

<p>1. Organizer</p> <p>Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute(FFPRI), Japan International Forestry Promotion &amp; Cooperation Center (JIFPRO), Japan Overseas Forestry Consultants Association (JOFCA), Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting, Forestry Agency</p>
<p>2. Title</p> <p>REDD+ safeguard: Possibility and challenges to develop safeguard information systems based on scientific approaches</p>
<p>3. Theme</p> <p>Developing countries are requested to develop information systems to provide information how they respect and enhance safeguards on REDD+ activities. But HOW?</p> <p>As its first step, in this event we aim at</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) sharing the latest information on REDD+ safeguard negotiations,</li> <li>2) learning the safeguard approaches implemented in REDD+ projects and</li> <li>3) discussing the importance of scientific approaches on safeguard information systems.</li> </ol>
<p>4. Agenda and speakers</p> <p><b>Opening remarks:</b> Mr. Akihito Miyahara (Forestry Agency)</p> <p><b>Presentation 1:</b> <i>Introduction of RSPS</i> / Dr. Kimiko Okabe (FFPRI)</p> <p><b>Presentation 2:</b> <i>REDD+ safeguards: How UN-REDD supports development of country approach</i> / Dr. Maria Jose Sanz-Sanchez (FAO)</p> <p><b>Presentation 3:</b> <i>Approach to safeguards in REDD+ project designs</i> / Dr. Makino Yamanoshita (IGES)</p> <p><b>Presentation 4:</b> <i>The importance of Science in the Development of Environmental Safeguards for REDD+</i> / Dr. Ian Thompson (Canadian Forest Service)</p> <p><b>Panel discussion:</b> Moderator: Dr. Mitsuo Matsumoto (FFPRI)</p>
<p>5. Outline of presentations and discussions</p> <p>At the beginning of this side event, Mr. Akihito Miyahara from Japan Forestry Agency made the opening remarks. Then, Dr. Okabe introduced the outline of this project which objective is to collect the advanced examples of safeguards and to develop the Safeguards Information Systems (SIS), subsidized by Forestry Agency.</p> <p>In presentation 2, Dr. Sanchez introduced the efforts of UN-REDD on supporting Country Approaches to safeguards. In this approach, developing countries would define safeguard policies, laws and regulations and develop safeguards and SIS. UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) could help add details to the principles of Cancun Safeguards. She explained that the SEPC ensured policy coherence and protected natural forests from degradation. Besides SEPC, she also introduced other useful UN-REDD tools.</p>

Dr. Yamanoshita introduced the results of IGES's analysis of REDD+ project design documents. IGES reviewed 27 projects to present a succinct overview and make a comparison analysis about Land tenure, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, countermeasures, local participation and so on. IGES provides these outcomes on the website. In the environmental aspects, many projects introduced CCBA standards for MRVs, so they suggested that CCBS would be introduced as the indicators for the environmental safeguards. In the social aspects, they considered that REDD+ projects should involve local peoples and the quality of participation should be evaluated properly, not to just be a box on a check list for safeguards.

Dr. Thompson introduced how to develop environmental safeguards based on scientific approaches. Firstly, he explained high uncertainty in environmental sciences due to complexity in ecosystems. And he emphasized the role of science to reduce the level of this uncertainty. Secondly, he explained the importance of resilience of ecosystems in a context of REDD+. He described resilience as an emergent ecosystem property and it is the capacity of a forest to recover from a major natural disturbance. He emphasized that a scientific basis for environmental safeguards are necessary for REDD+, not to save biodiversity itself.

In the panel discussion, participants proactively raised questions and had a keen discussion. As for scales of projects, REDD+ projects have three different scales that is national, sub national and project ones. Therefore, indicators for safeguards would be also changed according to these scales. Concerning the costs of safeguards implementation, it is suggested that project proponents should focus not only on carbons but also on ecosystems. It is because projects considering the whole ecosystems would eventually promote carbon enhancement. Also, it is considered that social safeguards would contribute to the efficient project implementation and maximize the benefits arising from the project.

## 6. Photograph

