

Session title: REDD+: What do we know and what comes next? Relevant insights from CIFOR Global Comparative Study (GCS) REDD+ research for the tropical forests of the Asia-Pacific region

Session speakers:



Speaker: Mr Elik Senivasa

Talk title: ‘Fiji’s future challenge: from planning and demonstration to national level program’.

Bio: Mr Elik is Fiji’s Acting Conservator of Forests. The Fiji Forestry Department, under the Ministry of Fisheries and Forests, is the lead agency for REDD+ and in charge of overall REDD+ coordination and implementation. The Conservator of Forests approves all REDD+ Project proposals and activities in consultation with the Fiji REDD+ Steering Committee. Mr Elik background is in forestry and business with a Professional Diploma in Business Leadership and Master of Business Administration as well as a Bachelor of Agriculture from the University of the South Pacific. He also has over a decade of experience working in forestry, coordinating and implementing forest policy in Fiji.



Speaker: Cecilia Luttrell

Talk title: Who will bear the cost of REDD+? Evidence from the incidence of implementation and opportunity costs in subnational REDD+ initiatives

Bio: Cecilia Luttrell is a Senior Associate working with CIFOR’s REDD+ programme. She focuses on a) benefit sharing b) lessons from FLEGT, extractive sectors, anti-corruption measures and c) political economy (Indonesia). Previously she worked at the Overseas Development Institute focusing on natural resource governance, rights, poverty and empowerment. She has also worked at the University of East Anglia (CSERGE), DFID in the Ghana Forestry Department, Wetlands International (Indonesia) and local NGOs in Asia and Africa. Cecilia has a PhD from the University of East Anglia on institutional change in Vietnam, a BA in Geography (Oxford) and an MSc in Forestry (Oxford).



Speaker: Mella Komalasari.

Talk title: Local participation in REDD+: Lessons from Cameroon, Tanzania, Vietnam, Indonesia, Brazil, and Peru

Bio: Mella Komalasari is a CIFOR research officer, both under GCS-REDD+ Module 2 as part of the Forest and Livelihoods Program (LIV). She has a Bachelor of Science in Statistics from Bogor Agricultural University (IPB). She works with quantitative and qualitative data for six REDD+ research sites in Indonesia. She has conducted statistical analysis for Global data (data in six countries and 17 initiatives), and contributed to numerous publications.



Speaker: Efrian Muharrom

Title: Policy network study: exploring the dynamics of REDD+ actor strings in Indonesia

Bio: Efrian Muharrom is a senior CIFOR research officer working on Global Comparative Study on REDD+, mainly focusing on Policy Network Analysis study. He has experiences both in project management and research, spanning from forest conservation, governance, and climate change gained from his previous engagement with World Agroforestry Centre, Biodiversity Foundation, and through his double degree education at Erasmus Mundus scheme. His main interest cover the issue of

development, ecosystem valuation, forest and climate change governance, natural resources management and its advocacy.

Moderator: Daniel Murdiyarto (CIFOR principal Scientist)

Discussant: Edna Maguigad (Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme (NTFPEP))

Organiser: Anastasia Yang (for more information please contact: a.yang@cgiar.org)

Session abstracts

Policy network study: exploring the dynamics of REDD+ actor strings in Indonesia

Moira Moeliono, Efrian Muharrom, Cynthia Maharani, Bimo Dwisatrio

REDD+ originated from a simple idea to offer incentives for those who reduced deforestation and forest degradation, yet the realization of this idea which involved different actors from different level with various interest has made the process very complex and time consuming. Indonesia was an early starter in developing REDD+ policy even prior to COP 13 in Bali in 2007. However, there is still no clear future with regard to implementation schemes, even less so with recent political changes influenced and influencing the actors involved in the REDD+ process. A longitudinal study on policy network of REDD+ in Indonesia was conducted to explore changes of perception and interaction between actors, drivers of change and possible impact to REDD+ development. A set of network questions is used to analyze data taken from 2012 and 2015. Results show that the change in government and the subsequent bureaucratic changes has diverted the path of REDD+. Actors have become more uncertain. Yet REDD+ is not dead, policy processes have slowed down but not stopped. Meanwhile the perception on who is the most influential actor in REDD+ policy processes, has shifted from government organizations towards a group of more diverse actors including NGO, donor, and international research organization. Similarly, with regard to information exchange, whereas in 2012 study, the most influential actors were also highly prominent in the information exchange, in 2015, the network is less centralized indicating that information is exchanged more freely and involving more actors. In 2012, survey results show a high degree of homophily, where organizations exchange more information and collaborate more within the same organization type. In 2015, this is less clear. In all networks there appears more inter-organizational exchange. The collaboration network, however, shows clustering around 'projects' whereby several actors linked to one or more funding organizations, or between an NGO and a government organizations. These results shown changes on how actors relate to each other, and might contribute to REDD+ becoming a more inclusive scheme compared to how it was. These changes are due to significant government regime changes which transform many aspects of economic development and natural resources management, with the only thread maintaining interest in REDD+, the country's global commitment in reducing emission.

Fiji's future challenge: from planning and demonstration to national level program

Fiji has come a long way since the first scoping work for REDD+. The institutional setup, social safeguards and planning of monitoring work are progressing well. The major future challenge remains the implementation of REDD+ with the thousands of communities of landowners and users in Fiji in the light of the limited human and financial resources. One instrument that will help Fiji in the process is the participation in the FCPF Carbon Fund, which includes support for an Emission Reductions Program Document.

Who will bear the cost of REDD+? Evidence from the incidence of implementation and opportunity costs in subnational REDD+ initiatives

Cecilia Luttrell, Erin Sills, Riza Aryani, Desita Andini, Maria Febe Evinke

REDD+ originated from the idea that reducing forest carbon emissions will be less expensive than reducing carbon emissions from other sectors. However, concerns have been raised about whether in practice costs will be covered by the payments or will also be borne by stakeholders in developing countries. The specific concerns fall into two areas. The first is that the start-up costs of REDD+ (i.e. transactions and implementation costs) are much higher than generally recognized and fall on host country institutions that are not compensated. The second is that opportunity costs will not be fully compensated when they are borne by disadvantaged groups including smallholders and those without legally recognized claims to forest land and resources. Based on the experiences of 22 subnational REDD+ initiatives in five countries, we examine the degree to which these concerns about REDD+ have played out in the incidence of implementation costs in the start-up phase, and in the expected incidence of opportunity costs. Specifically, we examine the types of institutions that are sharing the burden of implementing REDD+ and the types of stakeholders who are expected to bear the greatest opportunity costs. Our findings demonstrate that many institutions, particularly governments at the subnational levels, are involved in implementation of REDD+ and are bearing costs not covered by the budgets of subnational REDD+ initiatives. In terms of opportunity costs, we find that perceptions of who bears the greatest cost depends on how those costs are assessed. Medium and large-scale landowners are more likely to be recognized as bearing the largest foregone financial value. Small holders are always identified as the group with the greatest number of people who will bear opportunity costs of REDD+. Small holders and other small-scale forest users are most likely to be engaged in legally ambiguous land uses, which is one reason for concern about whether and how they would be compensated for their opportunity costs. This empirical evidence provides a reality check on common discourses in the benefit-sharing literature about which stakeholder groups have a legitimate claim on revenues from REDD+.

Local participation in REDD+: Lessons from Cameroon, Tanzania, Vietnam, Indonesia, Brazil, and Peru

Ida Aju Pradnja Resosudarmo, Mella Komalasari, Amy E. Duchelle, Abdon Awono, Demetrius Kweka, Thu Ba Hyunh, Marina Cromberg.

Local participation is key to the success of REDD+ and to ensure that it helps communities rather than harm them. Moreover, of primary principle is that communities engage meaningfully in activities concerning them, from cradle to grave. This work examines the extent to which local people participate in REDD+ initiatives. Data were gathered from 4,000 households in 22 REDD+ sites in Cameroon, Tanzania, Indonesia, Vietnam, Brazil, and Peru during 2010 until 2014. We found that about half of the households sampled were involved in the decision to establish the REDD+ initiatives and much less in their design. Importantly, however, we found that people participated in a limited way, often in a consultative manner and not actively.