Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

Early Idea

Emission Reductions through Strengthening Forest Governance in Vulnerable Communities in Guatemala
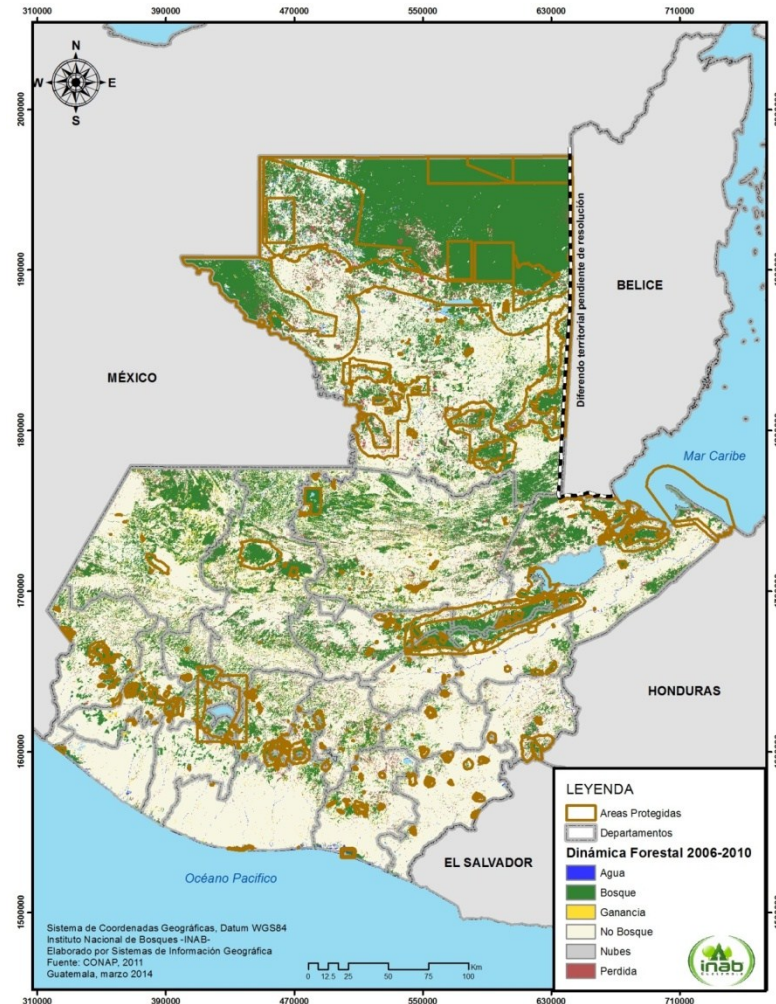
Tenth Meeting of the Carbon Fund (CF10)

Bonn

June 17, 2014

Guatemala:

- *Surface area of 108,889 km2 (10.9 million ha)*

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

- *Forest cover : 3,722,595 hectares = 34.2%*

- *Causes of deforestation: land use change, forest fires, pests and illegal logging*

- *Gross annual deforestation 132,138 ha (3.5%) and net annual deforestation 38,597 ha (1.0%) for the 2006-2010 period.*

- *One of 19 "megadiverse" countries in the world in terms of biodiversity; largest area of tropical moist forest remaining in C. America*

Map legend:

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

Guatemala ER-PIN
ER Program Idea Country Background/Context

Guatemala has managed to reduce deforestation…

Year	% of nation (Forest cover in millions ha)	Annual deforestation rate (% and ha)	
1991	47.0 (5.12)	1.43%	73,100ha
2001	38.1 (4.15)	1.16%	48,000ha
2006	35.5 (3.87)		
2010	34.2 (3.72)	1.00%	38,600ha

..but more needs to be done..

Guatemala ER-PIN
Geographic Scope and Scale of ER Program

- *5 REDD+ regions with different biophysical and socioeconomic conditions, each with their own reference level; of which 3 will be in the ER Program.*

- *The population living in the ER program área is 7.4 millions.*

- *Proposed ER Program covers 72% (7.8M ha) of the national territory and 3,3M ha of forest cover. Goal is to move towards national ER program and reference level.*

GUATEMALA
PROPUESTA
REGIONES SUB-NACIONALES REDD+

N

MEXICO

BELICE

Mar Caribe

2

3

1

HONDURAS

Oceano Pacífico

EL SALVADOR

Propuesta:
Regiones Sub-Nacionales
REDD+

LEYENDA

1. Región Tierras Bajas del Norte
2. Región Sarstún-Motagua
3. Región Occidental
4. Región Centro-Oriente
5. Región Costa Sur
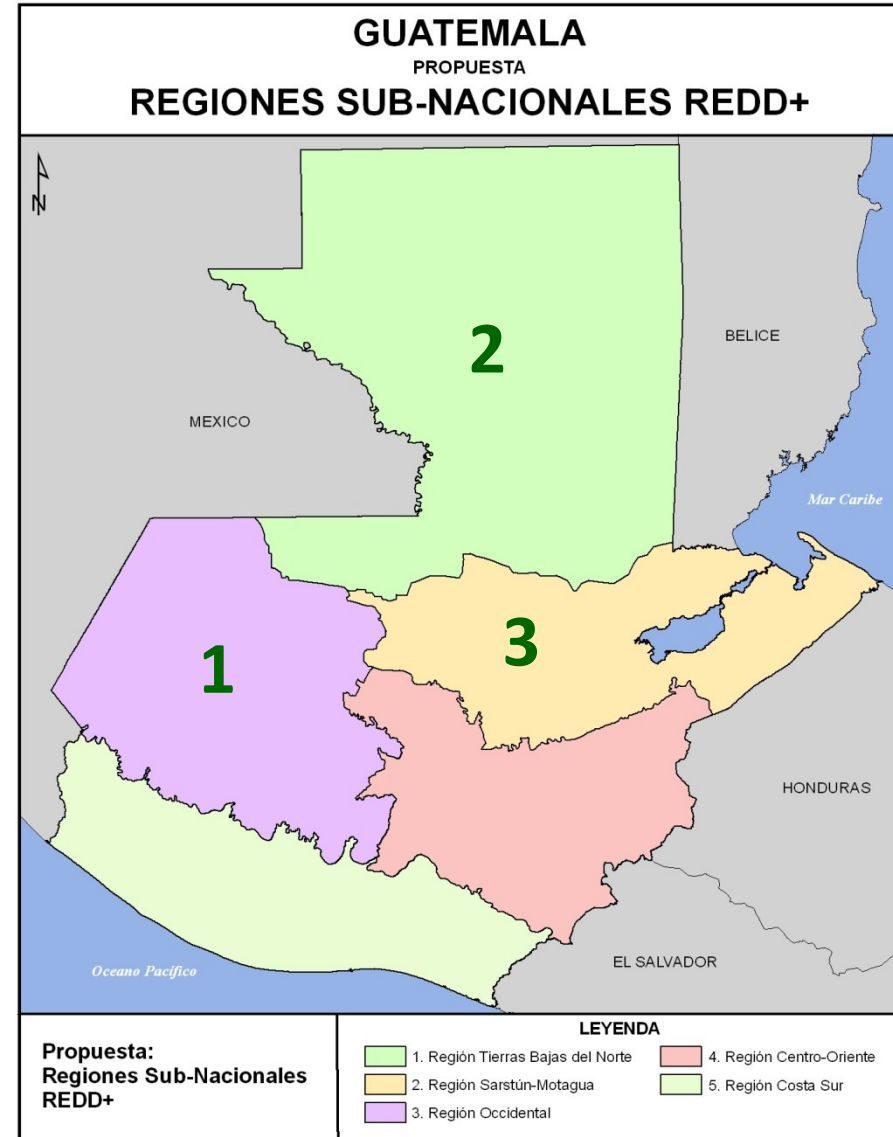
Guatemala's ER PIN is supported by a strong Policy and Institutional Framework that encourages emission reductions.

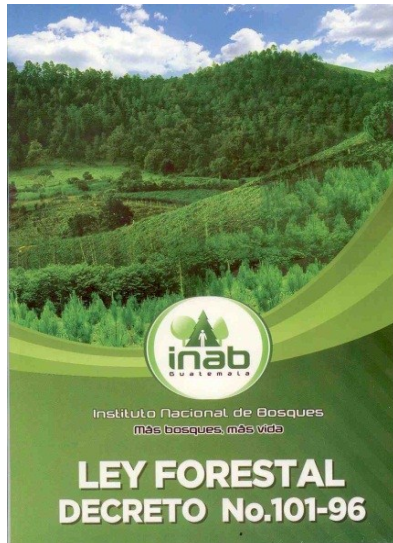# Guatemala's ER PIN builds on a comprehensive legal framework that favors emission reductions
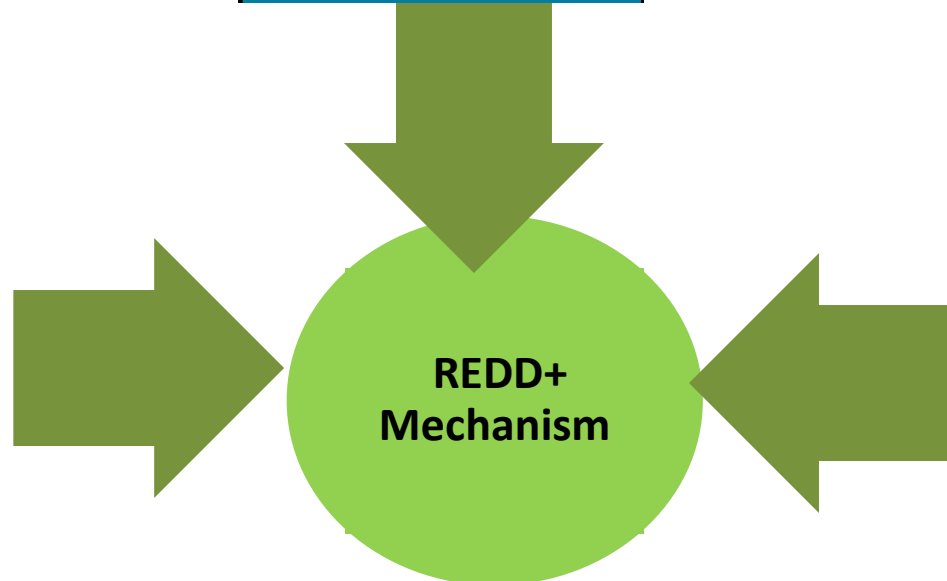

LEY MARCO PARA REGULAR LA REDUCCIÓN DE LA VULNERABILIDAD, LA ADAPTACIÓN OBLIGATORIA ANTE LOS EFECTOS DEL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO Y LA MITIGACIÓN DE GASES DE EFECTO INVERNADERO

Decreto 7-2013
Congreso de la República de Guatemala

The 2013 CC Framework Law harmonizes the institutional framework, clarifies carbon rights, lays basis for CO_2 market

1.5% of the national budget reserved for forestry incentives.
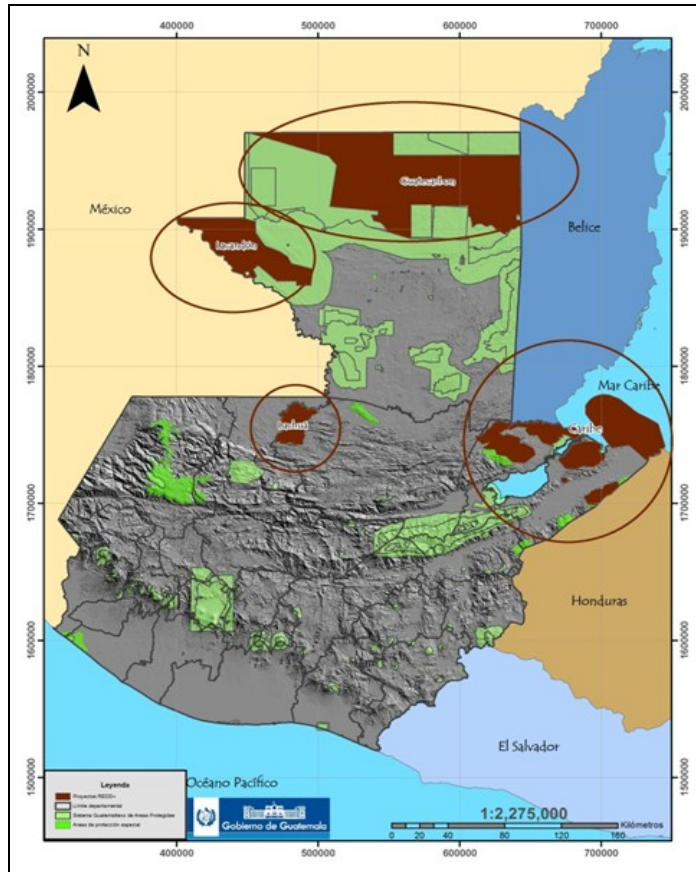
32% of national territory under co-management.

inab
Guatemala

Instituto Nacional de Bosques
Más bosques, más vida

LEY FORESTAL DECRETO No.101-96

REDD+ Mechanism

Ley de Áreas Protegidas y su Reglamento

Proposed PROBOSQUE law consolidates forestry incentives, strengthens PES
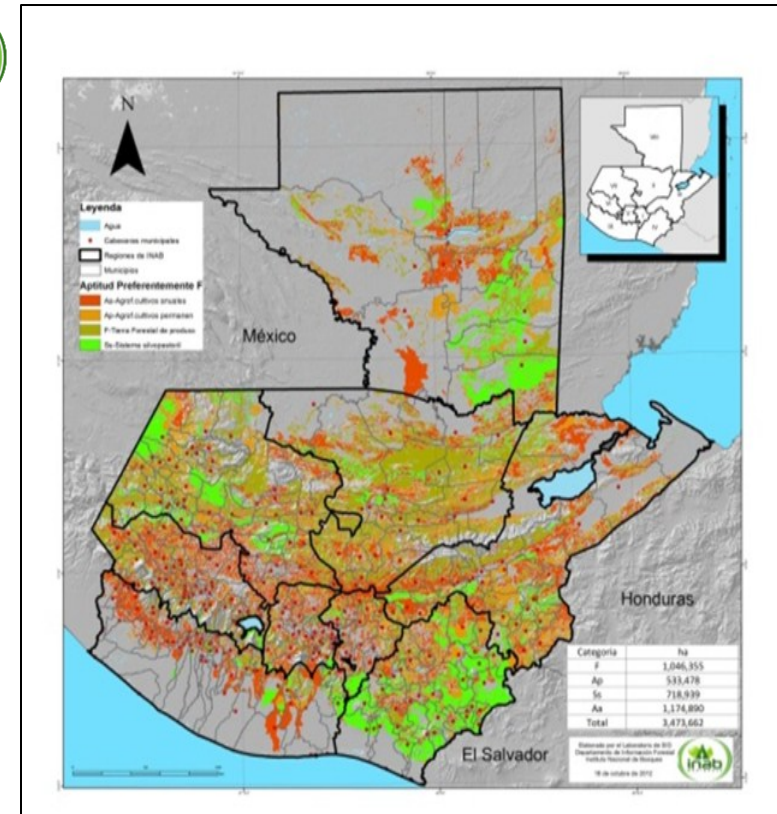
Guatemala ER-PIN
Program highlights (1)
Different modalities to reduce emissions

Avoided Deforestation in natural forests
- *Forest Concessions (mainly local comm).*
- *National Parks (Lachuá, Lacandón).*
- *Protected Areas on the Caribbean.*

Avoided Deforestation, Degradation and enhancement of carbon stocks:
- *Forestry incentives*
- *Sustainable fuelwood management*
- *Value added for legal forest products.*

Guatemala ER-PIN
Program highlights (2)

- *Inclusive mechanisms for forest governance since 1989:*
    - *Community concessions and co-management arrangements, and more recently REDD+ pilot projects including FPIC in protected areas (CONAP)*
    - *Inclusive, flexible forestry incentive mechanisms for poor farmers, including those with less than 0.5 ha of land and without formal land title, to engage in (agro) forestry plantations and natural forest protection (called PINPEP by INAB)*
- *Guatemala committed to Emission Reductions*
    - *Invests about USD 45 million (1.5% of national budget) in forest management and biodiversity conservation annually*
    - *3.2 million hectares in protected areas (32% of national territory).*
    - *Over 300,000 Ha of natural forests and (agro)forestry plantations incentivized, supporting more than 900,000 direct beneficiaries.*
- *Experience gained through elaborating sub-national baselines*
    - *VCS methodology (completed in TBN, 2 others in progress)*
- *Strong bases for MRV CONAP and INAB have more than 10 years of experience in detailed biophysical and socioeconomic monitoring*

Reaching out ethnic and 20 linguistic groups

Supporting more than 3,000 Local communities

National Alliance of Community Forestry Organizations

Network of beneficiary communities

Dialogue platforms

Network of Indigenous Authorities and Organizations

Local platforms of Forest Concertation

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

Description of readiness activities	2012	13	14	15
Design of information exchange mechanism			■	■
Detailed analysis of agents and underlying causes of deforestation by REDD+ Region	■	■	■	■
Identification of actors and strategy options			■	■
SESA, ESMF and complaints mechanism				■
Subnational deforestation emissions baselines	■	■	■	■
Subnational baselines for emissions from degradation and for carbon stock enhancement				■
Approval of MRV mechanism and program			■	■

Guatemala ER-PIN
Political commitment

- *Interinstitutional Technical Cooperation Agreement*
  - *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:*
  - *Protected Areas:*
    - *Forest Concessions (FPIC completed)*
    - *Other Protected Areas preparing FPIC (Lacandón National Park, Protected Areas of the Caribbean and the Lachuá Ecoregion)*
  - *Outside Protected Areas:*
    - *Consultations with stakeholders in forest management roundtables, Forest Alliance, PINPEP beneficiaries Network, Indigenous Authorities Network*

Convenio de Cooperación Técnica Interinstitucional para la Conservación y Manejo Sustentable de los Recursos Naturales

11

Guatemala ER-PIN
Non-carbon benefits

- *ER Program in areas of high biodiversity:*
  - *Largest area of tropical moist forest remaining in Central America, over 15,000 known plant and animal species including jaguar, tapir, quetzal*
  - *Covers 40% of Selva Maya (rest is in Belize and Mexico)*
- *Reduction of vulnerability to Climate Change:*
  - *80% of the most vulnerable municipalities including large indigenous populations covered*
- **Areas of high cultural value:**
  - *More than 12 linguistic groups*
  - *More than 180 archeological sites and sacred places..*

Guatemala ER-PIN Non Carbon Benefits

- ***ER Program plans to scale up ongoing forest incentives programs, focusing on poor farmers and communities:***
  - *More than 1.5 million families have already benefited, 30% women (NB farmers with less than 0.5 ha and without formal land title eligible)*
  - *Already over 900,00 jobs generated, more than $50 million earned.*
  - *50% of extremely poor in the country are within the ER program zone.*
  - *More than 60% of the projected beneficiaries are indigenous peoples.*

Guatemala ER-PIN
Consistency with Methodological Framework (1)
Every REDD+ Region has a different forest dynamic

Description / subnational REDD+ region	Occidente	Tierras bajas del norte	Sarstún - Motagua
Total forest in 2010	732,824.37	2,035,714.59	574,971.21
Annual average deforestation rate anual in hectares	17,163.82	53,564.90	14,690.31
Annual average deforestation rate in %	3.17	2.83	3.13
Annual average reforestation rate in hectares	19,149.61	14,565.81	10,617.12
Annual average reforestation rate in %	3.54	0.77	2.26
Net annual forest loss/gain in hectares	1,985.79	-38,999.09	-4,073.19
Net annual forest loss/gain in %	0.37	-2.06	-0.87
Estimated annual emissions (average emission factor = 203.2 ton CO2e/ha)	403,511.92	(7,924,614.68)	(827,672.82)

FRL for the whole accounting region = 8.3 MtCO2e/year

Estimated Reduction of the ER Program: 21 MtCO2e

ER PROGRAM ACTIVITY (CONAP)	TARGET (Million ha)	TOTAL EMISSION REDUCTIONS 2012-2020 by ER PROGRAM ACTIVITY (tCO2e)	VOLUME OFFERED TO CARBON FUND (tCO2e)
AVOIDED DEFORESTATION			
GuateCarbon REDD+ Project (Multiple Use Zone Maya Biosphere Reserve)	2,04	13.168.000	6.715.164
Forest for Life REDD+ Project (Sierra de Lacandon National Park)		1.700.000	797.219
Carbon Lachua REDD+ Project (Ecoregion Lachua)		691.305	324.189
Caribe Region REDD+ Project	0,58	1.500.000	703.428
TOTAL CONAP	**2,62**	**17.059.305,00**	**8.000.000,00**

ER PROGRAM ACTIVITY (INAB)	TARGET (ha)	TOTAL EMISSION REDUCTIONS 2012-2020 by ER PROGRAM ACTIVITY (tCO2e)	VOLUME OFFERED TO CARBON FUND (tCO2e)
AVOIDED DEFORESTATION	**16.119**	**550.001**	**480.274**
Natural forests under PINFOR incentives	5.373	171.985	150.009
Natural forests under PROBOSQUE incentives	5.373	95.547	83.888
Natural forests under PINPEP incentives	5.373	282.469	246.377
AVOIDED DEGRADATION	**4.000**	**34.480**	**30.074**
Woodfuel strategy for substitution of natural forest wood	4000	34.480	30.074
MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF CARBON STOCK	**175.800**	**4.001.492**	**3.490.201**
PINFOR plantations	2.400	272.976	238.096
PINPEP plantations	5.000	739.310	644.845
PROBOSQUE plantations	7.400	765.160	667.392
PINPEP agroforesty systems	3.000	155.250	135.413
PROBOSQUE agroforesty systems	12.000	414.000	361.101
Improvement of plantation productivity	107.000	545.700	475.973
Woodfuel strategy for enhancement of carbon stock	4.000	265.496	231.572
Protection and management of plantations in risk	35.000	843.600	735.809
TOTAL INAB	**195.919**	**4.585.973**	**4.000.000**

Offered to the CF about 12 MtCO2e (57%)

Guatemala ER-PIN
Emission Reductions Generated (1)

- *Preliminary projections for the emissions reductions from 2012 to 2020 show a reduction of about 21 million Tons CO2e (15.5 Tierras Bajas del Norte, 1.5 Sarstún-Motagua and 4.5 Occidente), equivalent to about 31 % of the reference level of the three regions.*

- *NB Ongoing REDD+ pilot projects in Tierras Bajas del Norte are already generating ER using VCS methodology; mechanism to avoid double counting carbon credits aligned with CF Methodological Framework to be devised*

Guatemala ER-PIN
Emission Reductions Generated (2)

- *The initial idea would be to negotiate an agreement with the Carbon Fund for about 12 million tCO2e for the 2016-2020 period, equivalent to 100% of the total emissions reductions generated in that period.*

- *The above preliminary data will be refined in accordance with the Methodological Framework of the Carbon Fund.*

Guatemala ER-PIN
Consistency with Methodological Framework

Guatemala's participatory forest governance framework will guarantee compliance with Methodological Framework:

- Social and environmental safeguards:
  - Participatory platforms that facilitate social inclusion in forest governance, e.g. smallholders and communities without title can receive incentives;
  - Secretariat for Agrarian Issues (SAA) of the Presidency has a strong record in resolving land tenure conflicts (5,288 out of 6,711 resolved since 1997; 1,425 being addressed currently)
- Environmental integrity:
  - Reference levels in line with methodological framework will guarantee environmental integrity.
- Sustainability of proposed ER Program results:
  - Proven forestry institutional and financial framework with 15 years of implementation experience will guarantee sustainability of ER program results in mid to long term

Guatemala ER-PIN Summary

Guatemala is ready for early REDD+ actions:

- Political commitment of 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.

- Proposed ER Program focuses on highly vulnerable rural population, both peasants and indigenous peoples, in order to combat poverty, food and energy insecurity and promote climate change adaptation.

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