

WORLD Resources Institute

Initiative 20x20

A country-led effort to initiate restoration of 20 Mha in Latin America by 2020

WALTER VERGARA, WVERGARA@WRI.ORG

Context in Latin America

50%

58% of annual GHG emissions in LAC from land use and land use change

of non large urban area employment in LAC tied to agriculture and forestry

13% of global food and fiber trade from LAC

37 Mha of forests and grasslands converted to agriculture in LAC since 2000

350 Mha of lost or degraded forest landscapes (half the landmass of Australia

Mha with the potential to be restored into healthy landscapes

Sources: World Bank, FAOSTAT, GFW, Atlas of Forest and Landscape world resources INSTITUTE Restoration Opportunities, WRI

200

1. Initiative 20x20 ambitions to date

Mha



WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

* Programas regionales

2. KEY THEMES FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- Robust monitoring system
- Supportive incentive system
- Reliable long term supply of germ plasm
- Accessible information on restoration technologies
- Assessment of financial and economic returns
- Improved investment readiness



3. Secure financing





SHIFT MONOCULTURE MARGINAL CROPLAND TO AGROFORESTRY

- Agroforestry can create timber revenues, raise productivity through higher yields and diversification. It can retain moisture, control temperatures, increase carbon stocks in vegetation and soil.
 - Need to measure: gains in canopy, carbon accumulation, soil temperature and moisture



CONVERT DEGRADED PASTURES INTO SYLVO PASTURES OF HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY

- Combination of trees and pastures can: increase timber revenues, raise productivity for dairy, livestock, increase carbon stocks in vegetation and soil, retain moisture.
- Need to monitor tree canopy, carbon accumulation, soil moisture/temperature, soil compaction



REFOREST BARE LAND AND DEGRADED FORESTS

- Multi species reforestation can increase carbon stocks, support recovery of biodiversity, retain soil and recover lost hydrology.
- Need to monitor gains in canopy, carbon accumulation, soil temperature, and moisture; biodiversity



ENRICH SECONDARY FOREST AND PROMOTE ASSISTED NATURAL REFORESTATION

- Enrichment and assisted natural reforestation can promote ecological recovery at low cost.
- Need to monitor diverse canopy recovery, carbon stocks in vegetation and soil, soil temperature and moisture, biodiversity.



RECOVER STRIPPED-MINED AREAS

Recovery is intended to return vegetation, manage toxicity, achieve some degree of ecological restoration. Need to monitor carbon stocks in vegetation and soil, accumulation and leachate of heavy metals



PROJECTS IN THE MAKING

- 100,000 ha grassland recovery project in Patagonia (Chile)
 - 10,000 ha agroforestry project in Nicaragua
- 30,000 ha agroforestry project in amazon region in Peru •
- 100,000 ha silvo pasture proposal in Colombia
- 1.4 million ha proposal for forestry recovery and avoided • deforestation in Colombia
- 160,000 ha goal for protection and recovery of migratory • birds habitat



CMS -- 20X20: CAN THIS BE A MATCH MADE IN HEAVEN ?

ACRIMSAT

- Morton 01: projects in Peru and Brasil
 Lidar biomass models
- Walker-01: projects in Mexico

 Carbon density maps
- Kellndorfer 03: projects in Peru, Colombia and Mexico
 - Forest carbon fluxes
- Houghton 02: neo tropics
 <u>– Net carbon fluxes</u>

COULD WE USE CHLOROPHYLL FLUORESCENCE?

- Spectrometers aboard climate satellites can detect fluorescence coming from croplands and forest canopies
- Track the changes in plant growth in real time from space?.
- Can we expect improvements in resolution that would allow project-size application?



CAN WE USE UAVSAR TO MONITOR CHANGE IN VEGETATION COVER?

- Is 1 m resolution of vegetation cover possible for applications in agriculture and forestry?
- Could UAVSAR (POLSAR) be deployed for 10**3 Ha applications?



REPEAT-PASS POL-INSAR





ACHIEVE COUNTRY AMBITIONS