



Le voyage du Belize vers les paiements basés sur les résultats REDD

Ministère du développement durable, du changement climatique et de la gestion des risques de catastrophe

Edgar S. Correa,

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Contexte du Belize

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Placettes d'échantillonnage
permanentes

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Département des forêts du Belize
Structure

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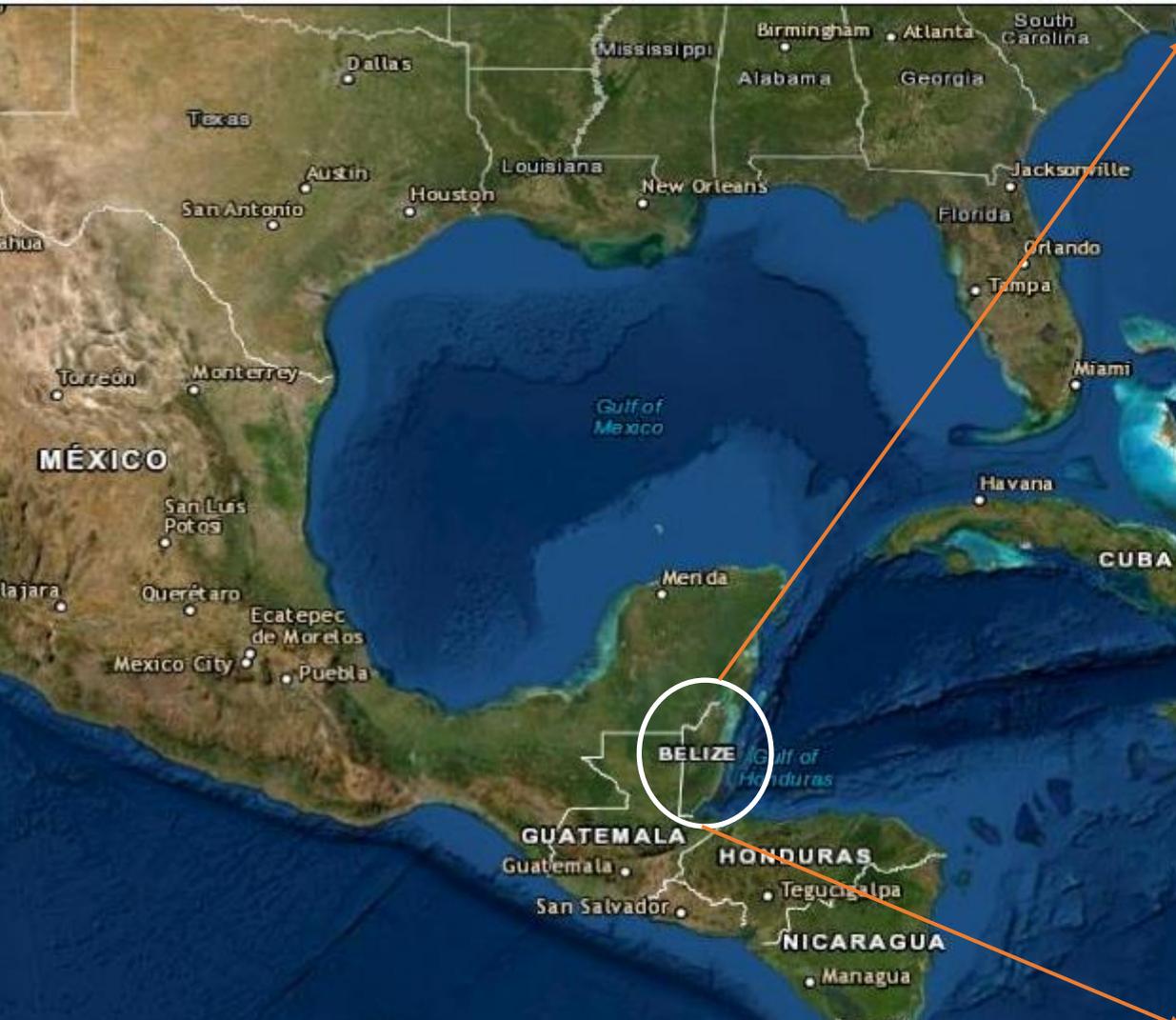
Collecte du processus AD

06

Emission de référence forestière
Rapport de niveau / GES

07

Les prochaines étapes



- 8,867 mi² (22,151 km²)
- Économie fondée sur les ressources naturelles (agriculture et tourisme)
- Population : 400 000 (estimation 2020)
- Taux de croissance : 2,3%.
- 43% de pauvreté
- parler anglais

- 61.75 % de couverture forestière (2018)
- 36% de la zone terrestre est protégée
- Principal moteur de la perte de forêts :
 - Expansion de l'agriculture
 - Expansion de l'infrastructure
 - Exploitation forestière non durable et illégale
 - Ouragans, ravageurs et incendies de forêt
 - Moyenne de 9712 ha (0,07%) de taux de déforestation entre 2000-2018

CONTEXTE DU BELIZE



Contexte



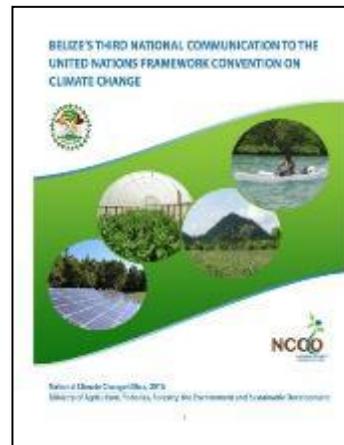
Dans le cadre du **projet FNC/BUR**, le Belize est en train de soumettre son **inventaire national des gaz à effet de serre 4th** à la CCNUCC.

- Annexe au BUR (2019)
- Chapitre du FNC- 5th Inventaire des GES (2021)

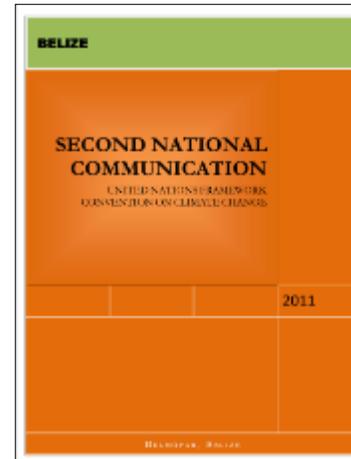
Qu'est-ce que l'inventaire des gaz à effet de serre (GES) et pourquoi cela nous intéresse-t-il ?

- L'inventaire des GES contient les estimations des émissions de gaz à effet de serre officiellement déclarées par le Belize.
- Outil essentiel d'élaboration de politiques pour comprendre l'origine et l'ampleur des émissions du Belize.
- Couvre les six gaz à effet de serre directs dans le cadre du protocole de Kyoto
 - Dioxyde de carbone (CO₂)
 - Méthane (CH₄)
 - Oxyde nitreux (N₂O)
 - Hydrofluorocarbures (HFC)
 - Perfluorocarbones (PFC)
 - Hexafluorure de soufre (SF₆)

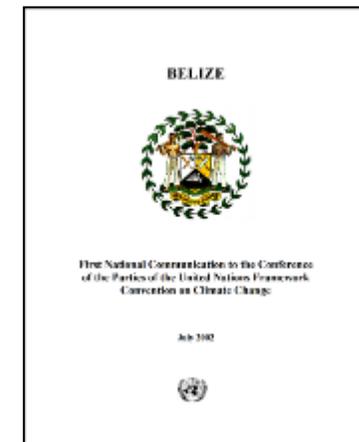
3



2



1

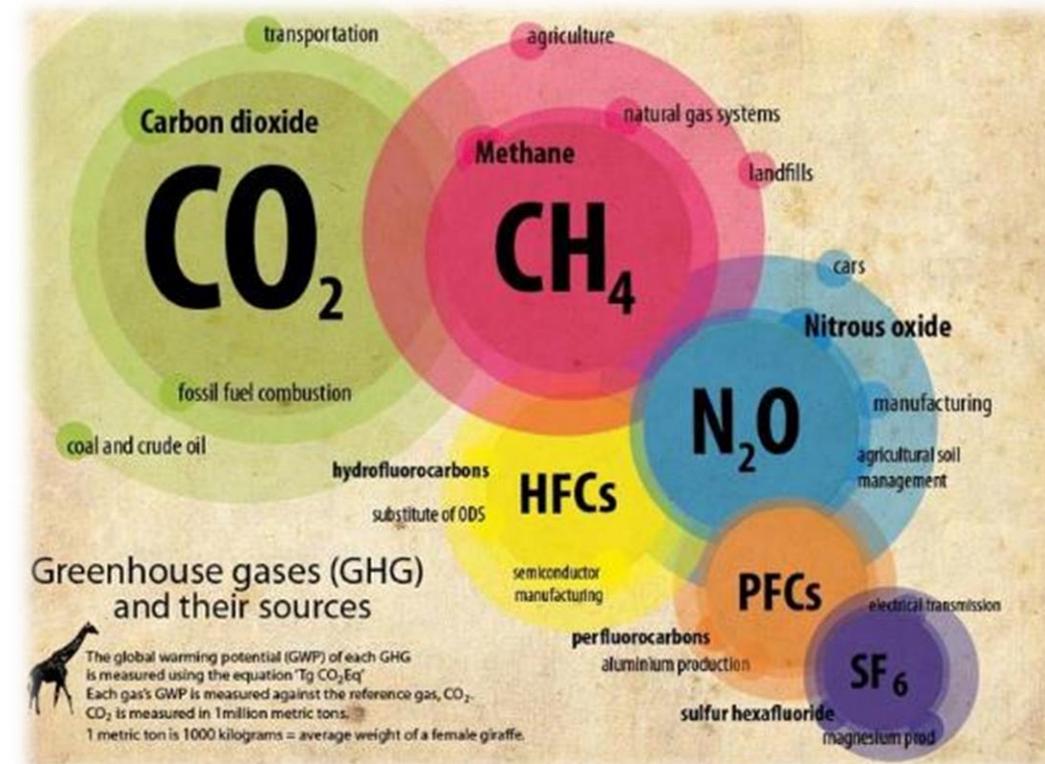


Qu'est-ce qu'un inventaire des GES ? Cont.

- Estimation de l'ensemble des émissions et des absorptions de gaz à effet de serre (GES) provenant de sources ou de puits donnés, dans une région définie, au cours d'une période donnée.
- **Agriculture, sylviculture (AFOLU),**
- **énergie, industrie, déchets.**

Nous avons affaire ici à :

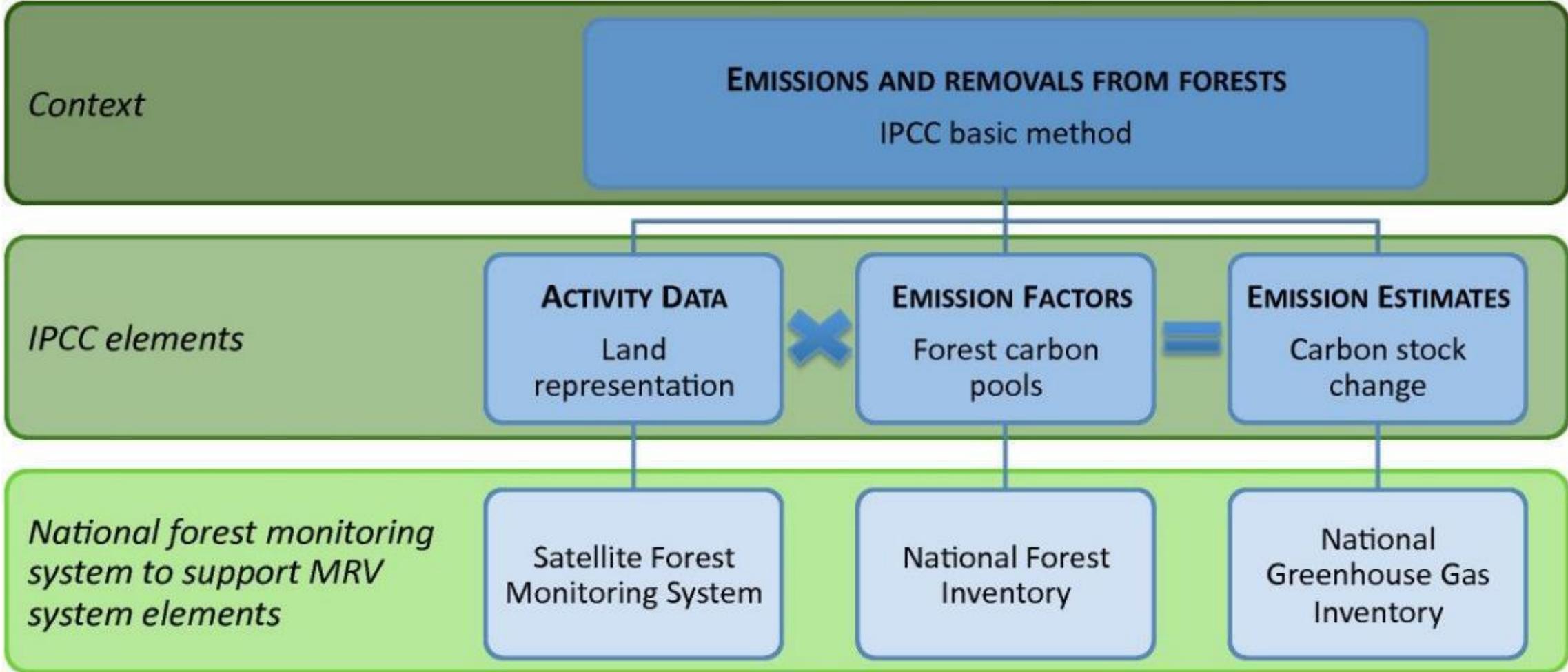
- - Gaz à effet de serre
- - Estimations nationales
- - Estimations annuelles



Exigences de la CCNUCC en matière de rapports

- Tous les pays sont tenus de présenter des communications nationales tous les 4 ans, y compris un inventaire des GES. Rapports de mise à jour bisannuels à présenter tous les 2 ans, y compris un inventaire des GES.
- Les pays qui participent volontairement à la REDD+ doivent présenter un NR cohérent avec leur inventaire de GES. Les résultats de REDD+ devraient également être cohérents.
- L'Accord de Paris (règles spécifiques en cours de négociation) exige des pays qu'ils communiquent un inventaire des GES et d'autres informations afin de comprendre les progrès des NDC.





Qu'est-ce que le programme REDD+ ?

REDD+ est un cadre créé par la Conférence des Parties (COP) de la CCNUCC pour guider les activités d'atténuation dans le secteur forestier qui **réduisent les émissions dues à la déforestation et à la dégradation des forêts** et inclut le rôle de la conservation, de la gestion durable des forêts et du renforcement des stocks de carbone forestier.

REDD
Activités



1

Reducing
Emissions
from
Deforestation



2

Reducing
Emissions
from Forest
Degradation



3

Conservation
of Forest
Carbon Stocks



4

Sustainable
Management
of Forest



5

Enhancement
of Forest
Carbon Stocks

PHASES OF REDD+



National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)



Forest Reference Levels (FR(E)L)



Safeguards and Safeguards Information System (SIS)



National Strategies/Action Plans (NS/AP)

PHASE 1

Readiness

WARSAW FRAMEWORK

Development of national strategies, action plans and capacity building

PHASE 2

Implementation

Implementation of national strategies, action plans, deployment of NFMS, capacity building and results-based demonstration activities

PHASE 3

Payments for results

Results-based actions are fully measured, reported and verified

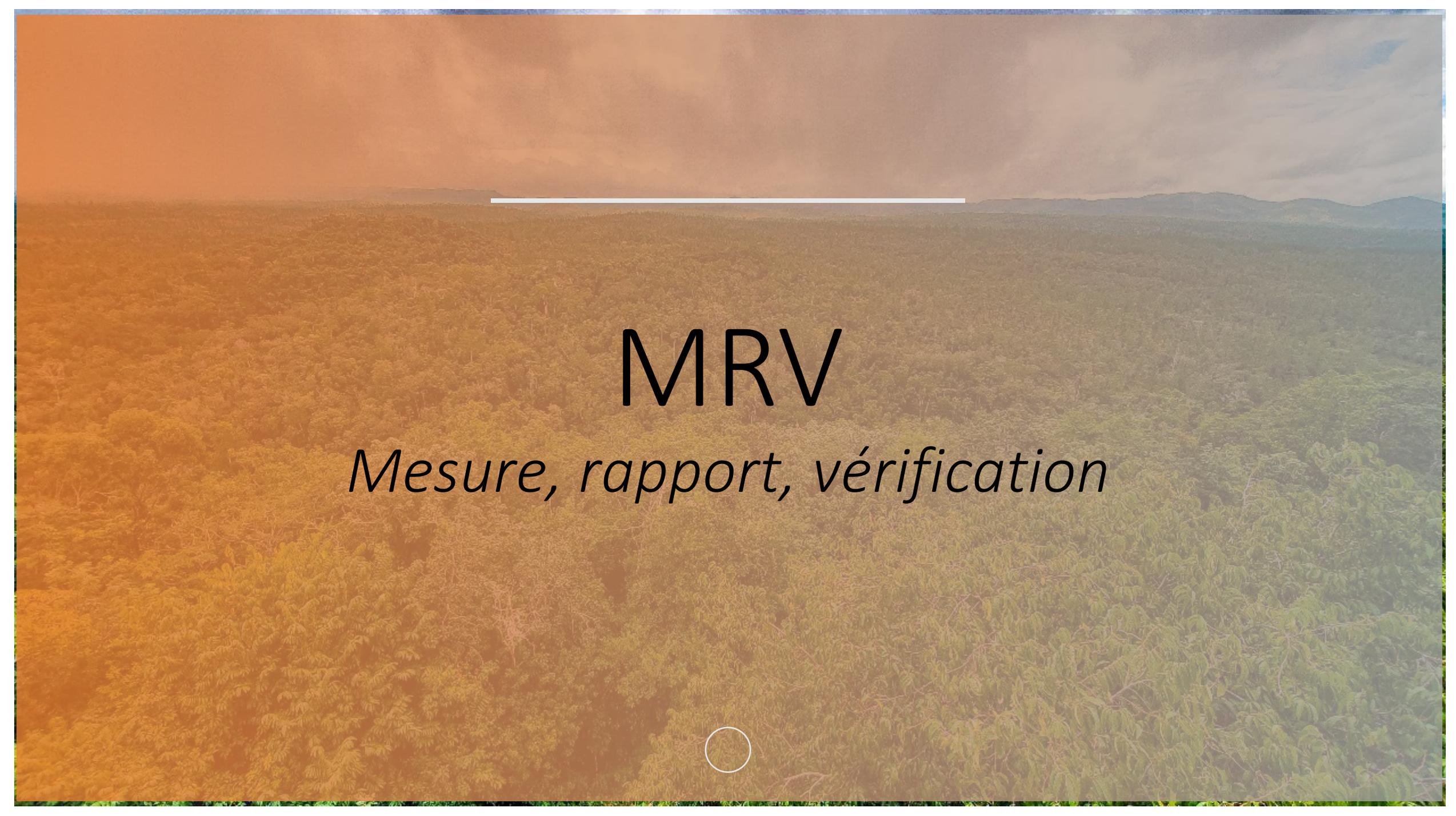
REDD+ Enabling Environment

Governance (including policy and legal framework, tenure), stakeholder engagement (including indigenous groups) and gender

REDD+

- Il s'agit du seul programme et de la seule norme de réduction des émissions inclus dans l'Accord de Paris.
- Crée une valeur financière pour le carbone stocké dans les forêts.
- Permet aux pays d'obtenir une valeur économique pour les réductions de carbone résultant des actions qu'ils entreprennent pour réduire la déforestation et préserver leurs forêts.
- Offre des incitations aux pays en développement pour qu'ils réduisent leurs émissions.
- C'est le cadre par lequel les pays développés, le secteur privé et les consommateurs peuvent engager les pays de la forêt tropicale avec des paiements pour des actions de conservation et de restauration des terres forestières.
- Cela peut prendre la forme de paiements directs de la part de banques multilatérales et d'organisations intergouvernementales, comme le Fonds vert pour le climat, ou peut se faire en échange de "crédits carbone".
- Désormais, les entreprises et les particuliers peuvent également acheter des crédits carbone créés à partir de réductions d'émissions émises au niveau national et vérifiées par la CCNUCC.





MRV

Mesure, rapport, vérification



Données de base et résultats

- Le MRV est important dans le contexte de la CCNUCC et de l'Accord de Paris.
- Le MRV comprend la collecte, l'analyse, le rapport et la validation des données.
- Fournir des données pour nos engagements nationaux en matière de rapports
- Fondamental pour accéder au marché du carbone et aux paiements basés sur les résultats dans le cadre de REDD+.
- Une évaluation de base/Niveau de référence de la forêt a été réalisée sur 15 ans : 2000 à 2015.
- Les données de 2016 à 2018 ont été évaluées par rapport au niveau de référence afin de déterminer les résultats.





REDD+ Belize

- (R-PP) a été présenté au Comité des participants (CP) du Fonds de partenariat pour le carbone forestier (FCPF) en juillet 2013.
- Par la suite, la Banque mondiale a signé un accord de participation pays avec le Belize en octobre 2014.
- Convention de subvention signée en février 2017
- Subvention pour la préparation à la REDD+ (P152415) pour un total de 3,8 millions de dollars US.



Ministère du développement durable, du changement climatique et de la gestion
des risques de catastrophe

Le département des forêts du Belize

Gestion durable des forêts

Gestion de la faune
sauvage

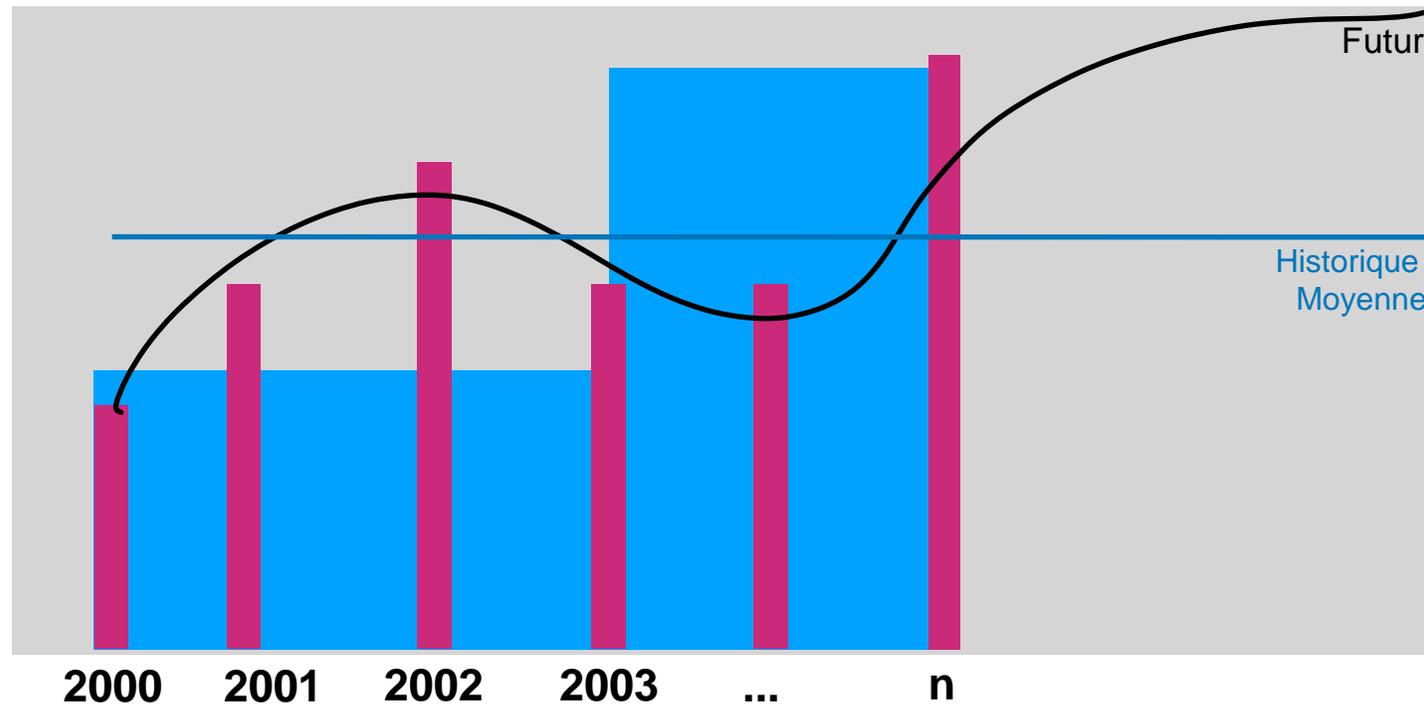
Zones protégées

Unité de surveillance
géospatiale/Programme MRV

Représentation des terres

Et pourquoi le mapathon est si important ?

- Évolution des méthodes et des données
- De la cartographie sporadique de mur à mur à l'échantillonnage annuel (Collect Earth + ICE)
- Améliore la compréhension de la tendance et permet de meilleures projections.
- De meilleures projections réduisent l'incertitude et augmentent la crédibilité (marchés).
- Tout cela se traduit par une amélioration de la confiance et de la transparence



Évaluer les résultats du Belize ?

Développement d'un outil d'inventaire des gaz à effet de serre de l'AFOLU

National Forest Information System

Monitoring of Forest Product Yields

Monitoring of Forest Increments

Monitoring of Forest Change

Monitoring Of Forest Disturbances

Field Monitoring of Permanent Forest and Non- Forest Plots

National Forest Inventory – Emission Factor Estimate

Collection of Activity Data and Quality Assurance

Collection of National Activity Data following IPCC Classes. Using high resolution imagery for visual interpretation classification in Collect Earth.

Generation of wall-to-wall landcover/land use maps using opensource satellite imagery, as a Quality Assurance Activity for Activity Data

Évaluation du changement d'affectation des sols (2000 - 2018)

Collecte des émissions de GES
Par le biais du réseau de placettes d'échantillonnage

Informations utilisées pour présenter le paiement basé sur les résultats 2016-2018

Système national de surveillance des forêts



Deux activités principales

Données d'activité

- Données sur l'utilisation des terres et la couverture végétale

Inventaire national

- Placettes d'échantillonnage permanentes



Last Updated:
3 min ago

92%

Data Availability

More info >

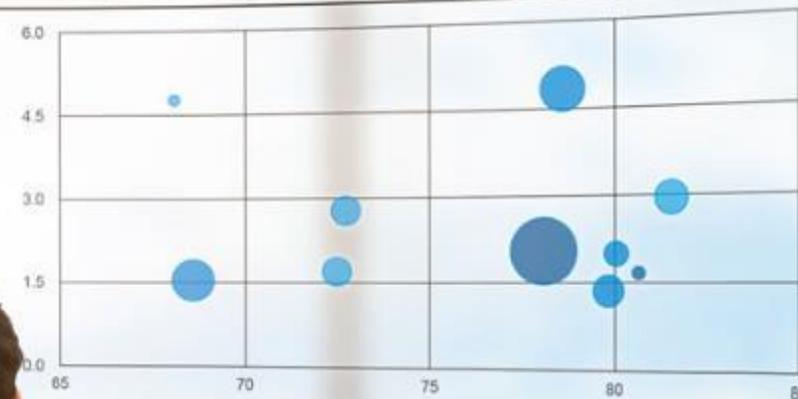
95%

Actual vs Target

More info >

Actual vs Target	Actual	Target
	\$3.4M	82.0%
	\$1.2M	108.7%
	\$850.3	71.0%
	96.0%	96.0%
	15432	145.0%
	98.3%	105.0%
	46.9%	80.0%

Products positioning



Top 10 products



Surveillance forestière à long terme au Belize : Placettes d'échantillonnage permanentes



Quelles sont les placettes d'échantillonnage permanentes ?

- Les PSP sont des zones forestières délimitées de façon permanente, généralement de 1 ha chacune, qui sont remesurées périodiquement. Ils sont entretenus au fil des ans et fournissent des estimations des changements de la densité et du volume de la forêt. Ces informations sont essentielles pour la gestion de la forêt.

Le programme de parcelles d'échantillonnage permanentes au Belize

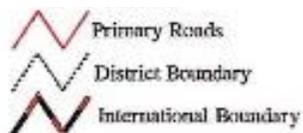
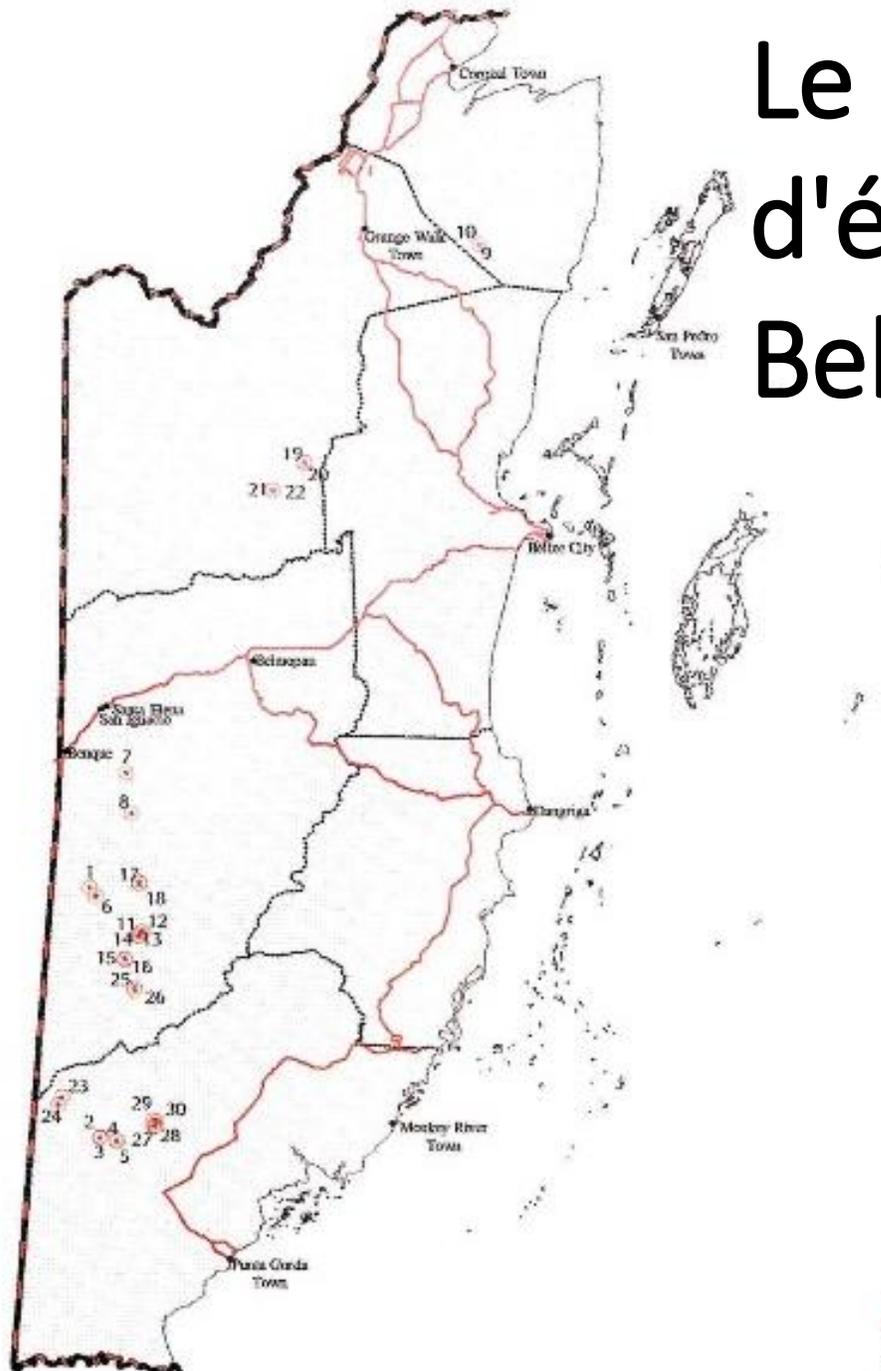
1992 - 1997

- 30 placettes d'échantillonnage permanentes établies dans le cadre du projet de planification et de gestion des forêts.
- échantillonne de nombreux types de végétation
- Ensemble complet de données sur les peuplements d'arbres et la structure des forêts.

Le réveil du réseau par le Dr Percival Cho

Actuellement

- Le nombre total de placettes a augmenté pour atteindre un total de 60 placettes d'échantillonnage permanentes établies dans le pays grâce au financement de divers projets.



Recensement des arbres

Au sein du PSP, des mesures standard sont effectuées pour permettre une comparaison dans le temps. Les arbres d'un PSP sont énumérés. Le point de mesure du DHP des arbres est marqué pour permettre une nouvelle mesure au même moment dans le futur.

Données collectées pour le recensement des arbres :

- Hauteur
- Diamètre à hauteur de poitrine (DBH)
- Crown Health (Position et forme)
- Chargement de Liana





Collecte de données sur les activités ou l'utilisation
des terres/Landcover
Processus d'information

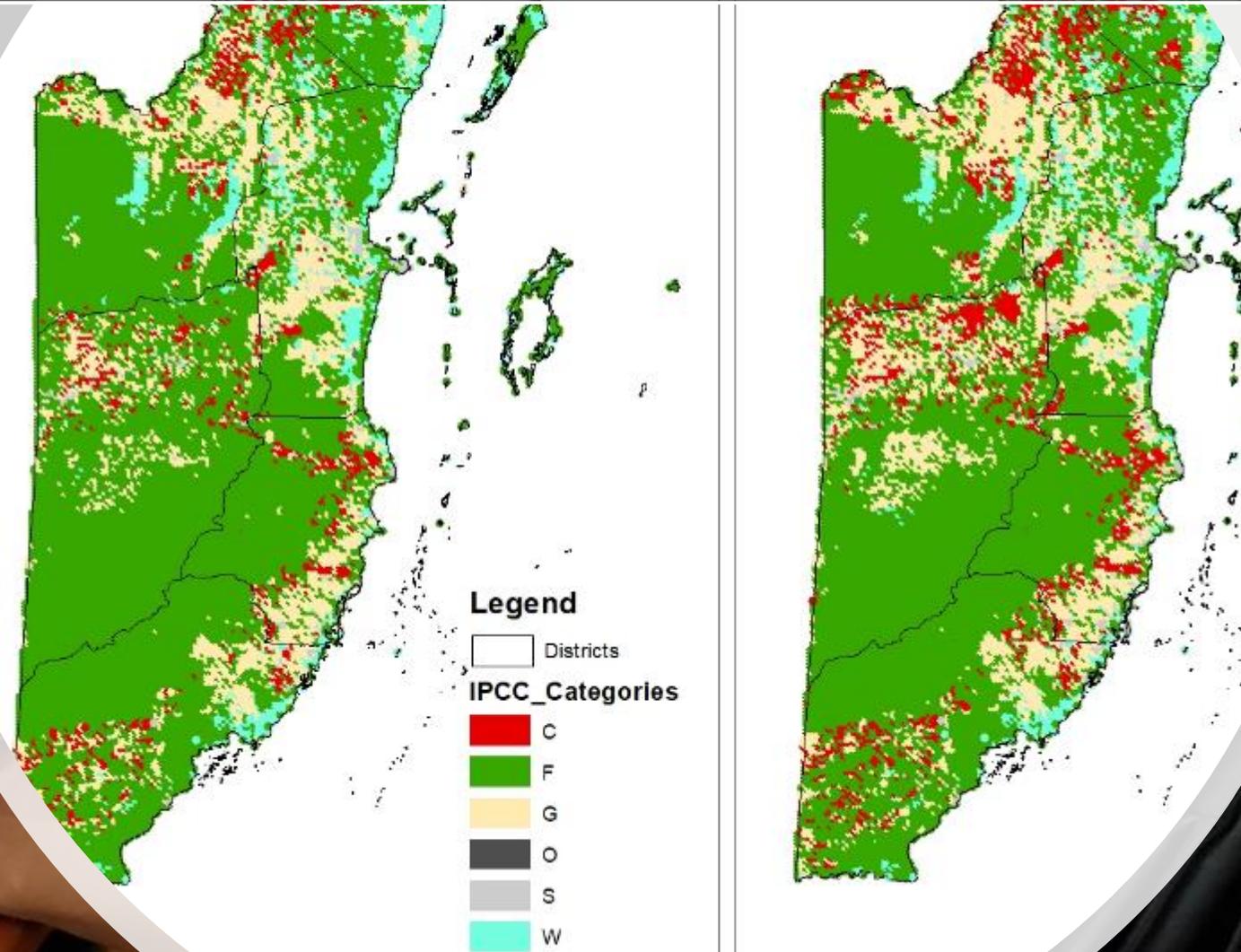
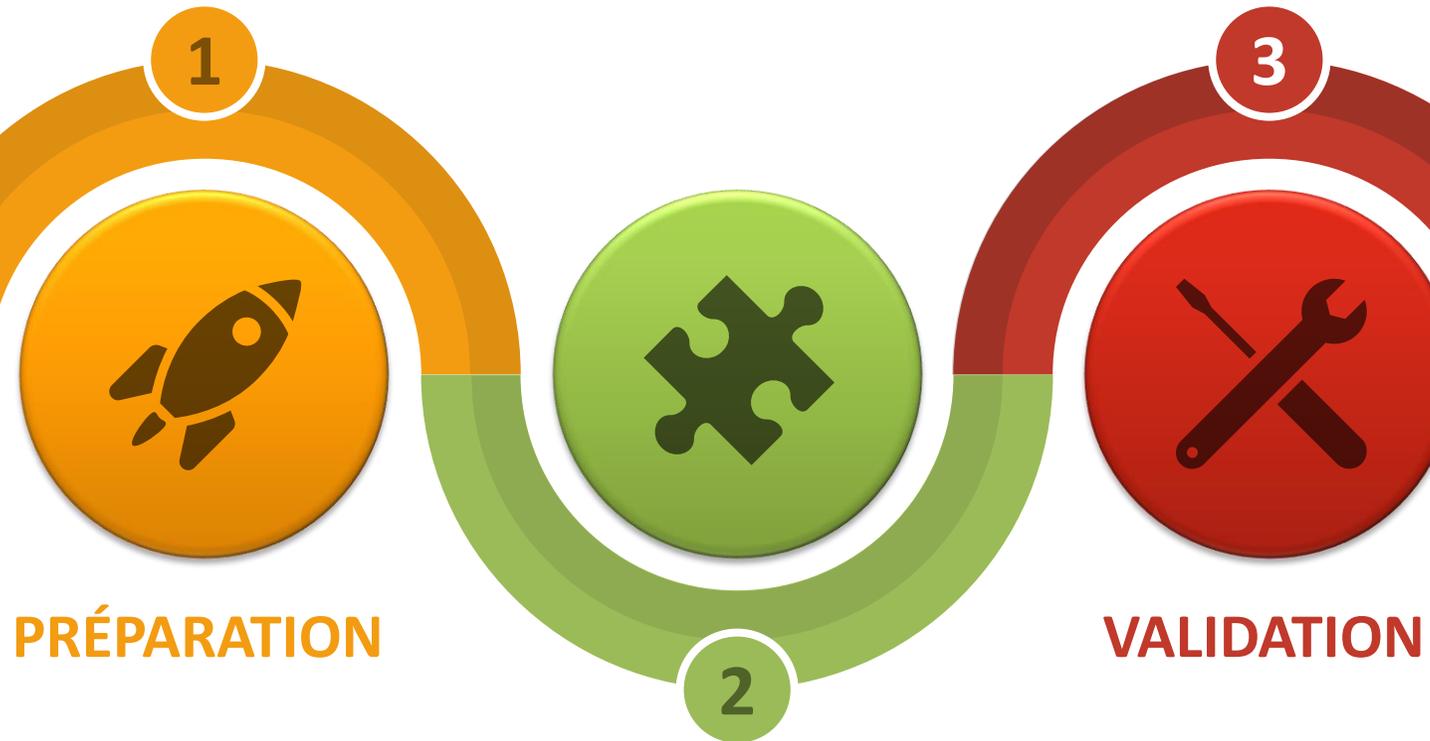


DIAGRAMME DE PROCESSUS DONNÉES D'ACTIVITÉ

MISE EN ŒUVRE



Collect Earth

Augmented Visual Interpretation for Land Monitoring

[Download last version](#)[Tutorials](#)[Case Study](#)

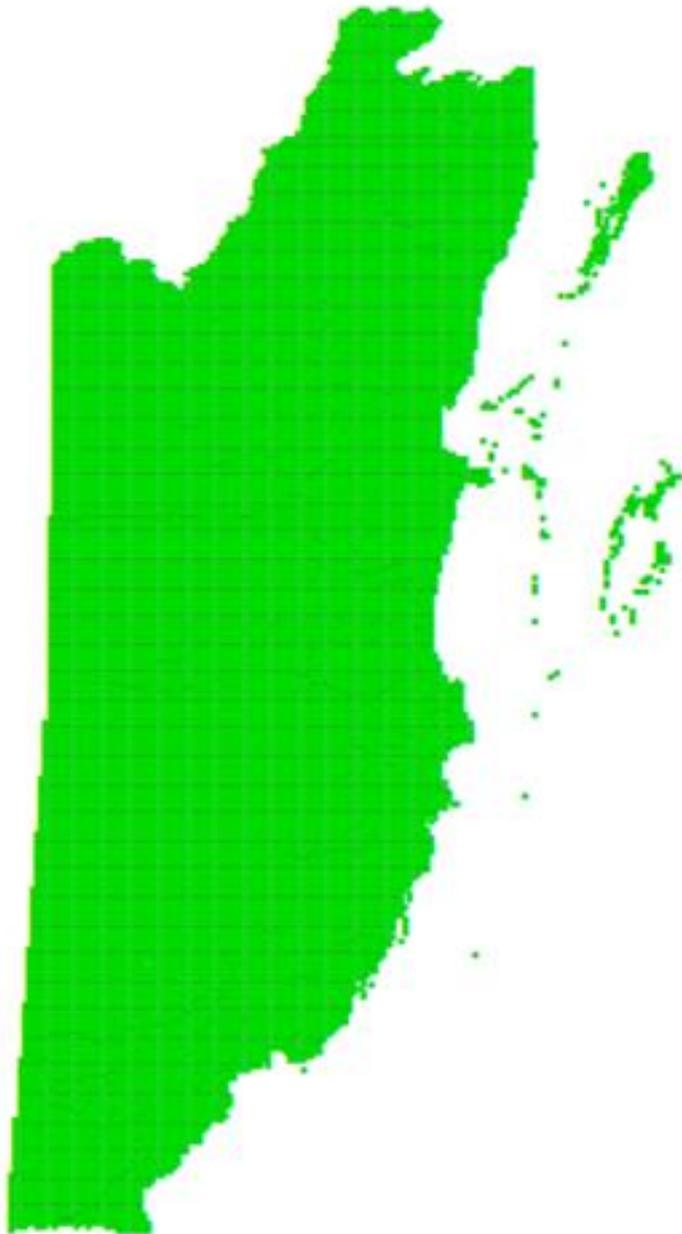
Tool that enables data collection through Google Earth. In conjunction w/t Bing Maps and Google Earth Engine.

- Support multi-phase National Forest Inventories
- Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) assessments
- Monitoring agricultural land and urban areas
- Validation of existing maps
- Collection of spatially explicit socio-economic data
- Quantifying deforestation, reforestation and desertification



Conception de la grille de Belize (Collect Earth)

Grid Design Total à 21 991 parcelles (Développé dans GEE)



1km

Categories	% Minimum
Forest	➤ 30
Cropland	➤ 20
Grassland	➤ 20
Wetland	➤ 20
Settlement	➤ 20
Other Land	➤ 80

La taille de la parcelle est de 0,5 ha
49 points dans chaque parcelle
Chaque point représente 2 %.

Google Earth
16 Q 314491.26 mE 1964195.30 m N elev 50'm eye alt 25.67 km

Revue de littérature / Discussion

FOREST COVER AND CHANGE IN BELIZE

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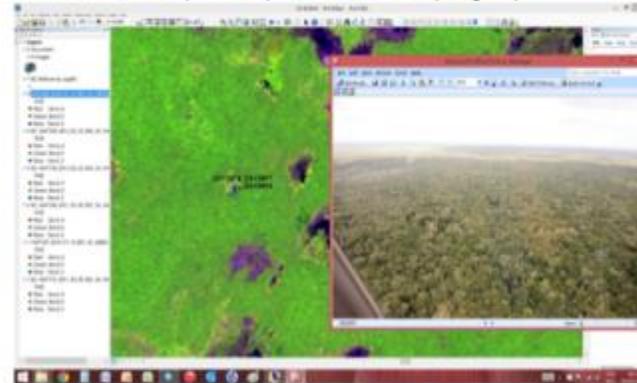
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5.1. Wetland 26

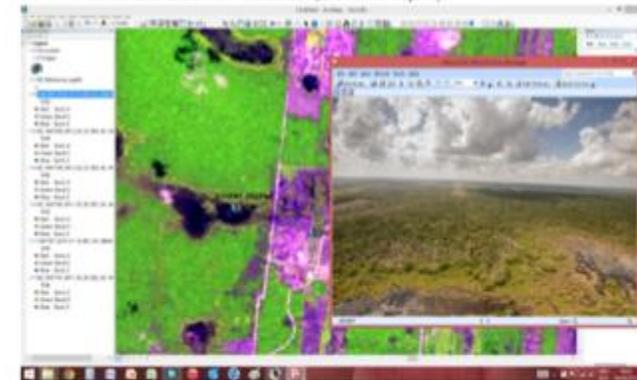
1. Forests

1.1. Broad-leaf dominated semi-deciduous/semi-evergreen mature forest. Includes all classes of mixed-species broadleaf forest on all types of soil at all elevations. The important defining characteristic here is a **closed canopy** that is dominated by a mix of broadleaf tree species and may have intermittent palms. The canopy will appear even, smooth or slightly textured on rapideye images. On the ground, forests in this category must be at least 5 metres tall and dominated by large broadleaf trees forming one main upper canopy. This class can be further separated by deciduousness/evergreeness post-classification by looking at whether the forest occurs over predominantly limestone areas (deciduous) versus santa rosa soils (evergreen).

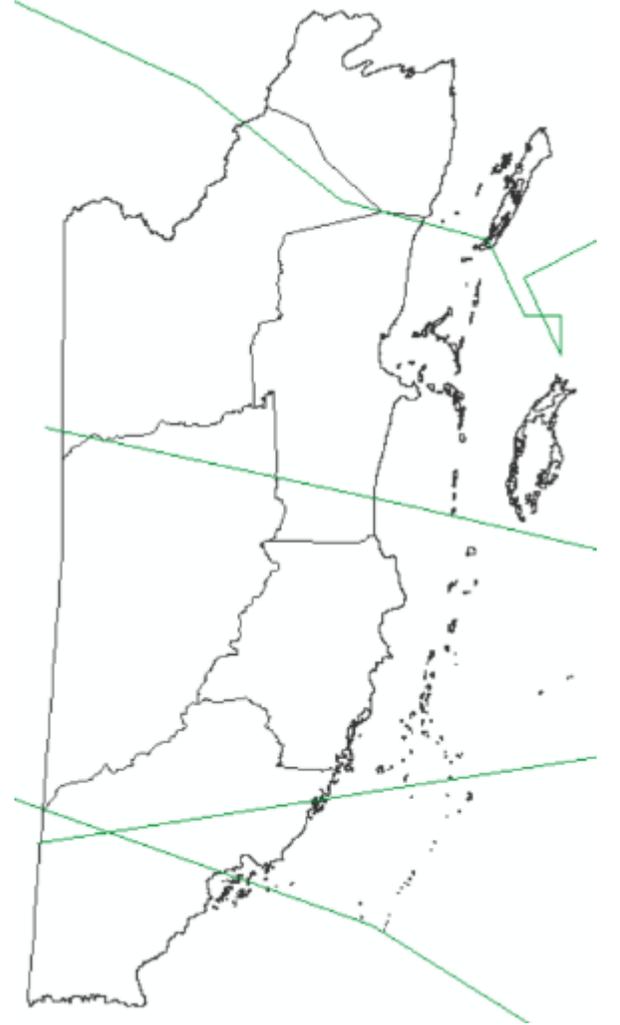
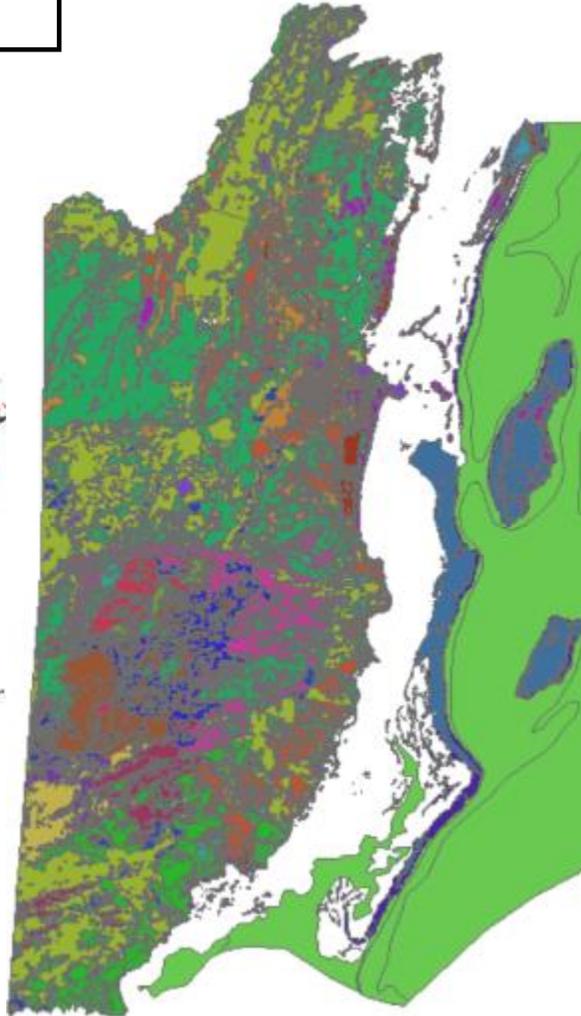
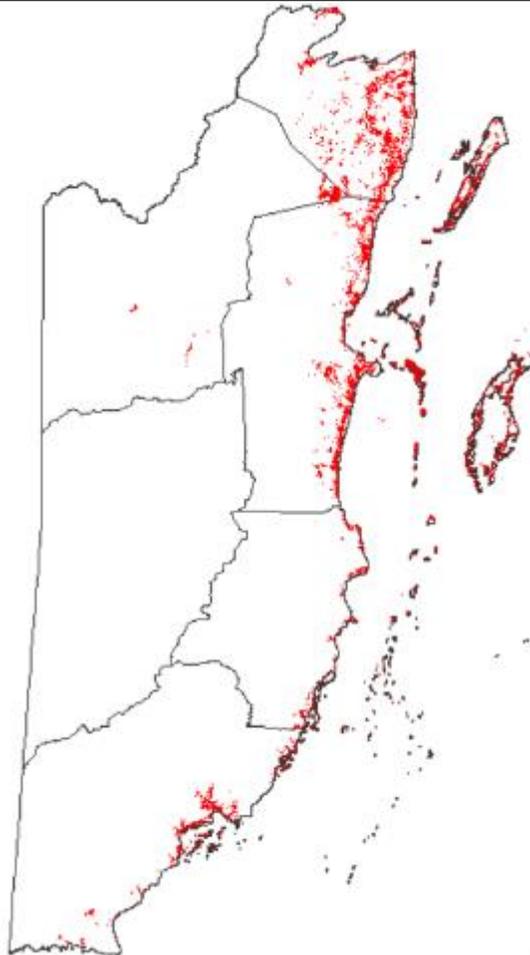
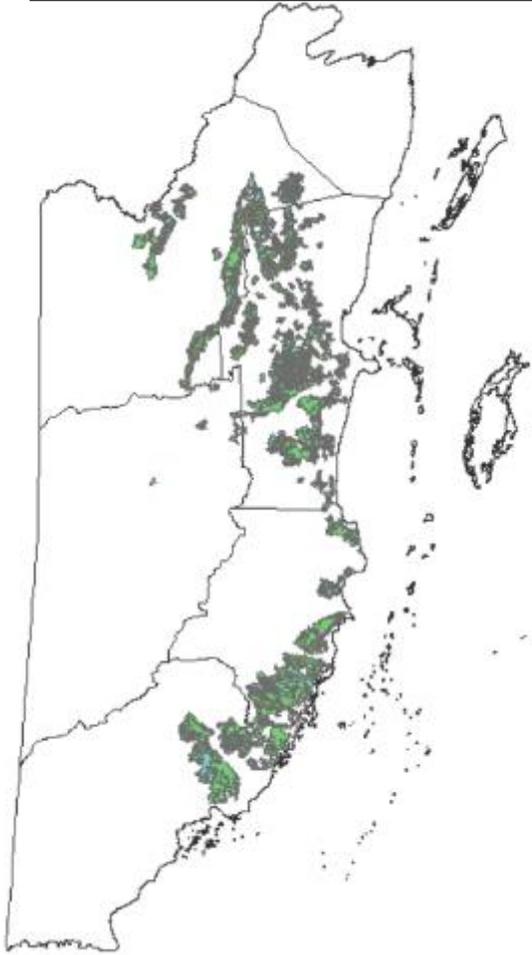


5. Wetlands

5.1. Wetland. Permanently or seasonally flooded areas, dominated by herbaceous/graminoids vegetation with or without limited tree cover. Example: marshes and areas with calabash (Crescentia cujete)



Couches disponibles pour l'orientation





IPCC Classes	Sub-Classes		Specific Class
Forest	Mature Broad Leaf Forest	Regenerating Forest	Riparian
	Secondary Broad- Leaf		Swamp Forest
	Pine Forest		Riparian
	Mangrove		Swamp Forest
	Plantations		Mature
			Secondary
		Mangrove& Littoral	
		Dwarf mangrove	
		Teak	
		Other Plantations	
IPCC Class	Sub-Classes		Specific Classes
Grassland	Lowland Savannah		Savannah wt scattered trees
			Open-savannah
	Shurbland		
	Pasture		
	Ferns		
	Regerating grassland (Shurbs & Bushes)		
IPCC Class	Sub-Classes		Specific Classes
Other lands	Bare Soil		Rocks
			Beaches
IPPC Class	Sub-Classes		Specific Classes
Cropland	Agriculture Intensive Farming		Corn
			Rice
			Sugar Cane
			Beans
			Bannana
			Coffee
			Citrus
			Coconut
			Shifting Agriculture
			Other crops
	Agriculture-swidden Farming		
	Fallow land		
IPCC Class	Sub-Classes		
Wetland	Wetland		
	Inland water Bodies		
IPCC Class	Sub-Classes		
Settlements	City		
	Town		
	Village		
	Road		
	Mining		
	Aquaculture		
	Other infrastructure		



Pour le Belize, la définition de la forêt

Il s'agit d'une parcelle de terrain d'une superficie de 0,5 hectare ou plus, avec des arbres de 5 mètres ou plus, et un couvert végétal de 30 % ou plus. Cette définition inclut également les plantations forestières. En outre, elle inclut un écosystème dans lequel, en raison des conditions biotiques (terrain, type de sol, précipitations, etc.), les arbres ne peuvent pas pousser à plus de 5 mètres de hauteur.

Le Belize a divisé sa "catégorie de forêt" en cinq sous-catégories/sous-divisions. Il s'agit de la forêt mature à feuilles larges, de la forêt secondaire à feuilles larges, de la forêt de pins, de la forêt de mangrove, de la plantation forestière et de la forêt en régénération (c'est-à-dire la forêt perturbée).



Classification de l'utilisation des sols 2000-2018 Mapaton





The vertical monitor in the center displays the Collect Earth website. At the top, there is a header with the text "Collect Earth" and "Augmented Visual Impairment for Land Monitoring". Below this is a section titled "What is Collect Earth?" which includes a list of features and a "Download Collect Earth" button. The website content is presented in a clean, modern layout with a blue and white color scheme.

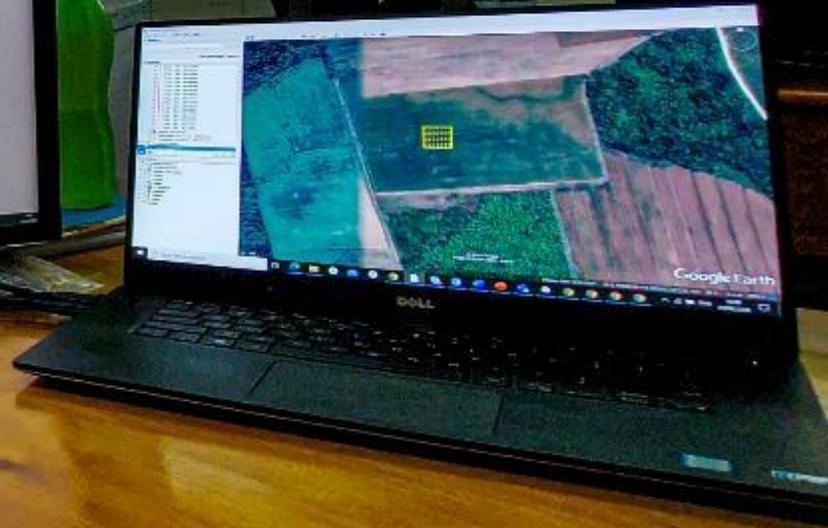
Collect Earth

Augmented Visual Impairment for Land Monitoring

What is Collect Earth?

- Supports various types of data sources
- Integrates Google Earth, Google Maps, and Google Earth Pro
- Integrates various data sources
- Integrates various data sources
- Integrates various data sources

Download Collect Earth

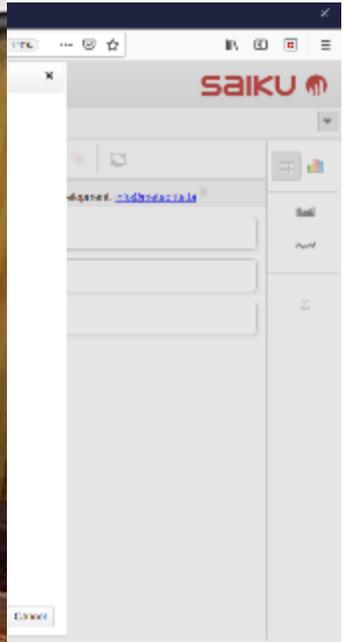




AQ/CQ pendant le Mapathon

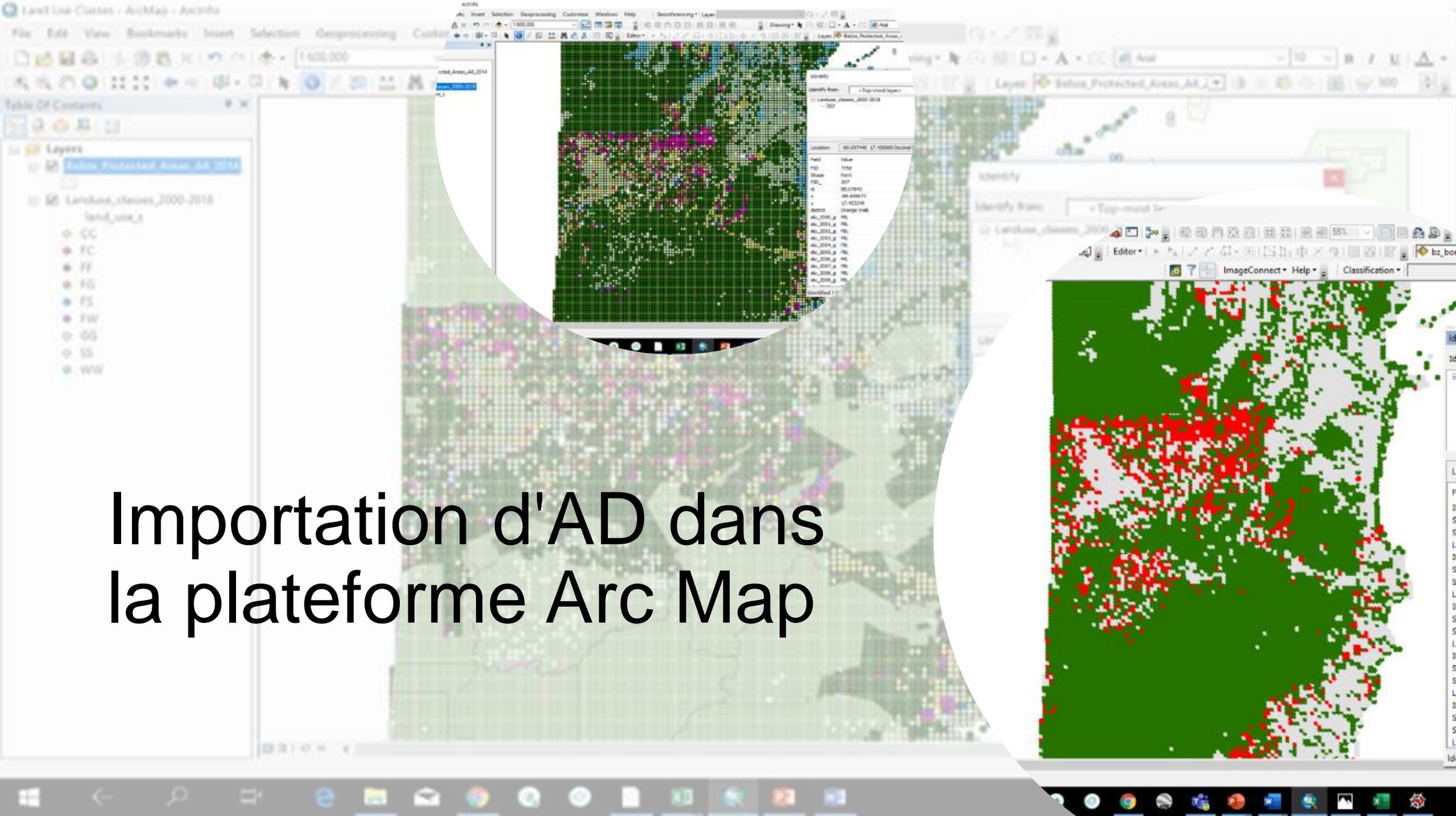


Validation

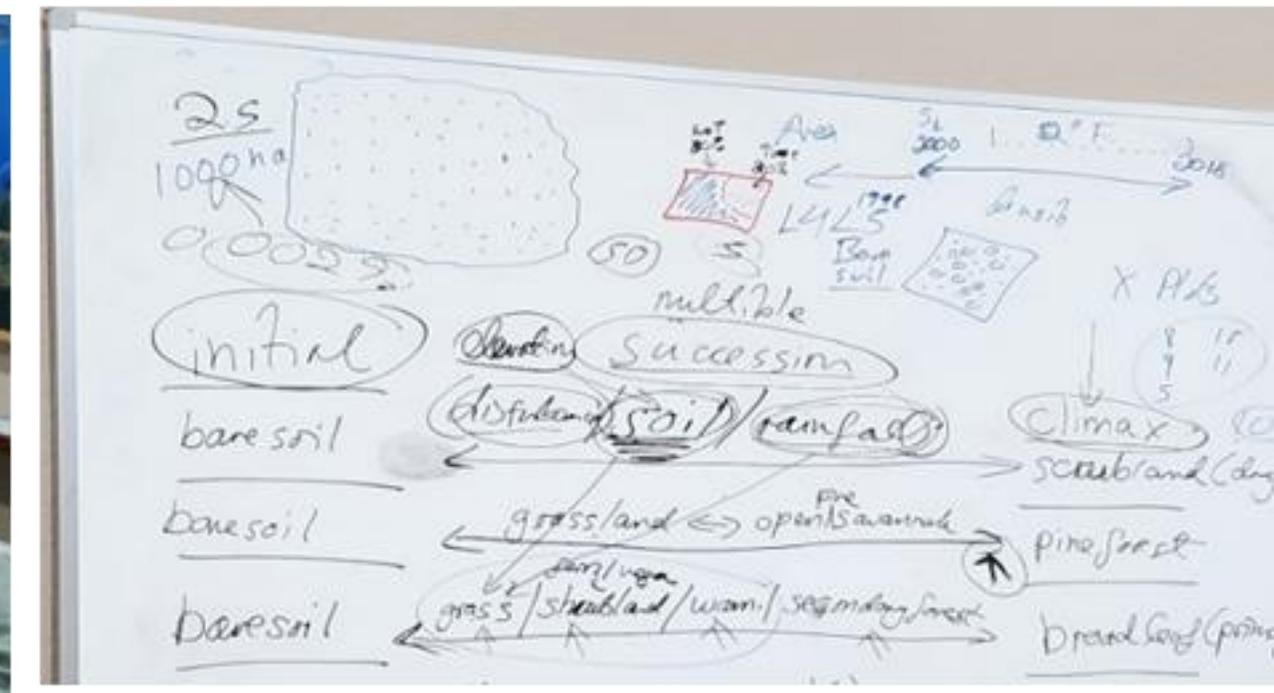


Plots with NO CONFIDENCE for LAND USE
Plots with NO CONFIDENCE for LAND USE
Plots where the LU change year was 2010
Plots that where there was a change in LU
Forest plots where the tree cover was less than 30%
Intensive agriculture plots where the tree cover was less than 30%
Mangrove plots that are located adjacent to water bodies
Plots that are still not finished (in year 2010)
Plots with more than 30% crop cover
Plots with more than 30% tree cover
Plots with more than 30% of roads
Plots with more than 30% of Built-up areas
Plots with multiple land uses that are not in the list
Plots with multiple land uses that are not in the list
Plots where there is no land cover data
Review plots inside protected areas
Review plots with one change where the change is not in the list
Review plots where there is a transition from one land use to another
Review plots that have changed from Pine to shrubs or Lowland Savannah





Importation d'AD dans la plateforme Arc Map





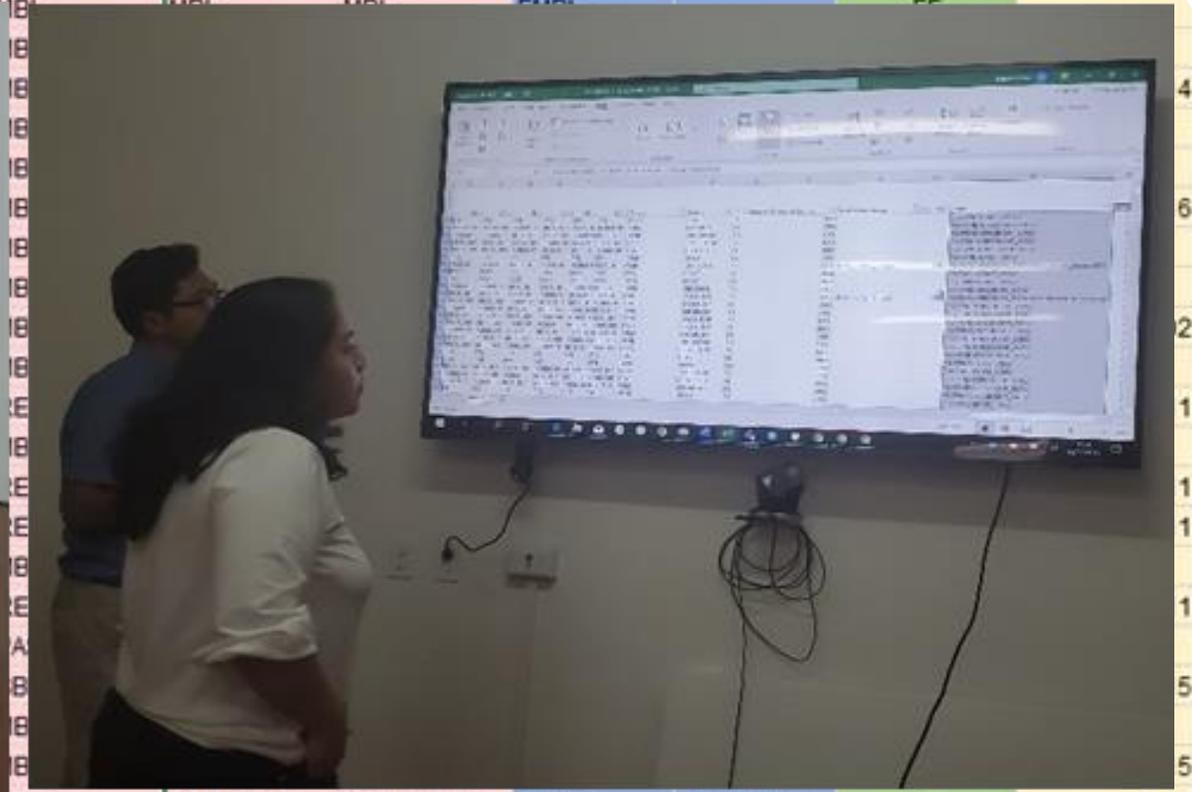
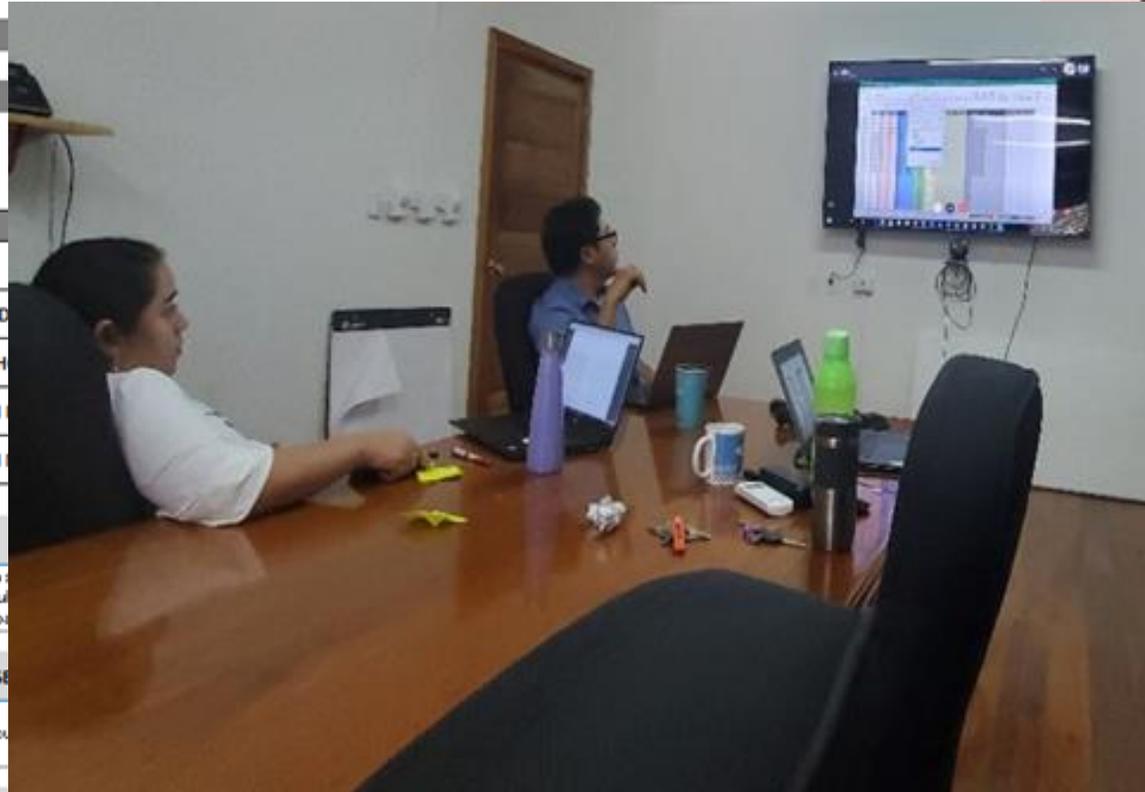


Belize

Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Greenhouse gas (GHG) Inventory

and REDD+ Reference Level and REDD+ Residuals

	2017	2018	Time 1 (Initial LU)	Time 2 (Final LU)	IPCC Code
MBL	MBL	MBL	FMBL		FF
SHIFTAGR	SHIFTAGR	SHIFTAGR	CANNUAL		CC
REGBUSH	SBL	SBL	GREG	FSBL	GF
REGBUSH	SBL	SBL	GREG	FSBL	GF
MBL	REGBUSH	REGBUSH	FMBL	GREGBUSH	FG



MBL	MBL	MBL	MBL	FMBL		FF
MBL	MBL	MBL	MBL	FMBL		FF
MBL	MBL	MBL	MBL	FMBL		FF
SHIFTAGR	SHIFTAGR	SHIFTAGR	SHIFTAGR	CANNUAL		CC
MBL	MBL	MBL	MBL	FMBL		FF
MBL	SHIFTAGR	SHIFTAGR	SHIFTAGR	FMBL	CANNUAL	FC
REGBUSH	SBL	SBL	SBL	GREG	FSBL	GF
REGBUSH	SBL	SBL	SBL	GREG	FSBL	GF
MBL	REGBUSH	REGBUSH	REGBUSH	GREG		GG
MBL	MBL	MBL	MBL	FMBL		FF

- Date
- Version
- Contact
- Vice-Minister
- Focal point REDD+
- Coordinator GHG
- Technical Lead
- Technical Lead

INTRO
This calculation... and REDD+ results... maximize transp...

LAND REPRESENTATION
This section inclu...

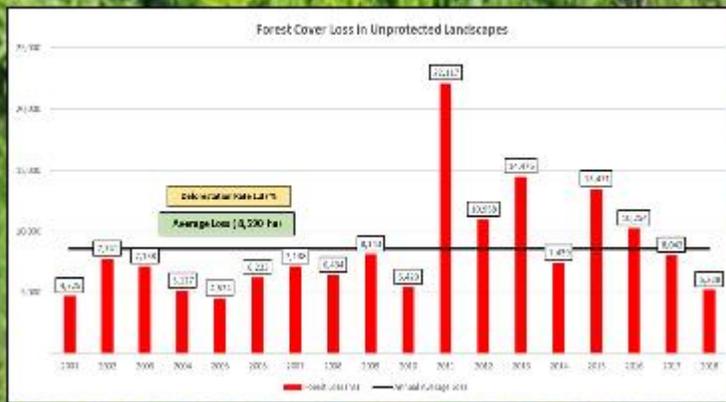
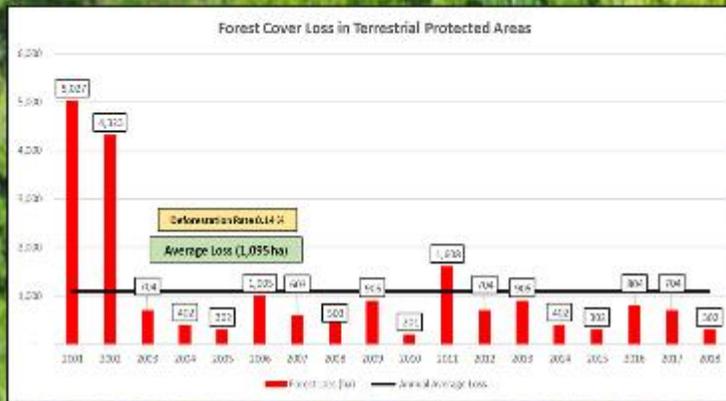
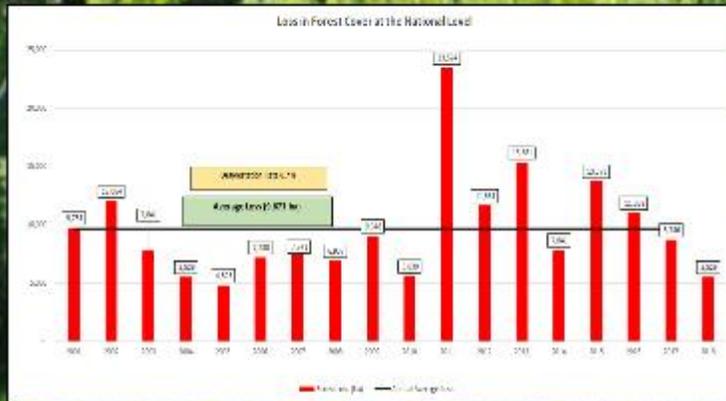
AD-Database (Land use and Land Use Change)
This section refers to the Land Use and Land Use changes information, collected using a sampling approach at the national scale, for every year of the time representation and the definitions of land use categories follows the 2013/2006 IPCC guidelines.

AD-PlotSum
This section refers to a coding system created to aggregate plots with the same land use or land use change. It includes a Pivot Table counting the codes described in AD-Database for land use or land use change, and were created to simplify the analysis as it considerably reduced the number of plots for which IPCC equations were applied.

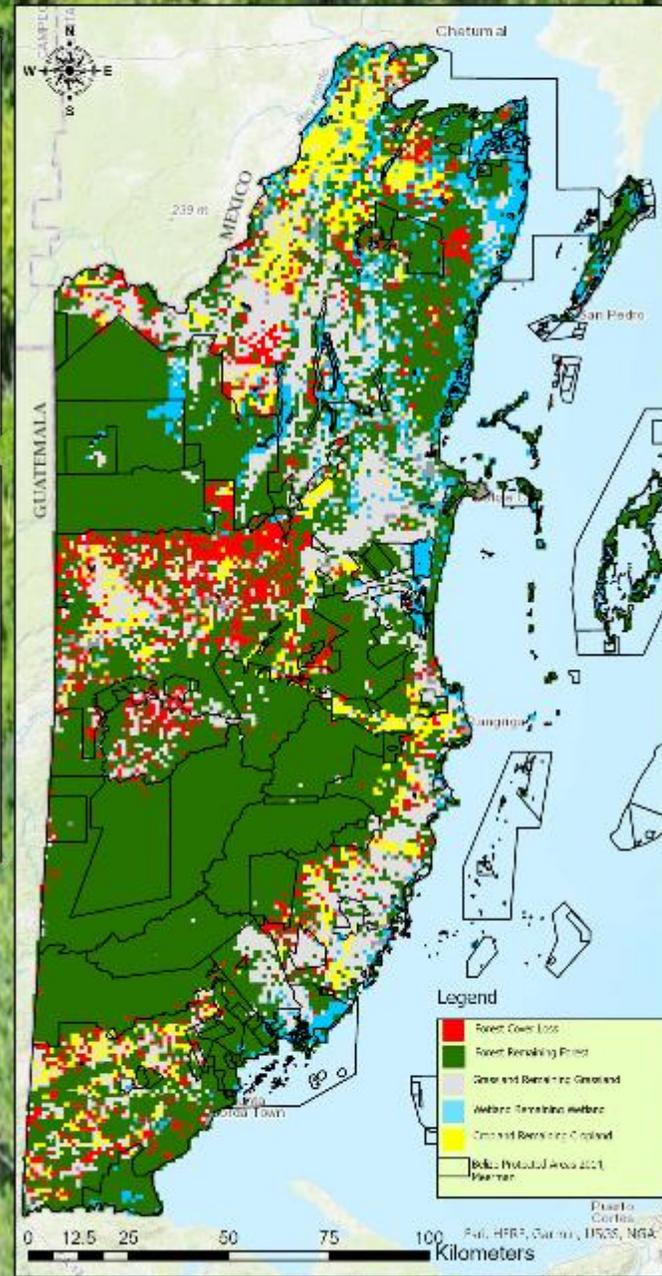
A magnifying glass with a blue lens and a brown handle is positioned over the word "Results". The lens is focused on the first few letters, "Re", making them appear larger and slightly blurred. The rest of the word, "sults", is visible but smaller. The magnifying glass has a black outline and a soft shadow beneath it.

Results

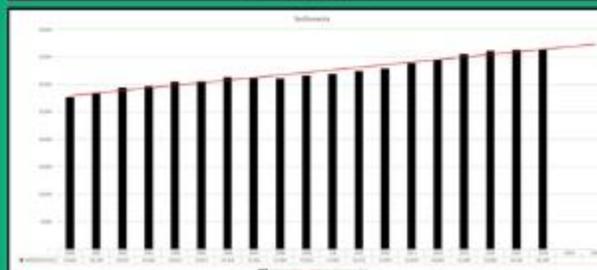
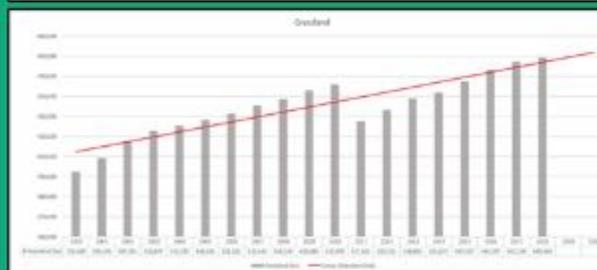
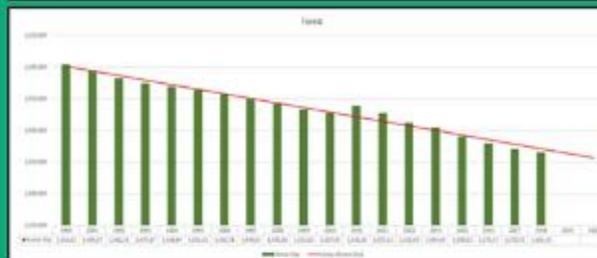
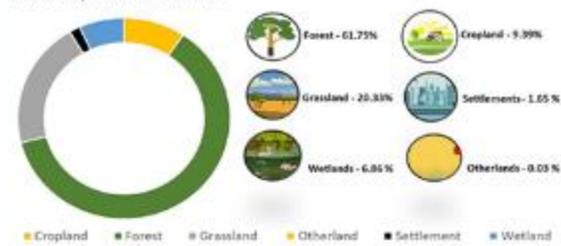
INFOGRAPHICS SHOWING BELIZE'S LOSS IN FOREST COVER FOR THE PERIOD, 2000-2018



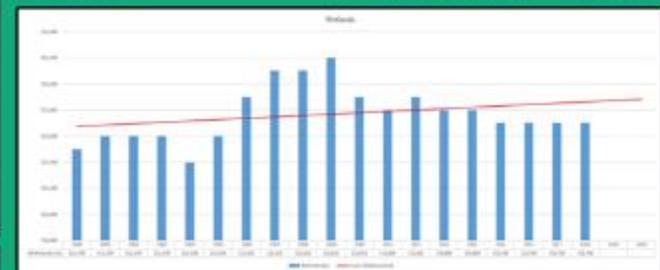
BELIZE'S FOREST COVER LOSS, 2000-2018



Landuse/Landcover 2018

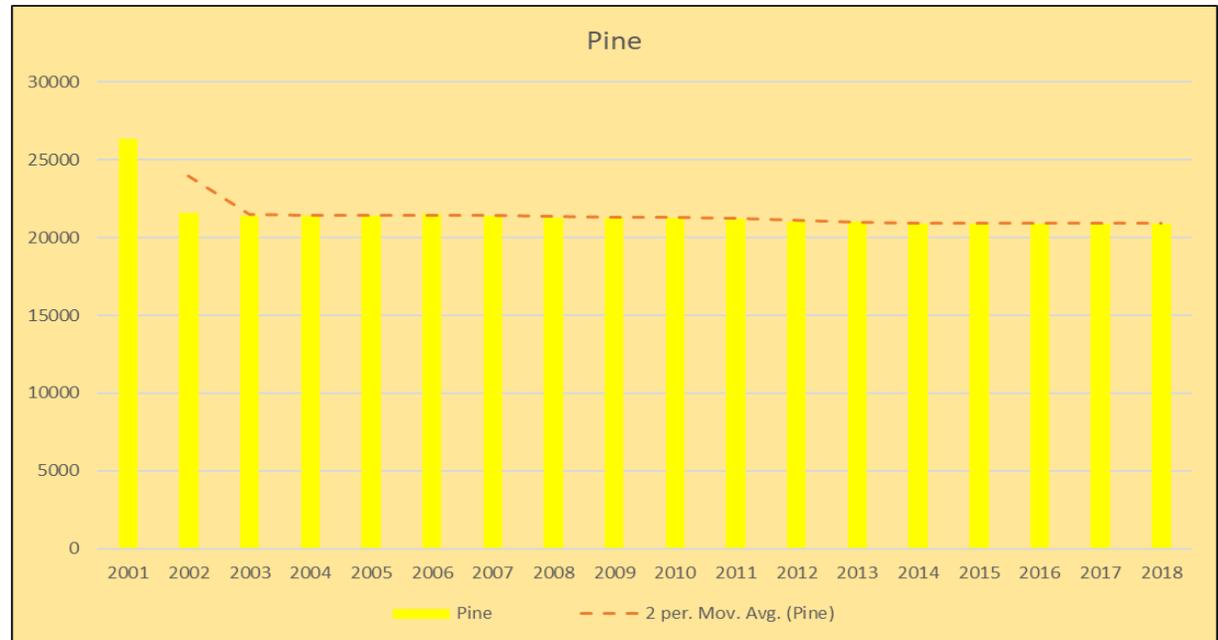
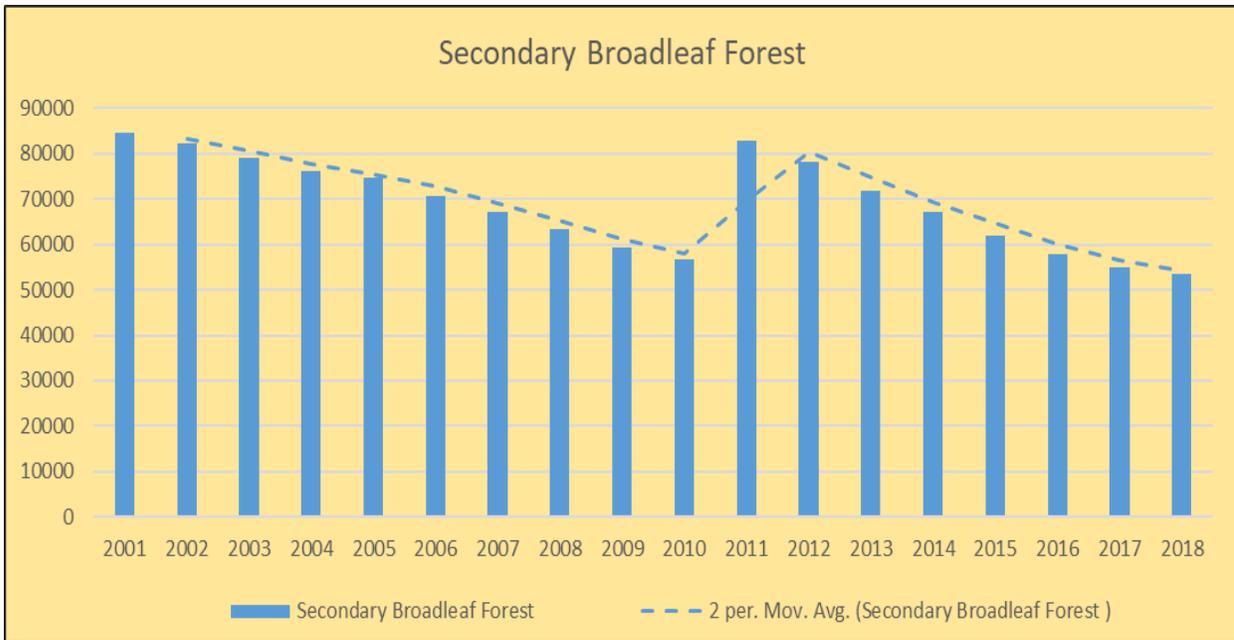
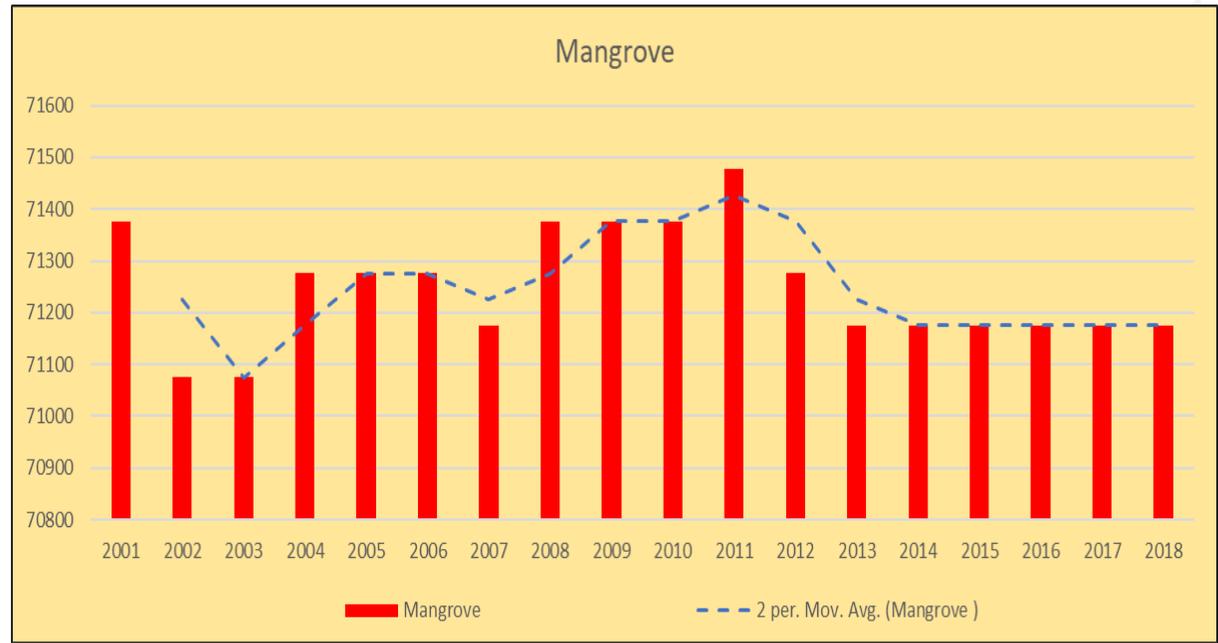
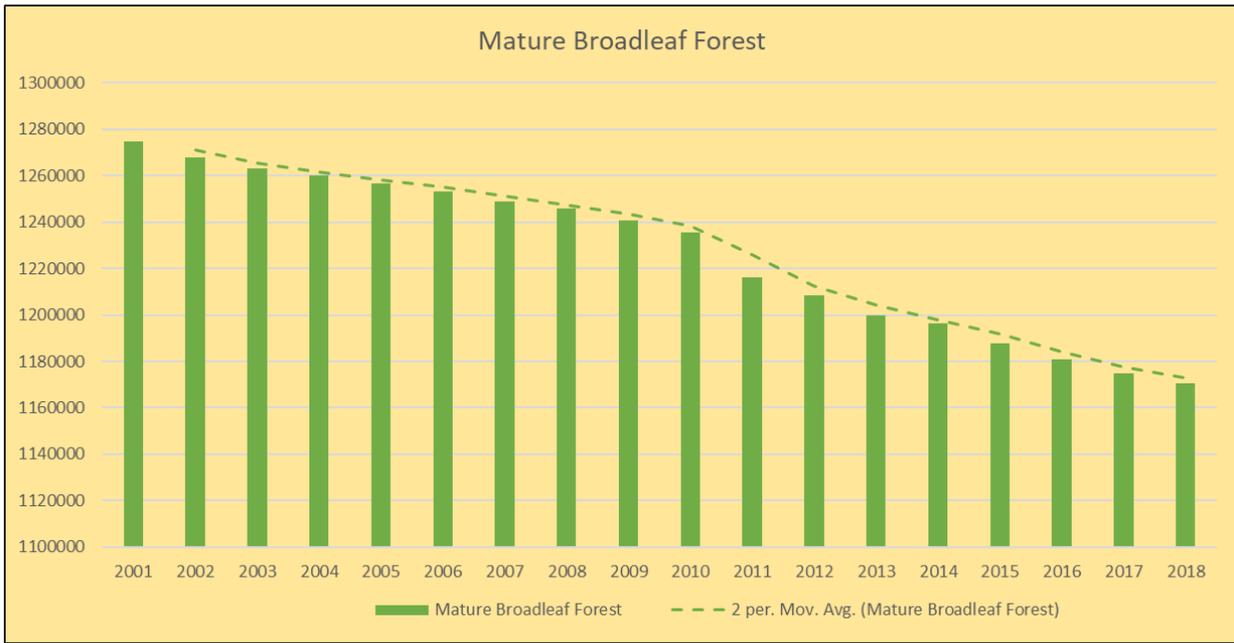


Landuse/Landcover 2018	Hectares	Percentage
Cropland	207,494	9.39%
Fallow Land	15,482	0.70%
Intensive Agriculture	156,525	7.08%
Swidden Farming	35,487	1.61%
Forest	1,365,197	61.75%
Mangroves	71,175	3.22%
Mature Broadleaf Forest	1,170,672	52.95%
Pine Forest	20,910	0.95%
Forest Plantation	1,307	0.06%
Regenerating Forest	47,651	2.16%
Secondary Broadleaf Forest	53,482	2.42%
Grassland	449,369	20.33%
Ferns/Thickets	11,460	0.52%
Pasture	139,134	6.29%
Regenerating Bushes and Shrubs	80,726	3.65%
Regenerating Bushes and Shrubs Pine	18,196	0.82%
Lowland Savannah	171,605	7.76%
Shrubland	28,249	1.28%
Otherland	603	0.03%
Bare Soil	603	0.03%
Settlements	36,392	1.65%
Aquaculture	4,222	0.19%
City	2,212	0.10%
Other Infrastructure	2,212	0.10%
Mining	1,709	0.08%
Other Settlements	4,122	0.19%
Roads	2,915	0.13%
Town	3,921	0.18%
Village	15,080	0.68%
Wetland	151,700	6.86%
Inland Water Bodies	37,900	1.71%
Wetlands	113,800	5.15%
Grand Total	2,210,755	100.00%

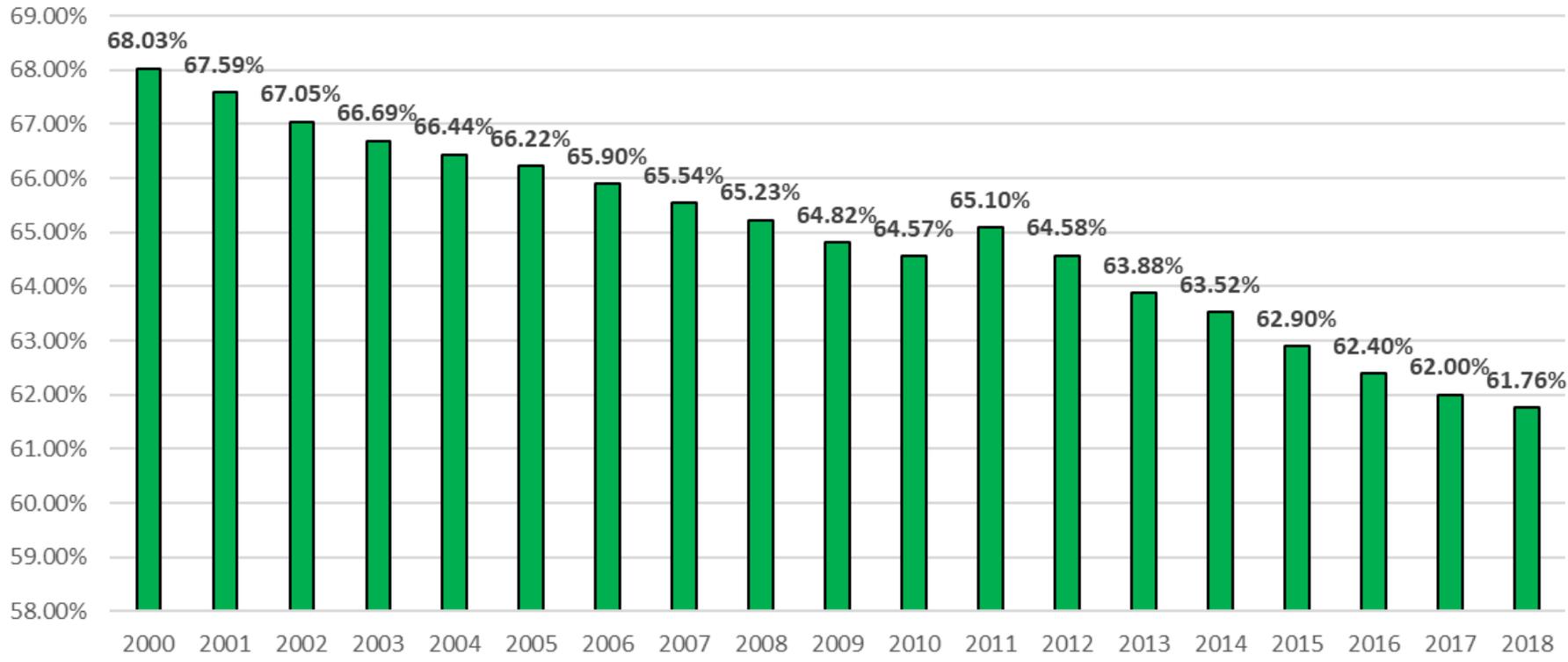


INFOGRAPHICS SHOWING BELIZE'S FOREST COVER CHANGE, FOR THE PERIOD, 2000-2018



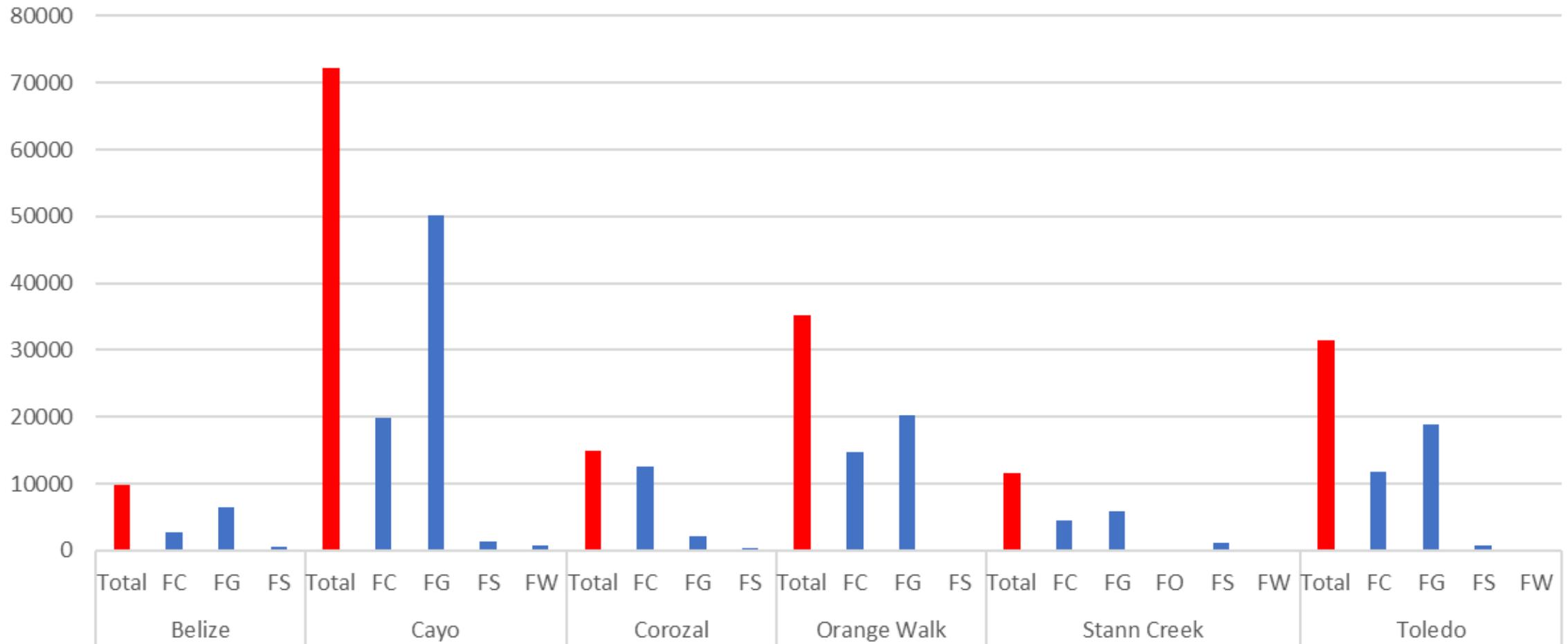


Forest Cover Change Nationally from 2000-2018

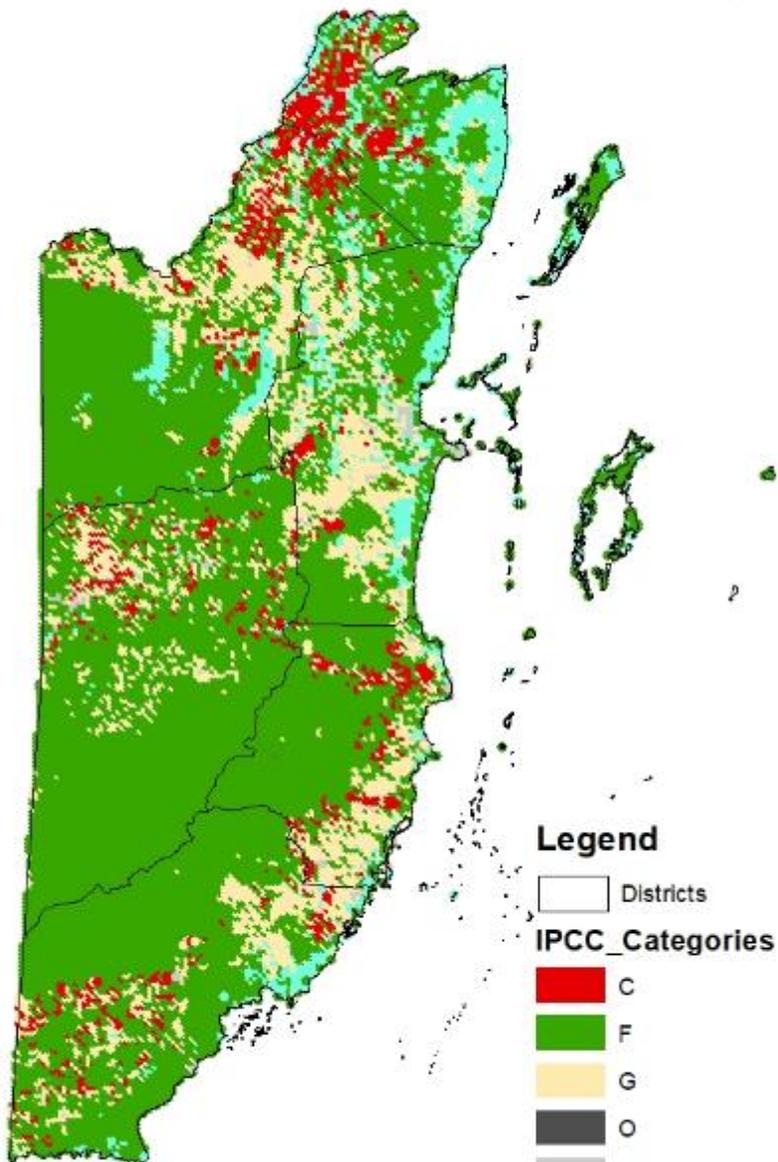


Forest Cover		
Year	Percentage	Ha
2000	68.03%	1504029
2001	67.59%	1494278
2002	67.05%	1482214
2003	66.69%	1474373
2004	66.44%	1468844
2005	66.22%	1464018
2006	65.90%	1456780
2007	65.54%	1449039
2008	65.23%	1442103
2009	64.82%	1433055
2010	64.57%	1427425
2011	65.10%	1439187
2012	64.58%	1427627
2013	63.88%	1412145
2014	63.52%	1404304
2015	62.90%	1390531
2016	62.40%	1379473
2017	62.00%	1370727
2018	61.76%	1365197

Forest to Other landuse per District in Manged and Unmanged Lands 2000-2018



2000



Legend

 Districts

IPCC_Categories

 C

 F

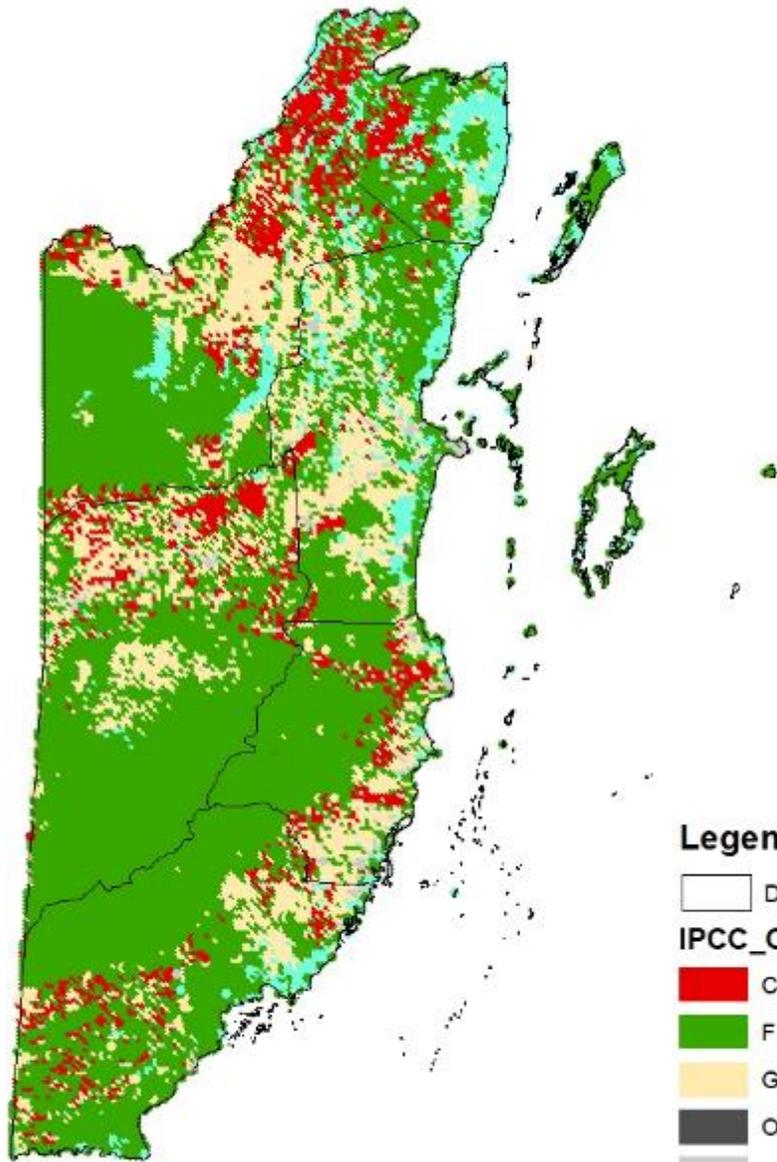
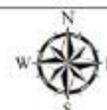
 G

 O

 S

 W

2018



Legend

 Districts

IPCC_Categories

 C

 F

 G

 O

 S

 W

Sentinel 2 Cartographie de l'occupation des sols Ground Truthing





BELIZE COLLECT EARTH/OPEN FORIS LAND USE AND LAND USE CHANGE ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL



DECEMBER 30, 2019

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, FORESTRY, THE ENVIRONMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, AND IMMIGRATION

Lead Technical Expert: Edgar Correa, Forest Officer

Technical Experts: Florencia Guerra, Forest Officer
Dr. Timoteo Mesh, REDD+ Social Expert

Advisors: Dr. Percival Cho, MAFFESDI Chief Executive Officer
Eduardo Reyes, REDD+ Director & Technical Advisor

Collaborators:

Luis Balan, REDD+ Technician
Sumeet Betancourt, REDD+ Technician
Michael Burton, Forester
Mercedes Carcamo, REDD+ Technician
Alex Escalante, Forester
Edalmi Grijalva, REDD+ Technician
Kareem Reynolds, REDD+ Technician
German Lopez, Sustainable Forest Management Manager
Brittany Meighan, Climate Change Mitigation Officer
Jorge Nabet, Forester
Koren Sanchez, Forester
Lewis Usher, Forester

Support Group:

Marcial Arias, Collect Earth/Open Foris Expert
Dr. Santos Chicas, University of Belize, Science and Technology Faculty
Javier Fernandez, Coalition for Rainforest Nations
Dr. Lennox Gladden, Chief Climate Change Officer
Dr. Elma Kay, University of Belize, ERI Terrestrial Scientist
Jan Meerman, Consultant
Wilber Sabido, Chief Forest Officer
Alfonso Sánchez-Paus Días, Collect Earth/Open Foris Lead Consultant
Milena Niño, Coalition for Rainforest Nations
The Protected Areas Conservation Trust
Marcelo Windsor, Deputy Chief Forest Officer

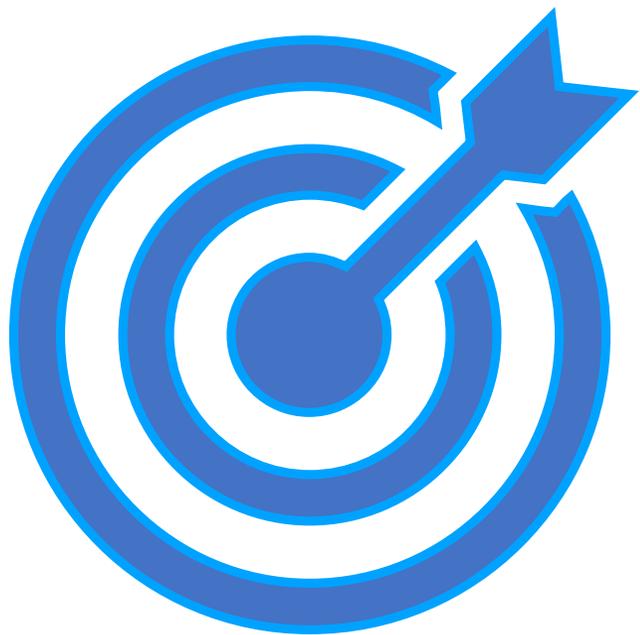
© Government of Belize 2019

Citation: Forest Department. 2019. Belize Collect Earth/Open Foris Land Use and Land Use Change Assessment Protocol. Belmopan City: Government of Belize.



Coalition for Rainforest Nations





Réalisations actuelles et
prochaines étapes

4 Exigences obligatoires pour REDD+

Par.71 Décision 1/CP16

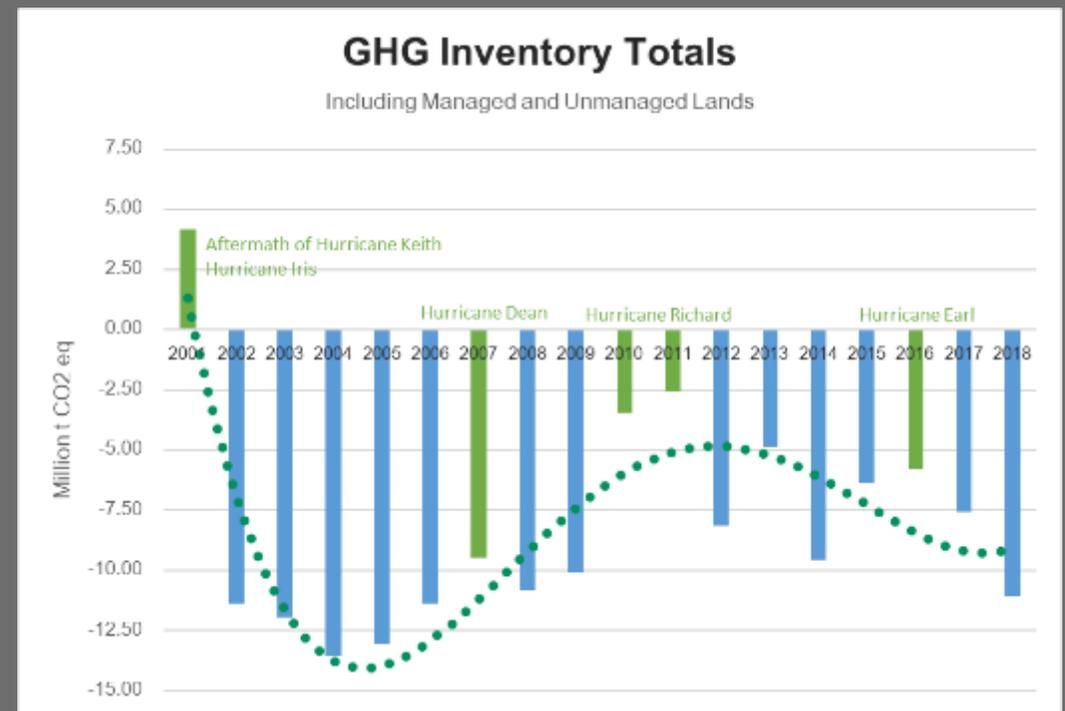
- Stratégie REDD+ (en cours)
- Rapport sur le niveau de référence national + annexe technique (finalisé et soumis)
- Système national de surveillance des forêts (en cours)
- Garanties - En cours



2020

**BELIZE FOREST
REFERENCE LEVEL (FRL)
2001 - 2015**

Ministry of Forestry,
Fisheries, the Environment
and Sustainable Development



- La base de référence pour le FREL 2000-2015
- Examen des résultats pour 2015-2018



United Nations

FCCC/TAR/2020/BLZ



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
18 May 2021

English only

Report on the technical assessment of the proposed forest reference level of Belize submitted in 2020

Summary

This report covers the technical assessment of the voluntary submission of Belize on its proposed forest reference level (FRL) in accordance with decision 13/CP.19 and in the context of results-based payments. The FRL proposed by Belize covers the activities reducing emissions from deforestation, reducing emissions from forest degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, which are the five activities included in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70. For its submission, Belize developed a national FRL. The FRL presented in the submission, for the reference period 2016–2020, corresponds to 4,606,875, 4,850,928, 5,094,981, 5,339,034 and 5,583,087 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent for 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. The assessment team notes that the data and information used by Belize in constructing its FRL are mostly transparent, complete and in overall accordance with the guidelines contained in the annex to decision 12/CP.17. This report contains the assessed FRL and a few areas identified by the assessment team for future technical improvement in accordance with the provisions on the scope of the technical assessment contained in the annex to decision 13/CP.19.

APPROVED

A magnifying glass with a blue lens and a brown handle is positioned over the word "Results". The lens is focused on the first few letters, "Re", making them appear larger and slightly blurred. The rest of the word, "sults", is visible but smaller. The magnifying glass has a black outline and a soft shadow beneath it.

Results

Belize's updated Nationally



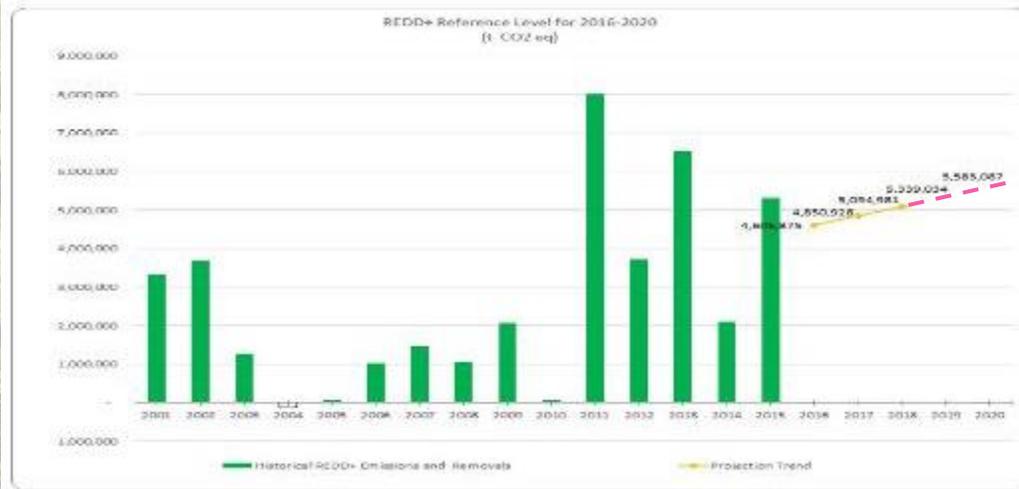
2020

BELIZE FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL (FRL) 2001 - 2015

Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries, the Environment and Sustainable Development



Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Greenhouse gas (GHG) Inventory and REDD+ Reference Level and REDD+ Results



Determined Contribution

6.2.1 Land use change and forestry

Type		SDG linkages
Target	Reduce GHG emissions and increase GHG removals related to land use change totalling 7,053 KtCO2e ²¹ cumulative over the period from 2021 to 2030	13 Climate Action, 15 Life on Land
Action	Complete the REDD-plus Strategy, including options, implementation framework and assessment of social and environmental impacts, publish and maintain a National Forest Reference Level covering 2006-2020, and design systems for monitoring, information and safeguards including stock taking for tropical forest and mangrove cover and promotion of community land stewardship practices. Participate in REDD+ for performance-based payments for emissions reductions and removals increase achieved above and beyond the commitment in this NDC.	13 Climate Action, 15 Life on Land
Action	Implement reforestation practices for 1,400 hectares in forest areas inside protected areas, as well as the restoration of 6,000 hectares of degraded and deforested riparian forests ²² by 2030, with 750 hectares of this being restored in key watersheds by 2025	6 Clean Water and Sanitation, 13 Climate Action, 15 Life on Land
Action	Reduce degradation in 42,600 hectares of forest within protected areas by reducing fire incidence, improving logging practices, and controlling other human disturbance by 2030.	6 Clean Water and Sanitation, 13 Climate Action, 15 Life on Land



REDD+ TECHNICAL ANNEX to first Biennial Update Report of Belize

pursuant to Decision 14/CP.19

Results achieved by Belize from Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation, Forest Degradation, Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks, Sustainable Management of Forests and Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks for REDD+ Results based Payments 2016- 2018.

2021

9-Dec-19

3.0.

Contact Information and Focal Points

Name	Email	Institution/Department
il Cho	ceof@environment.gov.bz	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Sustainable Development, the Environment, Climate Change and Solid Waste Management Authority
adden	colcu.coord@environment.gov.bz	Office of Climate Change
leigha	milgulfon.cc@environment.gov.bz	Office of Climate Change
ea	edgprocesa21@gmail.com	Forest Department
opez	brh@forest.gov.bz	Forest Department

for's National Inventory Report (NIR) to be included in the country's first BUR. At the same time, this spreadsheet is the basis for the country's first REDD+ Reference Level REDD+. All GHG data is compiled here, in the same spreadsheet, to ensure full consistency in data, methods and assumptions. This spreadsheet is based on MS Excel to data made as part of Belize's national inventory totals.

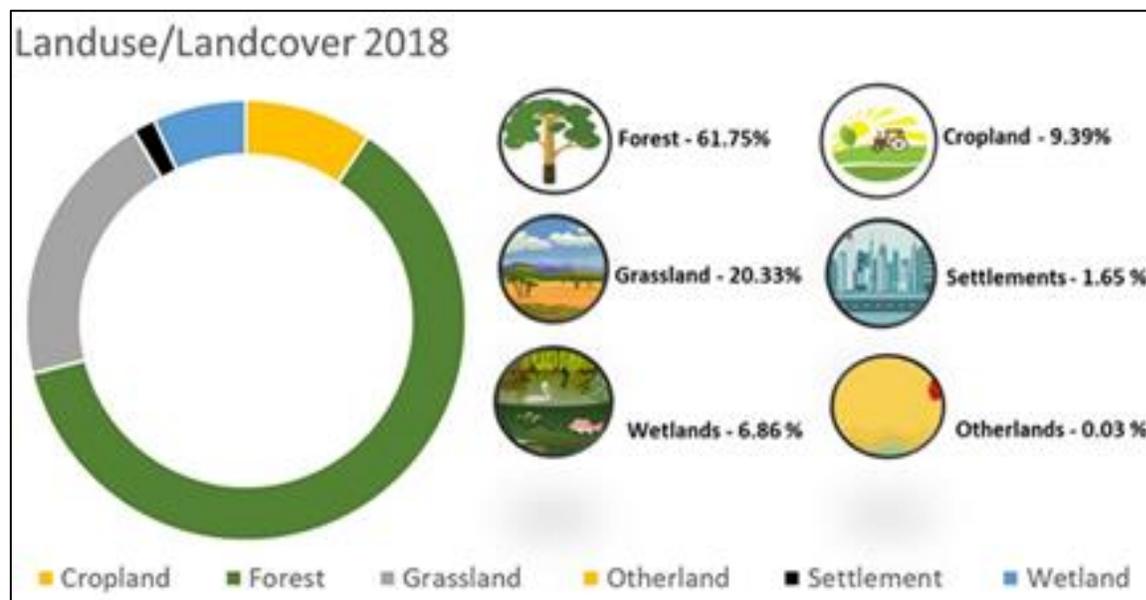
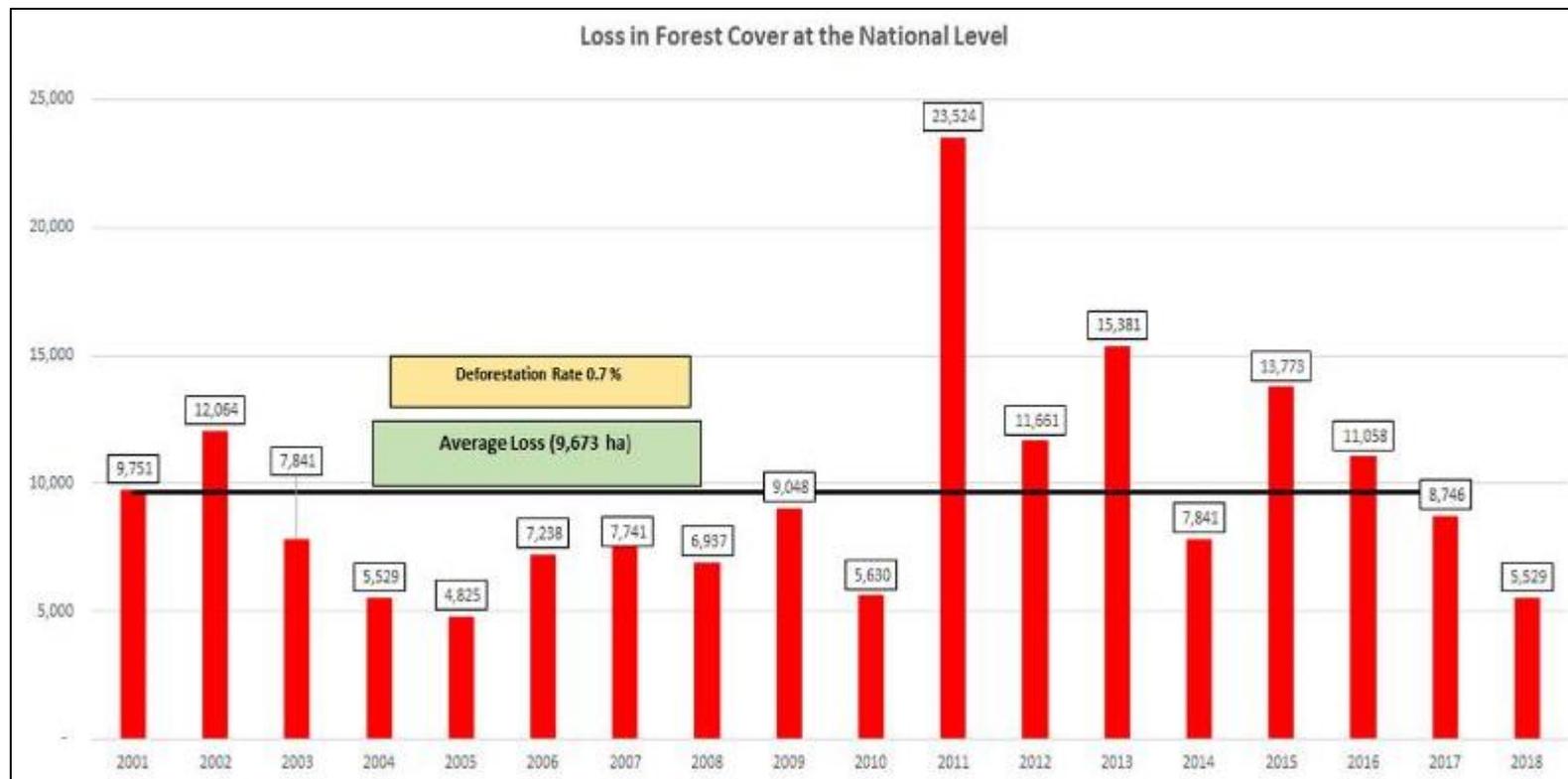
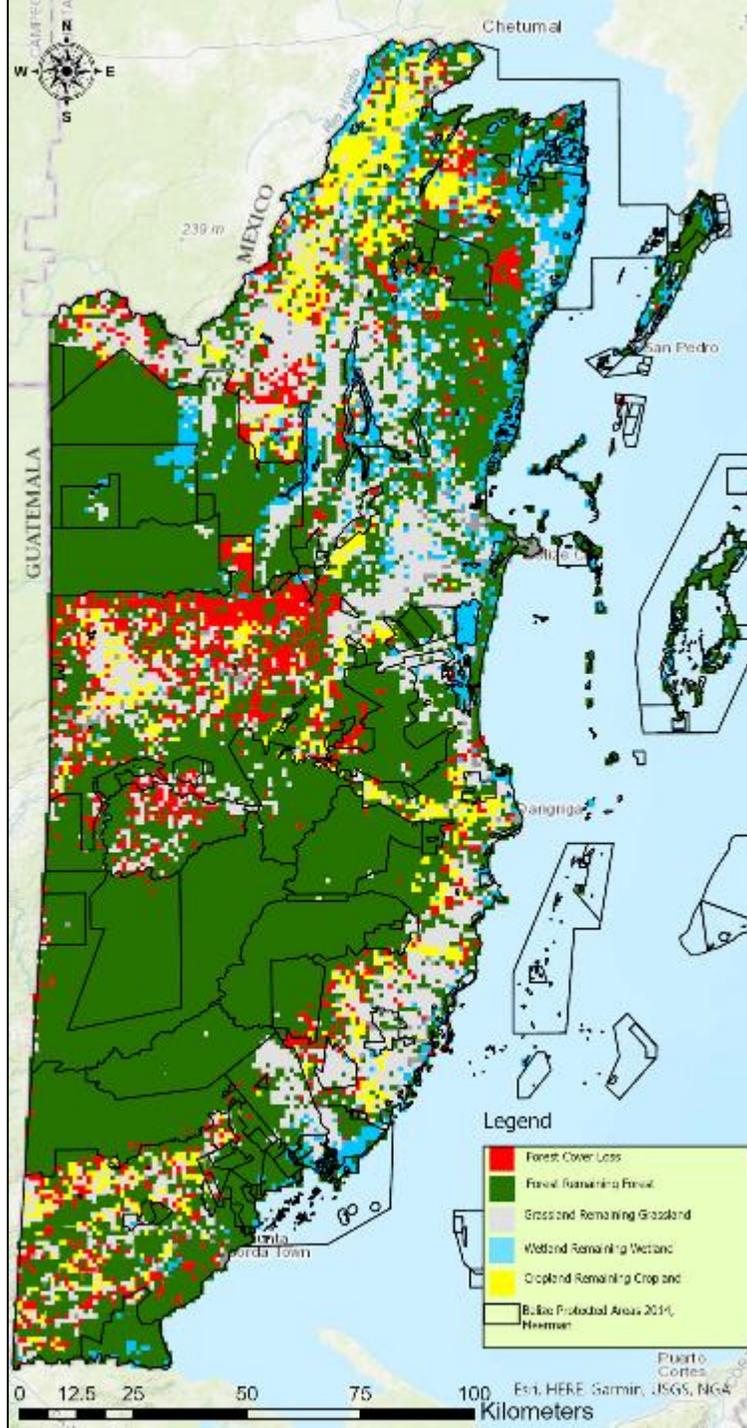
n in Belize, relevant definitions and the acronyms used in AD-Database and AD-PlotSum.

change)

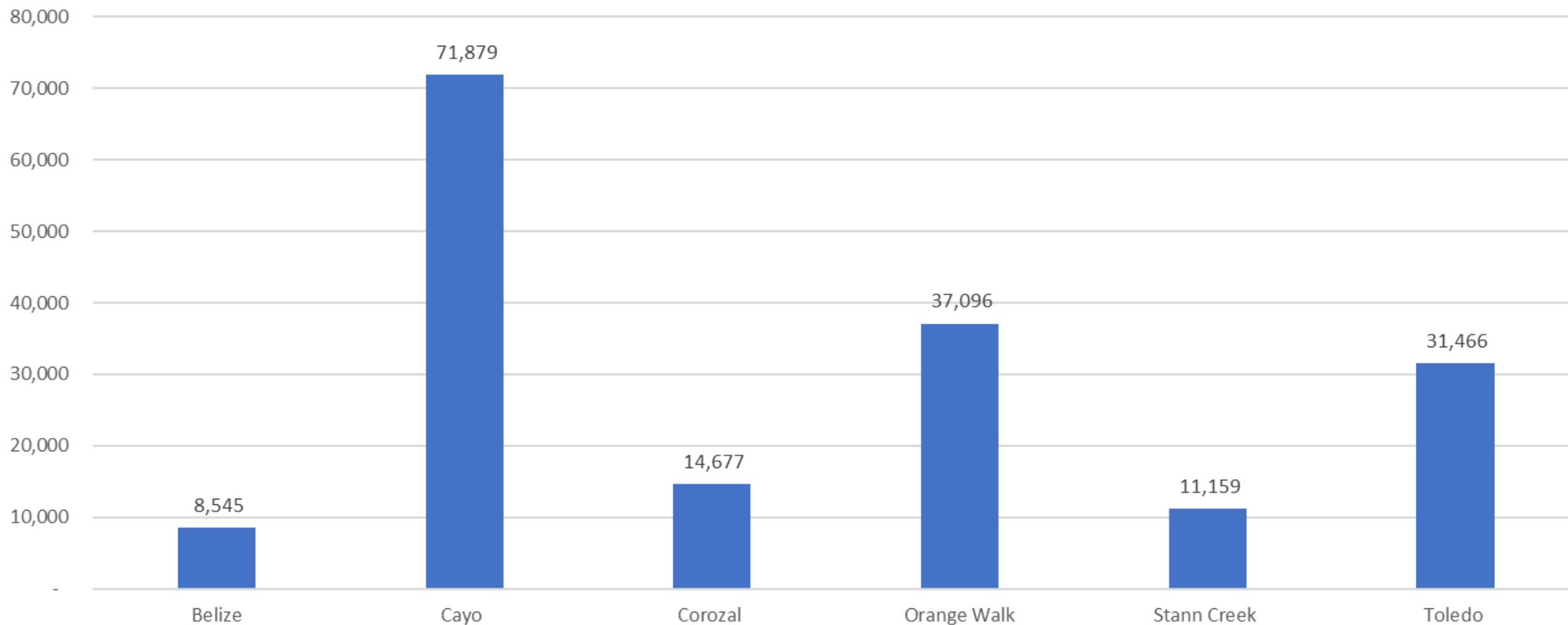
use changes information, collected using a sampling approach at the national scale, for every year of the time series (2000-2018), using FAO's Collect Earth tool. Land categories follows the 2019/2006 IPCC guidelines.

to aggregate plots with the same land use or land use change. It includes a Pivot Table counting the codes described in AD-Database. Codes depict a single trajectory in its simplification analysis as it considerably reduced the number of plots for which IPCC equations were applied.

Documentation: AD-Database, AD-PlotSum, REDD+ MAPP, REDD+ Strategy, Other Lands



Forest Cover Loss Per District for 2000-2018 (Ha)



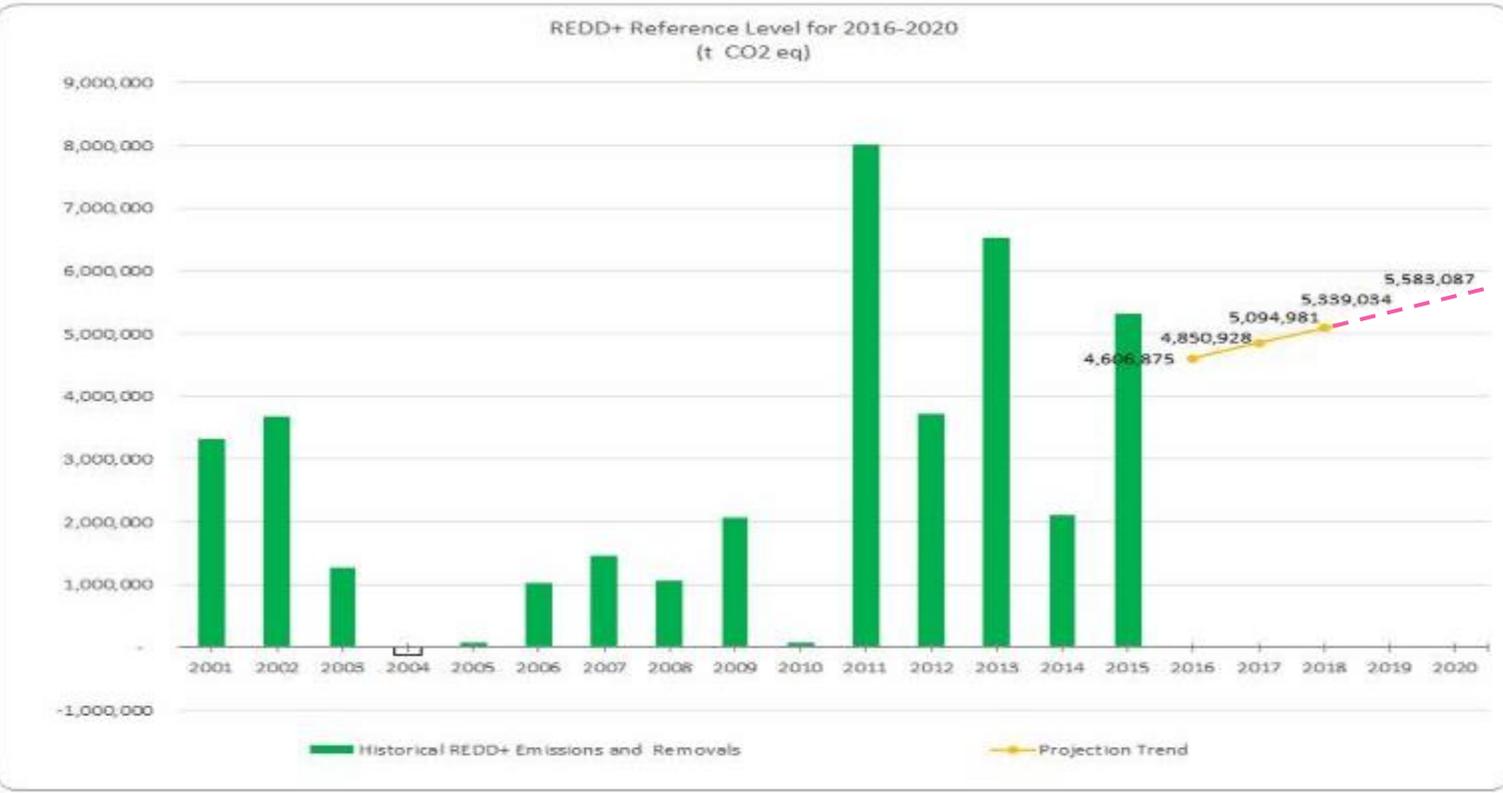
Niveau de référence de la forêt du Belize (vérifié)



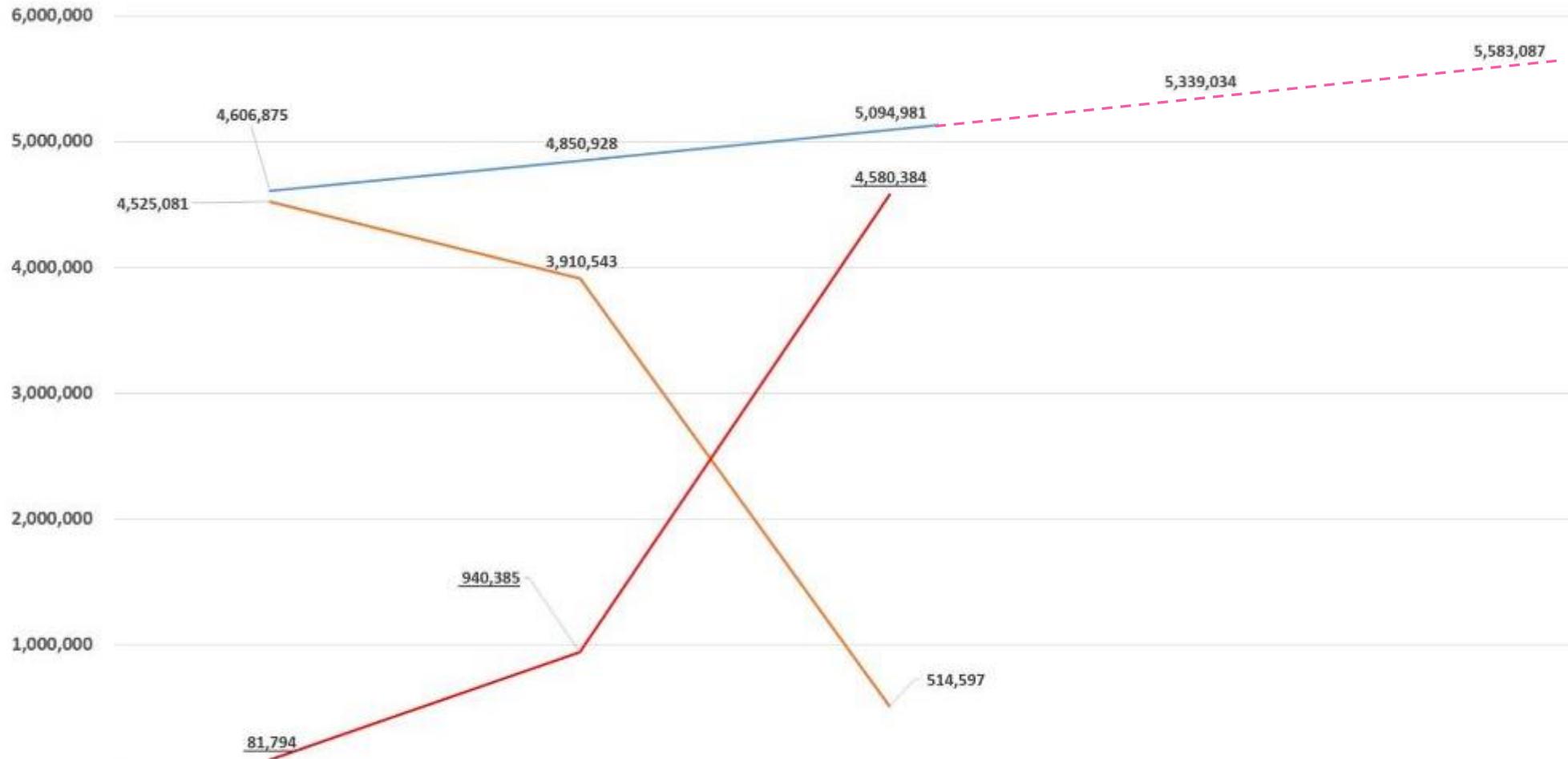
2020

**BELIZE FOREST
REFERENCE LEVEL (FRL)
2001 - 2015**

Ministry of Forestry,
Fisheries, the Environment
and Sustainable Development



Belize REDD+ Achievements by 2016 - 2018 (tCO2e)



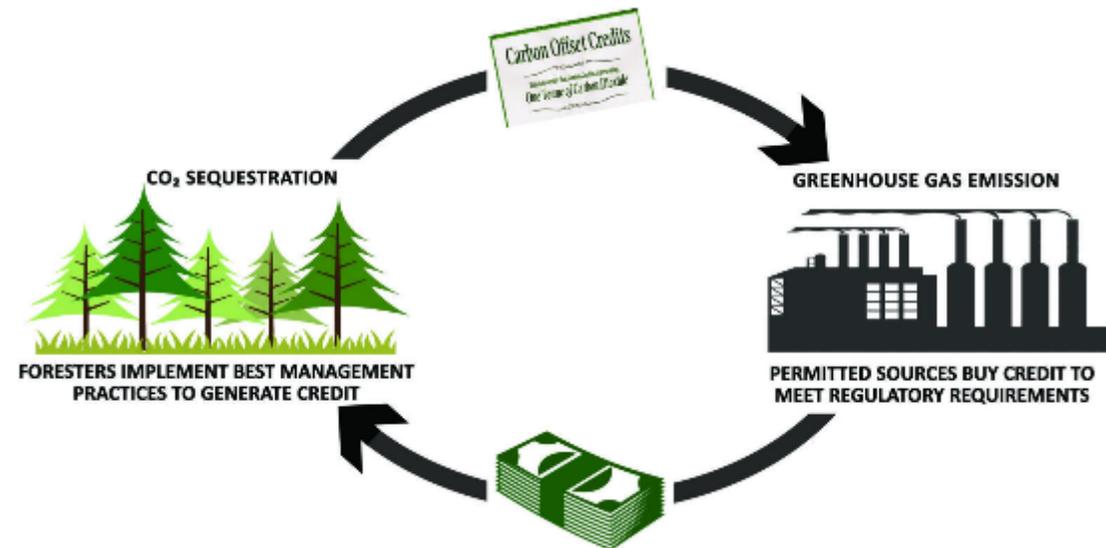
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
FRL Trend Values (Allowable Emission) (A)	4,606,875	4,850,928	5,094,981	5,339,034	5,583,087
GHGi Results (Actual Results) (B)	4,525,081	3,910,543	514,597		
REDD+ Results or Achievements (A - B)	81,794	940,385	4,580,384		

An aerial photograph of a vast, dense green forest. A white horizontal line is positioned in the upper third of the image, and a white circle is located near the bottom center. The text 'Revenus potentiels' is overlaid in white on the forest.

Revenus potentiels

Que signifient ces résultats pour le Belize ?

Results	
2016	81,794 (tCO ₂ eq)
2017	940,385 (tCO ₂ eq)
2018	4,580,384 (tCO ₂ eq)
Total	5,602,563 (tCO₂eq)



Les résultats peuvent être vendus
7,00 \$ - 11,00 \$ USD/tCO₂eq

Exemple : 5 602 563 x 7,00 \$ = **39 217 941 \$ US**
5 602 563 x \$ 11,00 = **\$ 61 628 193 USD**

Paieiment des résultats

REDD+ WEB PLATFORM

[HOME](#)
[FACT SHEETS](#)
[SUBMISSIONS](#)
[INFO HUB](#)
[FORUM](#)
[MEETINGS](#)
[CONTACT](#)

Country	Date (Year)	Results (t CO ₂ eq/year)	Assessed forest reference level (t CO ₂ eq/year)	Quantities for which payments were received (t CO ₂ eq/year)	Entity paying for results	Links to documentation
Brazil	2011	622,451,671.72	907,959,466.33	33,363,022.00	Government of Norway (see explanatory note)	FCCC/SBI/ICA/2017/TATR.2/BRA Biennial update report with submission of REDD+ results (BUR 2)
	2012	671,275,311.89	907,959,466.33	32,733,224.00	Government of Norway (see explanatory note)	FCCC/TAR/2014/BRA Submission on proposed reference level (Amazon biome) Modified submission on proposed reference level
				1,000,000.00	Government of Germany - KfW	
	2013	606,111,615.42	907,959,466.33	24,746,724.31	Government of Norway (see explanatory note)	1st Safeguards information summary 2nd Safeguards information summary National REDD+ Strategy Info Hub Brazil
				9,020,000.00	Government of Germany - KfW	
	2014	634,367,865.74	907,959,466.33	24,000,000.00	Government of Norway (see explanatory note)	
1,464,000.00				Government of Germany - KfW		
9,515,517.98				Green Climate Fund		
2015	620,295,262.00	907,959,466.33	19,590,670.23	Government of Norway (see explanatory note)		
			11,534,093.04	Government of Germany - KfW		

Les résultats sont publiés sur la plateforme Web REDD+ de la CCNUCC après l'achèvement de l'annexe technique du rapport de mise à jour biennal (BUR).

REDD.plus: Going directly to the private sector



A New Opportunity

Comment les vendons-nous ?

Confidential & Propriet

REDD.plus brings stakeholders together on a transparent and low-cost platform



Comment les vendons-nous ?

REDD+ WEB PLATFORM							
HOME		FACT SHEETS	SUBMISSIONS	INFO HUB	FORUM	MEETINGS	CONTACT
Country	Date (Year)	Results (t CO ₂ eq/year)	Assessed forest reference level (t CO ₂ eq/year)	Quantities for which payments were received (t CO ₂ eq/year)	Entity paying for results	Links to documentation	
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				9,020,000.00	Government of Germany - KfW		
2014	634,367,865.74	907,959,466.33	24,000,000.00	Government of Norway (see explanatory note)			
2015	620,295,262.00	907,959,466.33	1,454,000.00	Government of Germany - KfW			
			9,515,517.98	Green Climate Fund			
			19,590,570.23	Government of Norway (see explanatory note)			
			11,534,093.04	Government of Germany - KfW			
			3,774,489.6	Government of the United Kingdom			

A word cloud centered around the phrase "Next Steps". The words are arranged in various orientations and sizes, creating a dynamic composition. The background is a dark blue gradient, with teal and green horizontal bands at the top and bottom. The words include:

- STRATEGY
- IDEAS
- Progress
- Process
- MEETING
- Business
- Future
- Innovation
- Dialog
- IDEAS
- Forum
- Discuss
- Progress
- Communication
- Next Steps
- Communicate
- SOLUTIONS
- QUESTIONS
- Exploration
- IDEAS
- Connection
- Session
- INPUT
- TALK
- Creativity
- BUSINESS
- FUTURE
- PROPOSAL
- FORWARD
- Strategy

Aller de l'avant...

- Activités terminées et en cours
 - ✓ Mise à jour des contributions déterminées au niveau national (CDN) pour le secteur de la foresterie et de l'utilisation des terres
 - ✓ Mécanisme de doléances et de recours
 - ✓ Stratégie REDD
 - ✓ Système d'information sur les sauvegardes (environnementales et sociales)
 - ✓ Système national de surveillance des forêts
 - ✓ Niveau de référence de la forêt
 - ✓ Mécanisme de partage des avantages (en cours)
- Arrangement institutionnel pour un programme de mesure, de rapport et de vérification ;
- Renforcer les capacités sur le registre REDD+ et les autres moyens de paiement ;
- Mettre en place des mécanismes de paiements basés sur les résultats pour le carbone bleu et d'autres réservoirs de carbone ;
- Législation sur le carbone.

Merci !

Des questions ?

Contacts :

Edgar Correa (M.)

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Coordinateur du programme MRV

gsmu.ecorrea@forest.gov.bz

Cellulaire : +501-670 -8480