Multilevel governance challenges of altering development trajectories
Ashwin Ravikumar, Annie Yang & Anne M Larson

FLARE conference
Paris, France
Sunday 29TH November, 2015
The Complexity of Governance

Vertical

International e.g. donors
National
Province/ State/ Region
District
Sub-district
Sub-district
Village
Village
Village
Village

Horizontal

Institutions and actors

http://www.cifor.org/gcs/landscapes-governance-peru/
REDD+ approaches - Global to local -

- Technical support; Capacity building; Payment distribution; Monitoring and verification; Safeguards

- International REDD+ incentives
  - National government
  - Subnational
  - Projects

- International REDD+ incentives
  - Subnational
  - Projects

- Other support e.g. NGO
  - Projects
Multilevel governance: challenges of altering development trajectories?

In order to change the trajectory of land-based carbon emissions, it is critical to understand:

How do new frameworks of multi-level decision making around initiatives like REDD+ interact with on-the-ground politics of land use and land use change.
Research Countries: Peru, Indonesia, Vietnam, Tanzania, and Mexico (n = 5)

http://www.cifor.org/redd-benefit-sharing/
Field research site selection

Aim: to understand how power and politics relate to land use change on the ground.

“Decreasing emissions” sites

“Increasing emissions” sites

COUNTRY

REGION 1
REGION 2
REGION 3

REGION

SITE 1: REDD+
SITE 2: REDD+
SITE 3: Not REDD+
SITE 4
SITE 5

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH
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# Field Research Case Studies

## Peru

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## Indonesia

### West Kalimantan

- REDD+ 1 (FFI)
- Community forest (YPSBK)
- National park (TNBBBR)
- Oil palm 1 (Landau Leban)
- Oil palm 2 (PT PAS)
- REDD+ 1 (KFCP)
- REDD+ 2 (RMU)
- Conservation (BOS MAWAS)
- Oil palm 1
- Oil palm 2

## Central Kalimantan

### Tanzania

#### Coastal zone

- REDD+ 1 (CARE Zanzibar)
- REDD+ 2 (TFCG Lindi)
- REDD+3 (Mpingo Kilwa)
- REDD+ 4 (TFCG Kilosa)
- Charcoal (Kisarawe)
- Logging and charcoal (Rufiji)
- REDD+ 1 (Kigoma)
- REDD+ 2 (JGI Mpanda)
- REDD+ 3 (TatEDO Shinyanga)
- Mining (Kahama)
- Agriculture (Uvinza)
- Agriculture (Urambo)

#### Interior zone

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- Agriculture (Urambo)

## Vietnam

### Dien Bien

- PES (PFES Hua Ngai)
- Reforestation (Muong Nha)
- Rubber plantations (Muong Pon)
- REDD+ (Muong Muon)
- Acacia (Luc Da)
- Hydropower (Yen Na)
- Hydropower 2 (Chile Khan)
- Illegal logging (Thac Giam)

### Nghe An

## Mexico

### Chiapas

- REDD+ 1 (Alianza REDD)
- REDD+ 2 (CONAFOR Early Action)
- PES (Ambio)
- Oil palm and ranching
- Oil palm and rubber, ranching
- PES

### Yucatan

- REDD+ 1 (CONAFOR)
- State reserve
- Cattle-ranchers
- Mechanized agriculture
### Cases characterized by conflicts

#### Indonesia

**West Kalimantan**
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- Oil palm 1 (GR)
- Agriculture (Awajun)
- REDD+ 1 (BAM)

**Madre de Dios**
- REDD+ 2 (AIDER)
- REDD+ 3 (ACCA)
- Mining (La Pampa)
- Agriculture 2 (Arca Pahaurca)

**Ucayali**
- REDD+ 1 (AIDER)
- Reforestation 2
- Oil palm 2 (Ucayali)

#### Tanzania

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## Conflicts between communities and companies/government

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- State reserve

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- Cattle-ranchers
- Mechanized agriculture
## Conflict resolution: between communities and government

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Why does this happen? Who holds power?

“The company took advantage of these loopholes to obtain authorization from the government to deforest the land... the state legalizes illegality, which generates incentives for illegality” - Activist opposing an oil palm plantation established in San Martin, Peru

“The company has all the power here” – smallholder affected by an oil palm plantation in West Kalimantan, Indonesia

“The state issued red book for forest land....it recovered land of 48 households ... [who now] no longer had land for production and protection.” - Village Elder on hydropower development in Nghe An, Vietnam
Where are the points of entry for equitable conservation/low-emissions options?
**Same laws, different implementation**

**Indonesia:** district heads have tremendous influence over oil palm concessions.

**Peru:** The regional government of San Martin prioritizes “sustainability” and bills itself as the “Green Region.”

**Mexico:** Some municipalities, especially where the State has been more present due to biosphere reserves, are particularly engaged in environmental governance.

**Overall,** the specific experiences of places, and the values, vision, and priorities of local leadership matter and can mediate land use governance, perhaps even altering power relations to ensure equity.
Summary findings

- Policy, law and regulations are important, but powerful actors tend to find ways to work around them.

- There are strong institutional and political (as well as economic) barriers to bringing about change.

- Individuals and their attitudes of leaders at all levels and not one actor ‘type’ that makes a difference.

- Solutions such as improved coordination, multi-stakeholder processes and better land use planning will be minimally effective without a fundamental challenge to dominant development models.
Thank you for listening

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http://www.cifor.org/redd-benefit-sharing/