

Oct 19, 2010. 18:15-19.45, Room 236 - Bldg 2 - 3rd Floor Friends of the Earth International side event THE NEW STRATEGIC PLAN - HAVE WE GOT THE TARGETS RIGHT THIS TIME?

# Strong concerns on REDD+(plus)

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## Processes of REDD+ Partnership

#### 1. Consistency with Agreements of UN Negotiations

- The REDD+ Partnership at present is a voluntary discussion among countries and institutions.
- Stakeholder must avoid making premature conclusions about the REDD+ system based on these discussions.
- REDD+ rules must be discussed in accordance with discussions held under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).





# Processes of REDD+ Partnership

- 2. A Process without Stakeholder Participation Cannot be Justified
  - REDD+ Partnership stated that the efforts of the Partner are to "be inclusive of all committed countries as well as representatives of relevant stakeholders including indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society and the private sector."
  - However, there has been very little participation of such stakeholders.
  - REDD+ Partnership have to encourage more about various stakeholders participation.





#### 1. Definition of Forest

- If measures against deforestation / forest degradation and plantation projects are treated equally, this could permit carbon emissions from deforestation / forest degradation to be offset by monoculture plantation projects which leads more conversion and the clear-cutting of natural forests.
- Natural forests, plantation projects should not be treated equally with REDD+ within the same framework.





- 2. Governance Issues: Addressing the Underlying Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation
  - Illegal logging and some of the underlying causes of deforestation and degradation include corruption, fraud, collusion, and the lack of law enforcement over forests and land rights.
  - The influx of funds by REDD+ into the forestry sector has the potential to accelerate the decline of forest and land governance.
  - Law enforcement and Governance on Forest and land rights should be strong.





- 3. Consumption and Investment by Developed Countries: Addressing the Underlying Causes of **Deforestation and Forest Degradation** 
  - Necessary to deal with large-scale clear-cutting projects and land-use conversion projects for wood products, cash crops and mineral resources.
  - Necessary to address the enormous pressure of demand and investment from developed countries.
  - Should strengthen measures to prevent the import of timber from destructive logging and investments. **E Japan**





#### 4. Ensuring Safeguards and Independent Review Board

- Required measures for safeguards are below;
  - Proper EIA, Consultation for stakeholders, protection for rights of indigenous people and local community over the use of land and natural resources, FPIC for them, proper benefit sharing, HCVF and no conversion of natural forests
- Reviews by independent third party organizations are imperative.





#### 5. On Baseline Setting and Scope of MRV

 To avoid "leakage" of deforestation and forest degradation (seeping of forest reduction and degradation outside of designated region), it is necessary that baseline setting and MRV be performed at a national level.





#### 6. Financial Mechanisms: Concerns about Credits

- Developed countries should not purchase REDD+ credits to alleviate efforts to reduce domestic emissions from fossil fuel use.
- Using highly uncertain REDD+ credits for offsetting or avoiding the required reduction of GHG emissions from fossil fuel use.
- It is essential to carry out a substantial reduction in fossil fuel use at the same time as a reduction of deforestation and forest degradation.



