



Information session about **Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and barriers to «+» activities**

Wednesday 20 May 2015

UN-REDD PB 14





Countries' analyses of underlying drivers

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PB 14 Information session

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2. The big picture

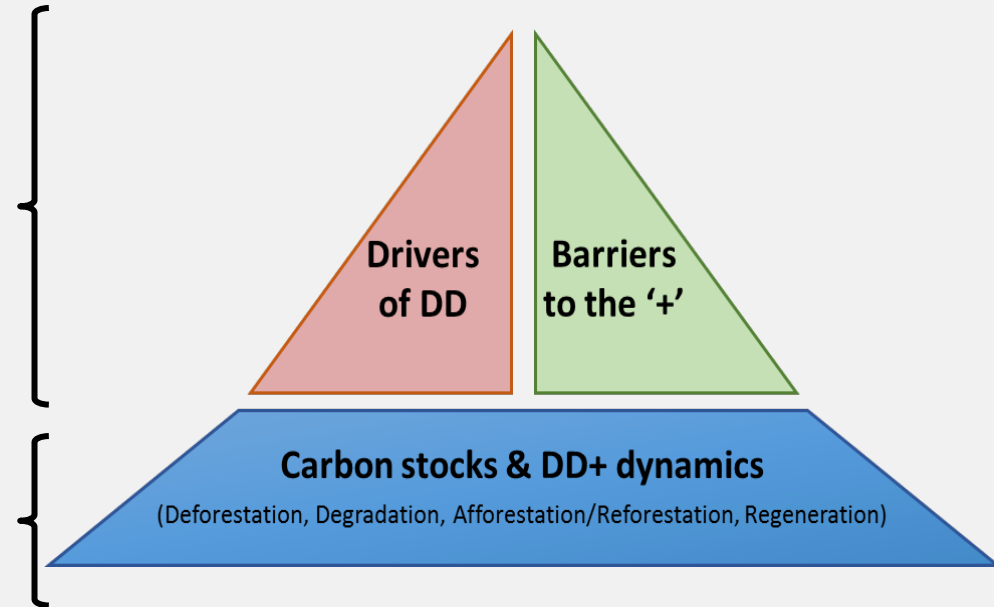
A strong analytical foundation for a National Strategy/Action Plan

Why Analyze Drivers and Barriers ?

→ Identify entry points for PAMs, & feasibility of tackling drivers / achieving REDD+ activities

Past & current Forest dynamics

→ Preliminary info on 'significance' & 'potential' of REDD+ activities



- Many other information required along the readiness process
- But **strong foundation to start considering strategic options: Scope, Scale, Priority drivers**

➤ **Elements useful to present, even briefly, in a country's REDD+ national strategy or action plan document, contributing to the overall robustness of the document.**

2. The background

- **Observation:** Few countries are analyzing barriers to, and potential of, the + activities
- **A process:** The analysis of drivers and barriers is not a «one-off» study
- **Challenge:** reaching consensus : primary direct drivers are often known, but consensus about their importance among stakeholders may be difficult



2. The background

- **Identify & quantify:** It is important to link main drivers to REDD+ activities and quantify main drivers if possible
- **Key factors:** Spatial and socioeconomic factors, and their possible overlap, are key to identifying drivers and barriers



2. The background

- The multiple indirect/underlying drivers are usually less obvious and understood..
..yet they have a strong influence on direct drivers



3. Learning from countries



3. Analyses of underlying drivers

	Factors	Examples	Country a	b	c
Underlying	Economic Factors	Market Growth & Commercialisation	■		■
		Urbanization & Industrialization			
		Specific Economic Structures			
		Special Variables			
	Policy & Institutional Factors	Formal Policies			
		Informal Policies (Policy Climate)			
		Property Rights Regimes			
	Technological Factors	Agro-technical Change			
		Technological Applications in the Wood Sector			
		Other Production Factors in Agriculture			■
	Demographic Factors	Population Growth			■
		Migration			■
		Spatial Population Distribution			
	Cultural Factors	Public Attitudes, Values & Beliefs		■	■
		Individual & Household Behavior			■

Land policy
Taxation, cha...
Credits, sub...
Lawlessness, corruption
Poor performance, mismanagement
Clientelism, vested private interest
Redefinition of forestry policy goals

Popu...

■ Size of dot proportional to number of examples cited in country reports

- ↻ 3 layers of details
- ↻ Variations among countries



Engagement Plan
Resilience partners

Nepal

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

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

www.tinyurl.com/nepal-drivers-redd

Cameroon

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

Projected future trend of underlying cause on agent

High impact (Red box) Medium impact (Yellow box) Low impact (Green box)

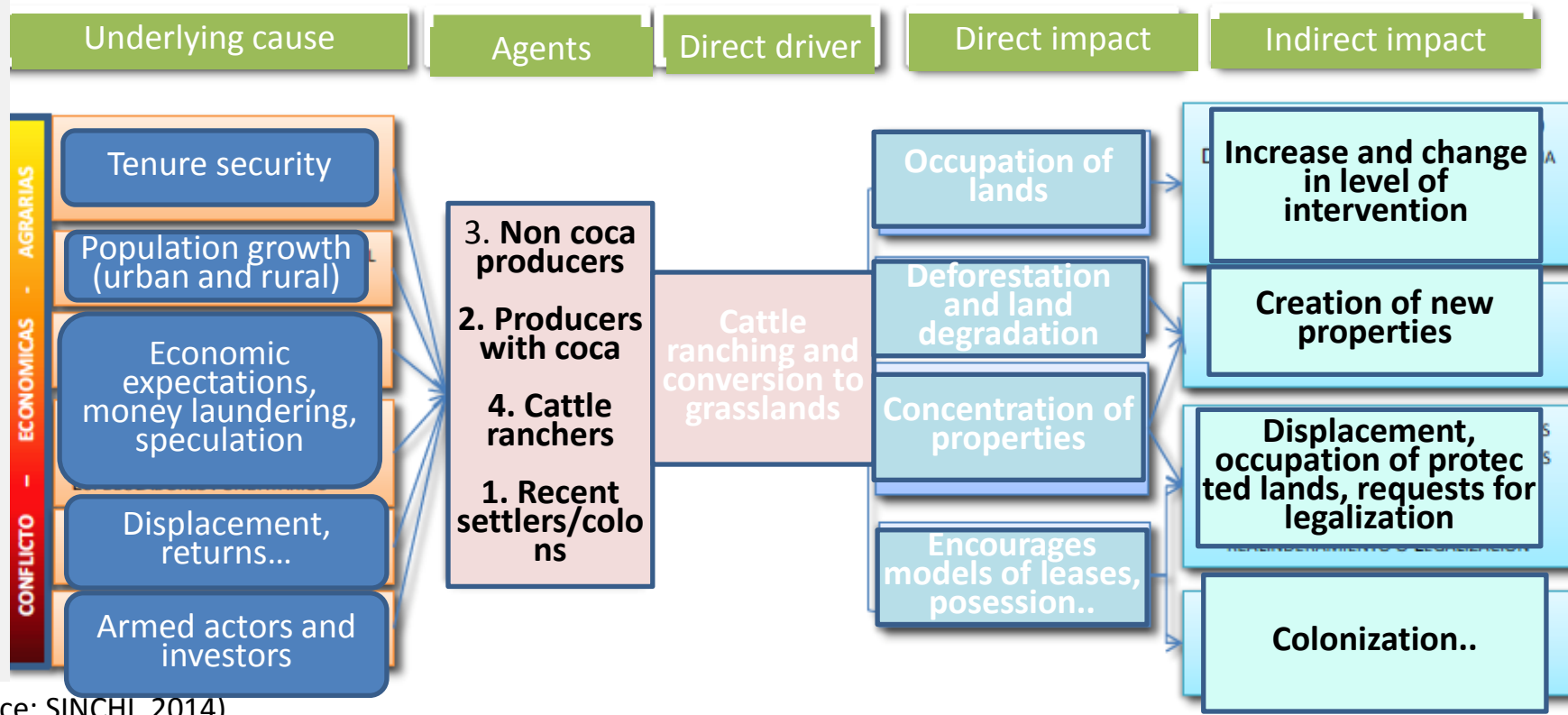
↗ Increasing impact → Business as usual ↘ Decreasing impact

Carodenu
to et al
2015

- ↳ Drivers are not static : historical trends, projected evolution and shifts in relative importance
- ↳ Trade-off between scope & scale and the level of details
- ↳ Simple table downplays complex interactions but allows range of stakeholders to understand and contribute

Colombia

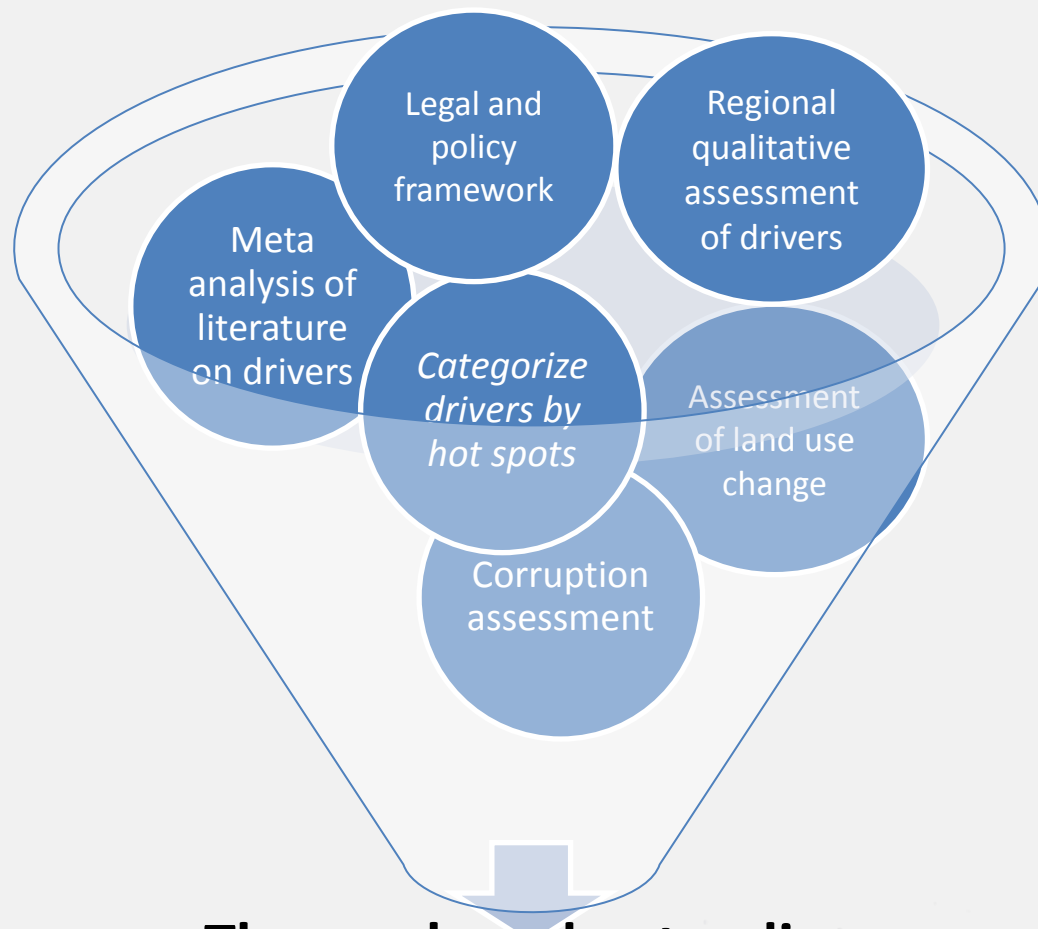
Chain of events for deforestation in Amazonía: Cattle ranching and conversion to grasslands



(Source: SINCHI. 2014)

- Each underlying cause affects more than one direct driver
- Event chain created for each driver, including agents, direct and indirect impacts
- Allows to formulate recommendations per type of agent

Malawi



**Thorough understanding
of drivers and barriers to
«plus» activities in Malawi**



**15 year
Malawi
REDD+
Strategy**

4. Link with the REDD+ Rulebook and Warsaw Framework

Analysis of drivers, and barriers to the '+', is a critical step of the readiness process as an essential starting point for :

- the **REDD+ National Strategy and/or Action Plan** design process (and policies and measures within it)
- the **country's approach to safeguards**, including SIS
- adjusting **forest reference (emission) levels** based on historical data, taking into account national circumstances
- combining monitoring drivers with ongoing **national forest monitoring** for REDD+.

4. Take home messages

1) A number of countries have **experiences to share** in their processes of analysing :

- The underlying drivers
- Their interactions with direct drivers
- Their impacts and predicted trends

2) Adequate understanding of drivers, and especially links between direct and indirect drivers and agents, will be key in **identifying the most relevant REDD+ policies and measures**

3) This will be essential to the **credibility of the national vision for REDD+** and subsequent **National REDD+ Strategy**

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