

# Discursive-Multilevel REDD+ Governance

Political Actors' interests' on interplay of Forests  
and Climate change institutions in Kenya

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# Introduction-Outline

- Brief Country profile
- Defining REDD+, Good Forest Governance
- Data Collection
- REDD+ Governance in Kenya
  - Participation integration coordination of REDD+ for institutional options
  - Actors Positions, Priorities & interests in REDD+
  - Lessons learned

# Country profile Kenya

( FAO 2010)

Profile item	Statistics	Remarks
Area	582,650km <sup>2</sup>	Nil
Population	38 million	Nil
Agricultural livelihood support	70% of population	Nil
Forest cover	3.6 million	5.9%, 36% is closed canopy located in high population density areas, 50,000 ha lost per year through deforestation degradation
Wood fuel	> 70% national energy demand	Unsustainable sources

# Defining REDD+, Governance

- **REDD+**: Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation , a global initiative for enhancing forest carbon stocks in developing countries(UNFCCC 2009)
- **‘Good’ Forest governance** : Refers to a form of political decision making that emphasizes **legality** (rules to resolve conflicts), **legitimacy** (acceptance and trust by the public that create accountability) and **participation** (inclusiveness within decision making)
- REDD+ governance is in built on the principles of Good Forest governance(World Bank 2009)

# Data collection

- Qualitative interviews and structured questionnaires
- Interest based data review with experts, key bureaucrats in forest and climate change institutions
- Maps from high natural forest



# Mapping roles of forest in relation to REDD+ governance

(Wildburger, Christoph. 2009)

Forest roles	Themes
Biophysical	Forest cover, Land use change Ecosystem processes (including REDD+) Biodiversity
Socio economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Economic development international trade, investment and resource transfer from North to South</li><li>•Social welfare-Livelihood. Poverty alleviation</li><li>•Access and benefit sharing property and tenure rights of indigenous people</li></ul>
Institutional	Forest governance- focus on problems of forest governance as international issues

# REDD+ governance ( Source Field interviews 2012)

## Governance Components

Key quantitative information on forest sector outcomes and outputs must be shared (Transparency)		<b>Actors-institution</b> National-County Government Depts International institutions (UNFCCC, <b>FCPF</b> , UN-REDD, Civil Society private sector NGOs, Community representatives	<b>Rules</b> National Strategy on REDD+, Policy and law Content, policy making process	<b>Practice</b> <i>REDD+</i> Implementation Administration <b>Monitoring Reporting ,Verification</b> Coordination
<b>Principles of good governance</b>	<b>Transparency</b>	<b>ISSUES</b> Rights and tenure, Land use planning, Benefit sharing incentives Roles of indigenous people on REDD+, Stakeholders involvement		
	<b>Participation</b>			
	<b>Accountability</b>			
	<b>Coordination</b>			
	<b>Equity</b>			
	<b>Efficiency</b>			

# Participation integration coordination of REDD+ for institutional options

<b>Political Process</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
Political legitimacy	Integrated across sectors horizontally and vertically of government departments
Links to broader reforms	Need for changes in basic societal structures, e.g., property rights structures and systems for participation potential as a catalyst for reforms
Good governance	Accountability, equity of power and benefits
Coordination capacity	Within Government, Civil society private sector



# Participation integration coordination of REDD+ for institutional options

Political process	Criteria
Co benefits	Poverty alleviation Biodiversity
Equity	Actions on setting distribution of benefits from REDD+ Implementations
Effectiveness	Ability to target the key drivers of deforestation and degradation Capacity to handle new challenges
	(Indufor Report Kenya 2011)

# Actors Positions, Priorities & interests in REDD+ implementation preparedness

<b>Drivers</b>	<b>Actor's interest</b>
Actors interaction & political (stand)	Private sector ( Carbon trade, ecosystem service delivery standards), positive media coverage, REDD+lobby groups on market systems
Ecosystem economic benefits(Carbon trade)	NGOs linking to financing, Local communities and indigenous people engaged in REDD+ due to perceived benefits
State sovereignty	Human rights of indigenous people, National strategies, MRV Systems for Forest governance
(Source Interviews 2012)	

# Actors Positions, Priorities & interests in REDD+ implementation preparedness

<b>Drivers</b>	<b>Actor's interests</b>
Social justice and fairness	Pro-Market NGOs use of social protection for ecosystems co benefits in REDD+
Ecosystem integrity	Minority groups (Gender equity) , concerns for co benefits sharing SFM. Conversion of natural forests to settlements

# Challenges

- Promotion participation of citizens and stakeholders is limited due to centralization of process.
- Actor coalitions on setting economic incentives reflects competing interests
- Lack of community awareness

End ! Thanks



# Thanks

