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Brazil

“Halitina” REDD Project

2009 CDM/JI Research Report
by Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC)

Kanematsu Corporation

PROJECT SITE

- Cerrado in Mato Grosso

  Soy bean crop land widely spreads, and biomass contents decreasing.

- Characteristics
  - Local community conservation area, about 1,600 Paresi people living
  - Flat and wide Cerrado area, comparing to mountainous area, is suitable for Remote Sensing

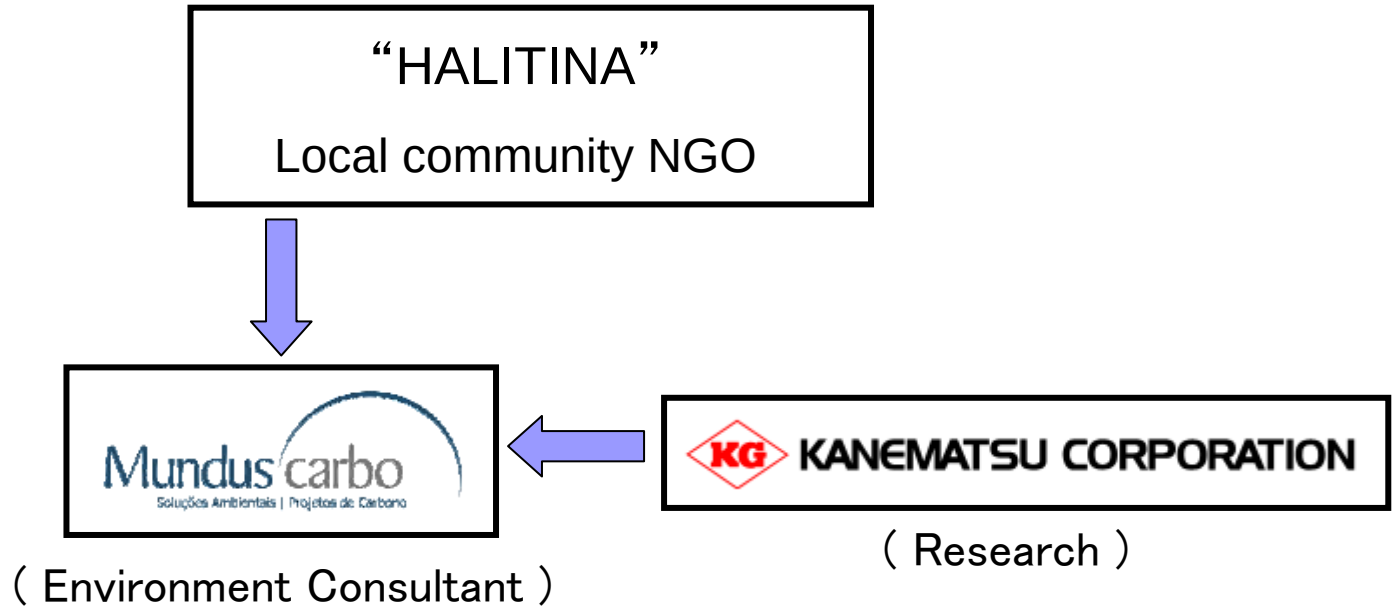
（Soy Bean Crop Land）

（Local Community）

BASIC CONCEPT

1) Project will encourage the local community to control over the land conversion from forest area to soy been crop land in Cerrado.

2) Project will (i) recover the degraded forest, and will also (ii) support the fire management system by the local community.



VCS METHODOLOGY

Approved VCS Methodologies for REDD project

Number	Distinction
VM0006	■ Mosaic conversion from forest to crop land ■ Emission reduction is calculated separately for Deforestation and Degradation
VM0007	■ Applicable for all the REDD project ■ Baseline Emission is calculated individually according to project type
VM0009	■ Mosaic conversion from forest to cultivation land ■ Deforestation rate is calculated not per year, but per certain period

REMOTE SENSING FOR “MRV”

- High quality remote sensing technology and analysis will provide the reliable baseline and the evidence of monitoring data.
- Properly analyzed remote sensing data with ground truth will help the verification activity of emission reduction.
- To select the most reliable and cost effective remote sensing technology and analysis depending on the required accuracy.
- Cross check with the ground research is very important.

RECOMENDATION : JAXA-ALOS (AVNIR-2/PALSAR)

SUMMARY

- After selection of the VCS methodology,

  to research most appropriate remote sensing and analysis technology, considering cost effectiveness and data reliability

- Investigating how to improve the livelihood of local community, to find out what kind of capacity building will be required for the project