Comisión Nacional Forestal

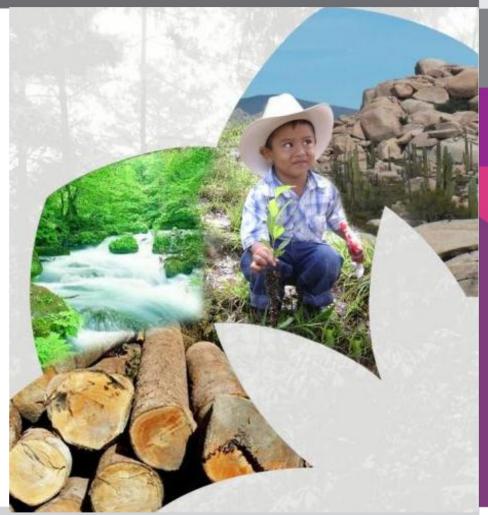


RL WORK IN MEXICO

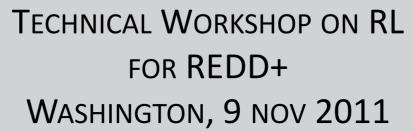


COMISIÓN NACIONAL FORESTAL





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Design elements



| G | 0 | В | Ξ | R | OF |
|---|---|---|---|-----|----|
| Г | = | D | Ξ | R/A | L |





| Element | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Forest definition | Two distinct definitions: legal (Canopy≥ 10%, Height ≥ 5m, Area≥ 0.5.ha), Marrakesh Accord (Canopy≥ 30%, Height ≥ 4m, Area≥ 1.0.ha), practical (minimum mapping units of 25m). To be reviewed. |
| Historic period | INEGI map dates: 1993, 2002 , 2007 Next national mappings: 2012, 2017 Aspirational target to 2020 |
| Key ingredients | NFI data (aprox. 4K permanent plots per year), 1.5 cycles Landsat data Forest management data NALCMS |
| Key features (incl. scale) | Allow for consistent subnational reporting (common criteria before proceeding on zoning and ingredients) Allow plot level enhancement projects and wide-area D&D reductions Transparency and conservativeness Enable policy feedback |



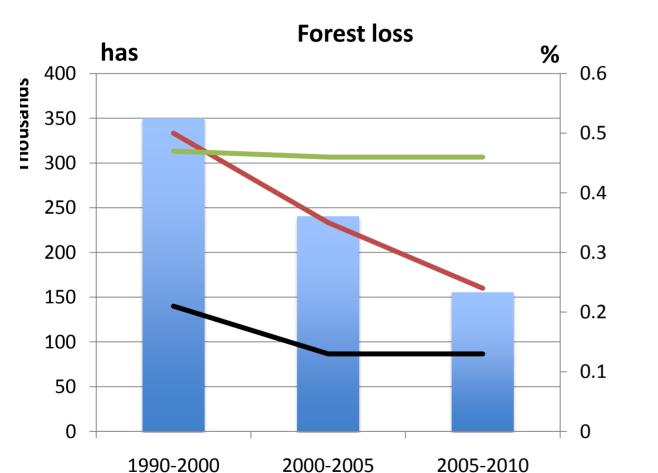
Deforestation trends (net)



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- Annual forest loss (has)
- Deforestation rate (%/yr)
- Def. rate latinamerica
- **─**World def rate



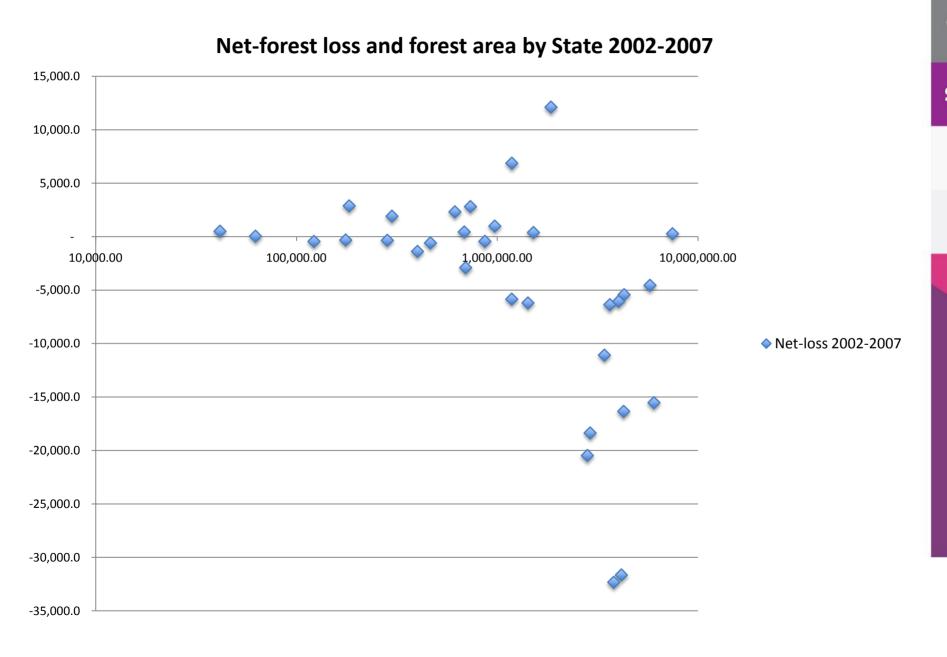
Spatial distribution of net deforestation trends & emissions



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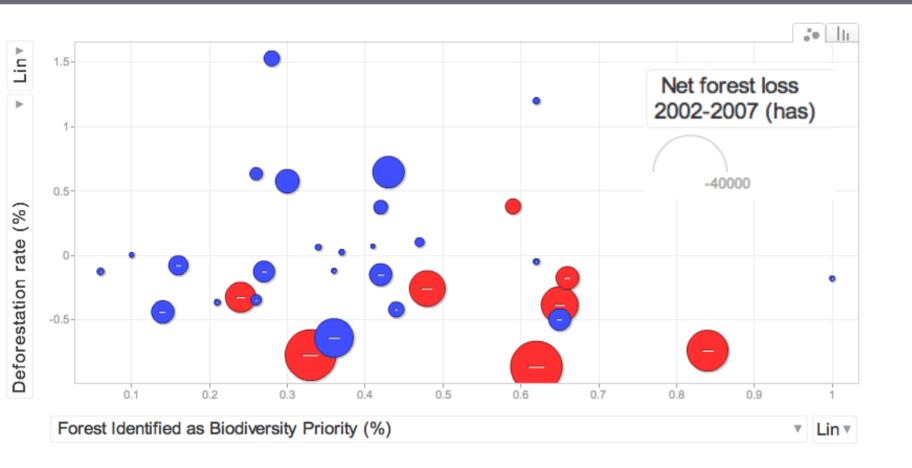
Spatial distribution of net deforestation trends & emissions











- Significant variation in deforestation rates across States
- Most important losses also in high biodiversity areas
- Socially also areas of high social need



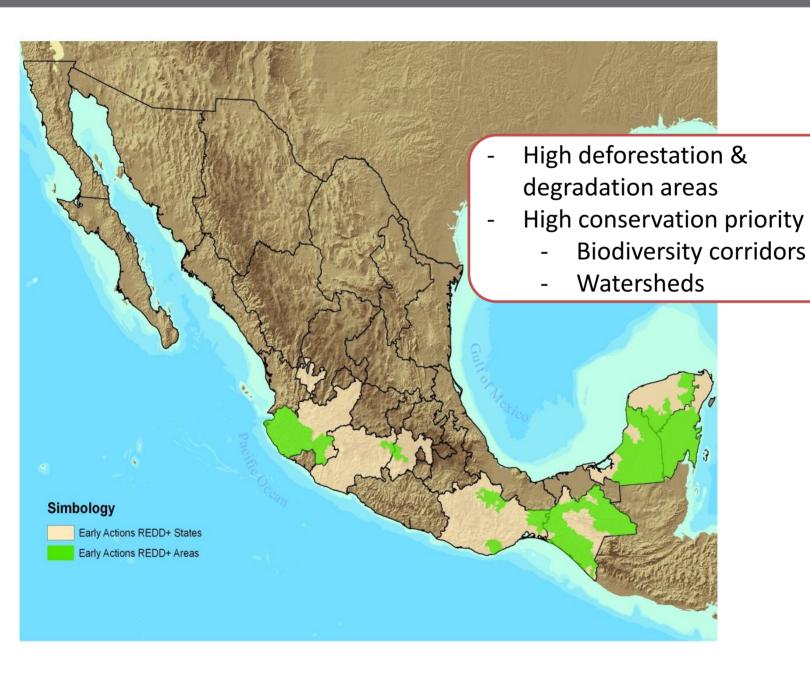
Territorial Focus







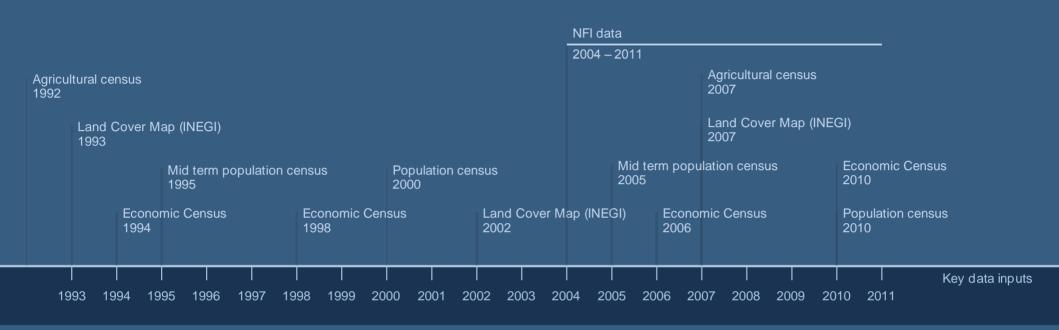


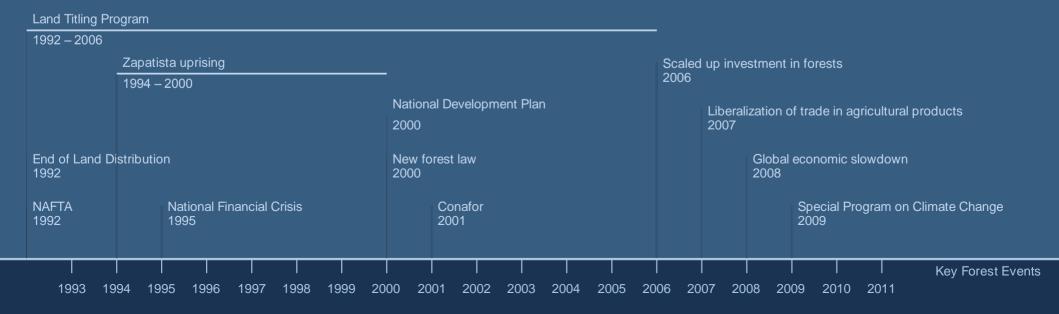




Data challenges for projected RLs







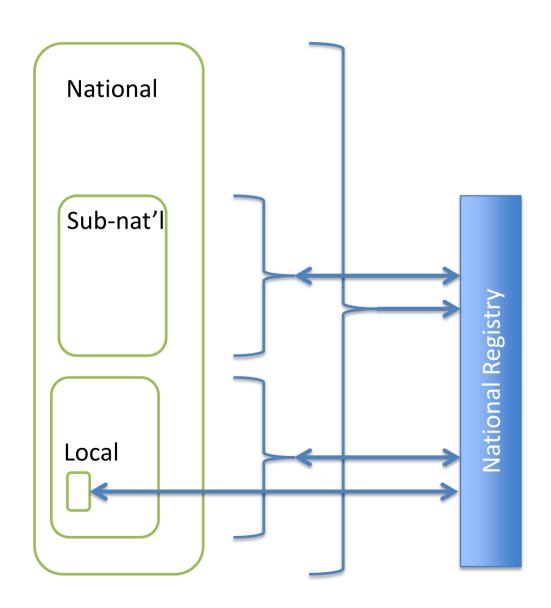
Potential model



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Outline.

Historical and/or future projections

Drivers of change

Carbon densities

Up and down-scaling









Historical and future predictions

Without taken into consideration forest policies

Impact of forest management and conservation on deforestation

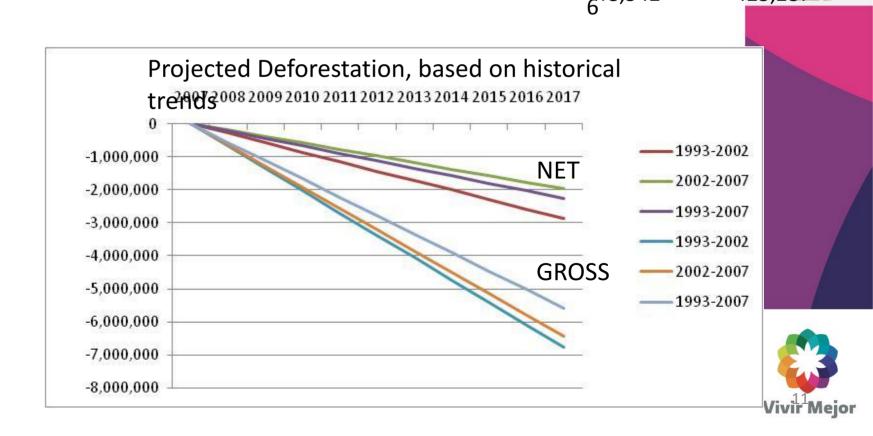








| | | Defor Ha/yr | Degrad UNIDOS MEATER |
|---|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Net | ι ια, γι | |
| | 1993-2002 | 287,083 | 372,552 |
| Historical rate of Deforestation and | 2002-2007 | 194,646 | GOBIERNO 255 , 686:ral |
| Forest Degradation, based on LU/LC | 1993-2007 | <mark>226,925</mark> | 300,251 SEMARNAT |
| Maps of 1993, 2002, 2007. | Gross | | |
| (Gross deforestation calculated independently) Note: Include a forest and other forest lands | 1993-2002 | 675,493 | 527,876 COMBIÓN NACIONAL FORESTAL |
| react. Include a forest and other forest lands | 2002-2007 | 643,130 | 368,320 |
| | 1993-2007 | -58,542 | 423,287 |





- Gross deforestation between 1993 and 2002: 675,500 ha/yr
- Degradation between 1993 and 2002: 527,900 ha/yr



| S | F | M | Δ | R | N | A | |
|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | 11 | - | | | | |

| Forest type | Annual rate of deforestation (%) |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Coniferous Forest | 0.3 |
| Degraded Coniferous Forest | 0.6 |
| Coniferous-Broadleaved Forest | 0.2 |
| Degraded Coniferous-Broadleaved Forest | 0.7 |
| Broadleaved Forest | 0.3 |
| Degraded Broadleaved Forest | 0.3 |
| Evergreen Rain Forest | 0.3 |
| Degraded Evergreen Rain Forest | 1.4 |
| Deciduous Rain Forest | 0.7 |
| Degraded Deciduous Rain Forest | 1.2 |



Impact of forest management and conservation on deforestation

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Deforestation rates between 1993 and 2002

| G | 9] | 31 | Ξ | R | Š | 0 |
|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|
| F | 3 | Ð | 3 | R | 7 | |

| Area changed from forest to non-forest (in %) | 14.0% | SEMARNAT |
|--|----------------|--|
| Change forest-nonforest without mgmt Change forest-nonforest with mgmt | 15.4% 10.4% | CONAFOR COMISIÓN NACIONAL FORESTAL AÑO INTERNACIONAL DE 109 ROCOURS - 3091 |
| Change forest-nonforest without cons Change forest-nonforest with cons | 14.5% 8.6% | |
| Change forest-nonforest with cons without mgmt Change forest-nonforest with cons with mgmt | 10.1% 5.0% | |



Preliminary results of possible impact of forest policies on DD

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180 has forest with mgmt

1 ha reduction in deforestation/year

150 has with conservation

Gobierno federal

SEMARNAT





| | 2007-2012 | Estimated reduction in |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Programs | (1000 ha) | Deforestation (per year) |
| National Protected Areas | 2,300 | 15,300 |
| Wildlife Management Units | 6,000 | 33,300 |
| Sustainable Forest Management | 8,900 | 49,500 |
| Payment for Ecological Services | 2,175 | 12,000 |
| | | |

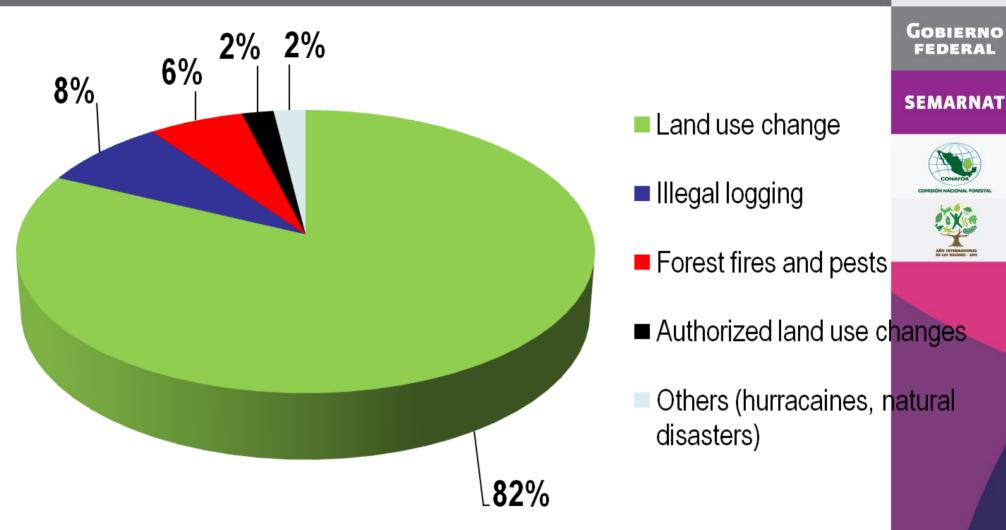
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Need improvements with analysis of satellite Imagery



Drivers





Source: INE (2005) cited by CCMSS (2008)



Where will forest conversion most likely occur?

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Test the spatial correlation between a set of indicators and forest conversion observed between 1993 and 2002

Criteria Indicators:

Access to forests Distance to settlements

Distance to main roads

Distance to developed areas (urban areas, permanent

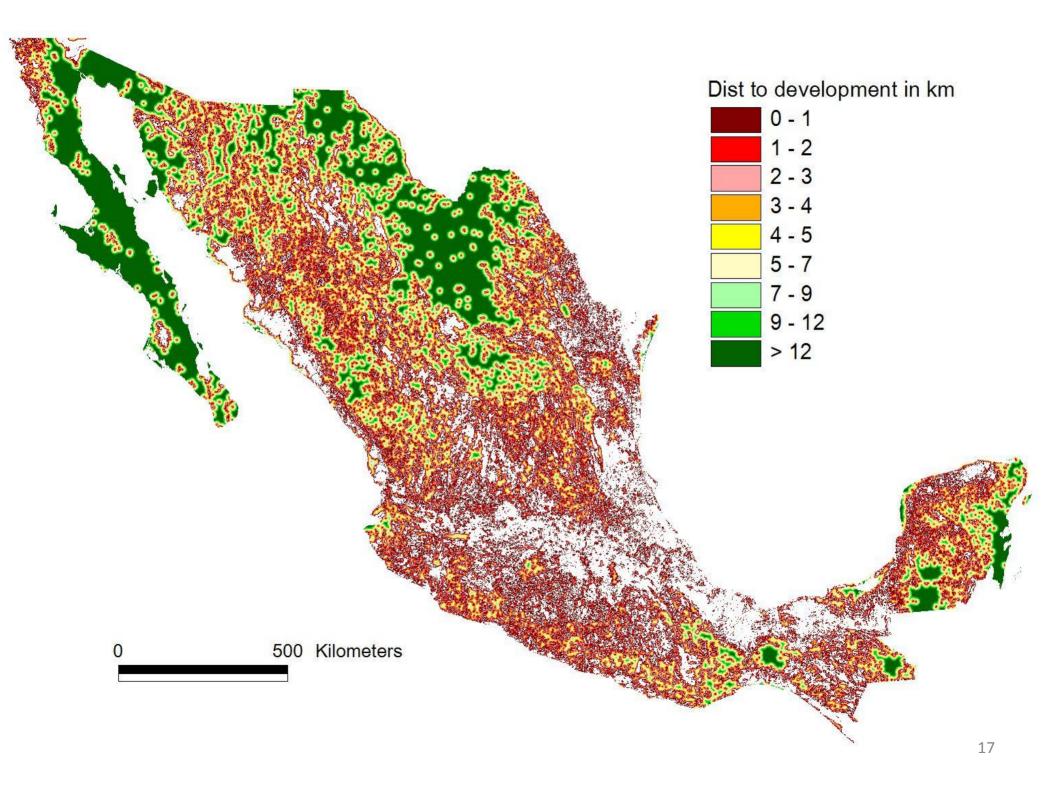
annual agriculture, permanent grazing lands)

Distance to secondary vegetation (herbaceous and shrub)

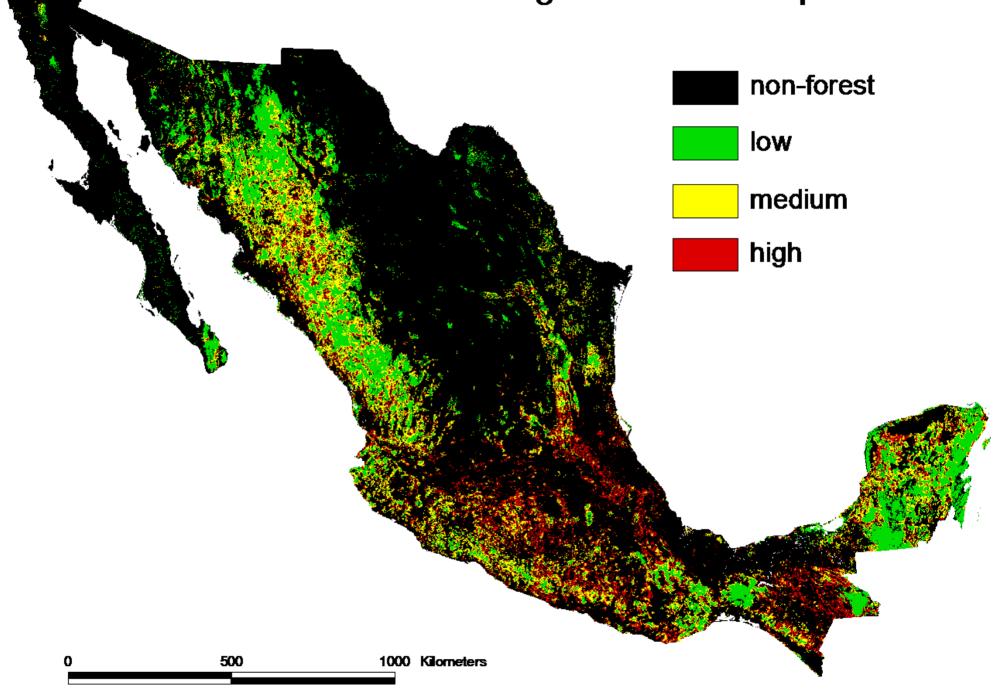
Slope

Pressure on forests Population density of 2000
Population density increase between 1990 and 2000



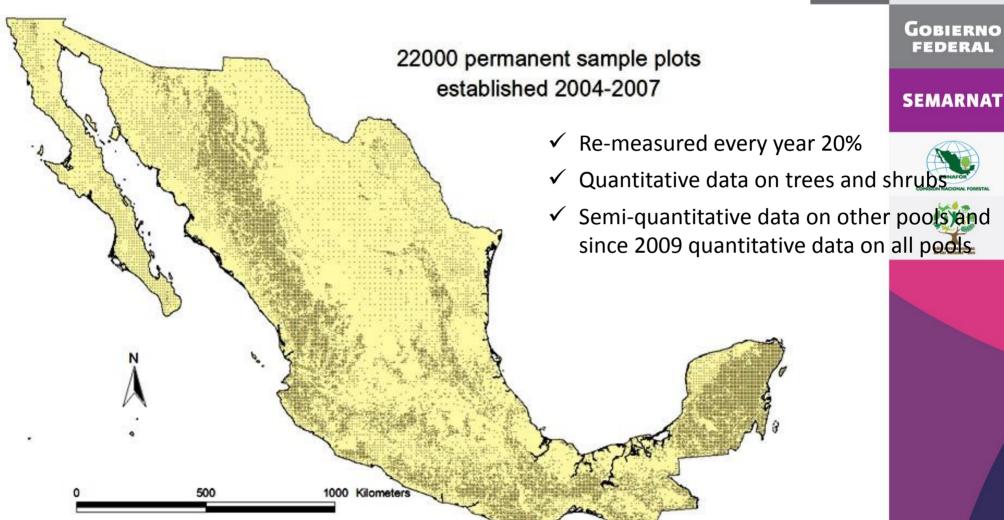


Vulnerable forests according to access and pressure

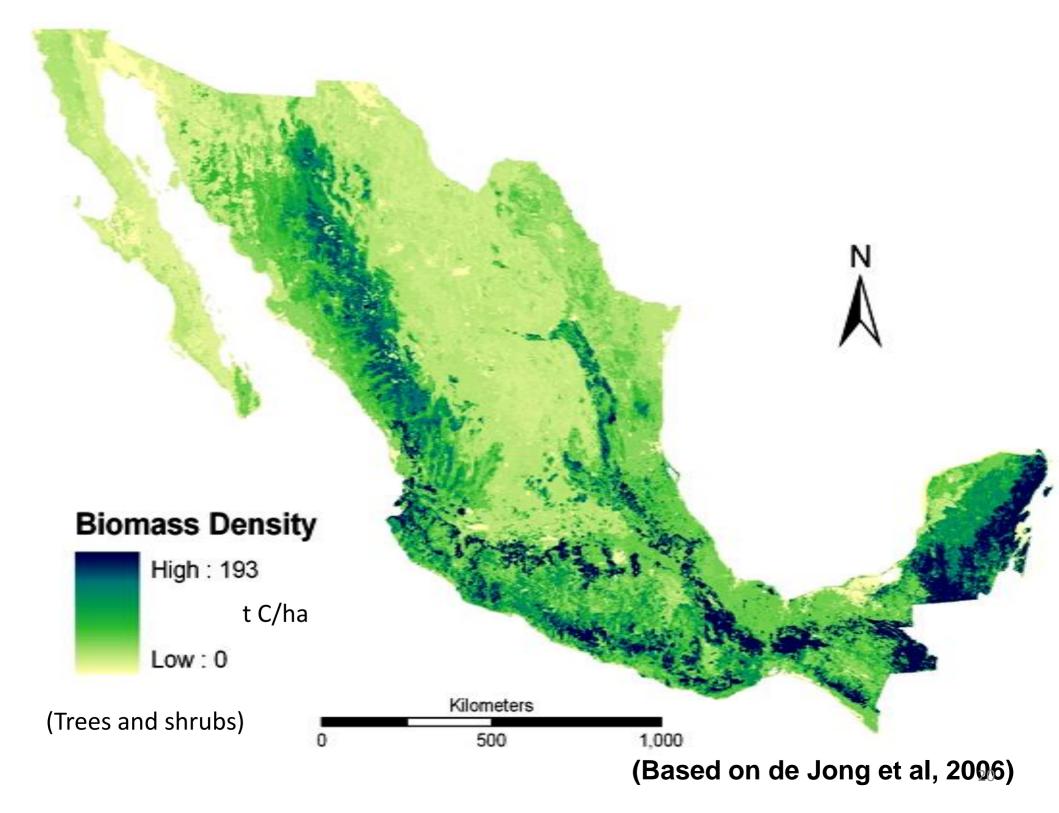


Carbon densities

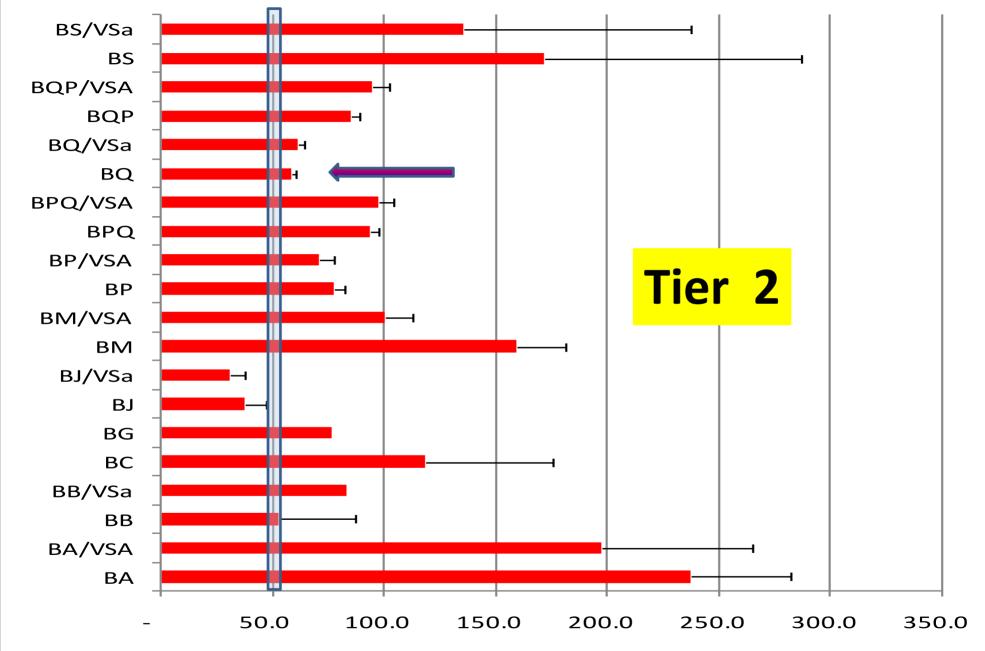






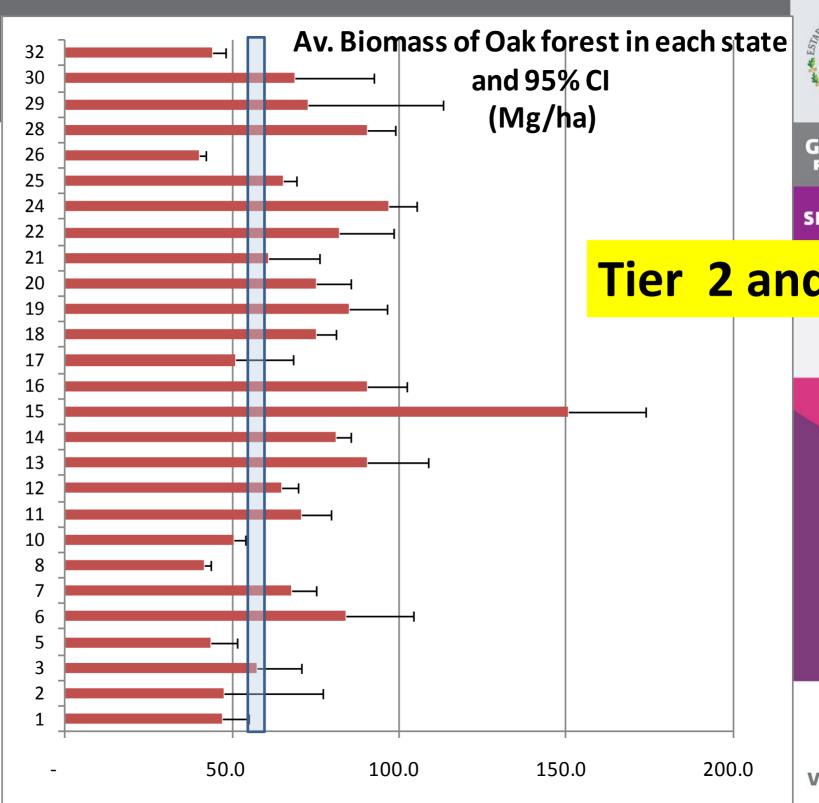


Av Biomass and 95% CI



Average biomass, based on 10,300 plots. Average range from 31 to 237 Mg/ha

Vivir Mejor





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Tier 2 and 3

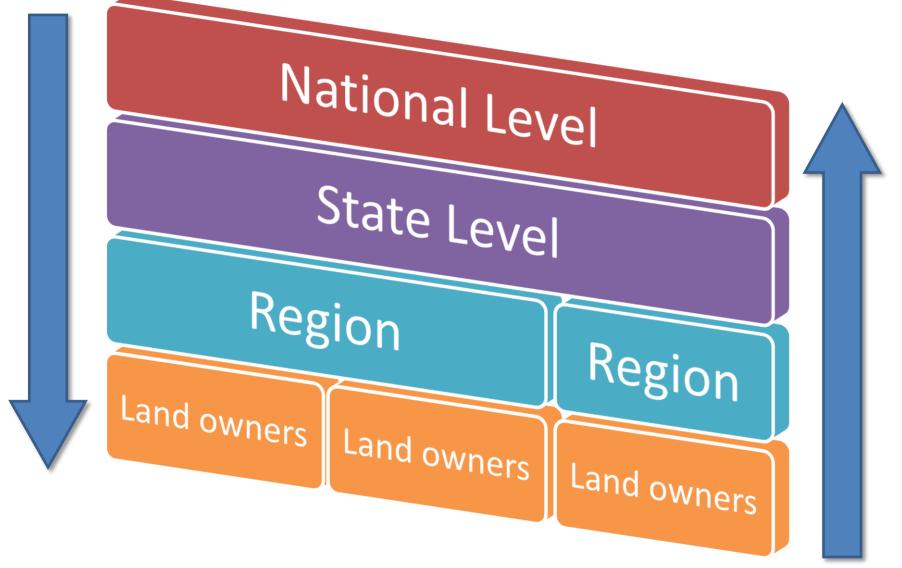




Steps to develop reference scenario that can be used to down-scale to projects:

- FEDERAL
- 1. Estimate forest conversion from 4-5 points in time, depending on availability of good-quality satellite imagery (e.g. 1990-1993, 1993-1997, 1997-2000, 2000-2002, 2002-2007) (1.44 has resolution).
- 2. A spatial correlation analysis of DD in relation to drivers to be carried out to generate a deforestation and forest degradation risk map. (IDRISI)
- 3. Analyze the impact of land-use programs on deforestation and forest degradation to be used to estimate the impact of PND 2007-2012 and National Forest Strategy on DD.
- 4. Develop biomass density maps of forests, according to ecoregion, state, forest type, level of degradation, based on national forest inventory, state forest inventories and auxiliary data sources.
- 4. Develop a spatially-specific reference emission scenario, based on the integration of the results of the activities 1-3.
- 5. A priority index to be developed that identifies the key areas for future actions, according to indicators selected through stakeholder consultation. Some of the selection criteria: Risk, Quantity of carbon, Social importance, Conservation

Bottom up-Top down Strategy





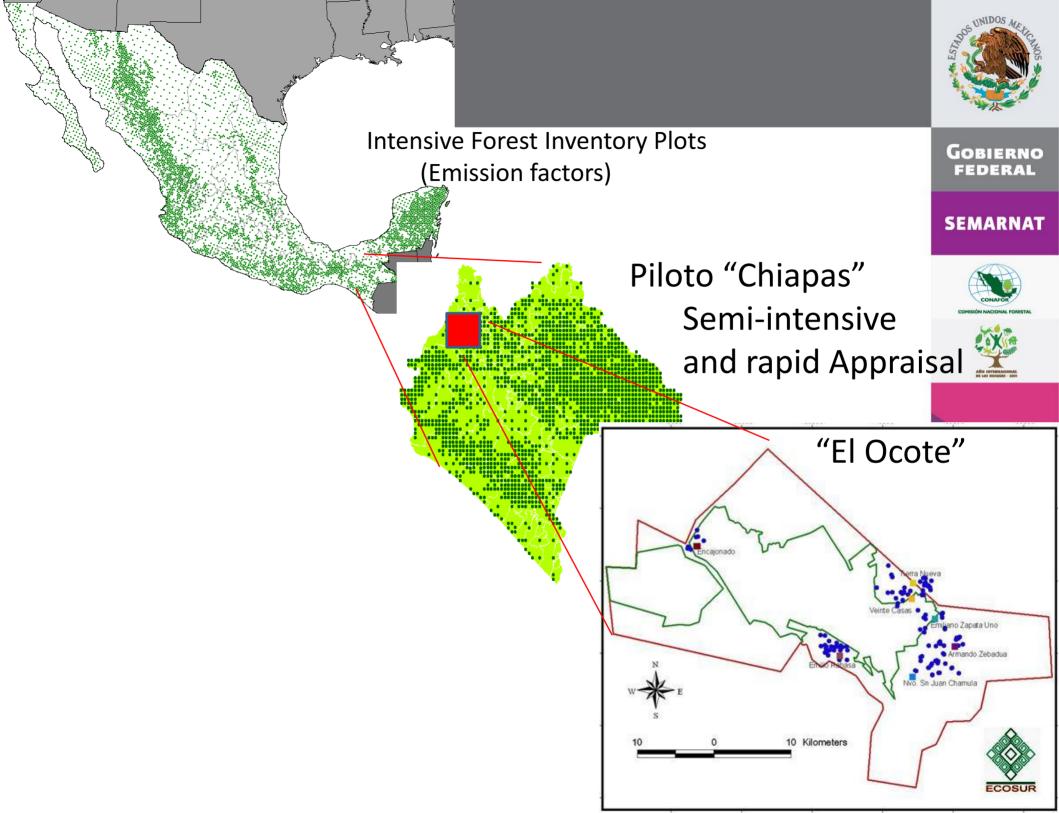












Improvements of national forest inventory:

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- Measurements of all pools in all forest types
- Direct relationship between biomass and soil carbon
- Estimate of labile SOC fraction
- Fuel load in each forest type and ecoregion



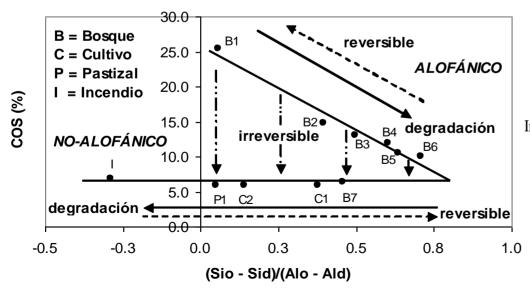
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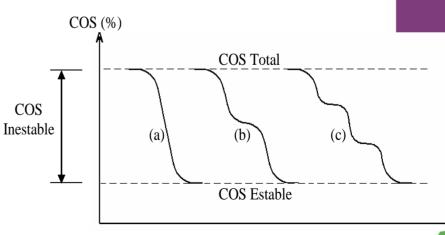
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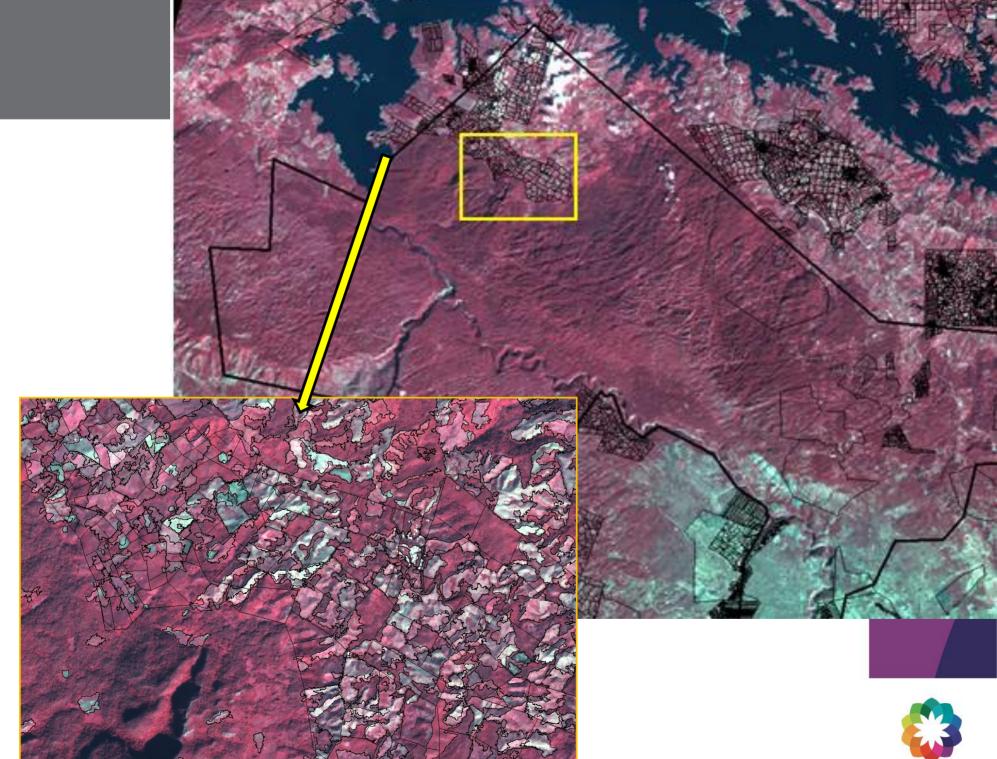




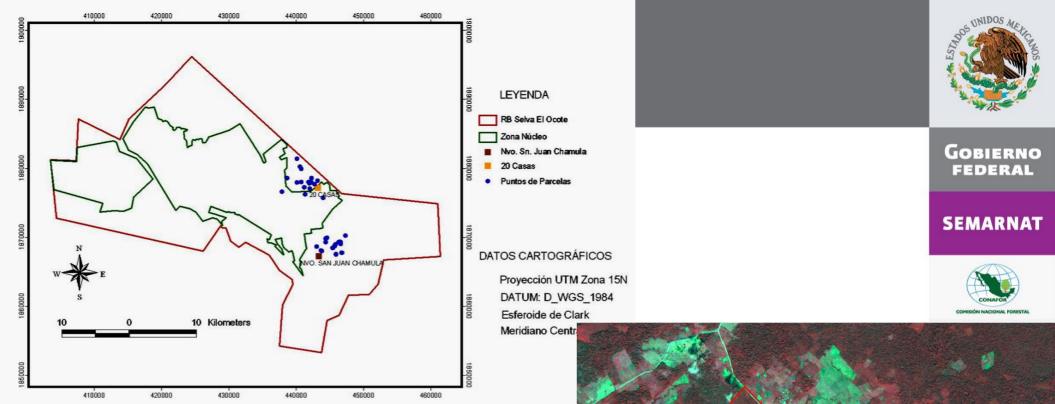
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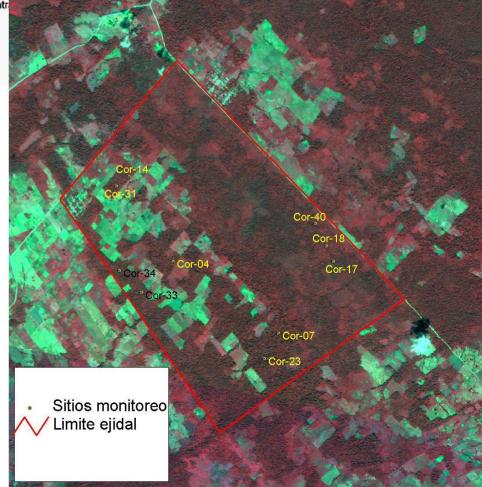




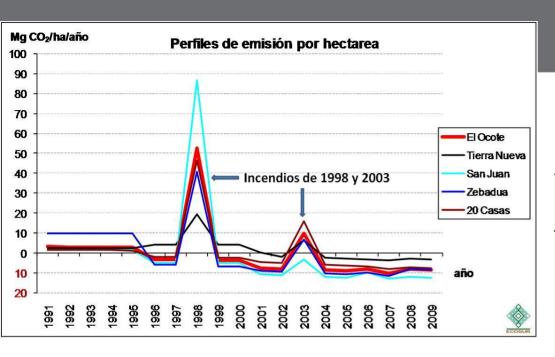




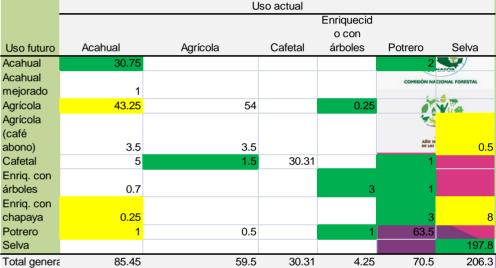
Permanent monitoring plots at community level



Reference Emission Scenario







REDD+ compared to Emission scenario

| Community | Comm. Reference scenario (ERC) | Regional Reference Scenario (ERR) | Plan Vivo (PV) | ERC- PV | ERR- PV |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------|------------|
| Tierra Nueva | 1.850 | -0.273 | -0.391 | +++ | + |
| San Juan Chamula | -1.146 | -0.273 | -0.715 | | ++ |
| Armando Zebadua | -0.306 | -0.273 | -0.200 | - | - |
| Veinte Casas | 0.430 | -0.273 | -0.997 | +++ | ++ |



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Policy considerations



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- How to calculate and incorporate uncertainty (national reporting versus crediting).
- Forest definition for REDD (e.g how to treat traditional agroforestry)
- If difference between RL and compensation level, where to make the adjustment?
- How to preserve subnational/national integrity given different scales and uncertainty levels? (sampling not representative at state level for all states)
- How to prevent purely black box approaches to projections?
- LULUCF link
- How to allow for improvement over time... implications for the mechanism



MÉXICO