**International Technical Seminar on REDD+
Tokyo, 16-17 February 2011**

Global Comparative Study on REDD+

Daniel Murdiyarso

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Outline

- Introduction
- How can REDD+ research be best designed?
- Underlying causes of deforestation
- Global REDD architecture
- National REDD+ strategy and policy options
- Key messages

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CIFOR
A brief introduction

- Established in 1993

- One of 15 centres in the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research

- Focus on forest policy research and global comparative studies

- Headquarters in Bogor, Indonesia

- 80 scientific staff working in the major forests of Southeast Asia, Sub Saharan Africa and Latin America

- 'Centre without walls'

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Where we work
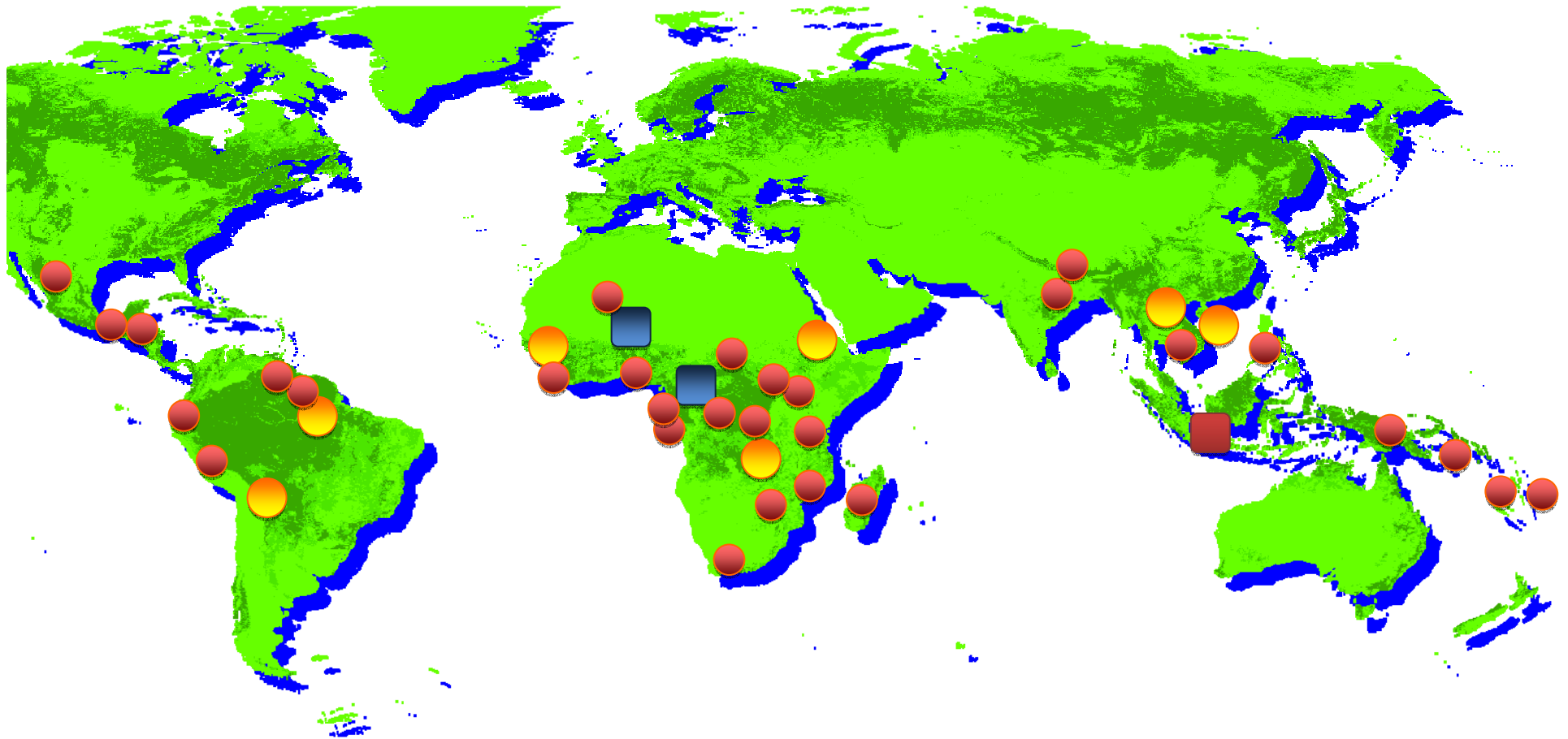
3 regional offices, 7 country offices, 37 research sites

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Our 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

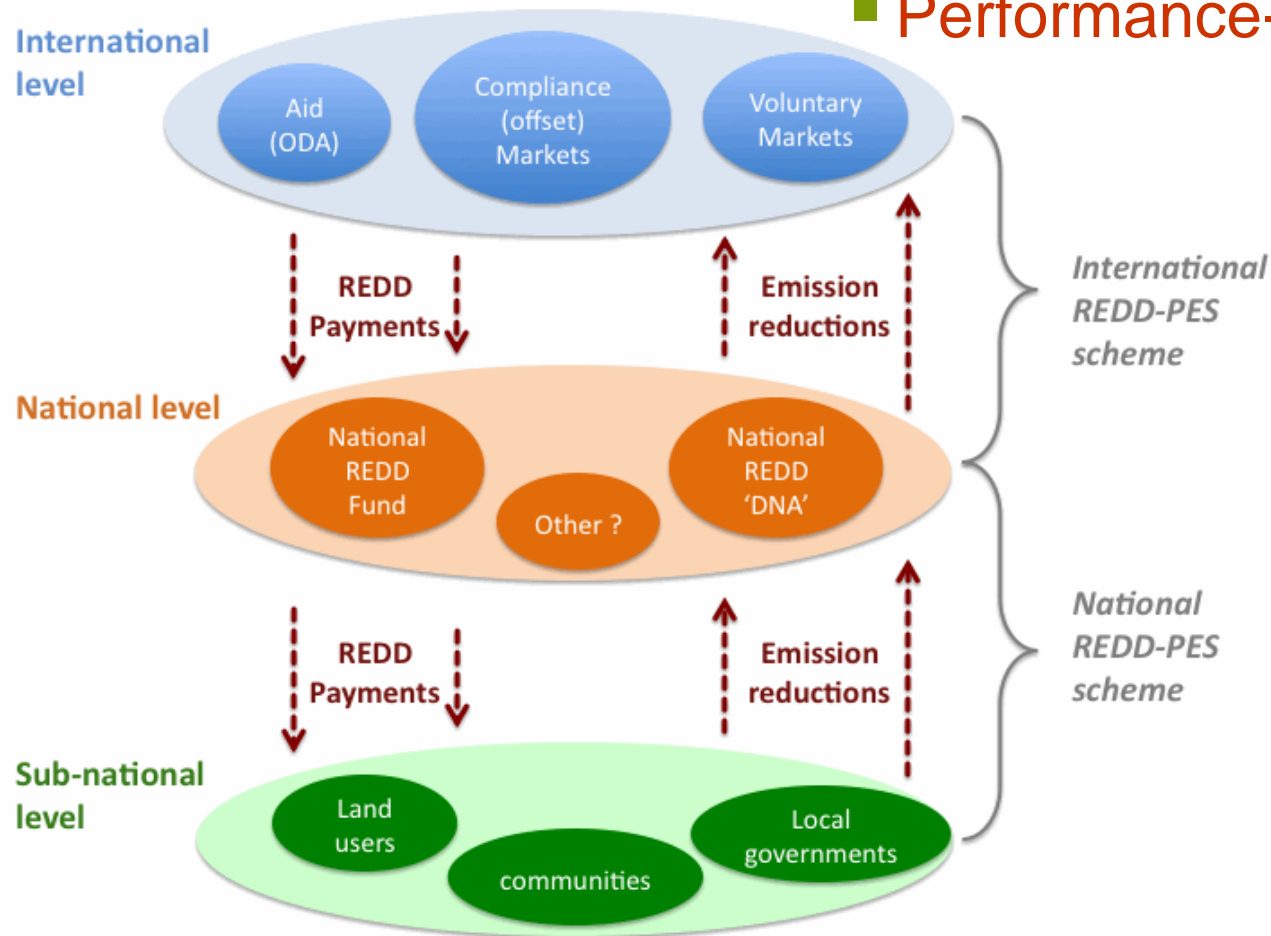**4** Managing trade-offs between **conservation** and **development** at the landscape scale

5 Managing impacts of globalised **trade** and **investment** on forests and forest communities
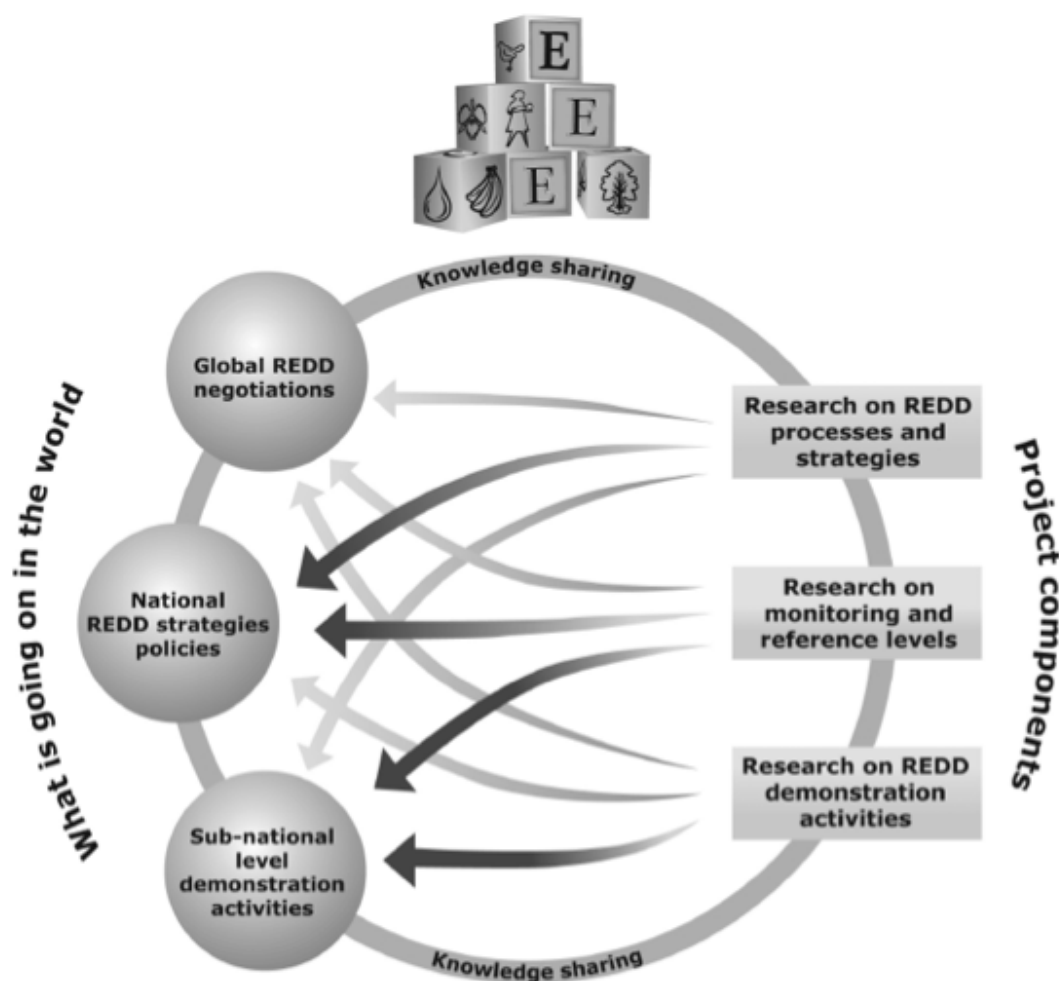
6 Sustainably managing tropical **production forests**

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The core idea of REDD+

- Carbon value of forests
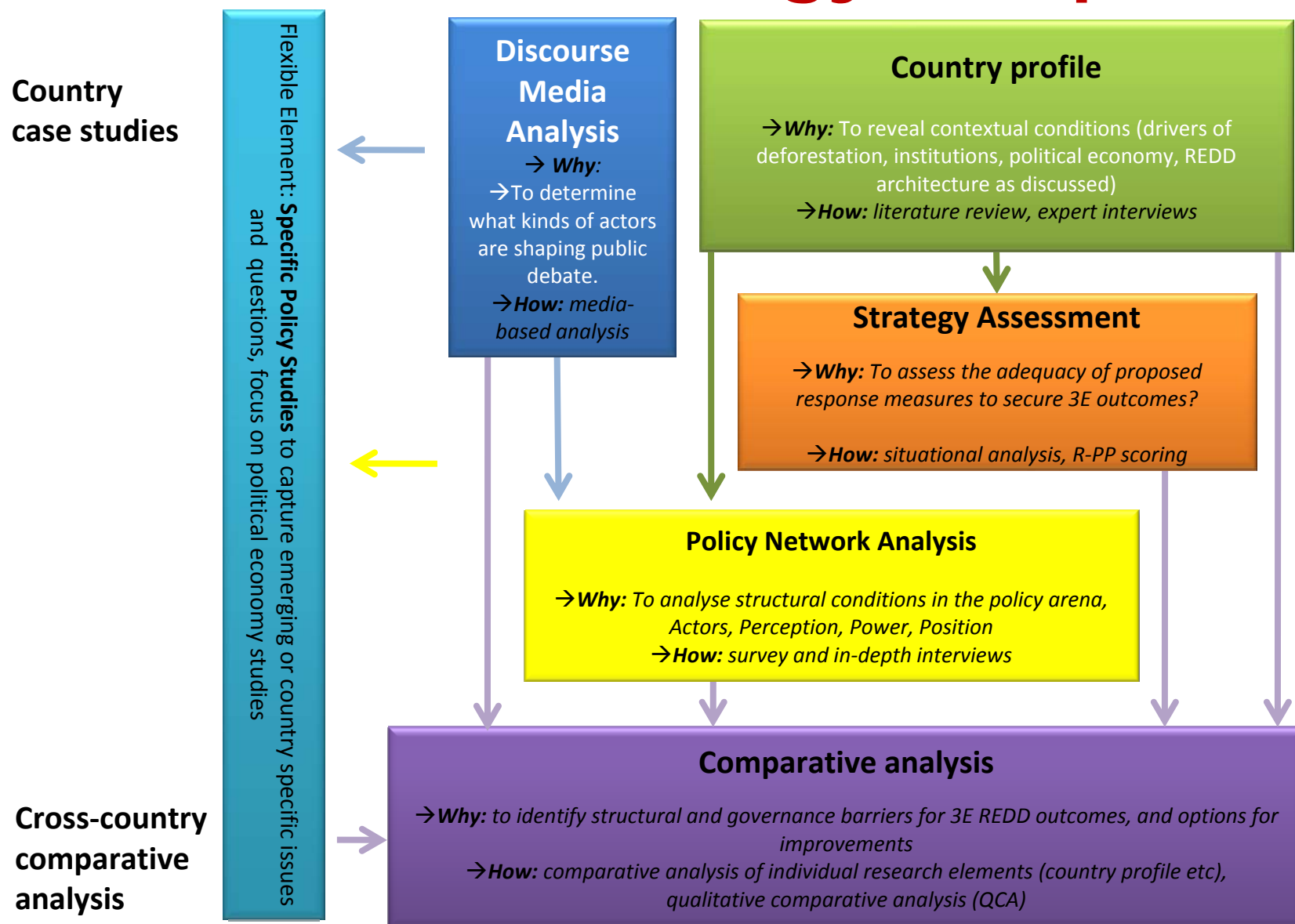- Performance-based

How can REDD+ research be best designed?

www.forestsclimatechange.org

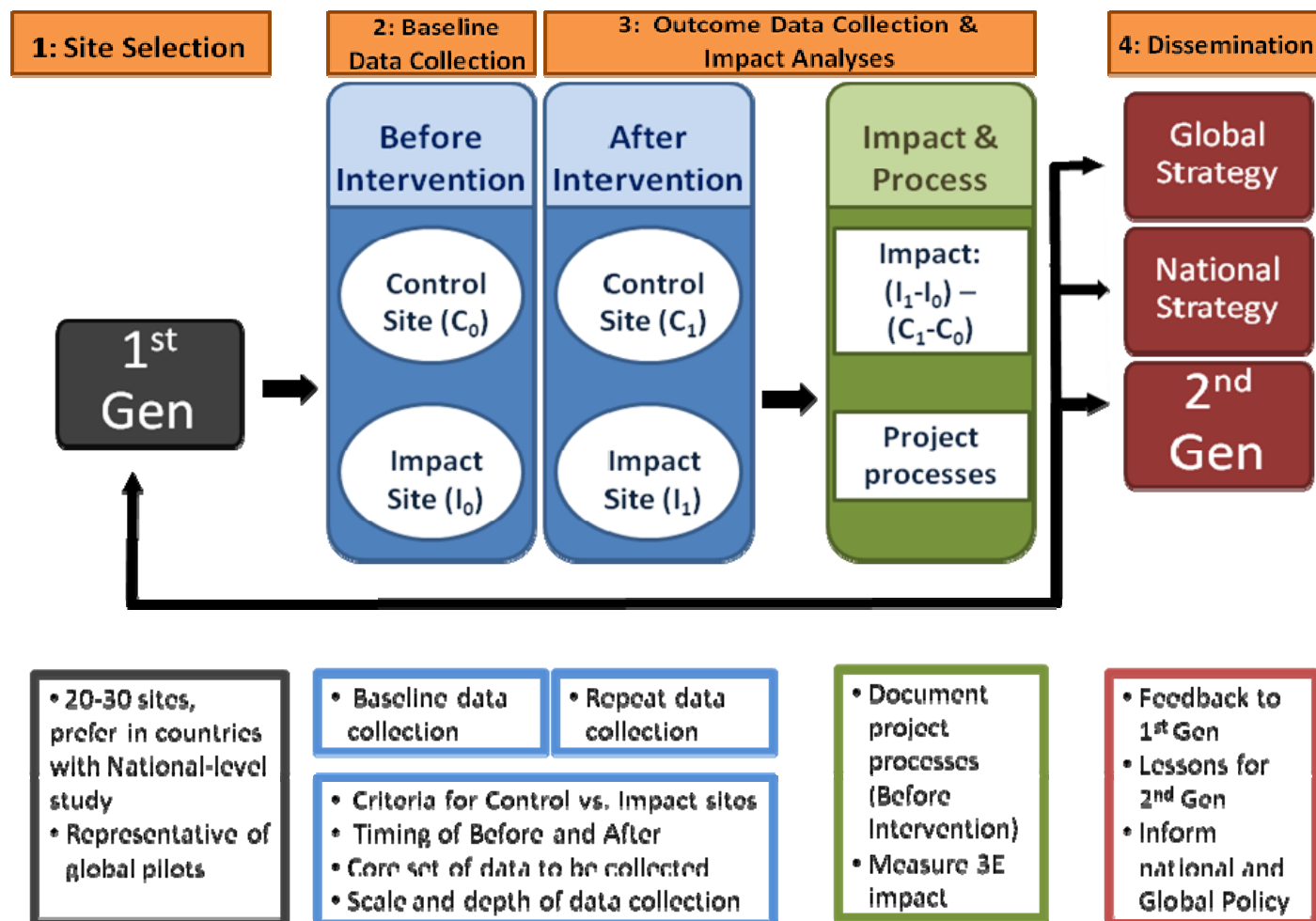## GCS-REDD

- National REDD process and strategies (Component 1)

- REDD demonstration activities (Component 2)

- Monitoring and reference levels (Component 3)

- Knowledge sharing (Component 4)

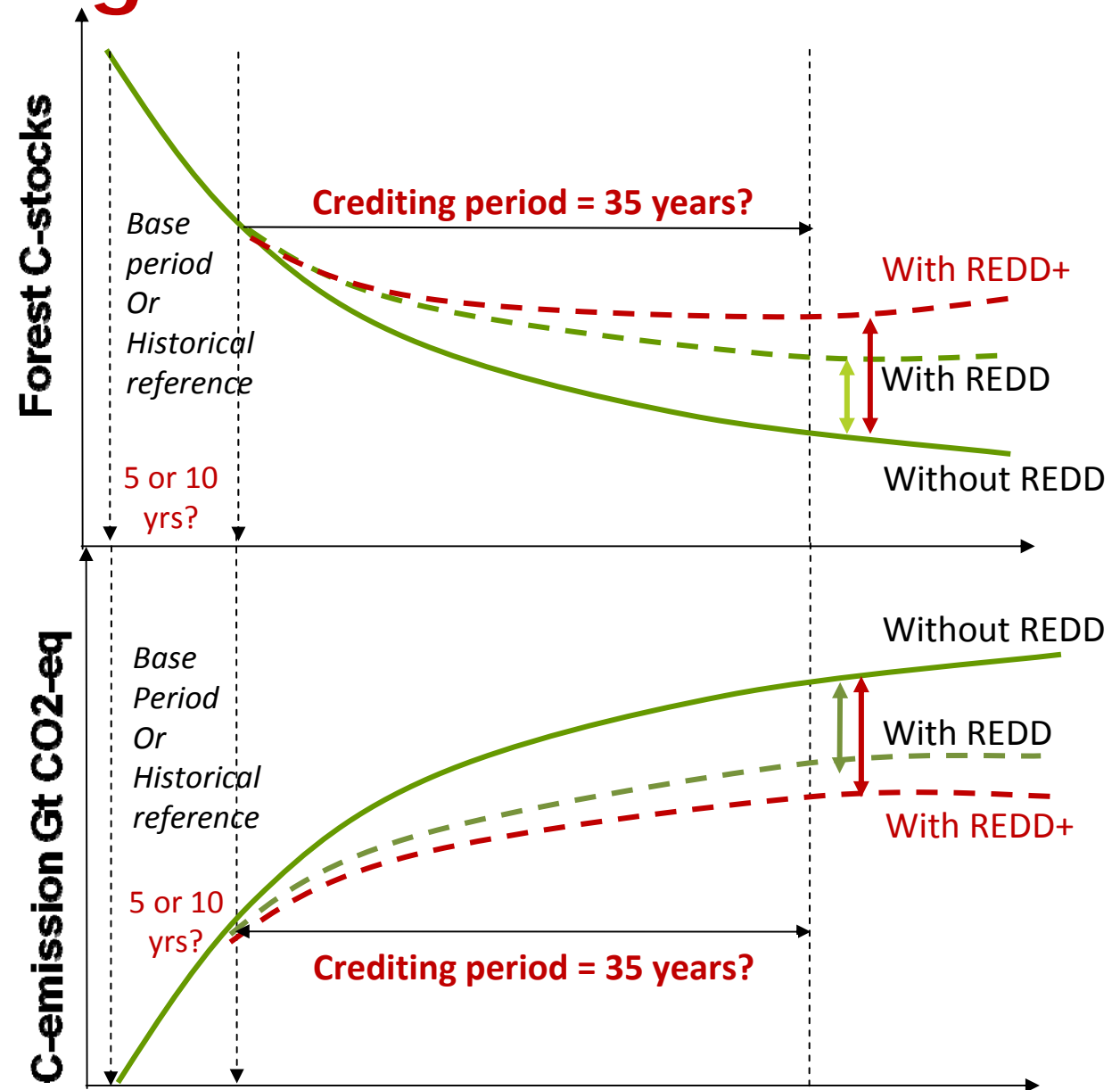THINKING beyond the canopy

C1: National strategy and processes

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.
→*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*

Cross-country comparative analysis

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)*

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C2: REDD demonstration activities

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C3: Monitoring and reference levels

Forest C-stocks

Base period Or Historical reference

5 or 10 yrs?

Crediting period = 35 years?

With REDD+

With REDD

Without REDD

C-emission Gt CO2-eq

Base Period Or Historical reference

5 or 10 yrs?

Without REDD

With REDD

With REDD+

Crediting period = 35 years?

Country selection

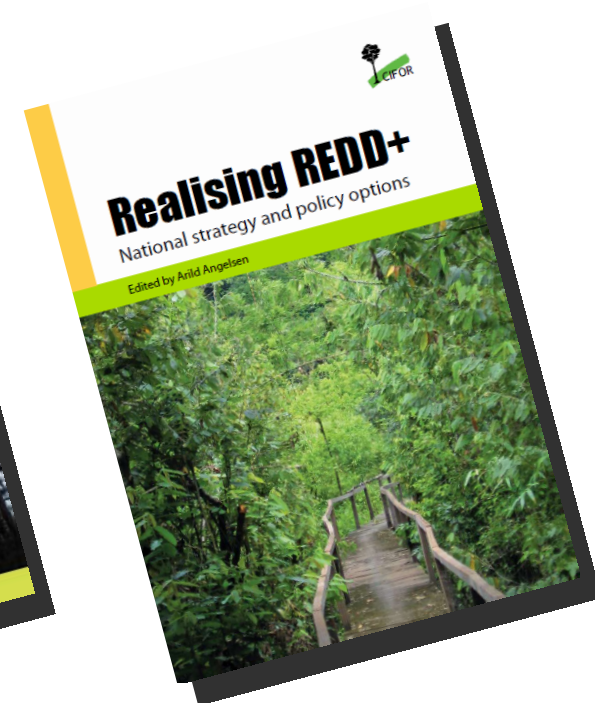|	Year 1	Year 2-3
Latin America	Bolivia Brazil	Bolivia Brazil Peru
Africa	Cameroon Tanzania	Cameroon Tanzania DRC
Asia	Indonesia Vietnam	Indonesia Vietnam Nepal

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C4: Knowledge sharing

2007 COP13

2008 COP14

2009 COP14

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Forest Perspectives 4

Do Trees Grow on Money?
The implications of deforestation research for policies to promote REDD

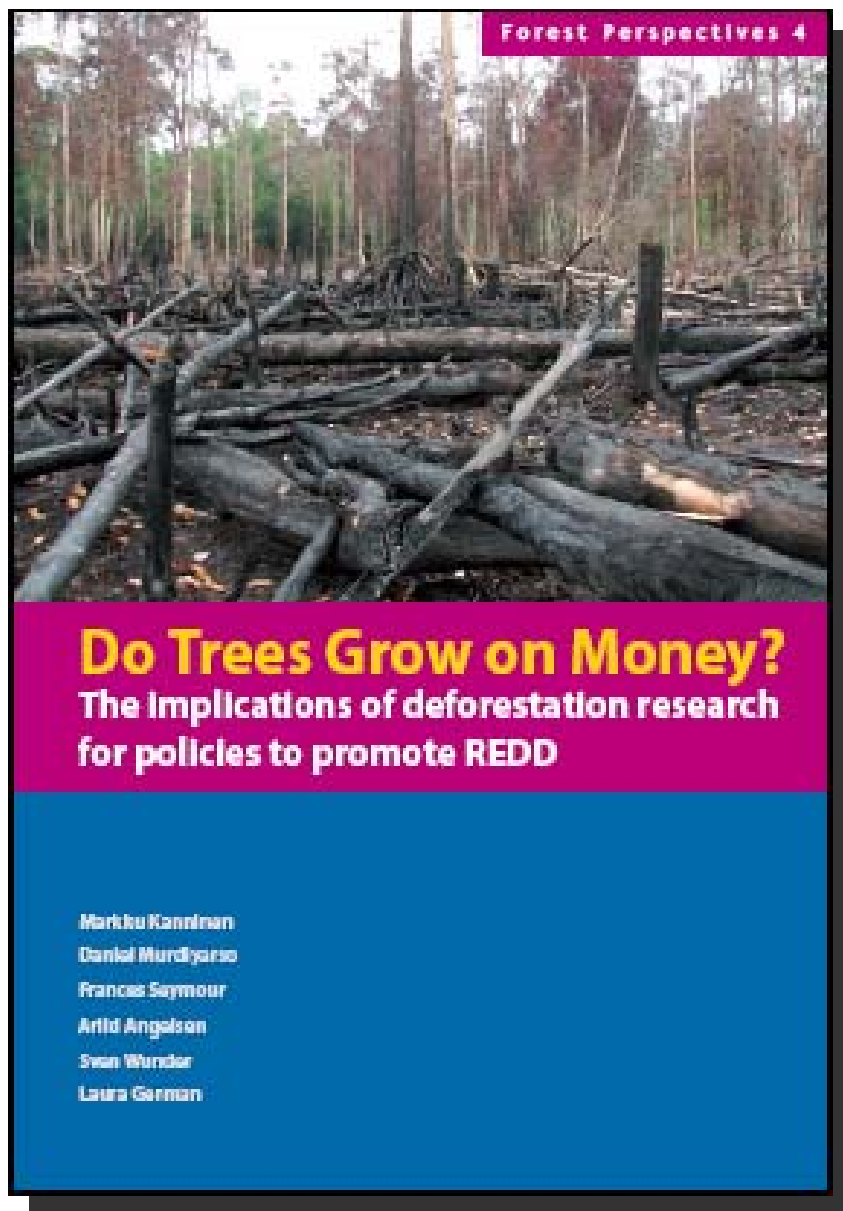Markku Kanninen
Daniel Murdiyarso
Frances Seymour
Arild Angelsen
Sven Wunder
Laura German
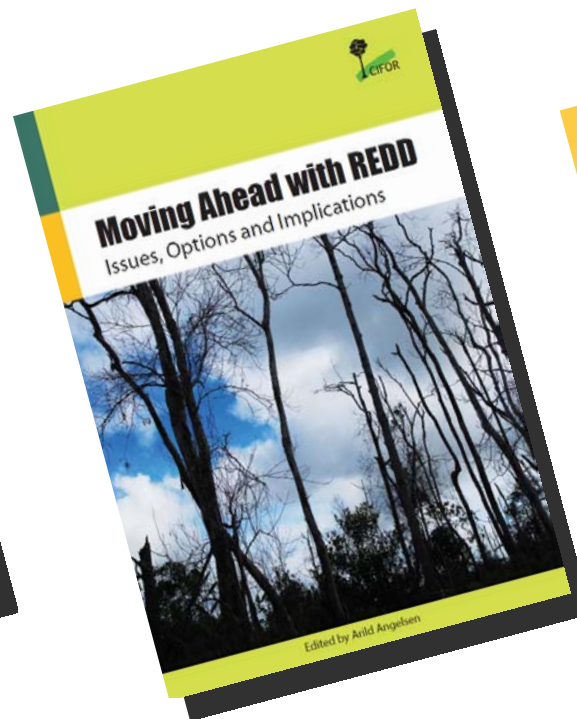
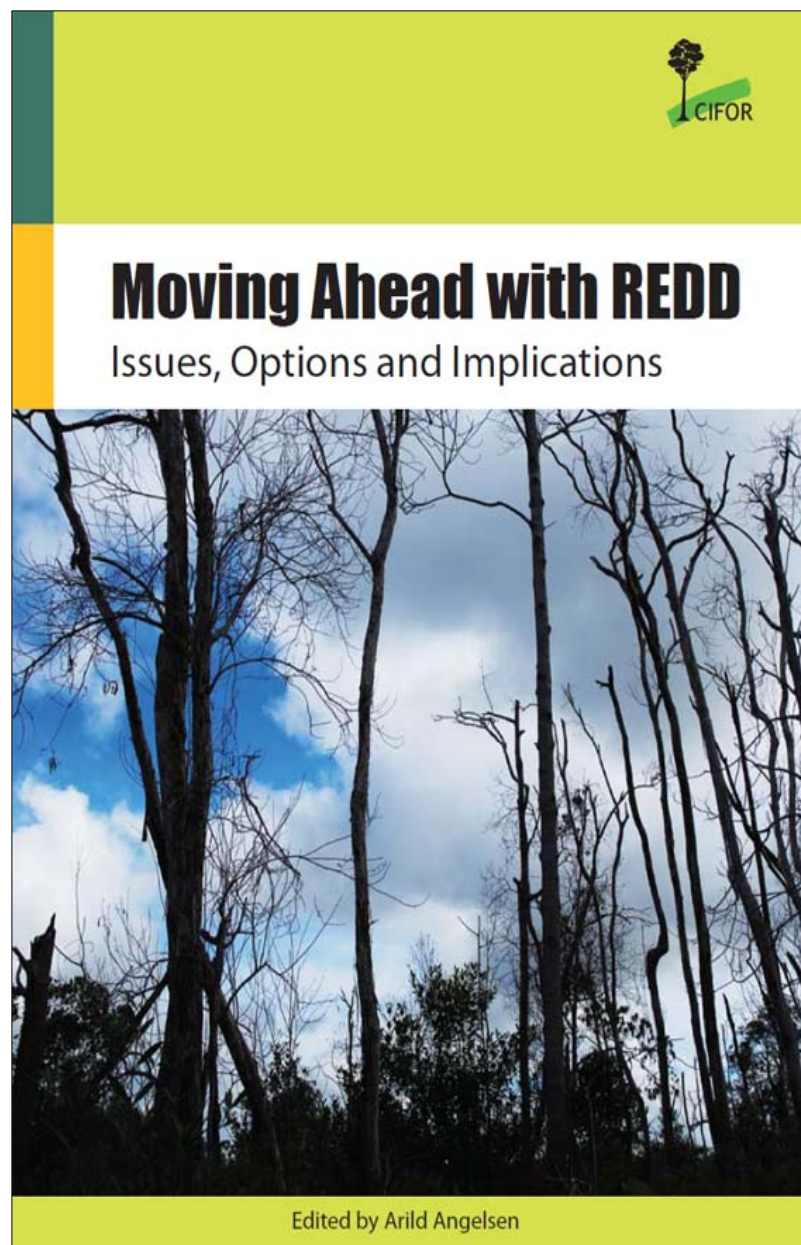# Book on Underlying causes of deforestation
CIFOR 2007

Key messages:

- Without understanding the causes – difficult to implement REDD

- Policy options to address REDD
  - Type of instruments
  - Governance mechanisms
  - Inst. strengthening

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Drivers of forest carbon change

Book on global REDD architecture
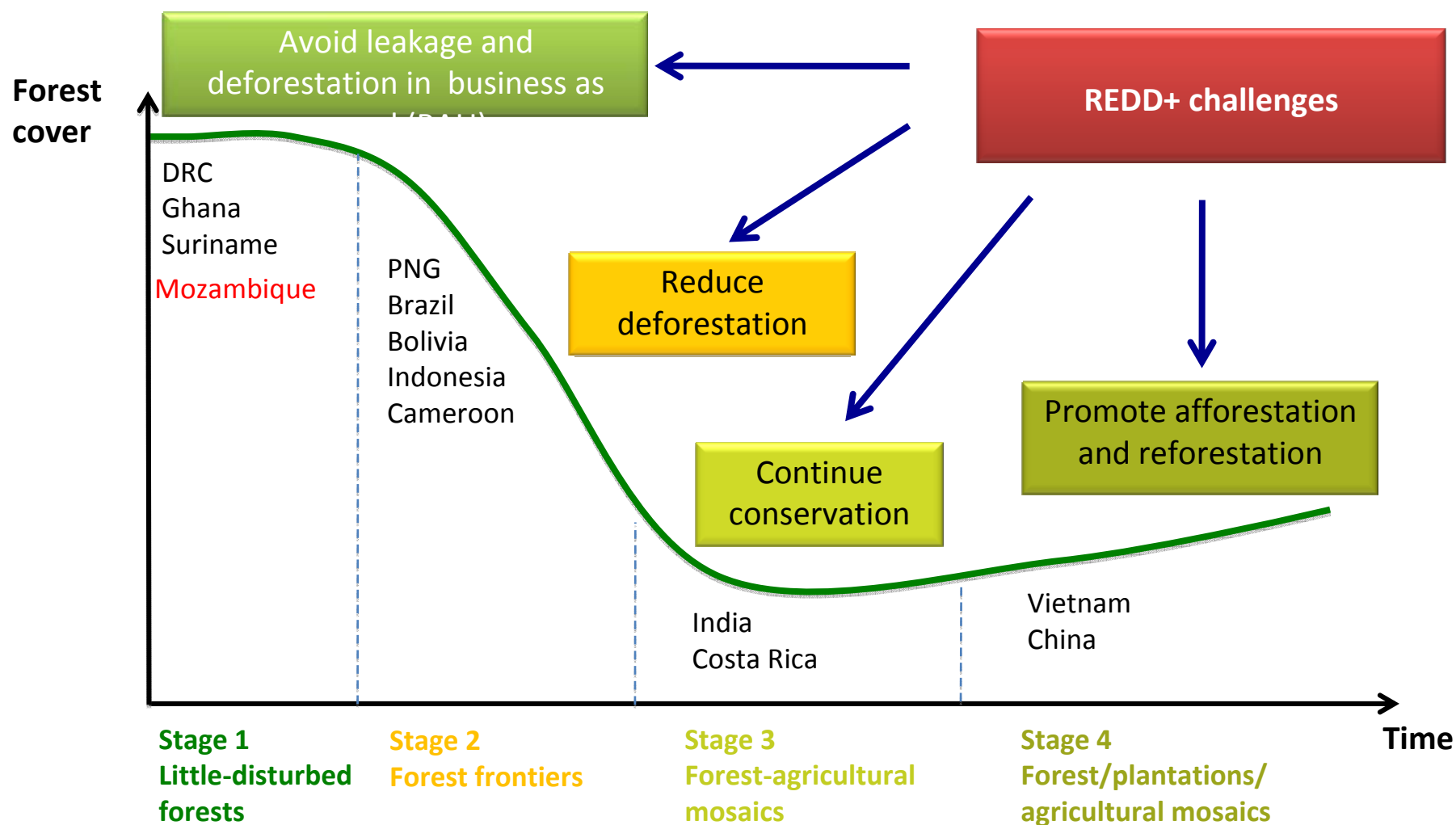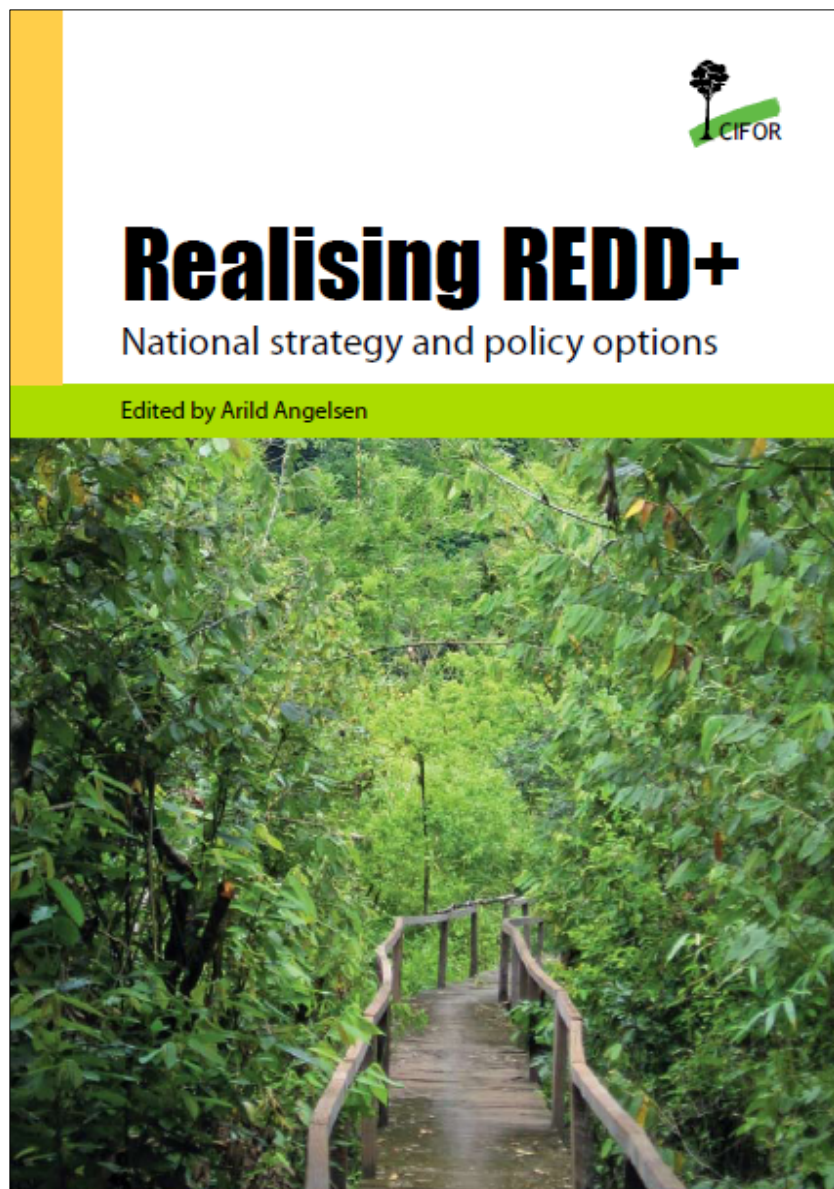## CIFOR 2008

Key messages

- Technical solutions exist

BUT

- Often trade-offs
- Political issues
- Flexibility needed
  - country circumstances
  - learning process

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Different national circumstances and challenges

Forest cover

Avoid leakage and deforestation in business as usual (BAU)

REDD+ challenges

DRC
Ghana
Suriname
Mozambique

PNG
Brazil
Bolivia
Indonesia
Cameroon

Reduce deforestation

Continue conservation

Promote afforestation and reforestation

India
Costa Rica

Vietnam
China

Time

Stage 1
Little-disturbed forests

Stage 2
Forest frontiers

Stage 3
Forest-agricultural mosaics

Stage 4
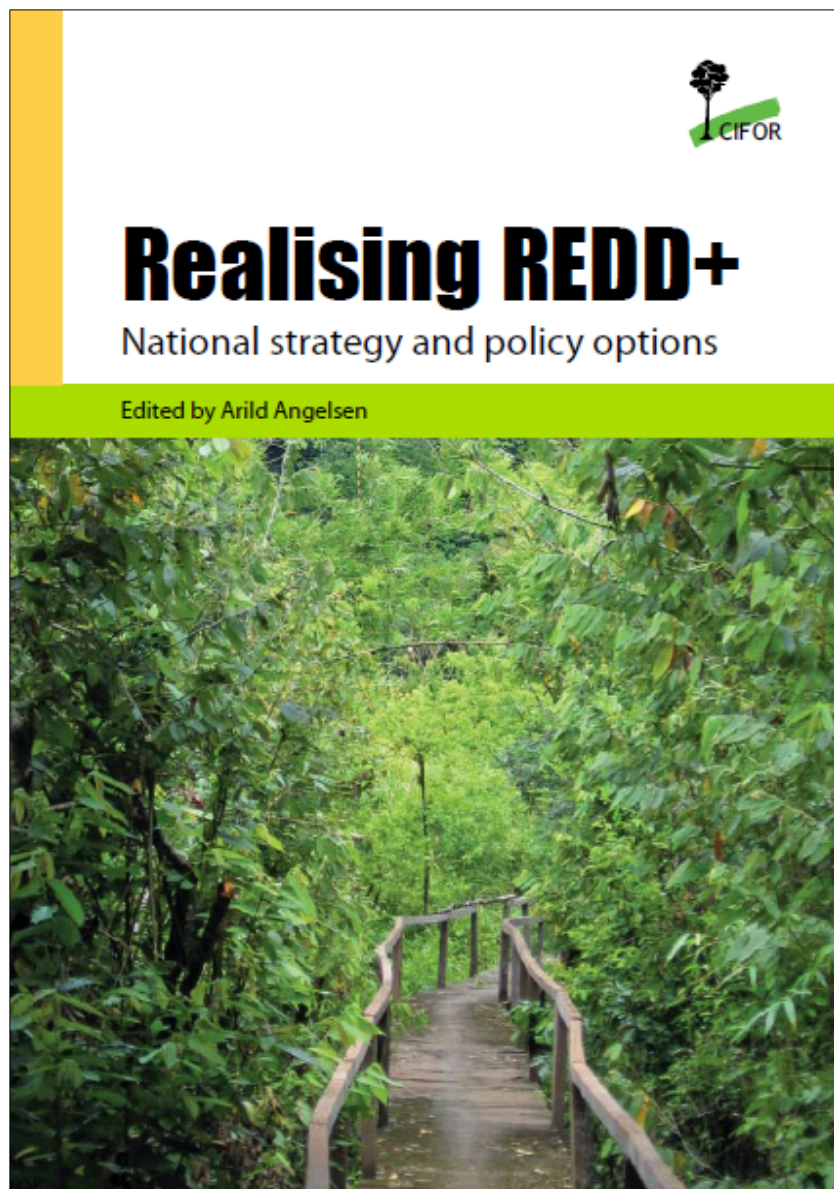Forest/plantations/ agricultural mosaics

Book on REDD+ at the national level
CIFOR 2009

Key facts

- 40+ countries preparing national REDD+ strategies
- 100+ REDD demonstration activities
- > 20 years of forest policy experience

Options assessment

- 3E+: Effectiveness, efficiency, equity, co-benefits
- Options depend on context

Realising REDD+: National strategy and policy options

- Part 1: Moving REDD+ from global to national level

- Part 2: Building REDD+ institutional architecture and processes

- Part 3: Enabling REDD+ through broad policy reforms
  Part 4: Doing REDD+ by changing incentives

- Part 5: Testing REDD+ through pilots

- Key messages & outlook

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Implication 1: Phased approach

	Phase 1: Readiness	Phase 2: Policies and measures (PAMs)	Phase 3: Payments for environmental services (PES)
Scope	RED/REDD/REDD+	REDD/REDD+	REDD+
Crediting scale	Sub national	Nested	Nested or national
Performance indicators	- Strategy adopted - Consultations conducted	- Strategy implemented - Policies enacted - Proxies for forest carbon changes	- Quantified forest carbon changes (tCO2) compared with reference level
Funding	Readiness support fund-based *e.g.* Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, UN-REDD, bilateral initiatives	Fund-based *e.g.* Forest Investment Program, Amazon fund, voluntary carbon markets	Primarily market-based, but global fund also possible *e.g.* carbon markets

Implication 2:
Scope of creditable activities

Changes in:	Reduced negative change	Enhanced positive change
Forest area (hectares)	Avoided deforestation (RED)	Afforestation and reforestation (A/R)
Carbon density (carbon per hectare)	Avoided degradation (REDD)	Forest regeneration & rehabilitation (forest carbon stock enhancement = REDD+)

Forest carbon (C) = forest area (ha) * carbon density (C/ha)

Implication 3: Crediting scale

National approach

Buyers of REDD credits
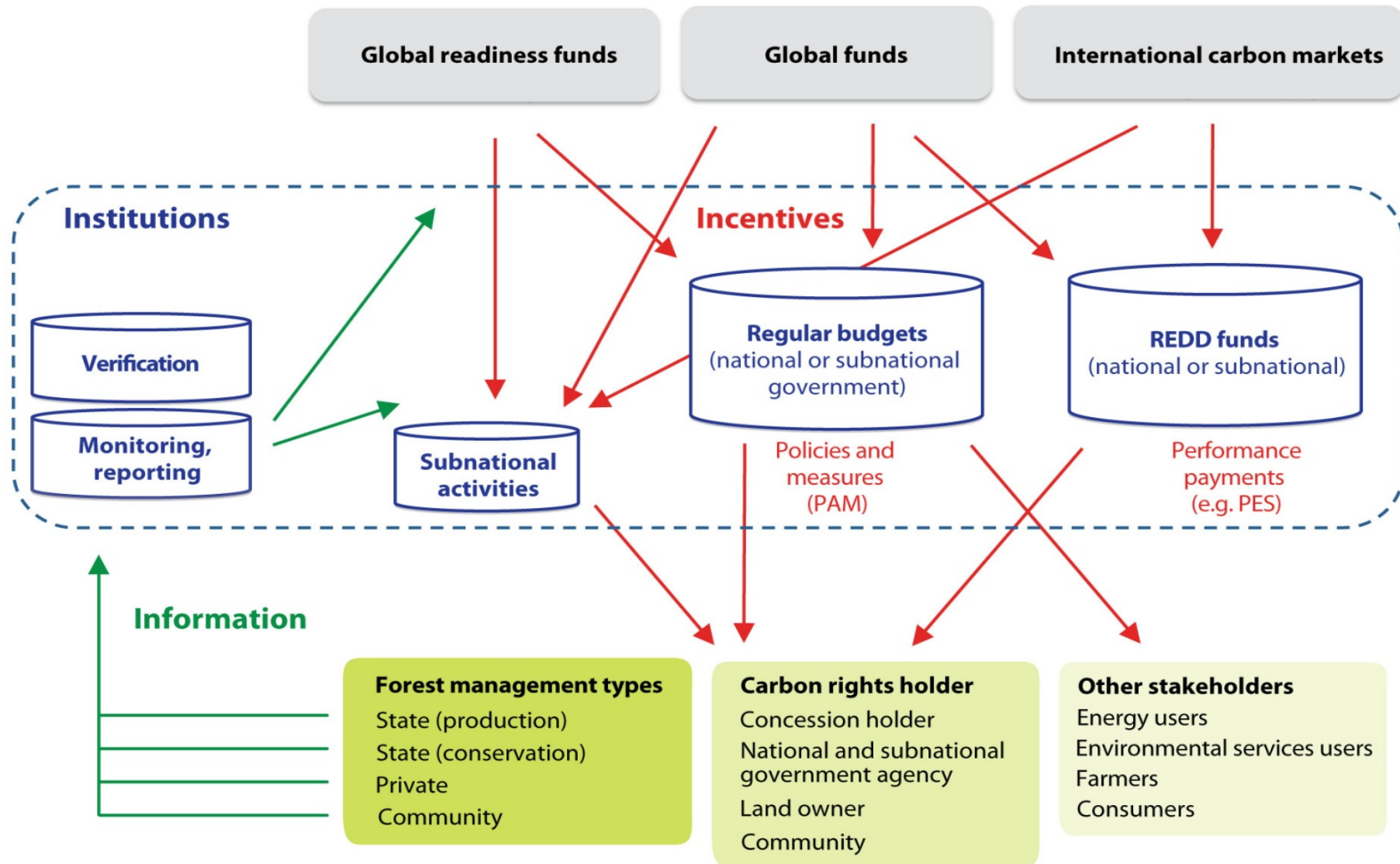
Subnational approach
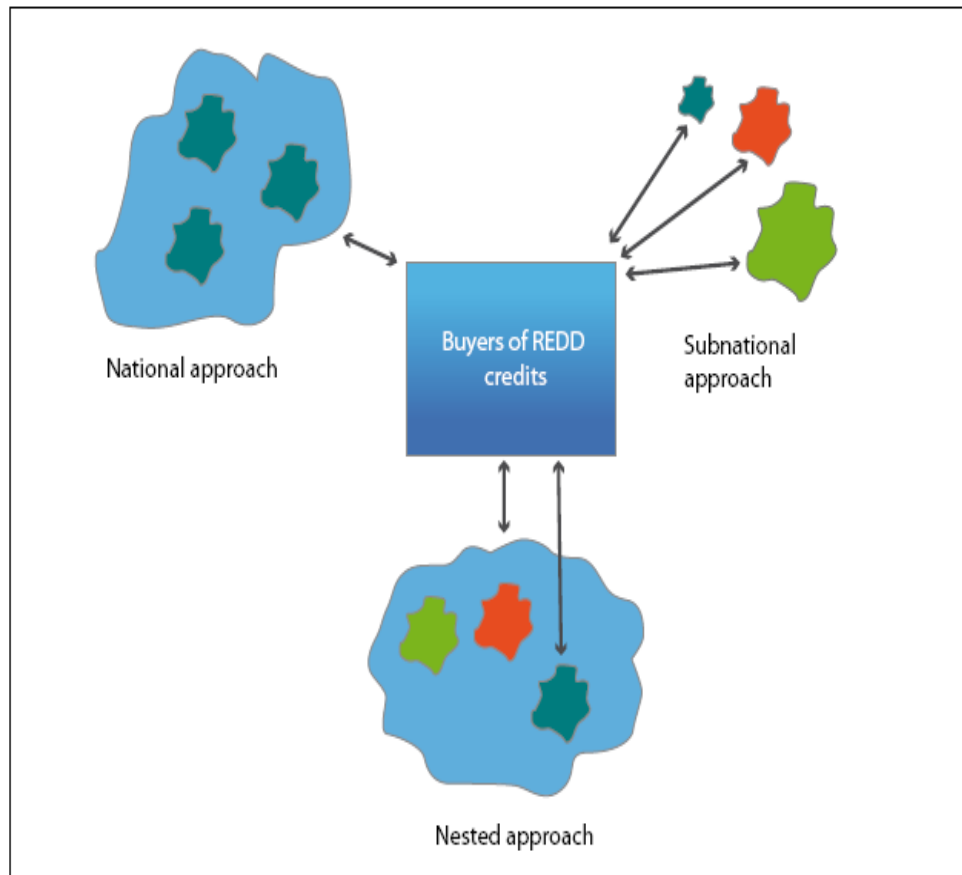
Nested approach

Nested approach

- Sequential: first project, then national

- Simultaneous: both coexist

- The most flexible

BUT

- Harmonisation issues

- Credit sharing questions

2. Institutional structure: The 3Is
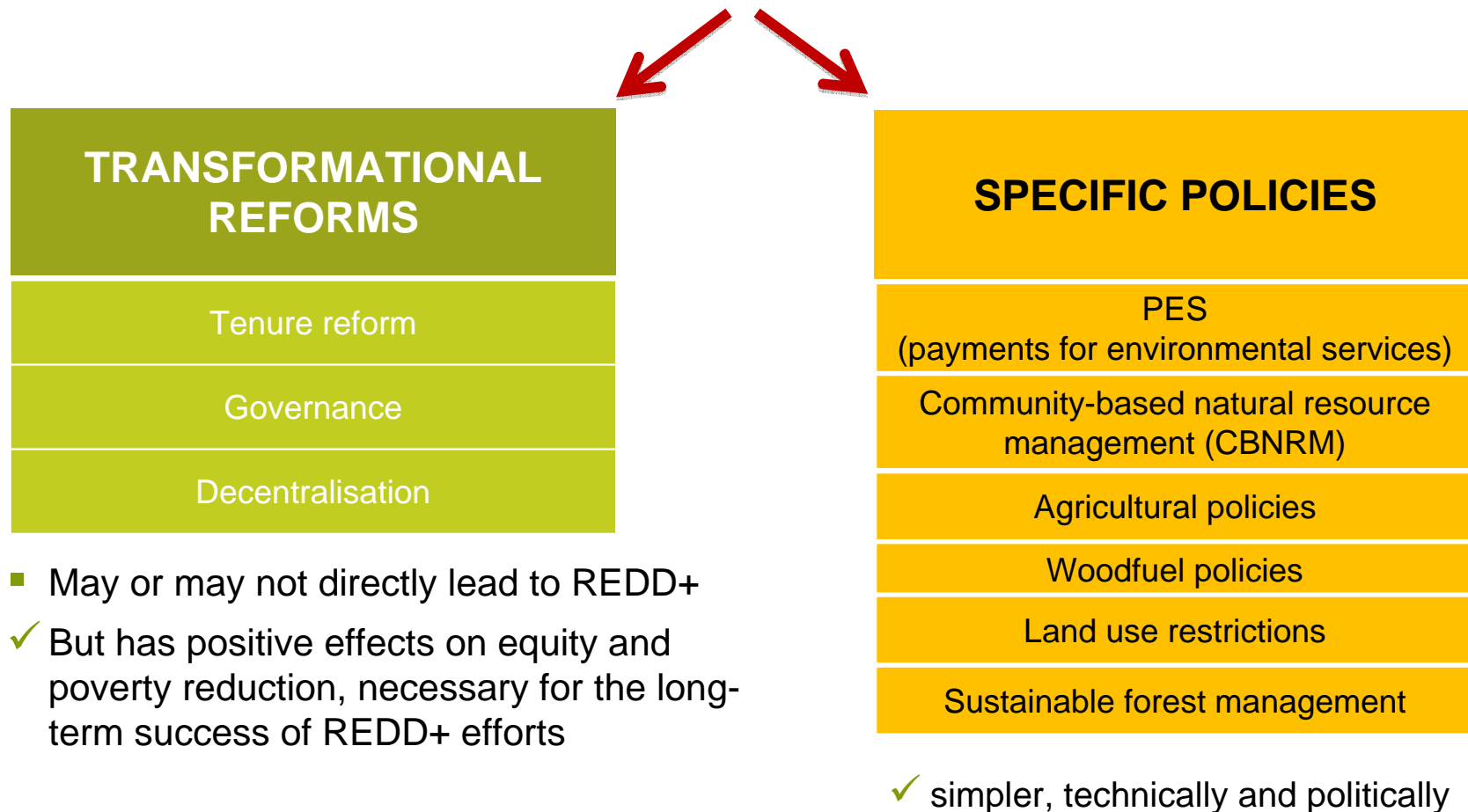
MRV systems
Three major challenges

- Linking measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) to policy design
  - Understand hotspots → spatial targeting
  - Understand drivers → sectoral and actor targeting
- Allowing early participation and interim performance
  - Accept conservativeness principle (discounting)
  - Define proxies to measure interim performance
  - Establish incentives for graduation towards better MRV
- Aligning national MRV and subnational implementation
  - Provide dedicated support to subnational REDD+ activities
  - Integrate community monitoring in national MRV system:
    - cheaper and about as accurate
    - co-benefits: employment, participation, legitimacy

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3. Enabling REDD+ through broad policy reforms

- Tenure and rights
  - Tenure reform essential for long-term success of REDD+ (re 3Es: effectiveness, efficiency, equity)
  - Some 'no regrets' REDD policies that should not be missed
  - Carbon rights = precondition for subnational crediting (whom to pay?)
- Corruption
  - Creates severe limitations, in some cases very difficult to address (systemic institutional changes needed)
  - Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of carbon and money can reduce risk of corruption
- Decentralisation and community-based forest mgt.
  - Enhancing 3E outcomes and legitimacy
  - Extensive research on success factors (Ostrom)

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Two-track approach to REDD+

TRANSFORMATIONAL REFORMS

Tenure reform
Governance
Decentralisation

- ■ May or may not directly lead to REDD+
- ✓ But has positive effects on equity and poverty reduction, necessary for the long-term success of REDD+ efforts

SPECIFIC POLICIES

PES (payments for environmental services)
Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM)
Agricultural policies
Woodfuel policies
Land use restrictions
Sustainable forest management

- ✓ simpler, technically and politically

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4. Changing incentives:
Agricultural policies

- Reducing Emissions Agricultural Policy (REAP)
  - Prioritise agricultural assistance to high-productivity non-forested areas (and remove deforesting subsidies)
  - Make agricultural policies more location-based (spatially targeted)
- Selective support for extensive agriculture
  - Potential trade-offs
  - Promote conservation agriculture

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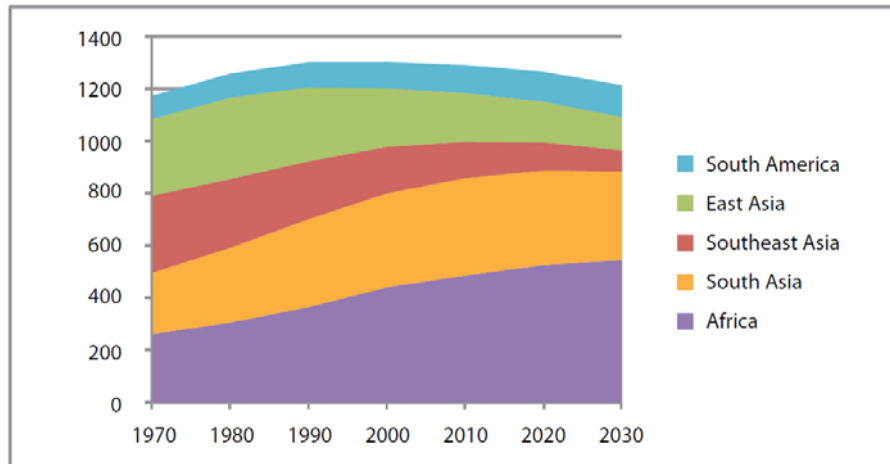
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Woodfuel policies

Figure 19.1a. Projections of fuel wood consumption in developing regions (million m³)
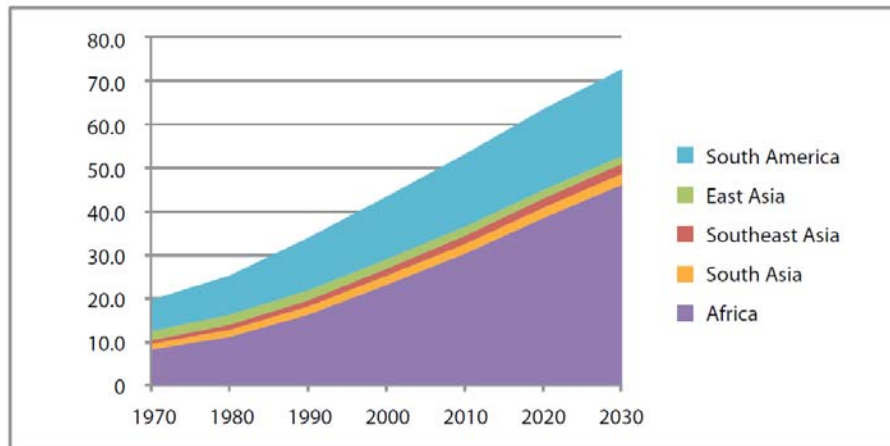Source: Broadhead *et al.* (2001)

Figure 19.1b. Projections of charcoal consumption in developing regions (million tonnes)
Source: Broadhead *et al.* (2001)

Demand side

- Cooking efficiency
- Fuel substitution

Supply side

- Production efficiency
- Controlling harvest
- Plantations

→ 1. combine policies, and 2. no substitute for harvest control
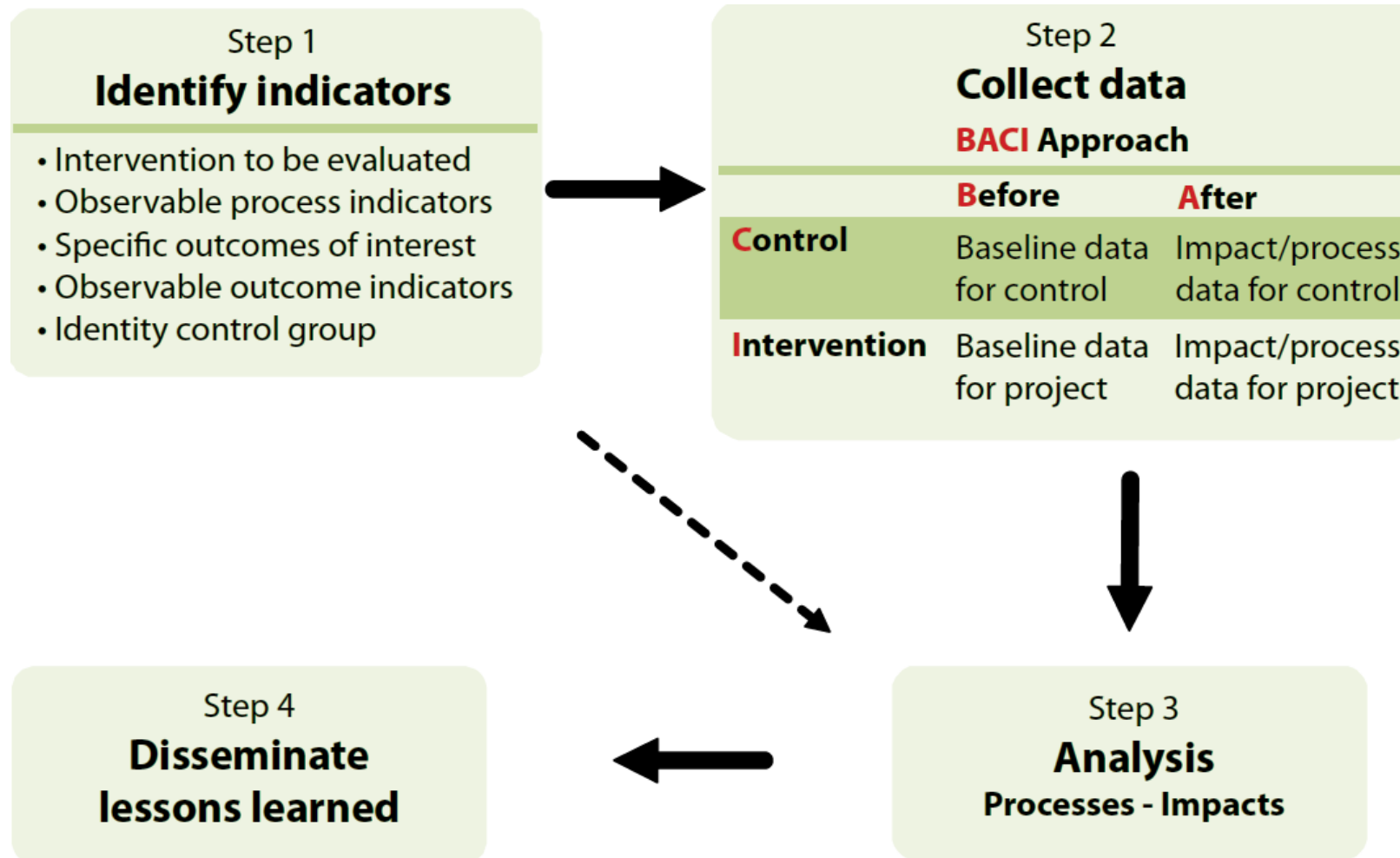
Payments for Environmental Services

- **Potentially an effective instrument, but many preconditions required**
  - Clear understanding of whom to pay and for what
  - Clearly defined and secured tenure (property rights)
  - Institutions to monitor performance and channel payments
- **Main recommendations**
  - Apply consequent conditionality (pay after performance)
  - Target to high threat/high carbon density areas (additionality)
  - Differentiate payments to increase cost efficiency

Sustainable forest management

- Promote third-party certification (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council) and make accessible for small and low-intensity managed forests

- Require and support the use of reduced impact logging techniques

- Use taxation close to felling site to discourage wastage

- Secure resource access (durable concessions, use rights, private/community ownership)

- Wildfire control and forest restoration

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5. Testing REDD+

Step 1
Identify indicators

- Intervention to be evaluated
- Observable process indicators
- Specific outcomes of interest
- Observable outcome indicators
- Identity control group

Step 2
Collect data

BACI Approach

	Before	**After**
Control	Baseline data for control	Impact/process data for control
Intervention	Baseline data for project	Impact/process data for project

Step 4
Disseminate lessons learned

Step 3
Analysis
Processes - Impacts

The landscape of emerging REDD+ projects
179 projects surveyed

- Projects can inform national REDD+ strategies ('mini test cases'), including reform priorities to enable local REDD

- Landscape of REDD+ projects varies significantly:

	Brazil	Indonesia	DRC
Planned projects	20	35	4
Operating projects	2	1	0
Activity	Payments for environmental services (PES)	Buy-out concessions	Readiness
Proponents	Domestic actors	Int'l NGOs	Int'l NGOs

- Third party certification has a major influence
  - CCBS: Climate Community and Biodiversity Standards
  - VCS: Voluntary carbon standard

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Key messages

- **REDD+ is a unique opportunity**
  - The money and political will are there, but past performance is mixed
- **Context matters: REDD+ policies need to work on two 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 $\rightarrow$ rely on some old approaches (e.g. protected areas)
- **Learn from the past while moving forward**

Thank you

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CIFOR advances human well-being, environmental conservation, and equity by conducting research to inform policies and practices that affect forests in developing countries.

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