

**UN-REDD**  
PROGRAMME



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



Empowered People  
Sustained Progress



# Drivers & Barriers Learning Lessons

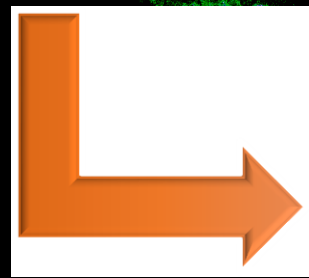
Joel Scriven

Technical Consultation Meeting

24<sup>th</sup> August

UN Bangkok

LET'S GET TO THE BOTTOM OF THIS!



Policies

And

Measures

# Lesson 1:

Distinguish between deforestation and forest degradation

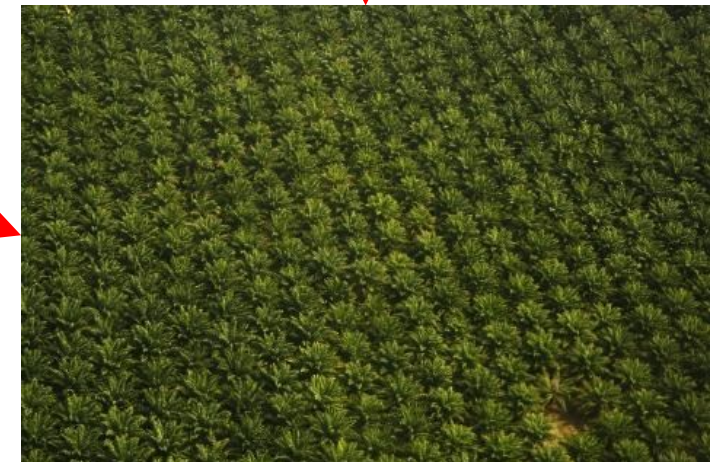
Primary forest



Forest degradation

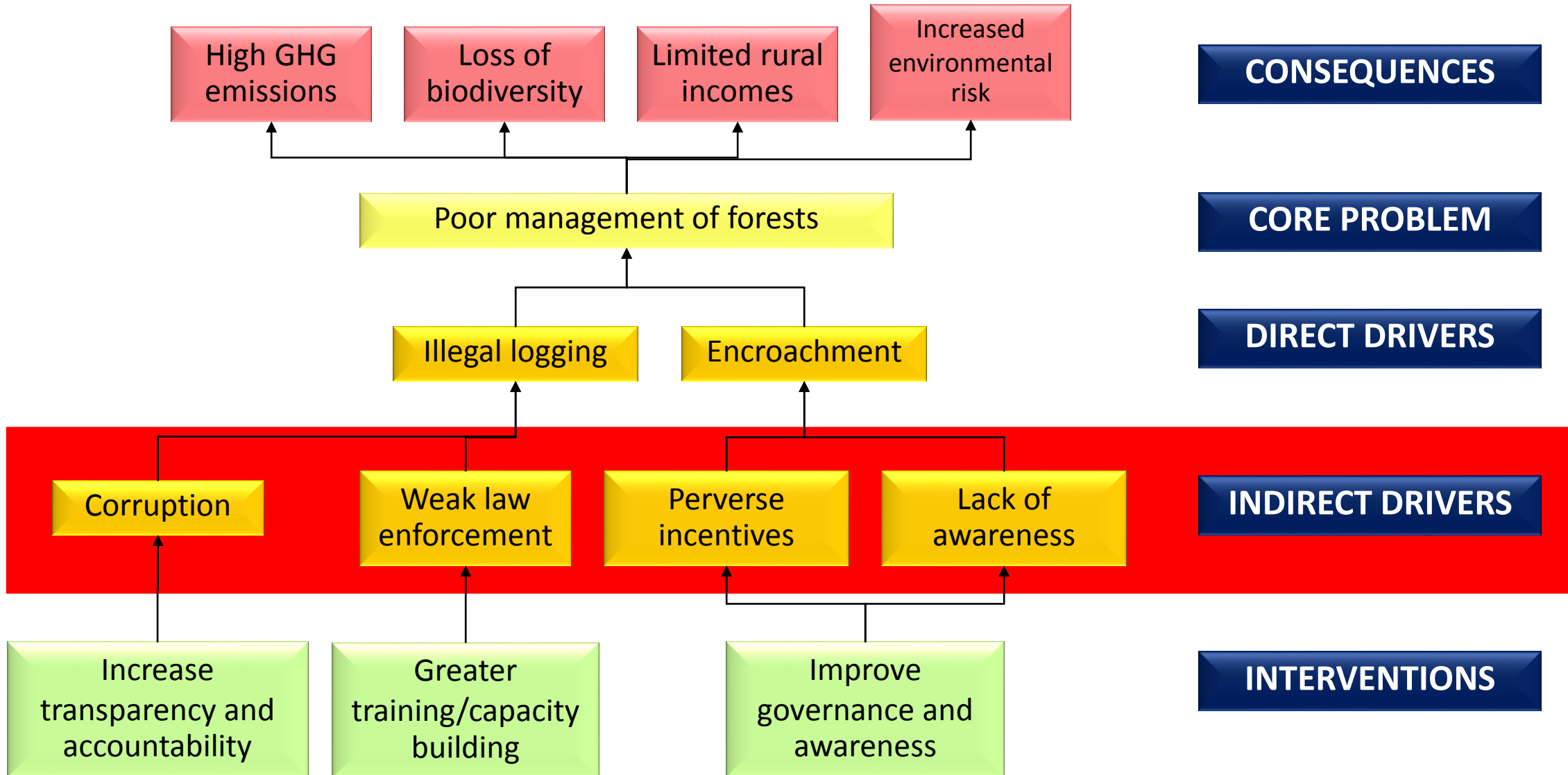


Deforestation



# Lesson 2:

Analyse indirect drivers



# Lesson 3:

## Collate all relevant data sources

- Useful data can come from diverse sources, e.g.

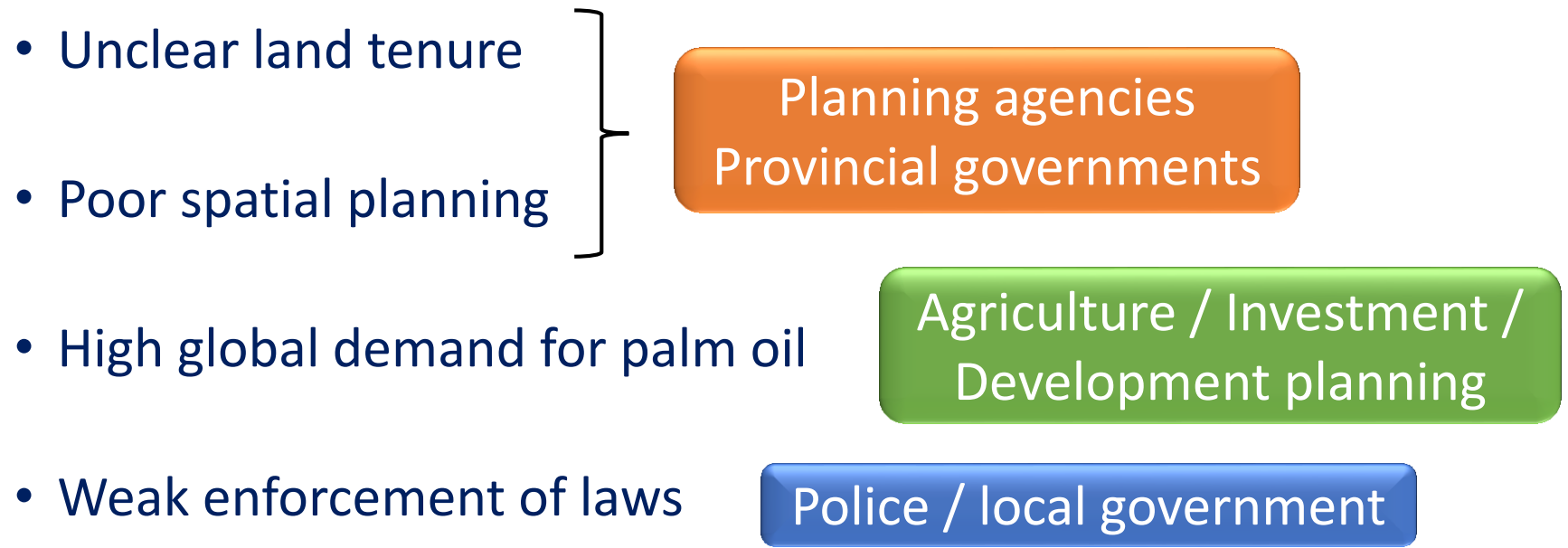


Driver	Useful data sources
Commercial agriculture	International commodity markets/prices, agriculture census & GDP, exports
Subsistence agriculture	Population growth figures, agriculture imports/exports, land use practice surveys
Commercial logging	Timber prices & demand (nationally & internationally); timber imports & exports
Infrastructure development	Population growth figures, infrastructure development programmes, commodity prices/exports (mining)

# Lesson 4:

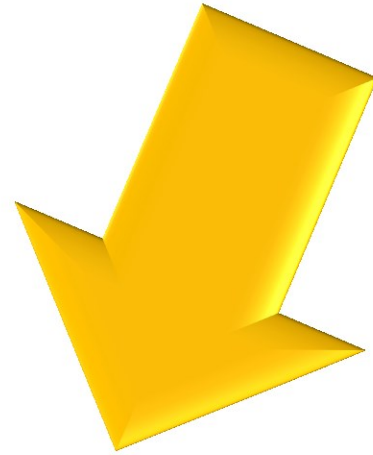
## Work across sectors

- Looking at the forest sector only is not enough
- E.g. huge emissions from Indonesia → drivers include:



# Lesson 5:

Identify agents



Understand  
is causing  
emissions

Design PAMs to  
target that  
specific agent

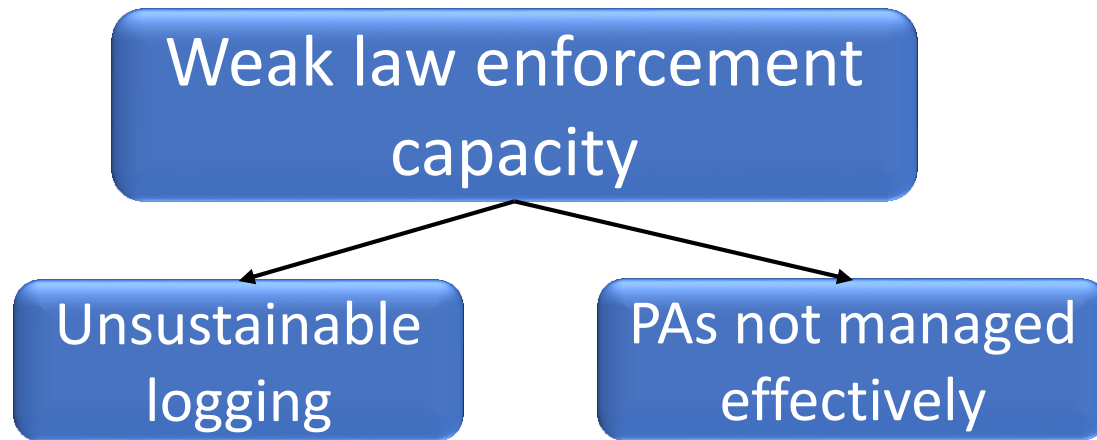
Reduce emissions!



# Lesson 6:

Not many countries have looked at “Barriers” ...

- Relevant for countries selecting ‘+’ activities
- Likely to overlap with indirect drivers, e.g.





# Lesson 7:

Drivers change over time: Consider future trends



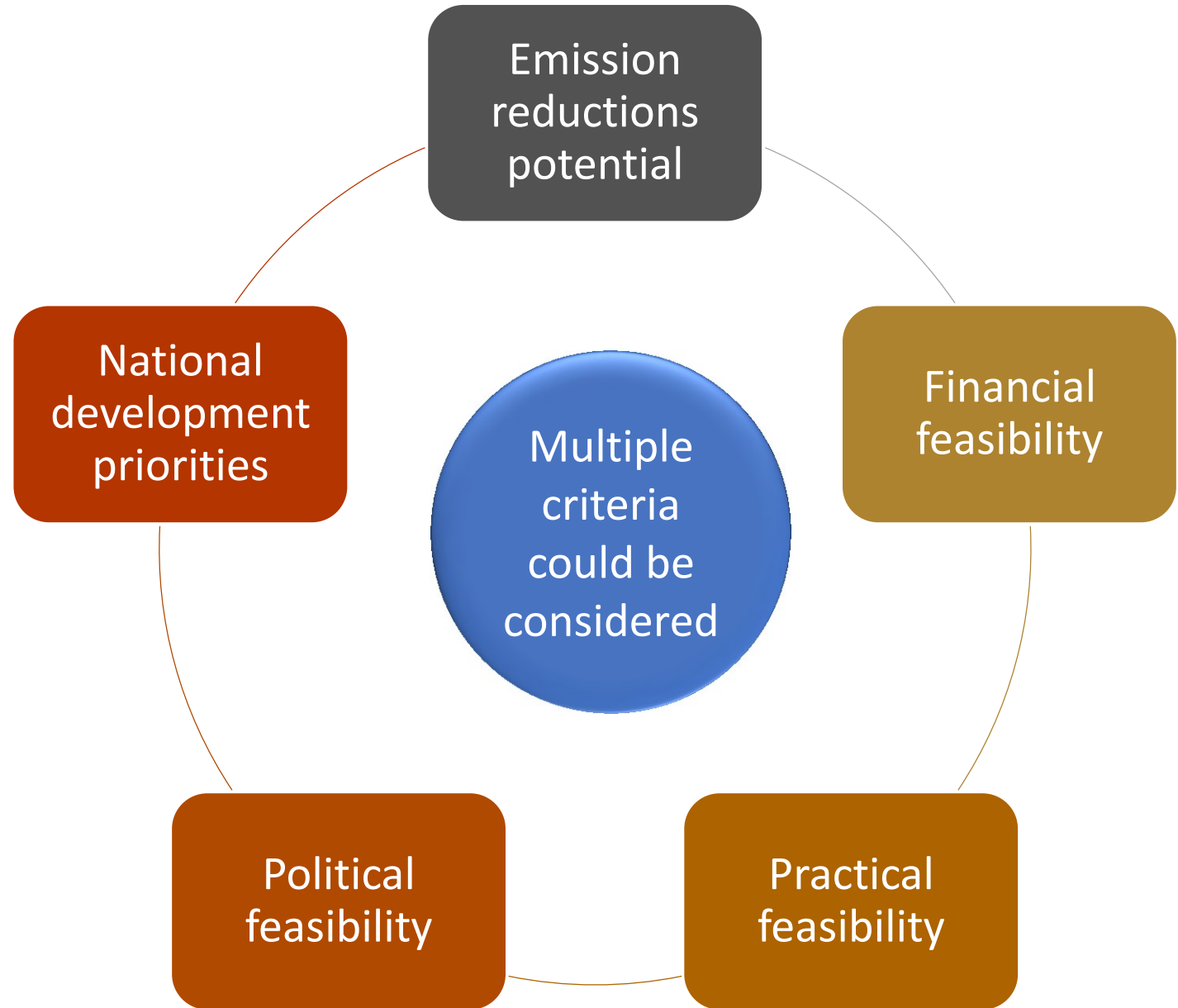
## • Solutions!

- Modelling of future scenarios
- Taking conservative approach



# Lesson 8:

## Prioritise drivers





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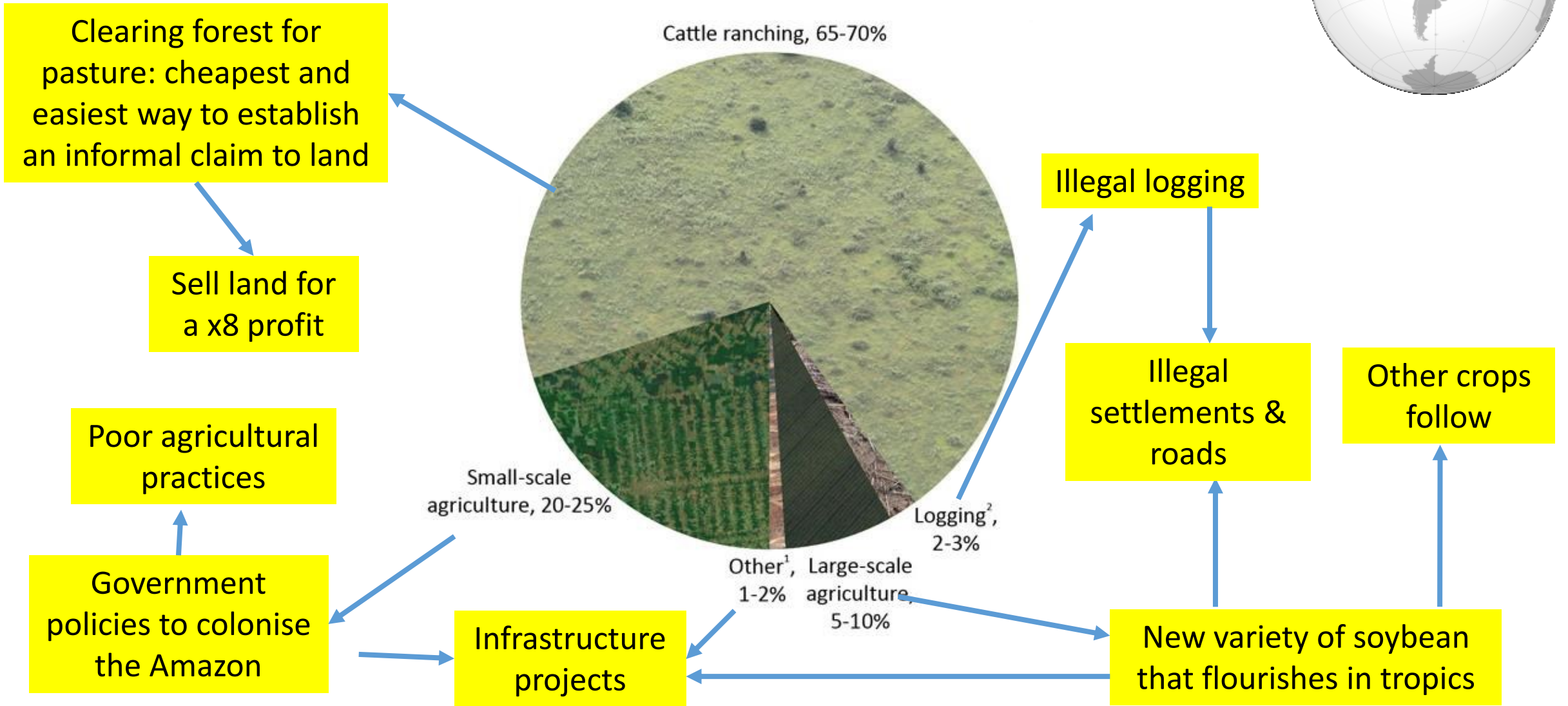
Empowering People  
Rebuilding Nations



Thank you

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# Country Example: Brazil



# Country Example: Indonesia



- Direct drivers: logging (legal & illegal) and commercial agriculture
  - Mining, infrastructure and subsistence agriculture – to lesser extent
- Complex indirect drivers, including
  - Unclear land tenure
  - Poor spatial planning
  - High global demand for palm oil
  - Weak enforcement of laws
- Many agents involved: **government** (national, provincial), **private sector** (large and medium sized companies), **smallholders**
- Plus: fiscal framework, including
  - Central government transfers cash to provinces for **forest restoration**
  - **Incentive for provinces to cut trees** then request restoration support



	Indirect	Direct	Illegal logging	Encroachment	F
<b>Economic</b>	High demand for forestland and products				
	High dependency on forests				
<b>Policy, governance and tenure</b>	Lack of deliberative and inclusive process				
	Corruption				
	Weak law enforcement				
	Weak tenure				
<b>Cultural (Socio-political)</b>	Prolonged political transition				
	Inequality				
<b>Demographic</b>	Population growth				
	Migration				
<b>Technology</b>					

High costs of alternative fuel, increasing number of brick factories

Organized crime makes threats to Department of Forestry

Poor people migrate to Terai and occupy public forest land

Underlying cause →		Demographic		Economic		Technological		Policy & institutional		Cultural
Proximate driver	Agent	Population growth + migration	Urbanization	Demand / market Forces	Poverty	Low productivity	Infrastructure development	Unclear land tenure and property rights	National development plans	Consumption patterns
Mangrove exploitation	Fishers, wood collector	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓	→	→	→	↑
Agriculture expansion	Small-scale farmers	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓	↑	→	→	→
	Medium-large investors	→	→	↑	→	↑	↓	→	↑	→
	Agro-industry	→	→	→	→	↑	↓	↓	↑	→

Current impact of underlying cause on agent

High impact
Medium impact
Low impact

Projected future trend of underlying cause on agent

↑  
Increasing impact
→  
Business as usual
↓  
Decreasing impact