

## **Protection of the Bolivian Amazon Forest**

### **Distinctive features**

The Protection of the Bolivian Amazon Forest Project is a VCS validated group project located in the Amazon forest in the Department of Beni in Bolivia. The Project lies in the canton of Exaltacion, province of Yacuma, about 150 kilometers south of Riberalta and forms part of the Bolivian Amazon Forest. The project area is home to species listed in the Red Book as vulnerable and endangered such as Cedrela odorata, Bertholletia excels, and Amburana cearencis.

The project area has suffered in the past from selective logging, deforestation for agricultural purposes and deforestation resulting from human induced fires. There exists legal permissibility to deforest under Forest Law 1700. This confirmed the deforestation agent's legal ownership. A company owned the project proponent purchased a property of 500 ha



in which the project area is located from the deforestation agent, which had applied to deforest the land and convert it to pastures for cattle related activities. Fermin Aldabe is the project proponent and the sole entity responsible for all aspects of project management and development.

The project proponent purchased the property on 13 October 2011, developed the project and conducted the technical analysis for protection of areas of tropical rain forest totalling 235 hectares from planned conversion to agricultural land. There are no people living and illegal activities in the project area.

The project aims to pay special attention to endangered and vulnerable tree species native to the region and in addition to protecting the forest aims to enrich the project areas with endangered and vulnerable tree species. The prevention of deforestation will lead to the loss of employment opportunities. The plan is to partly mitigate this with enrichment of endangered and vulnerable tree species that will generate employment throughout the duration of the project.

Heading	Explanation
	Locational factors
Location	Department of Beni, Bolivia
Spatial boundaries	Project area: 235 ha Reference area: none Leakage monitoring area: none; leakage management program consists on monitoring the properties owned by the deforestation agent (currently these are none).
Land cover	Leakage management area: none
Agents and drivers of forest cover change	Agents: Owner of the property Underlying drivers:  National government has classified the location of the area to be deforested as suitable for the grazing of cattle (the area is predominantly secondary forest with small patches that were recently cleared)  Soil and inclination of terrain allow for deforestation when followed by sowing of pastures Proximate causes: Forestland converted to agricultural land and livestock farming
E	Basic project features
Objectives	<ul> <li>Improve climate conditions by eliminating the carbon emissions arising from deforestation.</li> <li>Improve biodiversity by increasing the number of endangered and vulnerable species</li> <li>Increase the income of nearby communities by providing them with labour that is required to plant trees and improve biodiversity</li> </ul>
Proponent/s	Fermin Aldabe is the project proponent and the sole entity responsible for all aspects of project management and development
Tenure and carbon rights holder/s	Tenure: Private ownership – the property in which the project is located is owned by Fermin Aldabe Carbon rights: The project proponent has the right of use arising under the laws of Bolivia.
Actors involved in project design and implementation and their roles	Only Fermin Aldabe
Upfront financing	No details given
Start date	20 October 2011
Crediting period	30 years

		Baseline emissions
	Methodology	VCS Methodology VM0007 (Version 1.1) and module VMD0006 (BL-PL)
	Reference data (unplanned deforestation/degra dation)	Not applicable
	Reference data (planned deforestation/degra dation)	Projected baseline emissions based on deforestation plans 5 proxy areas (size not stated in Project Design) used to
	Stratification of project area	assess risk of abandonment.  I stratum: Secondary forest
	Deforestation/degr adation rate and location	Historical (unplanned deforestation/degradation): Not applicable Projected
		The rate of deforestation is assumed to be 100% in 2011 (Year 1 of the project).
		Likely baseline scenario  The entire project area would be deforested. The deforestation agent harvests the wood from the project areas and then converts it to pastures.
		Modelling procedure  Planned deforestation determined from forest conversion plan and schedule for 2011.
	Carbon pools	<ul> <li>Carbon pools included ✓ ×</li> <li>■Aboveground tree biomass ✓</li> <li>■Belowground tree biomass ✓</li> <li>■Non-tree woody biomass ✓</li> <li>■Belowground non-tree woody biomass ✓</li> <li>■Litter ×</li> <li>■Dead wood ×</li> <li>■Soil ×</li> <li>■Wood products ✓</li> <li>Estimation method</li> <li>■Square 3-nest 35 meter sample plots randomly placed. In each sample plot DBH (1.3 meters from ground) is measured for trees with circumference greater than 20 cm. [No. of plots established is 28 or more; exact number not provided]</li> <li>■Biomass (kg) = exp (-2.289+2.649xln DBH-0.021 x ln DBH²) from Winrock International and the World Bank Biocarbon Fund used to determine biomass of all species present in each sample plot. Root-shoot ratio of 0.24 used.</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>In metre square frames used in each sample plot to sample woody vegetation. The vegetation removed dried and weighed. Root-shoot ratio of 0.24 used.</li> <li>Carbon stocks in dead wood, litter and soil organic carbon conservatively assumed to be <i>de minimis</i></li> <li>Long-term wood products all assumed to be sawnwood. Carbon stock in long-term wood products pool (stock remaining in wood products after 100 years) pool assessed followed step 3 of VMD0005 (CP-W) and used equation 4.</li> </ul>
Carbon stock changes	100% of forest land converted to pastures for livestock farming in year 1 of the project. The post deforestation use is pastures; therefore the non-tree biomass post deforestation is always less than that of pre deforestation and is omitted from the calculation.
GHG emissions	Emission from fossil fuel combustion and direct N2O emission as a result of nitrogen application on the alternative land use within the project boundary is conservatively assumed to be <i>de minimis</i> .
Net emissions without project	71,102 tCO₂e

# **Project GHG emissions reduction strategy**



1 Toject are compared to the control of the control		
Scope	Avoided planned deforestation	
Activities	<ul> <li>Buying of the property from deforestation agent to protect the forest from logging, burning, etc.</li> <li>Enrichment with native tree species</li> <li>Generation of employment for the local community by employing individuals in patrolling and monitoring the project area as well as for transplant of tree seedling</li> </ul>	
Leakage mitigation strategy	■The leakage management program consists on monitoring the properties owned by the deforestation agent (currently these are none).	
Non-permanence risk mitigation strategy	Risk of failure is considered low; there has beenconsultation with the surrounding community members who have been invited to make suggestions as well as outlining the procedure to complain about problems arising from the project.	
Additionality	VCS T-ADD: VTooo1 "Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities" used  Investment analysis: Protecting and enrichment would not take place without carbon finance  Barrier analysis: Deemed unnecessary  Common practice analysis: Preserving forest not common practice as it is not viable. Only one similar project in the area.	

V	Vith-project emissions
Effectiveness of measures	The project is expected to be 100% effective in stopping deforestation
Carbon stock	Carbon stock in long-term wood products pool included.
changes	Degradation in with-project scenario to be monitored.
GHG emissions	Not included
Leakage	<b>Types</b> Activity shifting: Assumed unlikely. Deforestation agent owns no other property
	Market leakage: Assumed unlikely. Amount of timber that could be extracted is too low to justify a logging operation
	<b>Deduction</b> None
Non-permanence	Buffer:
risk .	20%
Ex-ante estimated	Total over crediting period: 1,76,560 tCO₂e
net greenhouse gas	Annual average: 5,885 tCO₂e
emissions reductions	<b>Annual average per ha:</b> 25 tCO <sub>2</sub> e
Monitoring of	Parameters
carbon stock	i. Area of sample plots, no. of sample points
changes and emissions	ii. DBH
E11112210[12	iii. Total area of each stratum
	iv. Volume of timber in m3 extracted
	v. Merchantable biomass
	vi. Forest cover and area of deforestation
	vii. Degradation
	etc.
	Methods
	i. GPS and compass data
	ii. Field measurements in sample plots
	iii. Official Deforestation Plan and satellite imagery
	iv. Field measurements
	v. Census
	vi. Landsat-5 image in combination with GPS data collected during ground trothing
	vii. PRA and degradation survey using transects
	etc.
	Frequency
	Carbon stocks will be monitored every 5 years or less
	<ul><li>Ex-post degradation through illegal logging and wood collection will be monitored every 2 years, and</li></ul>

		degradation through deforestation and fire will be monitored every year	
		<ul> <li>Activity shifting leakage will be monitored every 5 years, and market effects leakage will be monitored every 10 years</li> </ul>	
	Stakeholde	r identification and engagement	
	Stakeholders identified	<ul> <li>Fermin Aldabe (project proponent)</li> <li>Members of the Takana-Cavineno Community (to be engaged within the project activities)</li> <li>Community leaders</li> </ul>	
	Identification process	No information	
Full and effective participation			
******	Access to information and consultation	<ul> <li>Project proponent regularly uses personal communications to gather information from individual community members</li> <li>The project proponent has issued written letters to the stakeholders describing the project and the benefits it expects to achieve with the community</li> </ul>	
	Participation in design, implementation and monitoring	<ul> <li>Members of the Takana-Cavineno Community that live within a 10 km radius from the project area will be employed in project activities to protect and enrich the forest</li> <li>Local community leaders will be invited for suggestion on how to effectively work with the very remote communities</li> </ul>	
	Feedback and grievance redress procedures	<ul> <li>All community representatives will be given direct access to the project proponent; The community representatives can choose any means to communicate their grievances including directly to the project proponent's admin team in the city of Riberalta; The community representatives have been given letters to this effect</li> <li>The project proponent will then address the matter and reply in writing to the community representative within 14 days with a paragraph in bold letters and in clear language stating the name of the mediator that can be contacted to start the mediation process; The mediation of conflicts will not include land disputes or property rights that will be address only by the Rural tribunal, the only competent authority to deal with this matter</li> </ul>	
	Worker relations and safety	■ The relevant law covering the worker's rights in Bolivia is the Ley General del Trabajo of 1939 that has suffered various modifications throughout the years; Prior to commencement, the employee will be given a verbal and written document showing all the relevant rights regarding work safety and national contributions	

		■ The employee will be given basic training on the activities s/he will have to carry out and will be given all the necessary equipment to carry it out and to ensure their safety; This will be documented; In addition, all employees will be registered with the government labour department and their national contributions will be duly paid as required by law
		Communities
7	Without-project scenario	Without project, source of community's income will be the cattle activity that would employ a manager and the deforestation activity that would employ 15 people over 12 weeks.
	With-project	Expected net benefits
	scenario	The project will be available to employ people who will continue to safeguard the forest and increase the number of endangered and vulnerable species through their labour in the enrichment activity
		Possible negative impacts on other stakeholders and mitigation strategy
		Loss of some employment for surrounding local communities
	Impact monitoring	Indicators
		Community's income; community's well-being  Methodologies
		The project will use a household survey methodology to measure the impacts on communities, including all constituent socio-economic or cultural groups such as indigenous peoples, resulting from planned project activities
		Frequency
		Measurement of employment - every 5 years or less
	Biodive	rsity and ecosystem services
	Without-project scenario	<ul> <li>Deforestation agent converts all the forest land in the project area into pastures. Native animals and plants will be destroyed. Important animals and plants that currently exist on the project site and are listed in the IUCN Red List would be lost.</li> </ul>
	With-project	Expected net benefits
	scenario	Vulnerable and endangered species will increase     High consorvation values (HCV) will be protected.
		<ul> <li>High conservation values (HCV) will be protected</li> <li>Possible negative offsite impacts and mitigation</li> </ul>
		strategy
		Assumed unlikely
	Impact monitoring	Indicators
		<ul> <li>State (number and biomass of enriched tree species threatened, HCV on the project site)</li> </ul>

### Methodologies

The changes in biodiversity as a result of the project in the project zone and in the project lifetime will be estimated using an inventory method

### Frequency

- Biodiversity within the project area will be monitored every 5 years or less
- Effectiveness of measures used to maintain or enhance HCV will be monitored every 5 years or less

# Validation VCS validation report issue date: 26 March 2012 CCBA validation report issue date: 26 March 2012 Verification VCS verification period and report issue date: 20 October 2011 – 19 October 2012; 7 June 2013 Number VCUs issued Number: 22,000 As of: 20 November 2015

### **Further information**



■VCS Project Database:

http://www.vcsprojectdatabase.org/#/project details/818

CCBA Project Database:

http://www.climate-standards.org/?s=Bolivian

### **Documents reviewed**

■CCBA project design document:

https://s3.amazonaws.com/CCBA/Projects/Protection\_of\_the\_Bolivian\_Amazon\_Forest\_project/CCBPPD.5.pdf

■CCBA validation report:

https://s3.amazonaws.com/CCBA/Projects/Protection\_of\_the\_Bolivian\_Amazon\_Forest\_project/090\_Bolivia-CCBA\_Validation\_Report\_Final.pdf

■VCS project description:

http://www.vcsprojectdatabase.org/services/publicViewServices/downloadDocumentById/9701

■VCS validation report:

http://www.vcsprojectdatabase.org/services/publicViewServices/downloadDocumentById/9694