

# Safeguard on Climate Change and Tropical Forest Management

- Trial to develop social and environmental  
safeguard initiatives of REDD-plus -

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# Local Participation in Mainland SE Asia

# Movement of devolution of forest management to local people

- Late 1970s: *Social Forestry* concept promoted by FAO
- 1990s: Implementation and expansion of community forestry in Tropics
- 2000s: Devolution of forest right to local people has been promoted

## Laos

Land and forest allocation program

## Laos

Communal Land Titling

## Myanmar

Community Forestry Instruction

## Thailand

Community Forest Act



## Vietnam

Land and forest allocation program

## Cambodia

Community Forestry guideline

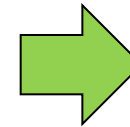
## Cambodia

Community Based Production Forestry

# Background of devolution of forest management to local people in developing countries

## n Global trend

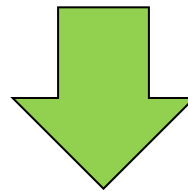
- ∅ After 1990s, devolution movement accelerated



Forestry Sector included

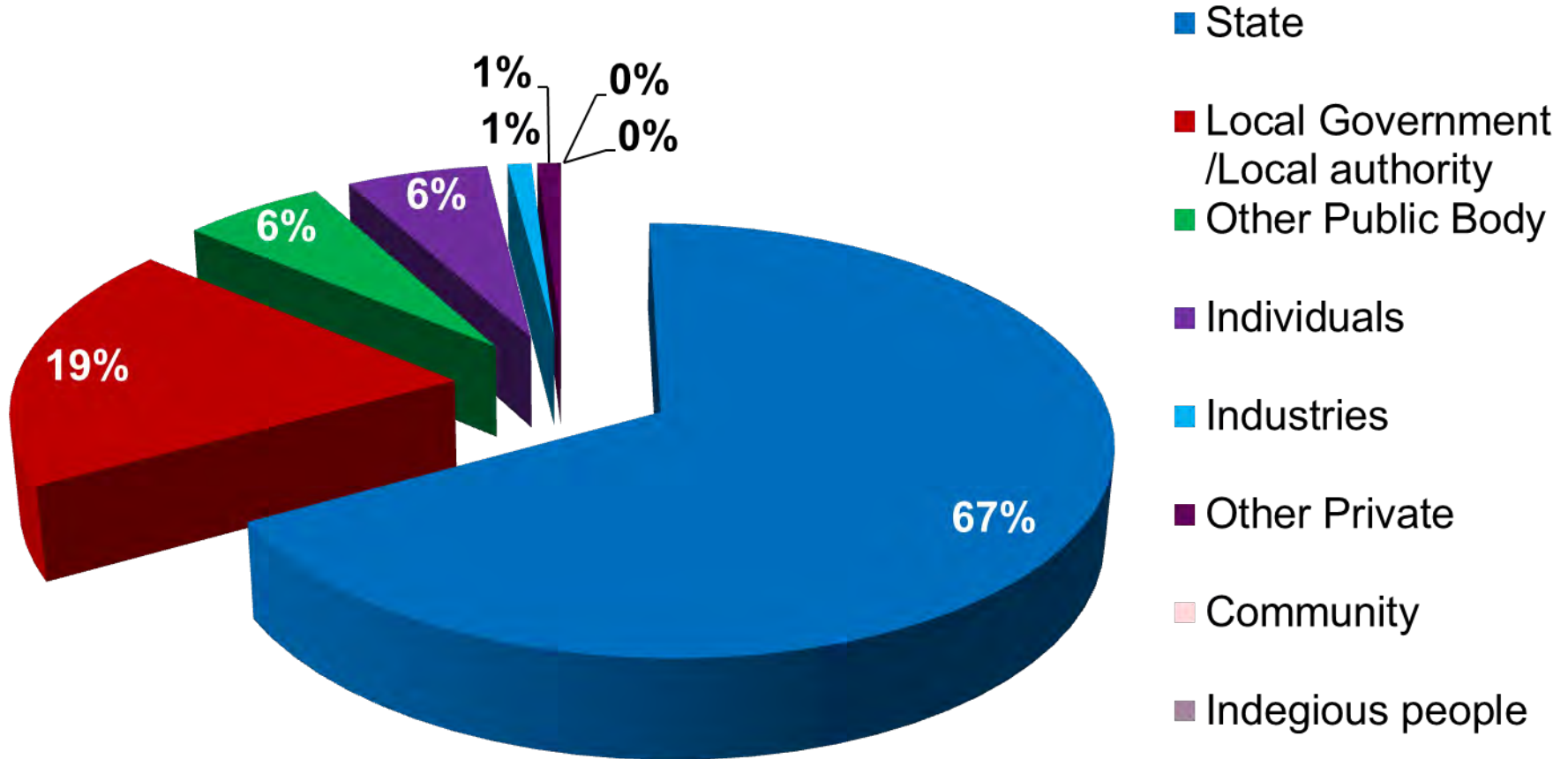
## n Forestry sector in developing countries

- ∅ It is recognized difficulty only forestry officials to manage all of forest area.
- ∅ Donors of developed countries has promoted local centered forest management



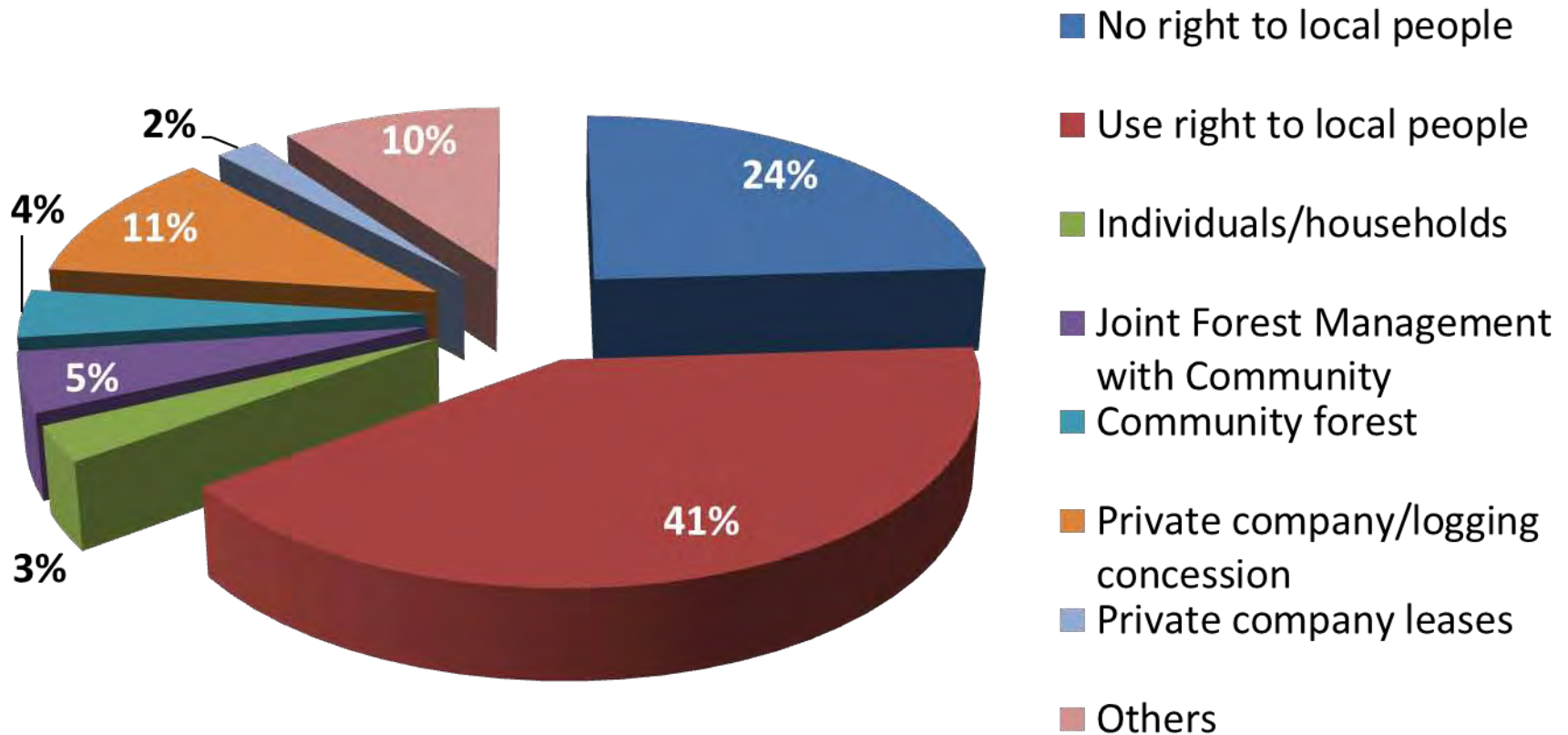
According Kaimowitz(2005), forest areas who have been use right by local people in developing countries will be increased **40%** by 2050

# Forest Ownership Structure in Asia and SE Asia Countries



Source: Reeb, D. and Romano, F. (2006)

# Forest Management Categories of Public Forest in Asia and SE Asia Countries



Source: Reeb, D. and Romano, F. (2006)



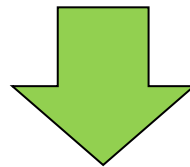
# Centralization of Forest Management on REDD + Implementation

# Centralization of forest management on REDD + implementation and concentration on interest into carbon benefit

Principally, implementation of REDD+ is **national level** (temporarily **sub-national level**), according to COP16 Decision(2010) UNFCCC

A **national** forest **Reference Emission Level** (REL) and/or forest **reference level** (RL) or, if appropriate, as an interim measure, **subnational** forest REL and/or forest RL, . . . . .

To get carbon right from forests,  
the power of forest management should be concentrated



Towards centralization of forest management

Ø If the interest REDD+ implementation is only carbon benefit, local centered forest management and biodiversity conservation may be reverse into centralization.





# Safeguard Discussion under UNFCCC

# Safeguarded of REDD + under UNFCCC

## Promotion of safeguards on REDD + (COP16 decision)



“the safeguards referred to in paragraph 2 of appendix I to this decision should be promoted and supported.” (Decision 1/CP.16 para 71(b))

## Items of safeguards (Decision 1/CP.16 Appendix )





# Existing Social and Environmental Safeguard Initiatives

# Major Initiatives for Social and Environmental Safeguards of REDD-plus

## u National and sub-national level

- ∅ Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (**SESA**)
- ∅ UN-REDD's Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (**SEPC**)
- ∅ REDD+ Social & Environmental Standard (**REDD+ SES**)

(Moss et al., 2011)

## u Project level

- ∅ Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standard(CCBS)
- ∅ Social Carbon Standard
- ∅ Plan VIVO Standard

(Calmel et.al, 2011)



# Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)

## u Developed Organization

- ∅ Forest Carbon Partnership Fund (FCPF) under the World Bank.

## u Objectives

- ∅ To support REDD+ Readiness in participated developing countries under the **FCPF Program**
- ∅ Follow World Bank Safeguard policies (10 topics)

## u Scale

- ∅ National Level (36 countries)

## u Specific Character

- ∅ “Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)” developed as a social and environmental risk tool.
  - Request drafting plan for mitigating risk under SESA approach
  - No detailed instruction mentioned
- ∅ Guidelines to indicate what should be done and how to prevent risk
  - No Principle & Criteria & Indicator
- ∅ Under developing

# Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC)



## u Developed Organization

- u UN-REDD Program (FAO, UNDP and UNEP managed)

## u Objective

- ∅ To support REDD+ Readiness in participated developing countries under the **FCPF Program**
- ∅ To follow the obligation and commitment of UN

## u Scale

- ∅ National Level

## u Specific Character

- ∅ 7 Principle and 25 Criteria
- ∅ For supplementary tool, Benefit and Risks Tool(BeRT) employed
  - To provide specific items for developing National REDD+ Strategies
- ∅ Still under developing



# REDD+ Social & Environmental Standard (REDD+ SES)



## u Developed Organization

- ∅ CCBA (NGO and private companies federation) and Care International (NGO)

## u Objective

- ∅ To support REDD+ implementation in participated developing countries

## u Scale

- ∅ National and Sub-national level  
(Nepal, Tanzania, Ecuador /Central Kalimantan of Indonesia, State of Acre of Brazil)

## u Specific Character

- ∅ 7 principle, 28 criteria, 64 framework for indicators
  - Compare with SEPC (UN-REDD) focusing on social aspect (6 principle) than environmental aspects (1 principle)
- ∅ Bottom up approaches with stakeholder consultation employed
- ∅ As a supplementary tool, *Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the REDD+ Social & Environmental Standards at country level* employed.
- ∅ Some countries already introduced.
- ∅ Version 2 as of Sept, 2012



# Discussion



# Discussion 1/3

## p Covering safeguard

- ∅ SESA(WB) and SEPC(UN-REDD) are focused on prevention of negative aspect in terms of public funds. **“Do No Harm”**
  - SESA-ESMF(WB) follow World Bank Safeguard Policy
  - SECP-BeRT(UN-REDD) follow UN Safeguard Policy
- ∅ REDD+ SES, which has developed by NGOs are focused on **improvement of co-benefit**

## p Risk management

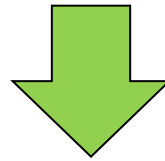
- ∅ In order to respond to the REDD+ implementation risks that are predict by the prior assessment, SESA-ESNF(WB) is strong that is required to develop countermeasures.
- ∅ But SESA-ESMF have no specific guideline. Need to discussion relevant stakeholders and secure fund to implement

## Discussion 2/3

- p Providing specific guideline including criteria and indicator
  - ∅ Specific Guideline including criteria and indicator (SEPC), (REDD+SES)  
**VS** Only topic (SESA)
  - ∅ SESA need to discussion relevant stakeholders in REDD+ implementation
  - ∅ SEPC and REDD+SES provide criteria, Indicator, standards...
  
  - ∅ Both of them have merit and demerit.

## Discussion 3/3

Various initiative of safeguard system exists



Coordination and integration are necessary.

### ∅ Scale

- Same scale: national level
- Different Scale: National / Sub-national / project level

### ∅ UN-REDD and World Bank already start to coordination both initiatives

- SESA(WB) and SEPC-BeRT(UN-REDD) are still under developing stage.
- WB approach (supporting institutional arrangement) and UN-REDD approach (specific guideline) have different character and can be complement

# The comparison of three safeguarded initiatives at national/ sub-national level

	<b>SESA</b>	<b>SEPC</b>	<b>REDD+ SES</b>
Developed Organization	World Bank	UN-REDD (FAO,UNDP,UNEP)	CCBA and Care International(NGO)
Objective	To support REDD+ Readiness in participated developing countries under the <b>FCPF Program</b>	To support REDD+ Readiness in participated developing countries under the <b>UN-REDD Program</b>	To support REDD+ implementation in participated developing countries
Scale	Ø National level	Ø National level	Ø National level and Sub-national level
Covering Safeguarded	Ø “Do No Harm”	Ø “Do No Harm”	Ø “Do No Harm” Ø Improve co-benefit
Contents	Guidelines to indicate what should be done and prevent risk	Principle and Criteria	Principle, Criteria and Framework for Indicator
Remarks		Compared with the REDD + SES, focusing on environmental aspect	Bottom up approaches employed

# Thank You !!



REDD-Plus Community Forestry Program  
in Oddar Meanchay Province, Cambodia