

RED, poverty, deforestation & the role of protected areas

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Outline

- ◆ Context - RED
- ◆ Deforestation in protected areas
- ◆ Livelihoods in protected areas
- ◆ RED decisions and multiple benefits

RED(D) discussions under UNFCCC



◆ General principles:

- From 2012
- National not project level accounting
- ... projects likely to be a part
- Pilots just starting

◆ Options:

- Market mechanism
- New dedicated fund

◆ Details to be decided:

- Deforestation baseline year?
- Include degradation?
- 'Compensated conservation'?



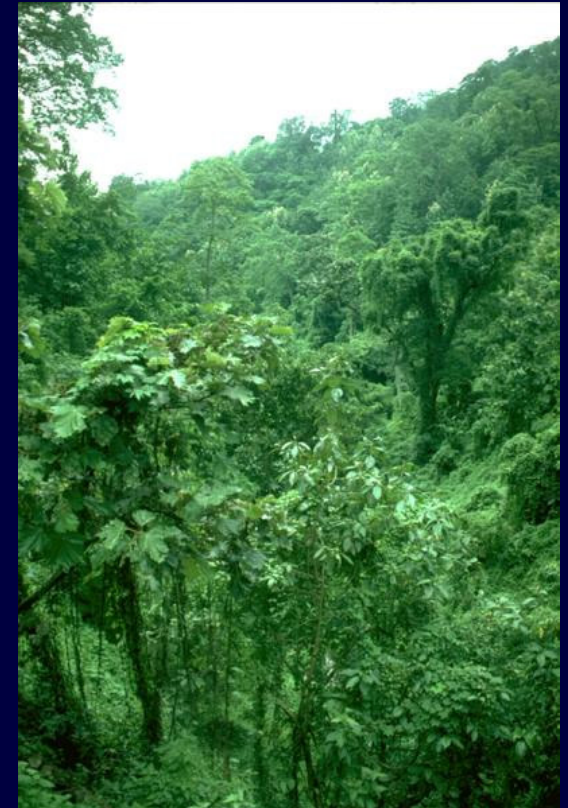
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Questions

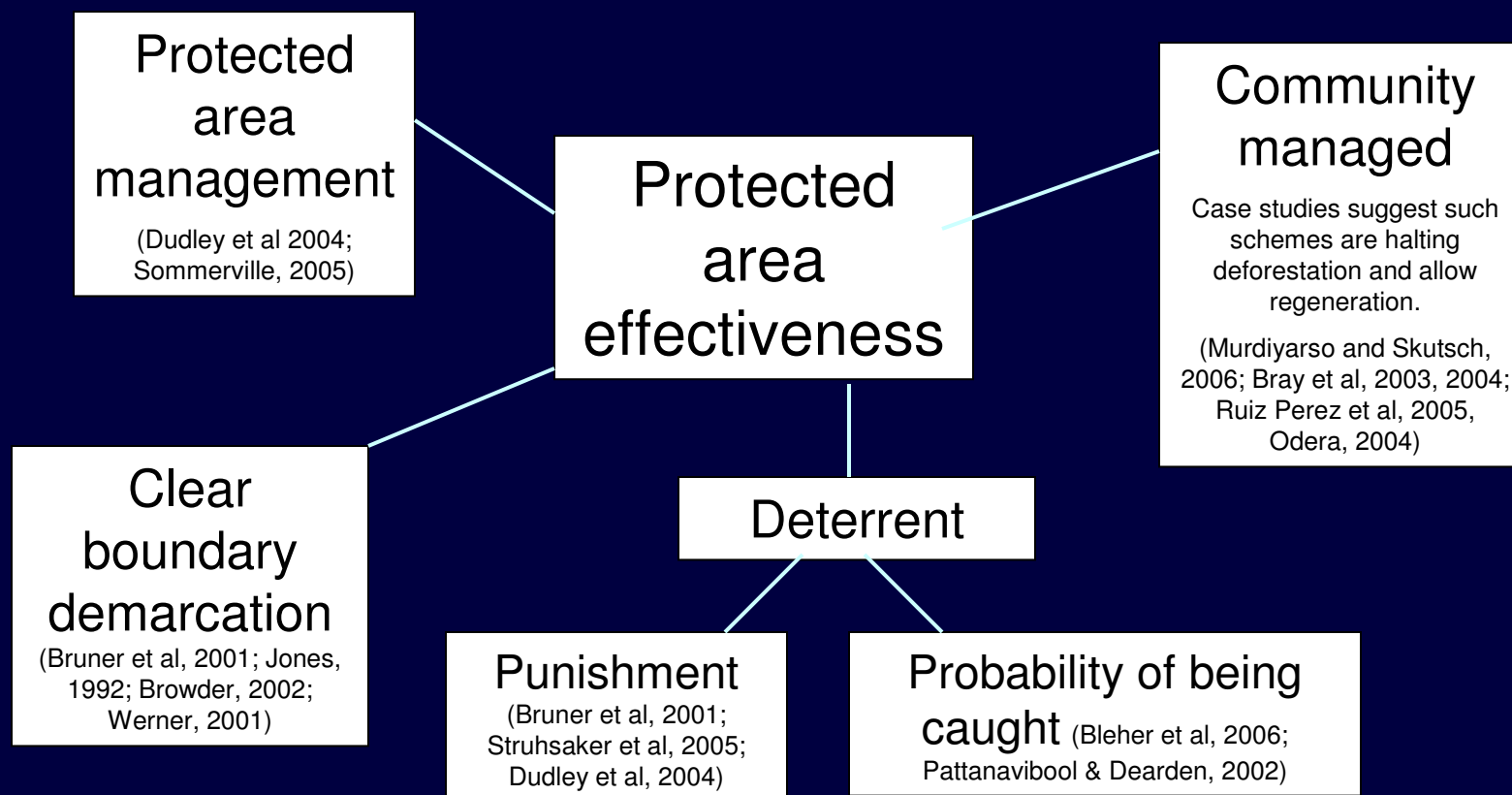
- 1) Protected areas as a forest conservation example:
 - Success in reducing deforestation?
 - Livelihoods - costs and benefits?
- 2) How might an international RED mechanism affect protected areas and their poverty impacts?



Success in reducing deforestation

- ◆ On balance, protected areas are effective in reducing deforestation
 - Supported by a large number of studies
 - Some studies find no significant impact
- ◆ Variation in methods and baselines mean that definitive conclusions on factors influencing effectiveness are difficult
- ◆ Protected areas with strict limits on extractive use (generally categories I and II) seem to be more effective
- ◆ Community managed areas may also be more effective - more research required.

Factors in reducing deforestation in protected areas



Still to learn

- ◆ How much deforestation in protected areas overall?
- ◆ Eliminate or displace forest loss?
- ◆ Why are protected areas of higher protection status more effective?
- ◆ Are community managed areas also more effective?
- ◆ Systematic study could better inform policy



Management and governance are not equivalent

<div>Governance</div> <div>IUCN management category</div>	A: Government Managed Protected Areas	B: Co-managed Protected Areas	C: Private Protected Areas	D: Community Conserved Areas
I - Strict Nature Reserve/ Wilderness Area				
II – National Park (ecosystem protection; protection of cultural values)				
III – Natural Monument				
IV – Habitat/ Species Management				
V – Protected Landscape/ Seascape				
VI – Managed Resource				

Protected areas governance matrix (IUCN)

Costs and Benefits for Local Livelihoods

Unequal distribution (*Global - local, male - female, wealthy - poor*)

Costs:

- Community displacement
- Restricted access to resources
- Loss of political power
- Crop raiding and wildlife depredation
- Disruption of social and traditional values
- Loss of employment
- External threats to weakly enforced protected areas
- Conflict with management

Benefits:

- Ecological services
- Sustainable use, restoration and protection of forest resources
- Secure tenure - increased political power
- Employment
- Direct payment
- Development - capacity building, alternative livelihoods
- Ecotourism revenue
- Protection against external threats

Preliminary conclusions

- ◆ Tensions between people and parks are greatest under restrictive top-down management structures
- ◆ Management can provide direct benefits but also imposes significant costs
- ◆ Local communities can be supportive of protected areas when they are involved in governance. Often linked to provision of appropriate benefits.
- ◆ It is *likely* that forest conservation will be more sustainable with community involvement.

Influences on impact of RED

Finance

- ◆ Type of mechanism → total finance available
- ◆ Distribution of benefits from national to local scale
- ◆ Community and private sector involvement

Access

- ◆ Countries with low deforestation rates
- ◆ 'Reddiness' by 2012

Scope

- ◆ Eligibility of existing protected forests
- ◆ Treatment of managed and undisturbed forests
- ◆ Degradation and soil carbon



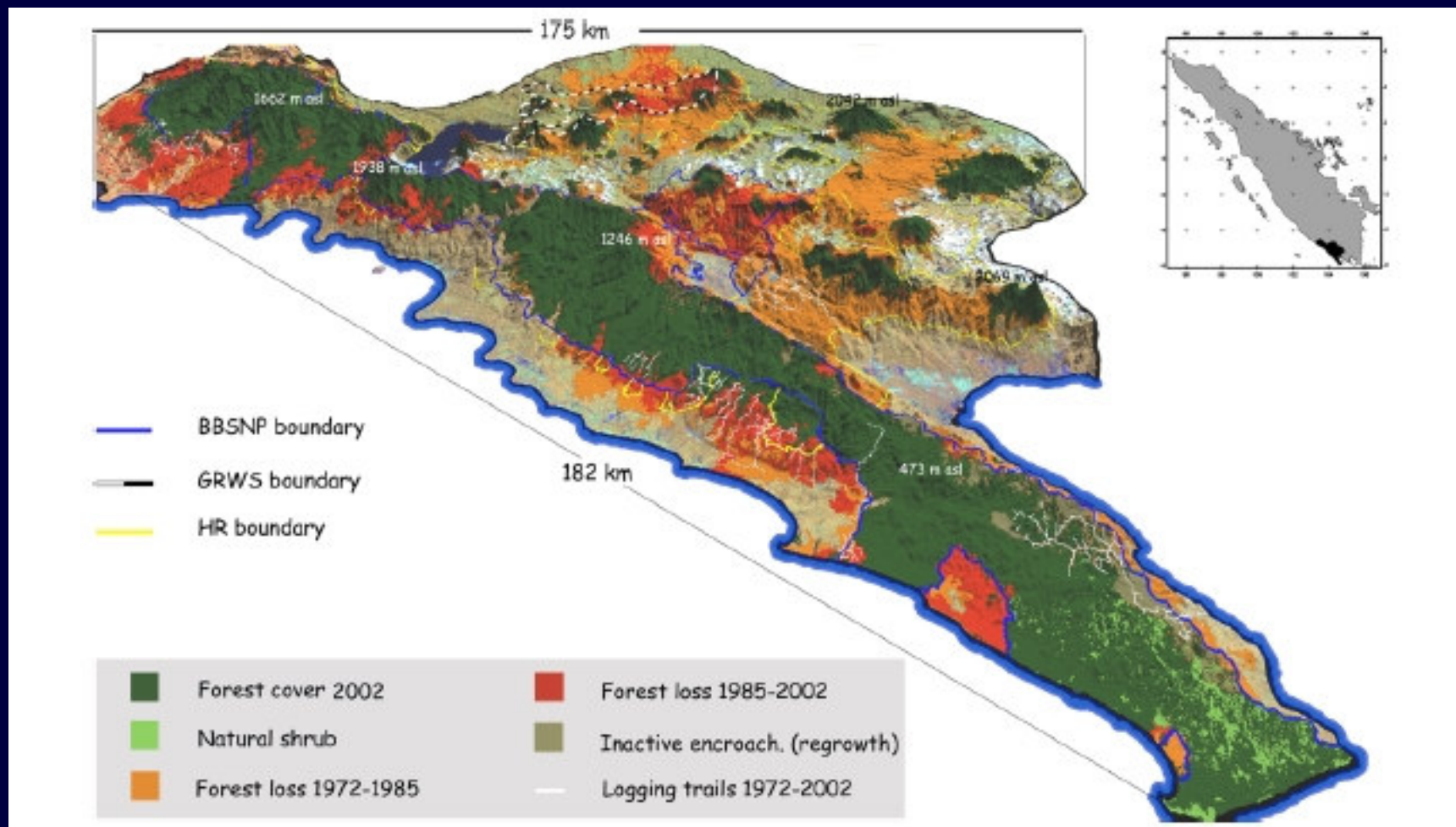
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Gaveau *et al.* (2007) *Biological Conservation* 134, 495–504