



Local Conditions for the Legitimacy and the success of REDD – the example of Mozambique

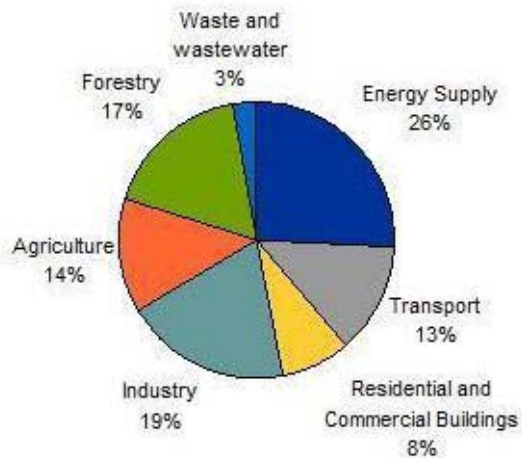
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Structure

- The REDD+ mechanism
- Mozambique as a 'REDD+ country'
- Requirements of Human Rights Standards to the implementation of REDD+
- Example Mozambique

Introduction

Global Anthropogenic GHG emissions by Sector (2004)



Source: IPCC Assessment Report 4 (2007), Summary of Policymakers: Figure SPM 3
*Forestry includes deforestation

REDD+ as one of the rare points of consensus in Copenhagen



Mechanism was endowed with 3.5 billion Dollar

Causes of Deforestation

- Variety of factors - alone or in different combinations
- **Main driver:** Demand for agricultural products
- **Other drivers:**
 - Timber industry
 - Firewood collection
 - Forest fires

Facilitating circumstances:

- Weak law enforcement
- Corruption
- Efforts to develop



Opportunities for indigenous peoples and local communities linked with REDD+

- Maintain forests provisioning and regulating ecosystem services
- Encourage governments to secure and formalize land tenure for forest dwellers
- Direct revenue to social services in rural areas
- Create new income for forest dwellers

Risks for indigenous peoples and local communities

- Violations of customary land rights
- Locally decreased production of food and availability of energy
- Capture of intended REDD benefits by elites
- Marginalization of forest dwellers
- (Re)centralization of forest governance

Draft REDD+ Safeguards

- a) Actions need to ...be consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements.
- b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, ...
- c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities,...
- d) Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders.

Annex G par. 2 of the draft decision FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/17

Requirements of Human Rights Standards to REDD+

	Human Rights Instrument						
Right	ILO Conv. 169	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN DECRIPs)	Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities	Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UNDHR)	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
Property Rights	Article 14 and 16	Article 26 and 10		Article 17	Article 1 par. 2	Article 1 par. 2	
Information Access and Participation	Article 7	Article 27	Article 2 par. 2	Article 17			Article 2

REDD at the Local Level – Example Mozambique



Right to Property - Facts

- Approximately 1.2 billion people worldwide depend on forests for their survival
- A large number of them has no or a weak forest and resource tenure security
- In Africa, 97.9% of forests have been administered by government in the years 2002 to 2008

(Rights and Resources Initiative, Tropical Forest Tenure Assessment, 2009)

Right to Property - Scope

- Who owns the land and the carbon?
- Recognition of customary systems of ownership
- No expropriation without compensation
- Land tenure as start point for REDD (Cotula, IIED)

Right to Property – Situation in Mozambique

- 1997 Lands Law
- The law acknowledges the community tenure rights of historic occupants
- Still, vast parts of the country are not demarcated and property rights not titled
- ‘Government officials responsible for implementing the law and supporting communities asserting their rights have little awareness about the rights and procedures to secure them’.

Tanner / Serra, Access to Legal Information and Institutions, Awareness Raising on Legal Land Rights and Procedures, and Legal Empowerment: Mozambique Case Study. Rome: FAO, 2008.

Access to Justice and Protection by the Rule of Law

Forest peoples tend to lack the political power necessary to counteract the forcible appropriation of their lands and resources and to promote policies that would protect and enhance their rights.



Good Forest Governance

- Monitoring and controls in a vast territory
- Human and financial resources of local forest administration
- Corruption and illegal logging



Access to Information - Scope

- Rights holders and stakeholders need timely access to appropriate and accurate information
- About international and national REDD strategies and project proposals
- information to all members of Indigenous peoples and forest-dependent communities



Access to Information – Example Mozambique

- Not only to community leaders
- Low literacy rate – emphasis on oral dissemination
- Presentations using local languages
- Translation of documents into local languages

- Risk of infiltration of community consultations by political campaigns

- **Global Forest Coalition ‘REDD Realities’:**
increasingly limited access to local information from government institutions

Participation - Scope

- Representation in decision-making processes
- On international, national, regional and local level



Participation – Example Mozambique

- Who is going to be represented?
- Who elects representatives and how?
- Gender aspects
- Language and literacy
- Identity cards
- Costs for transport



Conclusion

- Risk of violation of rights of Indigenous peoples and forest dependent communities
- The observation of human rights standards is necessary to guarantee legitimacy and success of REDD+
- To fulfill human rights requirements, REDD+ implementation should advance at adequate pace

“Case studies suggest that community-based resource management can be helpful in reducing deforestation and forest degradation.”

J. Phelps et al.: Global Environmental Change 20 (2010) 322–332

- „No single idealized type of governance structures is successful in all ecological and social settings
- We should NOT eliminate institutional diversity to save biodiversity“

Elinor Ostrom at the 7th biannual conference of the European Society for Ecological Economics, 7th of June 2007, at the Helmholtz-Centre for Environmental Research UFZ, Leipzig, Germany

Thank you for listening!

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