

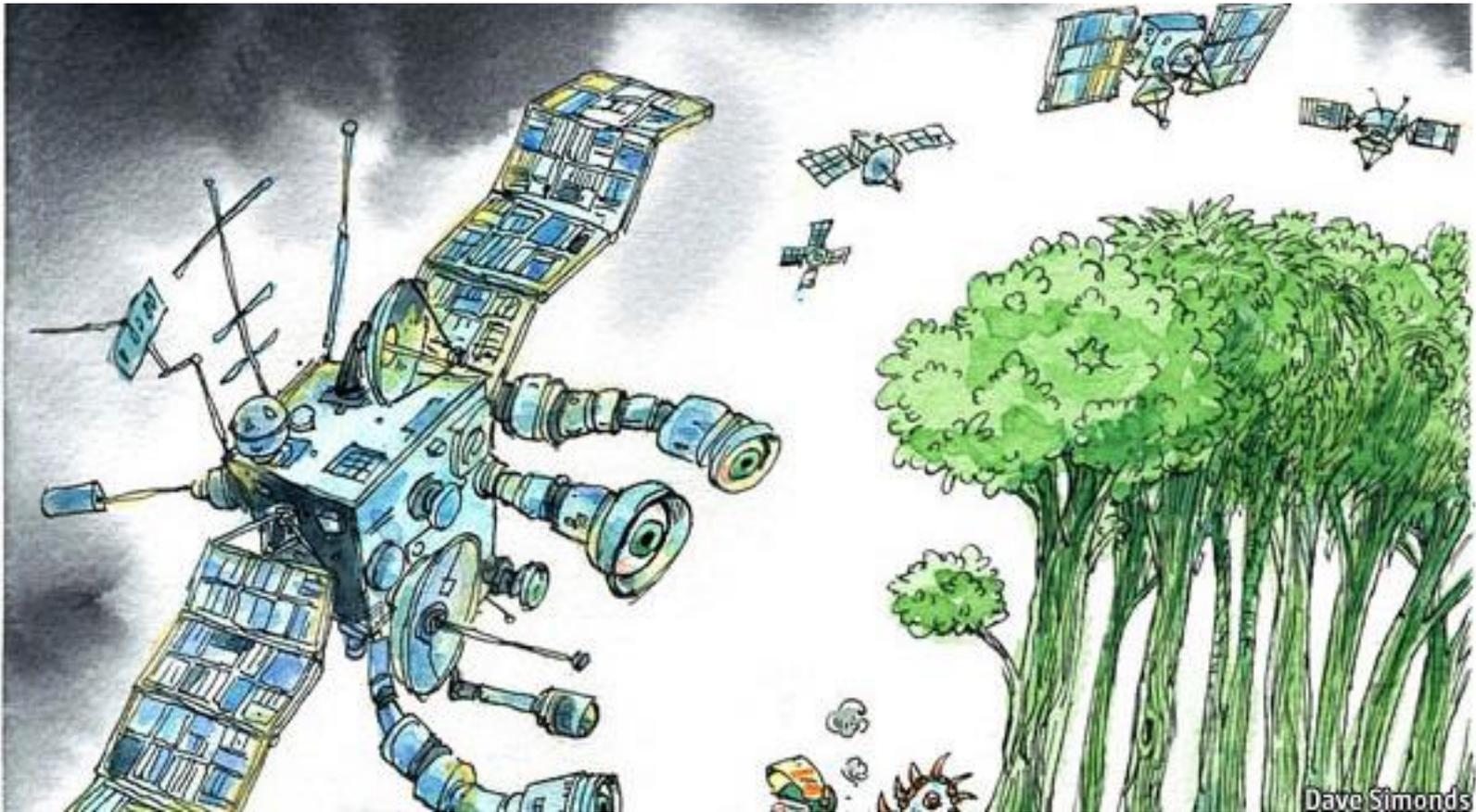


Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation & Non-Carbon Benefits

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+ Moving a bit away of forest monitoring...



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What are non-carbon benefits?



- REDD+ programs must meet emission reduction (ER) targets while contributing to countries' low-carbon development frameworks, including –amongst others- generating **verifiable improvements in local livelihoods** (UNFCCC, Cancun Agreements, 2010)
- Where designed and implemented appropriately, safeguards have the potential of **going beyond the “do no harm” approach**, enabling REDD+ actions to provide a myriad of social, environmental and governance benefits.

+ Why is MRV important when it comes to non-carbon benefits?



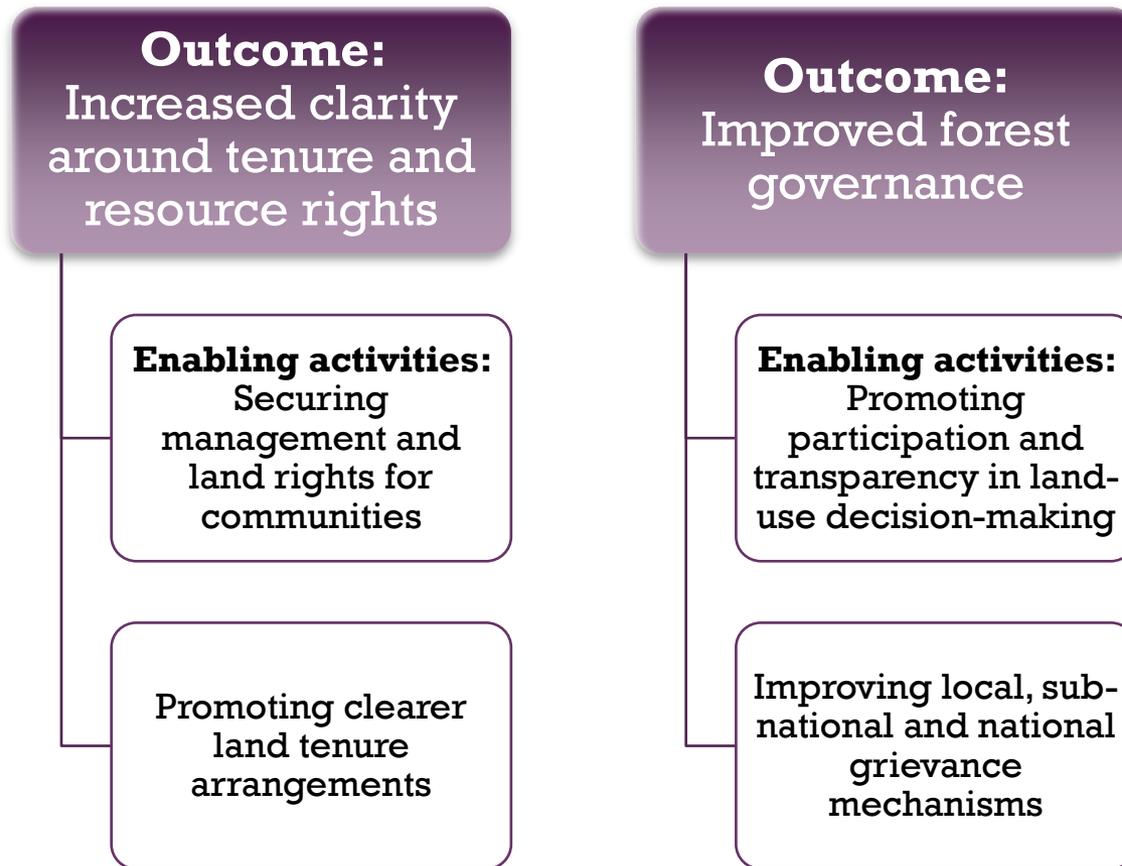


Some challenges faced by REDD+ programmes and initiatives regarding governance and social issues



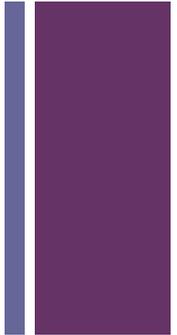
- Land tenure systems that do not recognize formal and customary rights of indigenous peoples and forest dependent communities to land and resources
- Legal and policy limitations to rights-based effective modalities of community forestry
- Elite capture of eventual REDD+ benefits at both the national and local levels
- Inexistent or poor participation of vulnerable stakeholders in natural resources/forests-related public decision-making
- Corruption associated with forest governance and forest resources
- Absence of cross-sectoral development strategies

+ Examples of non-carbon benefits





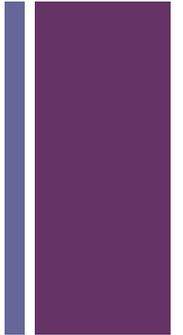
Why is MRV of social and governance benefits important?



- Performance is important to measure social and governance accountability and effective REDD+ implementation
 - Monitor and measure effects of policies and projects and make adjustments if necessary
- Current indicators frequently don't capture much about social and governance performance –or underperformance
 - “Consultations conducted”
 - “National REDD+ Strategy approved”
- Performance indicators will be critical in the Implementation Phase (basis for payments)
 - Evaluate results as a basis for payment for performance stage



Challenges when measuring non-carbon benefits



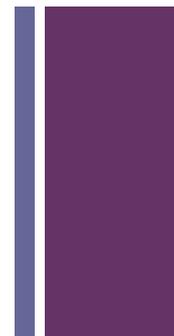
- Different mechanisms to address social and governance issues incorporation in REDD+ programs and projects
 - World Bank FCPF (SESA/ESMF, WB OPs and related instruments)
 - UN-REDD (SEPC, BeRT, Guidelines on FPIC)
 - Joint UN-REDD/FCPF Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagements & Draft Guidance Note on FGRM
 - Development of National S&E Standards (some countries and sub-national jurisdictions are having recourse to REDD+ SES)
 - Safeguards Information System

- Performance measurement becomes more complex but also central when moving away from traditional ODA (roads, health infrastructure, schools building) to interventions in governance, human rights, empowerment and conflict resolution
 - How to measure outcomes and results areas as transparency, participation and rights, i.e. better justice, land tenure reforms?

- Indicators for monitoring REDD+ activities should be country-driven
 - Performance indicators can vary amongst countries



Some reflections on how to address these barriers and challenges



- Indicators should provide space for performance based assessments but should “keep their feet on the ground”
 - *“The best is the enemy of the good”* –Voltaire
- Data for social standards/indicators may be easier to collect than data targeting governance standards/indicators
- In view of the country-driven approach sustained by the Cancun Agreements, regional/sub-regional approaches to SIS could be an option for standardized MRV
 - For instance, more clear regional articulation with initiatives as FLEGT [Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade]
- Independent collection of data performance should be preferred
- ... along with independent verification procedures

+ Thank you!

