

Climate change

Financing

Avoided deforestation

Carbon markets

UN Climate Convention REDD+?

Offsetting

REDD+ project

Carbon credits

Payments for environmental services

Cancun safeguards





Reduction of emission from deforestation

Reduction of emission from forest degradation

REDD

Conservation of forest carbon stocks

Sustainable management of forests

Increment of forest carbon stocks

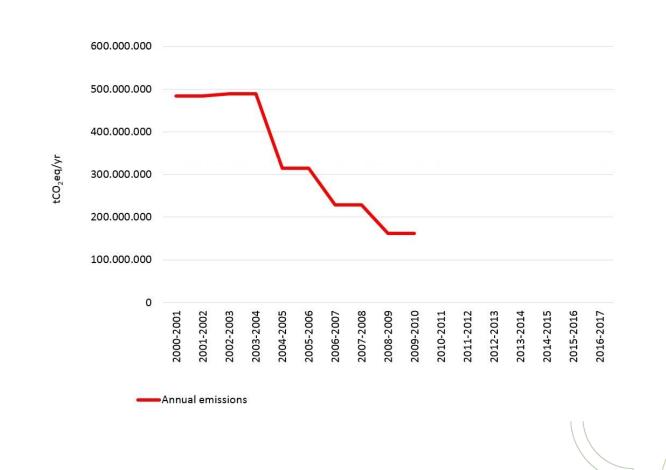
plus

Atention:

REDD+ only considers forests emissions!

Step 1:

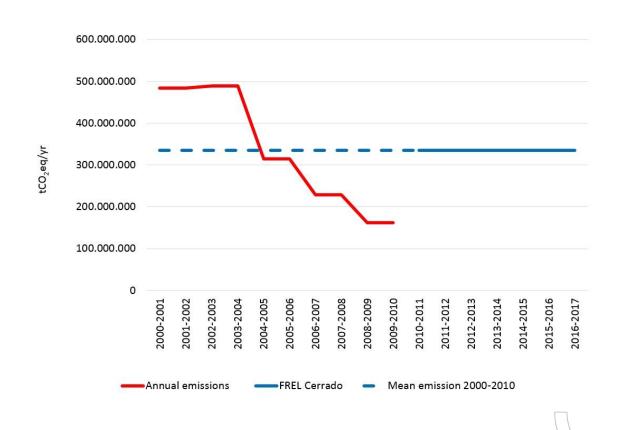
A country
measures the
emissions from
deforestation in
its territory.





Step 2:

Based on historical data, the country defines a reference level to estimate future emissions from deforestation.

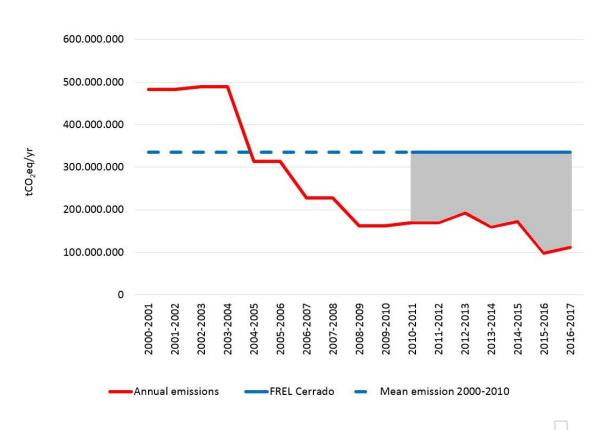






Step 3:

The country **reports**those results and
fundraise according to
the non-emitted CO₂







By reducing deforestation, Brazil already fundraised more than 1 billion USD









However, the same does not happen for forest degradation

Does Brazil measure emissions from forest degradation?

How the emissions from integrated fire management (IFM) can be considered?

Can these emissions deliver REDD+ results?





There are three main challenges:

Consense among experts on what is forest and what is forest degradation

2. Building scenarios for emissions

3. Avoiding double accounting





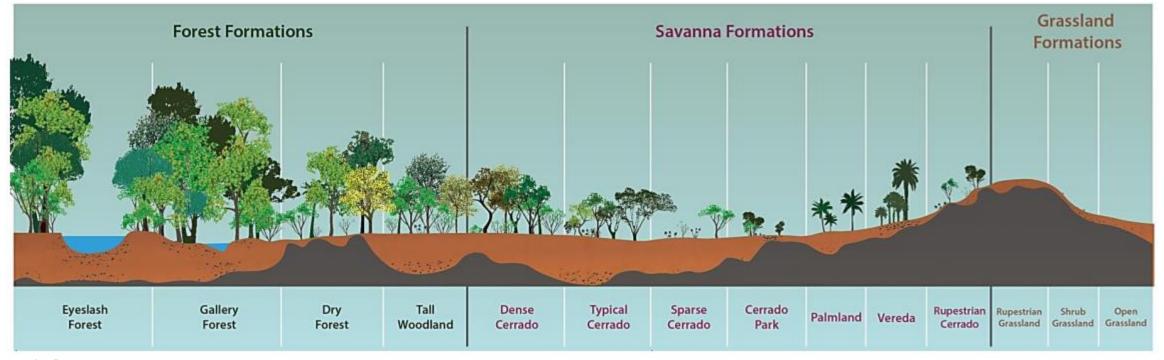
Challenge 1:

What is forest and what is forest degradation?
(And what is not?)





FIGURE 1: PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF THE MAIN VEGETATION PHYTOPHYSIOGNOMIES IN THE CERRADO BIOME, IN A BIOMASS GRADIENT (FROM THE LARGEST FOREST FORMATIONS, ON THE LEFT, TO THE SMALLEST ONES - SAVANNAS AND GRASSLANDS, ON THE RIGHT).





MINISTÉRIO DO MEIO AMBIENTE





In Brazil, forest degradation is...

When can a wildfire cause forest degradation?

"The process of alteration of the forest structure and/or composition resulted from human action, which leads to a continuous reduction of its capacity to provide goods and services"

When the fire burns fire sensitive vegetation, such as most forest physiognomies, it may be characterized as forest degradation.

Important: For REDD+ purposes, forests sustainable management is not considered forest degradation. Likewise, IFM emissions may not be accounted as degradation by the experts.







Challenge 2:

Definition of scenarios





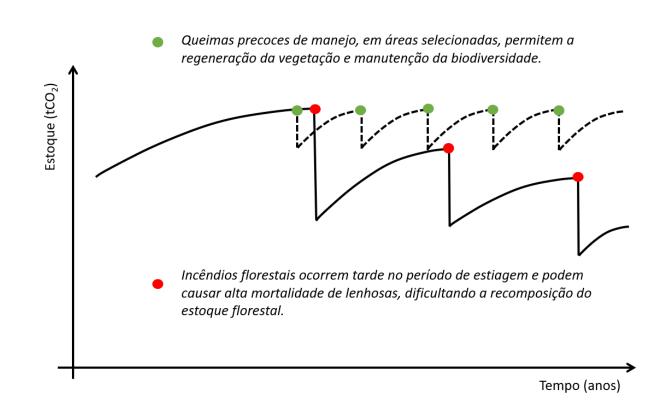


How can we define scenarios of emissions from prescribed fire?

Does Brazil have a national historical series of burnt areas?

Do we have historical data for burnt areas treated by integrated fire management?

Only with already achieved emission reduction results we can fundraise on REDD+ resources.



Challenge 3:

Avoiding double accounting







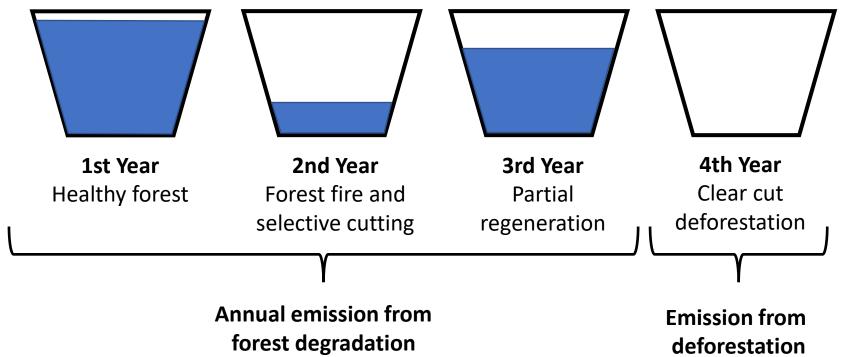
A country **must define what activities are considered as forest degradation**. So, the report of Brazil should bring information on <u>forest fires</u>, as well as <u>selective</u> <u>extraction of timber</u>.

It is also asked to estimate the **emissions** from deforestation and the **removals** due to regeneration of secondary forests after partial or total loss of vegetation.





What is double accounting?



Parameter #1: How much biomass is loss on each event

Parameter #2: Rate of recovery of lost biomass

To account emissions from deforestation without considering previous emissions from forest degradation increases the risk of double accouting.



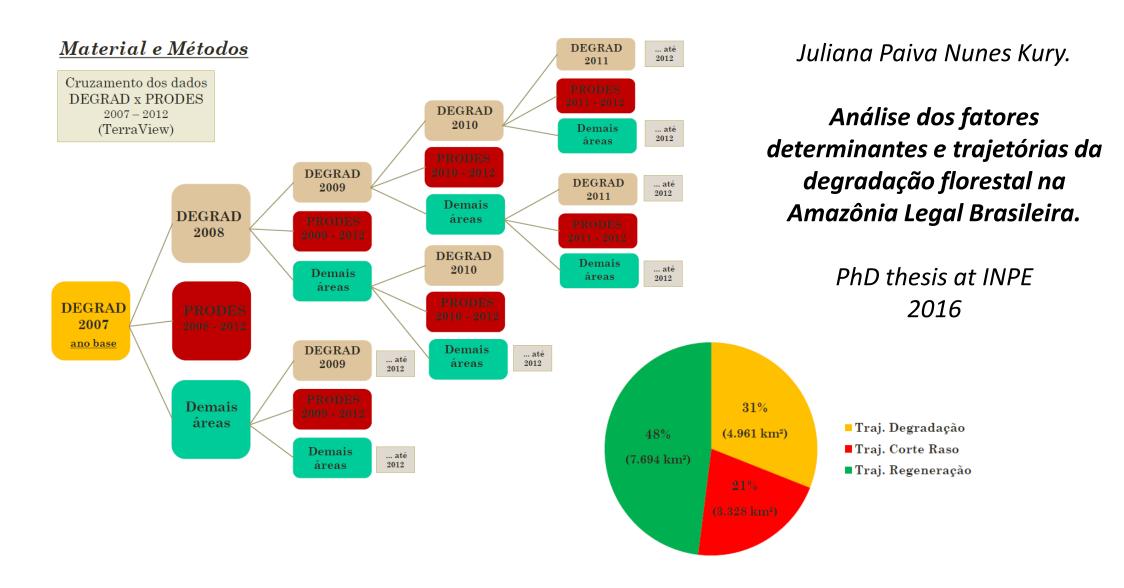






Fonte: INPE/CCST Adaptado

What happens to degraded areas?



Other challenges:

- 1. Refinement of the carbon map
- 2. More accurate emission factors
- 3. Uncertainty analysis for burnt areas and emission factors
- 4. Consistency with the National GHG Inventory





Conclusions

- It is possible to measure, report and verify emission reduction from IFM in a project scale. However, there are some methodological complexities to properly measure emissions in a biome or country scale, in particular maintaining consistency with the Brazilian GHG Inventory.
- Under the Climate Convention, savanna burning is an eligible activity for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol. On the other hand, REDD+ considers only forest emissions within savanna ecosystems of Cerrado, only cerrado strito sensu can be considered as forest by the FAO definition.



Conclusions

- The IPCC approach considers a balance of forest emissions and removals, which may include also the change of land use. Some experts consider the emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector as a whole.
- REDD+ is a financial mechanism idealized to be relatively simple to scale up donations from developed to developing countries. Given those complexities to measure the emission reduction, the Brazilian IFM <u>better suits to use REDD+ resources</u> than as a new modality to fundraise REDD+ resources.





