REDD WP4: Comparative Analysis of Case Studies

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Structure

- Objective

- Method

- Conceptual framework

- Focus on Vietnam

- Some comparative results

- Preliminary conclusions

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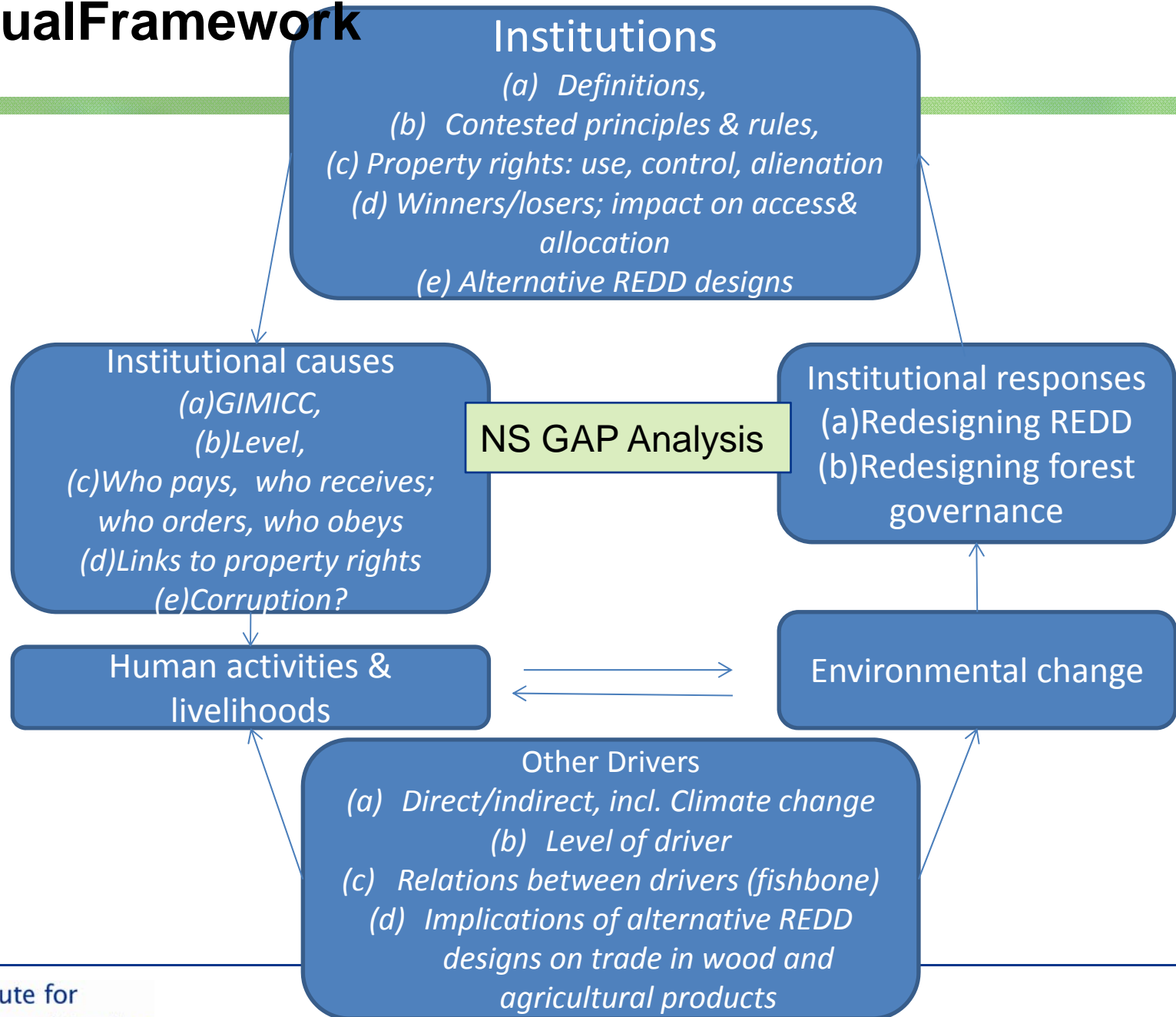Environmental Studies

Objective

Case studies review existing forest protection policies in case study countries with a view to designing a successful REDD instrument

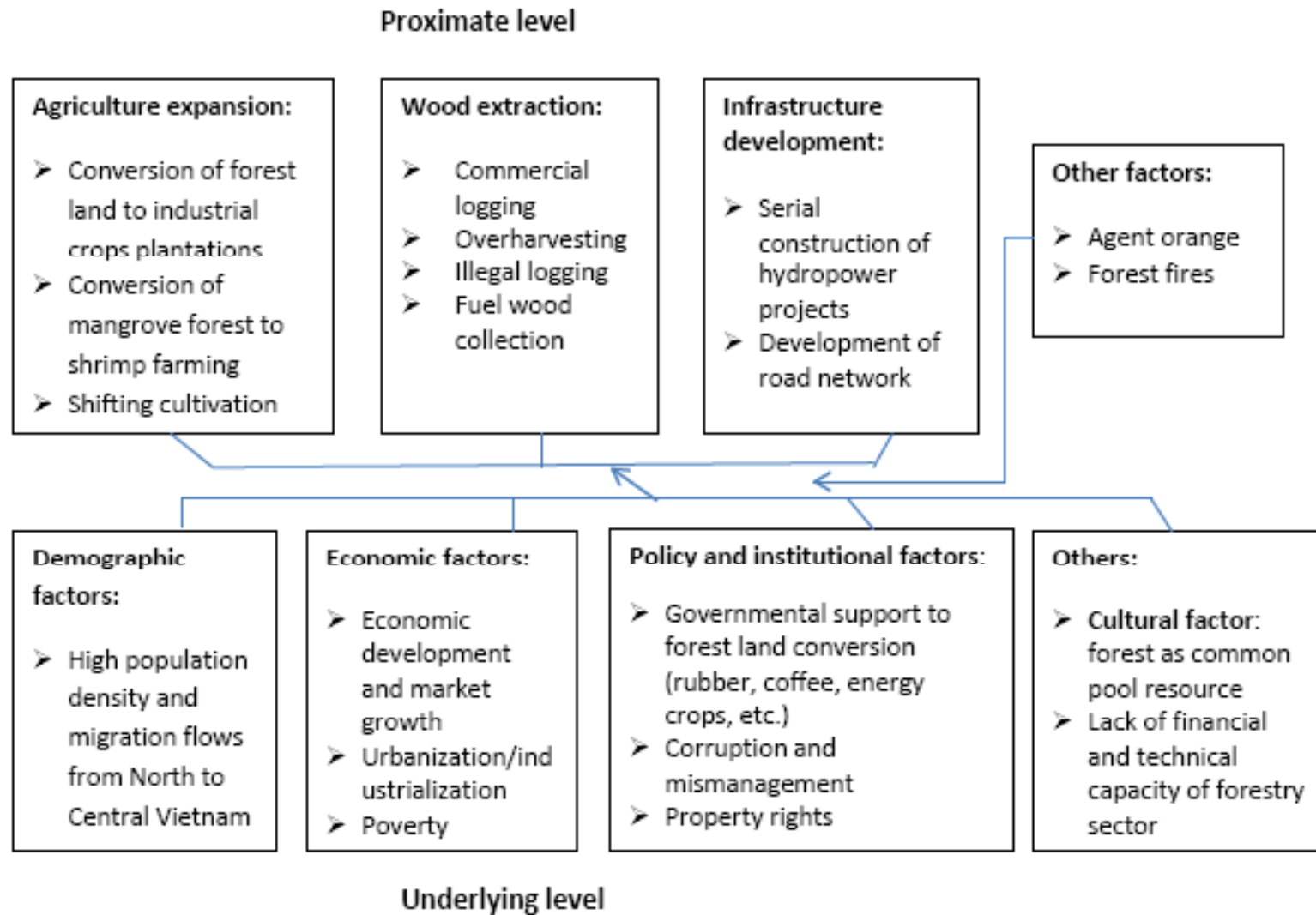Main question: what works (where) and why (not)?

Method

	Vietnam	Indonesia	Cameroon	Peru
Case study area	National	National (20)	National	National
	Dak lak province; Buon Ma Thuot, Krong Ana, Krong Pak districts	Jambi, (5) Muara Bungo city, Sumber Agung village, Rantau Pandan village, Senamat Ulu village, Lubuk Beringin village (27)	South and Coastal Forest zones	Ucayali, Pucalli
Interviews	39	52	19	27
Field research by	Lea Bigot, Ngan Bui	Mairon Bastos Lima	Jonathan Kuiper	Felix von Blucher

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ConceptualFramework

Institutions
(a) Definitions,
(b) Contested principles & rules,
(c) Property rights: use, control, alienation
(d) Winners/losers; impact on access&
allocation
(e) Alternative REDD designs

Institutional causes
(a)GIMICC,
(b)Level,
(c)Who pays, who receives;
who orders, who obeys
(d)Links to property rights
(e)Corruption?

NS GAP Analysis

Institutional responses
(a)Redesigning REDD
(b)Redesigning forest
governance

**Human activities &
livelihoods**

Environmental change

Other Drivers
(a) Direct/indirect, incl. Climate change
(b) Level of driver
(c) Relations between drivers (fishbone)
(d) Implications of alternative REDD
designs on trade in wood and
agricultural products

Vietnam: Driving forces

Proximate level

Agriculture expansion:
- Conversion of forest land to industrial crops plantations
- Conversion of mangrove forest to shrimp farming
- Shifting cultivation

Wood extraction:
- Commercial logging
- Overharvesting
- Illegal logging
- Fuel wood collection

Infrastructure development:
- Serial construction of hydropower projects
- Development of road network

Other factors:
- Agent orange
- Forest fires

Demographic factors:
- High population density and migration flows from North to Central Vietnam

Economic factors:
- Economic development and market growth
- Urbanization/industrialization
- Poverty

Policy and institutional factors:
- Governmental support to forest land conversion (rubber, coffee, energy crops, etc.)
- Corruption and mismanagement
- Property rights

Others:
- Cultural factor: forest as common pool resource
- Lack of financial and technical capacity of forestry sector

Underlying level
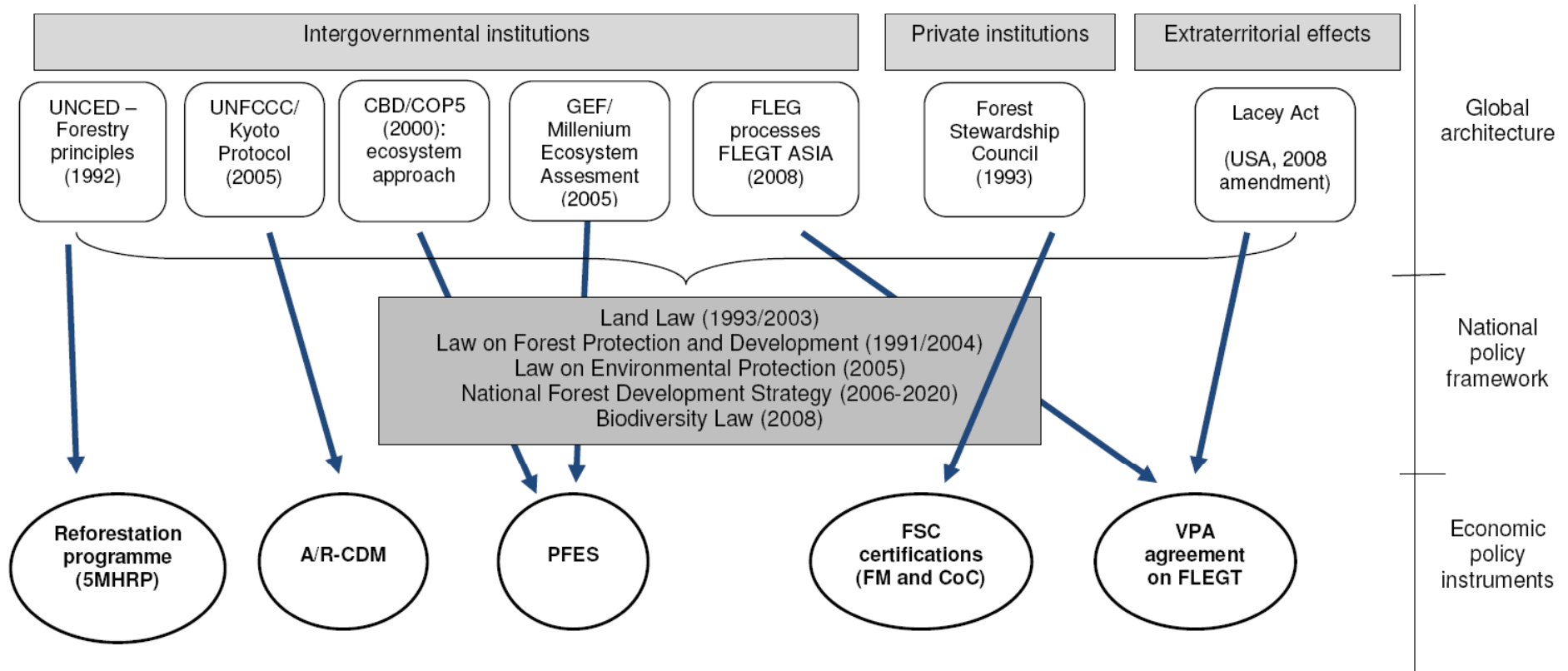
Vietnam: Organizational Framework
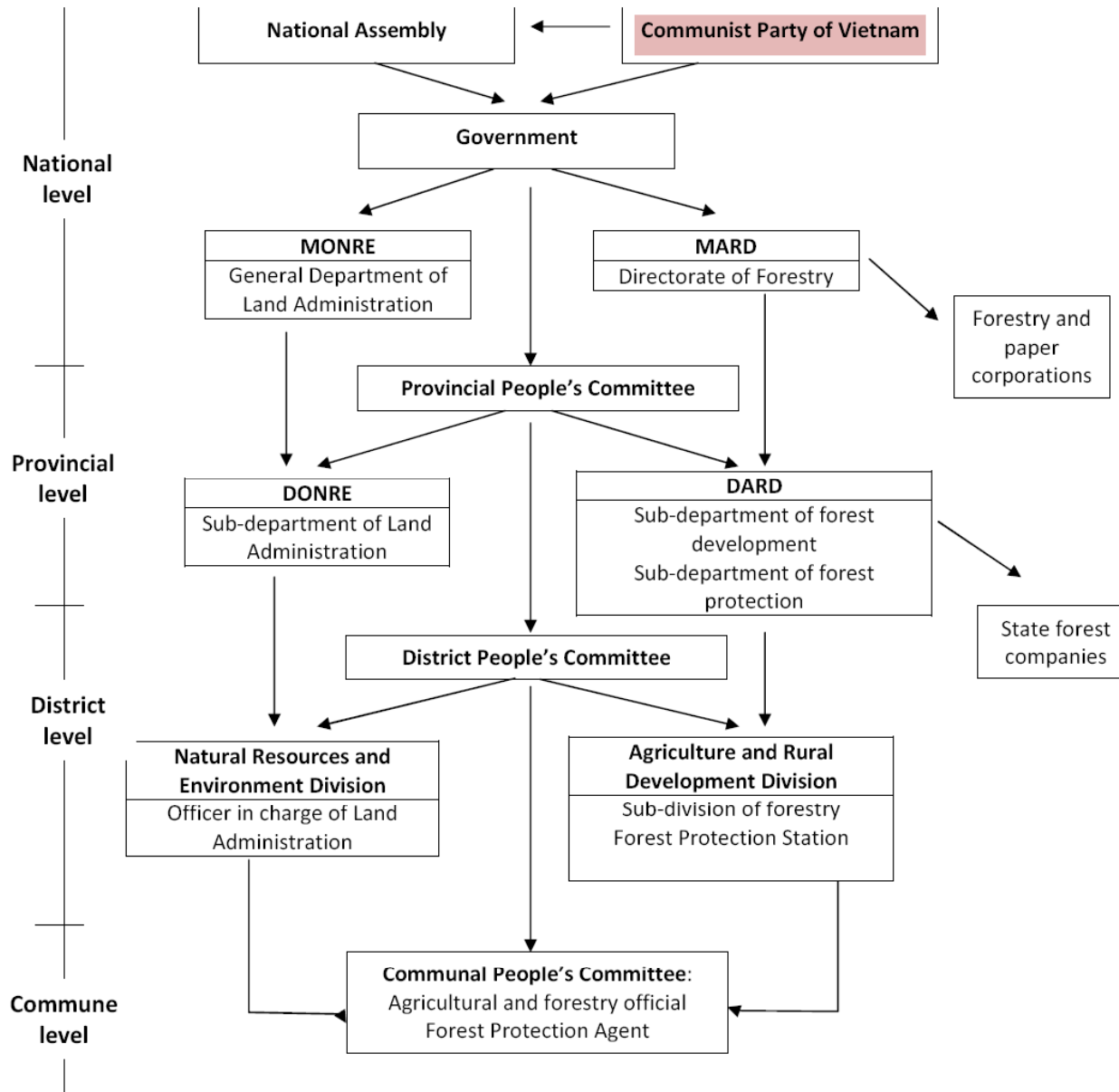
Vietnam: Links with intergovernmental process

Vietnam: Instruments studied

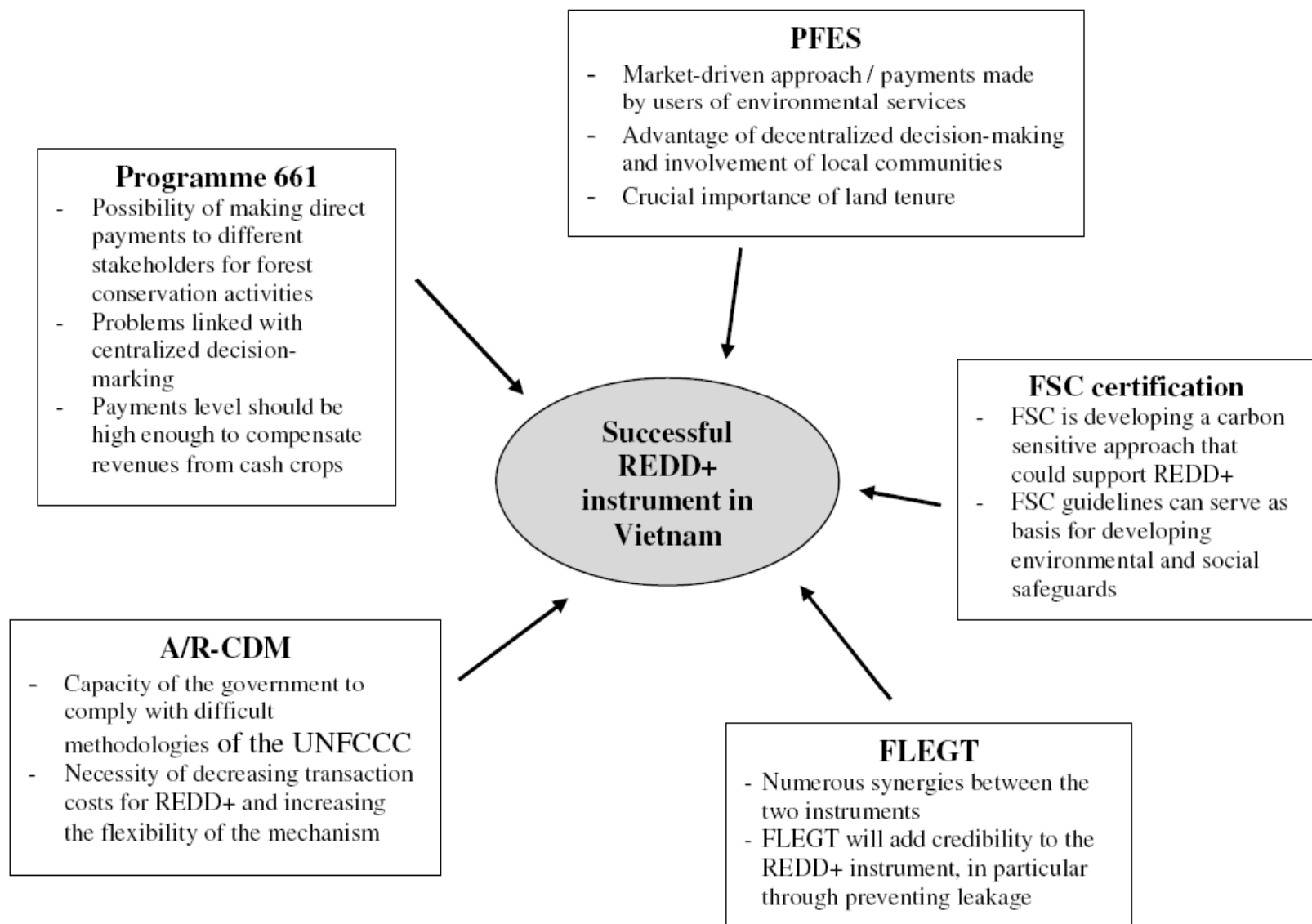| Type of measure	Name of policy / project	Goal	Level				Actor (s)				Year
			International	National	Provincial	District / Commune	Government	Business	NGO/ Inter coop;	Civil society	
Subsidies to reforestation activities	Programme 661	Increase forest cover by 5 million hectare		Y	Y	Y	Y				First phase: 1998-2010 / a second phase is being designed
Payment for ecosystem services	PFES – pilot projects in Son La and Lam Dong provinces	Make users of watershed services reward those protecting the forest		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	(Y)	Pilot phase: 2008-2010 2011: implementati on on larger scale
Tradable permits	AR-CDM in Hoa Binh Province	Forest rehabilitation, carbon sequestration and increase of local people's income	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	(Y)	Pilot project started in 2009.
Voluntary programmes	FSC certification	Sustainable forest management	Y	Y	Y		(Y)	Y	Y		First certification in
	FLEGT	Improve timber legality	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Negotiations started in 2009

Vietnam: Initial Recommendations for policy

- The responsibilities between MARD and MONRE esp. on forest land allocation have to be clarified.

- Participation needs to balance centralized structure – leads to ownership. However, top down mechanism has good implementation capacity through planning cycles.

- Corruption!

- More market mechanisms and reform of state-owned forest companies?

- Land allocation needs completion

- Policies should focus more on degradation.

- Policies should focus on the management of non-timber forest products (NTFP), like rattan or bamboo, which represent an important part of income for local people106.

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Vietnam: Initial Lessons from instruments for REDD +

PFES
- Market-driven approach / payments made by users of environmental services
- Advantage of decentralized decision-making and involvement of local communities
- Crucial importance of land tenure

Programme 661
- Possibility of making direct payments to different stakeholders for forest conservation activities
- Problems linked with centralized decision-marking
- Payments level should be high enough to compensate revenues from cash crops

FSC certification
- FSC is developing a carbon sensitive approach that could support REDD+
- FSC guidelines can serve as basis for developing environmental and social safeguards

Successful REDD+ instrument in Vietnam

A/R-CDM
- Capacity of the government to comply with difficult methodologies of the UNFCCC
- Necessity of decreasing transaction costs for REDD+ and increasing the flexibility of the mechanism

FLEGT
- Numerous synergies between the two instruments
- FLEGT will add credibility to the REDD+ instrument, in particular through preventing leakage

Comparative Analysis of Direct Driving factors

	Vietnam	Indonesia	Cameroon	Peru
Agriculture				
Land conversion to plantations	yes	Palm oil	cocoa, coffee, banana, rubber, palm oil, sugar cane)	palm oil; shade grown coffee, cocoa leaf)
Shifting cultivation	yes	Not significant	yes	yes
Other	Mangrove to shrimp farming	-	Small-scale chain saw milling	Cattle ranching
Wood extraction				
Commercial logging	Yes	Yes	Yes	?
Unsustainable logging	Yes	Yes		Yes
Illegal logging	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fuel-wood	Yes	Not significant	Yes	Yes
Infrastructure				
Hydropower	Yes	No	No	Yes
Roads	Yes	-	-	Yes
Settlements	-	-	-	Yes
Public services	-	-	-	Yes
Markets for products?	-	-	-	Yes
Mining	No	Coal, gold	Yes	Mining of resources in forests Gold mining
Policy				
Support for forest conversion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Others				
War/civil war	Agent orange legacy	-	-	Civil war/disputes
Forest fires	yes	Not significant	-	Yes
				Low soil fertility

Comparative analysis of indirect driving factors

Indirect				
Demographic				
Population growth/ density	yes	-	Yes	Yes
Migration	yes	-	Yes	Yes
Economic				
Drive for growth	yes	Yes	yes	yes
Local poverty	yes	Yes	yes	yes
Inequity		Yes?	Yes	
Low timber prices		Yes		Yes
Forest roads		Yes		yes
Technological				
Low transformation of timber	Yes			yes
Poor agricultural practices	yes			yes
Mechaniszation of timber sector				yes
Policy & Institutional				
Property rights	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes
Lack of implementation	yes	Yes	yes	Yes
Corruption/ mismanagement	yes	Yes	yes	yes
Other			SAP/ Devaluation	Regulatory overburden for timber concessions
Cultural and other	Forests as common pool resource	Indigenous customary rights	Tenure principles and social reproduction	Forests as vast empty wilderness waiting to be civilized

Initial conclusions

- Forest definitions conflicting and forest mapping controversial.

- Major conflict between national forest policies and development policies – leading to overlapping and contradictory policies and authority

- Major conflict between national forest policy and sub-national policies (spatial, agricultural, etc.) leading to overlapping and contradictory policies and authority

- Pluralistic land ownership – no clarity

- Many good mechanisms failing – e.g. hutan desa in Indonesia

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Initial lessons for REDD+

- Risk of supporting 'land acquisition/ grabbing' at the cost of local people

- REDD+ needs integration in national development policy

- REDD+ needs to build on existing mechanisms – e.g. in Vietnam it should be linked with FSC and FLEGT.

- REDD+ may need to be landscape based and regional and not project based to benefit the country and prevent leakage

- REDD+ must match the drivers of deforestation in countries – e.g. in Indonesia concessional and illegal logging to meet global demand; e.g. in Cameroon – the deforestation is through small-holders, etc.

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Still to be done

- Digest the information per country

- Make comparisions

- Further analysis

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