

REDD Policies and Measures (PAMs)



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Development

Organisation



Connecting People's Capacities

Overview

- What are PAMs?
- Choosing PAMs that are Pro-Poor.
- Ideas for Cat Tien REDD project.

What are PAMs?

- Policies and Measures.
- Those activities that reduce deforestation and forest degradation.



REDD is flexible

- REDD is an overarching structure for monitoring forest carbon emissions and for compensating their reduction.
- The means by which those reductions are accomplished – PAMs – is flexible.

Types of PAMs

- There exist both direct and indirect approaches to reducing forest loss.
- DIRECT (examples):
 - Teams to combat illegal logging.
 - Fire prevention.
- INDIRECT
 - Improving ecotourism or forest product sectors (increase incentive to conserve).
 - Agricultural intensification (reduce need to convert).

Choosing Pro-Poor PAMs

- Some options considered for REDD will likely have little beneficial impacts on communities.
 - e.g. those focusing on industrial logging.
- Cat Tien project will select those activities that have most benefit for livelihoods of poor, rural communities.



Livelihood benefits of PAMs

- Employment from deforestation reduction.
 - Conservation patrols; fire control.
- Employment from REDD activities.
 - Community carbon monitoring.
- Increased income from project investment.
 - Improved agricultural yields; improved incomes from ecotourism, forest products.
- Direct income.
 - Conservation contracts; payment for ecosystem services.

Agricultural intensification

- When deforestation is driven by agricultural expansion, improving yields on existing cropland may be able to reduce pressure for further forest clearing.
- Requires investment in improved techniques.



Agricultural intensification

- Investment in better agricultural techniques may improve livelihoods to a greater extent than additional land would have.
- Can be “Win – Win” for both incomes and forests...



Pitfalls of agricultural intensification

- By itself, improving productivity will not reduce incentive to expand land.
 - May do the reverse, by increasing profitability, and providing more income for investment in further expansion.
- Investment in intensification must be closely tied to reduction in expansion.
 - Agreements / contracts and monitoring.
- Sustainability of funding depends on proven performance!

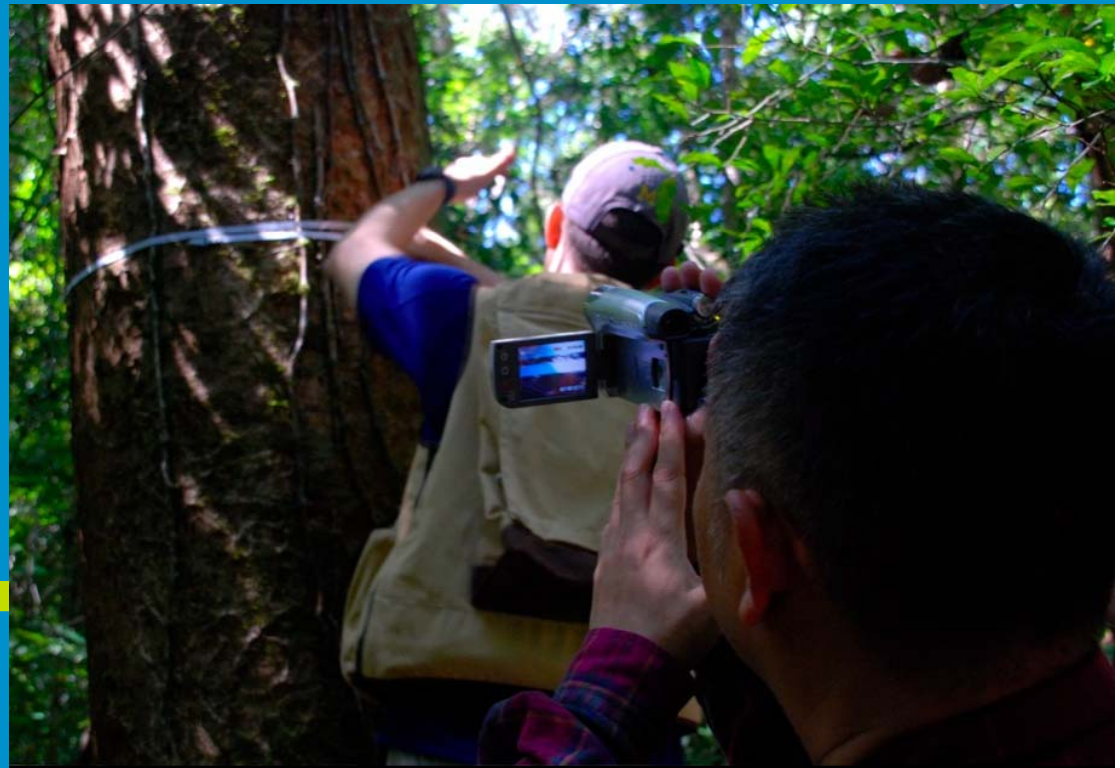
Community-based carbon monitoring

- Involving communities in field-level measurements and monitoring of forest stock.
- Provide employment & income to communities, while also satisfying requirements of REDD.



Community-based carbon monitoring

- Additional benefits: promotes ownership and understanding of project in communities.
- Challenge (and benefit): requires significant training and capacity building.



Direct payments

- Direct payments for conservation can be made.
 - Conservation contracts with communities or households.
- Similar to Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) structures already being piloted in Lam Dong.
- Tied closely to monitoring and performance!

Direct payments

- Pro: financial benefit to those likely to bear the burden of any financial costs of changing behavior / forest management.
- Pro: strong incentive for participation.
- Con: challenging to set up effective and accountable distribution structures
 - Experience from other initiatives of central importance.

Conclusions

- Many different options for PAMs
 - Important to think carefully about impact of each on livelihoods.
- Monitoring of performance on forest loss of central importance for sustainability of activities.
 - Regardless of which PAMs are chosen.
- Investment in agricultural intensification, community carbon monitoring, and direct payments all potentially successful strategies.



THANK YOU

Questions? All input and ideas are welcome!