

Participatory Monitoring: Introduction and UN-REDD Perspective

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Clarification of Terminology

- Participatory monitoring or community monitoring could play an important role for assessing results within a national context
- "MRV" refers to international obligations of Parties under UNFCCC
 - Communities can contribute to nationally coordinated MRV systems
- Participatory monitoring versus participatory "carbon" monitoring
 - Prefer broader context rather than limitation to carbon
 - Intra-national benefit distribution schemes may be based on other proxies/parameters
 - Broader term incorporates safeguard-related data





Overview of UN-REDD Perspective on Participatory Monitoring

Participatory monitoring:

- Should be part of a comprehensive strategy to provide full and effective participation to indigenous peoples and local communities
- Leads to multiple benefits (e.g., local community empowerment, cost-effectiveness of data collection, decrease in risk of reversals)
- Can be a key feature of intra-national benefit distribution schemes
- Can serve as a means to validate data collected and reported as part of the National Forest Monitoring System

Participatory monitoring activities can include:

- Measurement of basic forest properties related to C stocks/removals (e.g., tree count, species, DBH)
- Information on how the safeguards are being addressed/respected





Opportunities to incorporate participatory monitoring into national information and monitoring systems

- Validation of national monitoring system
 - Community mapping efforts
 - Ground-level data needed to verify remotely-based systems
 - Communities can map forest boundaries and strata
- Safeguard Information Systems (SIS)
 - Data collection on social and environmental safeguards at local level can feed into national SIS
- In both cases, national systems need to be designed to facilitate community provision of data





http://paraguay-smf.org

