



# NAPA

## News from African Protected Areas

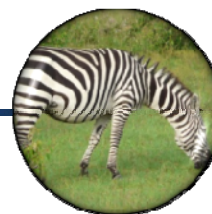
Nouvelles des Aires Protégées en Afrique



N°56  
September 2012

## A road map for African protected areas: your views and comments...

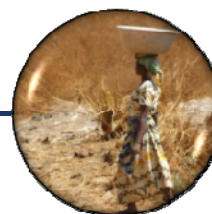
As you'll recall, our roadmap for African Protected Areas (PA) - see the full document on [www.papaco.org](http://www.papaco.org) – focuses on three main axes to lead us towards **healthy, efficient and sustainable protected areas**.



**Healthy =**  
transparent  
governance  
and  
integrity of  
the territory



**Efficient =**  
modern  
management  
and  
responsible  
managers



**Sustainable =**  
long-term  
ambition and  
the rich  
biodiversity  
secured forever

The three previous NAPA newsletters (n°53 in May, n°54 in June and n°55 in July) presented briefly the three directions that are included in the first axe: **healthy PA**, in the second axe: **efficient PA** and in the last axe: **sustainable PA**. The current newsletter presents some of your reactions, ideas, comments, proposals... received about this roadmap and how to implement it for more sustainable and efficient results.

## A few comments received about the Road Map...

**Mamadou Sidibé** – Director of Niokolo Koba National Park (Senegal)

“... The problem now lies in the establishment of functional structures of management and the question today is to know who will support the functioning of these structures in a sustainable manner. On the other hand, the setting up of a board requires representatives of intermediary bodies who are close to the concerns of the PA peripheral populations. In that sense, this roadmap is a very good idea because the management of these protected areas requires broadening the range of their decision making processes. Awareness raising, training and education are essential to the performance of these new management structures because we have to be able to translate the sometimes negative perceptions from the stakeholders into positive actions for the PA welfare...”

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**Nikita (Nik) Lopoukhine** - Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas

“The Road Map for African protected areas provides a blueprint for advancing management of African conservation territories. It is based on in depth discussions and agreement among leading practitioners from Africa and beyond. The wealth of experience of these individuals gives gravitas to the publication and should be of great assistance in prioritizing actions, developing capacity and assuring success. It was my pleasure to be a part of the process in the preparation of this publication and to personally experience the commitment of the individuals involved in protected area management in Africa. African protected areas are now in good hands!”

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### IUCN World Conservation Congress – Jeju – Korea - 6 – 15 Sept. *A few events in relationship with the Road Map...*

#### 9 september

9h to 13h: PA management effectiveness: methods, results and perspectives... (Pearl room – Lotte Hotel)

15h30 to 16h30: PA management effectiveness: questions and answers (protected planet pavilion)

19h to 21h: presentation of the Green List of well managed PA and first pilot cases (including Africa) (protected planet pavilion)

#### 10 september

19h to 21h: IUCN/France framework agreement and results on management effectiveness of African PA (in French) (Samda Hall)

#### Le 11 september

11h to 13h: the Green list: a global presentation... (room A 303)



**Graeme Kelleher** - Senior Advisor to WCPA, AO. FTSE. FIE Australia. FEIANZ.

“...First, it is important that local communities benefit from, and are made aware that they benefit from, the adjacent PAs. E.g. Tourist developments focusing on the attributes of the PA should benefit locals. Tourist accommodation should if practicable be developed and run by locals, who should receive most of the economic benefit.

Then and regarding MPAs specifically, it is important that the locals have a right to special access to the increased fish productivity that normally follows from the establishment of a MPA. In the MPAs we have established in Samoa and Vietnam and Tanzania, the locals have this right and other fishers [from other



areas] are prohibited from access within the fishing zones of the zoned MPAs. This prohibition is defined in Government legislation, so that the police and coast-guard can assist the locals in preventing access by non-locals. As well, in these MPAs, the locals defined the boundaries of no-take areas. Often, the local fishers know the critical areas [spawning etc.] better than 'experts'...

Finally, issued from "Guidelines for MPAs" [IUCN]; '... A crucial attribute of an MPA manager is integrity. Some managers have made the mistake of believing that they can fool some of the people some, or even all, of the time. The result is a breakdown in trust. The manager may appear to win a series of battles but in fact the eventual outcome is failure.'

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**Gustavo A. B. da Fonseca** – Head, Natural resources - Global Environment Fund (Washington DC)

"For the Global Environment Facility (GEF), protected areas are some of the most cost-effective tools to conserve globally relevant biodiversity. As a consequence, the GEF has generally been very receptive to requests by African countries to expand and strengthen their protected area systems. So far, the GEF has invested more than US\$574 million for protected areas, leveraging an additional US\$2.4 billion in co-financing from other partners.

This investment has produced significant results, to the point now where the coverage of protected areas exceeds 12 percent of the Congo Basin's land area. In certain instances, protected areas supported by the GEF, such as the Addo Elephant National Park in South Africa, alongside Namibia's protected area network, have significantly contributed to economic development, particularly through earnings derived from tourism. Of course, this has only been made possible because these well-managed protected areas continue to be



strongholds for populations of large animals such as the black rhinoceros (almost a third of the world's population) and the cheetah. However, not all is well. Worryingly, recent findings indicate a trend of decreasing abundance of large mammal populations across the continent. Unless swift measures are introduced to effectively manage wildlife populations in and around protected areas, this trend may in the future wipe out all the gains from past investments by the GEF and by others in Africa.

The GEF welcomes IUCN's effort to identify the key challenges facing Africa's protected areas and prioritize need action anticipated in the Road Map. We also recognize that many of these emerging challenges are serious and possibly quite costly to reverse. But at the same time, we look forward to start addressing them in a more effective way, particularly as the GEF starts developing its biodiversity strategy looking forward to the sixth replenishment of its trust fund."

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**Gbassaha Alfred Gonto** – Director of Comoe National Park (Côte d'Ivoire)

"During the last three months, the NAPA letter, the newsletter of the African protected areas program of IUCN, has detailed the Roadmap that PAPACO proposes to his faithful readers. This RM presents in fact nine main directions, all of them being critical. The difficulties identified by the RM are

common to most African protected areas. With regard to Côte d'Ivoire, this RM comes in a rather particular time for conservation of parks and natural reserves, after the crisis... There are many problems that undermine PA, and I only mention three here: (a) the poor involvement of local communities in management - they were considered as the first enemies and most of the time repressed, (b) the institutional framework for efficient PA is inappropriate and (c) the inadequacy or lack of financial resources - most often these resources exist and sometimes are available through external support, but how sustainable are they? This RM thus arrives at a time when the Côte d'Ivoire, with the support of some partners, began the revival of conservation strategies... It strengthens my abilities and my personal belief as a manager, on two major aspects: sound and wealthy management must involve all stakeholders in a formal and permanent consultative process; and it requires effective performance from managers whom are in charge. The Ivorian government has become very demanding and also its development partners share this position. For example, the second axe of the RM takes shape already in Côte d'Ivoire: the General Director of the Ivorian Office for Parks and Reserves has signed a performance contract with the two ministers who are supervising his department. Through this agreement, he commits himself and undoubtedly as well all the park managers who will have to use modern tools for effective and measurable results ... Let's make the coming news from the African protected areas meet the expectations of this RM, and ensure that the endangered World Heritage sites are rehabilitated and restored instead of being destroyed ... Good road for all of us!"

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**Gloria Chinwe Ujor** – Nigerian Environment Study/action Team (NEST), Nigeria.

"The Road Map for African Protected Areas (RMAPA) truly identifies the issues that will make a Protected Area (PA) functional, i.e. worthy of existence. A protected area is often a recognized Natural Resource that needs to exist from a generation of time to another. The flora and fauna resources are not infinite, and there lies the vulnerability of a protected area. Even the inanimate objects like cultural artifacts, archeological findings, fetish groves and other objects, found in some protected areas, can be depleted through irrational and un-wanton removals, thus the need for a well-articulated RMAPA as has now been prepared by our PAPACO. Considering the RMAPA Axe 1 (Healthy Protected Areas), it is believed that a transparent and shared governance structure will surely entrench relevant stakeholders that will contribute meaningful ideas for making the right decisions. Apart from the board models suggested in the RMAPA, local committees that are well structured or organized can complement efforts at implementing the board decisions at the lower levels of operation through delegation from the top management level. The composition of committees at the local levels should come from communities living within the protected area, often referred to as enclave communities. Their activities must be guided and ensured to contribute in the administration of the protected area. Another level of governance structure is for communities occupying the buffer zone (peripheral area) of the protected area. Their functioning is limited to the conservation activities in the buffer zone. Three levels of committees, with restricted and distinct jurisdictional activities over the affairs of a protected area, will surely promote wide circle of stakeholders' involvement in the management of such PA. Through this process, sensitization of such stakeholders will automatically increase. Consultations amongst parties/stakeholders will be encouraged both within the protected areas and its periphery. This first axe of the RMAPA is therefore very important for good governance of protected areas.





Concerning the RMAPA Axe 2 (Efficient Protected Areas), managers of protected areas sometimes do not have competent technical supervisory boards, since the members are often appointed not necessarily due to technical competence, but often due to patronage of some sort. The administration of the Protected area is thus left to the managerial level (often times below expectations) of the managers. It is commonly observed that the capacity of the manager to ensure that routine activities are adequately carried out is low, though the correct certificates and paper qualifications are possessed by the manager. Records, periodic reports, infrastructure maintenance, etc., do not attain acceptable standards. The manager is virtually not answerable to any technical supervisory group and so his sense of responsibility cannot be promoted. Oftentimes he sets his own targets and works according to them. All these contribute to endorsing this second axe on the RMAPA...

The directions developed for the RMAPA Axe 3 (Sustainable Protected Areas) are apt in the sense that utilization of support provided for protected areas suffers set back, often due to the following: inadequate capacity of the stakeholders to ensure wise use of resources and support provided for the PA, low sense of responsibility amongst managers of PAs, wrong timing with respect to release of funds or provision of support, and corrupt practices. Sustainability implies that there are permanent structures, resources, personnel etc. that will be used to implement short-, medium- and long-term plans of the protected areas. Sustainability also implies that good policies are made, and no break is allowed in the entrenchment of the policies for the sustainable management of PAs. Breaks or discontinuation of policy implementation are commonly observed when a protected area manager is transferred from one office location to another, removed from office compulsorily, or retired from office. Additionally, few things that can cause the break in policy implementation include non-detailed hand over notes from the out-going manager to the in-coming one, unwillingness of the in-coming manager to continue with the plans of his predecessor... Thus for any protected area to be part of the 'green list', it is important that the directions provided under the sustainability axe must be entrenched in the management of such PA."

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**Alexis Kaboré** – Association Fauna and Development in Burkina Faso (AFAUDEB)

For the stakeholders who are involved in the process of building local governance for protected areas, one of the main interests of the roadmap is that it helps for the prevention of chronic conflict between the various stakeholders involved in the management of their many resources and benefits. The theme of conflict resolution would therefore gain to be further developed. Indeed, the management of protected areas is often contentious situations management: leadership conflicts, perceptions and interests between stakeholders, more and more numerous and diverse... The existence of management plans, boards of directors, consultation processes... will mitigate the severity and frequency of conflicts, but will not prevent them to exist. The actors change (staff mobility, arrival of new resource users or leaders within the population, etc.) and their interests change too. The consensus is not necessarily the purpose of the consultation and the commitments resulting from the negotiations are not always held, conflicts are therefore inevitable. The question is to resolve them. We must be able to define the conflict, to bring the protagonists into the discussion and to find compromises that do not affect the resources of the protected area. In this, the road can be the basis of an approach to training, awareness raising and action implementation. It should also further promote the mediation on natural resources use.

The roadmap also supports projects holders in their efforts to foster a positive perception of the conservation and management of inclusive and harmonious protected areas. For managers usually taken in daily management tasks, the proposed roadmap is a framework to give meaning to action and to open the field of possible approaches. The roadmap merit thus to be appropriate by stakeholders to enable them to take into account the diversity of categories of actors (local communities, decentralized bodies, state officials, and NGO projects ...).

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**More info about the Road map for African Protected Areas**  
on [www.papaco.org](http://www.papaco.org)

## Bad or good ideas??? A question of perspective...



Source : *New Era Namibia: wildlife gift for Cuba* ([www.newera.com](http://www.newera.com)) – 5<sup>th</sup> July

**WINDHOEK** – The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (has started to capture) the first group of wild animals destined for Cuba – among them lions, elephants, rhinos and cheetahs. The 148 animals are a donation to the Cuban government from the Namibian government. The animals, valued at N\$7,5 million, were promised to the Cuban government way back in 2009, during the visit of the Cuban President Raul Castro.

The game-capture exercise will take place in the Waterberg National Park, where the animals will be kept in temporary holding enclosures until the bomas are completed and will then be translocated to Cuba at the beginning of October.

Animals earmarked for the translocation are elephant, lion, buffalo, black and white rhinos, brown hyena, spotted hyena, Cape eland, greater kudu, common impala, gemsbok, springbok, hartebeest, roan antelope, leopard, porcupine, black-backed jackal, cheetah, caracal, honey badger, bat-eared fox, ostrich (red-necked), and the white-backed vulture.

According to (the Minister of Environment and Tourism), Namibia will foot the costs of the whole operation, starting from the capture to the translocation of the animals to Cuba...

...The Cuban representative said the donation is important for his country, because it will increase Cuba's wildlife population and improve the genetic pool of its animals... "We will try to give the animals good treatment. We will have to feed them well"...



Source: *Chabi-Fai Yaoure*, [cnellyfai@yahoo.fr](mailto:cnellyfai@yahoo.fr), [www.naturetropicale.org](http://www.naturetropicale.org)

**BENIN:** a baby African manatee rescued in Sagon

The land of Ouinhi, in southern Benin, has been home for African manatees (*Trichechus senegalensis*) for a long time. This species is highly endangered in West Africa. At the end of the rainy season, manatees take refuge in the river Ouémé where they become easy preys, despite the advocacy locally led by the NGO Nature Tropicale to safeguard the species.

In June 2012, a team of NGO Nature Tropicale has assisted Ecoguards (villagers involved in local conservation) for the release of a baby manatee, captured accidentally by a fisherman during a ceremony in the village. It risked being killed for consumption.

With the support of forest officials, the NGO Nature Tropicale conducted an awareness session on the protection of the manatee to also show the benefits brought by efforts to conserve natural resources on sustainable local development. The animal was then measured, weighed and placed in a canoe and accompanied by the village chief, the Ecoguards, the NGO Nature Tropicale team... it was released in the river where his mother had taken refuge.

These actions contributes to the integrated management of the manatee in Benin (with the support of local communities), supported by the Program "Ecosystem Alliance" which is funded by the IUCN Netherlands Committee, Wetlands International and Both Ends.

**"Good governance is the single most important way to end poverty and support development" — Kofi Annan**

**Solutions for a long-term funding of protected areas (direction 8 of the Road Map): an example in Sierra Leone...**

### Innovative Financing for sustainable conservation of the Gola Rainforest, Sierra Leone

By **A. Hipkiss & N. Tubbs**,  
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

The Gola Rainforest is one of the largest remnants of the Upper Guinean Tropical Rainforest, a global biodiversity hotspot that has reduced to only 15% of its former area. Gola is the largest area of forest in Sierra Leone and 333 bird species have been recorded, 14 of which face global risk of extinction, including the vulnerable Rufous Fishing-owl *Scotopella ussheri* and the endangered Gola malimbe *Malimbus ballmanni* and the emblematic

white-necked *Picathartes* *Picathartes gymnocephalus*. These species are only amongst those that drove the international recognition of this area as a global biodiversity hotspot, requiring utmost effort and attention from the conservation community.

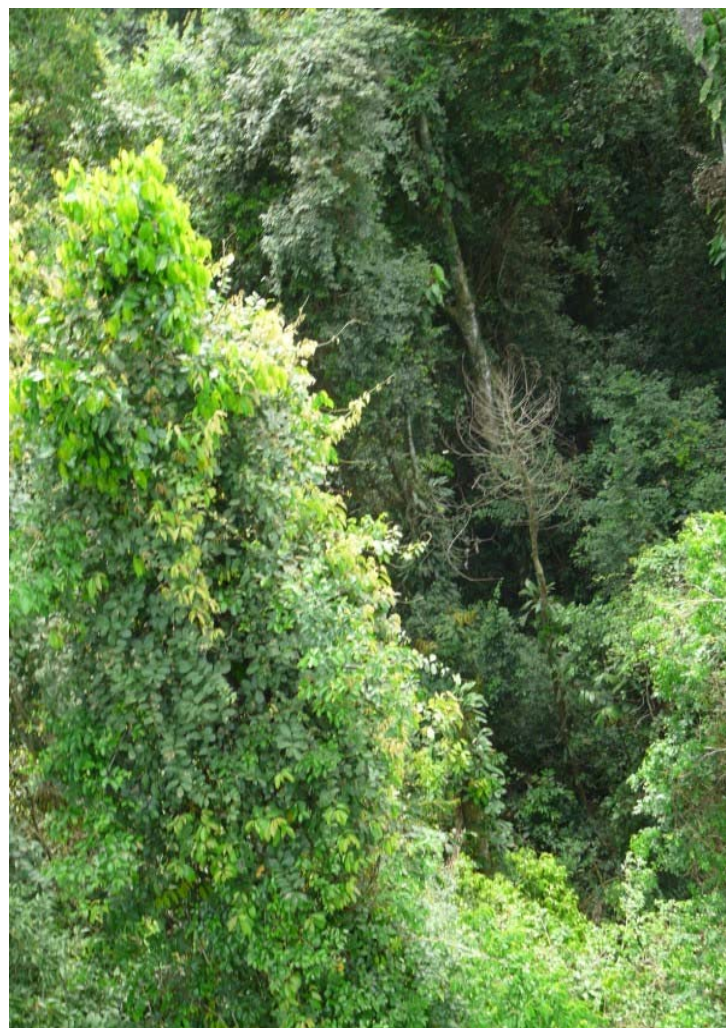
The Gola Forest Programme (GFP) is an ambitious long-term programme to secure the conservation of the Gola Rainforest in Sierra Leone. From humble beginnings in the 1990s GFP slowly began to build the case for the conservation of this forest. Over 40% of the forest was logged between the 1960s to the 1980s, initially selectively but ultimately unsustainably. Acknowledging that the forest was a production forest at the time, the initial project aimed to bring together sustainable forestry and conservation. However, civil war that started in 1992 put an end to this in 1996 and it was not until 2002, when the conflict had officially ended, that the project partners could reengage in conservation actions in earnest. The pre-war project approach was reviewed and the GFP was established by an international

partnership between the Government of Sierra Leone, the Conservation Society of Sierra Leone and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, to conserve biodiversity, support community development and secure long term sustained financing for this rainforest. In 2011 a major milestone to this vision was realised when this rainforest became the Gola Rainforest National Park (GRNP). The Park covers 71,070 hectares and is Sierra Leone's second national park and its first rainforest park. GFP aims to fund the management of the Park from reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation<sup>1</sup> (REDD+) financing. From these humble beginnings in the 1990s, the GFP now manages the park and employs over 100 national staff and has delivered over 40 large-scale community development projects since 2003.

Since 2003 GFP has been supported by the UKs DEFRA-Darwin Initiative, The Global Conservation Fund at Conservation International, The European Union and Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial. The GFP partners have been very successful in the past 10 years in securing such short-term donor funding ahead of the establishment of the National Park, but such sources rely on short donor commitments, cycles and varying priorities and are not sustainable long term funding options. It was therefore clear that the GRNP will suffer the funding 'boom and bust' cycle that many protected areas are affected by if it followed that financing strategy.

Securing sustainable financing for the GRNP is also constrained due to Sierra Leone's economic situation. Sierra Leone is ranked the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest country on the Human Development Index. Despite 10 years passing since the end of the civil war, the country has recovered well, but struggled to make significant development gains and the latest update report on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper notes that whilst significant progress is being made the country will not reach any of its development targets when the latest strategy ends this year. The environment and conservation is not a specific focus of the PRSP, rather, it is classified as an important 'cross cutting' theme. It therefore does not get a higher level focus or priority in the PRSP as a result and is therefore a lower priority for development aid. Data is lacking, but the Forestry Division has acutely constrained capacity both in terms of Human Resources (numbers and training) and inadequate budget for managing over 350,000 hectares spread across 48

forest reserves and two national parks. Even if this budget were to double it would still be insufficient to adequately equip and resource protection of these reserves and protected areas. There is also the issue of continuity of resourcing from year to year. Sierra Leone therefore makes itself a textbook candidate for the establishment of sustainable financing mechanisms for its protected areas. There is a range of options that are being explored, tested and put into practices. Of specific interest is a dual scheme, combining a Trust Fund with the REDD+ Project.



### The Trust Fund:

The International Eco Fund (IEF) is a charity, registered in the UK in 2006. The charity was established with the aim of identifying worldwide projects of high conservation status and to support them with long-term funding facilities. The IEF encourages others to practice the conservation of natural habitats and wild birds and to promote knowledge of conservation through research and education. The IEF facilitates the funding of conservation projects by working with organisations

<sup>1</sup> REDD+ is an international initiative to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development.



worldwide known to have an interest in activities that support the charity's objectives.

The long term running costs of the GRNP, including all National Park salaries, infrastructure maintenance, admin, research, monitoring and community development costs approximately double the current Forestry Division's budget for *all* their work annually if we are to guarantee a minimum level of effective protection and community engagement. The IEF has been made available to supporters such as the RSPB to invest and ultimately for the GRNP to access funds to support these annual operating costs. If the GRNP was to be funded entirely from the IEF and with the funds managed as an endowment – whereby only the yield from the investment is utilised and the capital is therefore maintained – then the total balance of funds needed would be in the order of \$20million.

To this end the RSPB, in collaboration with the Global Conservation Fund agreed to jointly invest in the IEF to support the long-term conservation programme at the GRNP. A total of \$3.34million was invested into the IEF for this purpose. This investment, made in late 2010 has grown modestly in the 2 years since it was invested which reflects the recent financial turmoil seen on the international markets and highlights the need to invest strategically over the long-term and to minimise management overhead costs.

The IEF is a UK charity and governed by British nationals supporting multiple projects around the world. It is therefore a fund to support (in part) conservation in Sierra Leone, rather than a Sierra Leone and owned and governed fund. This has advantages in terms of transparency (as all UK Charities are required by law to operate strict guidelines and submit and publish annual reports), but likely makes it ineligible for support from multi- and bi-lateral support such as the GEF, World Bank who would rather support nationally governed funds in country. Arguably the most appropriate business model for the GRNP would be a diverse portfolio of incomes such as Government staff salaries and operating budgets, bolstered by income from the IEF yields, donor grants, carbon projects, corporate partnerships, tourism and research revenues. However most of these options are too limited at present and in the mid-term future due to the economic situation in the country.

The limitations of raising the funds on Sierra Leone and the constraints of the IEF makes the challenge of ensuring sustained financing for the GRNP even

greater. However, the Gola Forest Partners have taken the long-term view, and recognise that if the IEF can be left unutilised for at least 20 years, it would allow the investment to mature and raise enough capital to fund the management of the GRNP. One very exciting opportunity that may help us to achieve this is the developing REDD project.

### **The REDD project**

To fund the management in such an interim 20year+ 'growth period', the GFP partners are in the advanced stages of developing a Reduced Emissions from Degradation and Forest Deforestation (REDD) project for the Gola Forest. Its potential is high but not secured as yet as carbon project are complex to design and implement. If successful, it has the potential to fund all core annual budget costs for a period of 25 years, giving the IEF the opportunity to grow and reinvest its capital year on year for this entire period. If this were done, the capital for the GRNP then in the IEF would have risen to \$11.5million in 25 years (considering a yield net of 5%). Such a scenario does not meet all the likely operating needs, and it has been calculated that in order to reach the full \$20 million target, the fund further requires a critical investment boost of \$2-3 million within the next two years.

Although we are currently some way off the target figure, this should be recognised as a robust and innovative model for sustainable financing of a protected area. We believe that donors will appreciate this and hence be willing to contribute to the IEF as part of a multi-decade vision to conserve the Gola Rainforest, a global biodiversity hotspot. The Gola Forest Programme model is particularly exciting as it is anticipated to serve as a showcase; it is the pilot protected area programme in post conflict Sierra Leone and is now piloting the first REDD project in the country and this project also has the potential of being replicated in other protected areas in the region. It is viewed as a potential template for the development of the emerging protected area programme for Sierra Leone and the Governments ambition to shortly establish a network of protected areas.

### **To find out more, contact:**

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See also: [www.golarainforest.org](http://www.golarainforest.org)



***Direction 8 of the roadmap: sustainable funding for conservation... a reflection on the reduction of emission from deforestation and degradation of forests (REDD)***

## **Is REDD+ moving too slow? Not necessarily...**

**By Louis Putzel**

*Scientist, Forests and Governance Programme,  
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)*

*REDD+ implementation was supposed to be “big, quick and cheap”. So far, it is not one big thing, but many smaller efforts designed and implemented by many different donors and agencies, a collection of programmes that are slow to design and implement, and likely to be more expensive than at first expected. Is that all bad?*

In its first 5 years, REDD+ has grown increasingly broad and complex in many unpredicted ways, say Angelsen *et al.*, the editors of a new collection of studies entitled ***Analysing REDD+: Challenges and choices***. Partly due to a lack of reliable long-term financing and a huge diversity of interests, institutions, ideas, and information, the first REDD+ projects were established with development funds. They have not had the grounding and reliable financing that a new international climate change agreement may have brought.

The editors describe REDD+ as a “broad canopy” under which a wide range of actors can implement their own ideas of what should be done to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. But it is still far from achieving the transformational change the editors see as a prerequisite to overcoming “business as usual” that continues to drive forest loss.

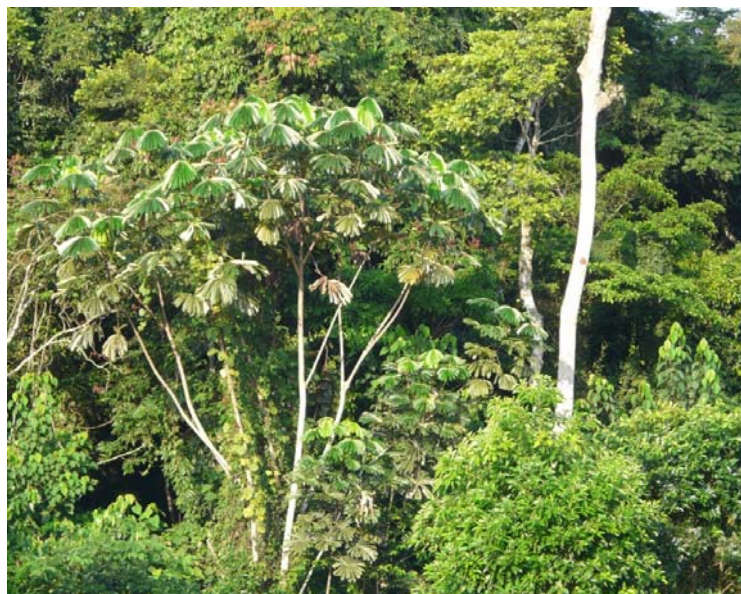
Brockhaus and Angelsen say such a transformational change would require “a shift in discourse, attitudes, power relations and deliberate policy and protest action”. Economic incentives that encourage unsustainable forest use would have to be removed. New information would need to be spread through groups of national and local actors concerned with “rights, forest conservation, and inequalities”. New coalitions would need to be formed representing diverse interests.

To do this, of course, is challenging. Coalitions with diverse interests could bring a loss of focus about what REDD+ was conceived to be. Scientists have found it hard to generate and disseminate clear information on climate and carbon balances. Changing economic incentives requires understanding both opportunity costs, which are highly variable, and also the power relations among groups that stand to win or lose.

Getting groups on board to bring change at different political scales almost certainly requires equitable sharing of benefits. Yet as Luttrell *et al.* point out in one of the book's chapters, there are many potentially contradictory arguments as to who should benefit from REDD+ schemes: should benefits flow to people who have legal rights to the land and carbon-storing resources, or to good forest managers, who might not have a clear legal claim to the forest, or to REDD+ scheme implementers such as private companies or NGOs?



The fact that REDD+ is not one big centralised programme following binding multilateral principles enshrined in a global convention with a well-governed funding mechanism is not necessarily the largest drawback. A big and quick REDD+ could carry risks, as highlighted in a recent review by Fairhead *et al.* on “green grabbing”. Bringing new value to nature (as REDD+ will do) and connecting that nature to markets in an international system, where foreign and national business interests often are treated preferentially by the state, can bring about local expropriation of land and resources through processes of “enclosure, territorialisation, legalisation and violence”, as detailed by Peluso and Lund.



*Analysing REDD+* strives to show what potential hurdles and structural deficiencies need to be addressed for REDD+ to function in the long term without such socially devastating effects. Many of the book's authors (e.g. Jagger *et al.*) call for new coalitions and institutions to safeguard not only the forest environment but also community-level rights and participation in decision-making. Also, as Larson *et al.* explain, solutions to land and resource tenure problems are part of the transformational change needed for REDD+ to work.

In the end, *Analysing REDD+* is cautiously optimistic. If inclusive coalitions are created that influence policy, hopefully they will do so on a “no regrets” basis. Along the way, they could achieve some positive goals, such as eliminating perverse subsidies and resolving local tenure problems. *Analysing REDD+* does not pretend to resolve all the problems facing implementation. But it does a good job of indicating which problems need solutions. It also highlights where institutions need to go in terms

of incorporating diverse ideas, sharing more information, and respecting (and where necessary protecting) the interests of many groups.

If REDD+ is advancing more slowly than expected, that is not necessarily bad. If it is going to happen, a sustainable REDD+ should develop in rhythm with the institutions that safeguard local rights to land and resources, and in rhythm with the adaptability of national legal systems and economic interests.

### To go further...

- Angelsen, A. and McNeill, D. 2012 The evolution of REDD+. *In: Angelsen, A., Brockhaus, M., Sunderlin, W.D. and Verchot, L. (eds.) Analysing REDD+: Challenges and choices*, 31-50. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia.
- Angelsen, A., Brockhaus, M., Sunderlin, W.D., and Verchot, L. (eds.) 2012 *Analysing REDD+: Challenges and choices*. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia.
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