International Workshop **"REDD+: A New Framework for Conservation of Tropical Forests – Monitoring, Biodiversity and Practices"**

Nagoya, 25/10/2010

# Realizing REDD+, a global comparative study

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# A quick introduction to CIFOR

- Established in 1993
- One of 15 centers in the CGIAR
- Focus on forest policy research and global comparative research
- Headquarters in Bogor, Indonesia
- 80 Scientific staff working in the major forests of Southeast Asia, Africa and South and Latin America
- “Center without walls”

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# CIFOR's research strategy

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Enhancing the role of forests in **mitigating** climate change |
| 2 | Enhancing the role of forests in **adapting** to climate change |
| 3 | Improving livelihoods through **smallholder** and **community** forestry |
| 4 | Managing trade-offs between **conservation** and **development** at the landscape scale |
| 5 | Managing impacts of globalised **trade** and **investment** on forests and forest communities |
| 6 | Sustainably managing tropical **production forests** |

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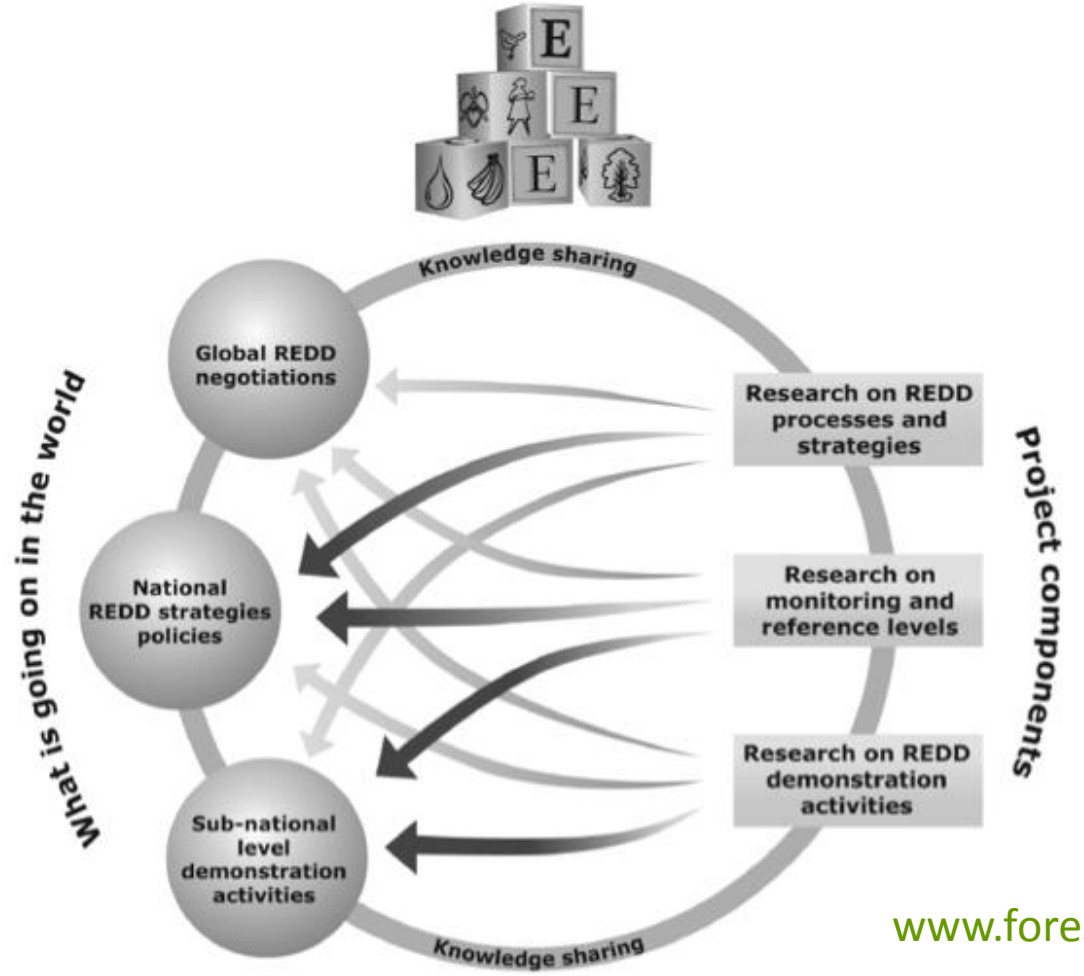
# Global Comparative Study on REDD (GCS-REDD)




- National REDD process and strategies (C1)
- REDD demonstration activities (C2)
- Monitoring and reference levels (C3)
- Knowledge sharing (C4)

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# GCS-REDD: Countries and activities

| Asia Pacific | Africa | Latin America |
|---|---|---|
| **Indonesia** | **Cameroon** | **Bolivia** |
| **Vietnam** | **Tanzania** | **Brazil** |
| Nepal; PNG; | DR Congo; Mozambique | Peru |

| C1: National policies & politics | C2: REDD+ pilot impact assessment | C3: MRV & reference levels |
|---|---|---|
| Comparative policy process analysis | Comprehensive methodology: BACI | Field testing of methods |
| 8-9 policy processes & selected policy studies | 20+ projects/sites | Defor. & degradation modelling -> RL |
| Surveys 2010-2011 | Surveys 2010 - 2012/13 | National MRV systems |

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# Component 1 : Research on national REDD strategies, policies, and activities

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# Hypotheses

- Formulation of a national REDD strategy and implementation of REDD projects is delayed due to limited institutional capacity, shortcomings in existing financing and MRV mechanisms, and trade-offs and economic incentive structures outside climatic goals.
- Corruption, lack of transparency and accountability beside other factors in countries' governance context result in low political will and limited effectiveness, efficiency and equity of REDD+ strategies
- Political commitment for the implementation of 3E REDD+ is low because powerful national actors are not engaged in the decision-making process.
- Lessons from ongoing REDD activities and other forest and governance initiatives have little role in informing political decisions for REDD.

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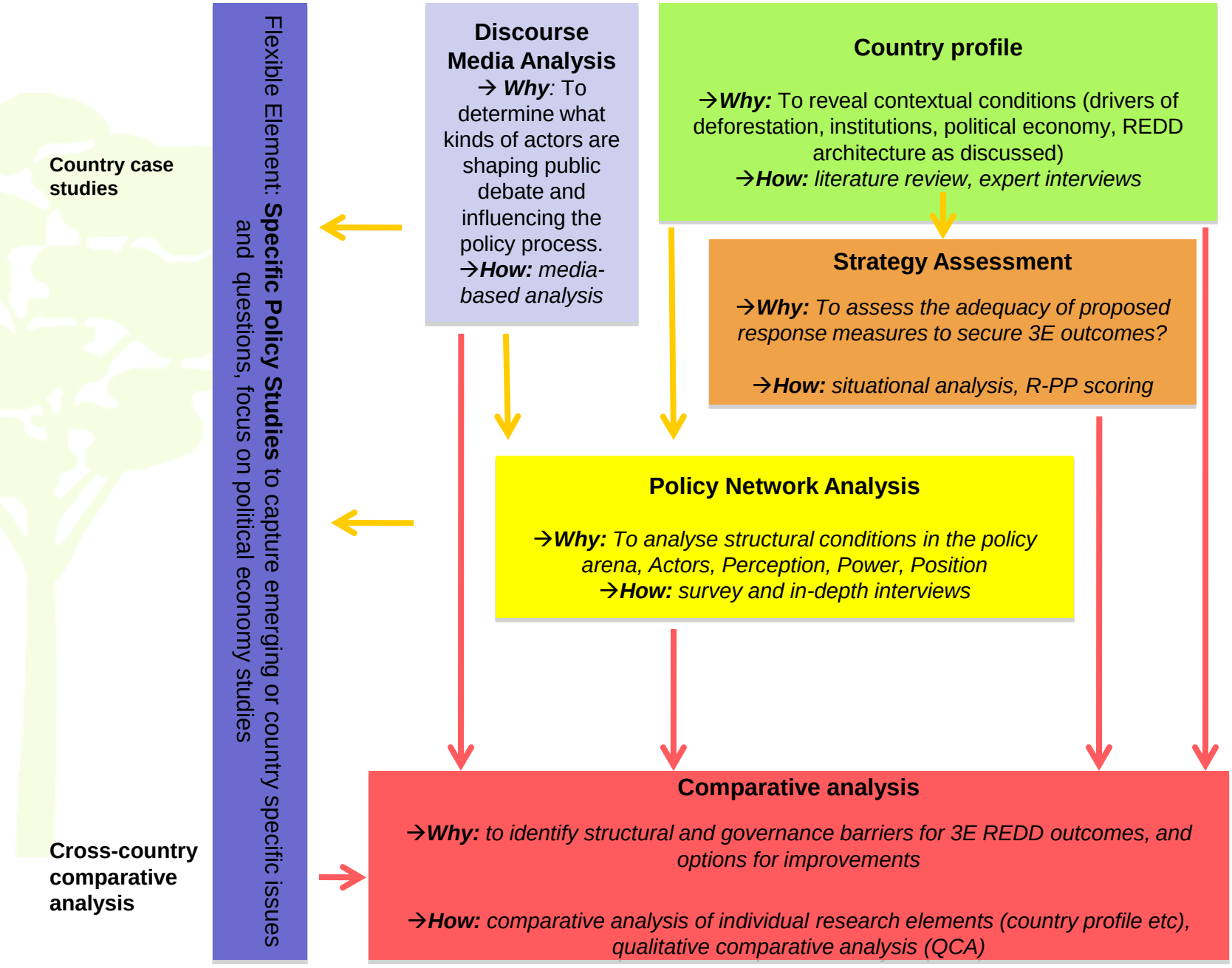
Country case studies
Flexible Element: Specific Policy Studies to capture emerging or country specific issues and questions, focus on political economy studies
Discourse Media Analysis
→ Why: To determine what kinds of actors are shaping public debate and influencing the policy process.
→How: media-based analysis
Country profile
→Why: To reveal contextual conditions (drivers of deforestation, institutions, political economy, REDD architecture as discussed)
→How: literature review, expert interviews
Strategy Assessment
→Why: To assess the adequacy of proposed response measures to secure 3E outcomes?
→How: situational analysis, R-PP scoring
Policy Network Analysis
→Why: To analyse structural conditions in the policy arena, Actors, Perception, Power, Position
→How: survey and in-depth interviews
Comparative analysis
→Why: to identify structural and governance barriers for 3E REDD outcomes, and options for improvements
→How: comparative analysis of individual research elements (country profile etc), qualitative comparative analysis (QCA)
Cross-country comparative analysis

# Challenges ahead

REDD dynamics in the policy arenas at all! levels will have implications for C1 regarding country choice, methods and research questions:

- Level → regional, national, subnational decision making needs to be researched
- Cross component work → needs to be strengthened
- Donor and ideology dynamics → country specific (LOI..)
- Research questions → update needed, and like country or regional case specifities can be incorporated in C1 structure

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# Component 2 : REDD demonstration activities

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# Research questions

**Overarching**

- How can REDD projects be designed in such a way that their outcomes fulfill the 3E+ criteria?

**Subordinates**

- Do the 1st generation REDD projects attain the 3E+ criteria?
- If yes, how? If not, why not?
- How do we improve the design and implementation of 1st and 2nd generation projects?

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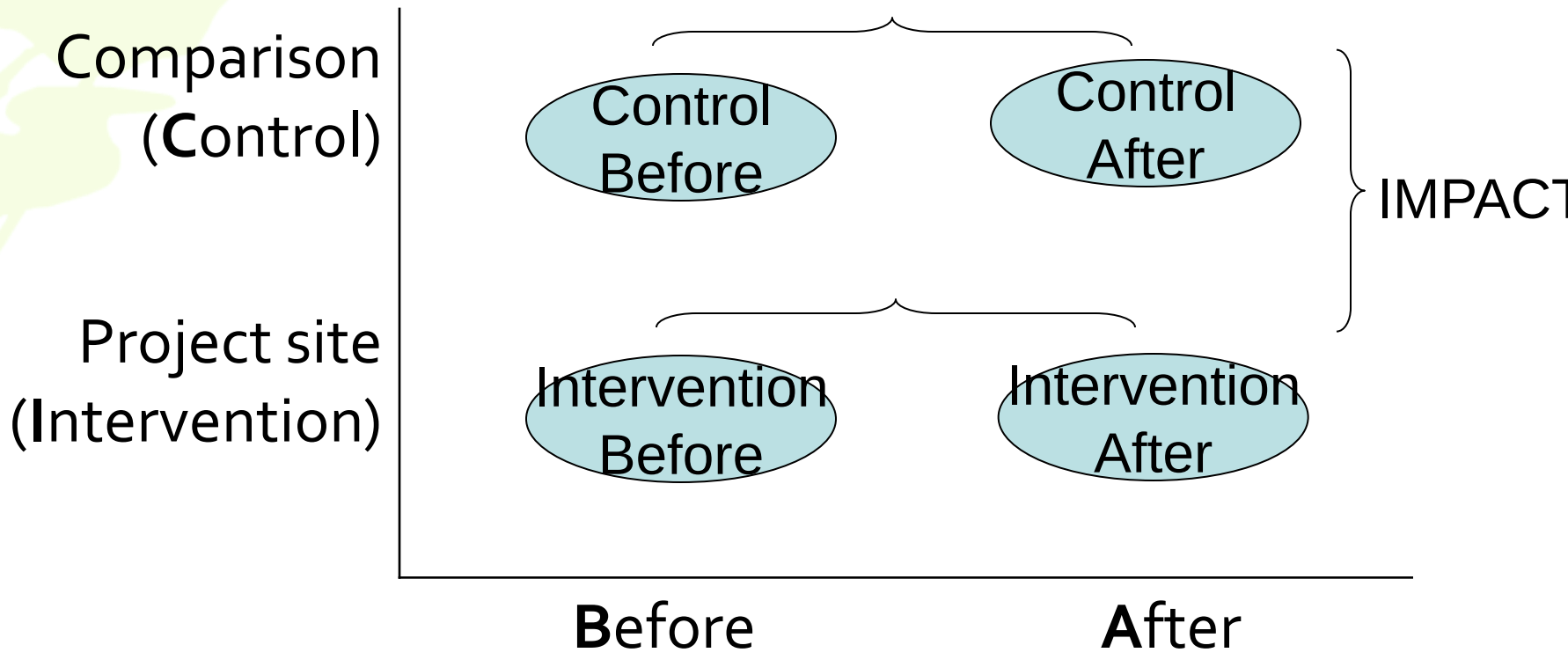
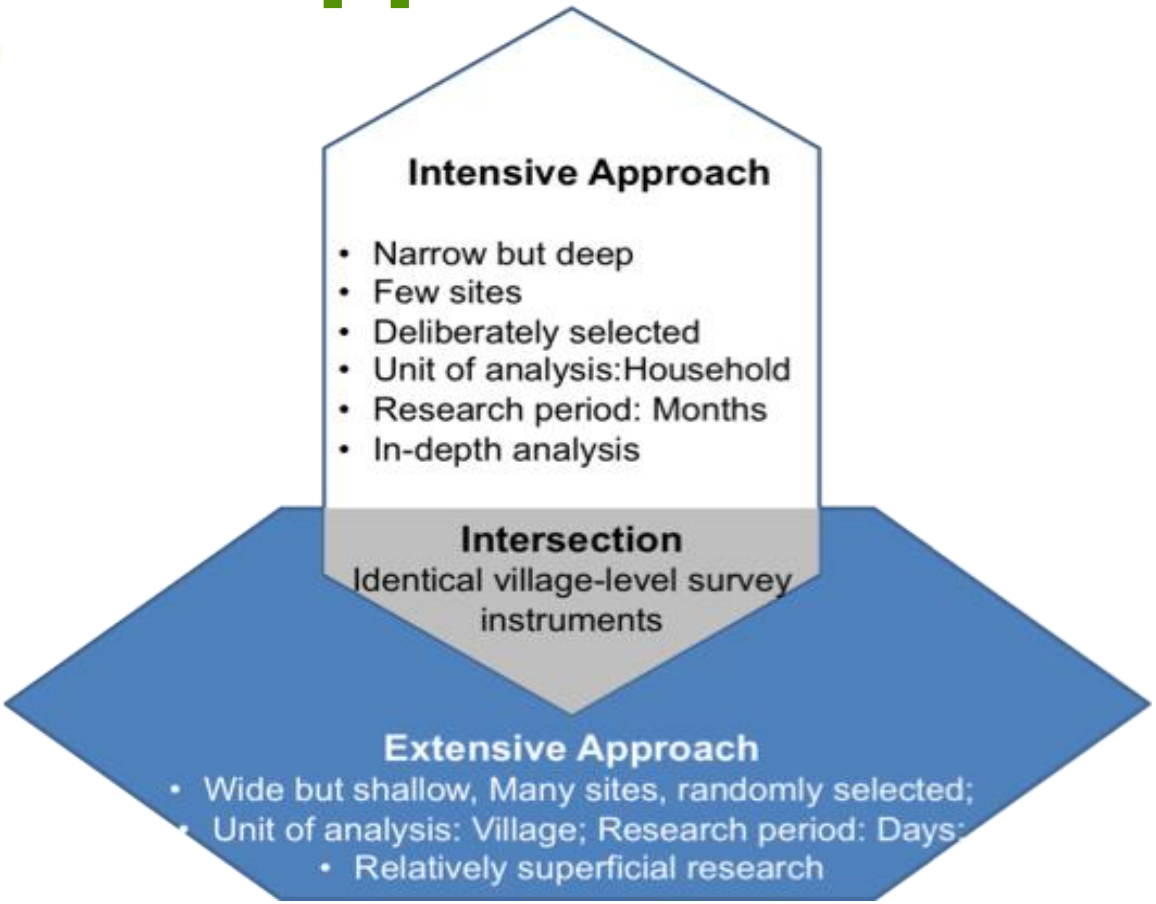
# BACI


Comparison
(Control)
Project site
(Intervention)
Control
Before
Control
After
IMPACT
Intervention
Before
Intervention
After
Before
After

# Intensive and extensive approaches

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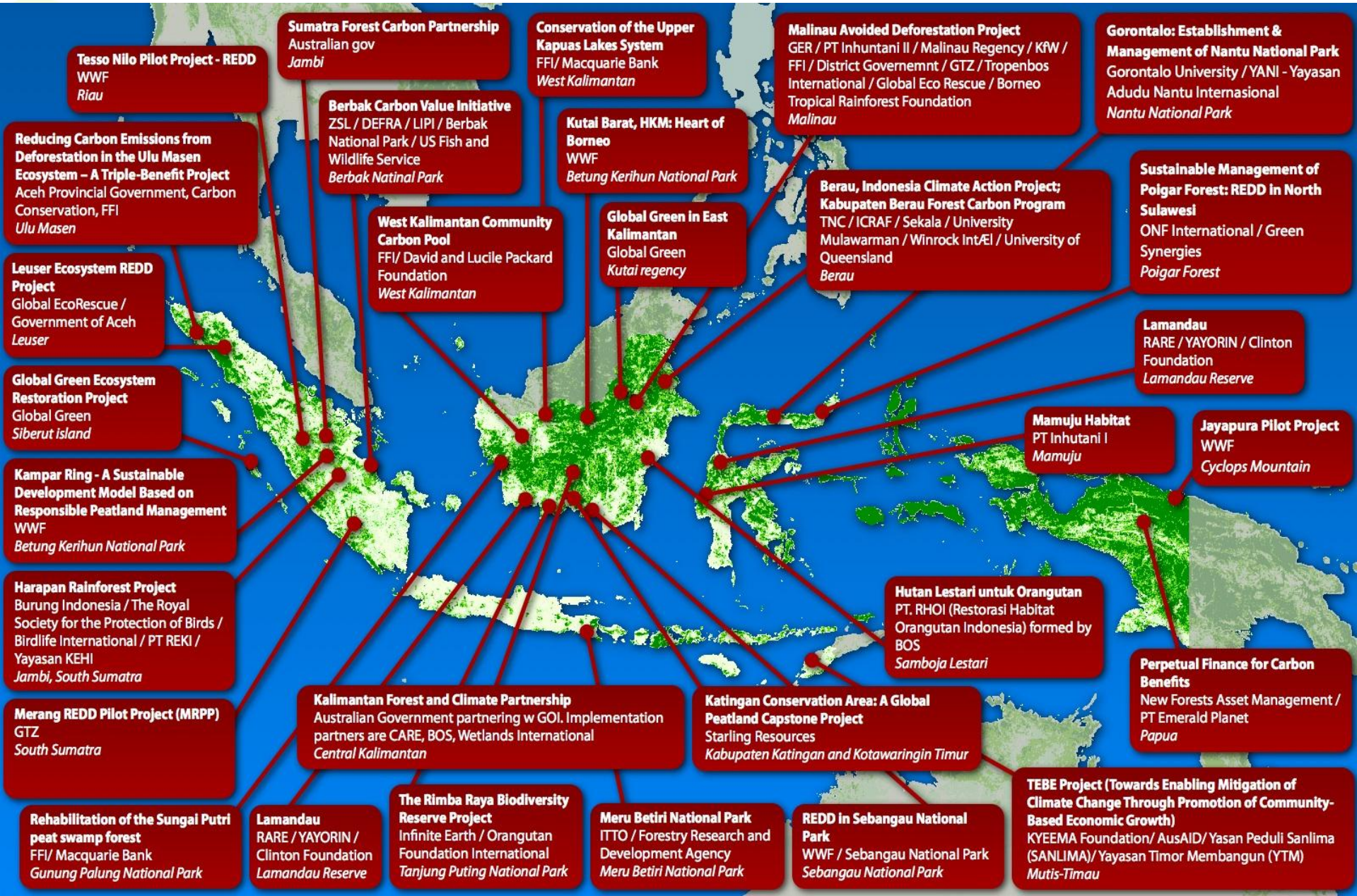
# Research countries and projects

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

# REDD project sites in Indonesia



# Process outcomes

- Outcomes in the “before” period:
  - Project success in establishing carbon baselines
  - Local permission for the project
  - Degree of involvement in shaping project
  - Degree of involvement in implementing project
  - Degree of understanding of REDD & project
  - How tenure issues addressed
  - To what extent social and environ. standards being met (e.g. CCBA)

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# Impact outcomes

- Baseline measurement to lay foundation for impact in the "after" period:
  - MRV baseline
  - RS imagery at project sites
  - Model of causes of D and D
  - Household wellbeing, livelihoods, assets
  - Wealth ranking by local standards
  - Existing tenure conditions
  - "Is your HH worse off or better off than one year ago?"
  - "What are reasons for improvement or worsening of HH wellbeing?"

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# Future challenges

- How follow through on BACI in four-year time frame if REDD+ incentives slow to get off ground?
- Representativeness of sample of projects and villages in the global arena?
- How to make an adequate assessment of REDD project costs ?
- How to address biodiversity as a co-benefit?

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# C3: Research on MRV and reference levels

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# Background

- The empirical basis for assessing likely future emissions is virtually non-existent.
- Many policy makers, NGOs and research institutions routinely call for standardized methodologies for assessing reference emissions.
- Most carbon accounting systems (e.g.BioCF) focus solely on aboveground biomass.
- IPCC procedures are inadequate for forest degradation

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# Five identified constraints

- Integration of historical deforestation data with knowledge of drivers of deforestation.
- Unavailability of country- or region-specific factors for the IPCC GHG accounting equations.
- Lack of data and understanding of human induced carbon stock changes in all five pools.
- Institutional capacity to undertake the appropriate work necessary for setting national emission reductions targets, MR of forest related carbon emissions.
- Lack of information on cost-accuracy tradeoffs between highly technical approaches and community-based measurement approaches.

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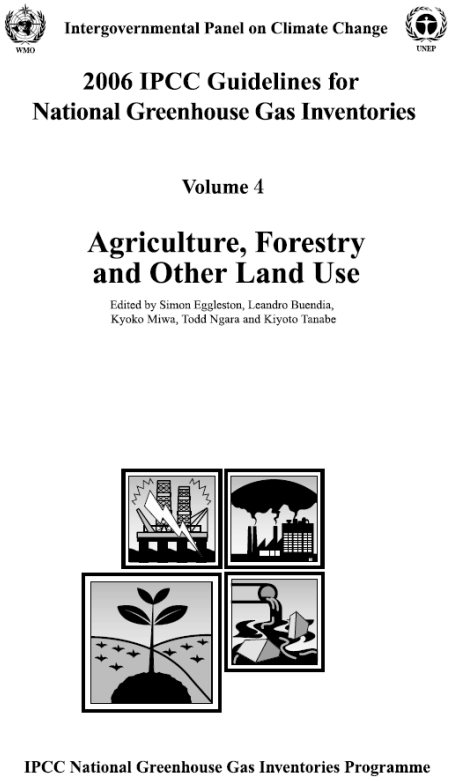
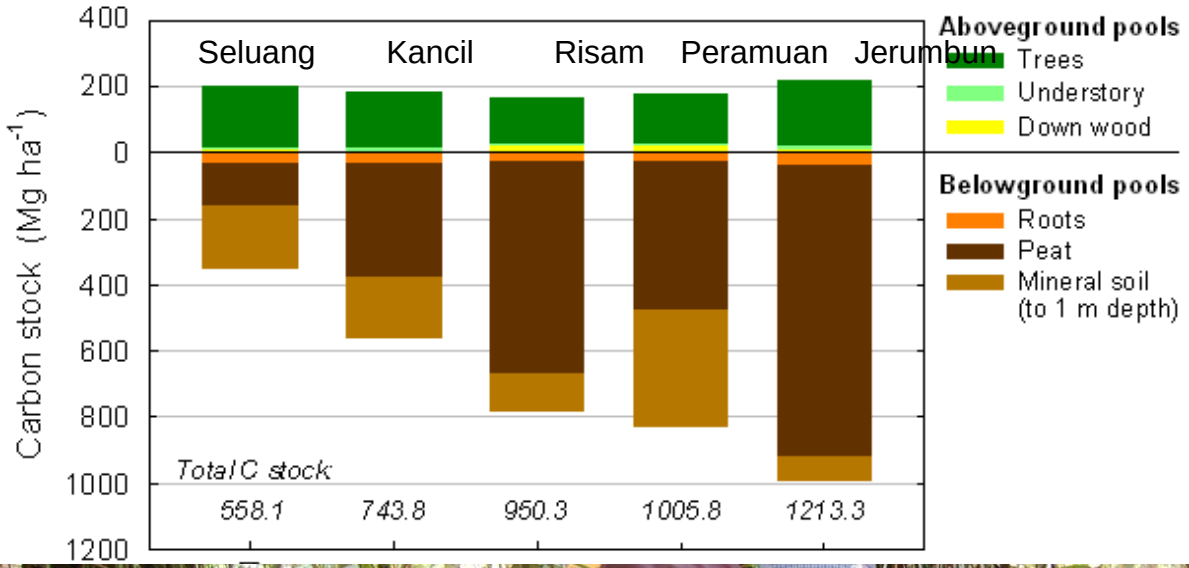
# Objectives

- To develop equations and factors for better carbon accounting
- To provide guidance to project developers on using a Tier 2 approach with country and site specific factors for the IPCC Greenhouse Gas Accounting Guidelines equations.
- To assess approaches and synergies for integrating detailed project-level monitoring and national level estimation, accounting and reporting

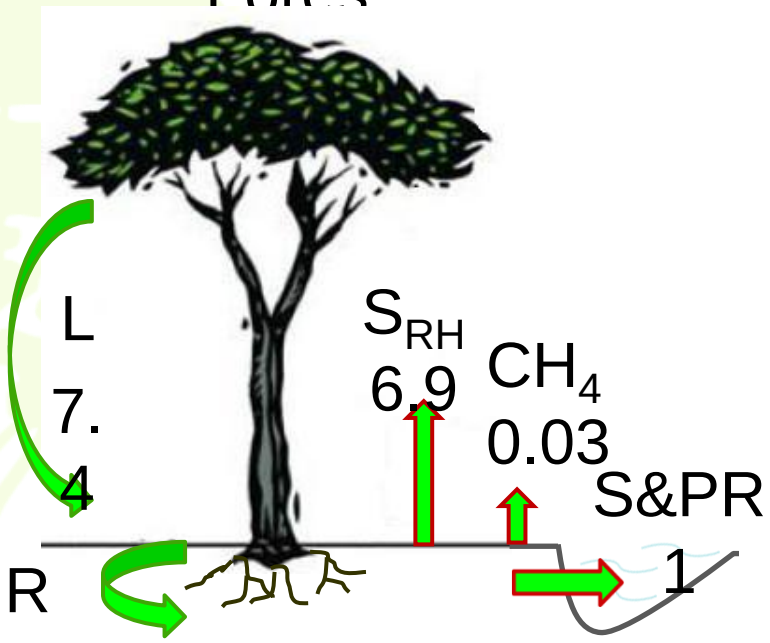


# C-stocks in peatlands




# Assessment of C budgets in peat swamp forests and oil palm plantations

Fores

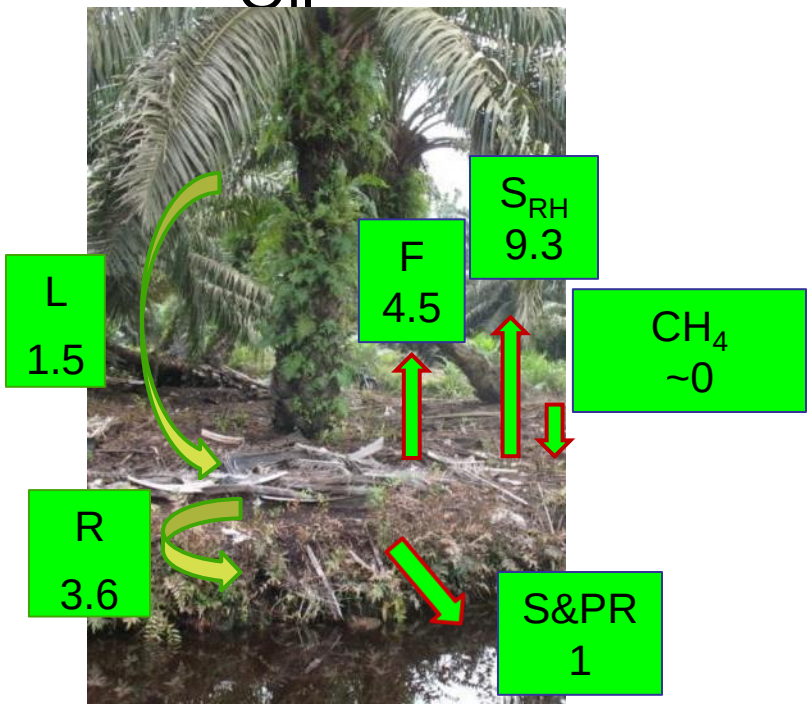



$\Delta C_{peat\ FOREST} = C_{IN\ peat} - C_{OUT\ peat}$

$= 8.9 \quad - 7.9$

$= \mathbf{1.0\ Mg\ C\ ha^{-1}\ y^{-1}}$

Oil




$\Delta C_{peat\ OP} = C_{IN\ peat} - C_{OUT\ peat}$

$= 5.0 \quad - 14.8$

$= \mathbf{- 9.8\ Mg\ C\ ha^{-1}\ y^{-1}}$

**Net C $_{loss}$ = 428 Mg C ha$^{-1}$ over 25 years**

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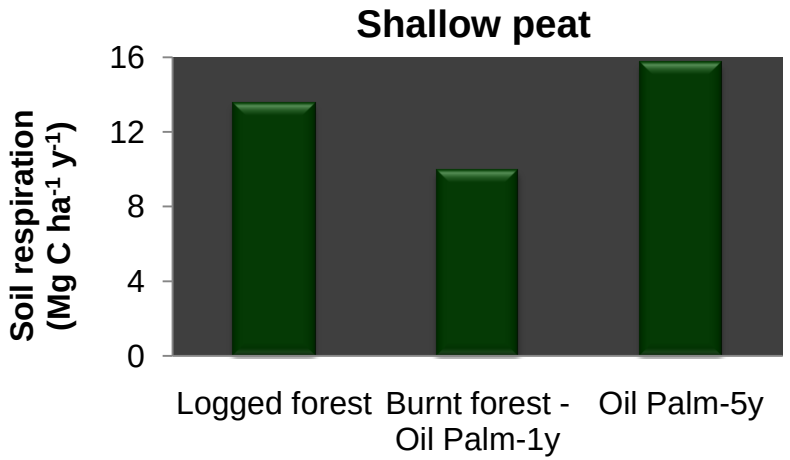
# Preliminary results on peat soils

## 1) Soil respiration

LF → BF-OP1y: ↘ due to ↘ root respiration

BF-OP1y → OP5y: ↗ due to ↗ both root respiration and peat decomposition (vicinity to drainage canal)

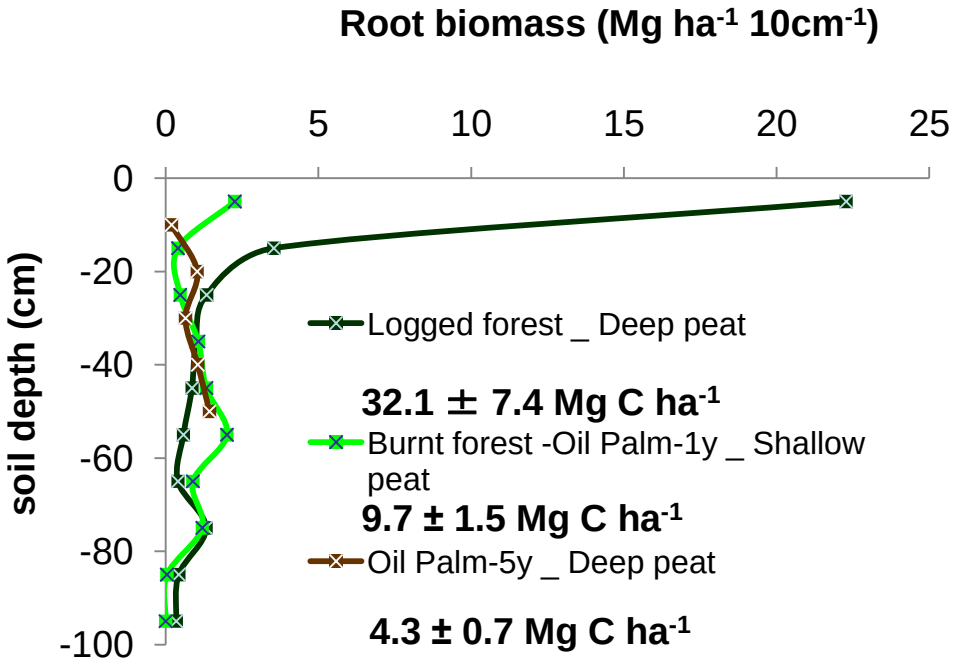



## 2) Coarse root biomass

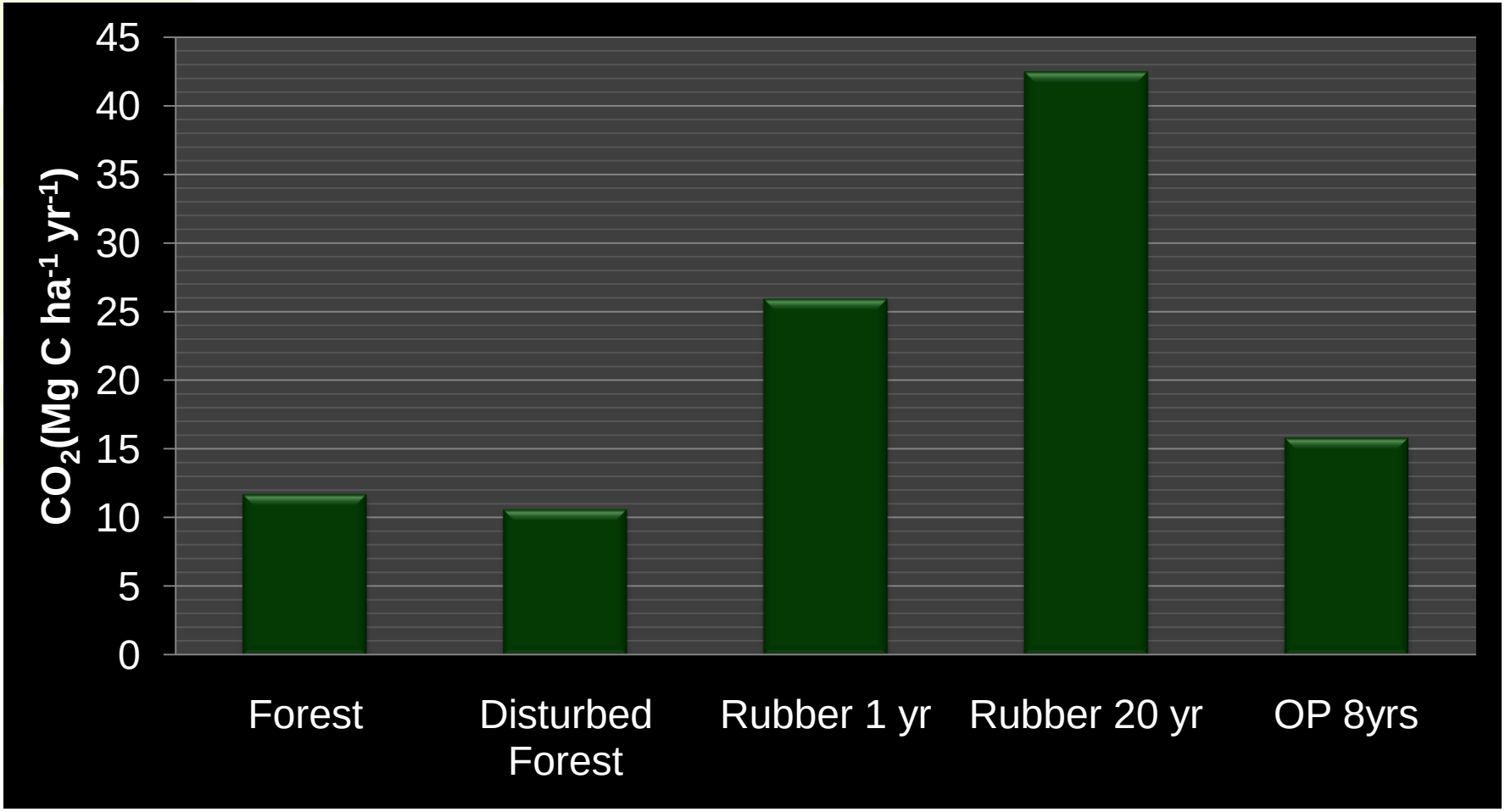
Logged forest: high root biomass in the soil top 10 cm

Burnt forest: still many roots from previous forest (LUC 3 years ago)

Conversion Logged forest – oil palm: Loss of 28 ± 7 Mg C ha$^{-1}$ from roots



# Preliminary results on mineral soils

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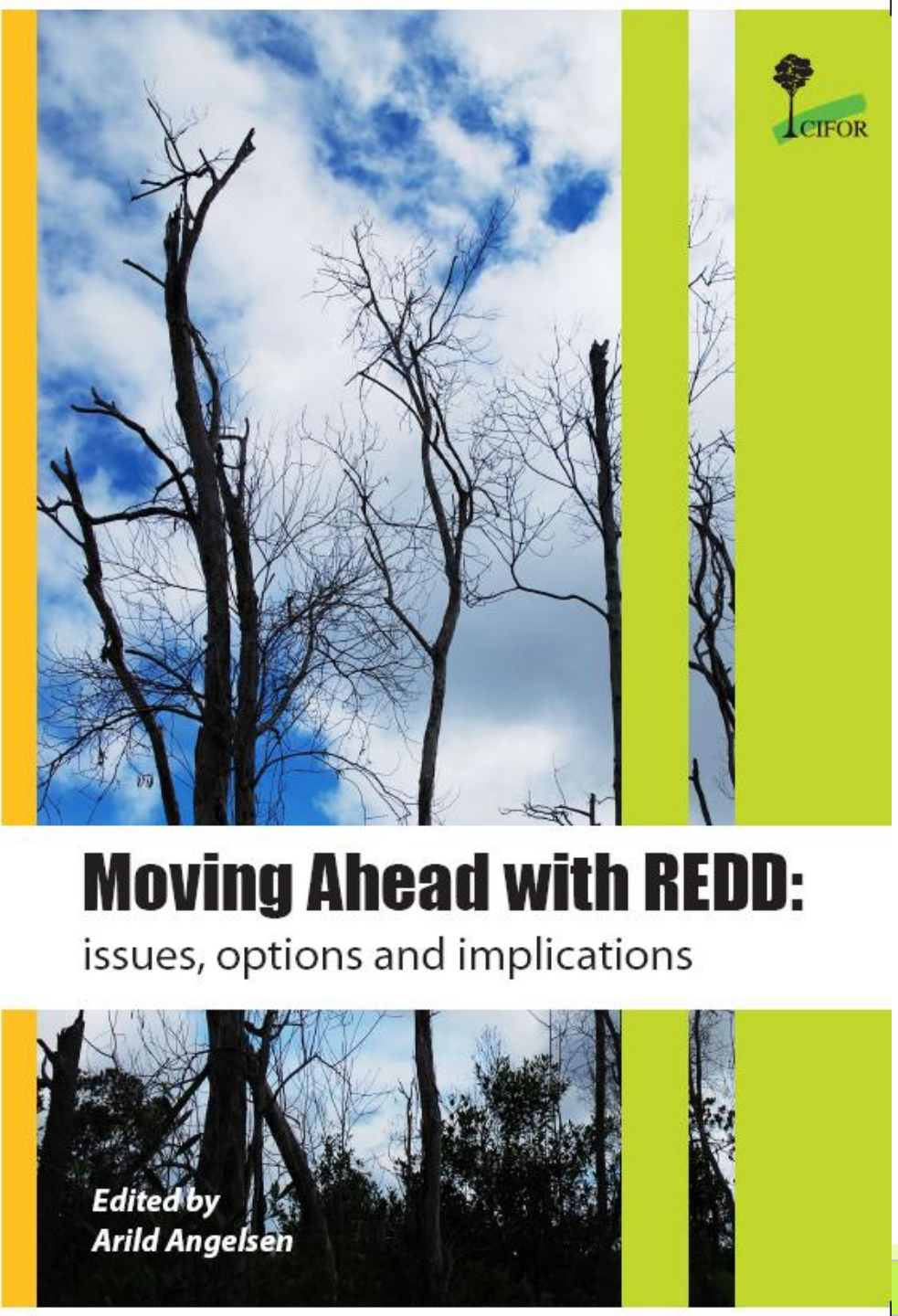
# C4: Knowledge sharing




- CIFOR 2008: Book on global REDD architecture

- Key messages:
  - Technical solutions exist, but
  - Often trade-offs
  - Political issues
  - Flexibility needed:
    - Country circumstances
    - Learning process

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# The dilemmas ahead

- REDD+ must be new ... but build on what has gone before
- REDD+ must be transformational .... in a world where change is incremental
- REDD+ requires targeted interventions … and broad sectoral coordination
- REDD+ need policies ... but the bias is toward projects
- Promising REDD+ approaches .... but no silver bullets
- REDD+ is urgent .... but cannot be rushed
- We know a lot .... but need to be learning while doing

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# Key messages

- **REDD+ is a unique opportunity**
  - the money and political will is there, but past performance mixed
- **Context matters – REDD+ policies need to work on 2-tracks**
  - Start long-term transformational reforms, or accelerate some of those ongoing (e.g. land titling cadastre)
  - Start short-term policies, but identify 'low-hanging fruits' - important also to demonstrate commitment*:* "YES WE CAN – AND WILL DO REDD"
- **REDD is about PES-like performance-based payments**
  - but strong preconditions apply → rely on some old approaches (protected areas)
- **Learn from the past, but also while moving forward**

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