Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

GUATEMALA ER-PIN
National Emission Reductions Program:
Strengthening Forestry Governance
in Vulnerable Communities
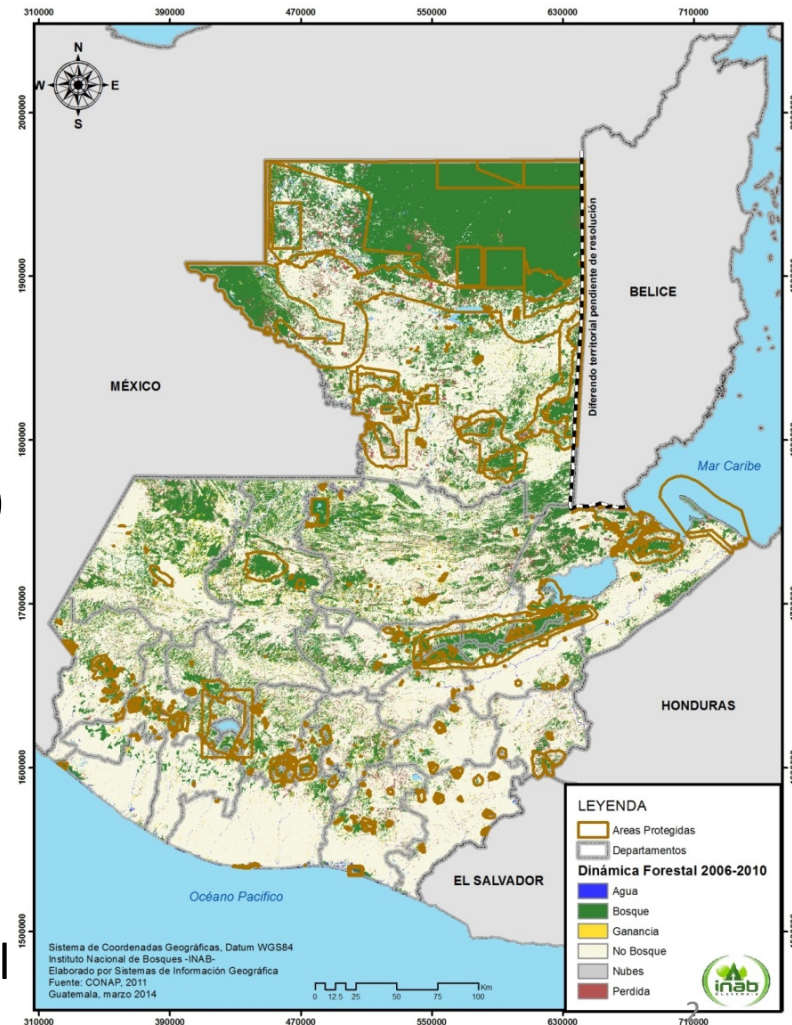
October 6-7, 2014

Guatemala ER-PIN
ER Program Context (1)

Guatemala:

- Surface area of 10.9 million ha
- Forest cover : 3.7 million ha = 34.2%

- Causes and drivers of deforestation: land use change, agriculture, forest fires, livestock and illegal logging, high opportunity cost, lack of rural employment.

- Gross annual deforestation 103,624 ha (2.5%) and net annual deforestation 45,520 ha (1.1%) for the 2001-2010 period.

- 15 million inhabitants from 4 ethnic groups and 25 linguistic groups: Maya (22) Xinca (1) Garífuna (1) and Mestiza (1).

- One of 19 "Megadiverse" countries worldwide in terms of biodiversity; largest area of tropical moist forest remaining in Central America

Forest Cover dynamics 2001-2010

LEYENDA
- Areas Protegidas
- Departamentos

Dinámica Forestal 2006-2010
- Agua
- Bosque
- Ganancia
- No Bosque
- Nubes
- Perdida

Sistema de Coordenadas Geográficas, Datum WGS84
Instituto Nacional de Bosques -INAB-
Elaborado por Sistemas de Información Geográfica
Fuente: CONAP, 2011
Guatemala, marzo 2014

ER Program Context (2)
Comprehensive Institutional and Legal framework

- *National Climate Change Council (CNCC)*
  - Headed by the President of the Republic
  - Includes 8 sectors (among them, Indigenous People and Civil Society, Private Sector)

- *Interinstitutional Technical Cooperation Agreement (GCI)*
  - Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources –MARN-, Ministry of Agriculture, Stock-raising and Food –MAGA-, National Forest Institute –INAB-, National Council on Protected Areas –CONAP-.

- *Readiness Process anchored in existing stakeholder platforms that facilitate consultation and participation*
  - Central and local government, private sector, academia, NGO´s , CODI, National Network Communities, Forest concessionaires, amongst others.

- *GBByCC: CNSAS, GMF Group and REDD+ implementers Group; MNCC, MICC.*

- *Article 22 of the Climate Change Framework Law*
  - ER rights belong to the land owners and landholders.

Inter-institutional Coordination Group –GCI- for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources.

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Country progress towards Readiness is accelerating

Important progress in REDD+ readiness and institutional commitment to deliver R-Package.

| No	Description	2012-2019 period									
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Grant Agreement For the preparation signed					■					
2	Design of the information exchange mechanism					■					
3	Solid Policy and Legal Framework being strengthened and aligned	■	■	■	■	■					
4	Development of Governance scheme (political and technical)		■	■	■	■					
5	Open platform for multisectoral participation: Indigenous Peoples and locally based communities.	■	■	■	■	■					
6	Safeguards multisectoral Comitee and REDD+ Implementers Group	■	■								
7	Proposed benefit sharing mechanisms based on existing platforms and in process of being consulted with stakeholders.	■	■	■	■	■					
8	Detailed analysis per REDD+ region of the agents and causes of deforestation, and the policy instruments that addresses them.	■	■	■	■	■					
9	ER Program consulted and socialized within the stakeholders					■					
10	SESA: identification of actors, consultation platforms, strategic options and the positive and negative impacts of the ER Program			■	■						
11	Development of SESA, ESMF and GRM					■					
12	Baseline emissions from deforestation for TBN (adjusted to JNR and in process of being adjusted to the Methodological Framework of the CF.	■	■	■	■	■					
13	Emission baselines for degradation and increased carbon stock						■	■			
14	Developing Governance structure for MRV System articulated with different actors.										
15	Approval of the MRV system for the ER Program					■	■	■			
16	Implementation of MRV system						■	■	■	■	■

Guatemala ER-PIN
Scale and duration (1)

- <u>National Program</u> approach with 5 REDD+ regions.

- Regions determined by biophysical (altitude, rainfall, slope, life zones) and socioeconomic criteria, as well as deforestation agents and causes.

- Proposed duration:
  - ER Program 2010-2050
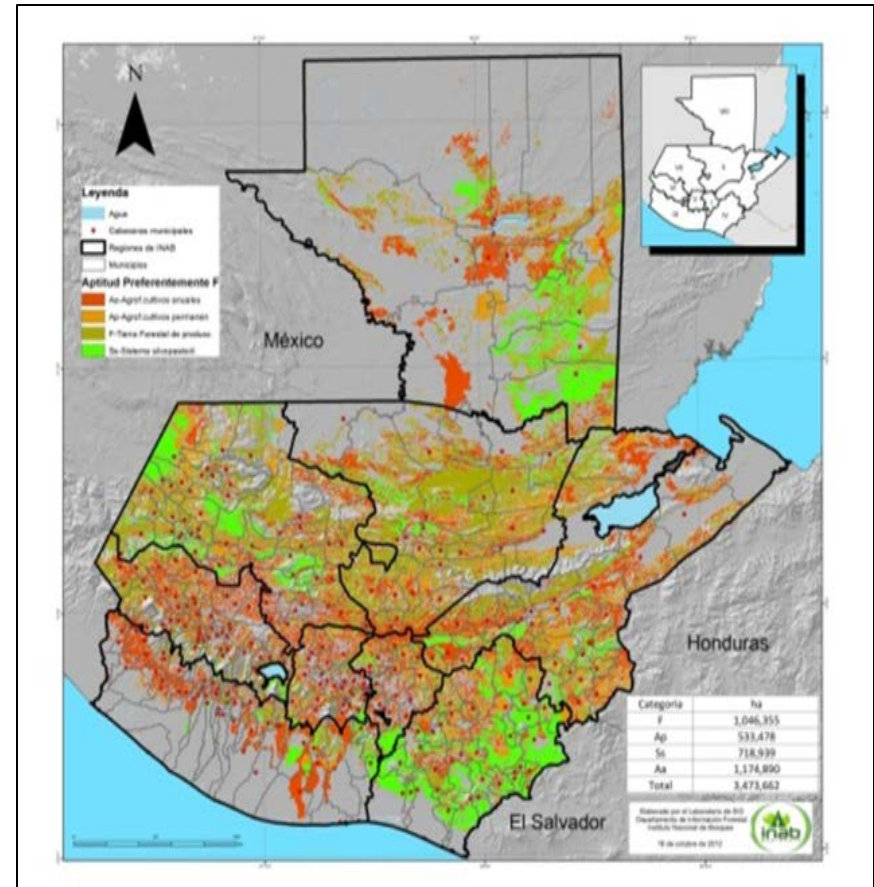 - ER-PA period 2016-2020
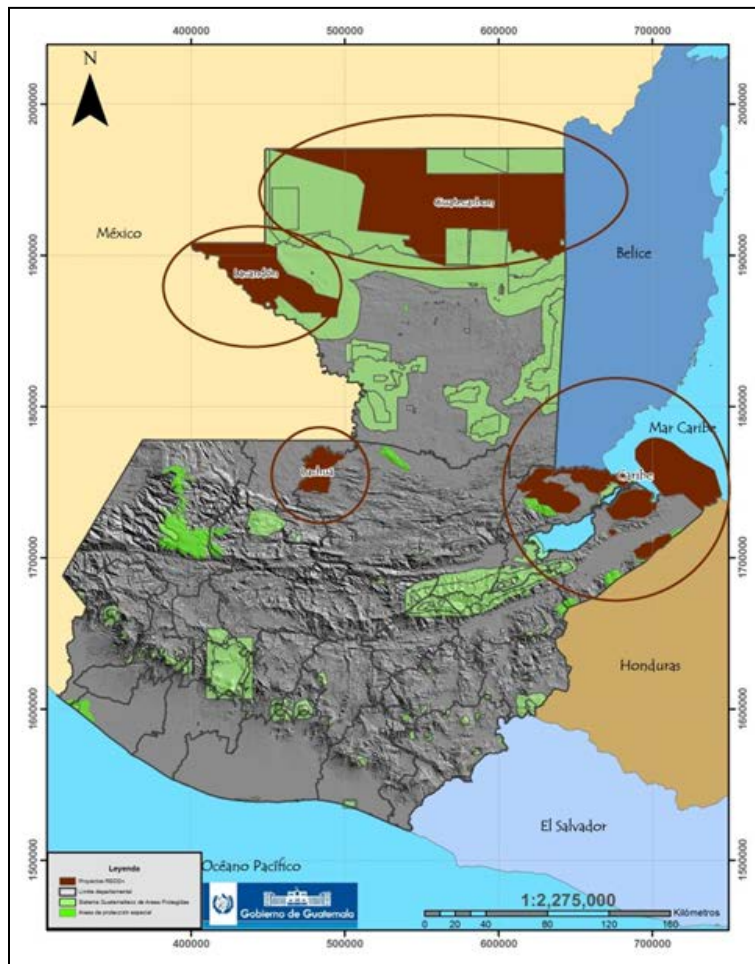
Inside Protected Areas
  • *Avoided Deforestation*

Outside Protected Areas:
  • *Avoided Deforestation*
  • *Avoided Degradation*
  • *Enhancement of carbon stocks.*

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Guatemala ER-PIN
REDD+ activities & Policies Instruments (3)

1.Incentives and financial mechanisms to enhancing carbon stocks

2. Incentives for natural forest conservation and sustainable management

3. Incentives to indigenous peoples and community based smallholders.

4. Law enforcement at forest lands

5. Improved forest management

6. Strengthening competitiveness and legality of forest market oriented activities

Some Policy instruments that support REDD+ activities:

- Forestry incentive programs (PINFOR- Forestry Law, PINPEP, iniciative PROBOSQUE Law (is in process of approval)- Family Agriculture and Rural Economy Program (PAFFEC), National Plan of Integrated Rural Development (PNDRI), Protected Areas Law, Biodiversity National Policy, Climate Change Framework Law, amongst others.

Guatemala ER-PIN
Reference Level is in line with Methodological Framework (4)

- Every REDD+ Region has a different forest dynamic

Reference level details by REDD+ region and national level

Description / REDD+ region	REDD+ region					Guatemala
	Occidente	Tierras Bajas del Norte	Sarstún - Motagua	Centro - Oriente	Costa Sur	Guatemala
Forest area (ha) 2010	736,248	2,035,258	575,630	211,922	154,335	3,713,393
Forest loss (ha) 2001-2010	161,232	528,641	142,546	107,974	64,757	1,005,151
Forest gain (ha) 2001-2010	194,153	140,680	105,787	54,782	68,209	563,610
Forest loss rate (ha/yr) 2001-2010	16,622	54,499	14,695	11,131	6,676	103,624
Forest gain rate (ha/yr) 2001-2010	20,016	14,503	10,906	5,648	7,032	58,104
Emissions from forest loss (millions tCO2/yr) 2001-2010	-3.38	-11.07	-2.99	-2.26	-1.36	-21.05
Removals from forest gain (millions tCO2/yr) 2001-2010	3.3	2.39	1.8	0.93	1.16	9.57
Total emissions/removals (millions tCO2/yr) 2001-2010	-0.08	-8.68	-1.19	-1.33	-0.2	-11.48

Emission factor for forest loss = -203.2 t CO2e (AGB+BGB, from National Forest Inventory 2002-2003)
Emission factor for forest gain = 165.7 t CO2e (AGB+BGB, from National Forest Inventory 2002-2003)

REDD+ MODALITIES	Units		t CO2e
	Avoided deforestation		11,319,799
	Avoided degradation through reforestation for fuel-wood production		2,623,054
	Enhancing carbon stocks	Reforestation using broadleaved species	5,482,400
		Reforestation using conifer species	1,478,073
		Stock enhancement in agroforestry systems	63,723
	Total for Guatemala		20,967,048

Total estimated emission reductions 2016-2020: 20.97 million t CO2e,

Applying a conservative estimate of a 20% reserve

16.77 million t CO2e can be offered to the Carbon Fund

Estimated emission reductions 2016-2020

- 🔴 Avoided deforestation
- 🟢 Reforestation (broadleaved) and management of plantations
- 🔵 Reforestation using conifer species
- 🔵 Stock enhancement in agroforestry systems
- 🟠 Reforestation for fuelwood production

⬜ REDD+ regions

Emission reductions 2016-2020 (t CO2e)

- 0
- 1 - 100,000
- 100,000 - 500,000
- 500,000 - 1,000,000
- 1,000,000 - 5,000,000
- 5,000,000 - 10,000,000

Forest cover 2010

- 🟩 Forest
- ⬜ Non forest
- 🟪 Water
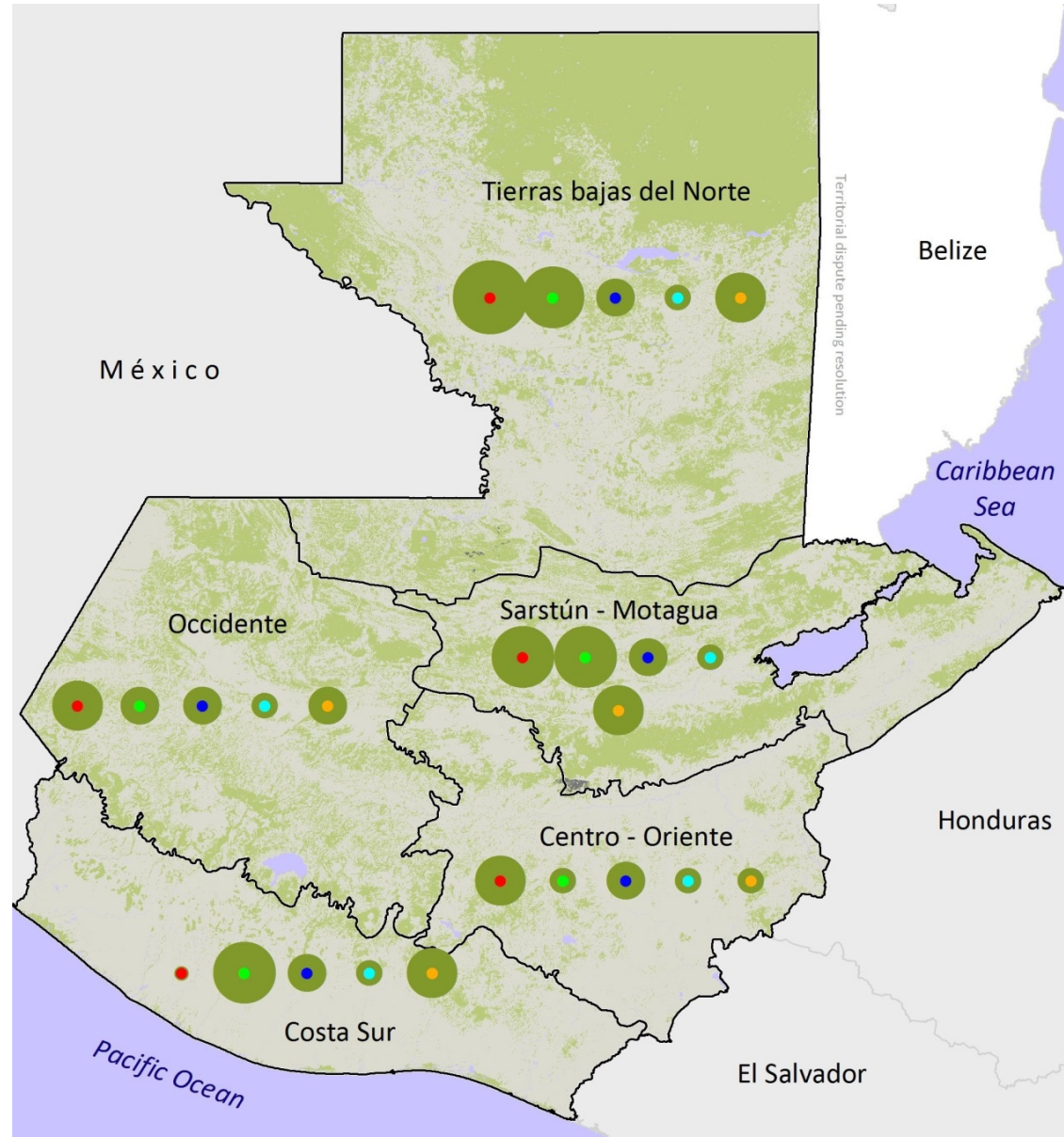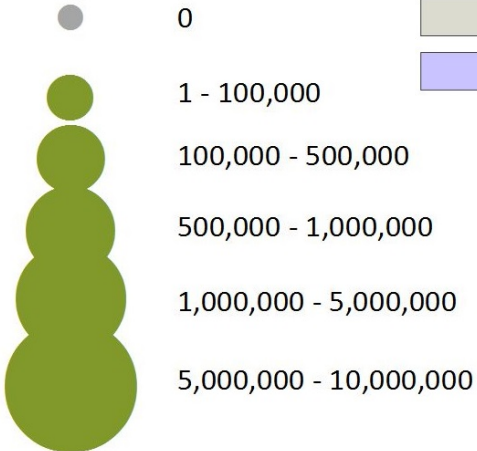
GUATEMALA ER-PIN
Clarifying process for nesting existing REDD projects into ER-Program

- ***Step 1: Review the 3 VCS JRN scenarios:***
  - *Discussion with stakeholders of the implications in each of the existing VCS proyects in Guatemala and ER-PIN.*

- ***Step 2: Discuss Nesting Implications:***
  - *Related to technical alignments, safeguards, requirements, benefit-sharing options, feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).*

- ***Step 3: Select the Nesting Approach:***
  - *Selected option should build upon discussions at previous steps. Effective feedback and GRM needs to be developed.*

- ***Step 4: Negotiate the proposed Nesting Approach in the ERPA***
  - *ERPA negotiated will confirm the approach selected.*

- ***Step 5: Grandfathering period for proyects to adapt:***
  - *Technical and financial assistance will likely be required to allow projects to adapt to the REDD+ requirements set out in Guatemala´s ER Program.*

Guatemala ER-PIN
Proposed Mechanism for Monetary Benefit Sharing (1)

ER Program Management level

National Financial Mechanism Monetary Benefit

ER Program Mgmt. Unit

Policy creation, stregthening and implementation

Budget Policy Instruments operation

Stregthening Incentives Programs/ REDD+ actions

SIGAP/CONAP Comanagement / Concessions arrangements

INAB | MARN | CONAP | MAGA

PINPEP | PINFOR | PROBOSQUE

Project 1 | Project 2 | Project N+1

Operations supporting and implementing REDD+ actions

INAB | MARN | CONAP | MAGA

Gov. Operations supporting REDD+ actions

REDD+ actions implementers:
-Smallholders and communities
- Muncipalities

REDD+ actions implementers:
-REDD+ invetments in reserve 1
- REDD+ investments in reserve 2

REDD+ MRV National system setting up and strengthening

- *Employment generation for vulnerable groups such as women and youth.*
- Commercial timber production.
- Food production in areas with food security problems.
- Conservation of critical water conservation areas.
- Development and improvement of community organizations and Indigenous Peoples.
- Institutional strengthening.
- Reduction of illegal logging.

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- *ER Program in areas of high biodiversity:*
  - Largest area of tropical moist forest remaining in Central America, 7 RAMSAR sites, over 15,000 known plant and animal species including jaguar, tapir, quetzal.
  - Covers the Mayan Forest.
- *Water resources:*
  - Conservation , protection and management.
  - Drain to Mexico, Honduras, Belize and El Salvador.
- **Areas of high cultural value:**
  - 25 linguistic groups.
  - More than 180 archeological sites and sacred places.
- *Reduction of vulnerability to Climate Change:*
  - The most vulnerable municipalities including large indigenous populations covered.

Megadiverse Country
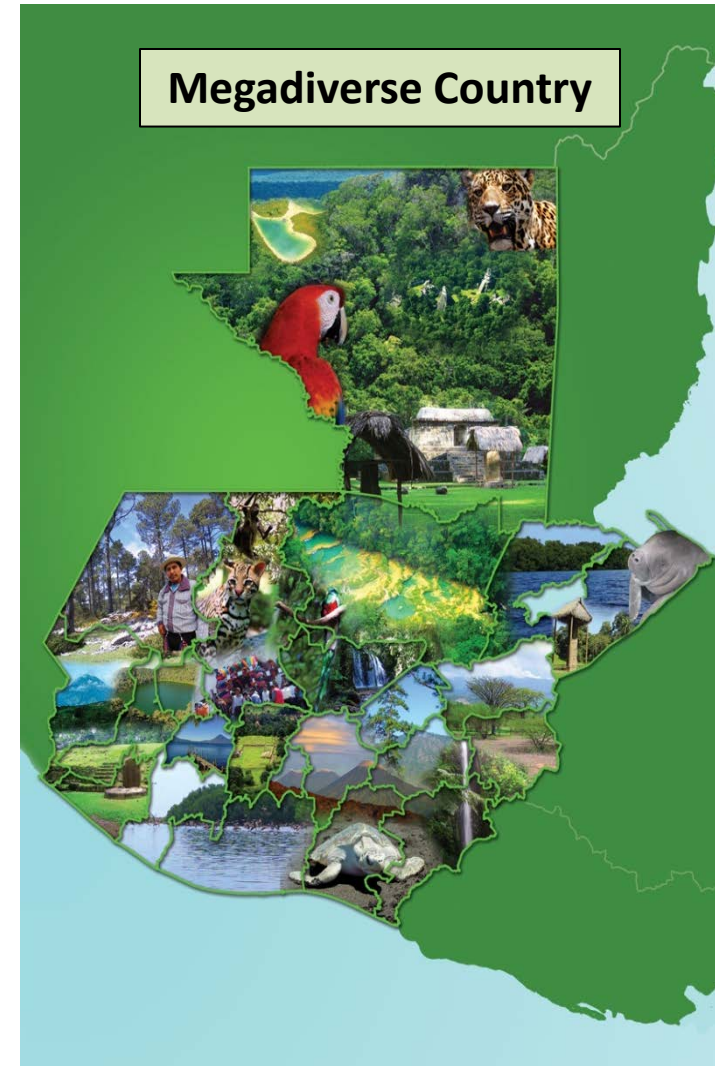
Guatemala ER-PIN (8)
Extensive process of Consultation and Participation of the ER-PIN to date
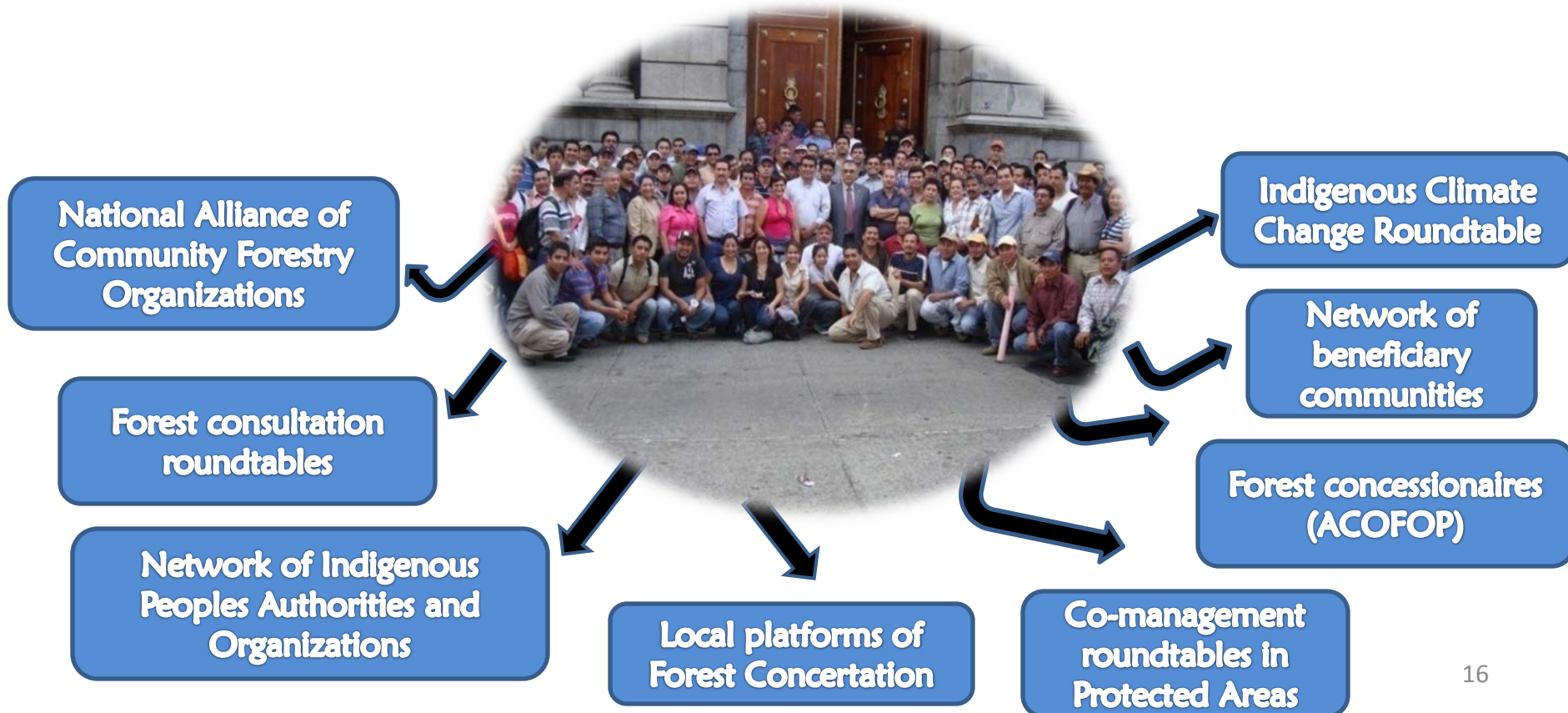
Date & Place	Objective	Participation
January 15-17th, 2014, Antigua Guatemala	Technical workshop with thematic local experts to develop the ER-PIN	Goverment, National NGO´s, Private Sector, Multilaterar Agencies.
February 6th, 2014, Guatemala City	Consultation of: i) Involment of stakeholders and participation level, ii) Land tenure and resources, iii) Grievance Redress Mechanism.	Goverment, National NGO´s, Indigenous Peoples and Local Based Communities.
August 14th, 2014 Petén	Workshop to validate ER-PIN proposal and disucss implications to REDD+ projects.	Goverment, REDD+ Implementers Group, NGO´s and Multilateral Agencies.
August 18th, 2014 Petén	Workshop to validate ER-PIN proposal with stakeholders (local based communities and Indigenous Peoples)	Goverment, Indigenous Peoples, Local Based Communities, NGO´s, Academia and Multilateral Agencies.
August 26th, 2014 Guatemala City	Workshop of consultation and validation of the actualized version of the ER-PIN and discuss the progress.	Central and Local Goverment, Indigenous Peoples, Local Based Communities, NGO´s, Private Sector, Academia and Multilateral Agencies.
September 30th, 2014, Guatemala City	Workshop of consultation and validation of the ER-PIN Final Version with the Group of Forest, Biodiversity and Climate Change (GBByCC).	Central and Local Goverment, Indigenous Peoples, Local Based Communities, NGO´s, Private Sector, Academia and Multilateral Agencies.

ER-PIN based on existing platforms for Consultation & Participation (1)

Existing platforms include ER Program stakeholders:

- ✓ More than 3,000 local communities since 1995, reaching 4 ethnic and 25 linguistic groups.
- ✓ Promoted Policy Instruments (PINPEP Law and iniciattive PROBOSQUE Law), and the institutionalization of governance structures such as PINPEP Steering Committee.
- ✓ Achieved allocation of forest concessions in protected areas to 14 community groups.

National Alliance of Community Forestry Organizations

Forest consultation roundtables

Network of Indigenous Peoples Authorities and Organizations

Local platforms of Forest Concertation

Co-management roundtables in Protected Areas

Forest concessionaires (ACOFOP)

Network of beneficiary communities

Indigenous Climate Change Roundtable

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Guatemala ER-PIN
Program highlights (2)

- *Inclusive forest governance mechanisms since 1989:*
    - *Community concessions and co-management arrangements, and more recently REDD+ pilot projects including using FPIC in National System of Protected Areas.*
    - *Inclusive and flexible National forestry incentive programs for poor farmers, including those with less than 0.5 ha - smallholders - to engage in (agro) forestry plantations and natural forest protection (PINFOR and PINPEP programs).*
- *Great Commitment to Emission Reductions*
    - *People of Guatemala have invested USD $240 million on National forestry incentive programs during the last 15 years.*
    - *Over 300,000 Ha and more than 900,000 direct beneficiaries , via legally binding allocation of 1.5% of the National budget.*
    - *3.2 million hectares in protected areas (29.4% of National territory).*
- *Experience gained on REDD+ Scope*
    - *VCS methodology completed in TBN region, ajdusted to JNR and in process of being adjusted to the Methodological Framework (2 others REDD+ regions in progress).*
- *Strong bases for MRV The Government has > 10 years of experience in detailed biomass, reforestation, biophysical and, socioeconomic monitoring.*

Guatemala ER-PIN Summary
Guatemala is ready for early REDD+ actions

- ER Program at a National Scale.

- Strong Political commitment of the Guatemalan Government.

- Strong institutional, legal and financial framework for forest governance, with more than 15 years of experience.

- Stakeholder platforms enable consultation with and participation by local communities, resulting in high degree of involvement in forest management.

- Proved Benefit Sharing Mechanisms in place (PINFOR, PINPEP, SIGAP)

- High Emission Reduction potential: around 20.97 million TonCO2 during 2016-2020 period.

- Great variety of Non-carbon benefits.

- Proposed National ER Program focuses on **highly vulnerable rural population,** both smallholders and Indigenous Peoples, **in order to combat poverty, food and energy insecurity and <u>contributes to climate change adaptation.</u>**

- Advanced mechanisms for MRV will facilitate implementation of early actions.

Maltiox, Gracias, Thank you