



How REDD is unfolding: national REDD+ policies and processes

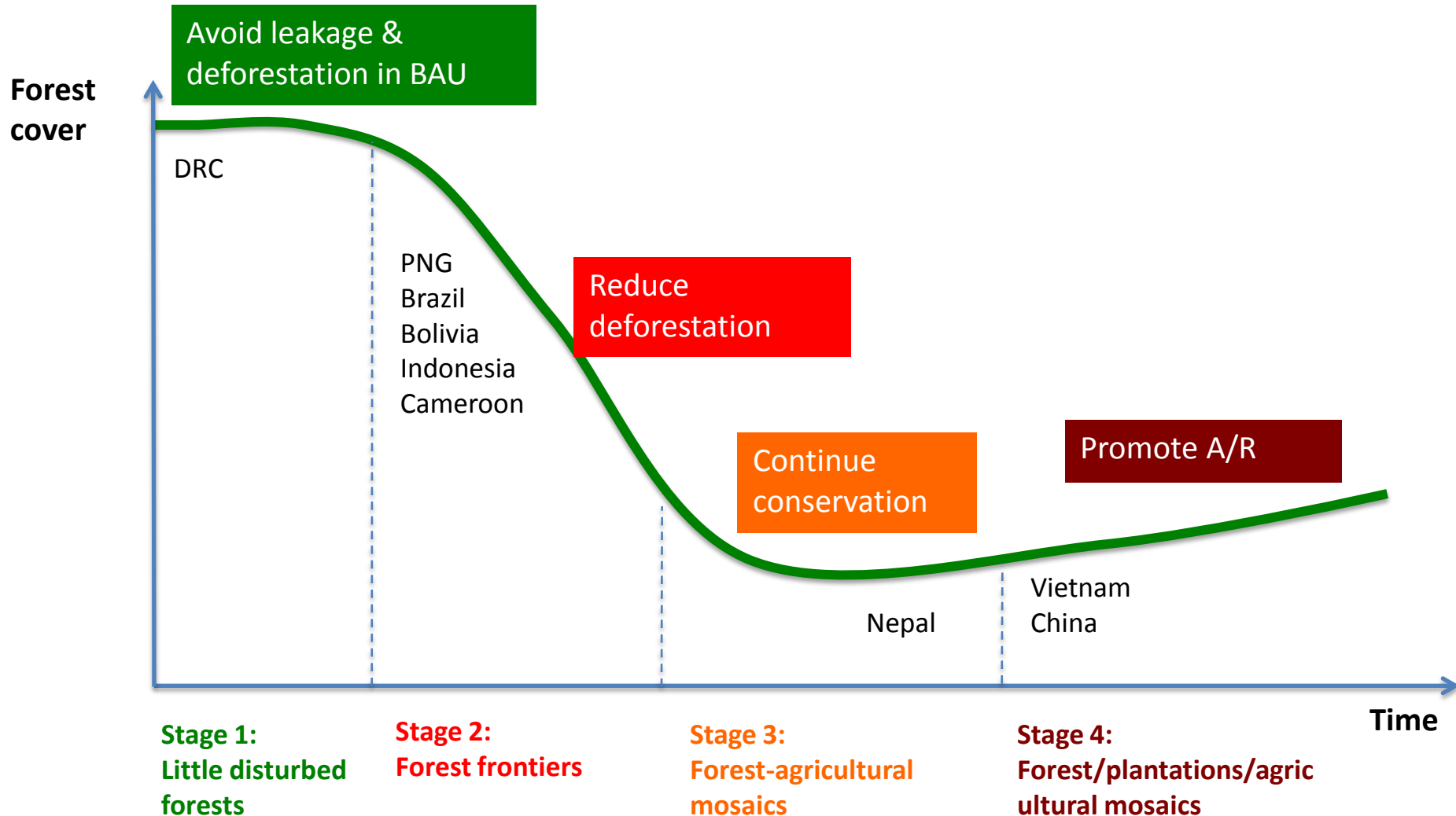
Maria Brockhaus, CIFOR

Background and challenges in national REDD+ since 2005

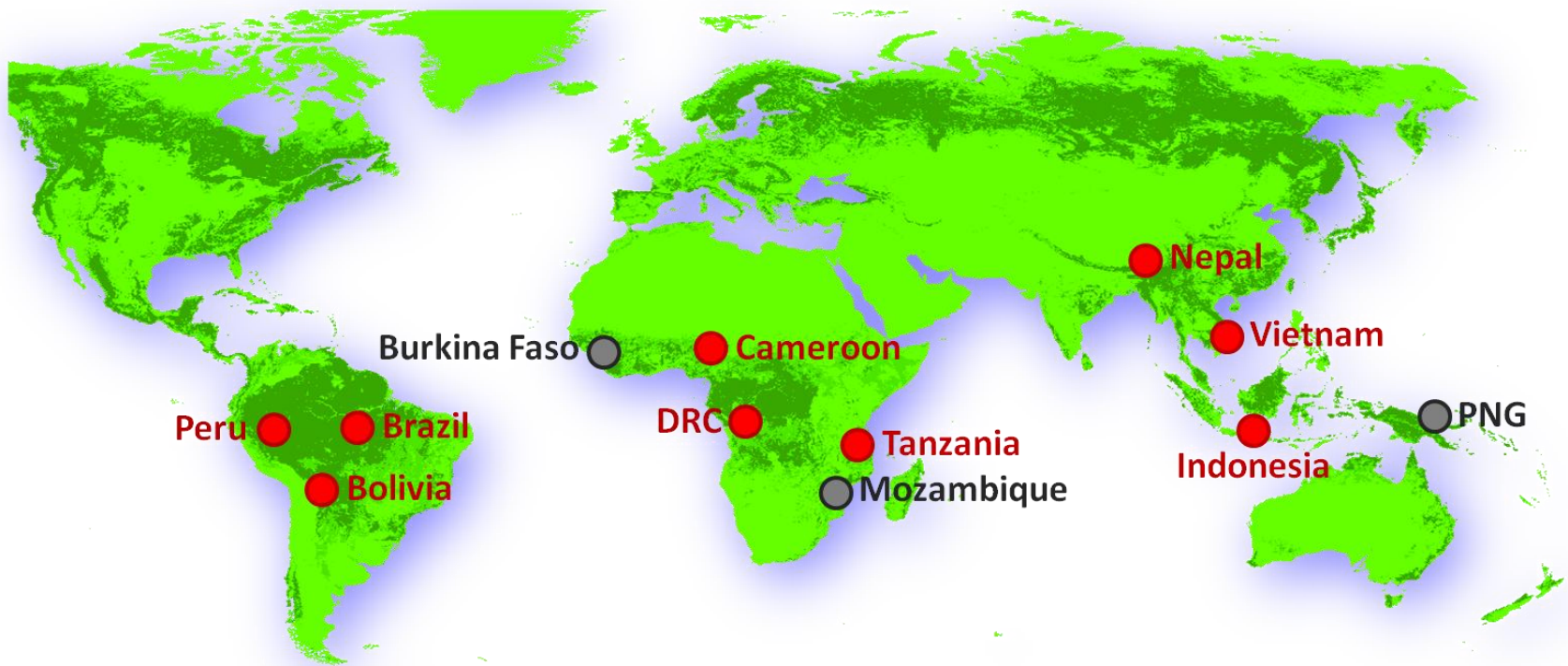
Among others ...

- **Coordination** across sectors and administrative levels (in decentralized systems)
 - **Tenure, financing** systems, **benefit** sharing and **participation**
 - **MRV** systems and capacity
 - **Scope, scale, permanence, leakage**
 - **Sovereignty and ownership** over process and reform(s)
 - **Capacity and political will** to address the drivers of forest carbon change (driven oftentimes by interests of powerful elites) and identifying an effective policy mix
- **how to realize policy change in and beyond the forestry sector?**

Different national circumstances: Forest Transition and Policy Responses



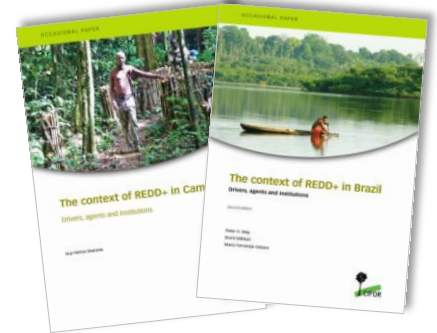
Analysis of National REDD+ Policies and Processes



Country Profiles; Media-based Discourse Analysis; Policy Network Analysis; Policy Content Analysis; Specific Policy Studies → Qualitative Comparative Analysis

Some preliminary comparative results: context

- Political systems in case study countries vary strongly
 - **regime types** different (Vietnam, Nepal etc)
 - **federal challenges** (and opportunities) (Brazil, DRC, RI...)
 - ongoing processes of **decentralization and recentralization** of forest resources (RI, DRC..)
 - colonial and post **colonial impacts on land tenure** vary
 - **weak governance**
- National policies and measures facilitate D&D



Some preliminary comparative results: challenges



- Common challenges of **coordination, capacity, tenure, fire**
- Political economy factors and institutional path dependencies: strong **vested interests, weak civil society**
- Policy formulation and **implementation lags behind** rhetoric
- **National “ownership”** over the design process is key

Overcoming challenges and closing the gap between national and subnational to achieve policy change ...

AGENTS OF CHANGE

- Building robust coalitions and constituencies of change in national power dynamics to move beyond rhetoric

ANALYSIS

- Tailored policy mix to respond to drivers of deforestation needs further quantification of sectoral contributions at national and subnational scale

COORDINATION

- Call for legislative reviews and coordination (and implementation) particularly for land-use related policies

POLICY LEARNING

- Establish information flows and learning mechanisms to analyse past experiences and current pilot activities



How is REDD+ unfolding on the ground?
An exploration of the social, political, and biophysical issues
REDD - related MRV preparations at the national level

Manuel Estrada



Objective of this presentation

This presentation aims to briefly answer the following questions:

1. What is the current status of preparations of REDD MRV globally, and how does this vary by region?
2. What are the strong points of the state of preparedness of MRV systems?
3. What are the deficiencies?
4. What must be done to remedy those deficiencies?

Methodology

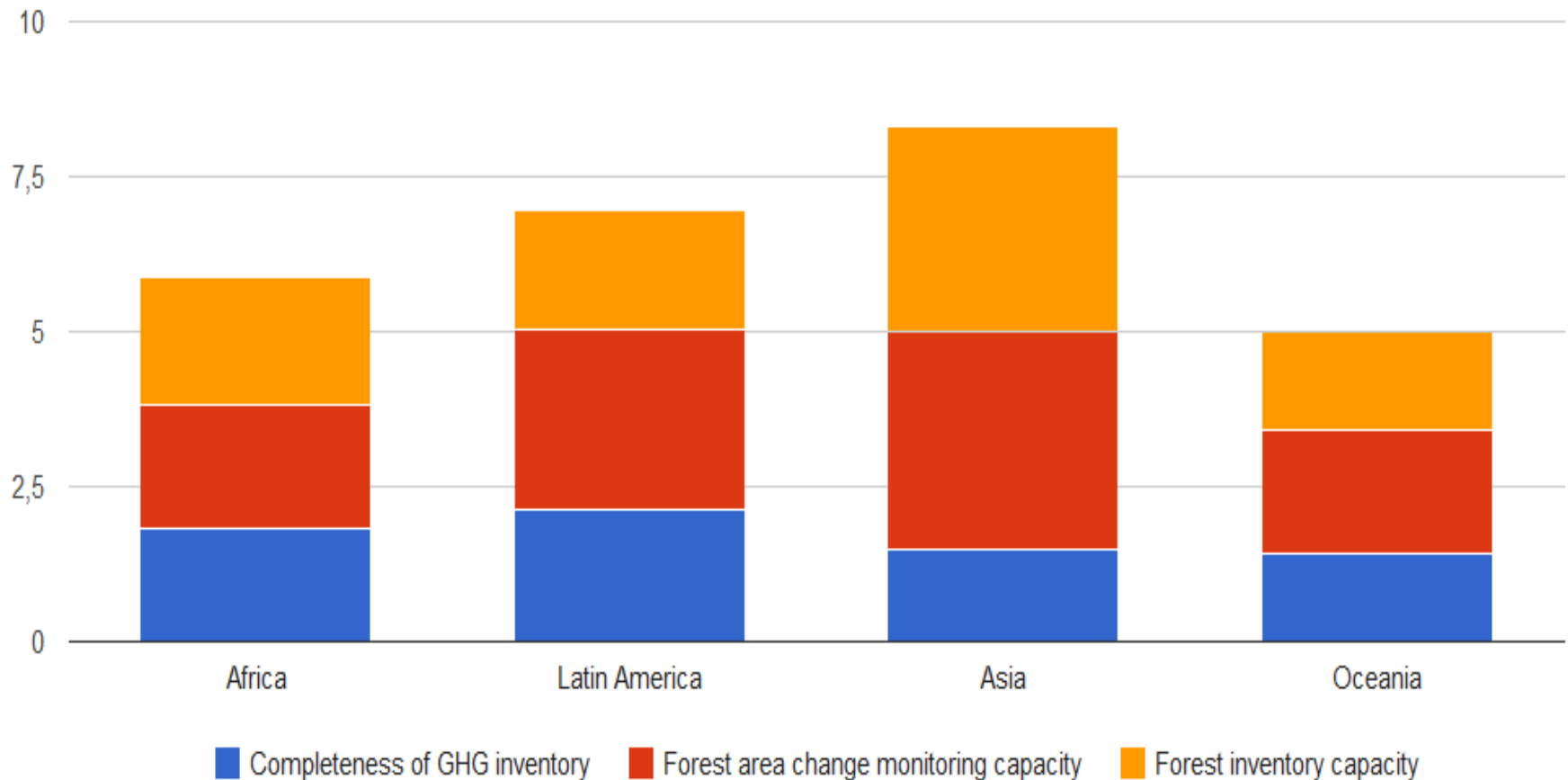
- This presentation:
 - Draws on some of the data and conclusions presented in the report “**An assessment of national forest monitoring capabilities in tropical non-Annex I countries: Recommendations for capacity building**” Prepared by Martin Herold - GOFC-GOLD Land Cover Project Office - Friedrich Schiller University Jena for The **Prince's Rainforests Project and The Government of Norway** (2009).
 - The report is based on the **assessment of key requirements for national REDD** (“+” activities are not considered) **MRV systems in 99 developing countries** through qualitative indicators assessed using reports from **FAO (FRA), UNFCCC (Nat. Comm.)** and **WB (FCPF R-PINs)**.



Methodology: Indicators

Key requirement	Indicator	Description of categories
Understanding of IPCC guidelines for reporting	Completeness of national UNFCCC reporting	Low: <50% Advanced: 50-99% Complete: 100%
Forest area change monitoring capacity	Forest area change time series & RS capabilities	Very low: no forest cover map Limited: Forest cover map (external) Some: Multiple forest cover maps (external) Good: Forest cover map in-house OR multiple maps, latest before 2000 Very good: Regular forest area mapping most recent after 2000
Forest inventory for carbon stock assessment	Forest inventory capacities (growing stock and/or biomass)	Very low: no inventory available Limited: one inventory available (external) Some: Multiple inventories (external) Good: Inventories available (in-country) before 2000 Very good: Multiple inventories (in-country), most recent after 2000

Regional MRV capacity levels: Overall and by type

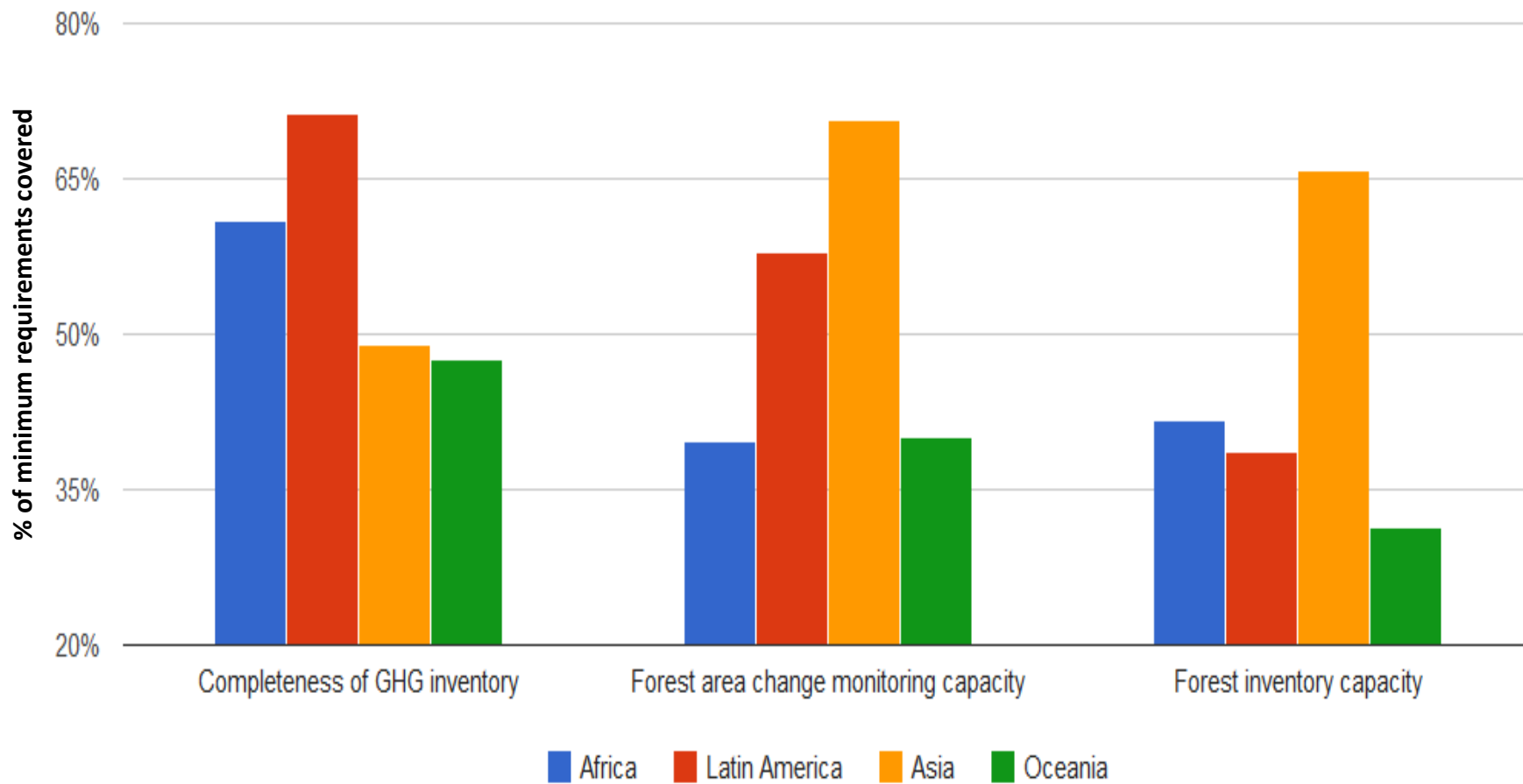


Monitoring & C stock capacities: Global overview with examples

		Forest area change monitoring					
		No forest cover map	Forest cover map (external)	Multiple forest cover maps (external)	Forest cover map in-house OR multiple maps, latest before 2000	Regular forest area mapping most recent after 2000	
Forest inventory	No consistent national field inventory	19	3	Paraguay Tanzania 6	Congo Ecuador Nepal 8	Bolivia Colombia Malaysia 3	39
	One national inventory (external)	Guayana CAR Gabon Nigeria Kenya 13	Zambia 3	Liberia 6	Ghana Panama 7	Costa Rica Brazil 2	31
	Multiple inventories (external)	1	0	DR of Congo PNG 2	0	0	3
	One or more inventories available (in-country), most recent before 2000	4	Cameroon Suriname 7	Madagascar 2	Laos 5	Indonesia Peru Vietnam 3	21
	Regular forest inventories (in-country), most recent after 2000	1	0	0	1	India Mexico 3	5
		38	13	16	21	11	
		67			33		
							73
							26

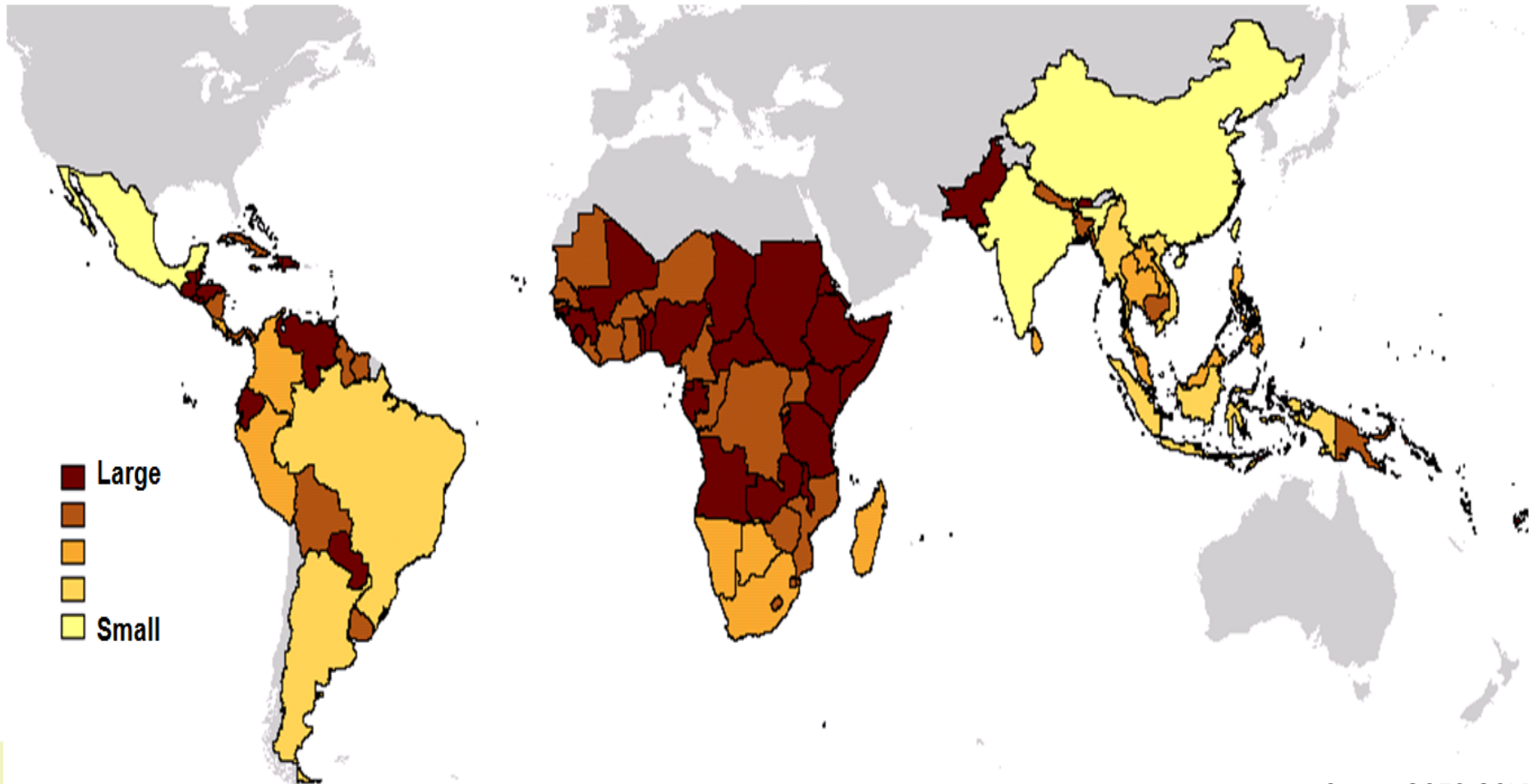


Capacity gap: By region and type



Capacity gap: Global distribution

(considering specific country challenges: fires, C in soil, degradation, cloud cover, availability and access to RS data)



Source: GOFC-GOLD

Deficiencies

- **General:** Capacities are **less established for forest inventories than for forest area change monitoring**. **Less than 20% of the countries have submitted a complete GHG inventory**, and **only 3** out of the 99 countries currently have capacities considered to be **very good for both** forest area change monitoring and for forest inventories.
- **Consistency:** **Estimations** provided by many countries are **based either on single-date measurement or on integrating heterogeneous data sources**, rather than using a systematic and consistent measurement and monitoring approach;
- **Transparency:** **Expert opinions, independent assessments or model estimations are commonly used** as information sources to produce forest carbon data; this could potentially lead to a lack of transparency;
- **Comparability:** **Few countries have experience in using the IPCC GPG** as a common approach to estimation and monitoring;
- **Completeness:** **Very few** countries are able to **provide information on all five carbon pools** or estimates from biomass burning.
- **Accuracy:** There is **limited information on sources of error and uncertainty** levels of the estimates provided by countries, and **approaches to deal with these** in international reporting.



Remedies:

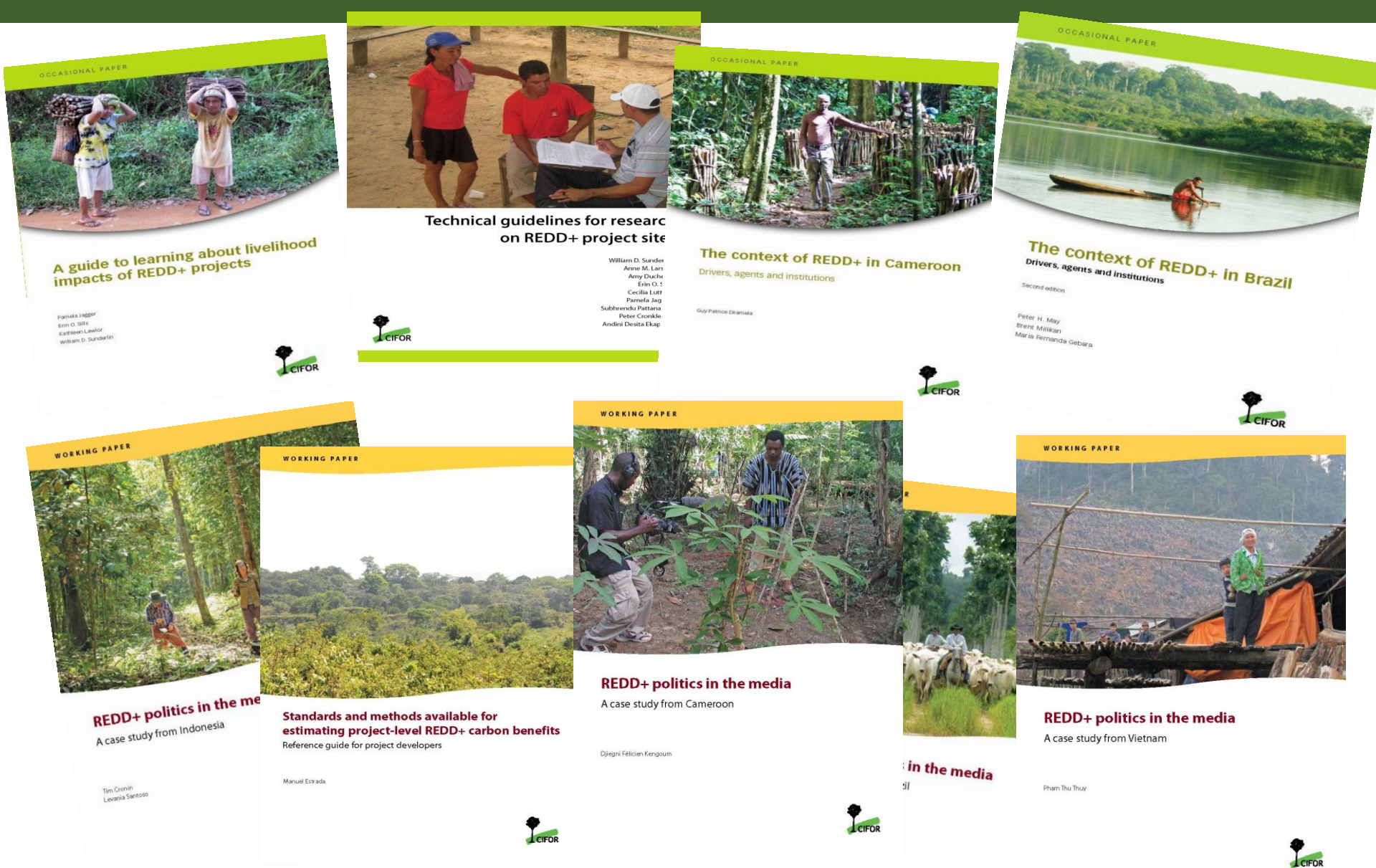
Forest area change monitoring:

- **Countries with reduced capabilities** require the development of basic capacities, including the **access to and use of remote sensing data to consistently monitor historical and future forest area changes**.
- For countries **with good to very good foundations** for area change monitoring, the following options should be considered:
 - integrate existing data and information into **consistent time-series**;
 - Understand and quantify **error sources**;
 - Ensure **IPCC GPG-compliant area change estimation and reporting**;
 - **engage in South-South cooperation** and technology transfer.

Carbon stock assessment:

- For **countries with low forest inventory capacities**, the near-term objective would be the **establishment of a national forest carbon inventory on IPCC GPG Tier 2 level** (covering at least the above ground carbon pool).
- For **countries that already maintain forest inventories**: efforts should focus on **evolving towards a national forest C stock inventory** (stratification by carbon density and activities affecting stocks, enhanced accuracy in REDD relevant areas, site measurement of C, time series, etc)





CIFOR's Global Comparative Study on REDD+
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Thinking beyond the canopy

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