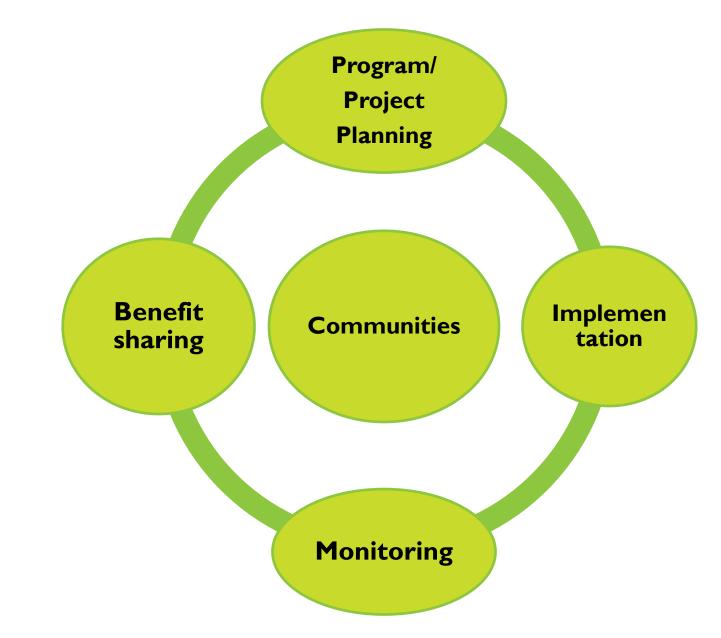
# Community Based Monitoring (CBM): Implications for FIP M&E



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### Role of Communities in REDD+



## **Monitoring in FIP**

 Emissions: Amount of emissions that can be avoided, reduced or captured – Measuring carbon, reporting on progress and verifying this process

#### 2. Livelihood impacts:

- Rights of access to resources
- Benefits sharing from REDD+ implementation
- 3. Collecting reliable and up-to-date information on the state of forest resources – Forest area change, biomass inventory, biodiversity assessment, etc.

# Potential Roles of Communities in FIP Monitoring & Evaluation

#### Program Monitoring

- Planning & decisions that affect the entire project
- Auditing and control
- Benefit sharing and dispute resolution mechanisms
- Dissemination of relevant forest laws

#### Activity monitoring

- Monitoring timber and NTFP use
- Resource allocation and implementation
- Patrolling against illegal logging or encroachment
- Fire break construction and maintenance
- Emissions monitoring
  - Collection of baseline data on forests and landscapes (forest cover, diameter at breast height [DBH]; tree height, tree species and tree count)

## Benefits of CBM - I

- <u>Compliance</u> with UNFCCC <u>Decision 4/CP15</u> (Article 3): Effective engagement of IP and LC in M&R
- Compliance with commitment to CBFM and social forestry
- Improved Efficiency
  - Field testing showed no significant difference in basic data collected by forestry professionals or trained community members.
  - Cost savings of up to 80% can be achieved, without compromising on quality.
  - Timely information on the location, time, area and type of change events such as forest fires
  - Deterring illegal loggers and poachers

### Benefits of CBM - II

- Improved accuracy and cooperation in national forest monitoring systems
  - Indigenous knowledge systems, such as knowledge on local tree species, wildlife and weather systems
- Improved community livelihoods
  - Equitable benefit sharing mechanisms
- Enhanced Social capital
- Increased local ownership of forest resources

### Prerequisites for CBM Success

- Training materials in local language, with allowances for members of communities speaking non-official languages and illiterates (e.g. using pictorials and other visual materials)
- Incentives for village facilitators
- Transparency in decision-making processes and financial transactions
- Equitable engagement of women without disturbing local customs and traditions
- Following local practices and calendars as much as possible (e.g. no activities at harvest time)
- Respect for and integration with local customs and activities (e.g. no sampling plots in "holy" forest sites)

### Concerns on CBM

- Compromises on data accuracy related to forest condition
- Overstating community contributions to REDD+ as a way of securing a higher share of incentives
- Social exclusion of certain community members and groups
- Exploitative contracts with vulnerable communities

### Implications for FIP & DGM

• Formal and better clarification of the roles and responsibilities of communities in FIP project monitoring systems (e.g., guidelines and standards for participatory data collection)

- Allocation of resources for participatory monitoring training in FIP projects
- Annual reporting on CBM progress and challenges
- CBM as a theme in DGM
- Use of new technologies (e.g., mobile phone SMS technology) in support of CBM
- More effective involvement of CSOs in CBM
- Documentation of CBM experiences in FIP projects

# Thank you.