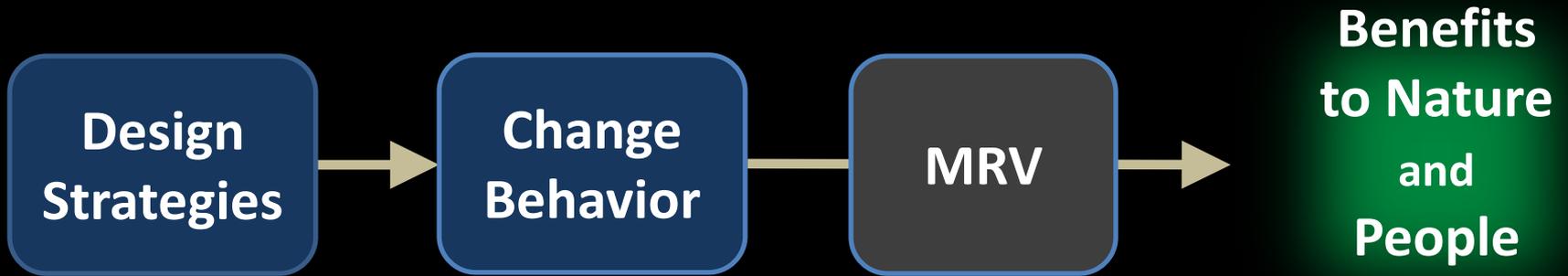
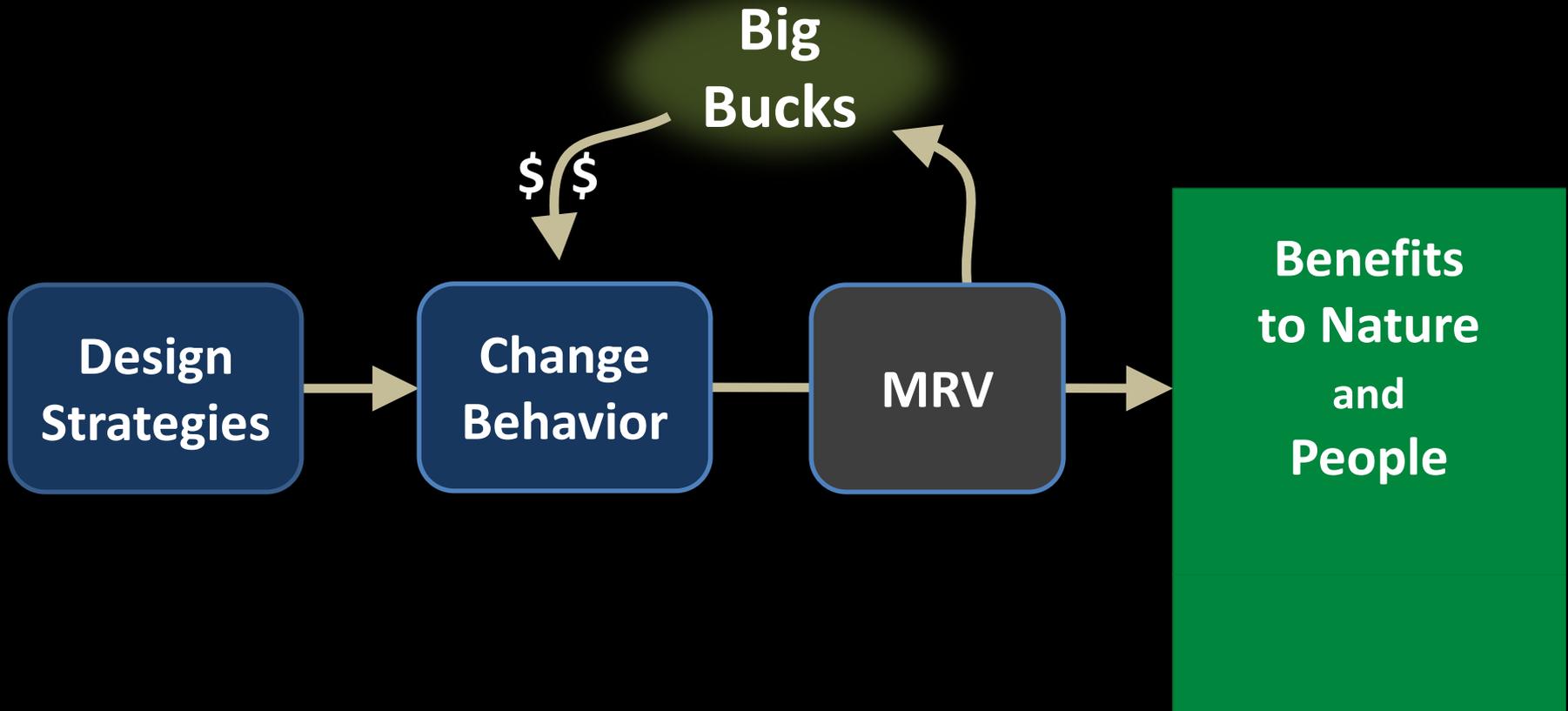


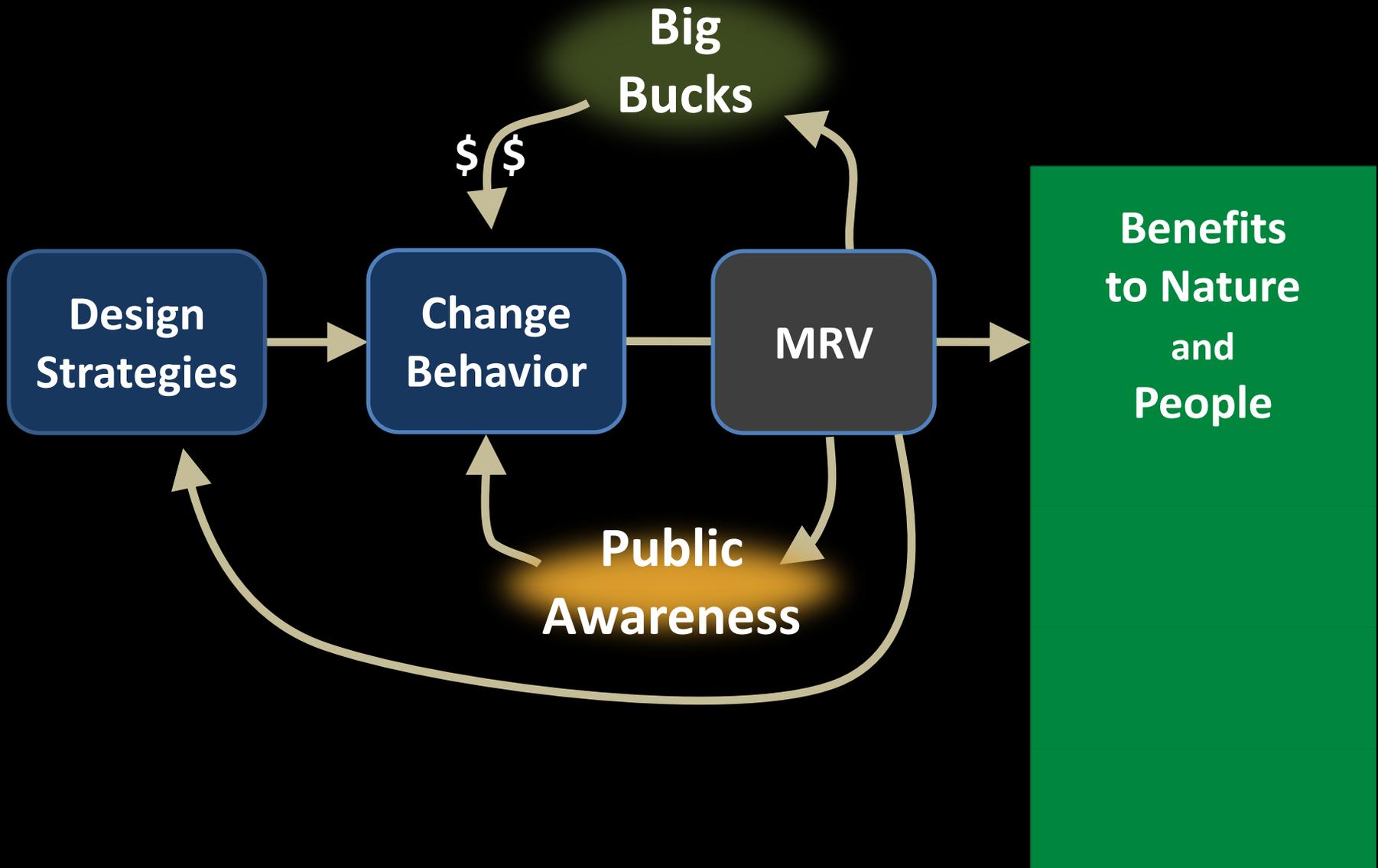
How can MRV of RILC improve outcomes from forest management?

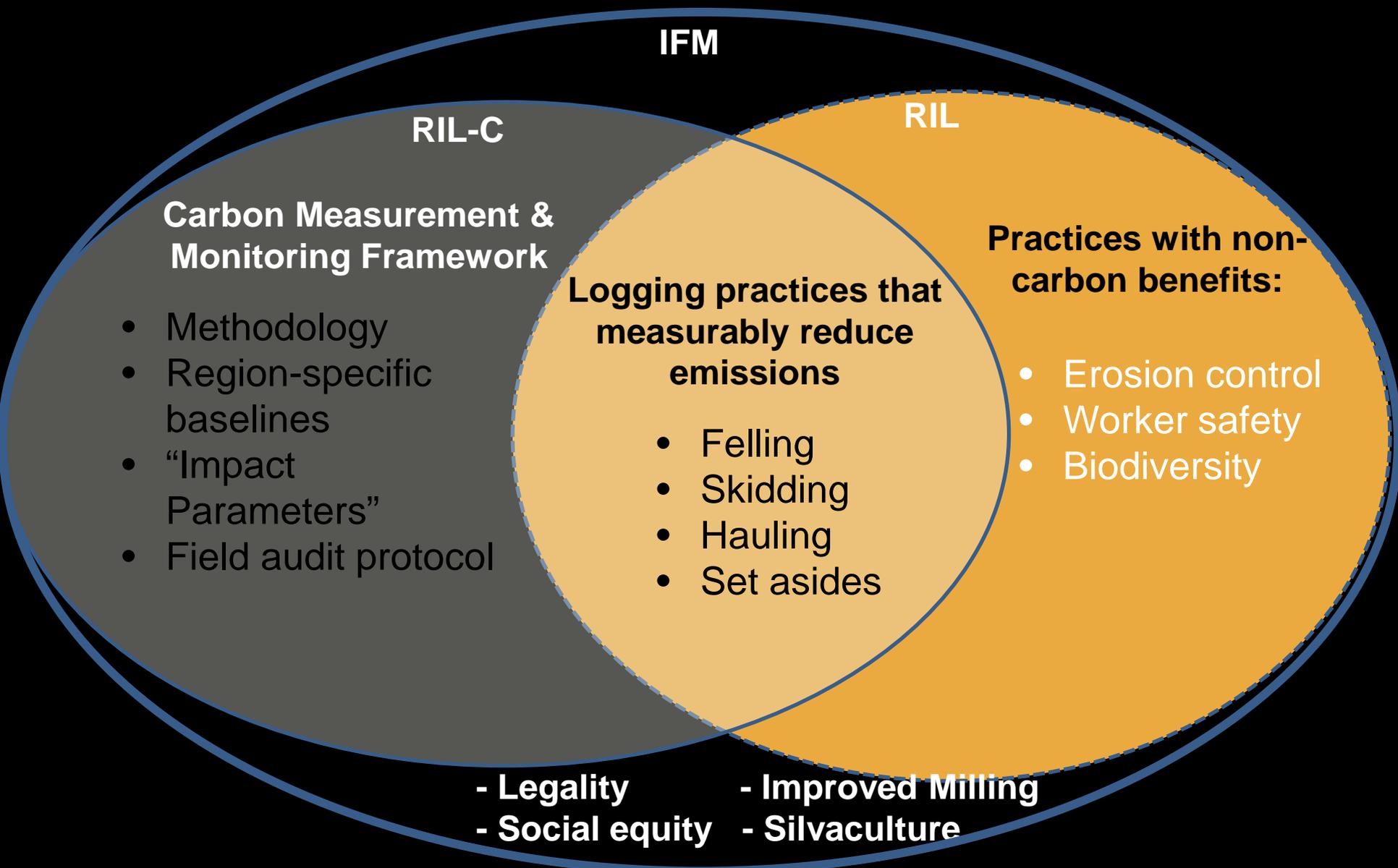


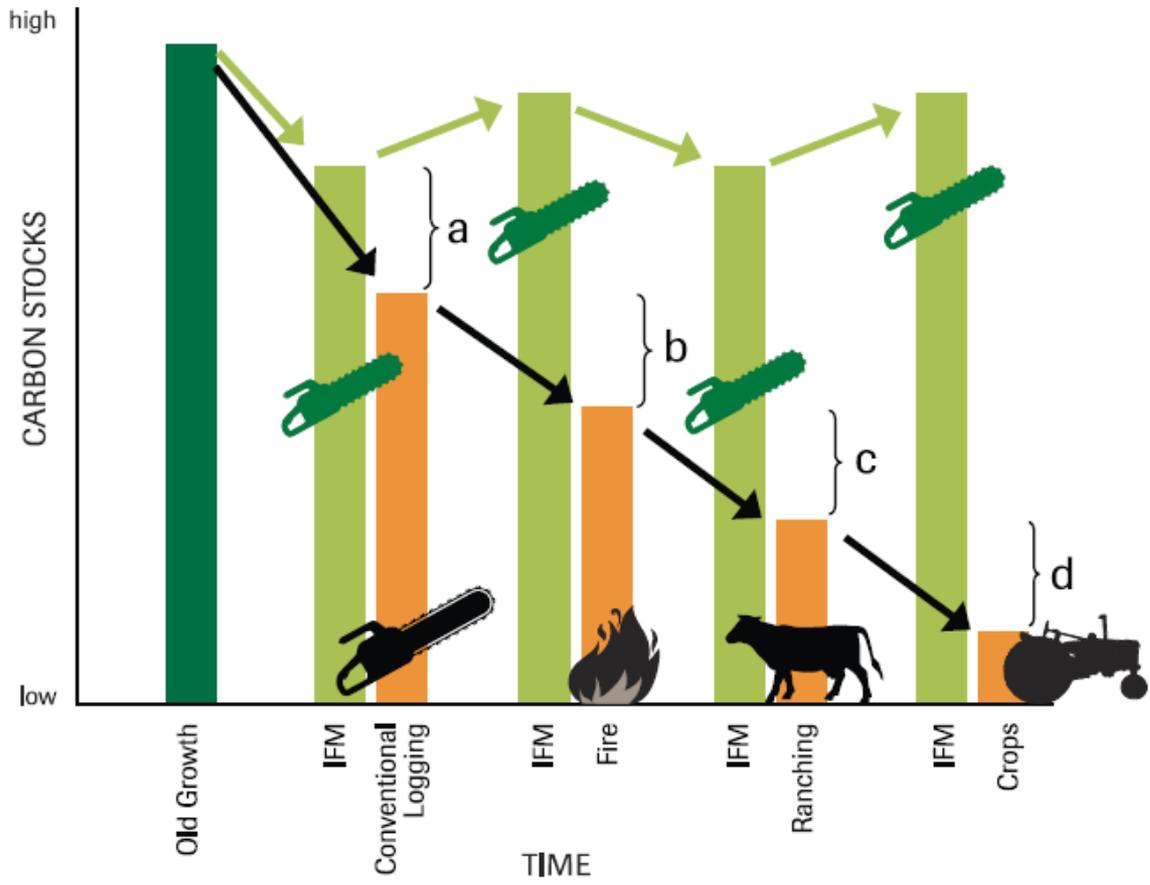
How can MRV of RILC improve outcomes from forest management?



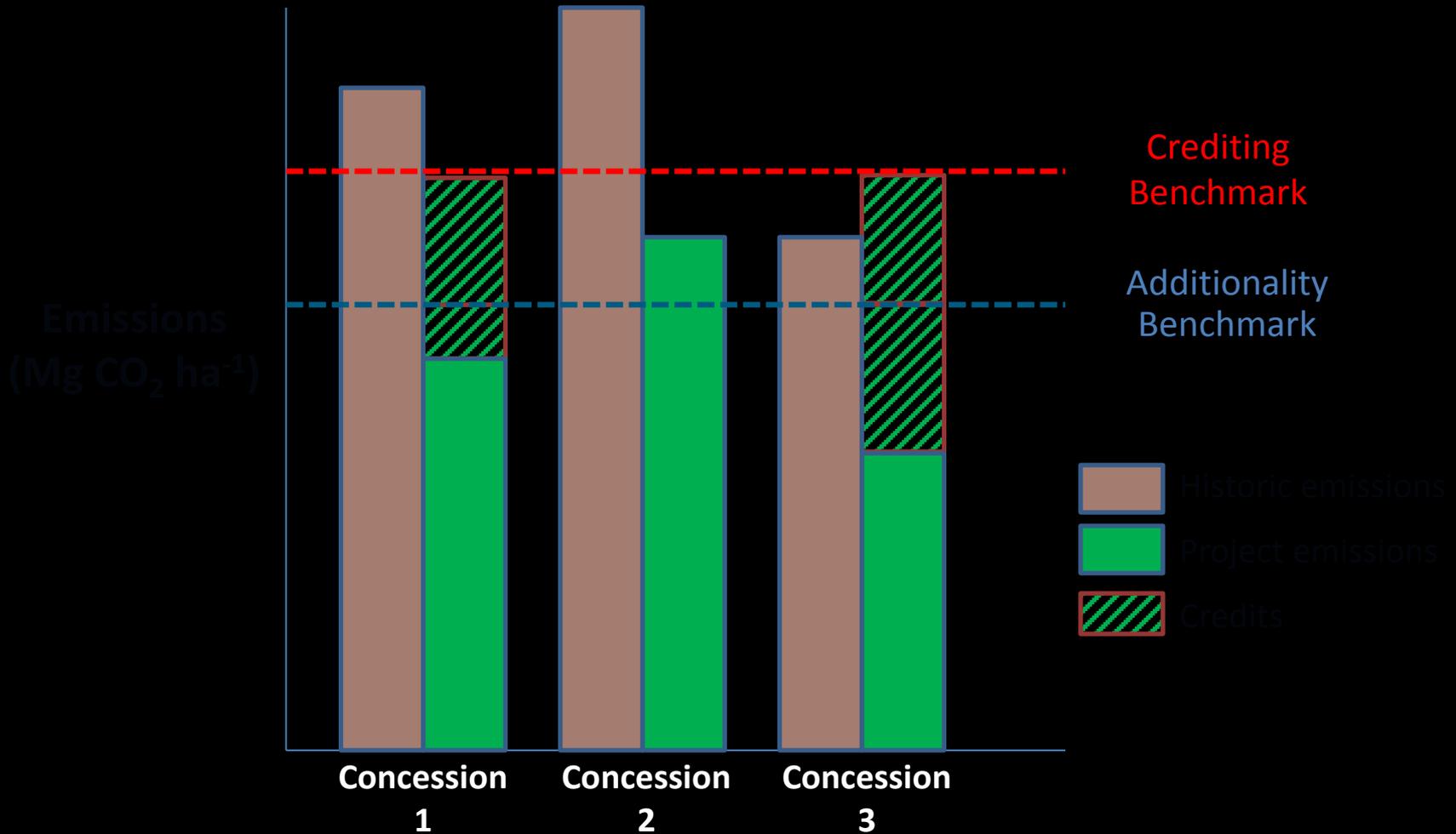
How can MRV of RILC improve outcomes from forest management?



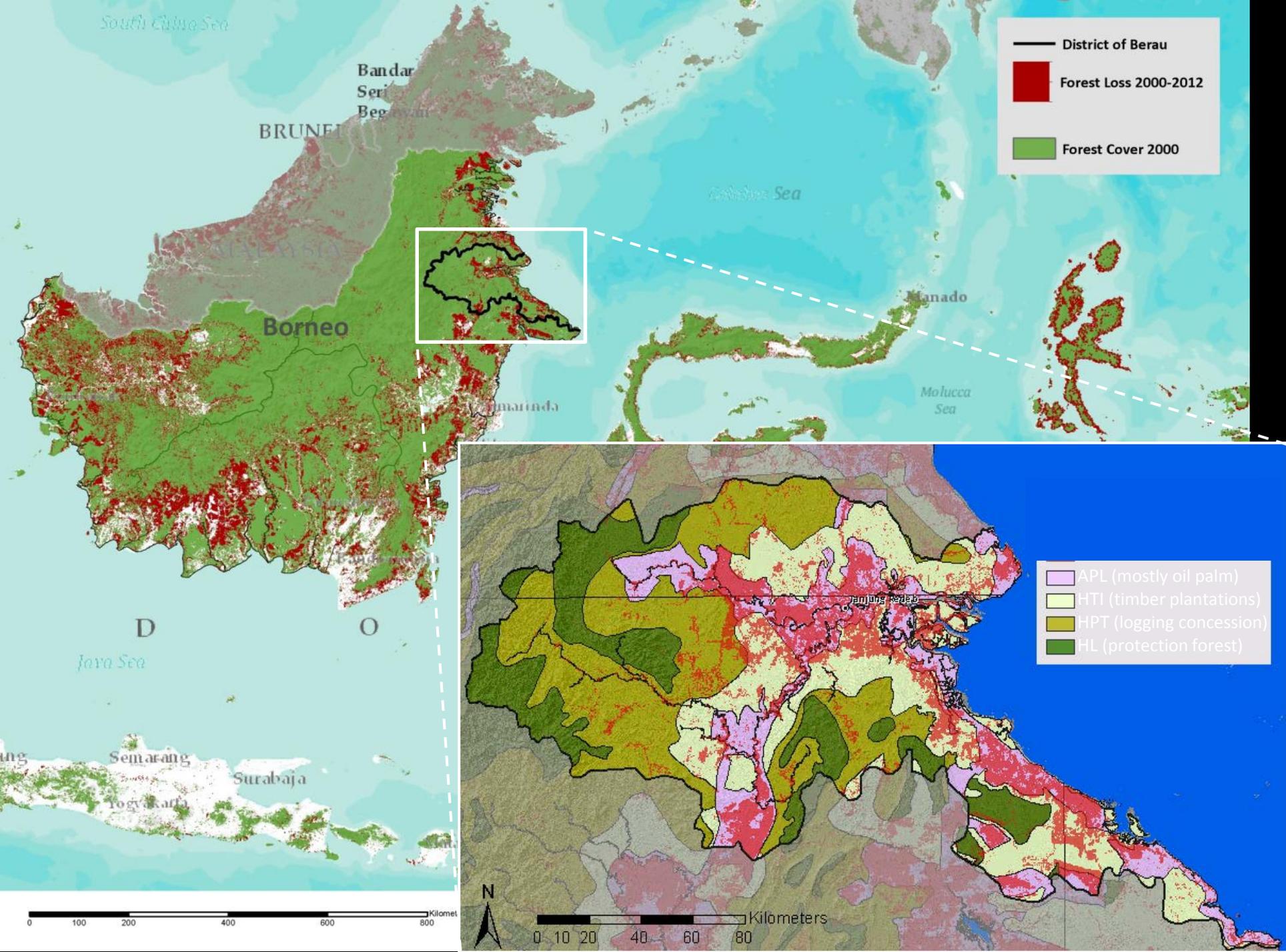




Performance Method



“Projects won’t have to deal with baselines, additionality, leakage or uncertainty, just establishing initial eligibility and then conducting periodic monitoring.” -DS



Examining protected area effectiveness in Sumatra: importance of regulations governing unprotected lands

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Abstract

Several studies suggest that protected areas conserve forests because deforestation rates are lower inside than outside protected area boundaries. Such benefits may be overestimated when deforestation rates within protected areas are contrasted with rates in lands where forest conversion is sanctioned. Here, we reexamine protected area performance by disentangling the effects of land use regulations surrounding the 110,000 km² protected area network in Sumatra, Indonesia.

We compared 1990–2000 deforestation rates across: (1) protected areas; (2) unprotected areas sanctioned for conversion; and (3) unprotected production areas where commercial logging is permitted but conversion is not. Deforestation rates were lower in protected areas than in conversion areas (Mean: -19.8% ; 95% C.I.: -29.7 — 10.0% ; $P < 0.001$), but did not differ from production areas (Mean: -3.3% ; 95% C.I.: -9.6 — 2.6% ; $P = 0.273$).

The measured protection impact of Sumatran protected areas differs with land use regulations governing unprotected lands used for comparisons. If these regulations are not considered, protected areas will appear increasingly effective as larger unprotected forested areas are sanctioned for conversion and deforested. In the 1990s, production areas were as effective as protected areas at reducing deforestation. We discuss implications of these findings for carbon conservation.

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1 Social and Environmental impacts of FSC certification in Indonesia

2

3 Abstract

4 Tropical timber production is one of the primary threats to biodiversity conservation (e.g., Sodhi et
5 al, 2004; Wright, 2010). Even though sustainable timber production is being increasingly
6 implemented as a means to conserve forests and the species they contain, very little evidence exists
7 on the impact of sustainable forestry certification schemes on environmental and socio-economic
8 outcomes. Using time series data for environmental and socio-economic indicators at the
9 village level, we evaluate the performance of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) timber
10 certification program in Kalimantan, Indonesia. Using triple difference and difference-in-
11 difference matching estimators, we find that FSC was successful in reducing deforestation,
12 had negligible impacts on fire incidence and forest fragmentation, but increased forest
13 perforation, which is consistent with selective logging. In addition, we find that FSC
14 decreased dependence on firewood, the incidence of acute respiratory infections and
15 malnutrition compared to the villages in non-certified concessions. Our paper is the one of
16 the first attempts to rigorously evaluate the performance of the FSC certification scheme and

