



Amazon Forests: Latin America's Strategic Opportunity in the face of Climate Change

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Agenda

A. Regional Amazon Network

B. Background of the Study

C. Amazon Context

D. Some Conclusions for the Amazon Region

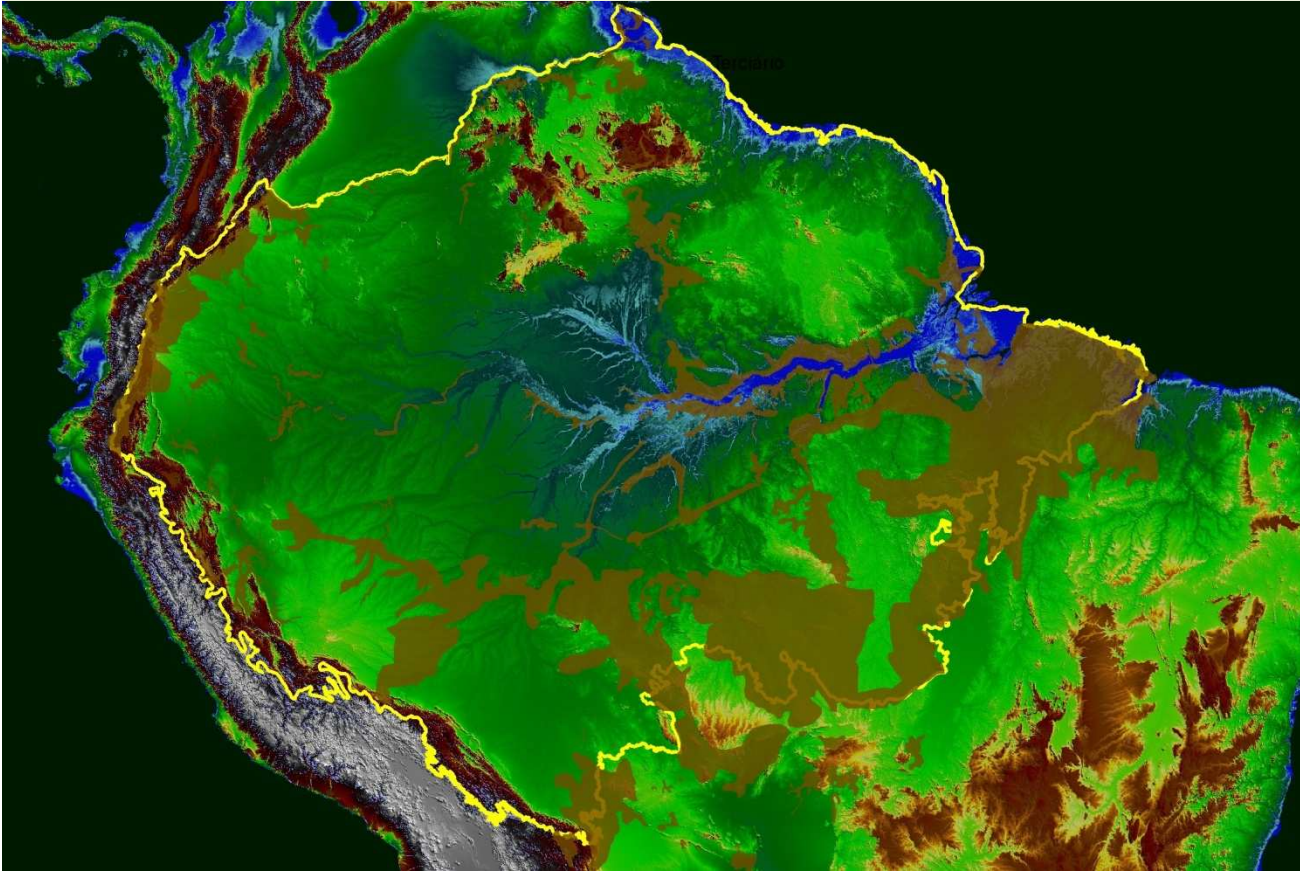
E. Recommendations and Next Steps

ARA

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REGIONAL AMAZON NETWORK

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Since 2007

Now in 6
countries out
of 9 that are
part of the
Amazon Basin





The network's principal objectives are to **deter deforestation and promote sustainable use of forests in the Amazon region.**

Key areas:

1. Forest Transparency and Governance
2. New Forest Economies
3. Cultural Valuation and Social Well-being



Currently : **34 national organizations** from different sectors of civil society (institutions, foundations, universities, research centers, etc.) conform this regional network that crosses borders.

ARA Ecuador



ARA Bolivia



ARA Brasil



ARA Colombia



Perú



Our strategic Partner:



ARA Venezuela
Asociación Wataniba



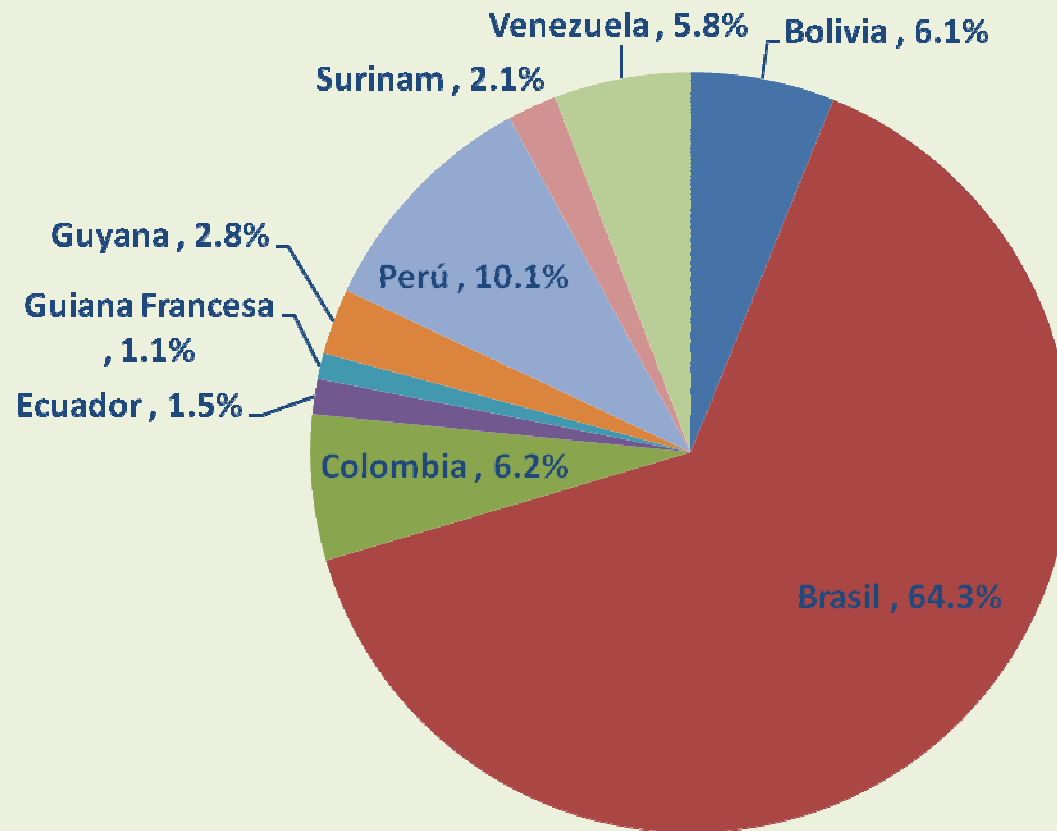


B. Background of the Study

- South America is the region with the highest deforestation rate in the world (4 MM has / year between 2000-2010)
- In Latin America, land use change is the principal source of GHG emissions
- Aprox. 400 Indigenous Groups depend on the Amazon Forest
- Study conducted during year 2010

- The definition of Amazon region varies between countries and there is often different views about its extension
- Amazon covers an area around 7,8 Million Km2

Percentage of Amazon in the 8 Countries



D. Some conclusion for the Amazon Region

- The Amazon Region in hectares

Amazon Country	Amazon Area in the country	Protected areas		Indigenous territories	
		Km2	% Related to Amazon region in the country	Km2	% Related to Amazon region in the country
Bolivia	475.278	114.182	24%	121.920	25,7%
Brasil	5.006.316	1.000.210	20%	1.084.665	21,7%
Colombia	483.119	66.816	13,8%	244.782	50,7%
Ecuador	116.604	29.843	25,6%	75.542	64,8%
Guiana Francesa	86.504	61.793	71,4%	7.068	8,2%
Guyana	214.969	5.914	2,8%		
Perú	782.820	155.243	19,8%	130.761	16,7%
Surinam	163.820	25.338	15,5%		
Venezuela	453.915	171.145	37,7%	305.961	67,4%
Total	7.783.345				

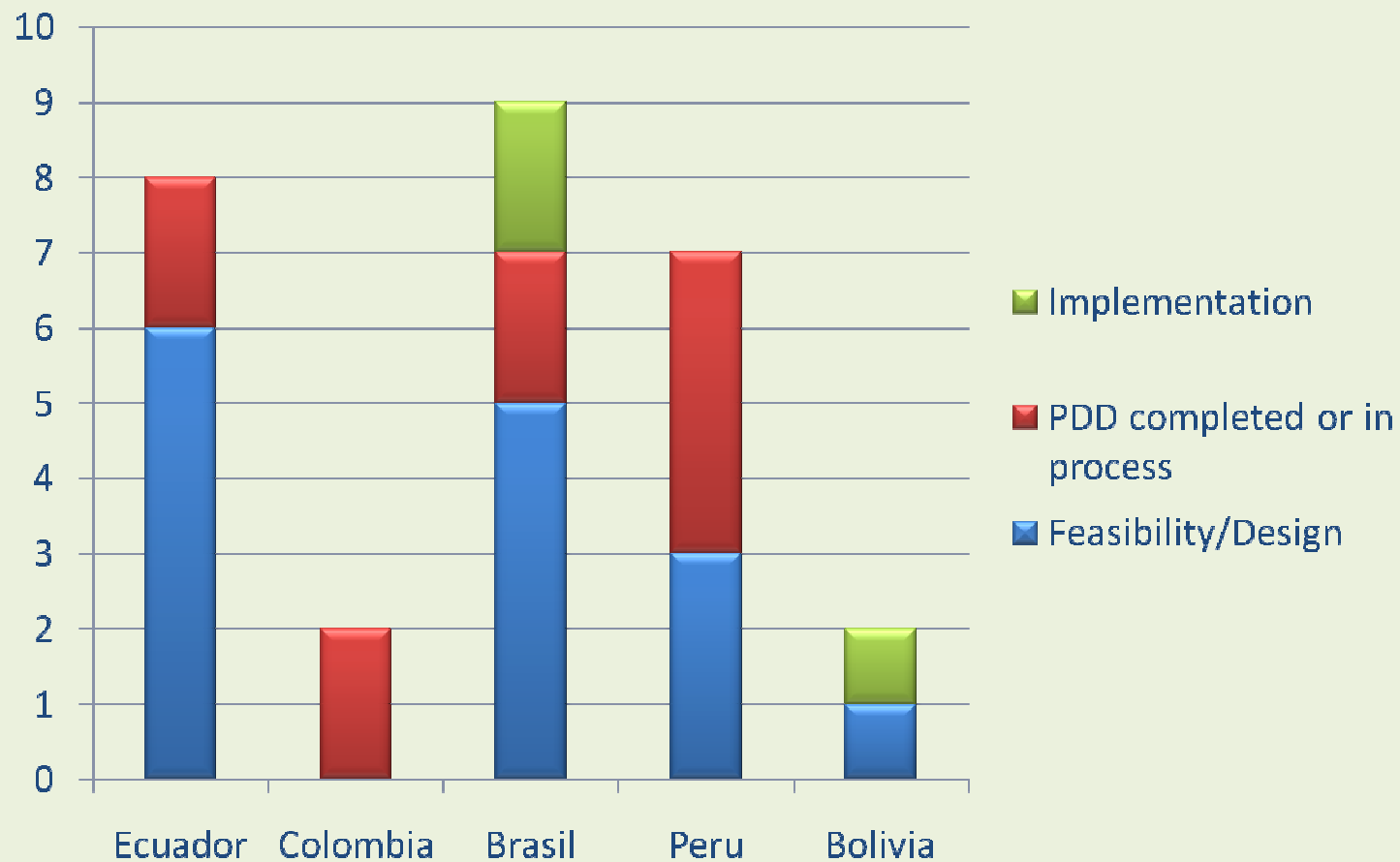
Data Sources: RAISG 2009

About policies and legal framework

- All countries have public policies, guidelines, strategies, plans and even legislation that aims to promote the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources.
 - Sustainable Forestry Development Strategy - Ecuador.
 - Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon (Brazil).
 - National Plan on Climate Change (Brazil) - goal: to reduce deforestation by 80% by 2020.
 - National Climate Change Strategy (Peru).
 - Development Strategy Low Carbon (Guyana)
- In most cases these countries have not fully implemented these policies, guidelines, plans and legislations.
- These do not integrate transversally to other policies, promoted by other sectors and/or levels of their governments and can cause perverse incentives promoting deforestation (e.g. expansion of agriculture, infrastructure, etc)

Initiatives

At least 26 REDD+ project initiatives



About distribution of benefits and participation

- There is a necessity to engage the participation of multiple stakeholders in the design and implementation of REDD Readiness and scheme.
- Benefits should be effective to encourage the implementation of management activities and conservation of forest resources and to avoid activities that may promote deforestation, thus there is no perfect recipe.



Bolivia

- Position that REDD funds should not come from market sources
- Critical point – indigenous peoples rights and benefit sharing
 - ITs comprises a large portion of forests the country
- 2 ongoing subnational projects (Noel Kempff and Programa Indigena REDD na Amazonia Boliviana)



Bolivia

Source	Amount expected	Amount transfered	To be invested in:
UN-REDD		USD 4 mi	Institutional capacity, monitoring, evaluation of forest carbon stocks, capacity building and training, pilot activities
FCPF	USD 3,6 mi		Capacity building and training
GTZ-KfW		€ 10 mi	Pilot activities

Source: Bolivia Presentation at 4th Policy Board Meeting - Nairobi March 2010



Brazil

- Position on funding sources
 - National → voluntary funds
 - Subnational states → should include markets
- Under the process of building a national regulatory framework for REDD+
- Subnational states are advancing on designing legal frameworks and state programs aiming at the voluntary carbon markets (e.g. Acre and Amazonas)
- Many ongoing subnational projects (9)



Brazil

Source	Amount expected	Amount transferred	To be invested in:
Bilateral Coop. – Norway	USD 1 bi - to be transferred in 7 years	USD 140 mi (of 1 bi)	Amazon Fund- investment in prevention, monitoring and control of deforestation, and promotion of conservation and sustainable use of forests in the Amazon Biome
FIP			To reduce deforestation and forest degradation, increase forest cover, increase forest management activities, define territorial planning, design of land use policies and increase markets for sustainable forest products

Source: Climate Investment Funds (WB), and Amazon Fund



Colombia

- In articulation with multilateral schemes
 - Consideration point: statements on preference for subnational approaches, for the lack of control of the whole territory (FARC) and big diversity among regions
- It is developing activities aiming to improve the institutional capacity in many areas, especially in forest cover monitoring and MRV as a whole (“readiness”)
- Large scale funds not yet transferred, still on preparation/approval phase



Colombia

Source	Amount expected	Amount transfered	To be invested in:
FCPF			Is in the process of concluding the R-PP
UN-REDD			It is a member of partner countries, which means that the country is not yet receiving large scale financing

Source:FCPF website, UN-REDD website



Ecuador

- Ongoing national PES/REDD program (SocioBosque Program)
 - Funded by national government resources
 - Is one of the components of the national REDD strategy
- Concerns regarding recent changes on national constitution, which establishes that environmental services are under national governmental administration
 - The country is defining how this will be harmonized with the development and implementation of REDD activities



Ecuador

Source	Amount expected	Amount transfered	To be invested in:
UN-REDD	USD 5.040.000 (to be requested)		Investment in 6 main themes: 1 - Design and implementation of the national forest monitoring system 2 – Implementation of national consultation and engagement process with civil society and indigenous people 3 - Development of policies and measures for REDD+ implementation 4 – Development of operational framework for REDD+ implementation 5 – To ensure social and environmental multiple benefits 6 – Design and implementation of benefit sharing mechanism
National Govt		USD 8.500.000	
German Coop.	~USD 14.5000.000		



Guyana

- Is constructing a “REDD secretariat”, which is under the Guiana Forestry Commission - in process of staffing.
- Have designed an “MRV roadmap” last year
- Started capacity building processes and on REDD
- Necessary to consider activities/policies with high deforestation potential
 - E.g. IIRSA
 - Guyana have highways and other infrastructure predicted



Guyana

Source	Amount expected	Amount transferred	To be invested in:
Bilateral coop - Norway	<i>Up to USD 250 mi predicted between 2010 and 2015</i>	USD 30 mi (in process of receiving)	<p>Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund – Payments for maintenance of deforestation rates up to a defined limit, and to avoid increase of emissions from forest degradation.</p> <p><i>Allows multidonor funding, World Bank as trustee</i></p>
FCPF			<p>R-plan, approved, doing refinements for the detailed R-PP.</p> <p><i>Signed an agreement (for the readiness grant) to access the US\$ 200.000 funds. Is on administrative process</i></p>



Peru

- Many ongoing political and practical activities at subnational level (early initiatives)
- In the process of designing the national baseline
 - Sum of regional baselines
- Articulation with civil society (Mesa REDD Peru), and 5 regional “redd roundtables”
- High number of REDD projects in place
 - One already validated by CCB and transacting credits (Maderacre – Scotia Bank)



Peru

MPI1

Source	Amount expected	Amount transfered	To be invested in:
FIP	USD 50 mi		Elaboration of the National Plan on Climate Change Adaptation, national and regional processes for land use planning, new Forest Law (revision), Law for Environmental Services (proposal under review) – already in process. Is also developing the investment plan that considers a financial mechanism for REDD
FCPF	USD 3.6 mi		Peru presented the second and reviewed version of R-PP , possible approval in march
KfW	Signed an MoU on total value of € 6.3 million		Support in the national REDD implementation, construction of conceptual and methodological frameworkds (protocols and methodologies to design regional references scenarios), construction of regional references scenarios, design and implementation of REDD registry, design of a financial national mechanism for REDD
Gordon & Betty Moore F.		USD 2 million	Funded the design of reference scenarios for 2 regions <i>These results will be expanded to other regions with KfW resources (explained above)</i>

Slide 26

MPI1

Lo de Moore llega a el ministerio de medio ambiente (gobierno nacional)

Lo de KFW llega a PROFONANPE (fondo de areas naturales protegidas) - y no pasa por el gobierno nacional

MPavan - Idesam, 12/1/2010



Venezuela

- Not involved in any funding scheme so far
- Political and ideological differences from the Venezuelan government regarding proposals like REDD and the carbon market system
- Could possibly agree on REDD mechanisms if:
 - it involves + and ++ versions
 - respect national sovereignty
 - exclude plantations
 - respect indigenous peoples rights



Suriname

- Involved only in the FCPF as national scheme
- No subnational activities undertaken in the country

Source	Amount expected	Amount transferred	To be invested in:
FCPF			It is on the process of constructing and approval of the R-PP

Conclusions

- REDD+ should promote economic development and poverty reduction
- Every country is different
- Multiple stakeholder participation is key
- National regulation is necessary

