What we are
The International Model Forest Network: a Local to Global Partnership for Ecosystem Sustainability

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CP 13 Governance Session, Brazzaville, October 23, 2012
60+ Model Forests over 100 million ha in more than 30 countries across 5 continents
Our interest in REDD
*From an African perspective*

**Sustainability**: What it means and how it translates in Model Forest settings is at the heart of the IMFN. The AMFN *One Program* illustrates this in relation to REDD.

**REDD and CC mitigation** as part of broader strategies for adaptation and economic emergence with solid local foundations.

**Anticipate** the more profound global-regional changes for which Climate Change adaptation and mitigation are but a part and a symptom.
What REDD+ (and ‘post REDD’) issues can Model Forests contribute to?

1 – Local strategic vision
A possibility to address unique, practical governance and sustainability challenges in complex local landscapes

✓ REDD+ is driven by incentives and funding. Given structural long-term financing uncertainty (ODA, voluntary and regulatory markets) how can REDD address the issue of establishing resilient carbon-smart landscapes?

✓ Is REDD a standalone effort that drives local agendas or is it meant to be driven by, and (smartly) incorporated into long-term regional to local strategies?

2 - Operational REDD arrangements: Tenure, “carbon rights”, safeguards and benefit sharing

✓ What local architecture for safeguards and benefit sharing?

✓ Tenure is a cornerstone of the whole architecture but progress (e.g. implementable legal reform), is slow – Why?
Gouverning REDD+: Some fondamentals
stratégic Vision
Coopération, Responsability

Justice sociale
- Équity
- Legitimacy
- Participation

Normes et performance
- Capabilities
- Transparency
- Legalality
Value creation
(Allowances, Endowments & entitlements)

- Amartya Sen, 1981: “Comment expliquer la faim dans une situation d’abondance ?”; La rareté c’est lorsque les gens n’ont pas assez plutôt que le fait qu’il n’y ait pas assez…

- Typiquement, les gens ont accès à des paquets de ressources, à des dotations (endowments) correspondant à un portefeuille de droits et de ressources

- Ces dotations sont converties en titres, entitlements, c’ad. en utilisés alternatives sur lesquelles les acteurs exercent une commande légitime.

- Les capabilités se rapportent alors à ce que les personnes peuvent effectivement faire (ou être) avec leurs droits
Some fundamentals
(adapted from Amartya Sen)

Avoirs
- Ressources
- Régimes de propriété
- Institutions Sociales
- Droit virtuel
  ("constitutionelle" à s’approprier et à produire)

Réalisation
(entitlements)

Appropriation
(travail, production & échange)

Capabilités

Processus par lequel de droits de jure sont transformés en possessions réelles
(appropriation) – inclut les titres de transfert et d'héritage de Sen

Les gens mettant en œuvre leurs projets propres et usant de leur liberté pour défendre leurs droits, se réaliser et produire de la richesse
(par l’entrepreneuriat personnel, les mouvements sociaux, l’action collective …)
Legal pluralism: Overlapping property regimes, Nested rights and multiple claims

An embedded property regime where private (and gendered) rights are nested into common and collective rights, and where lands change hands over time and space.

Legal pluralism
Rights and legitimacy: A global to local stakeholder analysis

- **1st Circle**: Direct claimants
- **2nd Circle**: Subsidiary claimants
- **3rd Circle**: Long distance claimants

**State**

- Holders of derived titles
- Local actors

**Property and Access Regimes**

**The screen (le « tamis ») of customary institutions**

**The Land**

- Concessions
- Parks, Villages...
Gouverner c’est prévoir

Looking forward
Today, to emit is to be rich
(CDIAC/UN, 2007); Moyenne mondiale per capita: 4.4

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in a world of flat supply, in which crude oil production has been trapped below 74 mbpd of production since 2005, Africa could easily add 2-3 mbpd of new demand over the next several years, if not more. Africa as an emerging source of oil demand, the kind that could rapidly escalate and catch the world by surprise, is another reason to study this emerging continent closely.
La nouvelle donne

- La fin de la 2\textsuperscript{nd} révolution industrielle et les prémisses d'une nouvelle époque
- Pic pétrolier ; âge du carbone finissant
- Crise climatique
- Crise financière et redistribution des cartes
- Refondation de l'économie mondiale
- Ère d’opportunités pour l’Afrique
Model Forests Governance
Assets for REDD+:
1 – Locally-grounded community of vision & practice

Not just an organization **but an organizing principle** (partnerships, multiple values, multiple interests, all land and water uses, networking, and **capabilities** (in the sense of Amartya Sen))

Not a “project” but a **process, un projet de vie, for several generations**; if correctly supported and nurtured it will outlast REDD+ as well as many other programs and projects, while incorporating the best of the **capabilities** developed by people and society through such projects

Model Forests and their networks intimately **link representative governance with two other fundamental aspects of governance**: **process governance and economic governance**
Le "ONE PROGRAMME" du RAFM
2 – Interest-based rather than right based

✓ Model Forests are based on social cooperation and recognize all rights, values and interests on land and resources

✓ They do not establish new rights on land, as e.g. Community forests, concessions, or parks

✓ All stakeholders come to the table with their formal and informal rights and claims intact

✓ Work primarily on what they think they can do together

✓ This is an alternative conflict resolution approach that is dialogical and narrative and that can also address the key questions of local capabilities and transformational projects based on cooperation and negotiation

✓ This framework has great potential for enabling negotiated solutions to conflicting rights, values and interests in REDD+ as well as addressing safeguards and benefit sharing mechanisms