



Institutional, Social and Environmental Aspects

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Forest CDM: institutional requirements

- ◆ Institutional framework for the promotion of CDM
 - Designed National Authority (national)
 - And at regional and local level ???
- ◆ Sustainable development
 - Country-specific national definition
 - C&I of sustainable development
 - Responsibilities distribution.



How to prepare forest institutions for the execution of CDM?

DNA and the A/R CDM

- ◆ Definition of forest thresholds for Pakistan according to the forest definition in the Marrakech Accords
 - ◆ Requirements for getting the letter of approval
 - ◆ Definition of low income communities or individuals for the small-scale A/R CDM projects
 - ◆ Requirements for the EIA and the SIA
 - ◆ Fee for getting the LoA, or the registration?
- 

Institutional challenges

Many A/R CDM projects are outside the forest lands (e.g. on pastures or agricultural land)

◆ Who owns the pools?

- Land (soil),
- Trees & shrubs above ground (AGB),
- Roots (below ground biomass – BWB -)
- Dead wood
- Litter

◆ Who owns the CERs taking into account that these are not disaggregated according to pools?

CDM and the forest sector: Where are difficulties?

- ✓ Legal framework: land tenure regime, rights of access and use of forest resources (goods and services), equity, illegal forest practices.
- ✓ Political framework: decentralization; urbanization...
- ✓ Sectoral policies and CDM
 - Conversion (conservation and production?),
 - Plantations, agroforestry and restoration



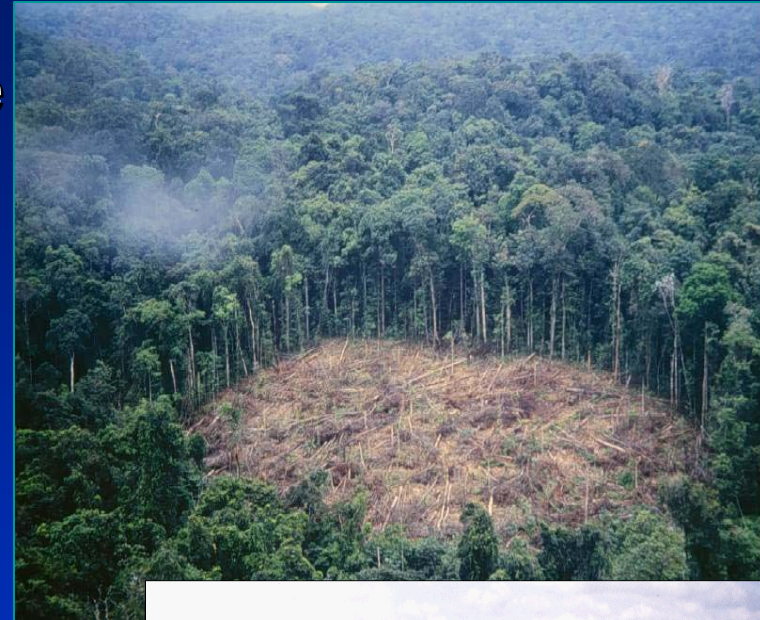
→ How to make A/R CDM projects competitive in Pakistan?

→ How to make A/R CDM projects from Pakistan attractive for buyers

Potential Impacts of Forest CDM

- ◆ **Social** – conflicts ensuing from land tenure regime, restriction in the access of community to forest goods and services.
- ◆ **Environmental** – loss of biodiversity, habitat degradation, erosion, higher risk of fire.
- ◆ **Economic** – loss of advantages; loss of buyers credibility, more illegal activities
- ◆ **Institutional** – A/R CDM projects are not consistent with the national or with the international legal framework.

- ❖ **Leakages and environmental impacts risks which jeopardize projects;**
- ❖ **Loss of international credibility**



CDM – Challenges for National Forest/Land tenure Legislation

- ◆ Creation of a coordinated legal framework which promote and support forest A/R CDM projects in the national strategy of sustainable development:
 - **Regulation of land tenure and property regime**
 - ◆ Of land (a problem faced in most of developing countries)
 - ◆ Of environmental services, consequently of CERs
 - **Forest definition in the country**
 - **Internal regulation to have the non-objection and the approval of the project**
 - **Coordination with other sectors (CDM energy, agriculture...)**
- **A Carbon law??**
- **Finally, who owns CERs?
(not per ha, but tCO₂)**

**Socio-economic and
Environmental Issues in
A/R CDM**

Milan Decision (Dec. 19/CP.9)

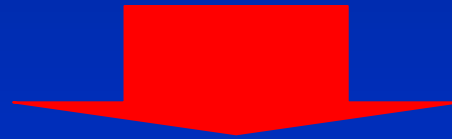
PDD (Annex B)

- ◆ Documentation of socio-economic and environmental impacts analysis, including aspects on the outside of project domain



Milan Decision (Dec. 19/CP.9) (2)

If a negative impact is considered *significant for those who participate in the project*, a socio-economic and environmental impact analysis will have to be done, in accordance with host country norms

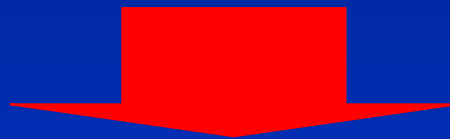


Inclusion of the monitoring plan and significant impacts mitigation measures

Milan Decision (3)

Monitoring Plan (H)

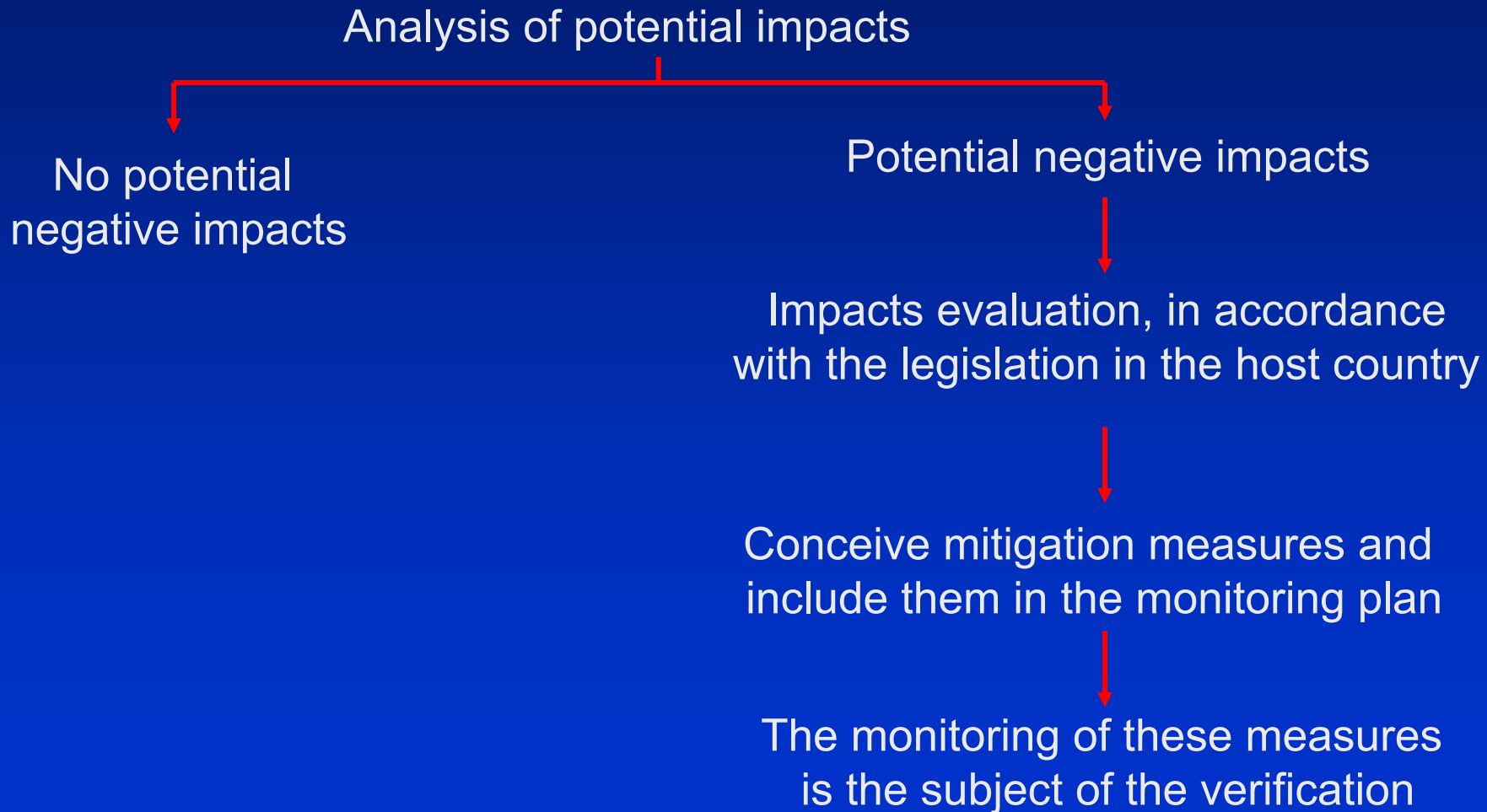
Has to include relevant information and mitigation measures of significant negative impacts



Verification (I,34(c))

Determine if the monitoring of socio-economic and environmental impacts has been adequately addressed

How to address socio-economic and environmental impacts?



A Framework for the Sustainability of LULUCF Projects

Objective: Promote the sustainability of LULUCF

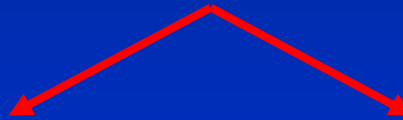


Sustainability dimensions:

Social
Institutional
Economic
Environmental



Sustainability principles and criteria



Planification and strategies application	Monitoring and evaluation
Strategies	• Indicators
Objectives	• Norms
Guidelines and directives	• Verificators

Relevant Social Aspects

- ◆ Identification of social system and social groups
- ◆ Land tenure regime and rights of use
- ◆ Perception of the projects by affected groups
- ◆ Credibility of parties taking part in the project
- ◆ Participation
- ◆ Social acceptance
- ◆ Communication
- ◆ Education
- ◆ Equity
- ◆ Living conditions improvement



Relevant Economic Aspects

- ◆ Financial feasibility... (in regard with additionality)
- ◆ Creation of local employment
- ◆ Increase in family income at local level
- ◆ Support to regional economy (productive chains)
- ◆ Market development
 - Forest products (wood and NTFP)
 - Forest services (environmental and cultural)

Relevant Institutional Aspects

- ◆ Institutional Infrastructure
 - Designed Authority
 - Presence and representativeness
- ◆ Institutional Agreements
- ◆ Institutional Capacity
- ◆ Control and monitoring capacity

Relevant Environmental Aspects

- ◆ Biological quality at the landscape/territory level
- ◆ Biodiversity
- ◆ Other natural resources (water, soils, etc.)
- ◆ Other GHG emissions.

Thank you!

