

Local participation in REDD+ Measuring, Reporting and Verification (PMRV)

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- Having technical difficulties? Send us a message in the chat window.
- Questions will be answered after the presentation during the Q+A session.
- A recording will be available in a few days on our YouTube channel, YouTube.com/ WWFforestclimate



Introduction

Mitigating climate change is increasingly about engaging local people for the greater good ... not necessarily their own. Unsustainable if their interest is not secured.

Our objective:

 Finding conditions for feasibility and sustainability of local participation to Measurement, Reporting, Verification (PMRV) for forest management and climate change mitigation



What is Measurement, Reporting, Verification?

- MRV is to Measure, Report, Verify
 - carbon stocks/emissions
 - REDD+ implementation (governance, financial aspects)
 → REDD+ credibility
- Measurement Tiered approach
- Reporting estimated forest carbon emissions to national Green House Gas inventory => UNFCCC
- Verification of national commitments by external body.
 "Validation" = verification at project level and by local people



What is Participatory Measurement, Reporting, Verification?

"To involve local people in the measurement, reporting and validation of carbon stocks and other non-carbon data that are required to assess the impact and co-benefits of REDD+" (Source: Hawthorne & Boissière, 2014)

Claimed benefits of PMRV

- Builds and supports social capital and engagement
- Empowers local people
- Improves local livelihoods
- Reduces forest degradation
- Conserves biodiversity
- Improves decision making
- Provides monitoring at low cost

=>But few evidence of such benefits Hawthorne et al 2016



Literature review of participatory measurement, reporting and verification (PMRV)

Sandra Dharmadi Hawthorne Manuel Boissière





CIFOR PMRV project in Indonesia



Participatory approaches to MRV need to consider

- Stakeholders involved
- Motivation
- Knowledge integration
- Multilevel governance
- Social safeguards

Based on 12 articles published or about to be published in a collection of PLOS ONE







Who should be engaged in PMRV?

PMRV requires broad engagement

- Trained professionals: Credibility
- Government: Integrate data into national database, validate and report
- NGO: Facilitation
- Local people: Local knowledge of causes of land use changes, proximity to the forest and trees we care about!



IFOR

What motivates participation?

- Local people will participate in MRV when
 - \diamond it matters to them
 - \diamond they have time
- Lack of concrete examples of long term PMRV for carbon, but... highly motivated PMRV: children & maternity health monitoring in Indonesia
 - ♦ personal interest
 - $\diamond\,$ belief that it benefits the community
 - \diamond engagement by respected persons
- PMRV for carbon: non-financial motivation matters
 - $\diamond~$ land tenure security as an incentive for participation in MRV
 - ♦ land tenure for benefit distribution of PMRV activities
 - land tenure informs about different sources of authority (statutory or customary) for conducting MRV

(Sources: Ekowati et al, Felker et al in preparation)



Non-financial motivator: land tenure

Complexity of land tenure arrangements in each site:



(Source: Felker et al. in preparation)



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What is the role of technology?

- Technologies: web database, GPS/smartphone use, remote sensing
- Input from local people can improve accuracy and understanding of deforestation drivers
- Technology can produce meaningful tools for local people, e.g.
 - Remotely-sensed maps can be used by local people to negotiate land use and strengthen their land rights
- But some high-tech tools are fragile, expensive, need maintenance, capacity and infrastructure



(Sources: Pratihast et al, De Vries et al, Beaudoin et al in preparation, McCall et al, & Zhao Ming et al in press)



Example 1: Overlap remotely sensed with participatory maps



Example 2: Informing on land use and land cover changes

Information at village level on village boundaries and land use and land cover changes can be mapped and reported (social safeguards).



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Example 3: LULC dynamics and historical changes

Villagers can provide detailed information on the history of the current land use and land cover.

Essential to understanding the landscape dynamic

(Source: Beaudoin et al. in preparation)





Scaling up PMRV needs multilevel governance

- Role of local people in reporting unclear
- Data collected by local people needs to be standardized, embedded in a national database. External facilitator (e.g. NGO) could help aggregating and reporting the data
- Simple online systems might facilitate near-real-time reporting and aggregation
- E.g. healthcare: successful local reporting system

(Sources: Praputra et al, Pratihast et al, Ekowati et al)



Healthcare: a long existing reporting system

Since the 1980s in all villages of Indonesia, local communities are organised to monitor health conditions of infants and pregnant women. Data reported to the national level. Guides health policy at national level

Identified incentives:

- Recognition from community and higher levels within the system
- Training programs
- Financial incentives

(Source: Ekowati et al in press)





PMRV requires social safeguards

- Local people have limited interest in REDD+ carbon monitoring per se
- BUT local people have experience, skill and interest in observing forest change
- Assessments gain from understanding change and drivers of change
- And understanding the importance of these processes for local people
- Action to reduce DD should focus on options with less negative impact on local people





(Source: Bong et al in press)

Interventions vs local livelihoods



(Bong et al. in press)

Rubber/sago garden
 Shifting cultivation
 Timber
 Artisanal gold mining



Conclusion: potential and challenges

Wishing for more engagement of local people in REDD+ MRV is insufficient to make it happen ...

- To be feasible PMRV needs to
 - have the local people on-board: MRV is technical and still too far from local people's concerns. Make sure it also contributes to local forest management system,
 - use local ecological knowledge and technical capacity, especially for collecting non-carbon data, using the same standards across sites,
 - develop appropriate reporting structures using successful examples from other sectors (e.g. health sector shows promising success) and
 - develop fair validation systems, in which there is a role for local people
- Prior to implementing PMRV: feasibility study is needed to confirm if local participation can be secured and to select approaches adapted to the local context



Posters to explain concepts



Questions + Answers

Use the Questions function in the toolbar on your screen. We will answer as many questions as time allows!

Q + A

Additional Resources

- To request a copy of the presentation, please email Manuel Boissière directly, at m.boissiere@cgiar.org or manuel.boissiere@cirad.fr
- **CIFOR PMRV Site** www.cifor.org/pmrv
- **CIFOR PMRV Posters** www.cifor.org/pmrv/multimedia/posters.html
- **REDD+ Learning Sessions Archive** bit.ly/REDDlearn
- REDD+ Resource Digest Free, weekly email round-up of international REDD+ news and information. Subscribe: bit.ly/REDDinfo
- CANOPY Newsletter Free, biannual e-newsletter from WWF Forest and Climate. Subscribe: bit.ly/REDDinfo
- **WWF REDD+** More info: panda.org/forestclimate

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