

## Goals of REDD+ Safeguards

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This is a big topic compared to my specialty, research on mites. The title of my presentation ‘Today’s JCM: Goals of REDD+ Safeguards’. I would like to look at the local level as well as private participation. These two would be the keywords for my presentation.

## Discussions Related to Safeguards in REDD+ Activities

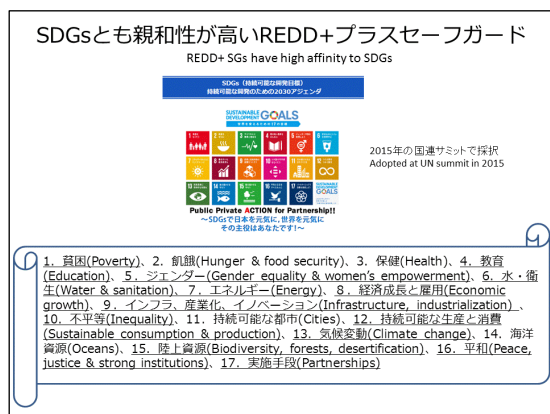
REDD+活動におけるセーフガードに関連する議論の概要 Discussions related to safeguards in REDD+ activities		
	UNFCCCにおけるREDD+とSGの議論	UNFCCC以外のSGに関する議論
1972		国際連合人間環境会議「人間環境宣言」 Human Environment Declaration
1992	(気候変動枠組条約UNFCCC)	(生物多様性条約CBD)
2005	COP11 途上国の森林減少・劣化の抑制によって排出削減を図る仕組みの提案 proposal of REDD-like mechanism	
2007	COP13 地域社会や先住民族社会への配慮、コベネフィットの認識 Recognizing co-benefits, communities and indigenous peoples	
2010	COP16 カンクン合意（7つのSG項目）セーフガード情報提供システム Cancun agreements & SIS	・CBDにおいてREDD+の社会、環境に対するリスクとコベネフィットに関するワークショップ Workshop on risks and co-benefits of REDD ・愛知目標、名古屋議定書（ABS）
2013	COP19 SGの報告頻度（支払い要件であることの確認） Warsaw agreements	
2015		持続可能な開発のための2030アジェンダ（SDGs）

This is something that you know very well, but I would like to give you a recap. This is the flow of discussion on safeguards in REDD+ activities. The UNFCCC had the following discussions in COP. Other than UNFCCC, the first international discussion on safeguards took place in the Human Environment Declaration. With regards to REDD+, there have been multiple agreements reached under UNFCCC. Under the convention and biological diversity, clearly there is much interest in safeguards, especially as laid out in the Cancun Agreement. There are seven safeguards agreed upon in 2010. In the same year, topics such as the risk to society, risk to environment, and co-benefits were taken up in a workshop organized by CBD.

More importantly, in 2013 at COP19, the Warsaw Framework was agreed upon, which included considerations to safeguards, which will be the basis and requirement for payments. There was an

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agreement as to how frequently safeguard reports should be submitted. In 2015, we know that SDGs were adopted in the 2030 Agenda, and that there were discussions on safeguards in relation to SDGs.



SDGs are related to development, but for the past one or two years there has been heightened interest by private companies even in Japan as well. In the research community, REDD+ safeguards can contribute to SDGs. We tend to believe that REDD+ safeguards have high affinity to SDGs.

### Presentation Outline



Because of this background, today I would like to indicate these seven safeguards for REDD+. Then I would like to REDD+ activities at the level of implementation and safeguards. By implementation levels, I would like to once again go back to those two key points of private sector participation and the local level, which is smaller than national or sub-national levels. Then, to private participants who are engaged in REDD+ activities, what sort of support do we have to provide? What can we do to help them implement REDD+ activities? We are creating a guidebook and a checklist that they can use. I would like to talk about these tools. Finally, I would like to talk about the expectations based on safeguards and how they are related to SDGs.

## UNFCCC Safeguards: Seven Safeguards of the Cancun Agreement

UNFCCCにおけるセーフガード ーカンクン合意の7つの項目ー Safeguards of Cancun Agreements 2010 COP16		
項目	内容	分類
(a)	国家森林プログラムや関連する国際条約を補完し、または一貫性を保った活動 That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;	森林ガバナンス Forest governance
(b)	実施国の法令および主権を踏まえ、透明かつ効果的な国家森林ガバナンス構造 Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;	森林ガバナンス Forest governance
(c)	関連する国際的な義務、各国の事情や法制度を踏まえ、UNDRIP（先住民族の権利に関する国連宣言）を国連総会が採択したことに留意し、先住民族や地域社会の人々の知識や権利の尊重 Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;	社会 Social
(d)	本決定の第70条および72条に参照される活動における、関連するステークホルダー、特に先住民族や地域社会の人々の全面的で効果的な参加 The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision;	社会 Social
(e)	天然林の保全および生物多様性保全と一貫性を保ち、天然林を転換せず、天然林および生態系サービスの保護・保全に関するインセンティブを付与し、さらに社会・環境的便益の増強となるような行動 That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;	環境・社会 Environmental & social
(f)	反転リスクに対処する活動 Actions to address the risks of reversals;	気候 Climate
(g)	排出の移転を抑制する活動 Actions to reduce displacement of emissions;	気候 Climate

This is a list of seven safeguards in Cancun Agreement under UNFCCC:

- (a) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and relevant international conventions and agreements;
- (b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;
- (c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- (d) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision;
- (e) That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1 27 protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;
- (f) Actions to address the risks of reversals;
- (g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

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**UNFCCCにおけるセーフガード  
ー関連するガイドライン等との比較ー**  
Guidelines, standards and P, C&Is

カンクン合意のSGは、異なる国際機関(イニシアティブ等)が開発援助、環境保全などを目的に設定したスタンダードや、基準指標、ガイドラインなどにおおむね一致している。Major ones cover SGs of UNFCCC

UNFCCC	UN-REDD SEPC	WB SESA, etc	CCBS (by CCBA)	CBD	UNDRIP FPIC	FRA	FLGET	FSC P&C
(a)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
(b)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
(c)	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
(d)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
(e)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
(f)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
(g)	✓	✓	✓			✓		

\* Boyle and Murphy 2012, FCPF 2013 等を改変  
SEPC: Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria, WB: World Bank, SESA: Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, CCBA: Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance, FPIC: Free Prior Informed Consent, FRA: Forest resource assessment, FLGET: Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade

Again, as for safeguards in the Cancun Agreement, on implementation levels, what sorts of actions are required? After agreement on seven safeguards, what has been implemented? There has been analysis that has been conducted. We have guidelines and standards. What are these tools available, and how are they related to the safeguards agreed upon in the Cancun Agreement? That is the topics of analytics. For example, FCPF conducted this analysis. On the left-hand side are UNFCCC Cancun Agreement safeguards. The Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance<sup>1</sup> (CCBA) Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCBS) or World Bank policies are compared to those from UNFCCC, and they are almost in agreement. They can actually cover all of the required safeguards of the Cancun Agreement.

### REDD+ Activities at the Level of Implementation and Safeguards

**REDD+活動の実施レベルとセーフガード  
ー共通項目の多いガイドライン等との比較ー**  
Characteristics of SGs by UNFCCC, policies of WB and CCBS

- 目的: **カンクン合意**や世銀のポリシーは“**リスクへの対処**”だが、CCBA(The Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance)のスタンダードは**気候変動・社会福祉・生物多様性保全**を3本の柱とする  
Objectives: addressing risks by UNFCCC & WB, focusing all of CC, well-being and BD by CCBS
- レベル: **カンクン合意**のSGへの対処は**実施レベル**の義務は明示されず、**国レベル**で報告するが、世銀のポリシーやCCBSは**実施レベル**に(も)対応する  
levels: national by UNFCCC; both national and implementation levels by WB & CCBS
- SG対処への支援: 世銀やCCBAはガイドラインの設定や、ガイダンス、ツールの開発などを行っているが、**カンクン合意**のSGには(ツール開発などの支援はあるが)「**更なるガイダンス**」はない  
Further supports: no further guidance by UNFCCC; standards/ guidelines/tools by WB & CCBS




In order for us to better understand what should be done on the implementation level of REDD+ activities, we have policies, standards, and comparisons.

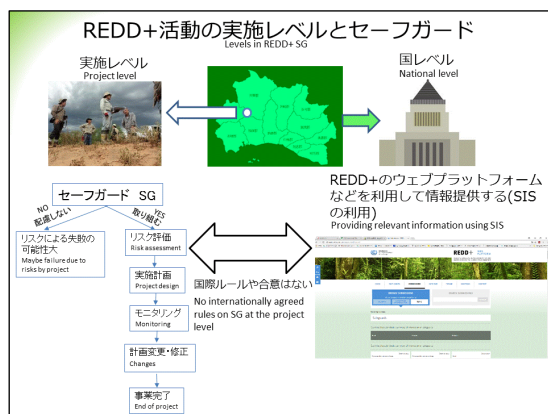
The purpose, first of all, is as follows: the Cancun Agreement or World Bank policies focus on response to possible risks. On the other hand, CCBS will look at climate change, social well-being, and biodiversity conservation. These three factors are treated as the three important pillars by CCBA.

You may think of a level as a scale. The safeguards in the Cancun Agreement focus on the

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.climate-standards.org/>

implementation level, smaller than the national level. The safeguards do not actually indicate how they are reported or how they are implemented. They simply say that reporting should be done on the national level.

However, World Bank policy and CCBS will refer to the implementation level. With regards to assistance, World Bank and CCBA standards are focusing on setting guidelines, guidelines issuing guidance, and developing assisting tools. As opposed to Cancun Agreement, they are developing tools, but there is no additional guidance setup.



If you are to implement REDD+ activities, think of a private company in Japan engaging in safeguard. How can they implement safeguards? First of all, on a national level, REDD+ policies and strategies are formulated in some countries. In these countries, you might be able to use a web platform to provide information. Principles, criteria, and indicators are already set up and prepared by many countries. In addition to that, what should be done on the implementation level? Some countries design these things already, but not all countries.

Would the safeguard be necessary on the implementation level or would they not be required? There is no specific international agreement or the rules for this. If you do REDD+ activities without dealing with safeguards, this is almost equal to not being able to manage risk. Therefore, there probably will be many different problems and the activities will not be successful. If you are going to deal with the safeguards, you assess risks, and also create a plan to deal with them and also to do monitoring. If there is any problem, you make changes to the plan. Finally, if you are going to complete the project, you will be creating the reports. On the other hand, on a national level with information provision systems for safeguards, but how will you report the information? How do you report it to the country or international society? There are some countries which already have frameworks for doing so, and there are some other countries that do not.

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### Assistance for Private Businesses Implementing REDD+ Activities



From 2013 to 2015, the three organizations Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center<sup>2</sup> (JIFPRO), Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting<sup>3</sup> (MURC), and the Japan Overseas Forestry Consultants Association<sup>4</sup> (JOFCA) worked to create the consortium to establish forest conservation safeguards. Also, in order to support the private sector, we created the REDD+ Safeguard Approaches 2014<sup>5</sup>. It describes what REDD+ safeguards are, and the guidebook summarizes what I have described so far. There is some guidance in the guidebook on how we should think about the project level safeguards. There is also a checklist to be used to plan safeguards and report to the government. Also, from you can download the checklist. What sorts of things do we need? There are some prior cases that you might want to refer to. There are some best practices handbooks, and there is an English version. There is a more compact version called the REDD+ Cookbook Annex<sup>6</sup>.

REDD+活動を行う民間事業者の支援 ーSGチェックリストー SG check list for private companies implementing REDD+		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JCM REDD+活動を行う民間事業者による利用を想定・アップデート JCM REDD+</li> <li>カンクン合意およびJCM REDD+のガイドライン(案)に準拠 Based on the Cancun agreements &amp; JCM guidelines</li> <li>プロジェクト計画(Implementation Plan)の内容確認に用いる</li> </ul>		
大項目	中項目	概要
1. 条約及び制度の把握	国際条約、国家森林プログラム、土地利用計画、国内法及び制度	法制度を確認し、それらとのギャップがないよう、また推進に寄与することを目指す。
2. プロジェクトガバナンス	関連機関や団体等とのかわり、事業実施主体の責任、違法行為およびその他の不正行為への対応、苦情処理と紛争への対応、情報公開、雇用機会と労働環境	関連機関との役割分担を明確にし、不正行為がなく、また苦情に速やかに対応する仕組みを目指す。適切に情報公開を行い、透明性、公平性を担保する。
3. 先住民や地域社会の人々、ステークホルダーの知識・権利の尊重と参加	先住民や地域社会の人々の知識と権利の尊重、ステークホルダーの全面的で効果的な参加、キャパシティビルディング	関連するすべての人々の知識や土地利用などの権利が損なわれることのないよう、また不参加を含む意思決定ができるよう努め、キャパシティビルディングにも配慮する。
4. 生物多様性への配慮	生物多様性および生態系サービスの保全、社会・環境便益の増強	天然資源保全及び森林以外の生物多様性保全に配慮し、かつ社会・環境便益の増強を目指す。
5. 非永続性及び排出移転への対策	—	非永続性及び排出移転のリスクを特定し、防止及び削減に努める。
6. モニタリング	—	効果的なリスクへの対応(SG)への対応が実施されていることを確認し、結果を適切に公開する。

The checklist can be used at the planning stage, and also while implementing REDD+ activities. As a safeguard, what should we pay attention to, and what sort of things do we consider in making plans?

<sup>2</sup> <https://jifpro.or.jp/en/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.murc.jp/english>

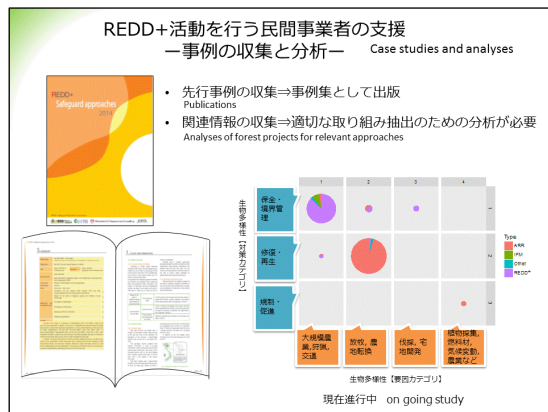
<sup>4</sup> [http://www.jofca.or.jp/e\\_objective/](http://www.jofca.or.jp/e_objective/)

<sup>5</sup> [http://redd.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/pub\\_db/publications/safeguard/index\\_en.html](http://redd.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/pub_db/publications/safeguard/index_en.html)

<sup>6</sup> [http://redd.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/pub\\_db/publications/cookbook\\_annex/index\\_en.html](http://redd.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/pub_db/publications/cookbook_annex/index_en.html)



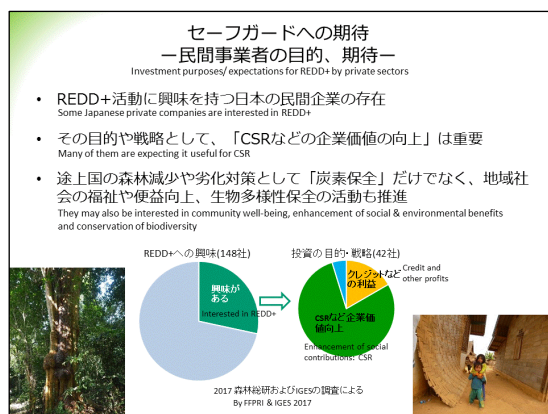
There are some outlines to understand the convention as well as the systems, project governance, indigenous people, knowledge and rights of the people, as well as the non-persistence and displacement of emissions, and monitoring. Therefore, we have a list of things to check. As JCM-REDD+ becomes more concrete, we will update the checklist. The latest one is also downloadable, so please check it out.



We are going to support private companies or organizations engage in REDD+ activities. What sort of activities are meaningful? For REDD+ activities related to biodiversity, what sorts of activities have high affinity? We are going to publish a scientific paper on the results and publish in on the website within a few years.

Regarding safeguards, something that is attracting a lot of attention are those related to increasing environmental benefits. In order to develop effective approaches, we conducted research and analysis on how to contribute to biodiversity and creating environmental benefits so that the activities will be more effective and appropriate. We are also developing prediction methods.

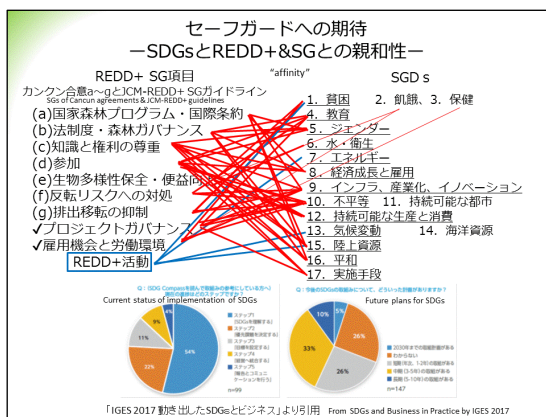
## Expectations for Safeguards



We have been approaching support in different ways. What the private sector expects with regards to safeguards and REDD+ activities is also important. Therefore, FFPRI together with the Institute for

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Global Environmental Strategies<sup>7</sup> (IGES), conducted a survey of how interested the private sector is in REDD+ activities. As a result, 47 companies expressed interest, but they were more interested in improving the value of their companies through CSR activities rather than addressing carbon emissions. Therefore, REDD activities in developing countries should not just be about carbon, but also about social welfare, improvements in community benefits, and activities related to protecting biodiversity. These will be important factors to consider in the future.



SDGs are still new goals, so they are just at the early stage of analysis. Researchers have started to analyze the SDGs, but if we look at different publications, almost all of the 17 SDGs are somehow related to the REDD+ or safeguard activities. I think networks linking REDD+, safeguards, and SDGs will become richer. I would like to focus on this in the future.

**セーフガードへの期待  
—not only Carbon—**

- 熱帯途上国の森林増加と劣化の修復だけではなく、  
Not only afforestation, reforestation and reducing forest degradation,
- 気候変動緩和だけでなく、  
Not only mitigation of climate change,
- REDD+が気候・社会経済・生物多様性・便益にバランスよく対処する、SDGsに配慮したメカニズムへ発展  
Thinking about balance of climate, community, economy, biodiversity and co-benefits

**ご清聴ありがとうございました。  
Thank you**

Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute

In addition to reducing forest degradation in tropical developing countries and mitigating climate changes, there are many expectations with regards to safeguards. The REDD+ activities need to contribute to a mechanism considering SDGs in order to have a good balance of biodiversity as well as social, economic, and climate benefits. We would like to continue helping the private sector in their efforts towards REDD+.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.iges.or.jp/en/>