

APPROACH TO SAFEGUARDS IN REDD+ PROJECT DESIGNS

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1. OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH

IGES REDD+ Database

- Presenting a succinct overview of REDD+ projects
- Using material from PDDs and other project documents



<http://redd-database.iges.or.jp/redd/>

Review of selected REDD+ project Designs

- To provide an understanding of their designs and to enable comparison between the projects
- Using a template that includes common issues for all REDD+ projects aiming to generate carbon credits
- Covering 27 of the projects
 - Asia: 11, the Pacific: 2, Africa: 4, Central & South America: 10



2. TEMPLATE OF THE PROFILE

- Location, **proponents**, starting date
- Area, tenure and forest type
- Drivers and rate of deforestation/degradation
- Proposed countermeasures (strategy)
- Community engagement and participation
- Financing
- Reference level
- Project emission/removals
- Climate benefits (emission reduction/credit)
- Monitoring, **validation, verification, registration**
- Links

3. PROJECT PROPONENTS

The initiative is mainly coming from outside the host countries

- The lead is typically from international NGOs, carbon project developers, donors, or corporations
- Local and national governments do have key roles in many of the projects

Coalition type	No of PJT
International NGO with local or national gov and/or businesses	9
Global carbon project developer with private sector, local org, technical advisor etc	9
Gov-gov-other coalition	3
Corporation with local partners	2
Indigenous association with partners	2
Foundation with partners	2

4. TENURE

REDD+ projects are being designed for a variety of tenure arrangements, and that no one type dominates

Tenure type	No of PJT
Managed by state agencies (conservation/protected forests)	9
Household/Community	8
Private rights to manage as a reserve	4
Timber concessions	2
Indigenous reserves	2
Owned by corporation	1
Multiple tenure	1

5. PROJECT SIZE

REDD+ projects come in all sizes

Average	168,000 ha
Largest	750,000 ha
Smallest	1,000 ha

- Larger projects: under the management of state authorities and may include multiple forms of tenure
- Mid-size projects: timber concessions, and private conservation and indigenous reserves.
- Small projects: individual households or communities have tenure for small areas of land that contain forest patches or woodlots

6. DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

- Most of the projects are dealing with multiple DD drivers and thus set out multiple REDD+ strategies
- 75% of the projects are located in areas where local people, not companies, are seen as the main deforestation agents

Driver type	Agent	No of PJT
Subsistence agriculture, small scale cash cropping, cattle grazing etc	Local people	19
Legal or illegal logging	Companies / local people	18
Planned conversion for cropping, plantation, settlements etc	Companies / investors	9
Fire	Companies / investors / local people	6
Fuel wood collection	Local people	3
Others (mining, drainage of peat land etc)	Companies / investors / local people	6

7. PROPOSED COUNTERMEASURES

Countermeasures focus on engaging local communities and address lack of household capacity and lack of economic choices for communities as underlying drivers of deforestation

- Some strategies aim to provide roles to communities in protecting and enhancing forest carbon stocks
- Other strategies aim control use of forests and forest land by local people, and offer alternatives, such as PES, alternative livelihoods, increasing agricultural productivity, reducing the need for fuel wood or planting trees to provide a new fuel wood source.

But it is not sure if these countermeasures really work for reducing deforestation. Feasibility analysis often lacking!!

8. VALIDATION, VERIFICATION & REGISTRATION

CCBA and VCS are the two most popular schemes

- Dual validation is popular

Scheme	No of PJT
CCBA	14
VCS	8
Plan Vivo	1
Other party assessment	2

9. BIODIVERSITY SAFEGUARDS

- Little evidence that proposed REDD+ activities will harm biodiversity in project areas
- Project designs targeting CCB standards certification must evaluate and mitigate possible negative off-site project impacts

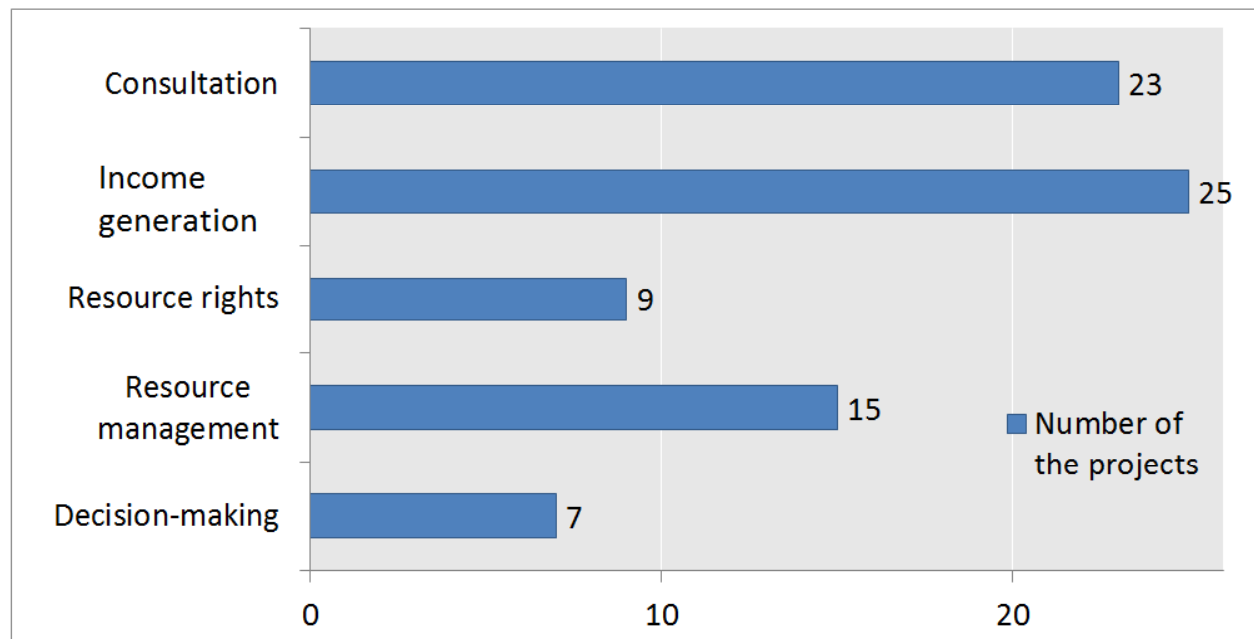
Monitoring target	No of PJT
Species and species evidence (key, endemic, invasive species)	13
Site condition (water availability, soil conservation, forest cover)	2
Human biodiversity interaction (N of traps, market survey, community use etc)	5

10. COMMUNITY AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S RIGHTS AND PARTICIPATION

Community participation partly reflect tenure arrangements.

- Under community tenure: The communities will have significant roles in project implementation
- Outside: Proponents are making efforts to involve communities in decision-making processes

Quality of consultation is difficult to assess from PDDs.



11. LESSON LEARNED FROM THE ANALYSIS ON SAFEGUARDS

- The changes in biodiversity is planned to be monitored by following CCBA standards
- Quality of participation needs to be evaluated
 - Evaluation of participation should not just be a box on a check list for REDD+ safeguards that is ticked off.
 - Significance of participation should be considered
 - Stronger and detail requirements should be placed to ensure proper participation
 - That will also be able to guide the project proponent to engage communities in the meaningful way



Thank you

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