



Sharing of National Developments in MRV

PHILIPPINES

Presented by:

Mayumi Quintos-Natividad

Forest Management Bureau-DENR

&

Oliver Coroza

CoDe REDD/Conservation International-Philippines

Outline of Presentation

1. **Philippines' National REDD+ Strategy (PNRPS)**
2. **MRV Plan of Action in the PNRPS**
3. **MRV Readiness Efforts**
4. **Challenges for the MRV in the Philippines**



The Philippine National **REDD+** Strategy (PNRPS)

PNRPS envisions empowered forest managers sustainably and equitably managing forestlands and ancestral domains with enhanced carbon stock and reduced greenhouse gases emission. The impact areas include:

- Reduced forest degradation and deforestation
- Poverty alleviation
- Biodiversity Conservation
- Improved governance



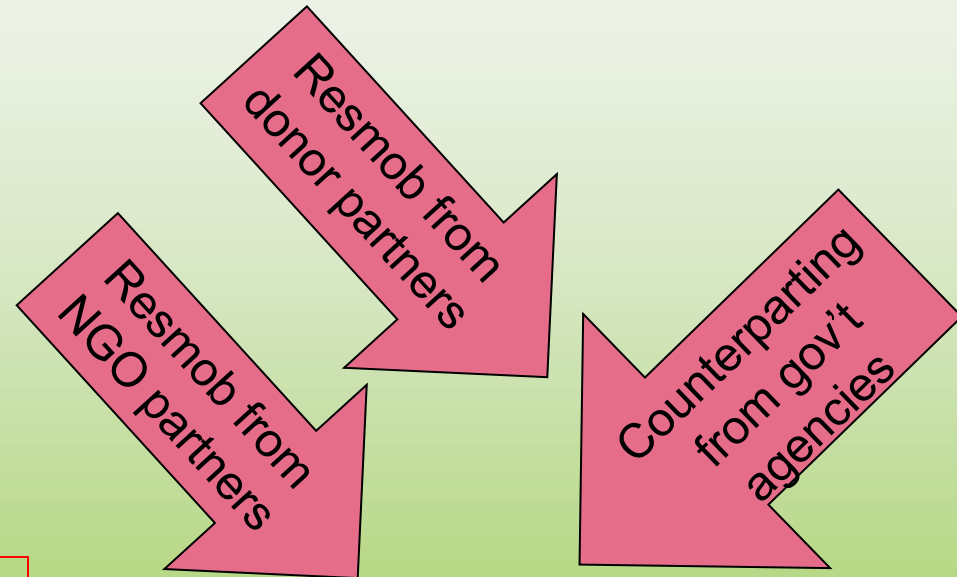
Evolution of the PHL REDD+ Strategy

NGOs were at the forefront of the debates and discussions on REDD+ since Bali, as they were empowered at that time **with resources** focusing on REDD

Civil Society led by the NGOs and comprised also of POs, local and IP communities expressed to the **PHL gov't** the urgency of developing guideposts to get the country engaged in REDD+

Civil Society & PHL gov't got together and agreed that we needed a **framework** to guide us along the way in developing REDD+ actions in the country. The framework was then to be embodied in a REDD+ strategy.

Civil Society & PHL gov't organized **consultations** and several **workshops** to develop the Philippine National REDD Plus Strategy (**PNRPS**)



Consultations and Peer Reviews

Over 500 persons consulted, 7 consultations, 2 reviews by experts

National agencies, local agencies, local government, research and academic organizations, national NGOs, Local NGOs, funding institutions, community members





Evolution of the PHL REDD+ Strategy

NGOs were at the forefront of the debates and discussions on REDD+ since Bali, as they were empowered at that time **with resources** focusing on REDD

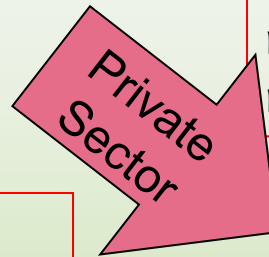
Civil Society led by the NGO network CodeREDD and comprised also of POs, local and IP communities expressed to the **PHL gov't** the urgency of developing guideposts to get the country engaged in REDD+

Civil Society & PHL gov't got together and agreed that we needed a **framework** to guide us along the way of developing REDD+ actions in the country. The framework was then to be embodied in a REDD+ strategy.

Committees (TWGs) were organized to work on the components of the PNRPS, which required action planning for readiness & resource mobilization

The Philippine National REDD Plus Strategy (**PNRPS**) was **completed** and **endorsed** by the Dept. of Env. & Nat. Res. to the Climate Change Commission

Civil Society & PHL gov't organized **consultations** and several **workshops** to develop the Philippine National REDD Plus Strategy (**PNRPS**)



Components of the PNRPS



Coordinating Agency, Benefit Sharing

Training, Dialogue

Increase Capacity, Credible Data, Non-carbon

Enabling Policy

Governance

Research and Development

Comm. & Capacity Building

Resource Use, Alloc. Mgt

MRV

Sustainable Financing

Carbon Ownership, Conflicting laws

REDD plus MRV, Degradation, Carbon cycle, Policy, Social etc

Land tenure, Land use, Pop. Mgt., Restoration

Voluntary funding
Explore different financing schemes
Local fund management



MRV Plan of Action

Ongoing projects, e.g., GTZ

- Assessment of existing capacities, available data and future requirements for MRV.
- Establishment of a reference emissions levels using existing skills and data, and improving as resources become available.
- Establishment of community-based carbon accounting with adequate training, resources, incentives and supervision.
- Implementation of a national-level MRV system supplemented by sub-national MRV.
- Establishment of guidelines for non-carbon reviews, including of social and environmental co-benefits and REDD-plus related policies and processes.

Start up from UN-REDD / bilateral / CSO



MRV Readiness Effort

- Our effort in the Philippines are basically guided by the most recent AWG-LCA draft negotiations text (FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/08: Chapter VI). Apart, at COP 15 in Copenhagen (December 2009) the parties already agreed on policy elements recommending (4/.CP15).
 - to identify drivers of deforestation and forest degradation as a basis for policy adjustments;
 - the use of most recent IPCC guidelines and guidance;
 - to establish national forest monitoring systems based on IPCC 2003 using remote sensing and carbon inventories suitable for review as agreed by the COP,
 - the development of guidance for effective engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV), and
 - to establish forest reference (emission) levels transparently taking into account historic data, and adjust for national circumstances, in accordance with relevant decisions of the COP.



MRV Readiness Effort

- Given that SBSTA might have new mandate from the 16th COP, having MRV demonstration activities will enable Philippines to participate in informing forthcoming technical and methodological discussions on MRV for REDD+ (e.g., Operational Forest Carbon Monitoring Design c/o GTZ)
 - the IPCC Good Practice Guidance on Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry Guidance (IPCCC 2003 GPG LULUCF);
 - the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for national GHG Inventories (IPCC 2006 GHG GL, revised February 2009);
 - the GOFC-GOLD Sourcebook on methods and procedures for monitoring and reporting of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals caused by deforestation, gains and losses of carbon stocks in forests remaining forests and forestation (GOFC-GOLD report version COP 15-1); and
 - the Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standards on REDD+ (CCB REDD+ version 1.0 June 2010).



Challenges for MRV in the PHL

- Forest ecosystems (e.g., plantation, natural, agroforestry) and management schemes are diverse;
- Forest definition;
- Gap between available remote sensing products and existing inventory data from the Forest Resources Assessment---the potential of currently available technology, and future sensor specifications;
- Cloud coverage of optical-based satellite imagery as a main source of RS---there is hardly any chance to achieve a full cloud-free coverage earlier in the past; and
- Radar is a possibility, there is lack of skills and knowledge in the PHL mapping agency---hence, the need to explore its feasibility



Thank you!