

# Strengthening Stakeholder Governance of REDD+

## *Developing Participatory standards as an aspect of MRV*



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# Global studies conducted

- Using this framework, the researchers have investigated global & national stakeholder perceptions on
  - REDD+ : Before and after COP 15, 16, 17 and (now) 18
    - UNFCCC negotiations, UNREDD, FCPF, FIP, REDD+ Partnership
  - CDM: International and local (Brazil) 2010, 2012
  - UNFF: 2010, 2011
- Other policy arenas
  - Global health governance
  - Responsible investment (2010, 2012)
- Peer-reviewed publications
  - 1 Book (2011)
  - 4 book Chapters (2012)
  - 5 journal articles (2010-2012)

# How to evaluate governance quality?

Principle	Criterion	Indicator
<u>“Meaningful participation”</u>	<i>Interest representation</i>	Inclusiveness
		Equality
		Resources
	<i>Organisational responsibility</i>	Accountability
<u>“Productive deliberation”</u>	<i>Decision making</i>	Transparency
		Democracy
		Agreement
	<i>Implementation</i>	Dispute settlement
		Behaviour change
		Problem solving
		Durability

*Cadman (2011) and Lammerts van Bueren and Blom (1997)*

Methods for monitoring and evaluation in the field creates **Verifiers** results in

Quality-of-Governance **STANDARDS** for

REDD+ verification, accreditation and **Certification**

# Why governance matters to REDD+

Tackling poor governance is an internationally recognised prerequisite for achieving investment in long-term forest management (UNFF, FAO, ITTO, World Bank, G8)

- **Cancun** : *“Transparent and effective national forest governance structures”*
- **SBSTA**: *“consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness”*
- **Inconsistent norms of governance**
  - “accessibility, ...predictability, justice and sustainability” (CCBA/CARE 2010, p. 9)
  - “equity, fairness, consensus, coordination, efficiency” (UN-REDD 2012, p. 9)
- **Changing roles for rights/stakeholders**
  - “Consultations should facilitate **meaningful participation** at all levels.” (FCPF 2009, p. 2)
- “‘Full and effective participation’ means **meaningful influence** of all relevant rights holders and stakeholders who want to be involved throughout the process” (CCBA/CARE 2010 (2.2. and footnote 26 1 p. 7)
  - ➡ The difference between degrees of **tokenism** or **citizen power** (Arnstein 1969)

# Monitoring, Reporting and Verifying Governance Quality is Central to Reducing Deforestation & Forest Degradation

- Poor accountability and transparency increase the risk of corruption, encouraging illegal/unsustainable logging
- Where key interests are not represented in forestry decision-making:
  - information critical to sustainable resource management is lost
  - lack of ownership can reinforce existing unsustainable practices/behaviour
- Where forest management agreements are poorly implemented
  - opportunities for lasting solutions to deforestation and forest degradation are reduced



Degraded forest, Makawanpur District, Nepal

**Table 2:** Comparative textual analysis of selected REDD+ initiatives against Table 1 and Arnstein's Ladder of Citizen Participation (1969)

Level of participation	Type of participation	Extent of participation	1. NCP (FCPF) 2009	2. SES (CCBA/CARE) 2010	3. CAESS FCPF (2011)	4. SEPC (UN-REDD) 2012
8	CITIZEN CONTROL	“Degrees of citizen power”				
7	DELEGATED POWER					
6	PARTNERSHIP					
5	PLACATION	“Degrees of tokenism”				
4	CONSULTATION		47	43		42
3	INFORMING				39	
2	THERAPY	“Non-participation”				
1	MANIPULATION					

1. FCPF 2009 - Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Mechanism National Consultation and Participation for REDD May 6, 2009

2. SES 2010 - REDD+ Social & Environmental Standards Version 1 June 2010

3. FCPF 2011 – Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Fund Common Approach to Environmental and Social Safeguards for Multiple Delivery Partners

4. UN-REDD 2012 - UN-REDD Programme Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria

# National and Sub-National Standards Development: Nepal Pilot Project

- Process of developing voluntary national quality-of-governance standard in Nepal through **multi-stage, multi-level, and multi-stakeholder process** has been innovative:  
**Stakeholders**, NOT researchers/funders develop verifiers based on generic PC&I – applied consistently, subject to context/level
- **Active participation and engagement** of a diverse range of stakeholders demonstrates they saw the **value** of developing such a standard through a robust, participatory and transparent process
- The intention is to provide a **benchmark governance standard**, against which REDD+ governance can be monitored, reported and verified via independent third party **certification**

# *Method for drafting and consulting a governance standard for REDD+ and the forest sector in Nepal July 2011-December 2012*

**Multi-stakeholder**



**Multi-level**



**Multi-stage**

- Aid programmes
- Community forest users
- Dalit
- Financial institutions
- Forest-based industries
- Government
- Indigenous organisations
- Madhesi
- NGO
- Women
- Other

**66 completed responses, 131 attempts, 300 invitees**

Online questionnaire survey  
(Preliminary list of verifiers)

**50+ interviewees in Nepal and overseas**

Key Informant interviews  
(Additional verifiers)

**43 cross-sector participants**

Multi-stakeholder Forum Workshop  
(**First preliminary draft standard and verifiers**)

**180+ national, sub-national  
& local verifiers**

Field consultations :REDD+ pilot areas & controls  
(**First preliminary draft of local level verifiers**)

**300+ circulation**

National consultation  
**Draft standard**



**ONGOING**



# Recommendations for COP 18 & Conclusions

## ➤ Independent, third party, market-driven voluntary certification

- Monitoring/measurement (audits)
- Reporting (benchmark analysis)
- Verification (issue of certificates and labels – co-benefits)

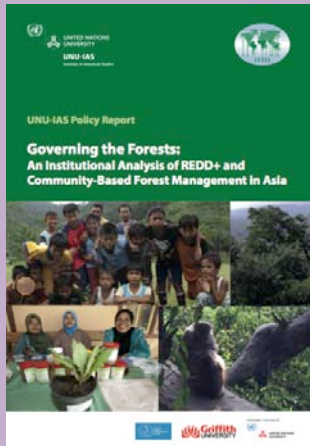
## ➤ Country-specific Quality-of-Governance standards following international best practice would

- avoid issues of national sovereignty associated with mandatory regulation/verification via UNFCCC (voluntary, market-driven)

✓ Improve REDD+ performance

➡ ***‘MRV of governance and governance of MRV’***

# Publications



## **Governing the Forests:**

*An Institutional Analysis of REDD+ and Community-Based Forest Management in Asia*

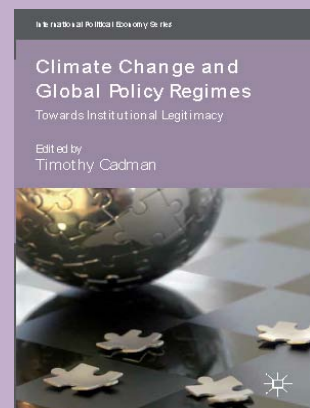
UNU-IAS, ITTO, Griffith University – UNU-IEGL



## **Quality-of-governance standards for carbon emissions trading:**

*Developing REDD+ governance through a multi-stage, multi-level and multi-stakeholder approach*

IGES, USQ, Griffith University – UNU-IEGL



## **NEW: Climate Change and Global Policy Regimes:**

*Towards Institutional Legitimacy*

Palgrave-Macmillan – IPE Series (April 2013)



Thank  
you



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