PROGRAMA ONU-REDD

Update on LAC Programme

UNEP-REDD Global Meeting

Nairobi, 13th January 2013

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The LAC UNEP-REDD Programme

1. It now includes 3 countries with active NJPs (Panama, Ecuador, Paraguay) and two Targeted Support Activities (Costa Rica and Argentina).
2. Two additional countries will begin activities this year (Colombia, Argentina). Significant time is being invested in the preparation of the prodocs.
3. Delivery rate as per annual workplans above 75%
4. The team includes 2 persons in Panama, an outposted staff in Ecuador and consultancy support.
5. Strong interaction with units at WCMC and UNEP FI.

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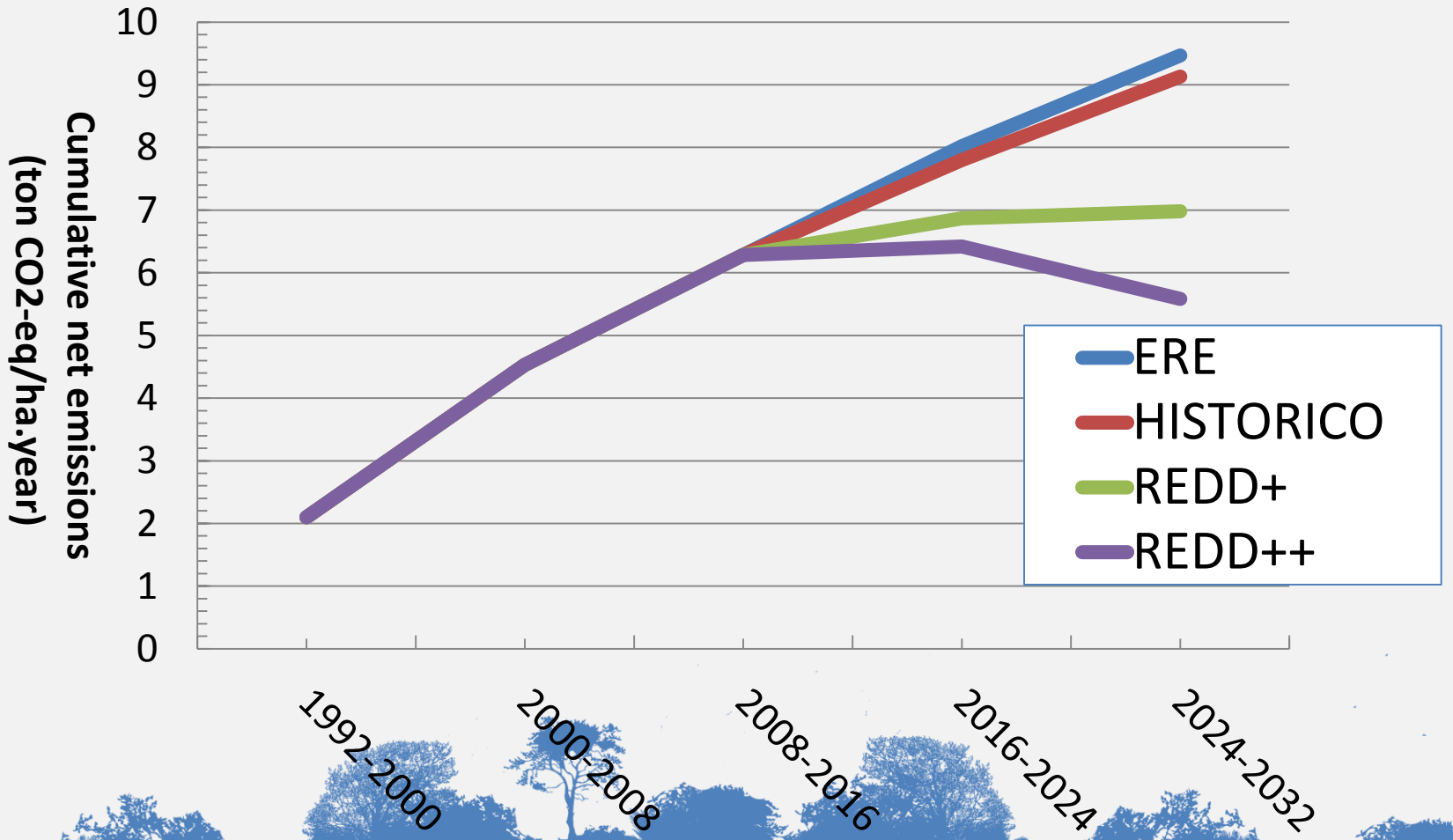
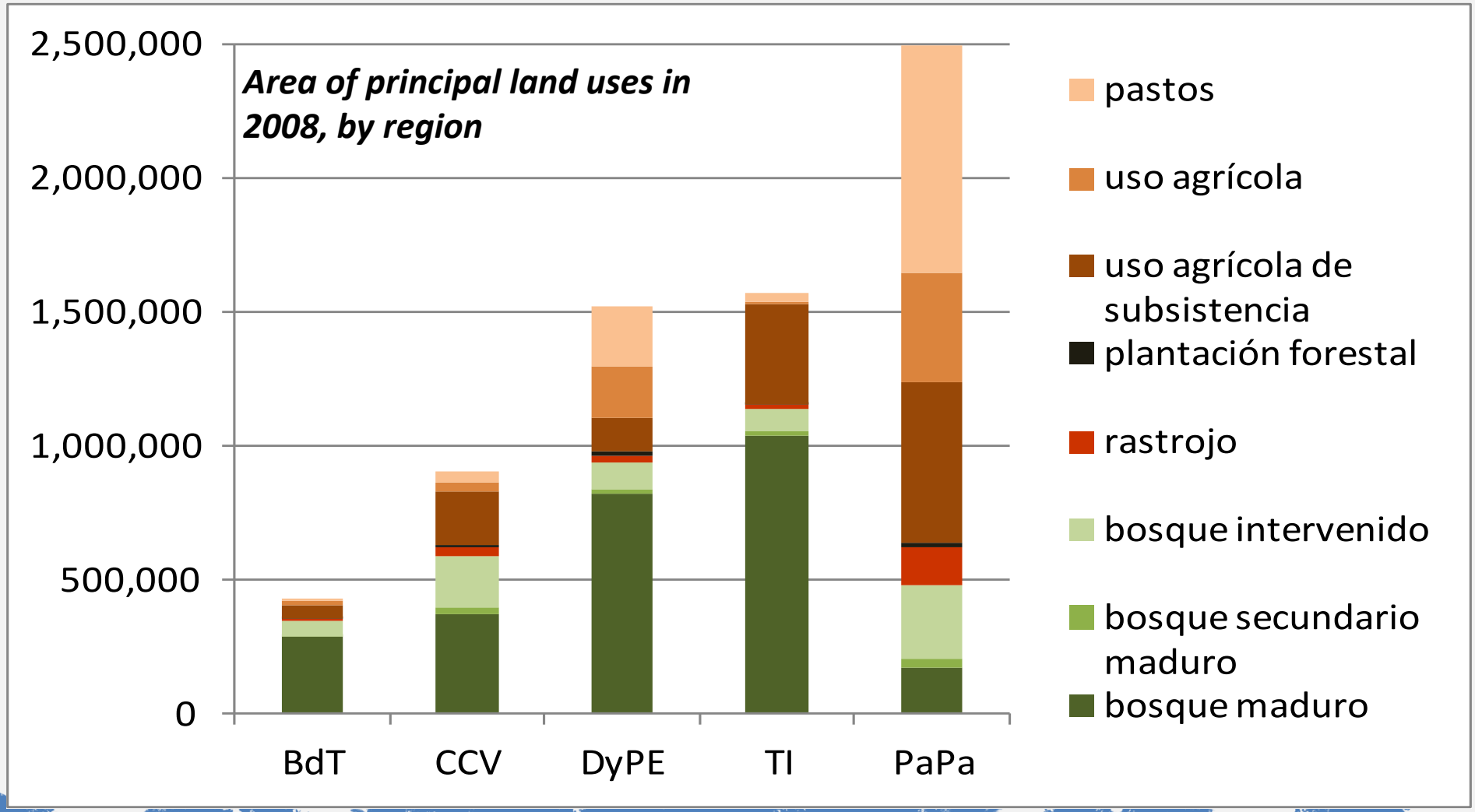
REDD+ could achieve important results

Cumulative Net Emissions in Panama 1992 – 2032, by Scenario



Sector interventions could be few in numbers (good)



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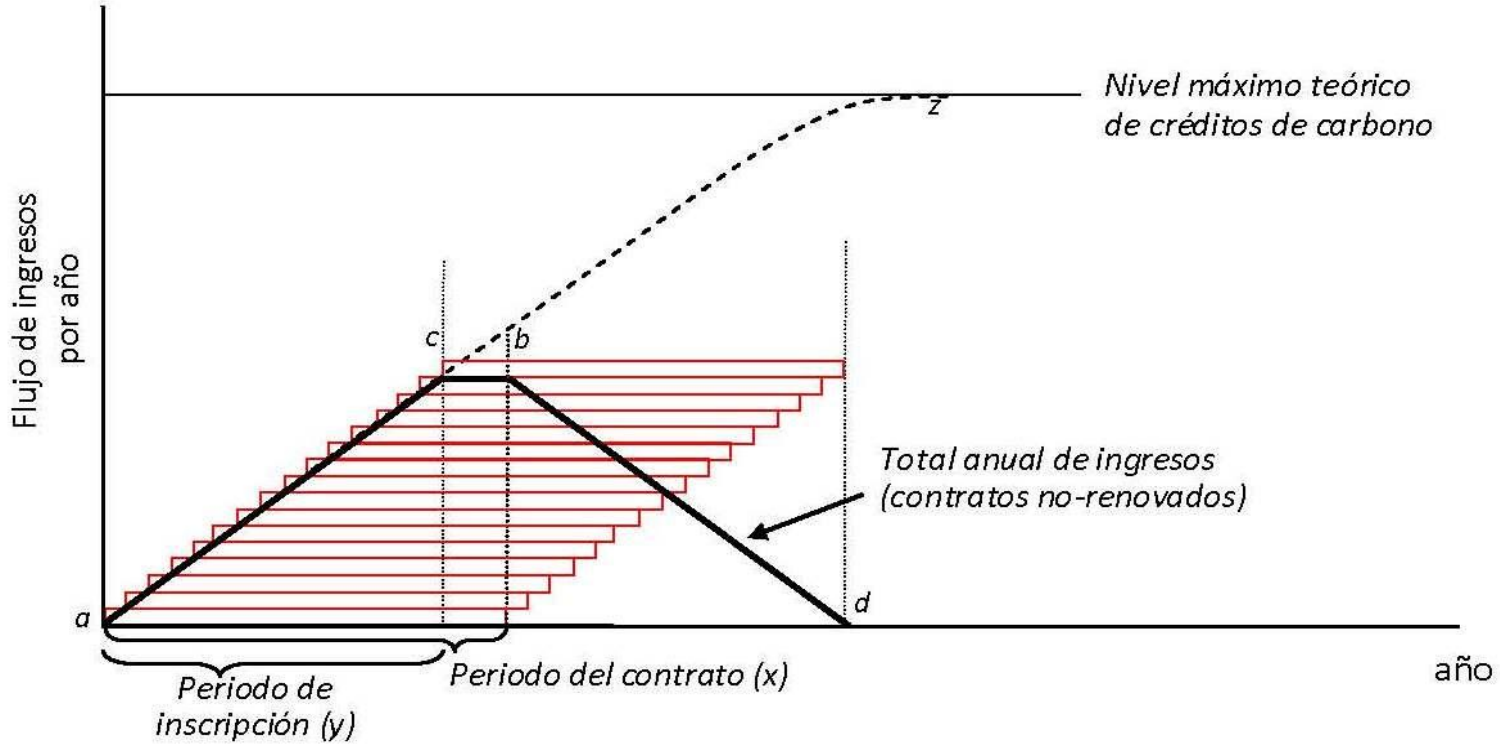
The timing and financing of GE policies will depend much on the contractual modalities of REDD+



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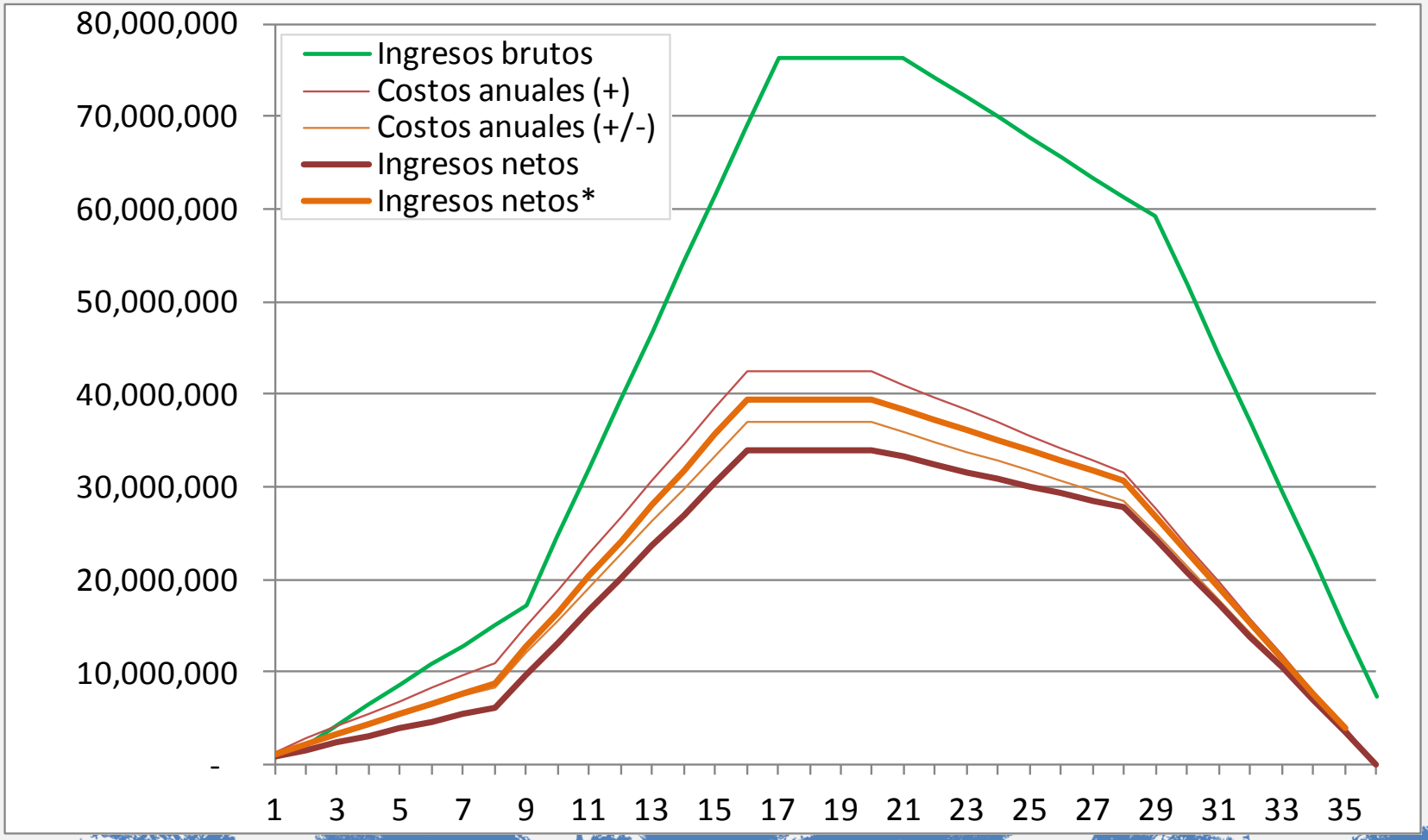
REDD+ could provide important incentives



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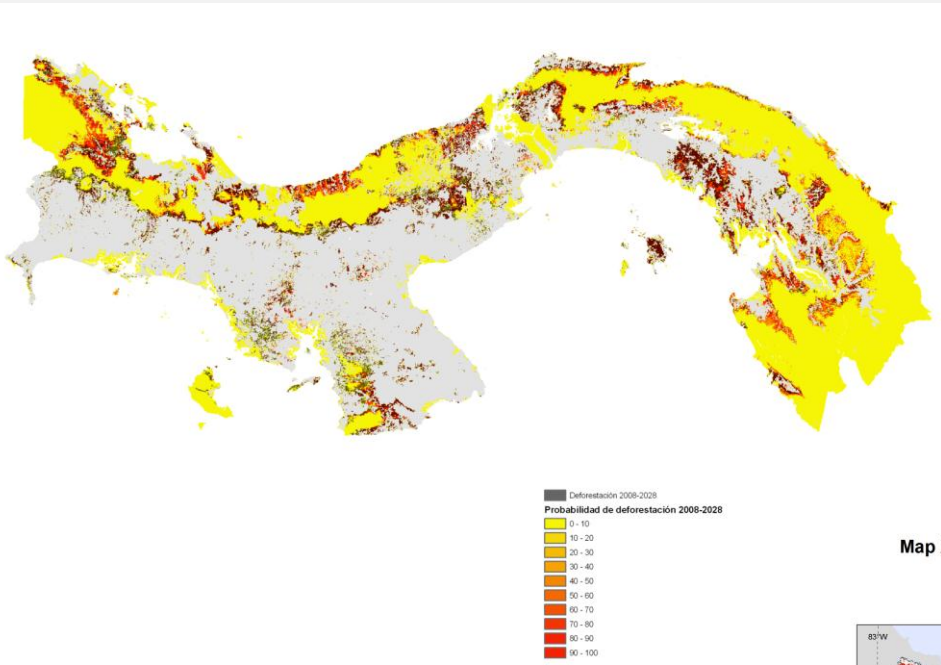
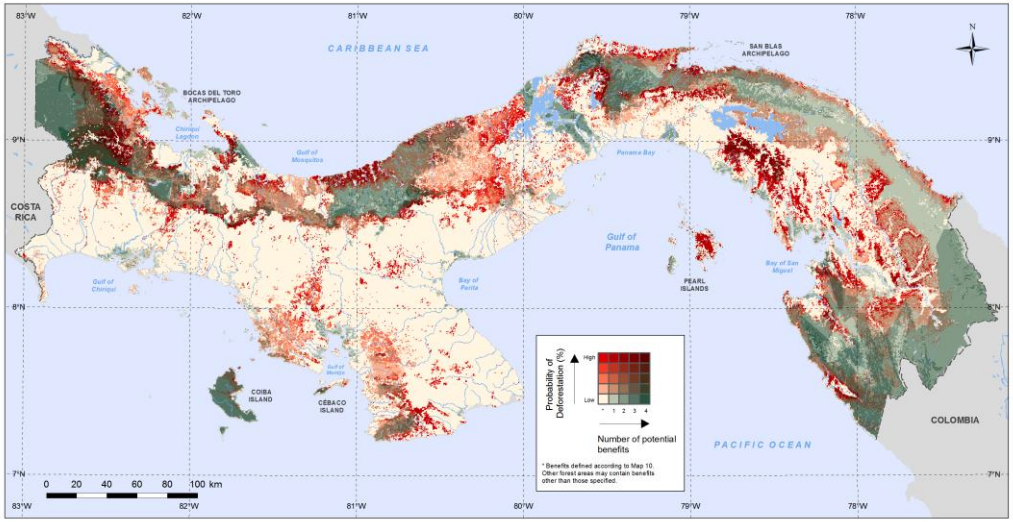
Timing and sequence of activities



Map X: Future deforestation (DINAMICA-EGO) and forest areas of potential importance for multiple benefits



Methods and data sources:
Probability of Deforestation (2008 – 2028): CATIE (2013). Análisis de cambio de uso de la tierra (1992 – 2008) y formulación de escenarios de deforestación futura de los bosques de Panamá. Turrialba, Costa Rica: Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE). This map features the probability of deforestation outputs from the dynamic-EGO model of future deforestation, which have been divided using a quantile classification scheme and combined with biomass carbon.
Multiple benefits: Biomass Carbon: A. Baccini, S. J. Goetz, W.S. Walker, N. T. Laporte, M. Sun, D. Sulla-Menashe, J. Hackler, P.S.A. Beck, R. Dubayah, M.A. Friedl, S. Samanta and R. A. Houghton. Estimated carbon dioxide emissions from tropical deforestation improved by carbon-density maps. 2012 Nature Climate Change http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/NCLIMATE1354. See: http://www.whrc.org/mapping/pantropical/carbon_dataset.html. Ecosystem-specific conversion factors (IPCC 2006) were used to add below-ground biomass to this map. In addition, based on expert consultation the above dataset was combined with the national dataset of 2008 land cover (CATHALAC and CATIE 2011), where biomass carbon values for "Rastrojo" were substituted to 46.2 tC/ha and for "Uso agropecuario" to 28.35 tC/ha.The top two classes of biomass carbon "medium high" and "high" (see map 3) were used to represent areas of highest importance for carbon in this map. **Tourism:**Atlas Ambiental de la República de Panamá (Primera Versión 2010). ANAM 2011. Tourism destinations generated for the Tourism Master Plan 2007-2020. Destinations have been divided into 8 zones with 26 tourist destinations, which in many cases used administrative political divisions and then clipped to forest area (see map 9). **Biodiversity:** Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) of the world including Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZEs) compiled by BirdLife International and Conservation International, October 2012. For further information, please contact mappingbirdlife.org. (see map 6). **Soil erosion:** The relative importance of forest has been evaluated as a function of slope, rainfall and the presence of something important downstream that could be adversely affected by soil erosion (dams and lakes).The top three classes from map 8 have been used to identify areas of greatest importance here. Elevation: Lehner, B., Verdin, K., Jarvis, A. (2008): New global hydrography derived from spaceborne elevation data. Eos, Transactions, AGU, 89(10): 93-94. Precipitation: Hijmans, R.J., S.E. Cameron, J.L. Parra, P.G. Jones and A. Jarvis, 2005. Very high resolution interpolated climate surfaces for global land areas. International Journal of Climatology 25: 1965-1978. Dams:Lehner, B., R-Liermann, C., Revenga, C., Vörösmarty, C., Fekete, B., Crouzet, P., Döll, P. et al.. High resolution mapping of the world's reservoirs and dams for sustainable river flow management. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment. Source: GWSP Digital Water Atlas (2008). Map 81. GRanD Database (V1.0). Available online at http://atlas.gwsp.org. This was combined with national data on hydroelectric and other dams from Autoridad de los Servicios Públicos (ASEP) and Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente de Panamá (ANAM) 2012. **Forest:** National dataset of 2008 land cover (CATHALAC and CATIE 2011).

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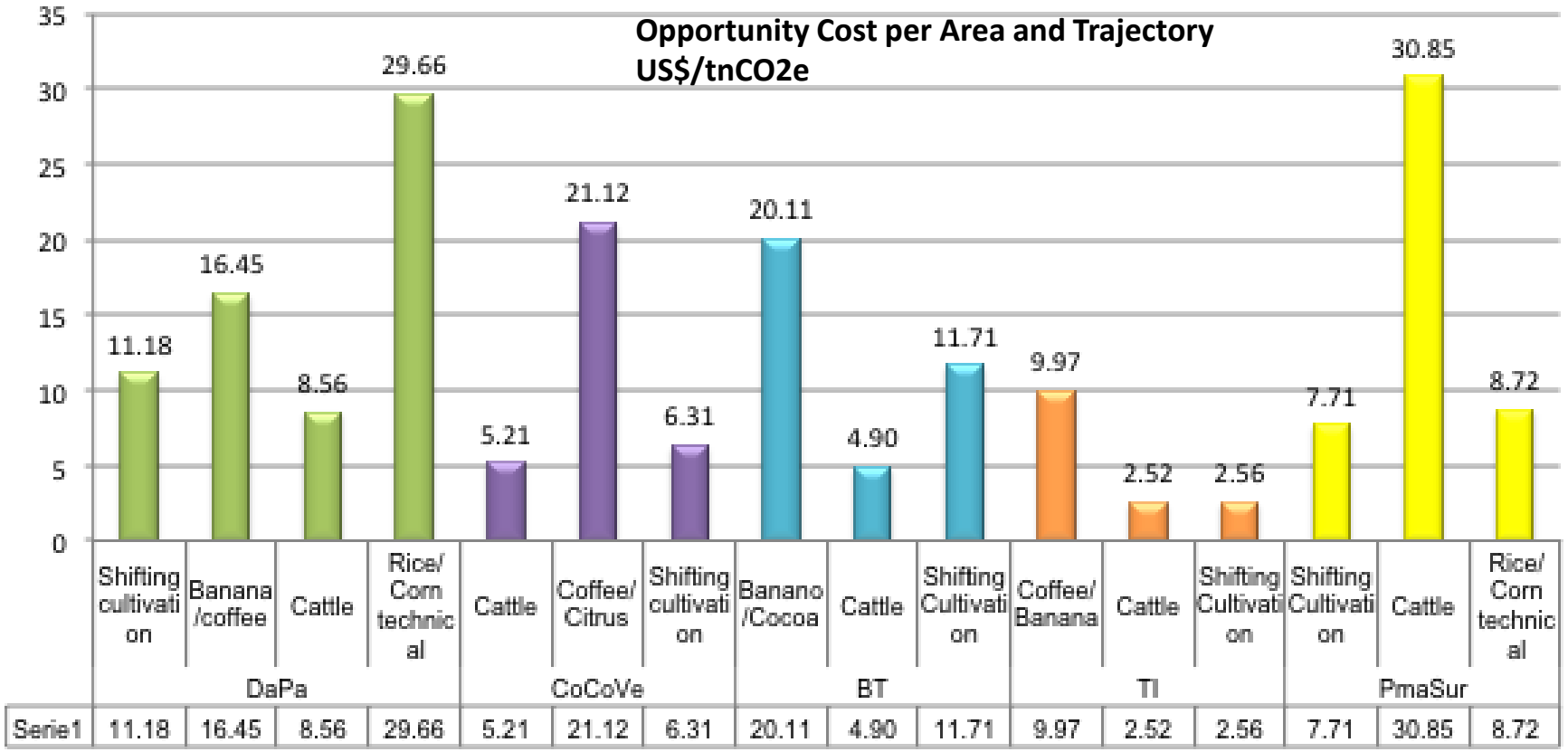
Transparency on benefits and costs will be critical



	Shifting cultivation	Banana /coffee	Cattle	Rice/ Corn technical	Cattle	Coffee/ Citrus	Shifting cultivation	Banano /Cocoa	Cattle	Shifting Cultivation	Coffee/ Banana	Cattle	Shifting Cultivation	Shifting Cultivation	Cattle	Rice/ Corn technical
	DaPa				CoCoVe			BT			TI			PmaSur		
Serie1	11.18	16.45	8.56	29.66	5.21	21.12	6.31	20.11	4.90	11.71	9.97	2.52	2.56	7.71	30.85	8.72

And the option of renegotiating contracts or escape clauses will likely be a must

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For 2014 and beyond…

1. The cost and benefit data show that “Green economy” policies will be key for REDD+. But, what is our protocol to go about selecting and promoting these policies?
2. Involvement of private sector and financing of pilot phases of REDD+ will be as critical as supportive Green Economy policies. However, timing is not easy due to the slow implementation of NJPs.
3. These two areas requires the kind of all-out support that was given to multiple benefits and safeguards 3 years ago.
4. There is already some “REDD+ fatigue” in countries coming from lack of incentive payments and ever growing complexity. UNEP should contribute to revert this sentiment by ensuring that its contributions are focussed and with obvious and direct practical applications.

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Muchas gracias