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Since late 1970s, forest management policies in developing countries have been promoted local people participation as one of main actors of forest management. Aid agencies from international organization and developed countries had promoted the support on the condition that developing countries would introduce participatory forest management such as social forestry, community forestry and community based forest management. These movements supported the introducing participatory forest management in developing countries and the devolution of forest resource use to local people had been accelerated.

Recently, REDD-plus mitigating climate change through reducing emission deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries has been discussed under UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) and other initiatives such as FCPF (Forest Carbon Partnership Facility), UN-REDD programme which consist of FAO, UNDP and UNEP and other voluntary initiatives. Under the agreement of UNFCCC, REDD-plus should be implemented in national or sub-national level. In this situation, REDD-plus can create pressure for re-centralization of forest management and consequently devolution of forest use to local people have the possibility of retrogression.

Under the UNFCCC, securing local people livelihood of REDD-plus has been discussed as a terminology of “*Safeguards*”. In the end of 2010, the decision of COP16 under UNFCCC mentioned “*the Safeguards should be promoted and supported*”. While REDD-plus scheme drafting in each countries, local people livelihood are expected to officially consider. Under these situations, international organizations and donors have tried to develop guidelines and standards regarding safeguards on REDD-plus. In this presentation, we are analyzing main initiatives of safeguards on REDD-plus.

Currently, three main safeguards initiatives in national and sub-national level have been developed by international organizations etc. That is, “*Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)*” by the World Bank, “*UN-REDD's Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC)*” by UN-REDD programme and “*REDD+ Social & Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES)*” by CCBA (The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance) and CARE International (NGO). The members of CCBA consist of international NGO, research organization and private sectors.

Each SESA, SEPC and REDD+SES has components for securing local livelihood. The main target of safeguards of SESA and SEPC is prevention of negative aspect of REDD-plus like “*do not harm*”. On the other hand, the main target of REDD+SES is promoted the co-benefit including improvement of local livelihoods, forest governance and biodiversity conservation.

Each initiative is still in the trial and error stage under developing process of them. In the future implementation stage, it should be necessary for them to consider effectiveness and legitimacy of securing safeguards such as transparency system and third parties audit system. In addition, the coordination of different safeguards initiatives should be discussed in the future step.