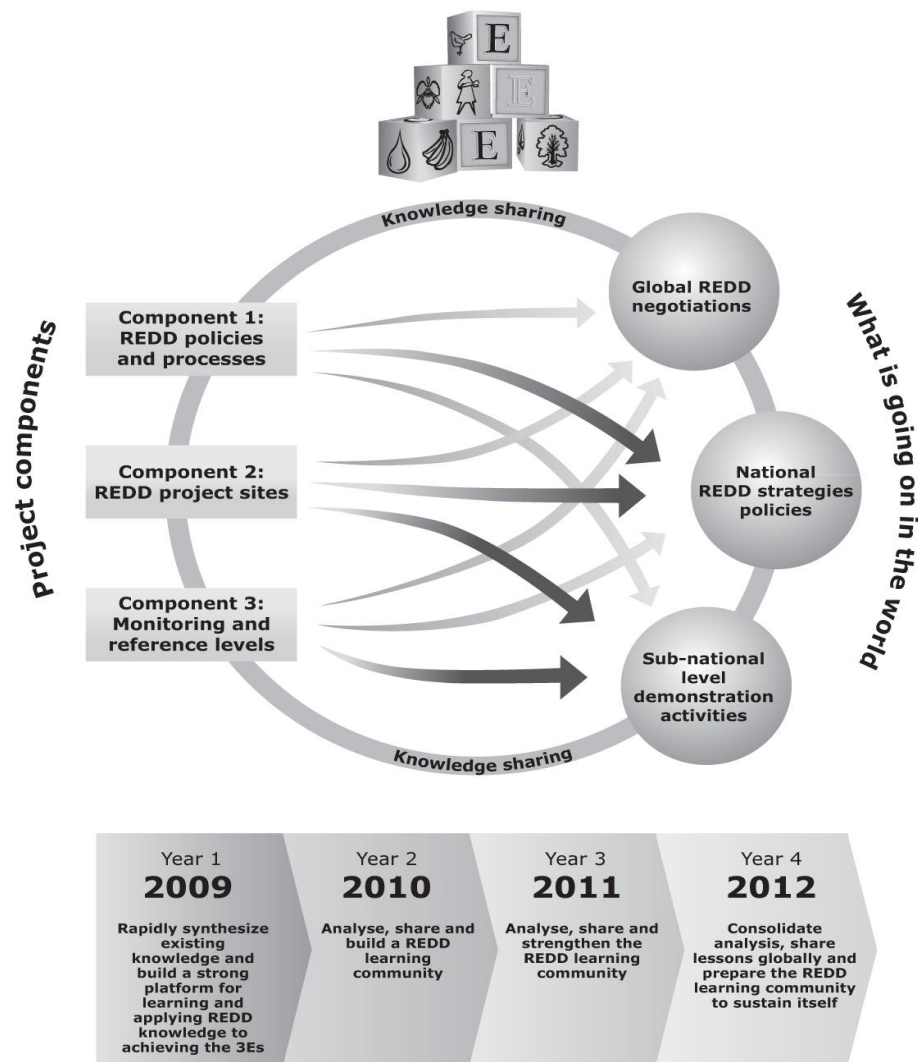**How is REDD+ unfolding on the ground?**
An exploration of the social, political, & biophysical issues

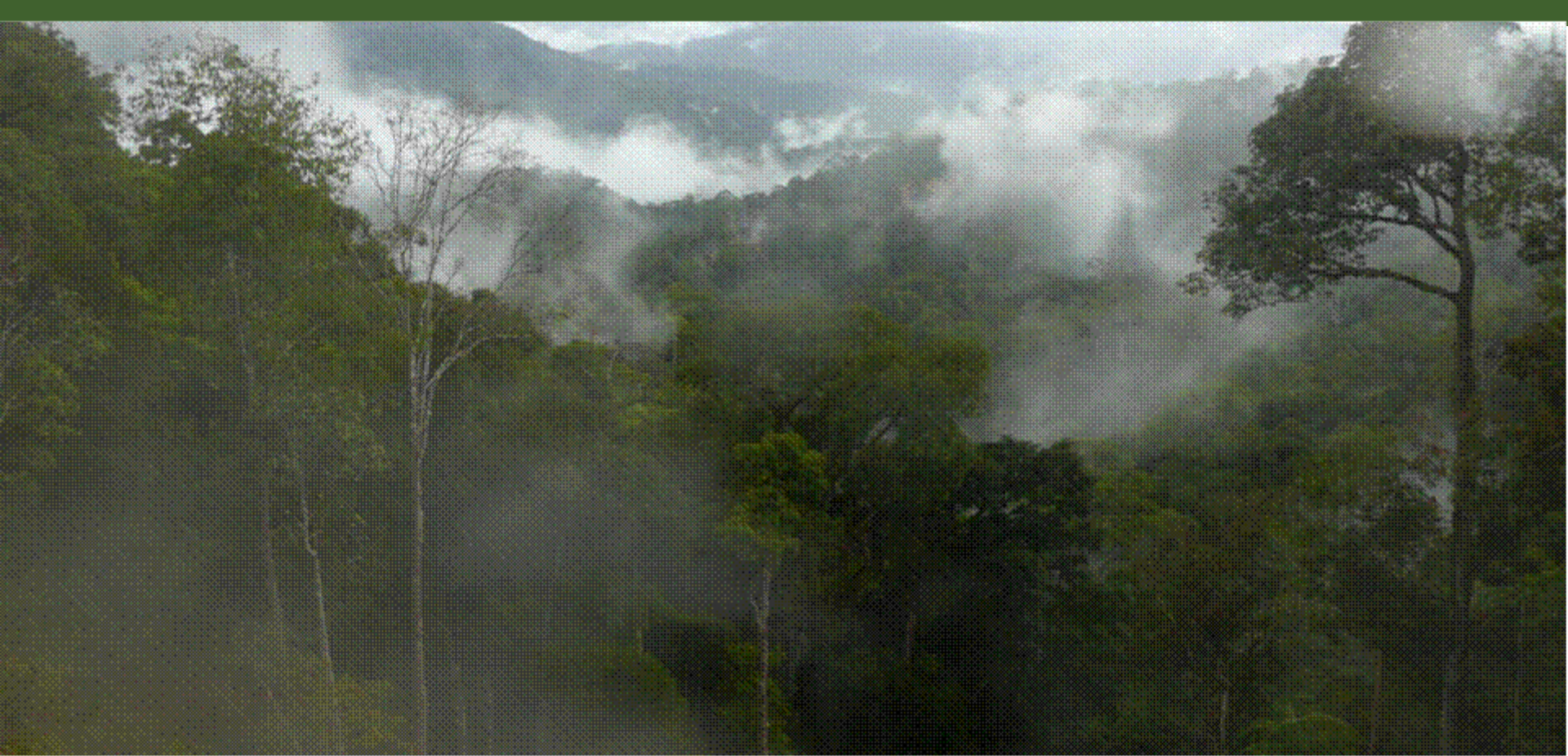**Durban, South Africa**
Wednesday, 30 November 2011

CIFOR

Thinking beyond the canopy

Center for International Forestry Research

Global Comparative Study on REDD+

REDD+ on the ground:
Global overview of projects

Erin Sills, NCSU & CIFOR

Thinking beyond the canopy

Center for International Forestry Research

Information sources

1. Global catalog of projects
   – On-line database of forest carbon projects in non-Annex I countries
   – Distribution of projects
2. Global Comparative Study on REDD+
   – Studying 24 projects in 6 countries
   – Selection based on interest in sharing lessons and alignment of project & research timelines
   – Insights on strategies, FPIC, and tenure

Projects

- implement (and generate lessons) about strategies to reduce forest carbon emissions and increase removals;
- quantify and report changes in forest carbon stocks, and possibly transact forest carbon credits;
- operate in a geographically defined site(s) with predetermined boundaries in a non-Annex I country;
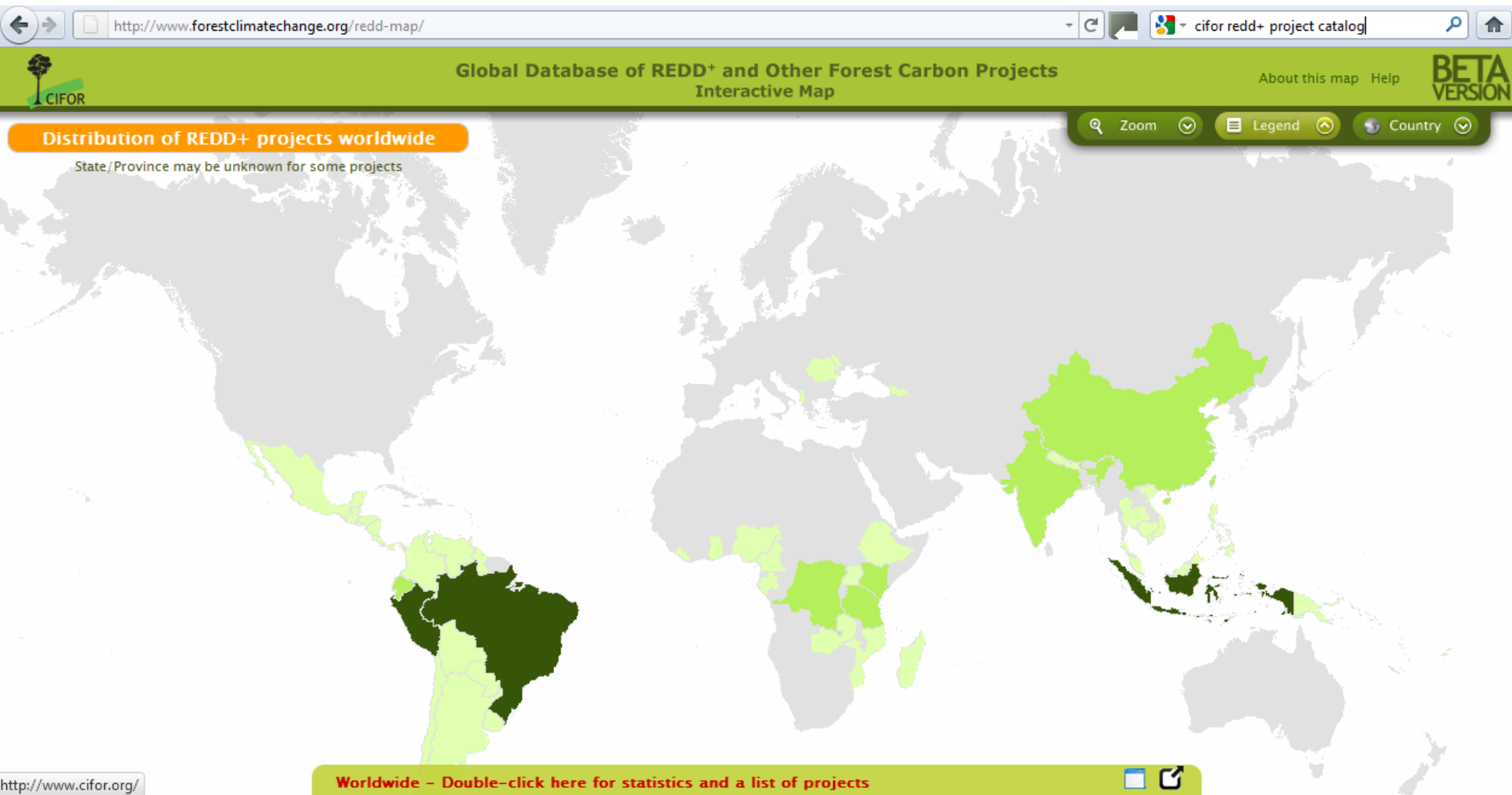
REDD+

- generate most of their net reductions in carbon emissions by avoiding deforestation or degradation, or by enhancing carbon stocks in existing forest;
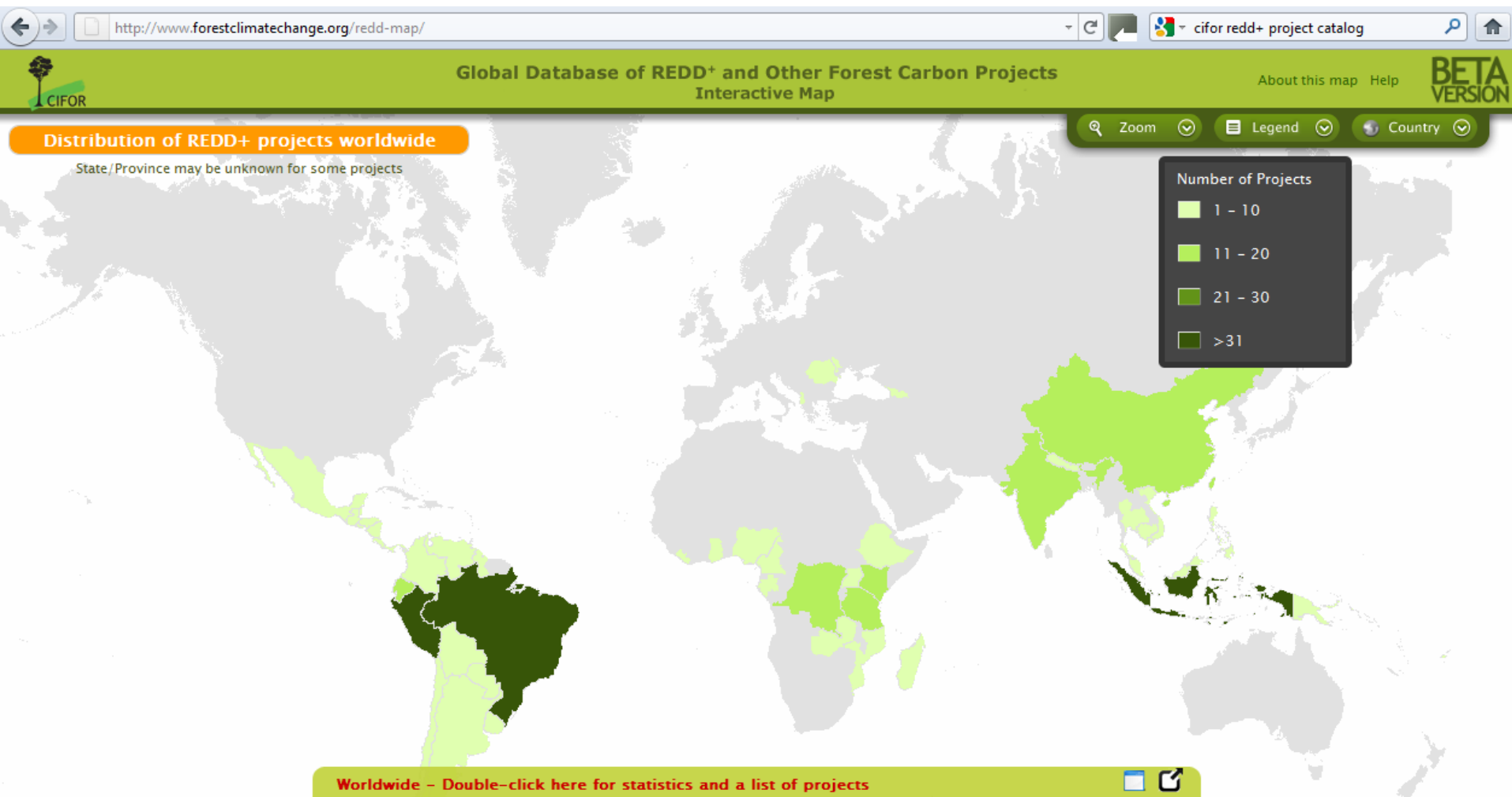
Af/Reforestation

- generate net reductions in carbon emissions by planting trees outside of existing forest.

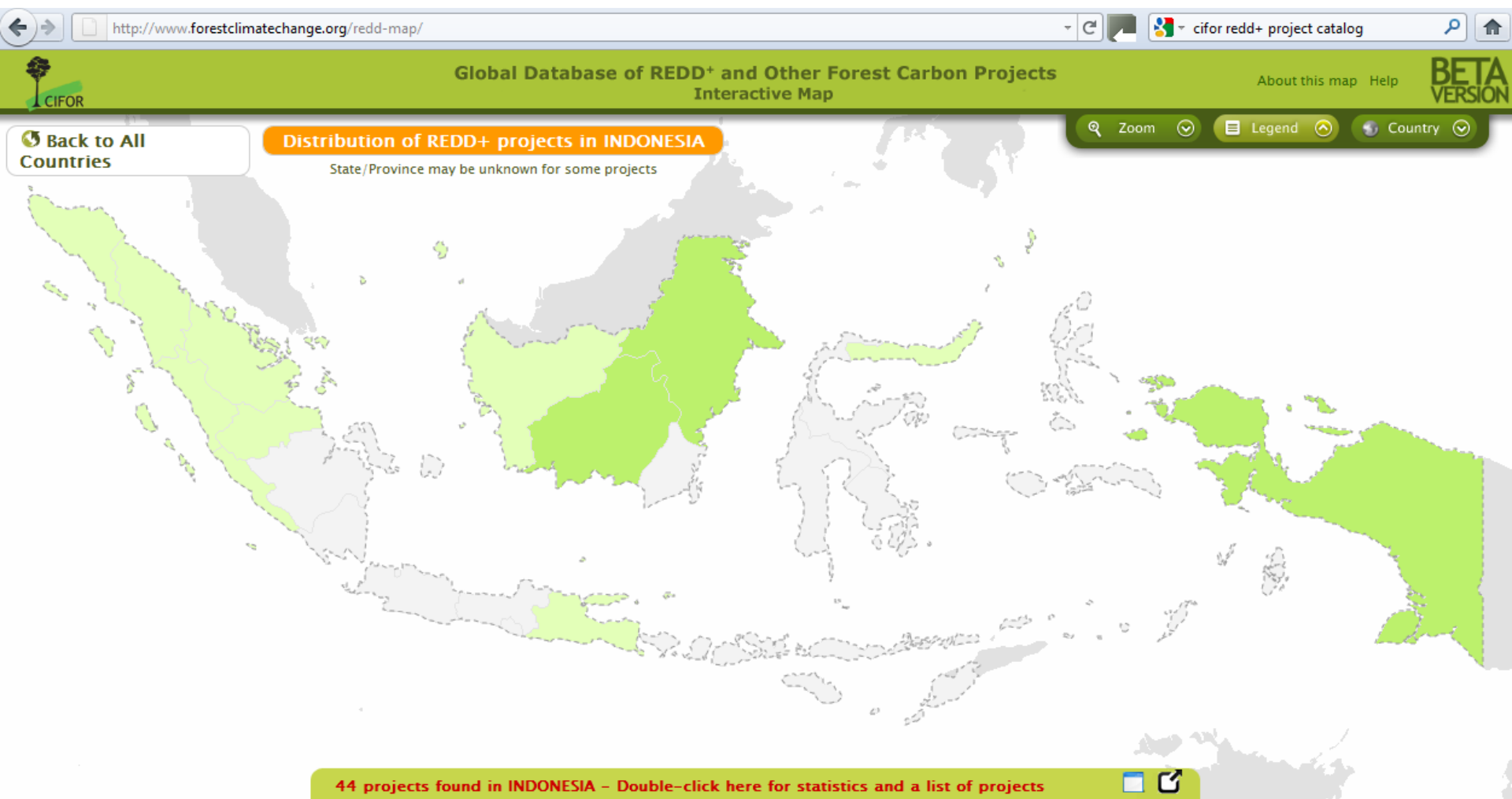CIFOR

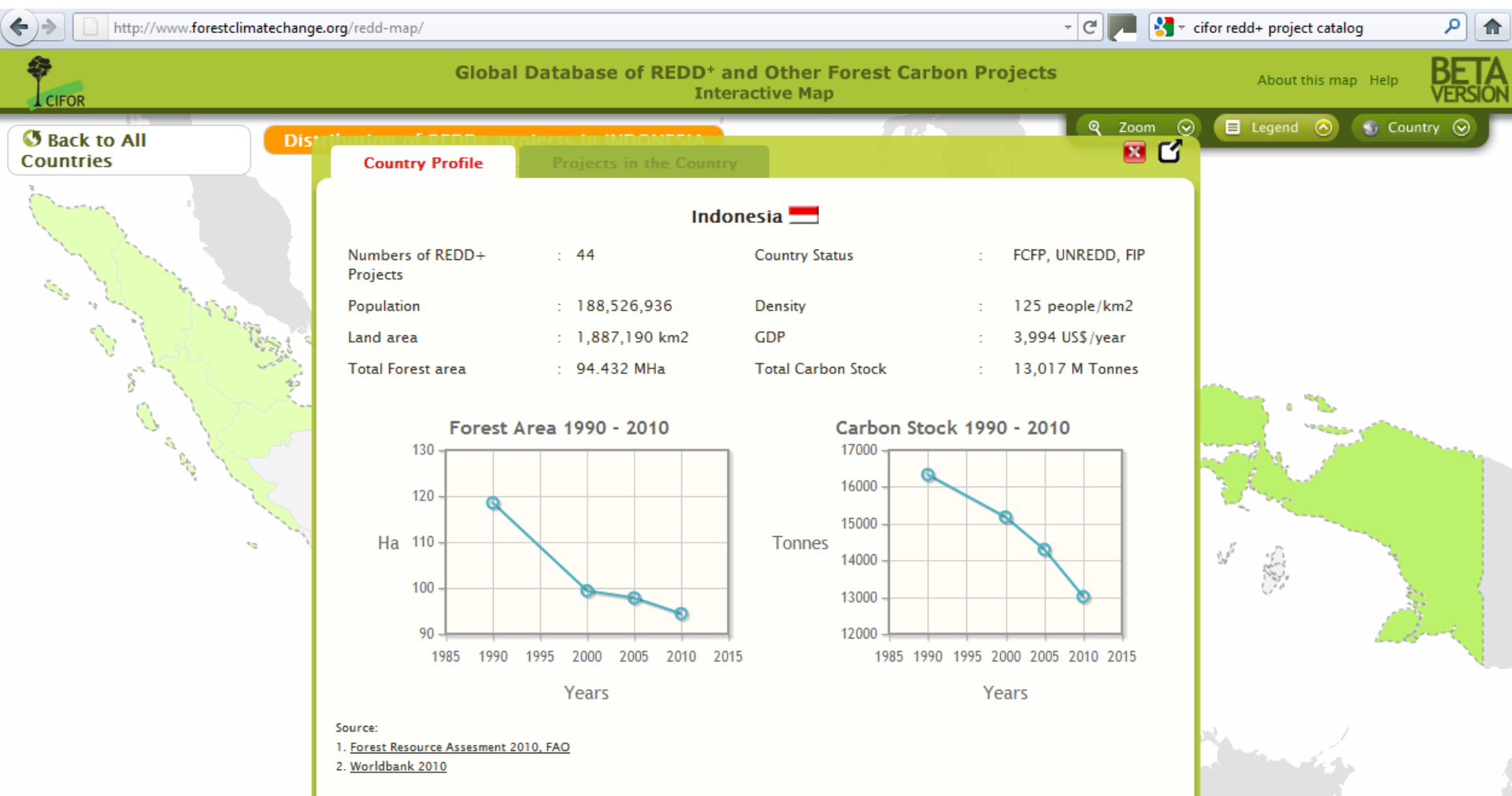# www.forestsclimatechange.org

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- Seeking your input
  - Additional projects
  - Corrections or new information on projects

BRAZIL

TANZANIA

INDONESIA

REDD Projects
AR/ RF Projects

Thinking beyond the canopy

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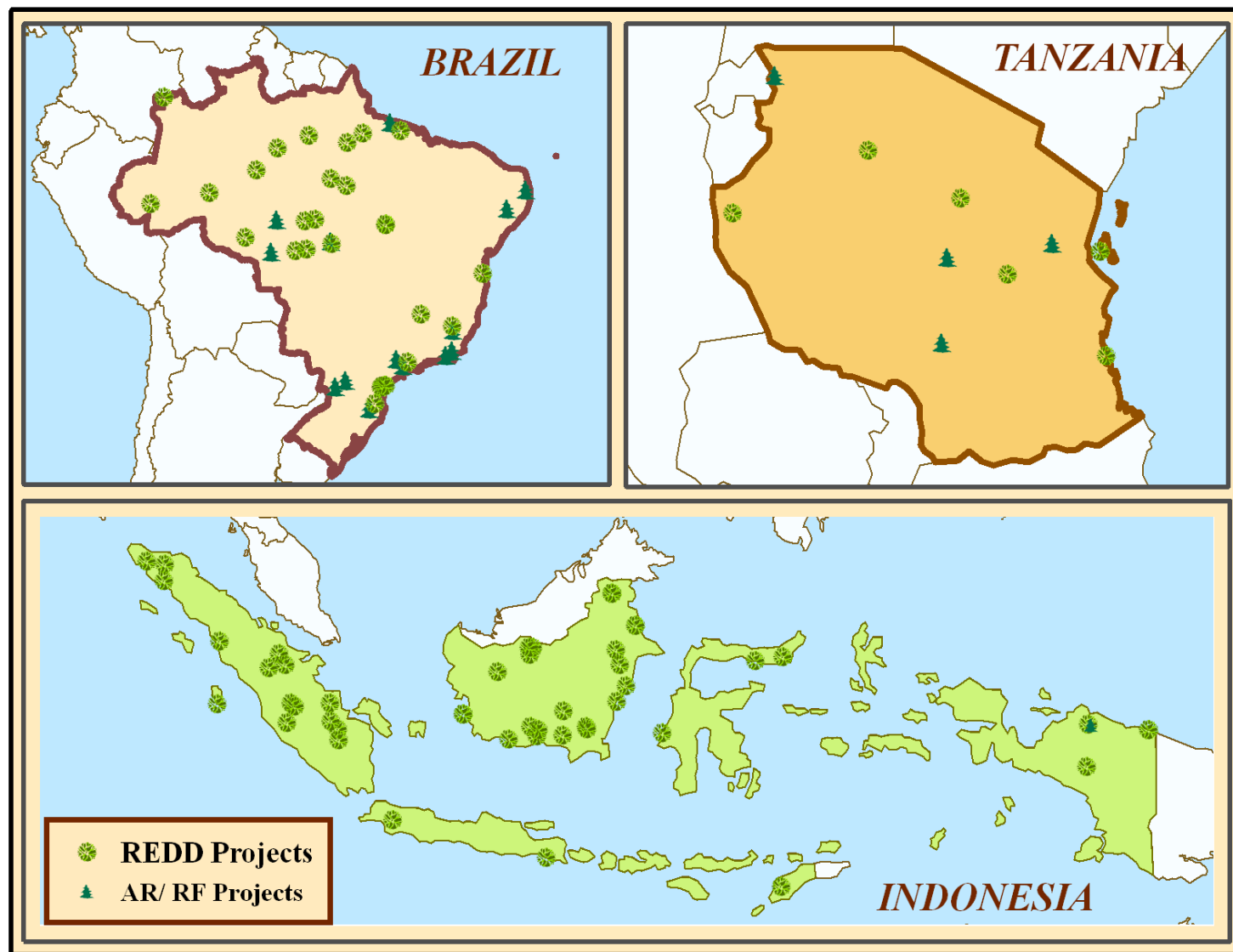
Site selection

More likely to have projects if
- Higher forest carbon stock
- Higher deforestation rate
- Greater protected area

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GCS research sites

Continent	Country	REDD project site
LATIN AMERICA	**BRAZIL**	Government of Acre (SEMA). Acre
		Instituto Centro de Vida. Mato Grosso.
		IPAM. State of Para.
		TNC. Sao Felix du Xingu
		Bolsa Floresta - *Not part of BACI*
	PERU	BAM. Madre de Dios.
		CI. San Martin.
AFRICA	**CAMEROON**	CED. South and East region.
		GFA. South West province.
	TANZANIA	TaTEDO. Shinyanga.
		Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG). Kilosa.
		Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG). Lindi.
		HIMA. Care International. Zanzibar.
		JGI. Masito Ugalla Ecosystem.
		MCDI. Mpingo.
ASIA	**INDONESIA**	Government of Aceh. Ulu Masen.
		Community Carbon Pool. FFI. West Kalimantan.
		KFCP. AusAid. Central Kalimantan.
		Rimba Raya . Infinite Earth. Central Kalimantan.
		Katingan Peatland. Starling Resources. Central Kalimantan.
		TNC Berau. East Kalimantan.
	VIETNAM	SNV. Cat Tien . Lam Dong province.

Project Strategies

Projects are testing a wide range of strategies to reduce forest carbon emissions and/or increase removals

1. "Traditional": support for alternative livelihoods (ICDP); clarification of land tenure; enforcement of restrictions on forest/land use

2. Direct payments: conditional, performance-based payments (PES)

In early 2010, 90% of proponents were planning both.

CIFOR

Project Strategies

By end of this year
- – 9 out of 18 expect to be offering support for alternative livelihoods
- – 11 out of 18 expect to have increased enforcement of restrictions on forest use
- – 3 out of 18 expect to be offering conditional, performance based benefits for stakeholders who change land and forest use

Shifting Project Strategies

Support for alternative livelihoods

- viewed as most likely to have positive impact on livelihoods and on forest conservation

- helps address concerns about leakages and permanence

- reflects uncertainty about availability of carbon funds for PES

- element of dual-track planning

Transparency

- Some proponents postponing dissemination of information about REDD+
- For good reasons
  - Avoid raising expectations
  - Avoid strategic behavior
- But with potentially negative consequences
  - FPIC requires informing local people
  - Postponing FPIC risks projects becoming fait accompli without significant local input

Tenure: right to exclude

- Exclusion rights are fundamental to conditionality and accountability in REDD+
- In 93% of 71 villages in & around REDD+ projects surveyed by GCS, local respondents *believe* they have the right to decide who can or cannot use local forests
- But especially in Indonesia, not all villages have successfully exercised this right

Tenure: contrasting Brazil and Indonesia

- Brazil: coordination between NGO proponents, local government, and federal agencies (*Terra Legal* initiative)

- Indonesia: national laws for land and forest are internally inconsistent, do not recognize traditional rights, and prevent communities from obtaining tenure rights

- Illustrate need and challenge of "polycentric governance" (Elinor Ostrom)

Recommendations for REDD+ tenure readiness

(1) integrate local and national efforts to clarify tenure;

(2) national policy actions including mapping and resolution of competing claims; and enforcement of regulations that recognize traditional local users of forest resources;

(3) clarify REDD+ policies and architecture to motivate proponents to fully engage local stakeholders in tenure resolution; and

Recommendations for REDD+ tenure readiness

(4) Prepare for complications by

- learning from REDD+ projects and conducting visioning exercises to anticipate tenure flash points when REDD+ is scaled up

- establishing conflict resolution mechanisms.

Tanzania Forest
Conservation Group
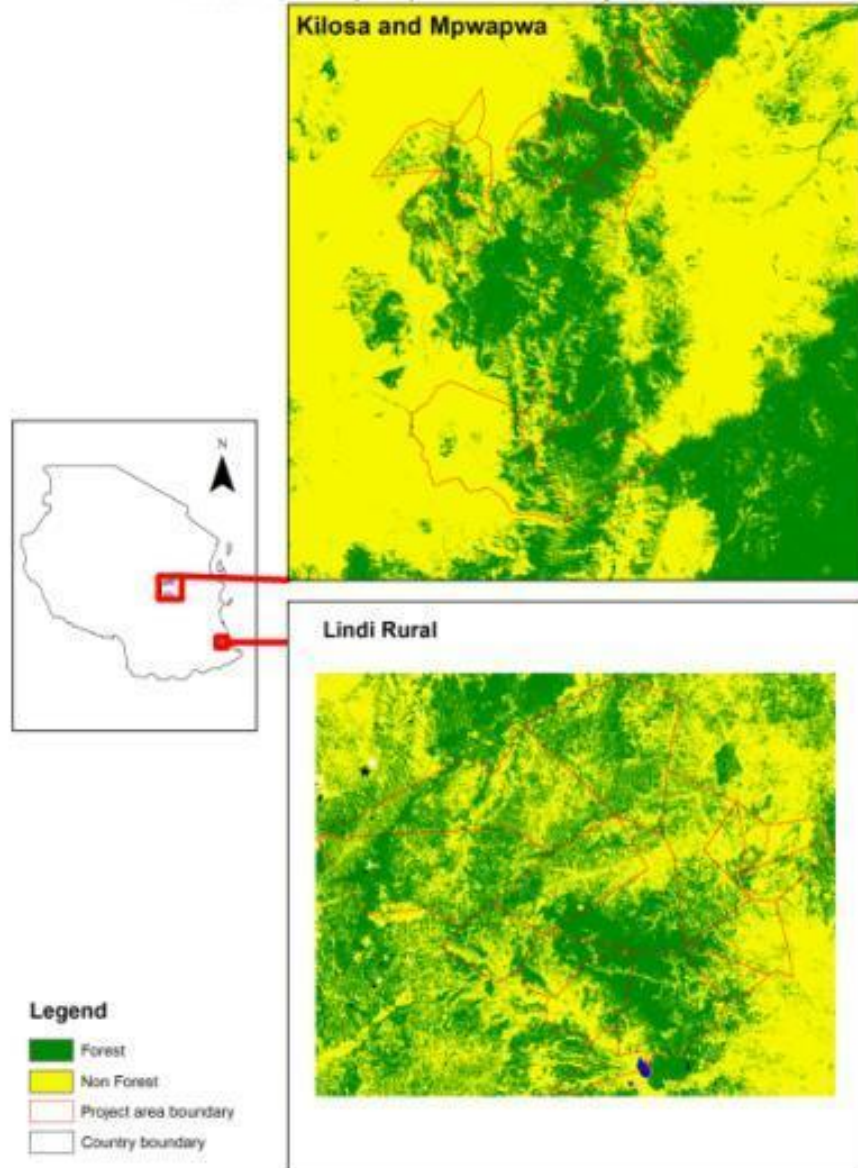Shirika la Kuhifadhi
Misitu ya Asili Tanzania

MAKING REDD WORK FOR COMMUNITIES AND FOREST CONSERVATION IN TANZANIA

Experiences of establishing a REDD project in Tanzania

Presented by
Charles Meshack
Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
30th November 2011, Durban

Forest and Non Forest Map showing Lindi Rural, Kilosa and Mpwapwa REDD Project sites

Project Overview

- 5 year project. Started September 2009.

- Partnership between 2 Tanzanian NGOs.

- Financed by Norway

- 36 communities at 2 sites

- Total forest area: 215,000 ha

- Located in 2 Biodiversity Hotspots

Project Goal and Purpose

Project Goal: To reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Tanzania in ways that provide direct and equitable incentives to rural communities to conserve and manage forests sustainably.

Purpose: To demonstrate, at local, national and international levels, a pro-poor approach to reducing deforestation and forest degradation by generating equitable financial incentives for communities that are sustainably managing or conserving Tanzanian forests at community level.

Project Strategy

Stage 1: Site selection based on forest area, deforestation rates, stakeholder interest and biodiversity criteria;

Stage 2: Free, prior and informed consent with participating communities;

Stage 3: Participatory identification, and implementation of strategies to reduce deforestation including participatory forest management, land use planning, improved agriculture and other livelihood activities;

Stage 4: Generate emission reductions; verify emission reductions according to VCS and CCB standards; and channel revenues back to the communities initially using project funds.

Challenges: Risks identified by communities at project outset

- Restrictions on access to land and forest products;

- Elite capture of REDD funds;

- Land grabbing;

- Conflict within communities over distribution of REDD funds;

- Increased human- wildlife conflict as habitat is better protected;

- Conflict associated with enforcement of restrictions on access to forest products.

Challenges

Uncertainty in national and international REDD policy
Uncertainty on the form that REDD will take and the amount of funds that will be available increases risk for all stakeholders.

Disconnect between REDD and agricultural and investment policies and practices

Payments for reducing forest degradation are not yet accessible
Although degradation is a significant source of emissions in Tanzania, communities can not access REDD funds from the voluntary market for this as no VCS approved method covers this.

Challenges

At current prices potential REDD revenues do not cover the opportunity and transaction costs for some communities.

Changing planners attitudes towards land use planning and participatory forest management: REDD requires communities to protect forests that are at immediate threat from deforestation. This requires a different approach to more traditional land and natural resources management planning.

Skills gap on integrating REDD and sustainable use in community based forest management;
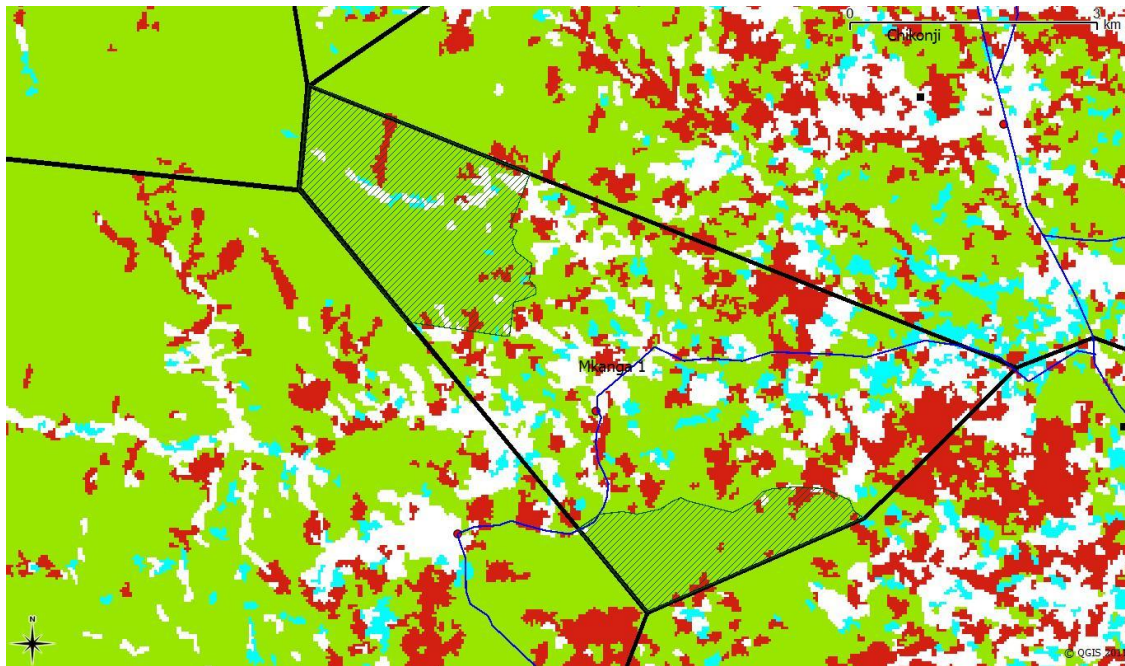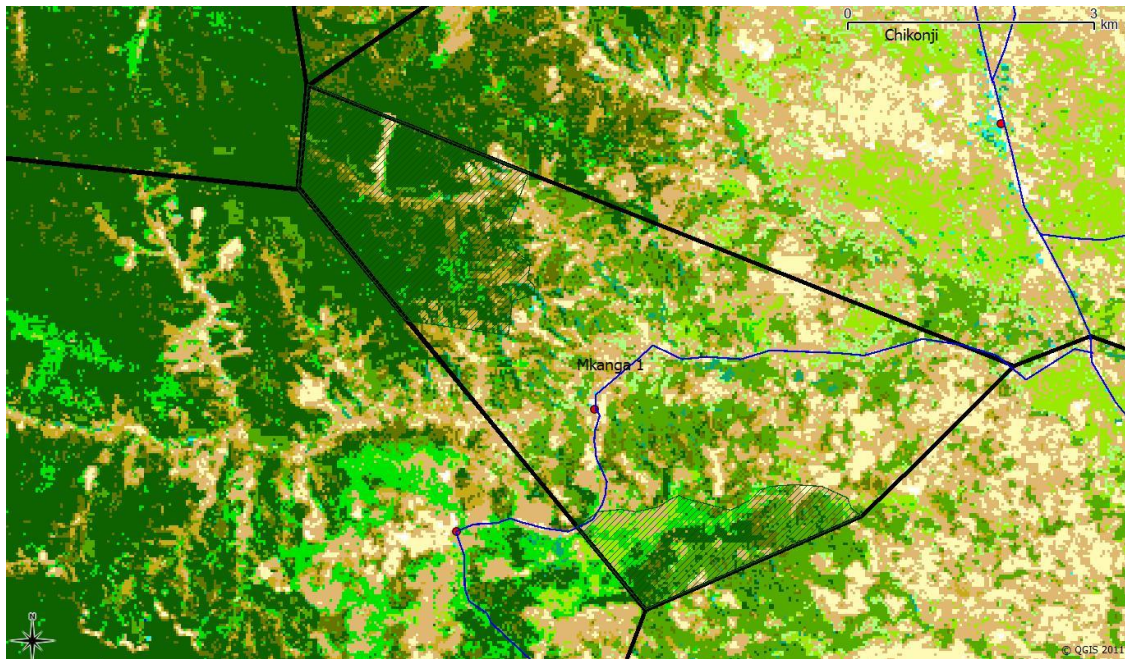
Mkanga 1 Village Forest Reserve

Only 45 % of remaining forest is included in the Village Forest Reserve. This is the least accessible but highest carbon forest.

Implementing REDD on the ground: lessons learned

- REDD has the potential to reduce emissions and reduce poverty;

- Reliable, adequate and accessible finance is needed and should reach those who bear the opportunity cost of REDD as well as those implementing the strategies to reduce deforestation;

- REDD needs clear standards if it is to be effective and equitable;

- FPIC, social impact assessment, participatory planning are needed for REDD to be effective and equitable.

Implementing REDD on the ground: lessons learned

- More effort is needed to build linkages between REDD and the agriculture sector;

- There are similarities with traditional ICDPs but there are also significant differences which require a shift in attitudes and practice;

- MRV should be well integrated in the implementation of strategies to reduce deforestation at community level.

For more information, please visit:
www.tfcg.org/makingReddWork.html