

# National & Subnational MRV Challenges/Needs

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# My Experience

- REDD+ avoided deforestation
  - Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Peru
- CDM mangrove reforestation
  - Senegal
- MRV, PD, JNR, GCS design discussions
  - Peru, Brazil, Costa Rica, global
- MRV System verifier
  - Guyana
- Member of VCS JNR Leakage Working Group & Technical Panel of Global Conservation Standard

# Overview

- Useful MRV Requirements (that also respond to SBSTA draft text)
- Success/Not Successful/Reasons
- Gaps
- What Needs to be Done (also responds to SBSTA draft text)

# Useful MRV Requirements

- Lack of Structure & Multidimensional (2DMRV)
- Multi-source support mandatory
- Transparency vs Agendas
- Inclusion of Landless, Rightless; Clarity

# Multidimensional MRV (2DMRV)

- Identification/Inventory of Overall Needs
- Organization of Key MRV Levels
  - Absence of compliance market, private market grows, but the needs/requirements may differ
  - National (Nat) , but with JNR comes 2<sup>nd</sup> level (Jur)
  - JNR creates subnational MRV-type issues
- Gap Assessments are Required at each level
- Capacity Building for each level, area
- National, Subnational, Sectoral Training of Trainers

# Multi-source support

- National and regional governments offer some
- Private sector technical assistance knowledge & their understanding of depth of needs differ
- Most REDD national universities are not up to the task (only small cadres of skilled exist)
- Funding: World Bank, multilaterals, CSR, national/regional governments, NGOs
- Supports must multi-source, multi-level, multi-standard, multi-sector

# Transparency

- To date, there is only one good example of the MRV process (WWF-Naikoa-YouTube webinar), this needs expansion to include 2DMRV
- Private sector
  - Cost of services are hindering development
  - Technology hoarding is counterproductive
- National agencies not sharing MRV plans & funding with regional governments (roles are unclear, duplication is prevalent and occurring)

# Inclusion

- Indigenous Peoples are not represented well because land rights/REDD benefits are not clear.
- There is discussion about inclusion, but little participation on the ground-level, subnational, or national levels.
- How can indigenous groups be brought into monitoring/measuring in a full way, into design, discussion process?
- We need real participatory inclusion, not just a one-day or one-week training session with invited guests.



# Success/Not Successful

- Successes
  - Discussions are underway
  - NGOs/University training is starting
  - Organization is starting to occur
  - Some data and many tools are available
  - Some funding is available, but this is diminishing
- Not successful
  - MRV not initiated high enough in many governments, causing/fueling conflicts between and within Ministries and agencies
  - Capacity building is still insufficient , poor, not enough trainers, need ToT (Training of Trainers)
  - Participatory training not always productive
  - We are all working, but we are not really sharing the tools; some in key universities, private sector firms have capabilities, but others sorely lack them
  - We are depending on market mechanisms to share our knowledge. This is not fast enough, not sufficient, not efficient.

# Gaps

- Organization
  - national, subnational, sectoral
- Capacity building
  - Need global & national ToT programs to be able to create capacity at subnational levels
- Information sharing, dissemination
  - Language remains a barrier
  - Take profit out of the equation
- Funding and support (increased private sector -- CSR activity)

# Needs (1)

- An organized comprehensive minimal/optimal list of the items that must be reported
- Simple cookbook examples (not tied to specific sensor platforms/software) that show how to do preprocessing, segmentation, deforestation classification, accuracy assessment activities that will be as useful in 2018 as they could be in 2013.
- Simple, living site with easy to understand/follow examples of how to implement the NDFI (normalized difference fraction index) algorithm for degradation assessment that can be tried, improved with new methods.
- A living site to share carbon data/allometric equations across countries, national, regional boundaries.

## Needs (2)

- Comprehensive, living site that documents types of deforestation agents & drivers, for example:

Traditional Shifting Cultivation	State-run wood extraction (clearcutting, selective harvesting)	Expansion of transport infrastructure
Shifting Cultivation by Migrants	Commercial wood extraction (clearcutting, selective harvesting)	Expansion of market infrastructure (food markets, storage, etc.)
Permanent Subsistence Cultivation	Growth coalition-led wood extraction (clearcutting, selective harvesting)	Expansion of private infrastructure (sawmills, food markets, etc.)
Permanent Commercial Cultivation	Illegal (illicit, undeclared) wood extraction (clearcutting, selective harvesting)	Expansion of public services (e.g., water & sanitation facilities)
Permanent Cultivation for Agricultural Rural Development Projects	Commercial wood extraction (clearcutting, selective harvesting)	(Semi-)urban settlement expansion
Smallholder Cattle Ranching	Fuelwood extraction for domestic use	Rural settlement expansion
Large-scale Cattle Ranching	Fuelwood extraction for industrial use	Expansion of military defense villages
Spontaneous Transmigration	Polewood extraction for domestic use	Private enterprise infrastructure - hydropower development
Local Transmigration	Polewood extraction for industrial use	Transportation Conduits
Large-scale Mining	Charcoal production for domestic use	Natural Events (fire, landslides, windstorms)
Artisanal Mining	Charcoal production for industrial use	Insecure Tenure
Legal Incentives for Deforestation	Weak Governance	Economic Incentives

(VCS,2013)

# Needs (2)

- A living site with examples of real life deforestation sequences, because subnational and national planners understand agents, but don't understand the sequences of their actions, e.g.
  - A) Commercial or illegal loggers build a forest road to clump of high value trees, which is then followed by subsistence cultivators, who exploit the land for a couple years, and sell it to a rancher;
  - B) Smallholders deforest inside a weakly governed national park enough to sell the usury rights to large scale ranchers who will graze their animals there;
  - C) Subsistence farmers will deforest within a region, and collectively their lands will be purchased or taken by a large rancher/corporation; etc.
- A living site that can capture and share all suggested/tried mitigation programs and their results/reasons for success/failure

Increased enforcement	Reduced impact logging	Intensification and use of degraded lands for agriculture/timber productions
Establishment of protected areas and appropriate buffer zones	Establishment of fast growing woodlots	Provision of alternative livelihoods
Fuel efficient cookstoves	Programs to provide land security/tenure to small holders	Pasture development to create grazing alternatives
Programs to reduce or prevent agricultural fires	Technical assistance programs	Governance improvement activities
Land use and resource management plans	Legal education	Extended rotation age

(VCS,2013)

# Needs (3)

- International/National Training of Trainers (ToT) programs, with training materials posted on a shared site
- Improved graphical representation of Naikoa's MindMap presentation on MRV that can be viewed on a single page, zoomed in on, shared, explained, mimicked, discussed, improved, and expanded.
- To figure out how to streamline MRV to make it less cumbersome, less black box, reduce middle agencies, more efficient
- A living site that can capture and share all suggested/tried mitigation programs and their results/reasons for success/failure
- All materials presented and available for download in Bahasa, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish



Thank you!