

From forestry systems to Participatory MRV for REDD+



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Outline

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 - Research sites
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 - Questions
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4. Results
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 - Reporting flow
5. Discussion
6. Conclusion and recommendations





1. Research context

- Others studies: community participation in monitoring (Fry 2011, Pratihast et al 2013), **not reporting**
- Experiences: community participation and data integration in forestry systems
- Develop Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) for REDD+

REDD+ and MRV Context



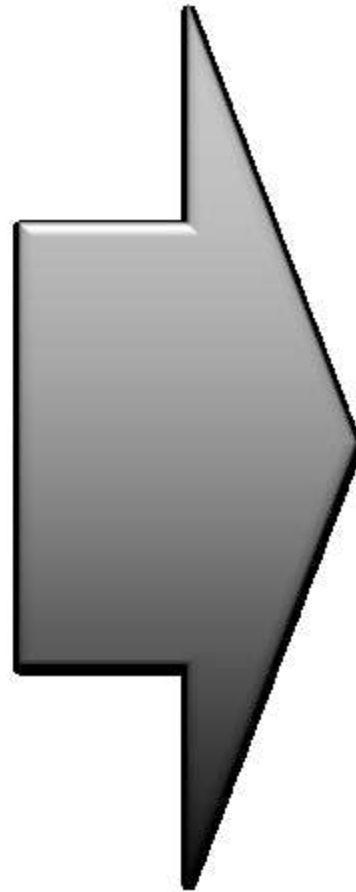
CARBON SEQUESTRATION



FOREST PLANTING



DEFORESTATION



Monitoring



Reporting



Verification



2. Study sites and systems



Existing forestry reporting systems that involve the community:

- Government (forestry extension in the 3 provinces)
- State company (in Central Java)
- Private company (in Papua)

3. Methods

- Informants selection based on their involvement in reporting
- Semi-structured group and individual interviews:
 - Extension system: 11
 - State company: 9
 - Private company: 3

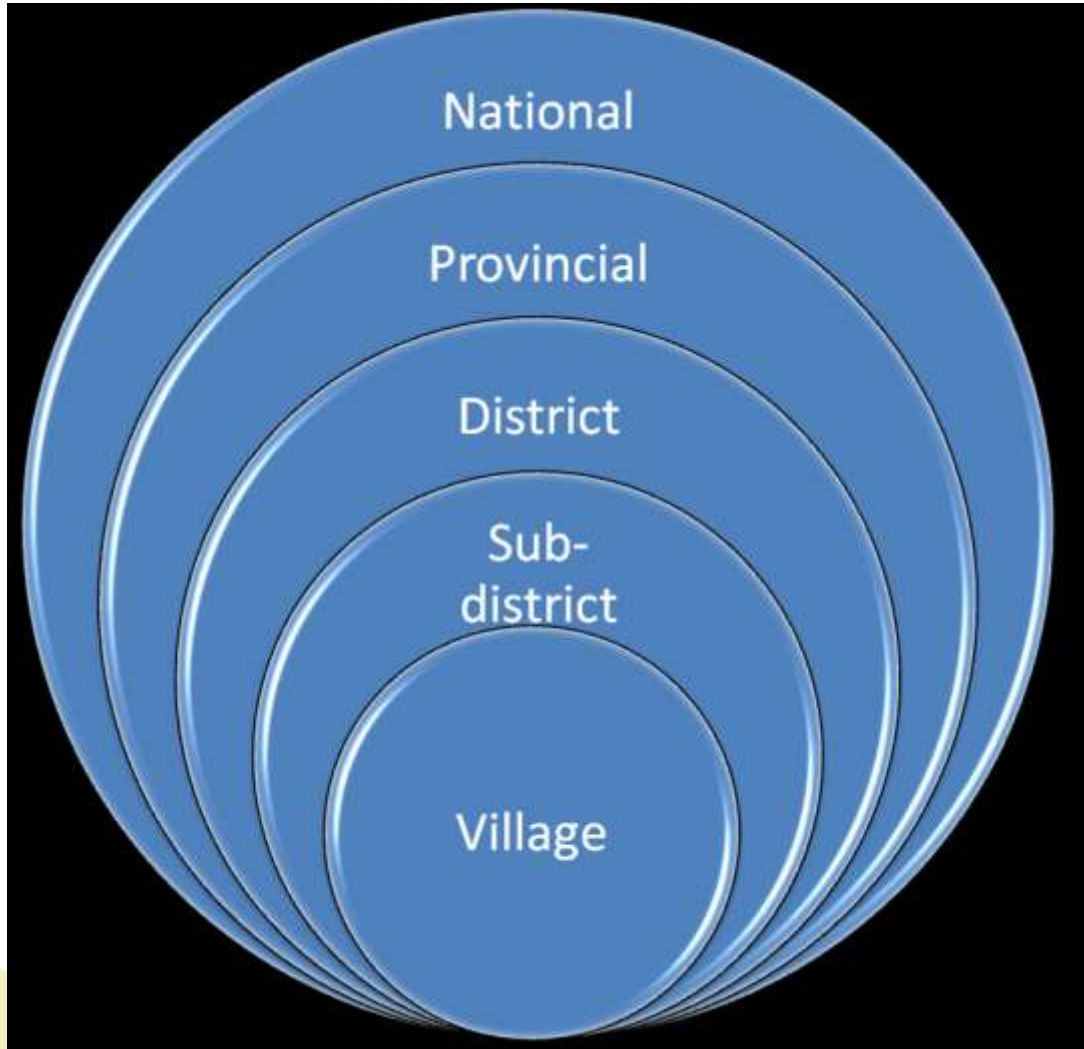
Open ended questions, adapted to each level:

- **Who is involved?**
- **What data is collected and reported?**
- **How does the data flow?**



Methods - Multi level

- Forestry systems from village to national level
- Are current reporting systems **Nested** (Indonesian REDD Task Force 2013) **within similar institutions?**



CC Brokensphere



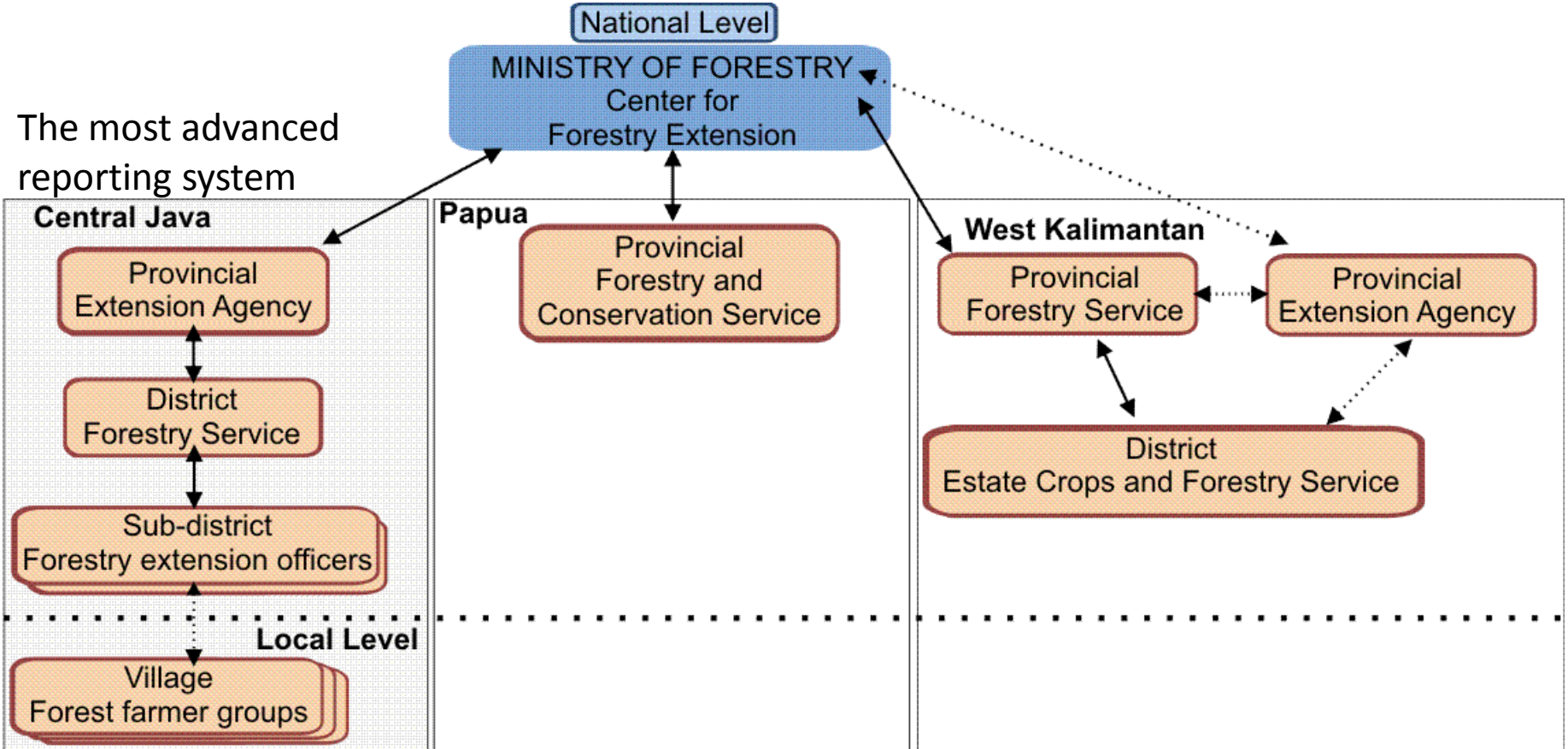
4. Results

Community participation

- **Extension system:** forest farmer groups (service beneficiaries); share forest crop information and consult the extension officer
- **State company:** community groups (farmers: accessing forest land, casual workers); monitor and report forest disturbances.
- **Private company:** clan representative (recruited by company); monitor and report logging for clan compensation from timber and forest land.

Results - Forestry Extension Reporting Flow

The most advanced reporting system



Commodities,
yields, pests

Legends:

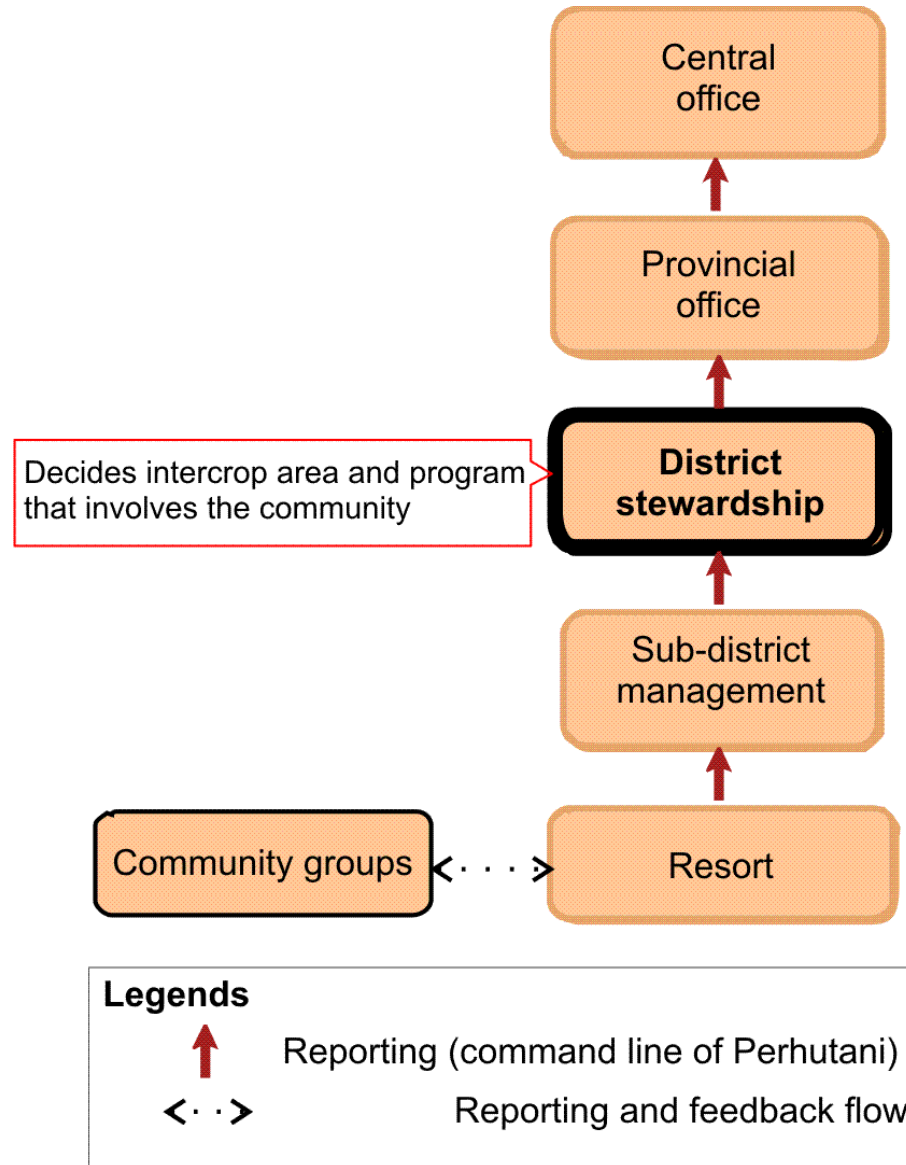
- ←→ Mandatory regular reporting and feedback flow
- ⋯→ Voluntary and upon request reporting flow



Results - State company reporting flow

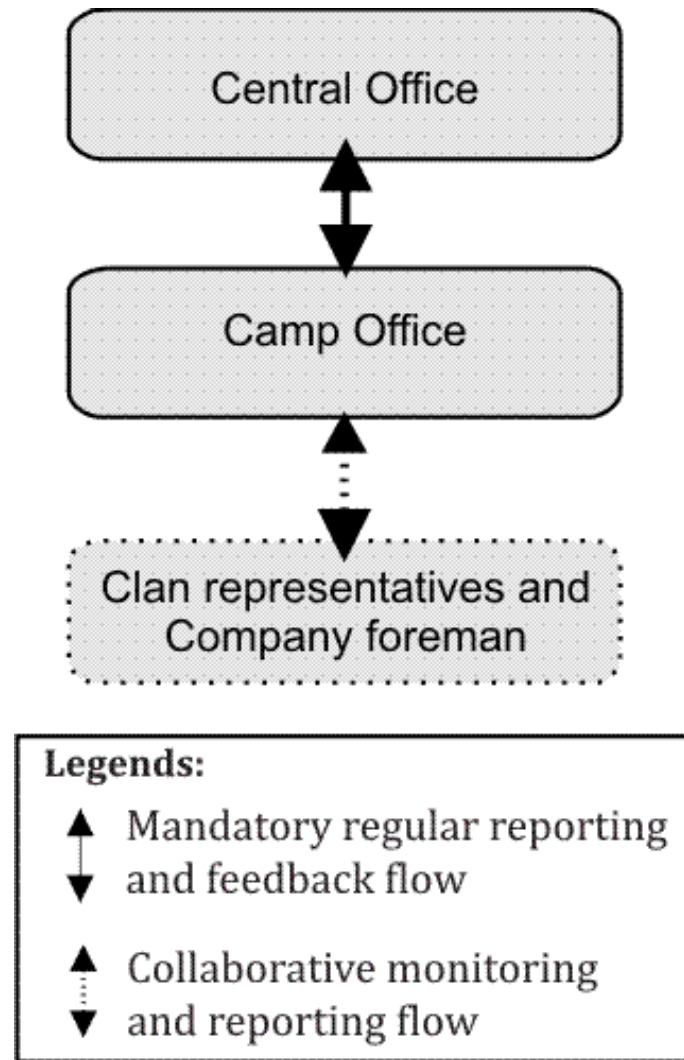
Data from community:

- Forest disturbances
- Commodities and yields
- Number of farmers
- Number of casual workers



Results - Private company reporting flow

Monitoring logging activities for clan compensation from timber and forest land



5. Discussion

Participation and integration factors

- Forestry extension:
 - (-) **Bureaucratic procedures**
 - (+) **Benefits** of the extension service encourages community participation and builds local capacity
- State company:
 - (-) Despite job opportunities, **incentive distribution** not transparent and uneven, and this limits participation
 - (+) Villagers gain **access to land**
- Private company:
 - (-) Clan representative recruited, **dual interest** clan/company
 - (+) Clan compensation and **daily reporting**, web-based data system





Discussion

Toward participatory MRV for REDD+

The community should **benefit** from participation in monitoring and reporting (as evidenced from the success of the extension service).

Extension service preferred, as the community benefits from their participation in REDD+ (Briefing IIED 2014)

Incentives are measured based on **the actors contributions** (Djamhuri 2012) not on a worker-employer basis

6. Conclusion

Toward participatory MRV for REDD+

Community data integration procedures needs to be:

- **Less bureaucratic**
- **Clear flowing and transparent**
- **Actors role and responsibilities** should be **well defined**
- **Who does what and when** (Pratihast et al. 2013, Danielsen et al. 2013)



Thank you!

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