International Conference-Forum

Emerging Economic Mechanisms:
Implications for Forest-Related Policies and Sector Governance
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Governance Features for Successful REDD+ Projects Organization

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Outline

1. Background: REDD+ and project level governance
2. Problem statement
3. Research objective
4. Methodology
5. Results
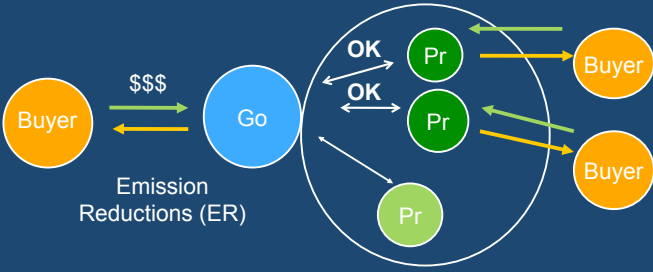6. Final remarks: further steps needed?

Background (1/3)

Short term growing importance of REDD+ projects developed at sub-national level

Institutional market:
COP-15 postponement of binding decisions BUT future possibility of applying the "hybrid - nested" approach.

Voluntary market :
projects are already seeing the end of the pipeline.
Q/A & Q/C to be improved.

(UNFCCC, 2009 ; Pedroni *et al*., 2008; Hamilton *et al*., 2010)


Hybrid "nested" approach

Buyer — $$$ → Go

Emission Reductions (ER)

OK — Pr → Buyer
OK — Pr ← Buyer
Pr

+
• flexibility
• experience and data sharing
• scaling up

-
• MRV harmonization
• Intellectual property rights
• time frame

Background (2/3)

In the voluntary market REDD+ have still a marginal share due to critical organizational aspects related to governance (stakeholders' participation, carbon credits, transparency and accountability in the decision-making process, etc.)
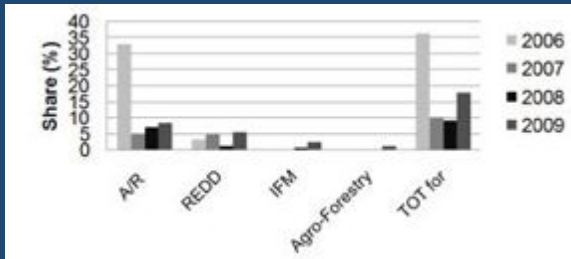
(Hamilton *et al.*, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010; Ciccarese and Piotto, 2009)

Background (3/3)

- A "good governance" system is an essential element for the successful implementation of REDD+;

- There are several sets of forestry and REDD+ governance indicators applicable at international or national level (e.g UN REDD, CCB & CARE, etc.);

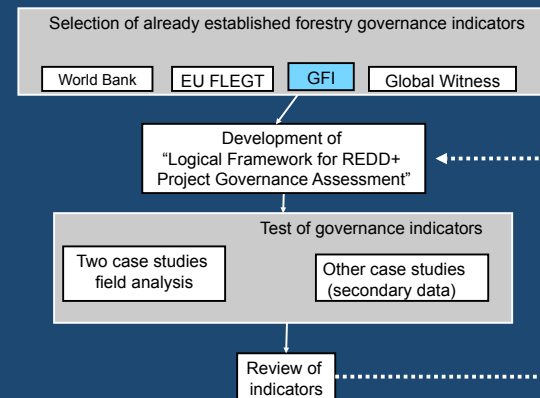- What if indicators are narrowed down to the sub-national level?

(Kjær, 2004; Saunders and Reeve, 2010; Forsyth, 2009; Saunders *et al.*, 2008)
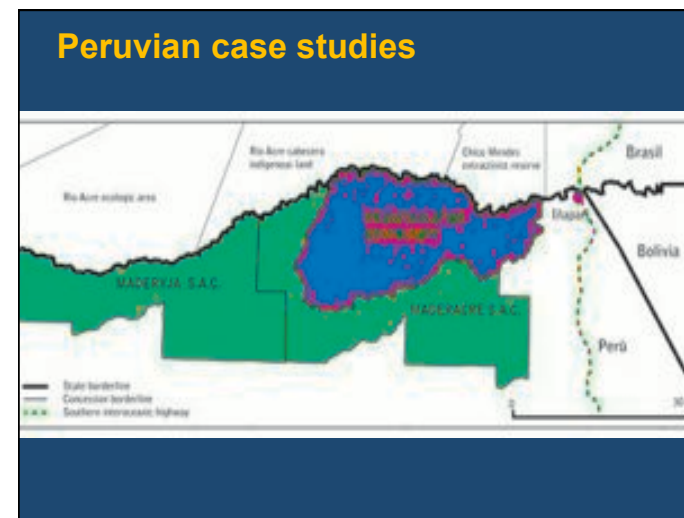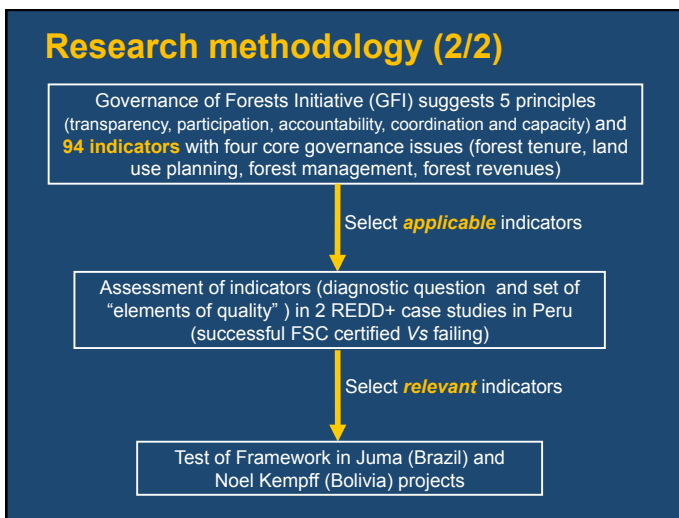
Research Objectives

- Proposing a first draft of logical framework to analyze the governance features for successful REDD+ projects in the (voluntary) carbon market;

- Tuning and improving the logical framework through the analysis of REDD+ projects.

What are the governance features that determine the success of a REDD+ project?

Research methodology (1/2)

Research methodology (2/2)

Governance of Forests Initiative (GFI) suggests 5 principles (transparency, participation, accountability, coordination and capacity) and **94 indicators** with four core governance issues (forest tenure, land use planning, forest management, forest revenues)

↓ Select *applicable* indicators

Assessment of indicators (diagnostic question and set of "elements of quality") in 2 REDD+ case studies in Peru (successful FSC certified *Vs* failing)

↓ Select *relevant* indicators

Test of Framework in Juma (Brazil) and Noel Kempff (Bolivia) projects

Peruvian case studies

Example of identification of relevant governance indicators

Core Forestry Issues	Indicator	REDD+ Project Score		Relevant	Relevance value
		M&M (successful)	Belgica (failing)		
Forest Tenure	Capacity to negotiate and design forest contracts	4	4	NO	0
Land Use Planning	Access to relevant information for land use planning	3	5	NO	0
Forest Management	Local community participation in forest management	5	3	**YES**	**1**
Forest Revenues and Economic Incentives	Transparent forest revenue sharing mechanisms	3	2	NO	0

Source: adapted from Brito *et al*. (2009)

| Core Forestry Issues	Indicators
Forest Tenure	Capacity to negotiate and design forest contracts
	Capacity to resolve forest tenure disputes
	Public access to information about forest tenure
	Participatory mapping of community forest tenure
	Accessible and effective dispute resolution
Land Use Planning	Access to relevant information for land use planning
	Institutional coordination for land use planning
	Representation of grassroots interests and marginalized groups
	Transparent process for land use planning
	Meaningful public participation in land use planning
	Quality and accessibility of information about land use plans
	Access to information about compliance with the land use plan
Forest Management	**Clear process for public participation in policy-making**
	Meaningful public participation in policy-making
	Public access to information about forest management
	Local community participation in forest management
	Control of forest fires and other disturbances
	Effective management of protected areas and indigenous lands
	National forest inventories
	Monitoring changes in forest cover
	Independent forest monitoring
Forest Revenues and Economic Incentives	Capacity of civil society organizations to engage on forest revenue issues
	Transparent forest revenue sharing mechanisms
	Transparent management of extra-budgetary/resource funds

Results (1/3)

Importance of principles of good governance on the total set of 94 GFI indicators, on the 24 applicable indicators and on 14 relevant indicators
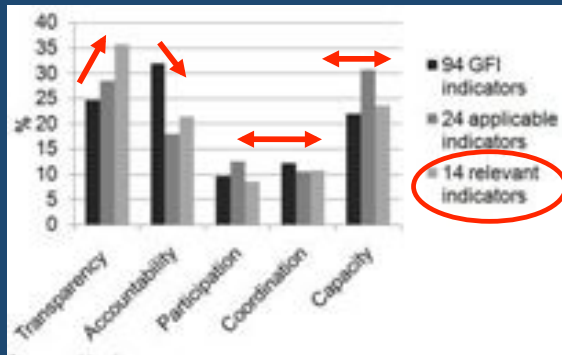
Results (2/3)

Percentage of "good quality" governance indicators among the applicable ones in the two case studies by Core Forestry Issues.
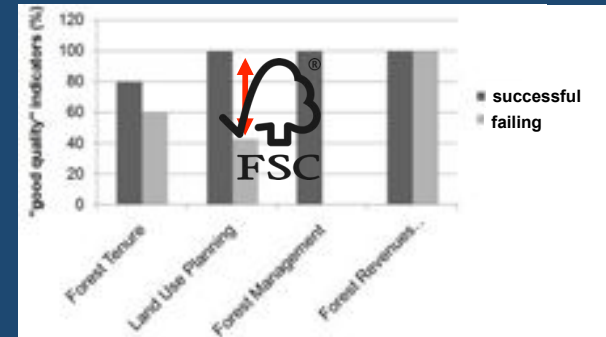
Results (3/3)

Tuning and improving the logical framework: test on Juma (Brazil) and Noel Kempff (Bolivia) projects.

Juma: 13 indicators out of 14 (92.8%) are significant.

**Noel Kempff** : 9 out of 14 (64.3%) are significant.

Constrains in valuing indicators due to the presence of controversial source of information and the absence of dedicated web sites.

Final Remarks (1/2)

- Exploratory research => **refinement needed**;

- **Forest Management** and Land Use Planning are the **most relevant** for REDD + success in Peru;

- **Being certified** (i.e. FSC) allows forest manager to prepare the ground for **successful REDD+ projects**;

- **Transparency** and **accountability** appear to be the **more crucial governance issues** for the success of REDD+ projects in Peru.

Final Remarks (2/2)

- The use of **only secondary data** can lead to **ambiguous results** => quality of the information is essential;
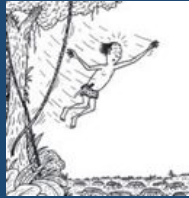
- **More testing**, followed by a calibration of the method, is needed;

- Also with a **bad governance** REDD+ projects can be **delivered to the market**?

Thanks a lot for the attention

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