# MULTILEVEL MRV

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**Venue**: Nexus Hotel

**Date**: 14th June 2024

Event: Transparent Monitoring in practice synthesis workshop

# Outline

- Section 1: Research design
  - Objectives
  - Research questions
  - Concepts, definitions, data actor types
  - Stakeholder mapping
  - Interviewee selection

Section 2: Research results
  - Data collection - Interviewed stakeholders
  - Types of data familiar to stakeholders
  - Data sharing effectiveness
  - Strengths and weaknesses in data administration
  - Perceptions of the role for local communities
  - Possible recommendations (to discuss)

# Section 1: Research Design

# Multilvel outcomes and research questions

**OC 1: Identify data and data sharing practices that support REDD+ safeguards reporting effectiveness and transparency**

**1.1**. How is data currently shared and used for reporting?

• Who shares what data?

• What data, data sharing, and data use practices exist?

• What good practices exist, and what practices need to be improved?

**1.2. How should data be shared to improve reporting effectiveness and transparency?**

# Project outcomes and research questions

**OC 2: Identify institutions, skills and capacity needs that can improve reporting effectiveness and transparency**

2.1 What essential institutions, skills or capacity are available?

2.2 What essential institutions, skills or capacity are missing?

2.3 How can those institutions, skills or capacity be built?

# Project outcomes and research questions

**OC 3: Identify data sharing practices and rules that support REDD+ safeguards and NDC reporting, which need to be maintained or replicated elsewhere**

3.1 What data sharing practices and rules help or hinder data to be shared effectively

3.2 What data sharing practices and rules help or hinder data to be analyzed and used for reporting?

**OC 4: Identify role for local communities in data sharing**

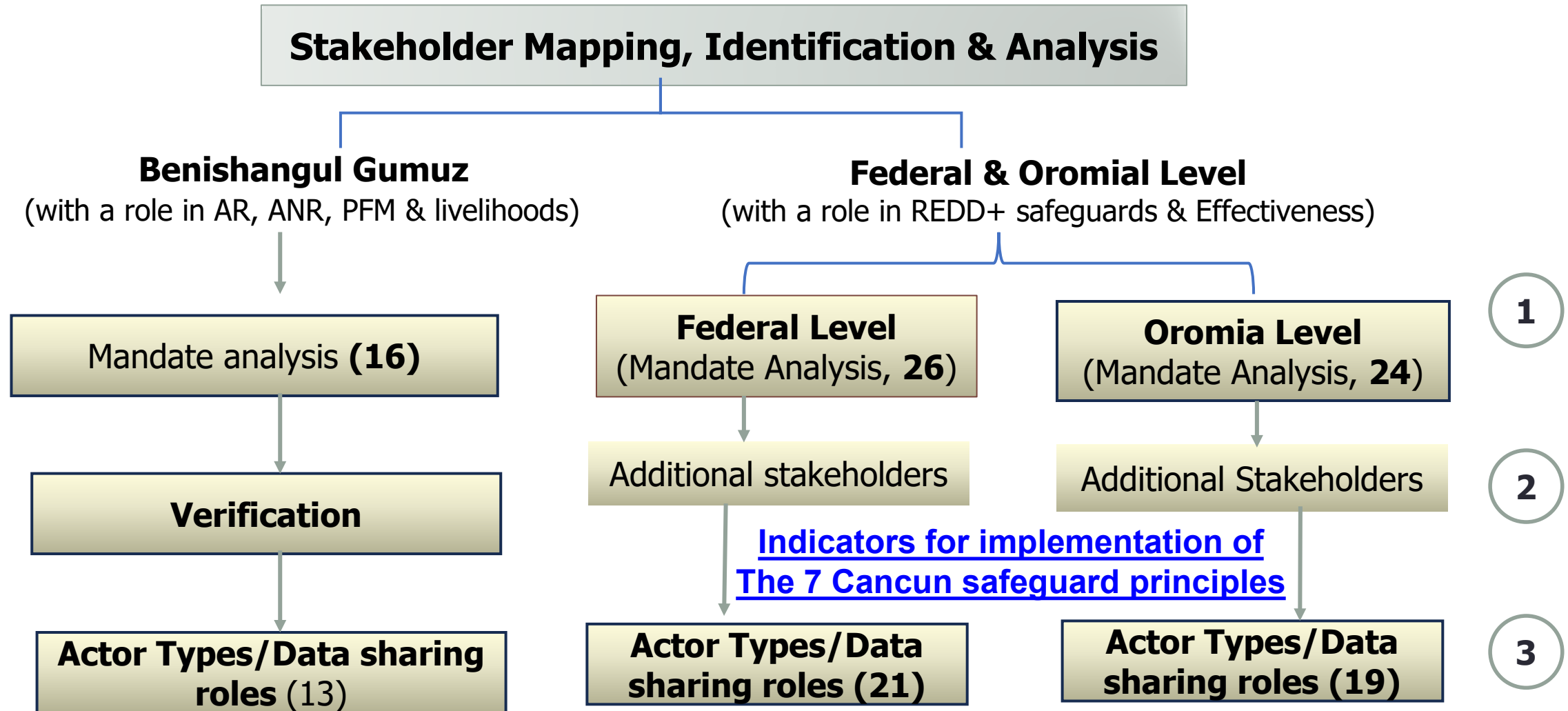What role – if any- do local communities have in data sharing?

# Concepts and Definitions

| Data | Data sharing | Data actors | Data generators/providers |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forest inventory data, geo-spatial data, safeguards data | | | |
| Data administrators | Data users | Data sharing practice | Effectiveness of data sharing practice |
| | | | |
| REDD+ action | REDD+ data | REDD+ safeguards data | REDD+ effectiveness data |
| | | | |
| REDD+ goals | Transparency of data sharing practice | | |

# Actor Types

- **Stakeholder mapping and analysis**

  o Mapping and analysis of stakeholder organizations to identify the relevant data actors at federal and sub-national levels (regional, zonal & wereda)

  o Consulted key REDD+ documents; Experts & emerging initiatives (GLI)

  o Ethiopia's institutional framework for REDD+ MRV (2017); Ethiopia REDD+ Safeguard Information System (2018); National REDD+ Consultation and Participation Plan (2017)

o Described the legal/organizational mandates of potential stakeholders

  o Relevant REDD+ documents; establishment docs

o Multi-step prioritization process to identify data actors

# Actor Types: Data Generators, Administrators & Users

**Stakeholder Mapping, Identification & Analysis**

**Benishangul Gumuz**
(with a role in AR, ANR, PFM & livelihoods)

**Federal & Oromial Level**
(with a role in REDD+ safeguards & Effectiveness)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mandate analysis **(16)** | **Federal Level** (Mandate Analysis, **26**) | **Oromia Level** (Mandate Analysis, **24**) |

**1**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Verification** | Additional stakeholders | Additional Stakeholders |

**2**

**Indicators for implementation of
The 7 Cancun safeguard principles**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Actor Types/Data sharing roles** (13) | **Actor Types/Data sharing roles (21)** | **Actor Types/Data sharing roles (19)** |

**3**

# Actor Types

| | SGP1 | SGP2 | SGP3 | SGP4 | SGP5 | SGP6 | SGP7 | EFF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DG** | x | x | | x | | | x | x |
| **DA** | | | | | | | | |
| **DU** | x | | | | | | | |

- How fairly stakeholders are represented across data actor/role categories (DG, DA & DU) and data types (REDD+ safeguards & Effectiveness)

- Systematically included stakeholders who fairly represent the 3 data sharing actor groups and data types

# Actor Types

- Visualization of how actors/their roles are spread across data types

| | | Data Types (REDD+ Safeguards & Effectiveness) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SG A | SG B | SG C | SG D | SG E | SG F | SG G | EFFECTIVNESS |
| Actor Type | Generator | FGOV_01;<br>FGOV_04;<br>FGOV_06;<br>FGOV_07; | FGOV_06;<br>FGOV_07 | FGOV_06;<br>FGOV_07 | FGOV_06;<br>FGOV_07 | FGOV_02;<br>FGOV_12;<br>FGOV_16;<br>FGOV_06;<br>FACA_01; | | FGOV_06 | FGOV_02;<br>FGOV_05 |
| | Administrator | FGOV_01;<br>FGOV_04;<br>FGOV_06;<br>FGOV_07;<br>FGOV_18 | FGOV_09; | FGOV_04;<br>FGOV_06;<br>DPA_02;<br>FGOV_09 | FGOV_06;<br>DPA_02;<br>FGOV_09 | FGOV_04;<br>FGOV_06;<br>FGOV_07;<br>FGOV_11;<br>FGOV_12;<br>FGOV_18;<br>FACA_01; | FGOV_04;<br>FGOV_06 | FGOV_01 | FGOV_01;<br>FGOV_02;<br>FGOV_04;<br>FGOV_05;<br>FGOV_06;<br>FGOV_07;<br>FGOV_11;<br>FGOV_14 |
| | User | DPA_01;<br>DPA_02;<br>DPA_03;<br>DPA_04;<br>FRES_01;<br>FRES_02 | DPA_01;<br>DPA_02;<br>DPA_03;<br>DPA_04;<br>FRES_01;<br>FRES_02 | DPA_01;<br>DPA_02;<br>DPA_03;<br>DPA_04;<br>FRES_01;<br>FRES_02 | DPA_01;<br>DPA_02;<br>DPA_03;<br>DPA_04;<br>FRES_01;<br>FRES_02 | FACA_01;<br>FRES_01;<br>FRES_02; | DPA_01;<br>DPA_02;<br>DPA_03;<br>DPA_04;<br>FRES_01;<br>FRES_02 | DPA_01;<br>DPA_02;<br>DPA_03;<br>DPA_04;<br>FRES_01;<br>FRES_02 | DPA_01;<br>DPA_02;<br>DPA_03;<br>DPA_04;<br>FRES_01;<br>FRES_02 |

# Actor Types

- How fairly stakeholders are represented across data actor/role categories (DG, DA & DU) and data types (REDD+ safeguards & Effectiveness)

| | | Data Types | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **AF** | **ANR** | **PFM** | **Livelihood** |
| **Actor Type** | **Generator** | RGOV_02; RGOV_03; RCSO_01; RCSO_02; RGOV_11 | RGOV_01; RGOV_02; RGOV_09; RCSO_01; RCSO_02; RGOV_10; RGOV_11 | RGOV_01; RGOV_09;; RGOV_11 | RGOV_01;RGOV_03; RGOV_10; RGOV-11 |
| | **Administrator** | RGOV_01; RGOV_05; RGOV_07; RCSO_01; RCSO_02 | RGOV_01; RGOV_05; RGOV_07; RCSO_01; RCSO_02 | RGOV_01; RGOV_05; RGOV_07 | RGOV_01 |
| | **User** | RACA_01; RCSO_01, RCSO_02; RGOV_06; RRES_01 | RACA_01; RCSO_01; RCSO_02; RGOV_06; RRES_01 | RACA_01; RGOV_06; RRES_01 | RACA_01; RCSO-01; RCSO_02; RGOV_06; RRES_01 |

# Actor Types

- Systematically included stakeholders who fairly represent the 3 data sharing actor groups and data types

| Actors I. D | Supposed role in data sharing | | | KIs | Selected/B ackups |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DG | DA | DU | | |
| FGOV_01 | √ | √ | √ | | **Backup** |
| FGOV_02 | √ | √ | | | **Selected** |
| FGOV_04 | √ | √ | √ | | **Selected** |
| FGOV_05 | √ | √ | √ | | **Selected** |
| FGOV_06 | √ | √ | | | **Selected** |
| FGOV_07 | √ | | | | **Selected** |
| FGOV_08 | | √ | | | **Backup** |
| FGOV_09 | √ | | √ | | **Selected** |
| FGOV_10 | √ | | √ | | **Backup** |
| FGOV_11 | | √ | √ | | **Selected** |

| Actors I. D | Supposed role in data sharing | | | KIs | Selected/B ackups |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DG | DA | DU | | |
| FGOV_12 | √ | √ | | | **Selected** |
| FGOV_14 | √ | √ | | | **Selected** |
| FGOV_16 | √ | √ | | | **Backup** |
| FGOV_18 | | √ | | | **Selected** |
| FRES_01 | | | √ | | **Selected** |
| FRES_02 | | | √ | | **Selected** |
| FACA-01 | √ | | √ | | **Selected** |
| FACA_02 | | | √ | | **Backup** |
| FDPA_01 | | | √ | | **Selected** |
| FDPA_02 | | √ | √ | | **Selected** |
| FDPA_03 | | | √ | | **Backup** |

# Actor Types

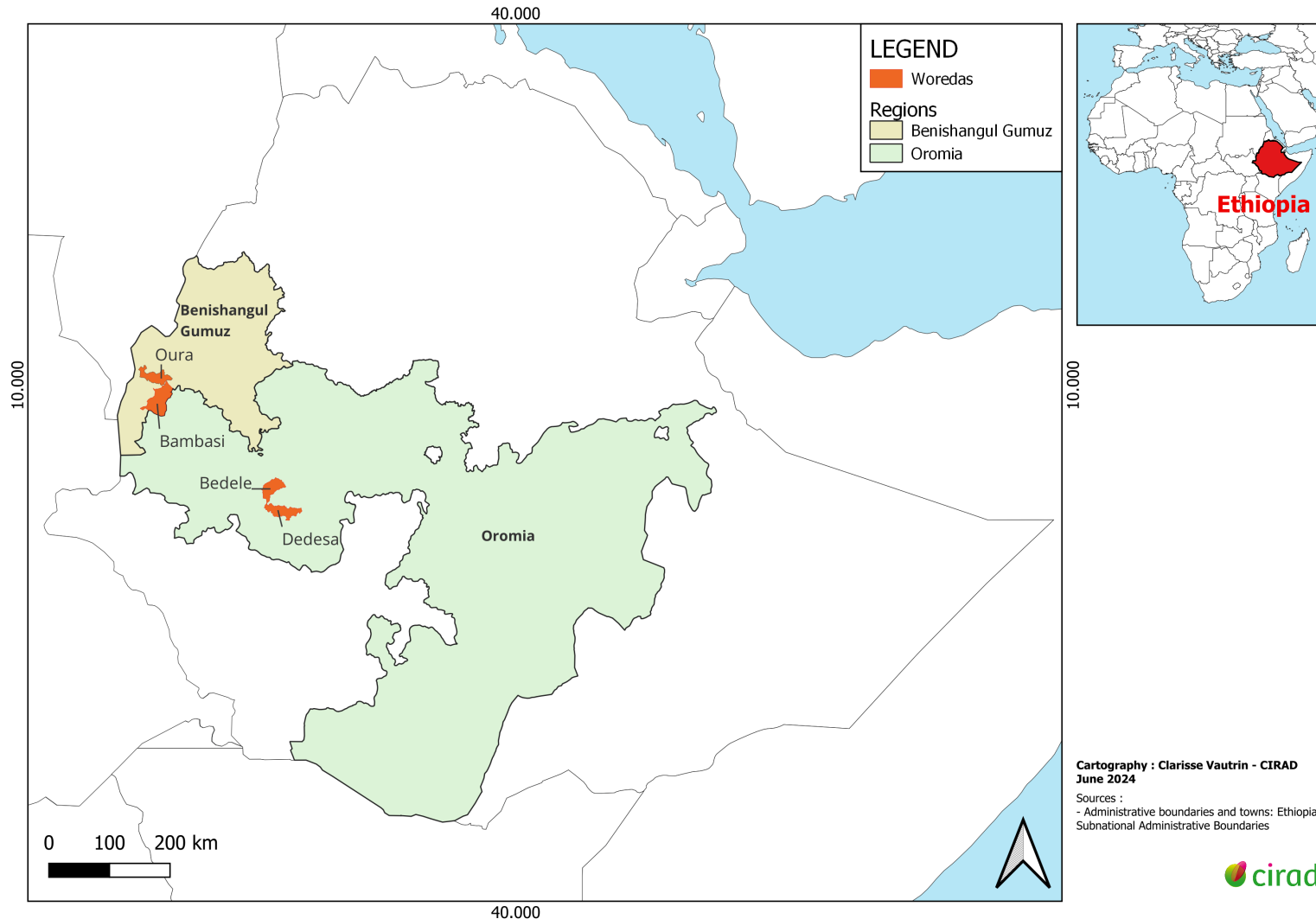## Final List of actors

- **Federal Level = 15**

- **Oromia Level = 12**

- **Benishangul Gumuz = 13**

## 'Duplicates'

- Federal Level

- Oromia Level

- Benishangul Gumuz

# Section 2: Research Results

# Data collection



Interviews: Q1-Q2 of 2023
FGD: Q3-Q4 of 2023

Oromia: Bedele (A/R),
Didhessa (PFM)

BGRS: Oura, Bambassi
(Plantations)

# Interviewed stakeholders

| Org type | BGRS | Federal | Oromia | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government | 12 | 7 | 11 | 30 |
| NGO | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Research | 3 | 3 | | 6 |
| Other | | 1 | | 1 |
| Grand Total | 17 | 12 | 13 | 42 |

| Level | BGRS | Federal | Oromia | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.Federal | | 12 | | 12 |
| 2.Regional | 8 | | 7 | 15 |
| 3.Zonal | 3 | | 1 | 4 |
| 4.Woreda | 4 | | 5 | 9 |
| 5.Kebele | 2 | | | 2 |
| Grand Total | 17 | 12 | 13 | 42 |

| Data actor type | BGRS | Federal | Oromia | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administrator | 9 | 9 | 7 | 25 |
| Generator | 8 | 1 | 6 | 15 |
| User | | 2 | | 2 |
| Grand Total | 17 | 12 | 13 | 42 |
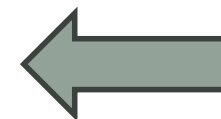
Almost equal Admin/Gen in Region; Mostly Admin in Fed

# Types of data familiar to stakeholders

| | Gen (15) | Admin (25) | User (2) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Complementarity with national forest programs, int'l conventions | 22 | 37 | 16 |
| 2.Transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance structures | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| 3. Respect for knowledge and rights of IPLCs | 42 | 73 | 3 |
| 4. Quality of participation of relevant stakeholders | 9 | 37 | 2 |
| 5. Consistency with conservation of natural forests and biodiversity | 60 | 118 | 12 |
| 6. Risks of reversals | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| 7. Displacement of emissions | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8.Effectiveness | 24 | 40 | 5 |

# Types of data familiar to stakeholders

|  | 1.Federal (12) | 2.Region (15) | 3.Zonal (4) | 4.Woreda (9) | 5.Kebele (2) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Complementarity with national forest programs, int'l conventions | 33 | 23 | 3 | 16 | 0 |
| 2.Transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance structures | 17 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3. Respect for knowledge and rights of IPLCs | 38 | 38 | 10 | 28 | 4 |
| 4. Quality of participation of relevant stakeholders | 23 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 1 |
| 5. Consistency with conservation of natural forests and biodiversity | 70 | 60 | 13 | 41 | 6 |
| 6. Risks of reversals | 9 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 7. Displacement of emissions | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 8.Effectiveness | 40 | 24 | 5 | 69 | 0 |

Number of data products that stakeholders are familiar with, which belong to these different data types

# Data sharing effectiveness

[To Admins] How do you describe the effectiveness of current data sharing practices?
(Effective data sharing means data is easy to find, access and use)
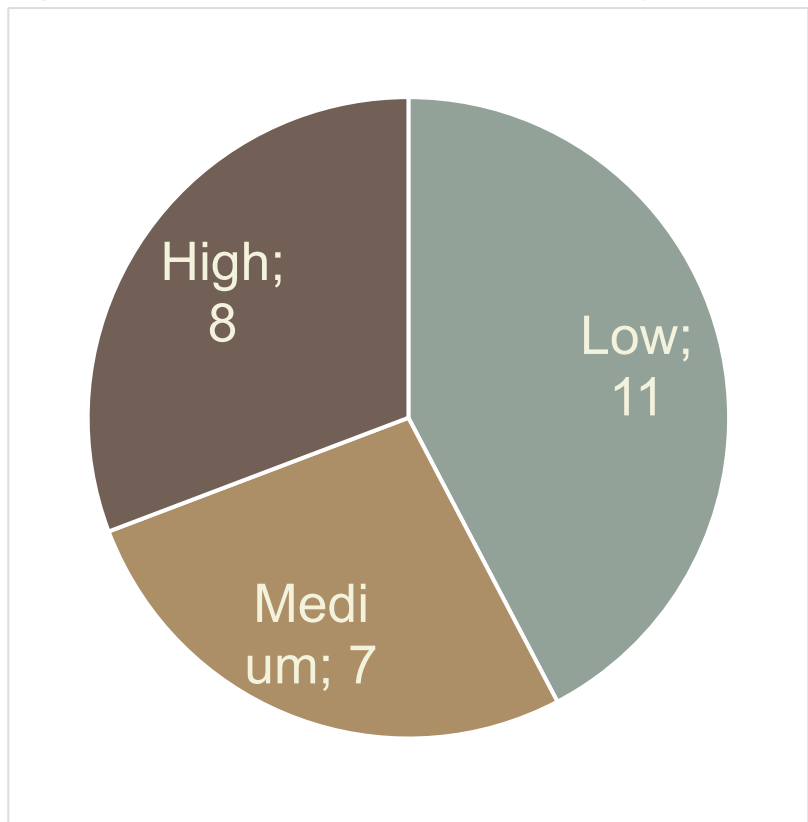


Reasons for high
- easy to access (oral/letter request), downloadable online, good data archiving system, shared to other sectors/levels

Reasons for low
- Access through official request letter, manual sharing (hard/soft copy)

NOTE: Accessing via letter is perceived a low and high effectiveness (as it is viewed as 'easy' for some)

# Strengths and weaknesses in data administration

Contradictive
- Role of technology, what is 'easy access'
- Transparency, documentation

Consistent
- (+) Feedback mechanism
- (-) Need better storage
- (- ) Institutional instability
- (-) Lack data sharing

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|---|
| Easy to request/access (13) | Data storage (e.g. virus, lack servers, no internet, lack handover/longevity) (14) |
| Access via **request letter** (8) | Data updates Slow/inconsistent (12) |
| Accessible online/freely (8) | Web access limited (11) |
| Feedback mechanism (8) | Still manual and slow, lack technology (10) |
| Clear documentation/ Transparent (6) | Institutions unstable, high turnover (8) |
| Accessible hard copy (5) | Lack multilevel coordination (8) |
| Report format is simple (4) | Poor documentation (7) |
| Regularly announced (3) | Lack consistent format (6) |
| Rigorous, comprehensive (2) | Lack data sharing across organizations/ levels (4) |
| Useful data for informing action/policies (2) | Difficult to validate/assess accuracy and consistency (4) |
| It exists (1) | Lack organized data mgt (3) |

# Perceptions of the role for local communities

- [To Admin] What do you think is the contribution of local communities in monitoring, reporting and verification ?
- Main perceived role:
  - Give data/information
  - Collection data
  - Participate in meetings and activities
  - "Watch dog"

| | |
|---|---|
| No role/ Unclear answer | 3 |
| Provide reliable information, local knowledge | 4 |
| Participate in Monitoring | 4 |
| Validate/verify data | 4 |
| Participate in consultation meetings, mandated ESIA processes | 4 |
| Highlight problems, witness interventions | 4 |
| Planning | 3 |
| Participate in reporting | 2 |
| Data collection | 2 |

# Possible recommendations (to discuss)

**Build capacity** for three of seven safeguard data types not familiar to data actors.

- 2.Transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance structures, e.g.:
  - Documents on REDD+ information sharing
  - REDD+ communication strategy
  - Information disclosure mechanism
  - Documents on governance structure and mandates
- 6. Risks of reversals, e.g.: data/reports on
  - controlled risks in REDD+ implementation
  - solving risks from A/R and area closure, forest fire, forest encroachment, illegal logging
- 7. Displacement of emissions, e.g.
  - Types and extent of displaced emission
  - Leakage monitoring and mgt strategy

# Possible recommendations (to discuss)

- Acknowledge digital gap that exists
  - Request letters considered both easy and not easy.
  - Manual data collection – slow and steady, low tech, low cost?

  VS.
  - Those who want things downloadable online
  - Want technology for faster data collection BUT where to store the data?
- Ideas
  - Clarify the procedures for requesting data. Create accountability (e.g., timeline for considering a request, means to check request status)
  - Review the (time/effort) cost of manual data collection – maybe upgrading (e.g. apps) is cheaper?

# Possible recommendations (to discuss)

- Role of local communities as perceived by the other (higher) levels
    - Data collector
    - Information source
    - Monitoring ("watch dog")
    - Meeting safeguard requirements

One-way flow of information

- BUT: Feedback is highly appreciated – motivating, empowering?
- Consider integrating forest data feedbacks to communities, (e.g., Peru case)
- e.g., as part of consultation, participatory planning, etc.

# Thank You !

Contact: s.atmadja@cifor-icraf.org

# TransMoni project: background

**TransMoni Project work towards**

- integration of open-source tools, data and TM principles into the national MRV system

- improving the assessment of biomass following land use change and participation of local communities.

- contributes to the establishment of transparent and reliable MRV systems in developing countries'

- better informed policies and trustworthy and efficient land use and mitigation planning

# Indicators for implementation of Cancun safeguard principles

| No | Cancun safeguards/Effectiveness element | Safeguards/Effectiveness indicators | Data types (examples) | Data actors |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Complementarity with national forest programs and relevant international conventions and agreements | Legal and administrative documents that verify power on the REDD+ activities | Terms of Reference (ToR) or letter of establishment verifying mandate of REDD+ Coordination Unit (RCU) | Actors generating, administering or using data types |
| 2 | Transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance structures | Comprehensive Information sharing policy, information disclosure system & REDD+ communication strategy by the entity responsible for REDD+ activities | Document/report on REDD+ information sharing (transparency) | ,, |
| 3 | Respect for knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities | Documented process of consultation demonstrating effort towards obtaining a free, prior and informed consultation of local communities | Attendance/ minutes/ agreements regarding C&P of local communities in REDD+ issues | ,, |
| 4 | Quality of participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities | REDD+ Multi-stakeholder engagement platform to enable the effective inclusion and participation of key stakeholders in the REDD+ process | Documents on establishment of governance units (Steering Committee, TWGs…), meeting minutes; signed attendances at diff levels | ,, |
| 5 | Consistency with conservation of natural forests and biological diversity | Availability of environmental and social safeguard instruments. | SESA, ESMF, ESIA docs and Impact assessment reports | ,, |
| 6 | Risks of reversals | Efficient control of risks associated with REDD implementation | Reports on interventions to solve risks related to forest fire; forest encroachment, illegal logging; etc… | ,, |
| 7 | Displacement of emissions | Documented strategy for ER, under realistic scenarios that avoid emissions displacement | Documents on emission reduction strategy; on leakage monitoring and management strategy; etc.. | ,, |
| 8 | Effectiveness (Reduction in emissions, from REDD+ actions through PFM; AR, ANR) | REDD+ related activities aimed at sustainable management of forests; forest development; restoration of degraded forest lands | Reports on reduced deforestation rate (ER) & sequestered carbon; area of newly forested land; etc… | ,, |

# Concepts & definitions

- **Data**: refers to REDD+ related *raw* or *processed, quantitative* or *qualitative* representation of facts (in a form of numbers, observations, or texts) systematically collected or gathered following a defined data collection protocol/methodology. When data is organized or processed, it will convey a defined information. e.g., Forest inventory data, geo-spatial data, safeguards data.

- **Data sharing**: The process of making REDD+ data available to another agency or organisation under agreed set of conditions.

- **Data actors**: are stakeholders at different administrative levels (local to national level) with a role in REDD+ data sharing process involving data collection, generation, administration, or use. These actors may come from government, international institutions, civil society, NGOs, private sector, academia, local and indigenous communities etc In our study, actors refer mostly to institutions rather than individuals.

- **Data providers**: A type of data actor. They are organizations or other entities responsible for REDD+ data collection/data generation. Stakeholders engaged in providing different types of REDD+ data (Safeguard, AR, PFM, MRV, forest inventory) at different levels (woreda, zone, region, federal levels).

- **Data administrators**: A type of data actor. They are organizations or other entities responsible for setting, implementing and monitoring the rules (laws, policies, protocols) governing REDD+ data sharing processes and avail/disseminate data to users using digital and non-digital channels.

- **Data users**: A type of data actor. They are organizations or other entities who have the interest/mandate and capacity to transform REDD+ data into information These Include researchers, policymakers, civil society e.g., NGOs advocacy, implementers (project proponents - NGO, local government, cooperatives), global/national private and public (donors) investors in forest carbon (Multilateral (WB, UNDP), Bilateral (embassies) etc..

- **Data sharing practice**: How norms (e.g., laws, policies, or procedures) governing REDD+ data sharing are currently implemented, administered, monitored, or enforced.

- **REDD+ action**: refers to a set of policies and measures meant for achieving REDD+ goals through **direct** interventions that target the achievement of results in terms of emissions reductions and/or enhanced removals. This research focuses on REDD+ actions that are already implemented in Ethiopia by government Forent and non-governmental organizations: (**i**) **Afforestation/Reforestation**; (**ii**) **Assisted natural regeneration**; (**iii**) **Participatory Forest Management** (**PFM**) and **Livelihoods assistance**.

- **REDD+ data:** In the context of this research, refers to **REDD+ Safeguards data** specifically related to the seven Cancun safeguard elements. **REDD+ effectiveness data**, on the other hand, is related to emission reduction and/or carbon sequestration. Below is a detailed list of data types for each category (safeguards and effectiveness)

- **REDD+ safeguards data** – These are data used to verify/assess how the seven Cancun safeguard principles are addressed while implementing REDD+. These can generally be *Structural* (e.g., policies, laws, and institutional arrangements), *Process* (e.g. institutional mandates, as well as processes, procedures, and/or mechanisms) and *Outcome* (e.g. consultation reports; benefits shared; disputes resolved) indicators.

- **REDD+ effectiveness data** – refers to data related to carbon enhancement or emission reduction or livelihood improvement to local communities. These are data on emission reduction (ER); data on carbon sequestration; data on forest cover change (AD) or land use change; data on forest inventory

- **REDD+ goals**: In the context of Ethiopia's REDD+ strategy, the goals of REDD+ are **reducing carbon emissions** (ER) through *avoided deforestation & forest degradation*; **enhancing forest carbon (sequestration) stock** through sustainable forest management (PFM), afforestation, reforestation (AR) and assisted natural regeneration (ANR) along with **improving local community livelihoods**.