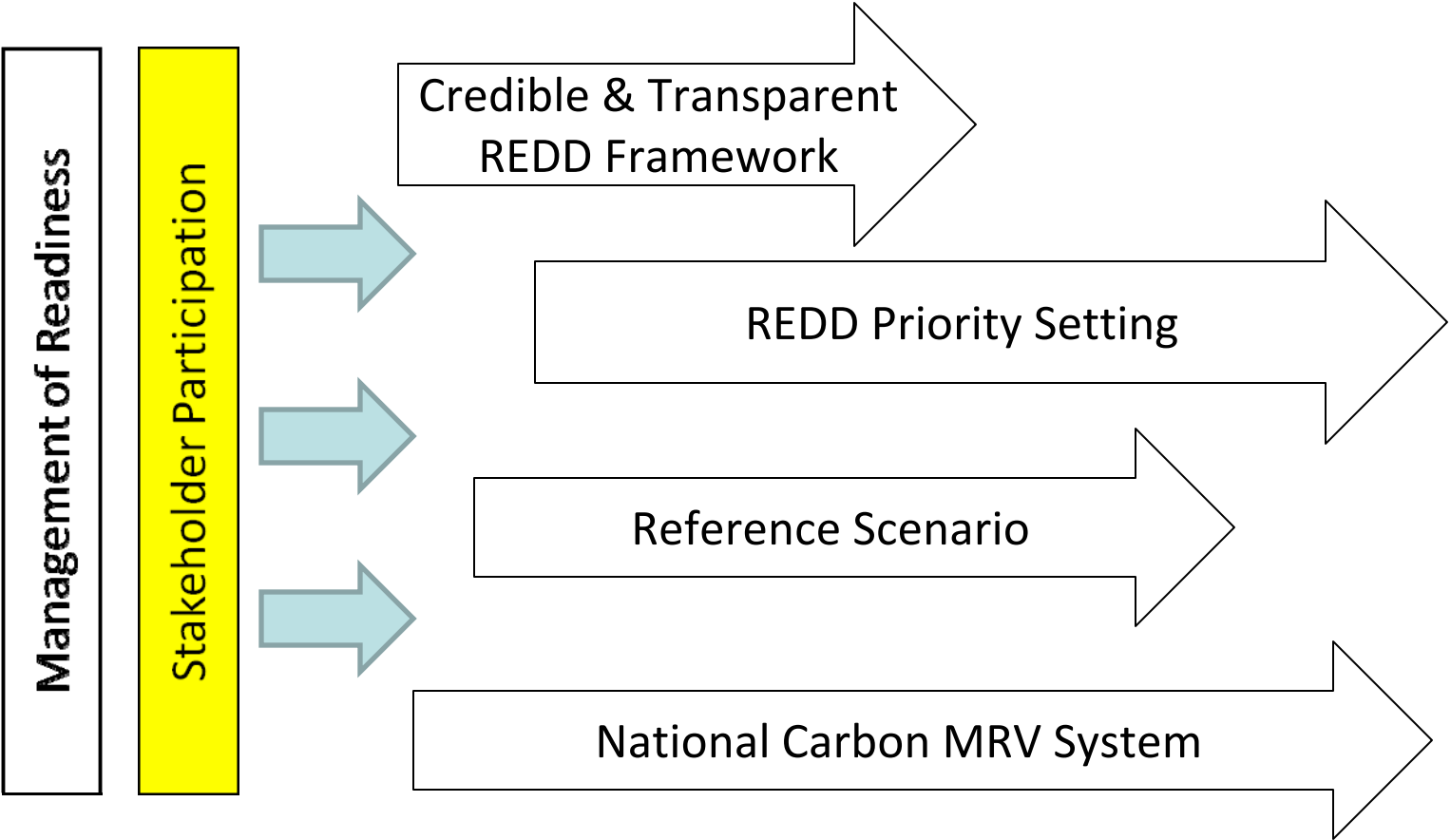
2. International support functions

- Focus on REDD implementation within broader development context
- Governance aspects
 - Institutional strengthening, Capacity building
 - Stakeholder engagement

3. Notes from country programmes

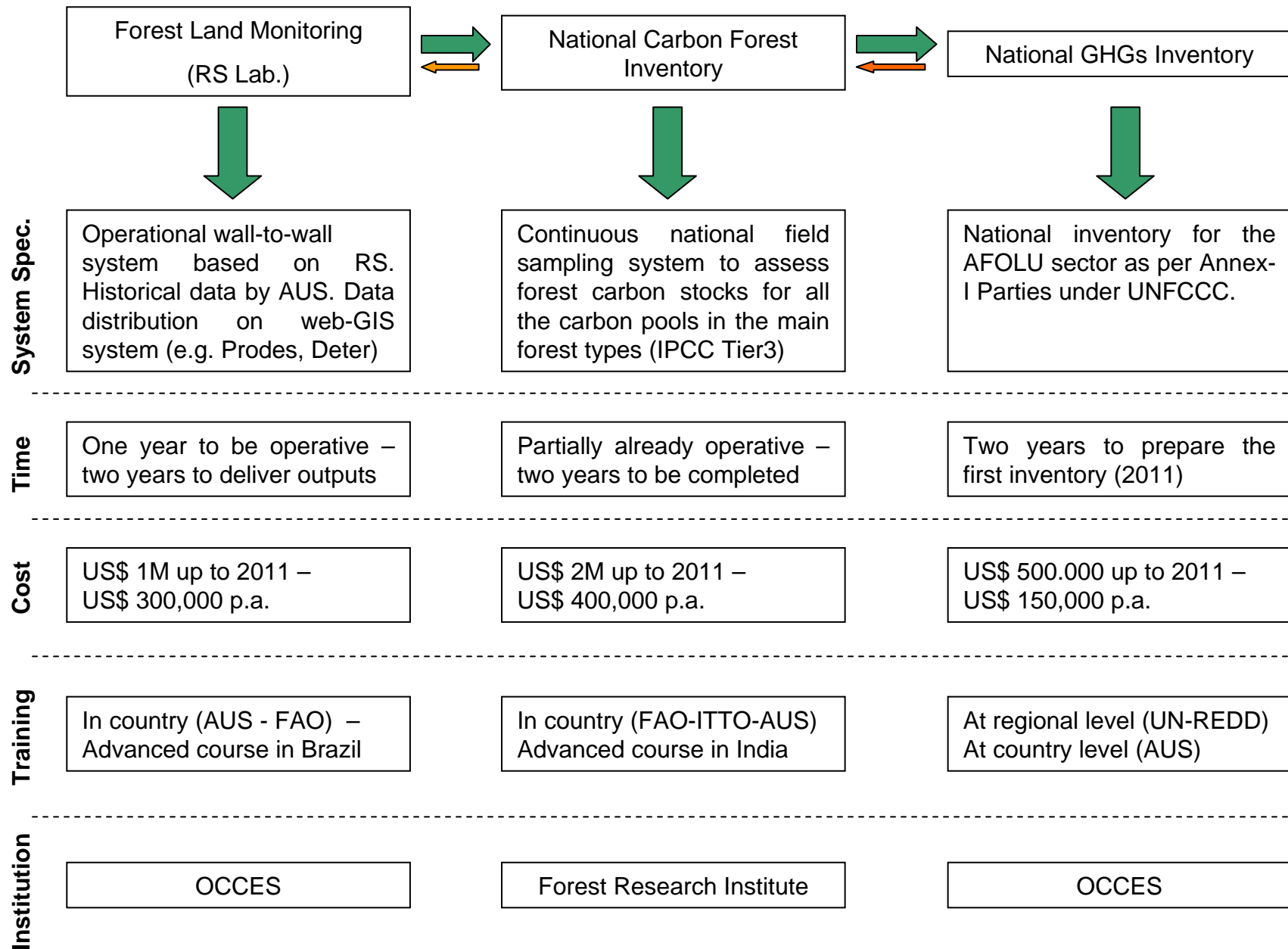
- Institutional strengthening
 - Long-term, *Synergies with other monitoring efforts*, Political and financial commitments, *International collaboration*
- Historical emissions
 - Remote sensing, *UN-REDD collaboration with Global Forest Resources Assessment*
- Current and future C stocks and changes
 - Field sampling, *Remote sensing*, Models and functions, *Links to sub-national levels*
 - Synergies with other monitoring efforts
- Information needs beyond C
 - Multiple benefits, *Country-specific*

Components of National Readiness (Zambia)



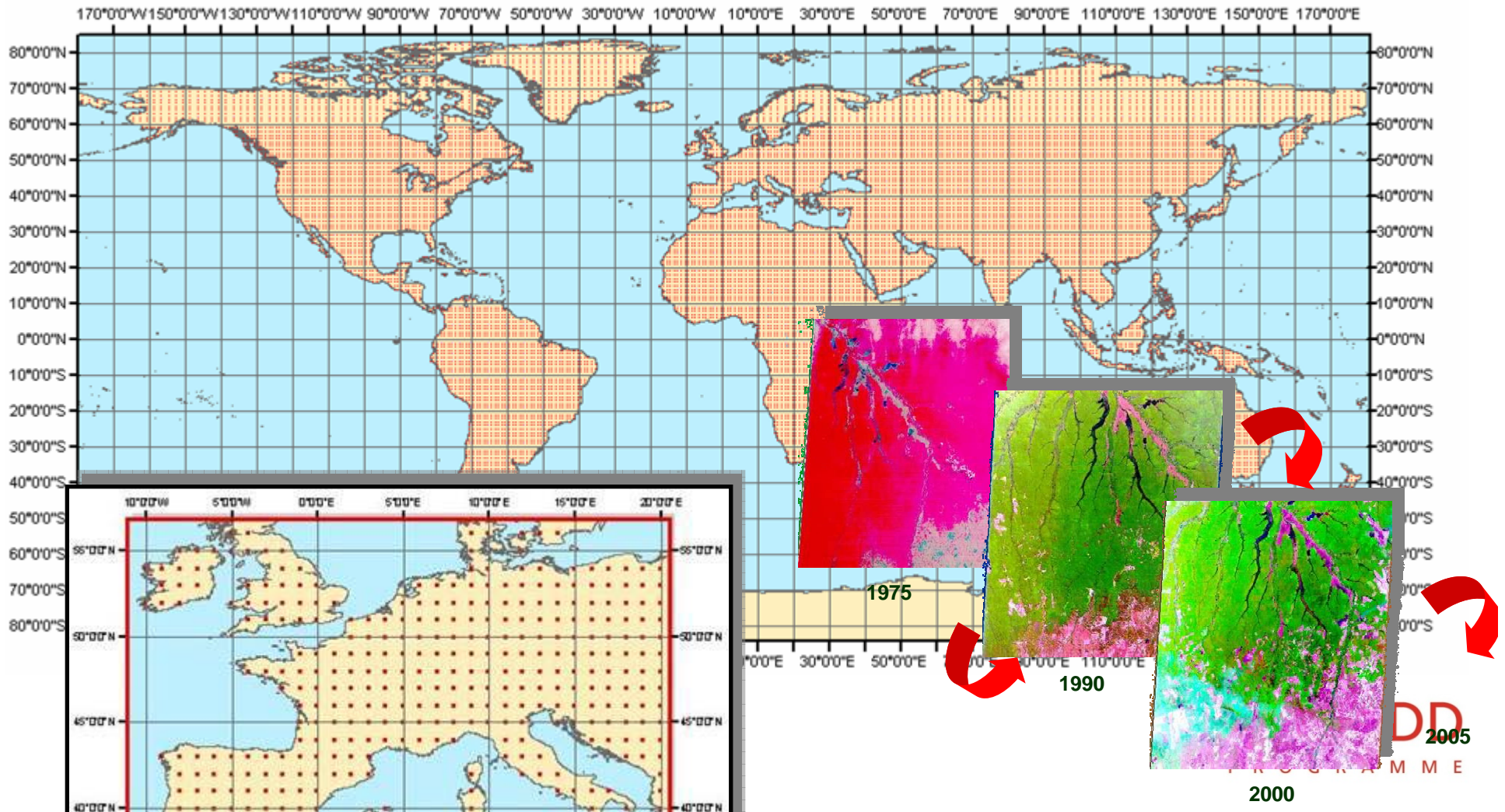
MRV for REDD - Road Map for PNG

Ver.1 - 21st may 2009



FRA 2010 Remote sensing survey

Options for UN-REDD countries



4. Key international support

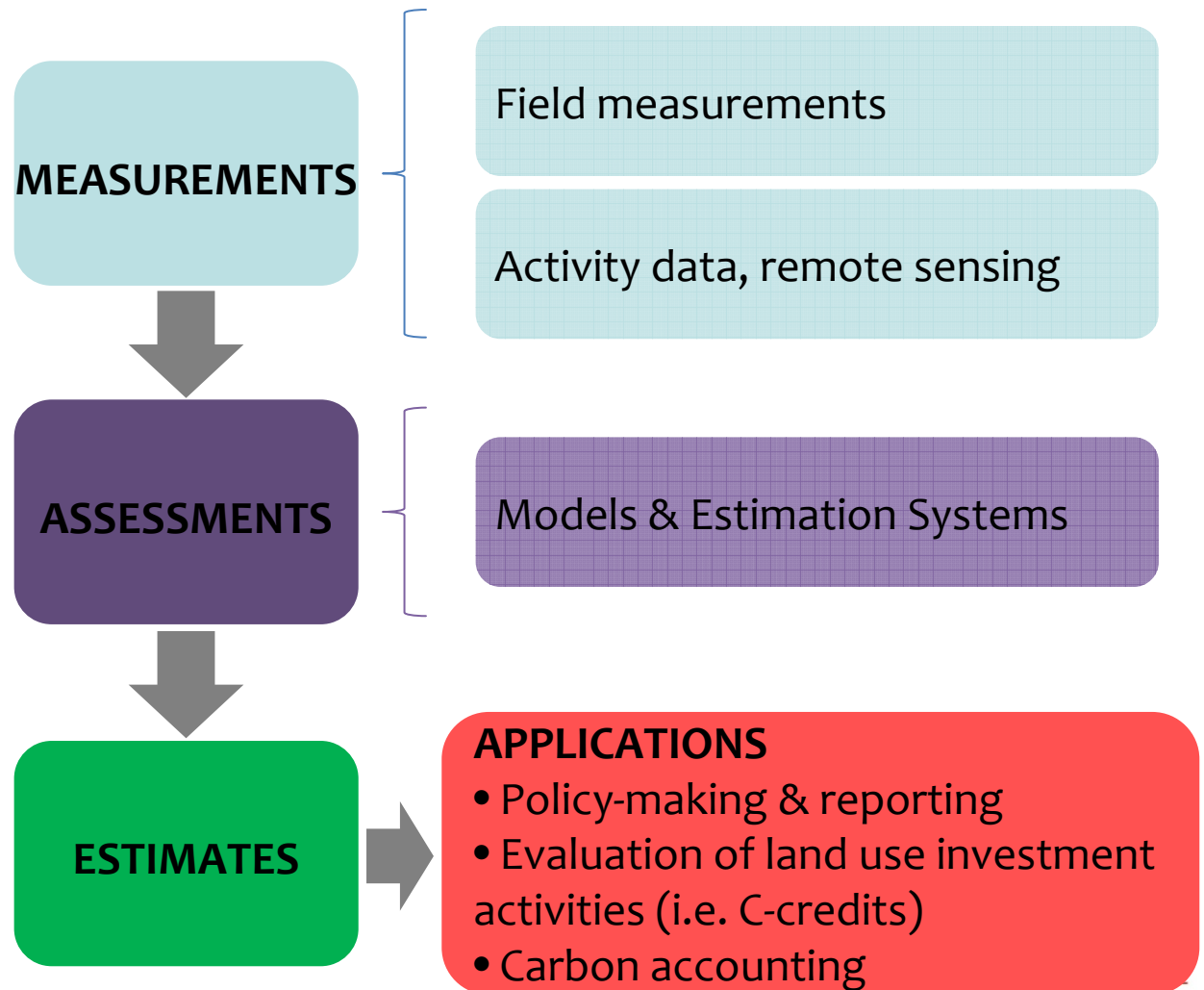
- Capacity building for GHG inventories
- Aligning existing initiatives
 - e.g. National Forest Monitoring and Assessment
- Training and sharing of experiences
- Case studies
- Reviewing the knowledge base
- Remote sensing data supply

Selected actions - with partners

- CD REDD workshops held in
 - Brazil (Land Use Area Change Assessment)
 - India (National Forest Inventory)
- Technical workshop on “the Role of Sustainable Forest Management in the context of REDD” (Nov 2009)
- REDD readiness workshop, 7-8 August 2009, Bonn
- Set of advance training courses planned with
 - INPE of Brazil -- operational monitoring of forest land/remote sensing
 - Forest Survey of India -- national forest inventory
- Comprehensive special study on forest degradation
 - Identify parameters of forest degradation and best practices for measuring
- Case studies:
 - Guyana and Suriname: Preliminary national assessments of forest carbon stock and changes, evaluate institutional capacities for MRV
 - Bolivia: Monitoring guidelines for deforestation and governance with indigenous peoples

Reviewing the knowledge base

Collaboration
with Terrestrial
Carbon Group /
Heinz Center



Systematic review of evidence

Review question

- How effective are systems that estimate carbon stock/changes for large geographic areas?

Sub-questions

- Actual Measurements
- Estimation Models / Functions
- Sampling approaches
- Remote sensing extrapolations



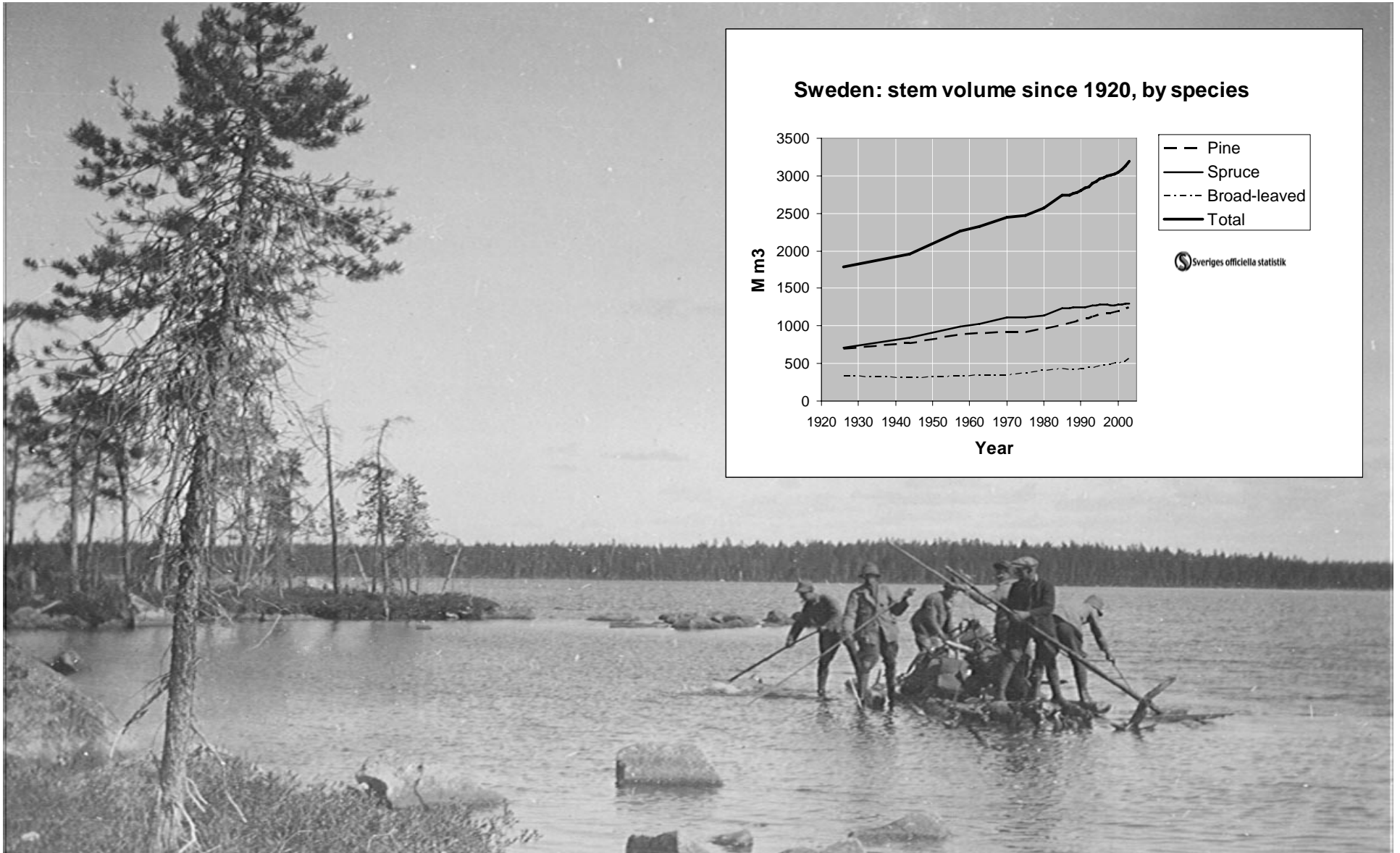
Remote Sensing Data Supply



Remote Sensing Data Supply

- Should be
 - Free (part of infrastructure)
 - Frequent (draw from available satellite systems)
 - Useful (standardized deliverables)
- Collaboration with GEO

5. Monitoring issues in REDD implementation



5. Monitoring issues in REDD implementation

- MRV for Carbon
 - Not rocket science..
 - ..but requires methodological considerations and improvements
- Multiple Benefits
 - REDD implementation requires broader information on natural resources, their uses and users
- Governance
 - Long-term Institutional Strengthening
 - Stakeholder engagement
- Synergies
 - Integration of C in existing monitoring systems