

FAO workshop – Santa Marta (Colombia), July 2024

## Riskmaps for carbon credit certification



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# Plan

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- 1 Introduction
  - Improving certification methodologies
  - Allocating deforestation to projects
- 2 Verra's tool VT0007 for risk maps
  - VT0007 methodology
  - Benchmark model
  - Alternative models and validation
  - Validation ad time periods
  - Verra/UClark software for V0007
- 3 Software for modelling deforestation
  - Existing software
  - Limitations
- 4 Conclusion
  - A not so simple methodology
  - Need for an integrative tool : deforisk QGIS plugin

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## Several criticisms

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Several criticisms were addressed to previous REDD+ methodologies for carbon credit certification accusing them to oversell credits.

- **Non-additionality** : Emissions reductions would have happened anyway. Inflated project-level baselines. Jurisdictional reference levels are reasonably good predictors of future trends.
- **Leakage** : The larger the area covered by a REDD+ initiative, the lower the leakage risk.
- **Reversal** : Jurisdictions are less likely than projects to have their forest carbon stocks decimated by a disturbance event.

Frances Seymour (WRI) : 4 Reasons Why a Jurisdictional Approach for REDD+ Crediting Is Superior to a Project-Based Approach.

# New jurisdictional approach

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## Deforestation intensity

- Baseline activity data or Forest Reference Emission Level at the jurisdictional level
- Amount of deforestation.
- Deforestation “quantity” or “intensity”.

## Spatial deforestation risk

- Map of the deforestation risk at the jurisdictional level.
- Spatial relative probability of deforestation.
- Deforestation “location”.

## Risk map at the jurisdictional level

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### Objectives

- Identifying hot-spots/cold-spots of deforestation.
- Classifying forest pixels by risk of being deforested.
- One unique model for the whole jurisdiction (no methodological discrepancies between projects).
- Use this map to allocate deforestation (estimated for the jurisdiction) per project.



Figure – Map of the deforestation risk for Peru.

Green : low, Red/Black : high.

## Allocating deforestation to projects

- Jurisdictional risk map : a map with class of deforestation risk.
- Obtaining a deforestation density map :  
Class of defor. risk  $[1, 2, \dots, I] \rightarrow$  Defor. density (ha/yr/pixel).
- Can be used to allocate deforestation per project.

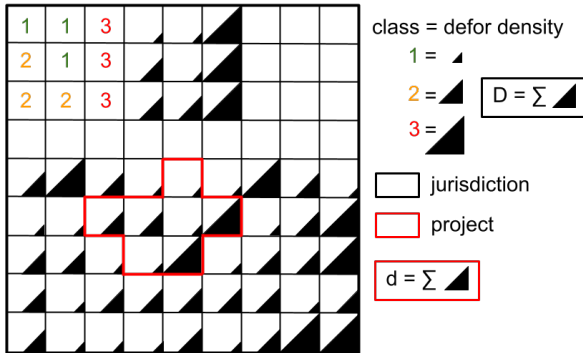


Figure – Allocating deforestation to projects within the jurisdiction.

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## VT0007 methodology

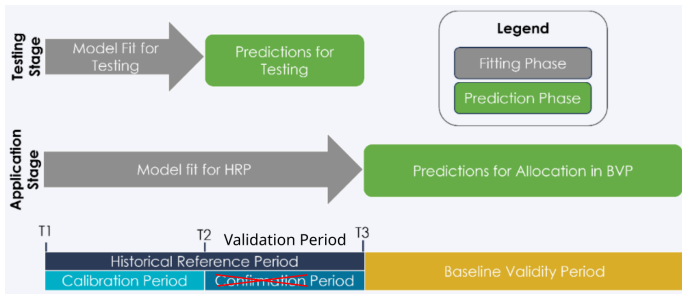
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- Developed by Clark University (J. R. Eastman and R. G. Pontius Jr.) for Verra.
- **Aim** : Obtaining the best risk map possible at the jurisdictional level.

### Basic steps

- 1 Use a reasonably good reference model to map the deforestation risk.
- 2 Let the user propose alternative maps from alternative models.
- 3 Validation step : check that alternative models are better than the benchmark model.
- 4 Use the best alternative map to allocate deforestation.

# Modelling periods



- Three dates :  $t_1$ ,  $t_2$ ,  $t_3$ .
- Four periods : calibration, validation, historical, (baseline validity period).
- Why different periods : model predictions must be compared with **independent data** (validation period).
- To forecast after  $t_3$ , we want to use as much data as possible (historical period).

# Benchmark model

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# Deforestation density

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# Alternative models

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# Validation

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# Calibration, validation, and historical periods

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# Validation procedure

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# Verra/UClark software

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<https://github.com/ClarkCGA/UDef-ARP/tree/v2.09>

- User must provide fcc, distance to forest edge raster, subjurisdictional borders.
- Benchmark model.
- Validation.

## Limitations

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- Not tool to help prepare the data.
- No tool to develop the alternative model.
- Windows only.
- Require a computer with high RAM for large jurisdiction : all raster inputs are stored in RAM during processing. Therefore, large jurisdictions will require substantial RAM allocations (e.g., 64Gb).
- Several remarks :

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## Existing software

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- Dinamica EGO, CLUE, TerraSet (Clark U.).

# Limitations

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- All are not open source (transparency).
- Difficulty to reproduce the results (transparency, reproducibility).
- Large rasters on large jurisdiction ?
- No scripting : not well adapted to repeat computation.

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# A not so simple methodology

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# Need for an integrative tool : the deforisk QGIS plugin

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... Thank you for attention ...

<https://forestatrisk.cirad.fr>



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