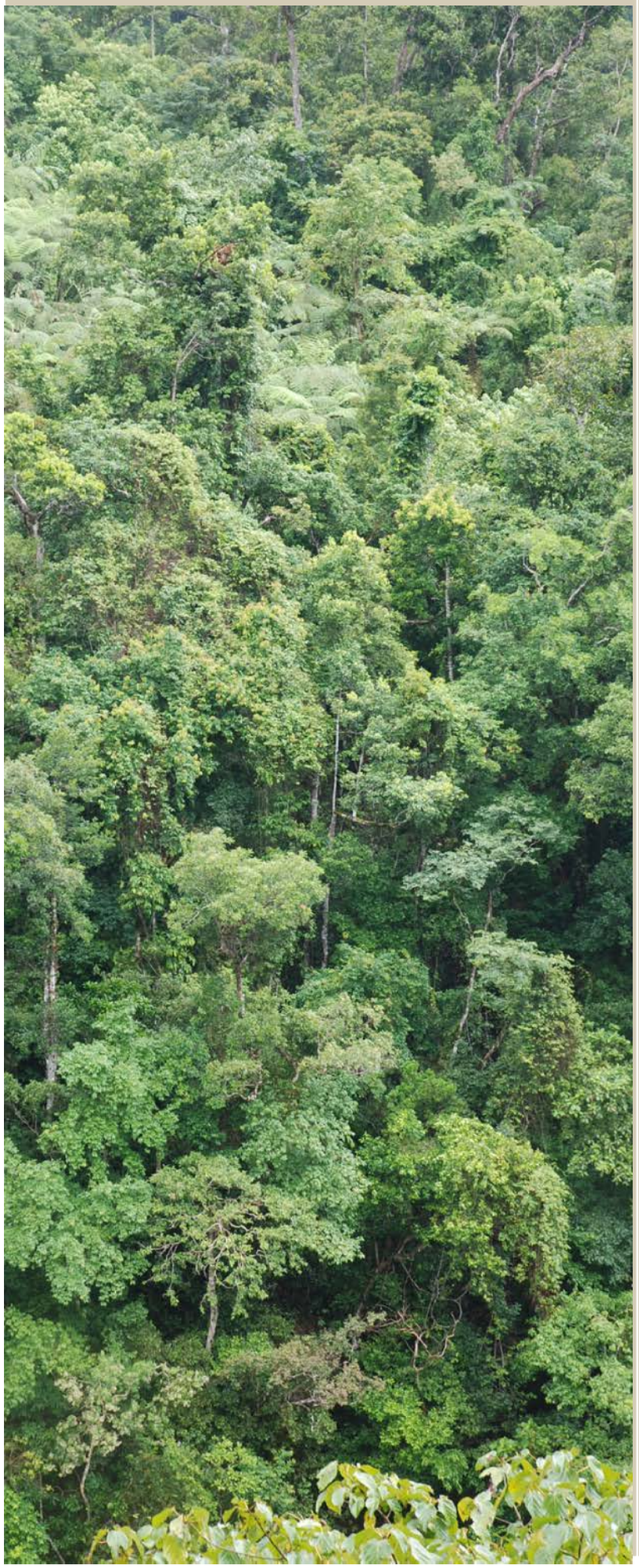
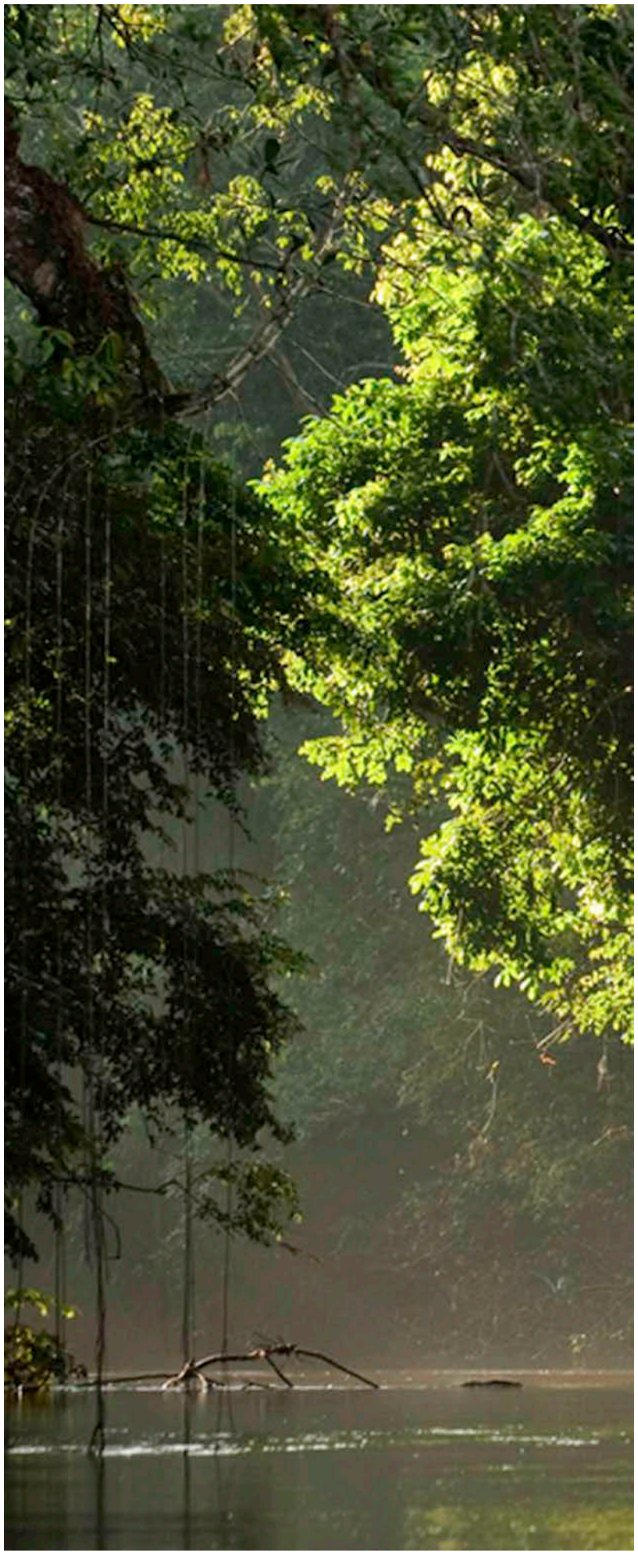


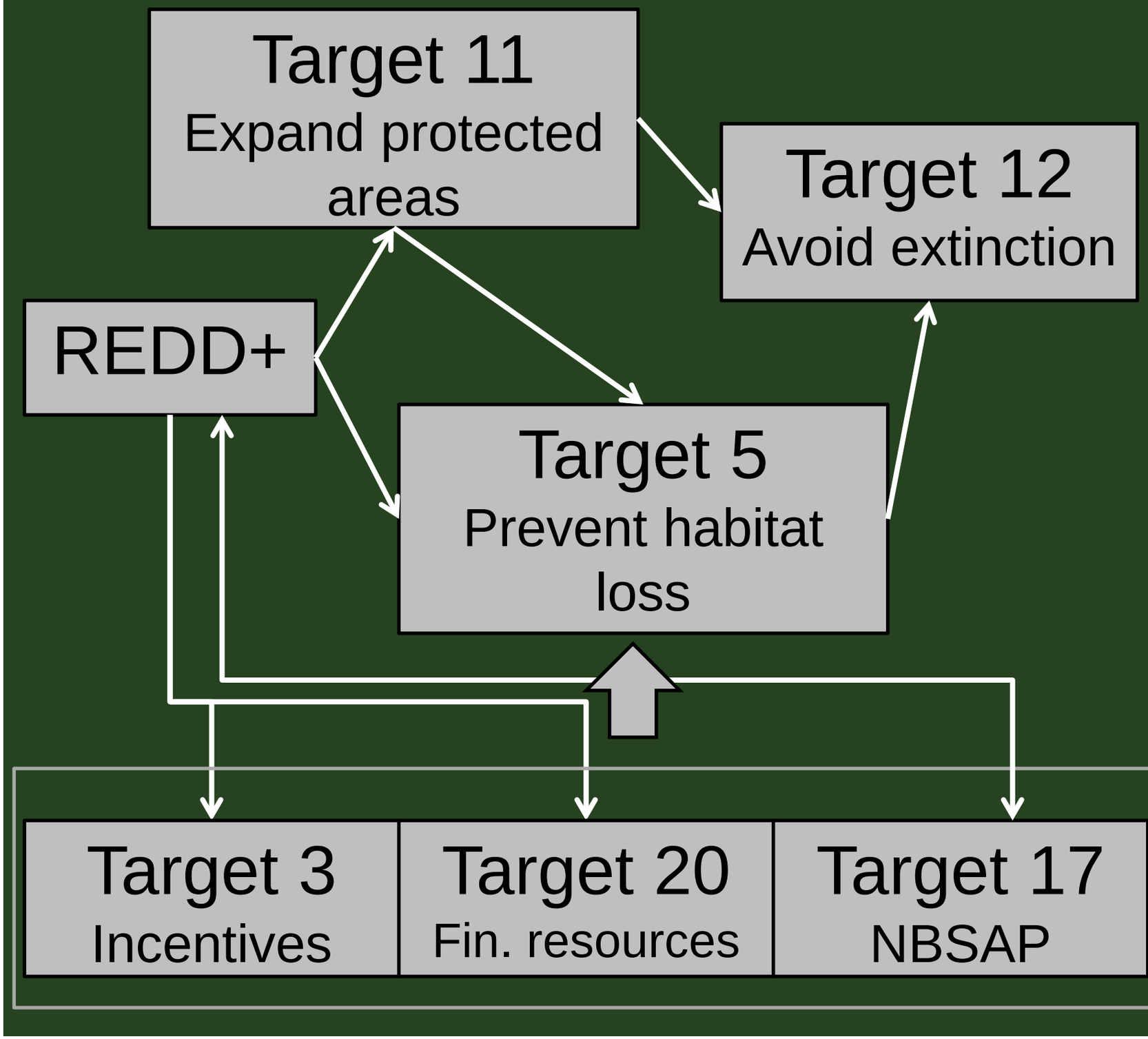
REDD+ safeguards from field experiences

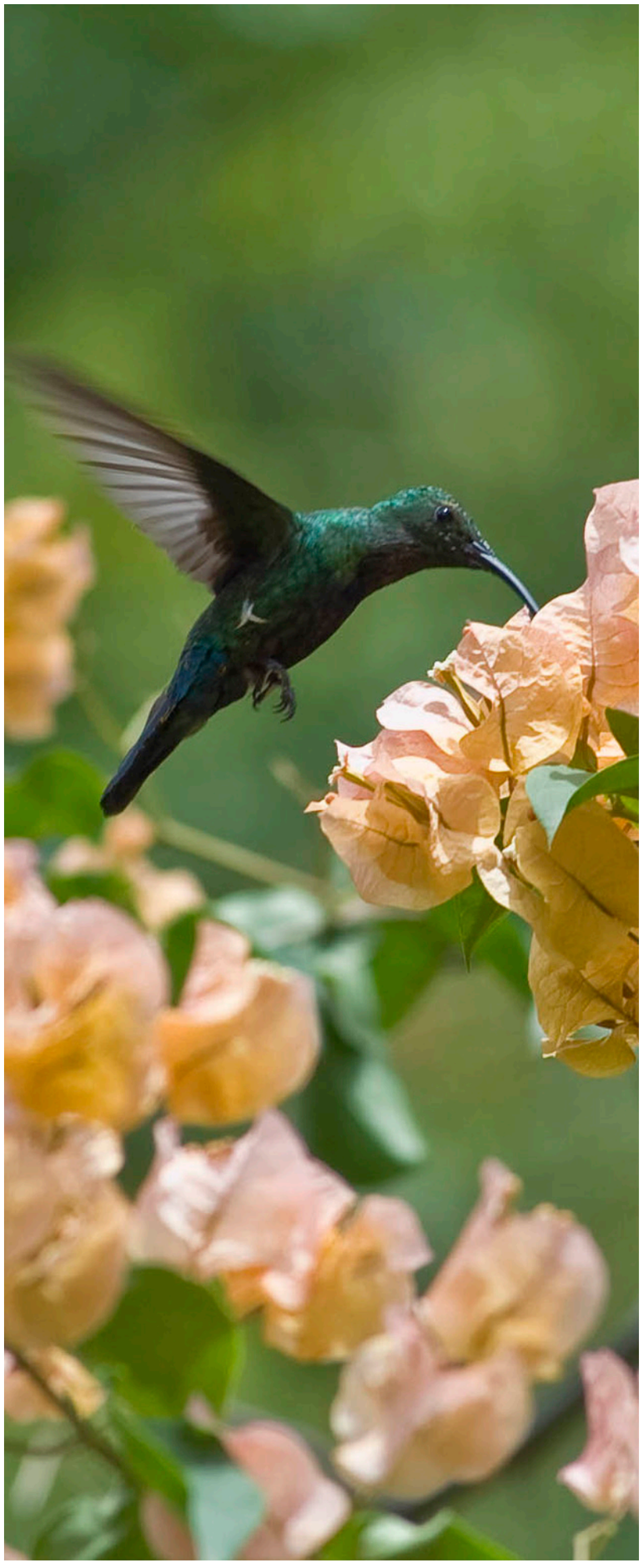
CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL



REDD+ safeguards

Relationship between REDD+ and Aichi Biodiversity Targets



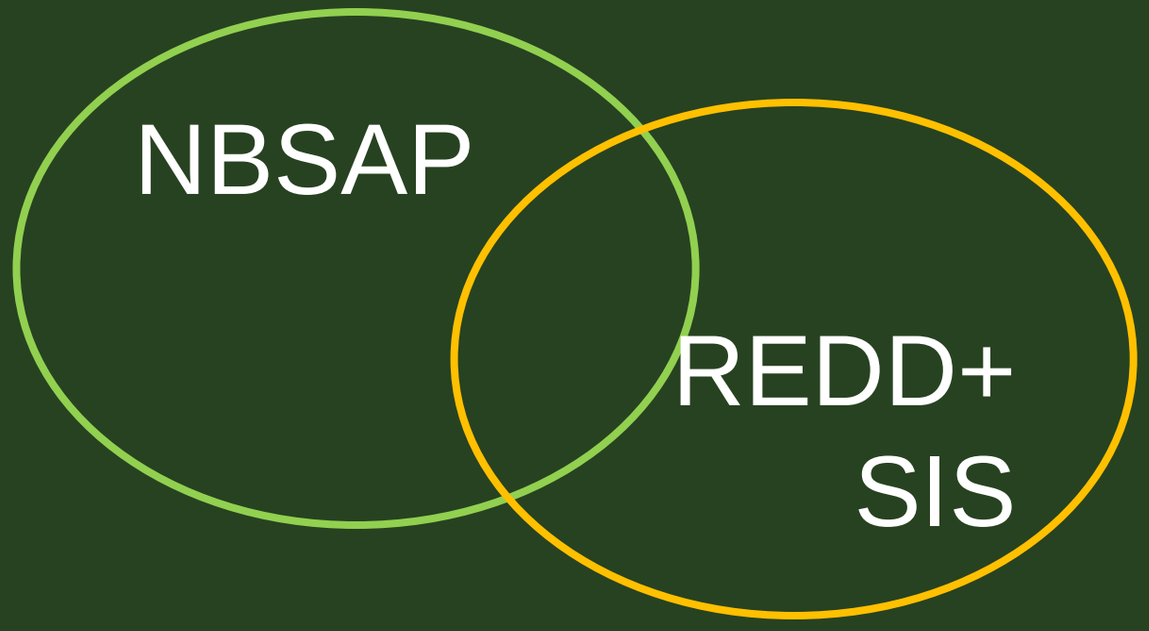


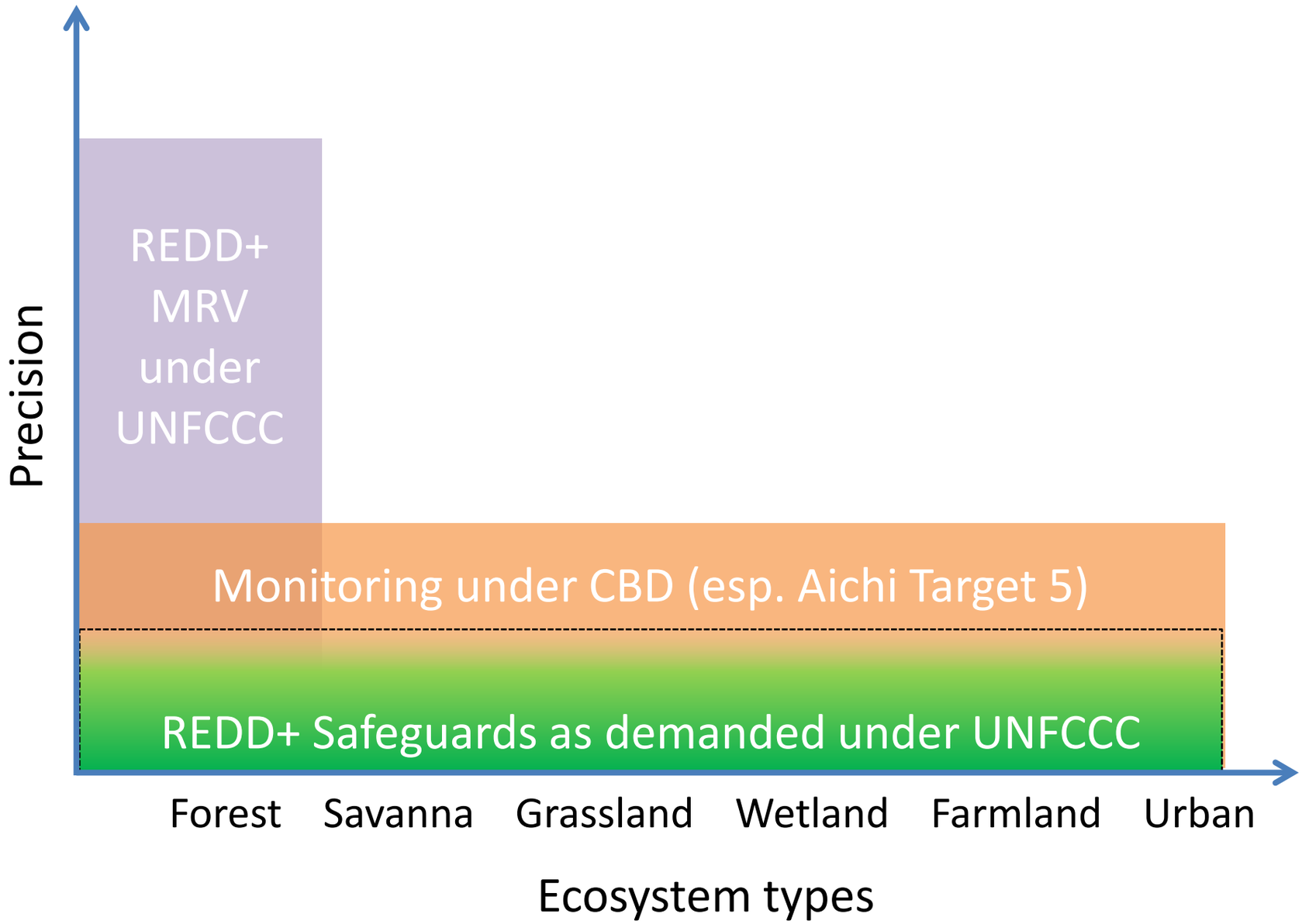
Separable?

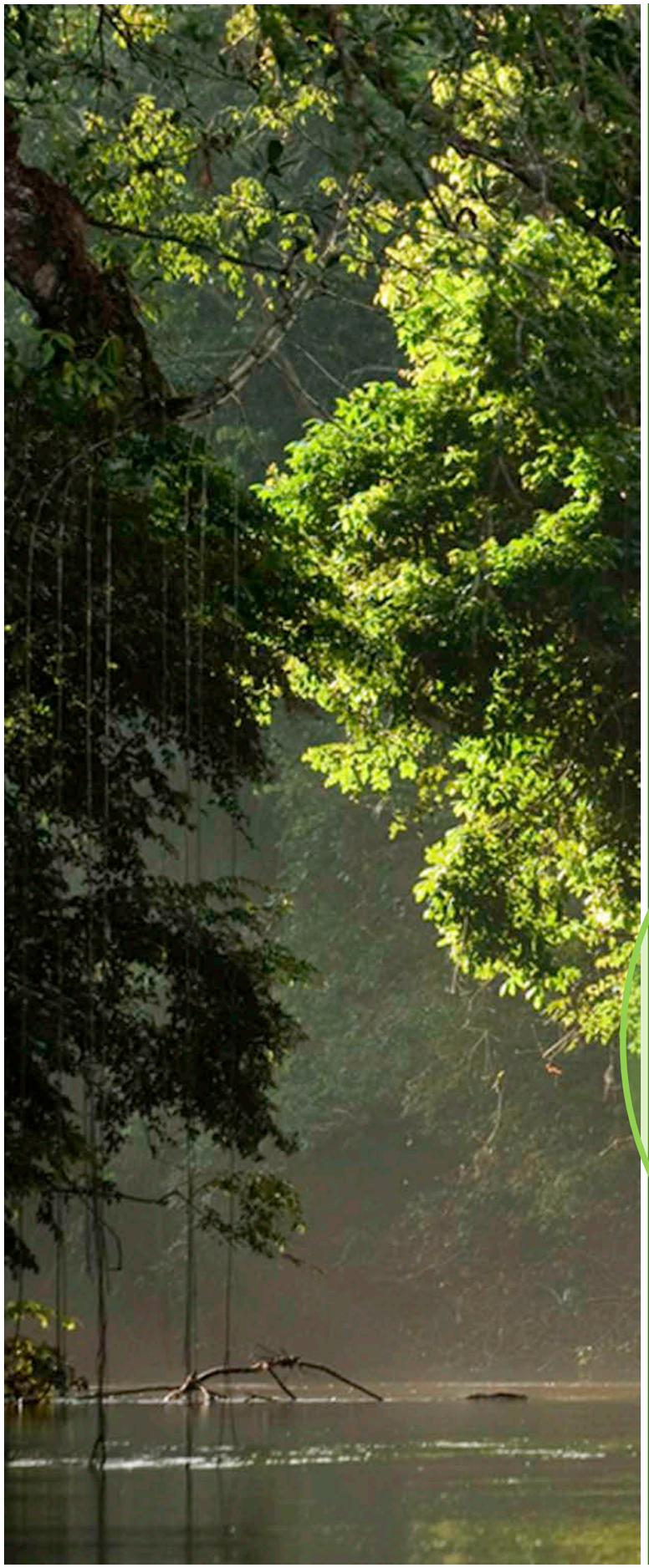
REDD+ under UNFCCC

vs.

Forest = important system of biodiversity under CBD




Precision
REDD+ MRV under UNFCCC
Monitoring under CBD (esp. Aichi Target 5)
REDD+ Safeguards as demanded under UNFCCC
Forest
Savanna
Grassland
Wetland
Farmland
Urban
Ecosystem types



Multiple benefits

Climate Change

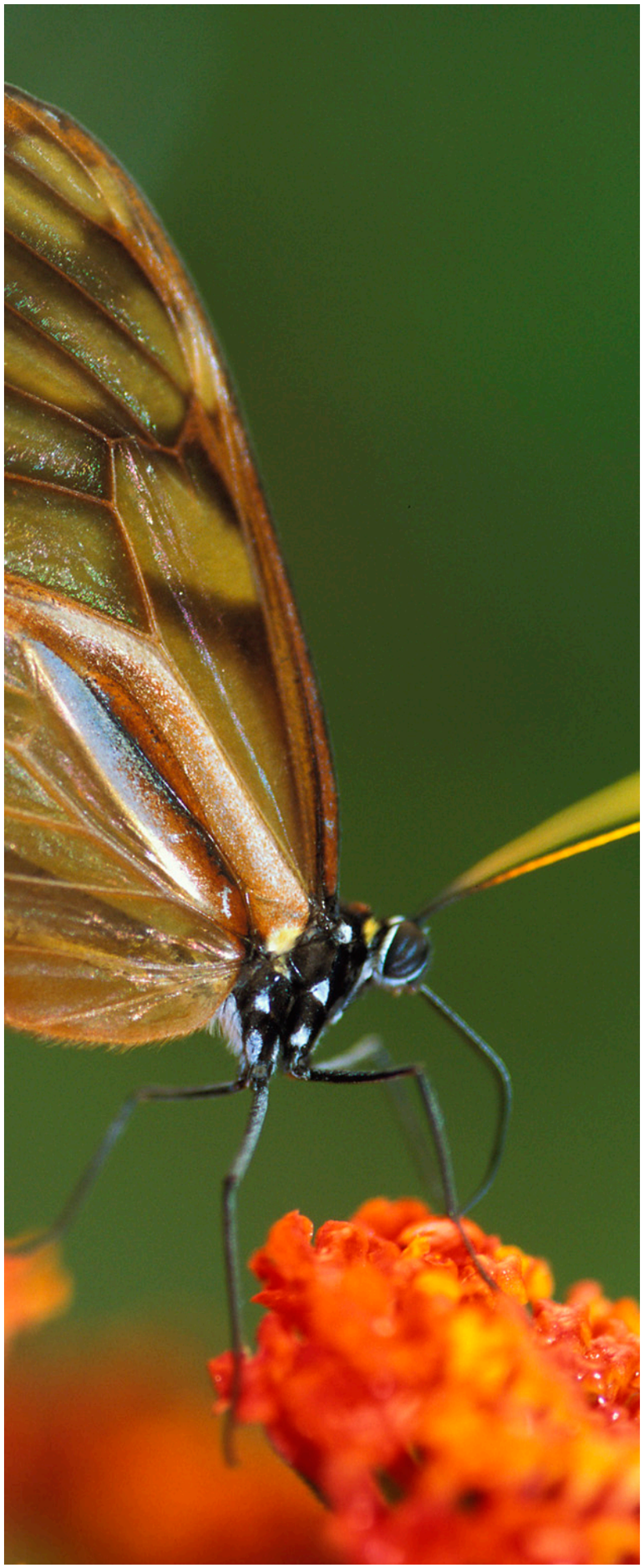
- Emission from deforestation/degradation reduced
- Carbon sequestered by ecosystems

Biodiversity

- Habitats conserved
- Priority area protected/restored

Communities

- Sustainable use
- Employment
- Ecosystem services
- Disaster mitigation



Standards

as guide for effective project development and implementations

What is the CCBA?

Mission

To stimulate and promote land management activities that credibly mitigate global climate change, improve the wellbeing and reduce the poverty of local communities, and conserve biodiversity.

Members

CCBA
The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

For agriculture, forestry and other land use site-based carbon projects :

CCB Standards
The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

For government-led programs of policies and measures to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+):

REDD+ SES℠
Social & Environmental Standards

CCBA
The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

General Section

G1	Project Goals, Design & Long-Term Viability	Required
G2	Without-project Land Use Scenario & Additionality	Required
G3	Stakeholder Engagement	Required
G4	Management Capacity	Required
G5	Legal Status and Property Rights	Required

Climate Section

CL1	Without-project Climate Scenario	Required
CL2	Net Positive Climate Impacts	Required
CL3	Offsite Climate Impacts	Required
CL4	Climate Impact Monitoring	Required
GL1	Climate Change Adaptation Benefits	Optional

Community Section

CM1	Without-project Scenario for Communities	Required
CM2	Net Positive Community Impacts	Required
CM3	Offsite Stakeholder Impacts	Required
CM4	Community Impact Monitoring	Required
GL2	Exceptional Community Benefits	Optional

Biodiversity Section

B1	Without-project Biodiversity Scenario	Required
B2	Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts	Required
B3	Offsite Biodiversity Impacts	Required
B4	Biodiversity Impacts Monitoring	Required
GL3	Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits	Optional

CCB Standards Validation & Verification Levels

APPROVED	All requirements met
GOLD	All requirements met and at least one optional Gold Level criterion, specifying which Gold Level(s) achieved

- ✓ Define ‘without project’ reference scenario and theory of change for carbon, communities and biodiversity
- ✓ High conservation values
- ✓ Rights-based approach
- ✓ Assess positive and negative impacts
- ✓ Demonstrate net positive benefits
- ✓ Optional Gold Levels
- ✓ Independent audit to validate design and verify results
- ✓ Successful verification enables issuance of credits with a ‘CCB label’

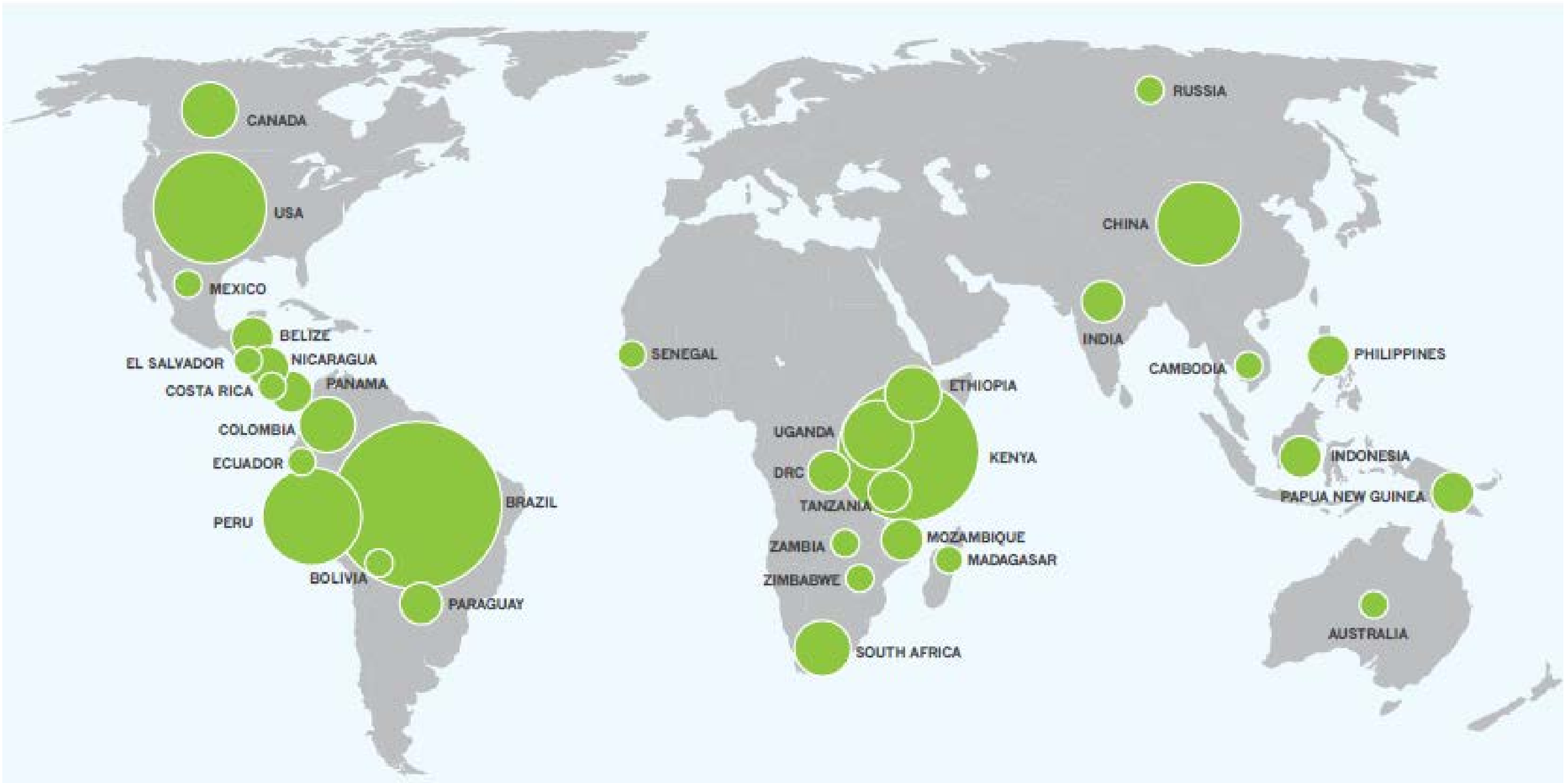
CCBA
The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

CCB Standards

The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

The most widely used multiple-benefit standard

- 85 projects validated and 21 verified to CCB Standards in 35 countries
- 16% of all credits traded in the voluntary carbon market in 2013 (although CCB only used for land-based) – 9.6 million tons, ~ $50 million
  - Ecosystem Marketplace 'State of Voluntary Carbon Market 2014'



The Rainforest Alliance

VALIDATION STATEMENT

For

Conservation International and

Toyota Motor Corporation

Philippine Peñablanca Sustainable Reforestation Project
Tuguegarao City, Cagayan Province
Philippines

Validation Scope:

The Rainforest Alliance has validated that **Conservation International and Toyota Motor Corporation's Peñablanca Sustainable Reforestation Project** design is in compliance with *The Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance Standards, Second Edition* and attained the gold level of approval for exceptional biodiversity benefits. This independent third-party validation covers the project on an area of 2,943 hectares of degraded lands in five barangays (districts) in the Municipality of Peñablanca, Province of Cagayan in the northern Luzon Island of the Philippines. A total of 2,340 ha is included in consideration for carbon accounting. The project area contains both tenured and untenured lands within the Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascape (PPLS) protected area. The goal of the project is to promote forest restoration, forest and biodiversity conservation, and alternative livelihood through reforestation, enhancement planting and agro-forestry. The project has estimated that it will deliver a net climate benefit of 362,920 t CO_2e through avoided emissions and additional sequestration over the 30 year project length.

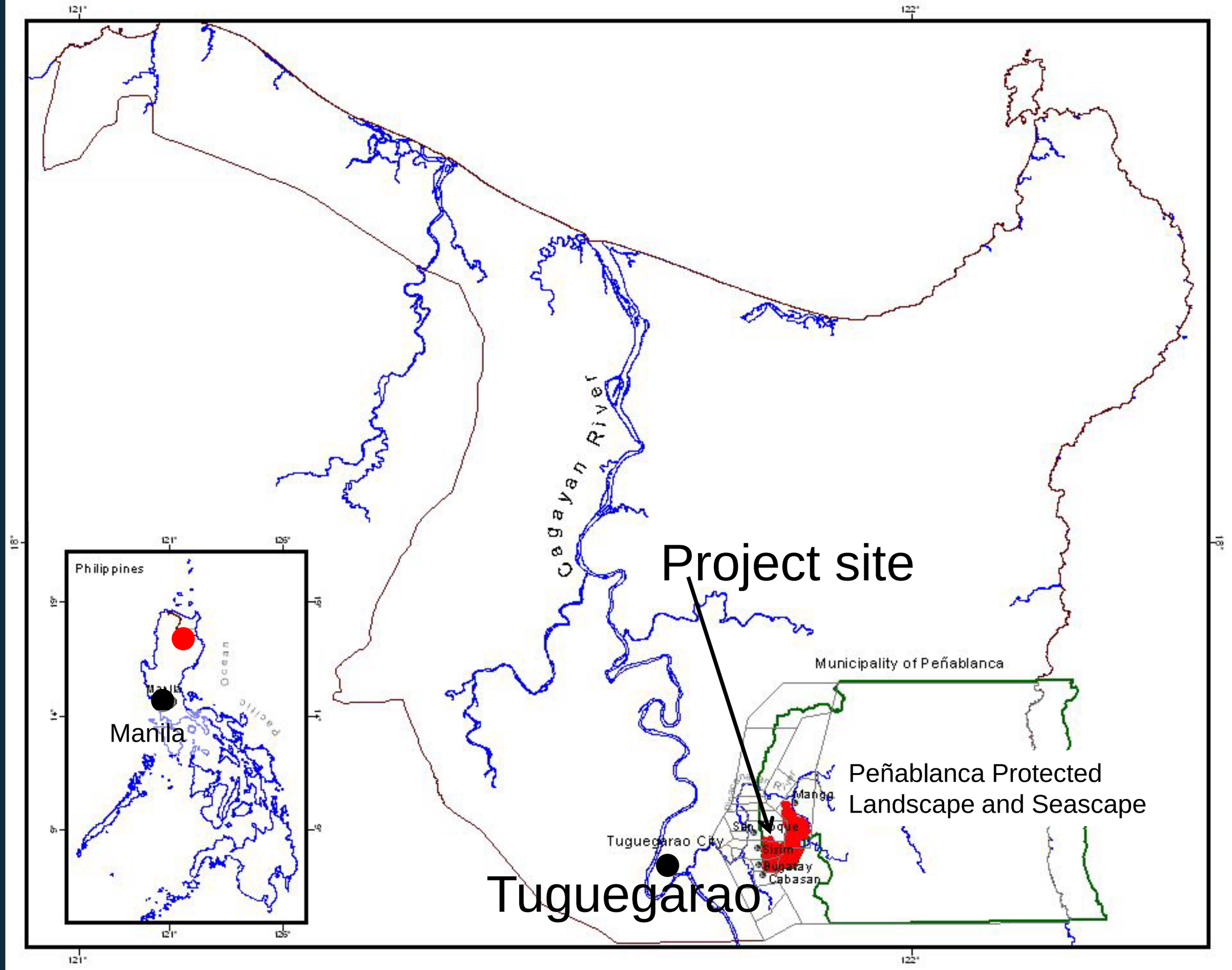
Validation Registration Code: RA-VAL-CCB-011180

Date of validity: December 20, 2009 to December 19, 2014

The period of validity of this statement is contingent upon the project's continued implementation of the *Climate, Community and Biodiversity Project Design Standards, Second Edition* and as further defined in the Rainforest Alliance Validation Audit Report dated December 20, 2009.

Jon Jickling
Director
SmartWood Program of the Rainforest Alliance
65 Millet Street, Suite 201, Richmond, Vermont USA 05477
SMARTWOOD IS A PROGRAM OF THE RAINFOREST ALLIANCE

Philippine Peñablanca Sustainable Reforestation Project


121°
122°
Philippines
Manila
Ocean
Pacific
Cagayan River
Project site
Municipality of Peñablanca
Peñablanca Protected
Landscape and Seascape
Mangc
San Roque
Sisim
Bugatay
Cabasan
Tuguegarao City
Tuguegarao

121°45'E 121°50'E 121°55'E 122°E

17°50'N 17°45'N 17°40'N 17°35'N 17°30'N

Land Cover Map (2007)

Municipality of Peñablanca
Province of Cagayan

N W E S

5 2.5 0 5 10

Kilometers

Legend:

- PPSRP project area
- Project zone

Land Cover

- cultivated area
- built-up
- teak/gmelina
- riverbank
- water
- shadow
- cloud
- bare/burnt
- grassland
- brushland
- open canopy forest
- closed canopy forest

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

Sustainable Reforestation Model

Sustainable life of local communities

Funds for new reforestation

Measures to combat deforestation

Degraded land

Reforestation Fund

Part of revenue

Forest

Reforestation

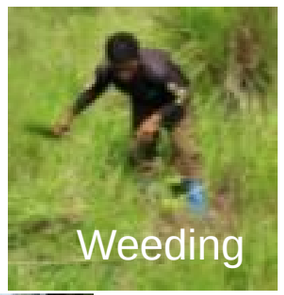
Plant native species

Agroforestry

Plant fruit trees

Fruit harvest

Maintenance

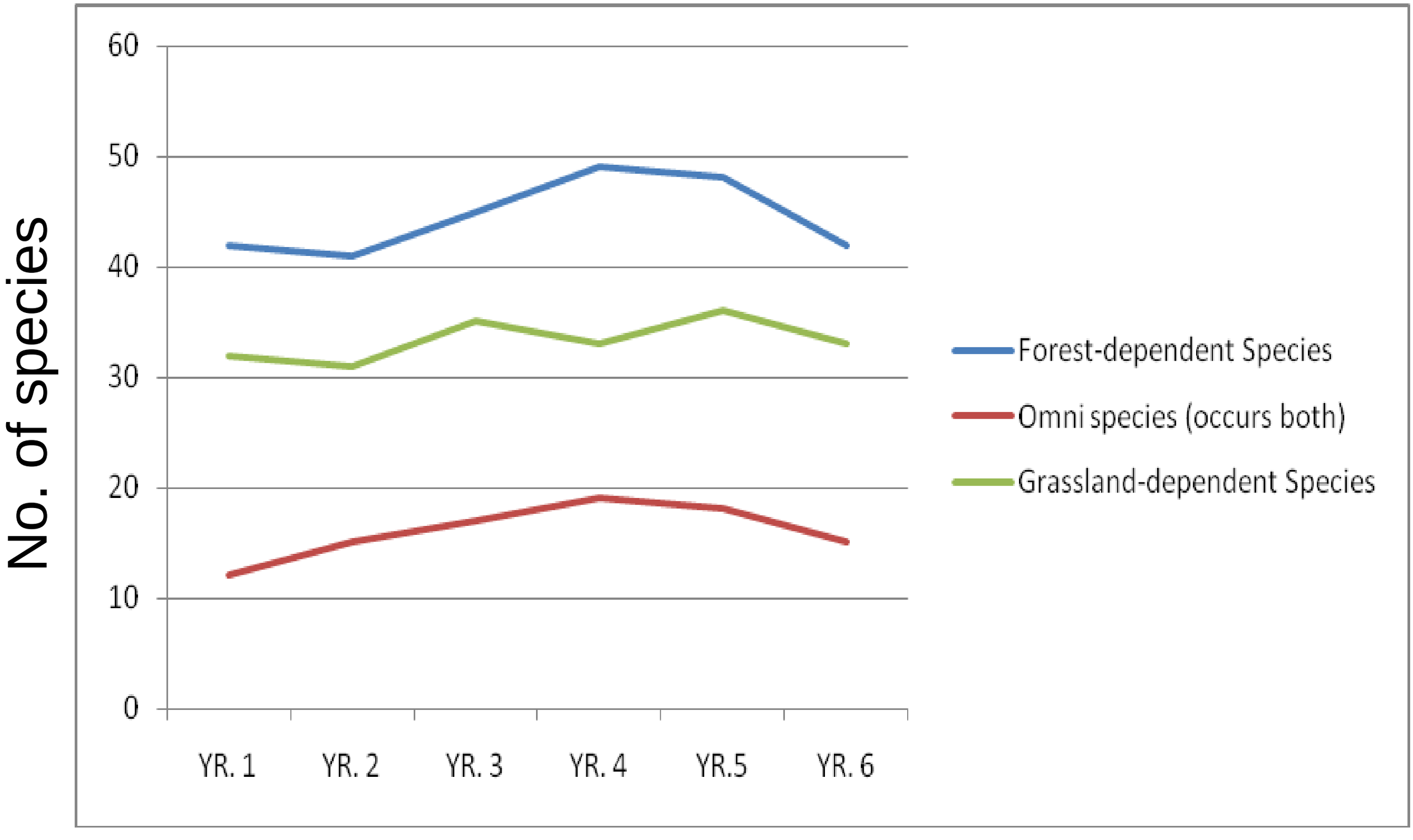


Objective 6. Project impacts assessment	
Planned Target	**Actual Results**
1.Biodiversity Increase the individual number and richness of key fauna (Birds and bats) and flora indicators from Yr 1 toYr6	1.1) Monitoring sites established; **6** flora & **3** fauna **Flora**: 324 to 361 species recorded 24 endemic 11 threatened species, 5 threatened endemics **Birds**: 116 to 141 species recorded 41 to 52 endemics, 2 to 4 threatened endemics **Bats:** 15 to19 species recorded 4 to 5 endemics No threatened endemic 1.2) Capacitated the Community Monitoring Groups (CMGs) during bi-annual biodiversity monitoring and assessment surveys.





Bird species composition



REDD+ SES℠
Social & Environmental Standards

- Supports national or jurisdictional REDD+ programs with development of a safeguards information system based on REDD+ SES
- Comprises:
  - **REDD+ SES content:** principles, criteria and indicators
  - **REDD+ SES process**: to use the REDD+ SES at country level
- Uses a country-led, multi-stakeholder process
- Shows performance = enhancing benefits as well as avoiding harm.
- A voluntary initiative for countries wanting to demonstrate high social and environmental performance
- Currently 19 jurisdictions from 15 countries participating in REDD+ SES initiative




Countries using REDD+ SES – at the forefront of REDD+ safeguards

Mexico, Jalisco & Yucatan Peninsula
- Facilitation team
- Multi-stakeholder committee

Guatemala
- Facilitation team
- Multi-stakeholder committee
- Integrated plan for REDD+ SES & SESA

Nepal
- Facilitation team and technical working group
- Multi-stakeholder committee
- Country-specific indicators
- Developing monitoring plan

East Kalimantan
- Facilitation team
- Multi-stakeholder committee
- Developing indicators

Costa Rica
- Multi-stakeholder committee
- Developing indicators

Liberia
- Facilitation team
- Multi-stakeholder committee

Peru, San Martin
- Facilitation team & technical advisory group
- Developing indicators

Brazil, Acre
- Facilitation team
- Multi-stakeholder committee
- Country-specific indicators
- Monitoring manual
- Assessment report review by stakeholders

DRC
- Draft country specific safeguards

Tanzania
- Facilitation team
- Multi-stakeholder committee
- Country specific indicators

Ecuador
- Facilitation team
- Multi-stakeholder advisory group
- Piloted draft indicators and currently revising indicators and developing monitoring plan

Brazil, Amazonas & Mato Grosso
- Facilitation team

Chile
- Facilitation team
- Multi-stakeholder committee
- Integrated plan for REDD+ SES & SESA

Central Kalimantan
- Facilitation team
- Multi-stakeholder committee
- Country-specific indicators
- Developing monitoring plan
- Collecting and analyzing information

Different levels of use of REDD+ SES

1. REDD+ SES as good practice guidance
   - Using some elements of REDD+ SES content and process as good practice guidance for SIS
2. REDD+ SES as the basis for Safeguards
   - Using REDD+ SES content and process as the basis for SIS, but with substantial variations
3. REDD+ SES as a quality assurance standard
   - Using REDD+ SES content and process with only minor variations (fully applying REDD+ SES)

1.Define the scope of the Safeguards Information System

Ecuador case study

Progress

- Used REDD+ SES as a pilot 2010-2012
- From 2013 developed new indicators based on national interpretation of Cancun safeguards using REDD+ SES and UN-REDD SEPC as inputs

Challenges and lessons learned

- Hard to design SIS before a clear national REDD+ strategy
- Started with multi-stakeholder (government and civil society) body to oversee use of REDD+ SES, but changed to a stakeholder group with broad advisory role. This reduced stakeholder participation in design of SIS and caused frustrations.
- Linked Cancun safeguards f and g on mitigation effectiveness with MRV of carbon

3. Establish governance and institutional arrangements for the SIS

Mexico case study

Progress

- Have created institutional framework and national REDD+ strategy and now developing national safeguards approach and SIS
- Using REDD+ SES as a pilot in three states of Yucatan Peninsula

Challenges and lessons learned

- Challenge to link state process with national approach, and ensure participation of State actors are national level
- Need to include all relevant actors, particularly community representatives, in multi-stakeholder body, building on and integrating with existing participatory platforms
- Use a participatory process that helps stakeholders to identify potential risks that indicators should address
- Establish a facilitation team to ensure that process follows local timing and communication channels

4. Identify indicators

Peru case study

Progress

- Using REDD+ SES as a pilot in San Martin region
- Facilitation team includes Govt of San Martin, Environment Ministry, CI
- Developed a methodology and training module for interpretation of indicators

Challenges and lessons learned

- Difficult to get agreement on methodology for indicators, so provided capacity building (what is an indicator?) and involved the multi-stakeholder group in defining the methodology
- Developed a version that is easy to use for marginalized groups, so that all groups know how they can participate

5. Plan collection and analysis of information

Indonesia case study

Progress

- Using REDD+ SES in Provinces of Central and East Kalimantan
- Have defined indicators, developed a monitoring plan and collected information at two sample sites

Challenges and lessons learned

- Designing organizational structure and flow of information for monitoring was important and took a long time
- Monitoring plan defined what information is collected, using what methods, when and by whom
- Defined opportunities and procedures for communities and other stakeholders to participate in monitoring
- Gave the same committee responsibility for overseeing MRV and SIS

6. Define reporting and use of information

Brazil case study

Progress

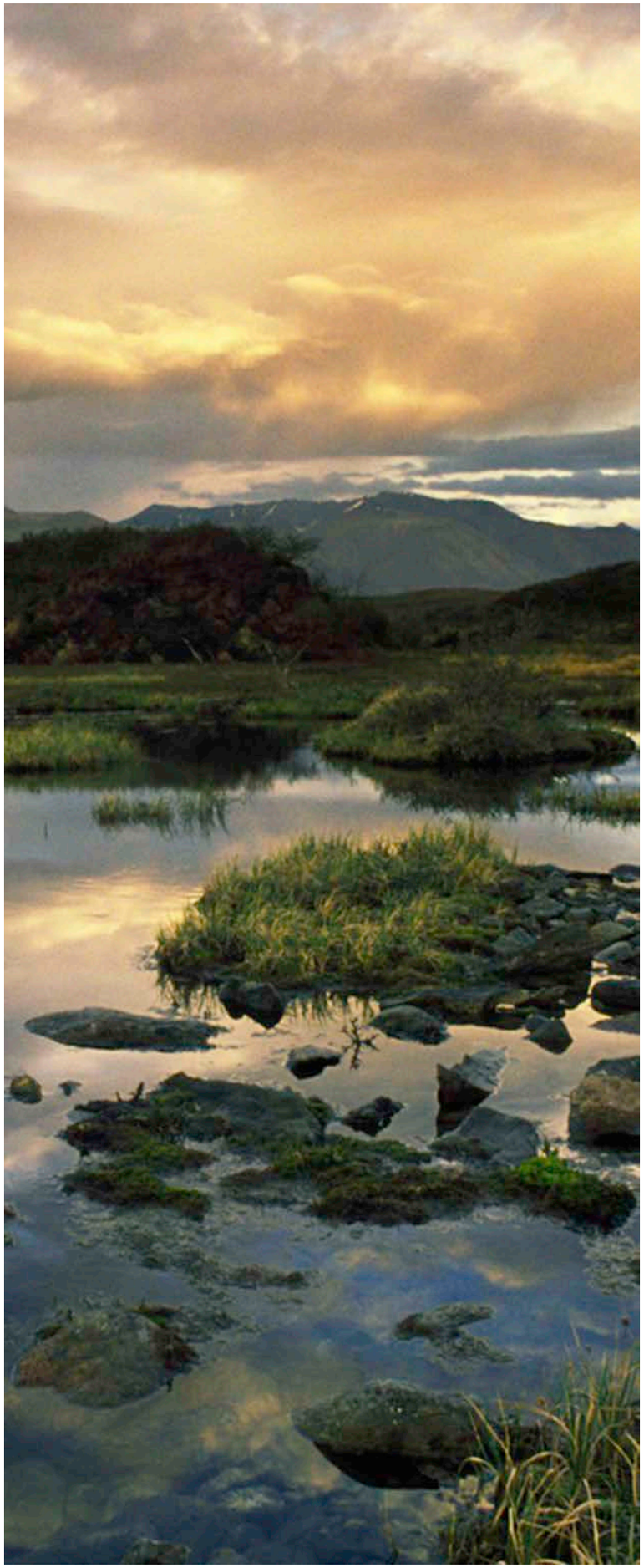
- State of Acre has been using REDD+ SES since 2010 to monitor the social and environmental quality of the State System for Incentives for Ecosystem Services
- They have developed indicators, collected information, created a draft report, undergoing review by stakeholders, and an action plan to address gaps

Challenges and lessons learned

- Created a multi-stakeholder committee (equal government and civil society) that reports to larger multi-stakeholder councils to guarrantee effective stakeholder participation in overseeing SIS
- Created a new Indigenous Working Group since they were not included in existing multi-stakeholder bodies
- Ensure transparency by publishing all plans, reports and action plan and requesting stakeholder comments, online and in workshops

Some general lessons learned

- **Importance of a country-led SIS**
  - Interpret safeguards based on risks and opportunities of national REDD+ strategy
  - Ensure SIS provides information to improve REDD+ program implementation and build political support
- **Importance of a multi-stakeholder approach to SIS**
  - Start with comprehensive stakeholder mapping
  - Provide capacity building to help stakeholders engage
  - Establish a facilitation team that includes government and civil society, to ensure the agreed process is followed
  - Establish a multi-stakeholder committee to review and approve indicators and assessment of progress
- **Importance of tailoring indicators to local context**
  - Assess existing sources of information
  - Indicators must be feasible and match capacity
  - Prioritise a sub-set of indicators for each assessment cycle
- **Importance of integrating sub-national to national SIS**
  - Sub-national level ensures safeguards information reflects local realities and enables stakeholder participation
  - Need to create link with national level through appropriate institutional arrangements



- Framework is there
- Information used to assess progress towards Aichi Targets can be used for REDD+ safegaurds
- Coordination between conventions important

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL Japan

Thank you!