



Making REDD Work for the Poor

David Huberman
IUCN – Economics and Environment

Asia Pacific Forestry Week

Hanoi, Vietnam – April 24th



Presentation Outline

- Background on the PEP initiative
- Why 'pro-poor' REDD
- What social implications for REDD?
- Lessons learned from relevant experiences
- Next steps

Asia Pacific Forestry Week

Hanoi, Vietnam – April 24th



The Poverty and Environment Partnership (PEP)

- Informal network of development agencies and environmental NGO's which seeks to improve the coordination of work on poverty reduction and the environment within the framework of internationally agreed principles and processes for sustainable development.

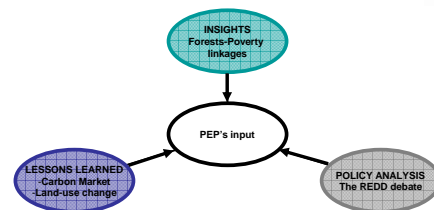
» www.povertyenvironment.net/pep

Asia Pacific Forestry Week

Hanoi, Vietnam – April 24th



PEP's input to Bali



Asia Pacific Forestry Week

Hanoi, Vietnam – April 24th



Pro-poor REDD

- **Why look into pro-poor REDD?**
 - Little discussion in REDD debate on social implications
 - Poor are unlikely to have voice in the design of REDD
 - Global issue such as REDD risks losing sight of local realities
 - Need for thorough analysis of implications so as to avoid oversimplification (e.g. decentralization as a pro-poor strategy)

Asia Pacific Forestry Week

Hanoi, Vietnam – April 24th



Pro-poor REDD

- **Why advocate for pro-poor REDD?**
 - Improved sustainability of REDD in the long term
 - Encouragement of local level stewardship and focus on reducing poverty can lead to more sustainable management of resources
 - Pro-poor – more likely to be permanent
 - Risk reduction for investors and buyers
 - Can facilitate the creation of 'niche' carbon markets (e.g. CCBA)
 - More likely to gain broader political support
 - Can help project developers fulfill contractual/legal obligations

Asia Pacific Forestry Week

Hanoi, Vietnam – April 24th

Analysis

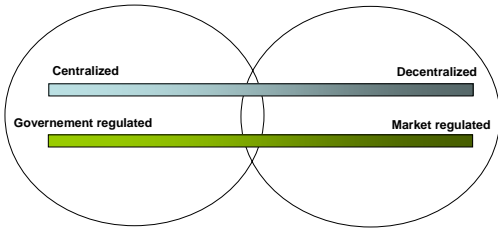
- **Poverty** –
 - Multi-faceted and dynamic (declining poor, coping poor, improving poor, etc.)
 - Multi-scale (including intra-community-level)
 - Beyond ‘income/growth’-based considerations (equity, voice and choice)
- **REDD** –
 - A moving target (reference levels, D&D?, institutional framework, finance, spatial scale, etc.)

Asia Pacific Forestry Week Hanoi, Vietnam – April 24th

	Individual	Community	National	International
Income and growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced rights to land and to carbon • Access to subsistence products • Small enterprise development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure improvements • Public services • Environmental quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure improvements • Skills and knowledge • SME development • Attaining MDGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simultaneous attainment of development, CC, and biodiversity conservation targets
Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of income relative to others in household • Continued or increased ability to access resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of distribution of income in community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional distribution of REDD investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International distribution of REDD investment
Voice and choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective participation community discussions in REDD project design and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective participation in decision making surrounding REDD (with companies; govt etc.) More viable and representative local government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective participation in national REDD processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective participation in REDD negotiations

What can we expect?

- **Lessons learned from REDD-relevant policies and measures:**



The diagram consists of two overlapping circles. The left circle is labeled 'Centralized' and the right circle is labeled 'Decentralized'. A horizontal bar spans across both circles, with 'Government regulated' on the left side and 'Market regulated' on the right side. The bar is divided into two segments: a blue segment on the left and a green segment on the right.

Asia Pacific Forestry Week Hanoi, Vietnam – April 24th

What are REDD activities?

Adapted from Chomitz et al., 2007:

- Paying communities directly for reduced deforestation, based on the model of existing Payments for Ecosystem Services
- Strengthening forest fire prevention programs
- Improving land tenure security for forest-dwelling peoples
- Increased efforts to reduce illegal logging
- Higher taxes on large-scale land clearance
- Promotion of industry and other off-farm employment
- Agricultural intensification in favorable areas to relieve pressure on remaining forest lands
- Strategic planning of road improvements to avoid unplanned logging or agricultural expansion
- Supporting community forestry

Asia Pacific Forestry Week Hanoi, Vietnam – April 24th

Some lessons learned

- **PES** (including carbon markets) –
 - **Benefits:** income generation, social capital creation
 - **Risks:** inequitable distribution (at all scales); conflict
- **Protected Areas** –
 - **Benefits:** income from tourism, employment creation,
 - **Cons:** lost income, employment loss, displacement, inequities, limited access
- **FLEG** –
 - **Benefits:** employment opportunities, national income, more external investments
 - **Risks:** undermining livelihoods, evictions, brutality

Asia Pacific Forestry Week Hanoi, Vietnam – April 24th

Towards pro-poor REDD

- **Important barriers to overcome:**
 - Weak / undefined land tenure
 - Limited access to markets / information
 - Elite capture and corruption
 - High transaction costs of small-scale, participatory approaches
 - Restricting access to forests could harm some forest-dependent groups
 - Uncertain market demand for ‘pro-poor’ carbon
 - Lack of standards / reporting to ensure poverty reduction benefits

Asia Pacific Forestry Week Hanoi, Vietnam – April 24th

Towards pro-poor REDD



• Potential recommendations (national level)

- Ensure equitable cost and benefit sharing with local communities
- Facilitate participation of vulnerable stakeholders
- Recognize and strengthen local rights over forest resources
- Consider the full range of forest ecosystem services
- Strengthen incentives for integrated conservation and development
- Reduce 'perverse' subsidies for land-uses that emit carbon
- Protect access of rural communities to infrastructure and services
- Mainstream REDD in land-use plans and poverty strategies
- Strengthen capacity to plan, implement, monitor pro-poor REDD
- Reduce transaction costs (partnerships, bundling, diff. standards)
- Assess the social impacts of REDD early and often

Asia Pacific Forestry Week

Hanoi, Vietnam – April 24th

Towards pro-poor REDD



• Potential recommendations (international level)

- Raise awareness of links between REDD and poverty
- Agree principles, criteria and indicators for pro-poor REDD
- Develop tools to anticipate, monitor, address social impacts
- Test alternative financial mechanisms to support pro-poor REDD
- Promote REDD initiatives that maximize environmental synergies
 - Climate mitigation
 - Climate adaptation
 - Biodiversity conservation
 - Water management

Asia Pacific Forestry Week

Hanoi, Vietnam – April 24th

Next steps



- Review of paper
- Collection of case studies
- PEP 13 in Manila
- Development of best practice guidelines for pro-poor REDD

Asia Pacific Forestry Week

Hanoi, Vietnam – April 24th

Thank you



For more information:

IUCN Economics and Environment Website:

<http://www.iucn.org/themes/economics>

Email:

david.huberman@iucn.org

**WORK IN PROGRESS
COMMENTS ARE
WARMLY WELCOMED**

Asia Pacific Forestry Week

Hanoi, Vietnam – April 24th