

# **REDD+ Safeguards: How UN-REDD supports the development of country approaches**

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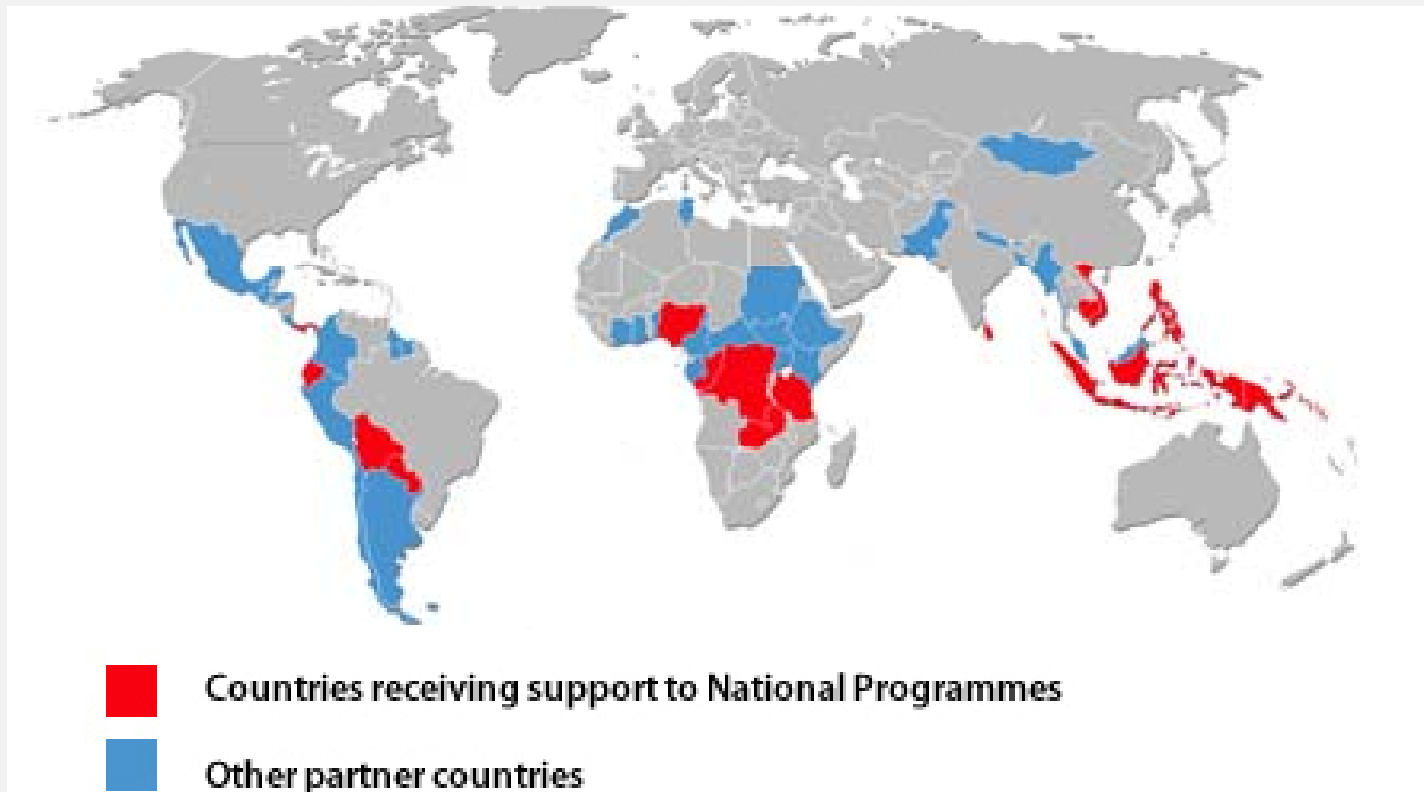
# The UN-REDD Programme

- United Nations collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries
- UNDP, UNEP, FAO
- Supports nationally-led REDD+ processes
- 46 Partner countries, supported through:
  - Direct support to implementation of national programmes
  - Developing common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools, data and best practices

# UN-REDD Programme

UN collaborative initiative (FAO, UNDP, UNEP) supporting nationally-led REDD+ readiness processes in 47 countries:

- Design and implementation of UN-REDD National Programmes (16 countries)
- Targeted support for partner countries



## UN-REDD Global Work Areas

Global work on common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools, data and best practices:

- MRV and monitoring
- National governance systems
- Accountable management of REDD+ funding
- Participatory decision making, strategy development and implementation
- **Safeguards** and multiple benefits
- Green economy and REDD+
- Knowledge management



## Themes of UNFCCC 'Cancun' Safeguards

Broad statements that cover:

- Consistency with national objectives and international undertakings
- Transparent forest governance structures
- Respect for indigenous peoples and local communities
- Effective participation of relevant stakeholders
- Conservation of natural forests and biodiversity
- Enhancement of social and environmental benefits
- Permanence of REDD+ actions
- Displacement of emissions



## Three main areas of UN-REDD safeguards work



1. Provision of a framework for supporting countries on safeguards
2. Support on defining or developing safeguards goals, policies, laws and regulations
3. Assistance with the development and structuring of Safeguards Information Systems (SIS)





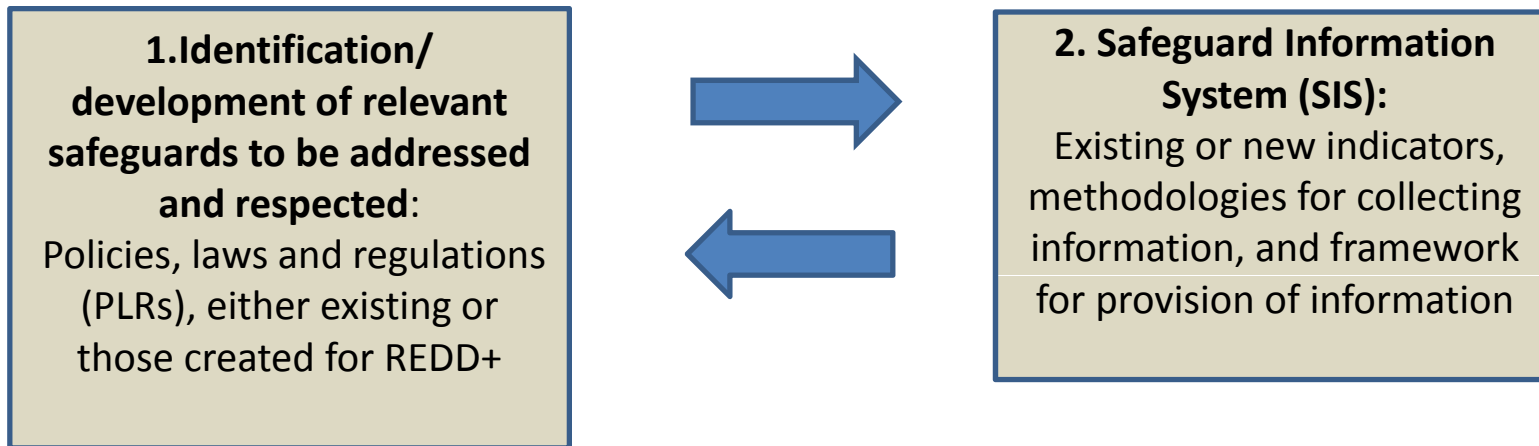
## Development of a Country Approach to Safeguards

- No fixed, linear path
- Steps to take will depend on:
  - what is in place
  - objectives defined by the country
- Throughout the process, effective participation will be essential



# Core Elements of a Country Approach to Safeguards

## Institutions



## Processes and Procedures





Why is the REDD+ safeguards approach being established?

1. Implement UNFCCC decision from country perspective and links to other processes
2. Consideration of social and environmental risks and benefits of activities from initial REDD+ strategy
3. Responding to other objectives, e.g. donor or investor policies



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) can help to illustrate the broad principles of Cancun Safeguards



## Social and Environmental Principles

1. Apply norms of **democratic governance**, as reflected in national commitments and Multilateral Agreements
2. Respect and protect **stakeholder rights** in accordance with International obligations
3. Promote **sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction**
4. Contribute to **low-carbon, climate-resilient sustainable development policy, consistent with national development strategies, national forest programmes, and commitments under international conventions and agreements**



## Social and Environmental Principles

5. **Protect natural forest** from degradation and/or conversion
6. Maintain and enhance **multiple functions of forest** including conservation of biodiversity and provision of ecosystem services
7. Avoid or minimise adverse impacts on **non-forest** ecosystem services and biodiversity



# UN-REDD Tools to Support Country Approaches to Safeguards

## Defining goals of the country safeguards approach

UN-REDD tools	How tool can contribute
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SEPC</li> </ul>	<p>Detailed criteria that can be used to ‘unpack’ the Cancun safeguards</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● UN-REDD/Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines</li> </ul>	<p>Guidance on how participation of stakeholders can be ensured in UN-REDD activities, including how to apply the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC); could be used by countries in the development of REDD+ PLRs</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● UN-REDD FPIC Guidelines</li> </ul>	<p>Framework for applying the principle of FPIC at community and national levels</p>

# Defining/developing policies, laws, and regulations (PLRs)

## Gap analysis of existing PLRs

- What PLRs already address goals?
- What is the effectiveness of the existing system – what processes/institutions are missing?

## Development of new PLRs

- What PLRs and associated processes and institutions need to be in place to achieve the goals?  
*e.g. few countries have clear policies on how carbon rights are defined and protected*





# UN-REDD Tools to Support Country Approaches to Safeguards

Defining or developing safeguard policies, laws and regulations –  
**Gap analysis of existing PLRs**

UN-REDD tools	How tool can contribute
Benefit and Risks Tool (BeRT)	List of questions drawn from the SEPC in order to assess existing PLRs
Participatory Governance Assessment	Process for participatory evaluation of governance systems relevant to REDD+
Draft Guidance on Conducting REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessment	Detailed framework for assessing corruption risks in REDD+

# UN-REDD Tools to Support Country Approaches to Safeguards

Defining or developing safeguard policies, laws and regulations –  
**Development of new PLRs**

UN-REDD tools	How tool can contribute
Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Guidelines	Framework for applying FPIC at community and national levels; primarily designed for UN-REDD activities but could be adopted in REDD+ PLRs
Guidelines on Strengthening/ Establishing National-Level Grievance Mechanisms	Guidance on how to assess and strengthen existing PLRs and institutional capacity to address REDD+ related grievances
Participatory Law Development (LEG-REDD+)	Participatory approach for formulating legal and policy reforms and drafting new PLRs in response to REDD+

## Safeguard Information System (SIS)



- Approach for collecting and providing information on how REDD+ safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout REDD+ implementation
- Build on existing systems
- Development ideally follows goal setting and gap analysis of PLRs



# SIS – Gap analysis of existing systems

## Review :

- Information sources & systems related to each of the safeguards
  - Indicators
  - Data collection & measurement approaches
- Systems supporting national implementation of other international conventions (CBD - NBSAPs)
- Quality of sources/systems
- Gaps

What kinds of new institutions/processes will be necessary?

Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention | Cartagena Protocol | Nagoya Protocol | Programmes | Information | Secretariat

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

Home | Mechanisms > NBSAPs

What is an NBSAP?  
Latest NBSAPs submitted  
Find an NBSAP or National Report  
Find National Targets  
COP Guidance on NBSAPs  
NBSAP Capacity Building Modules  
NBSAP Capacity Building Workshops  
Other Guidance on NBSAPs  
Other useful resources  
GEF Financial Support for NBSAPs  
Notifications on NBSAPs  
Strategic Plan 2011-2020

**National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)**

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are the principal instruments for implementing the Convention at the national level (Article 6). The Convention requires countries to prepare a national biodiversity strategy (or equivalent instrument) and to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity. [More >](#)

**Aichi Biodiversity Target 17**

By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

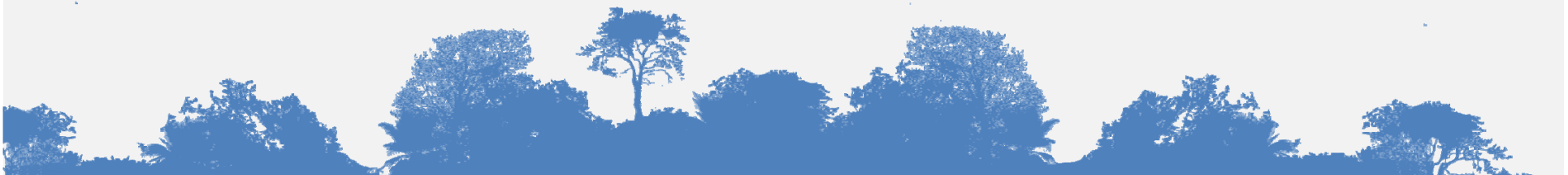
- Since COP-10, the Secretariat has received 20 NBSAPs (14 revised, 6 first) which reflect varying degrees of compliance with the Nagoya outcomes.
- To date, 177 (92%) Parties have developed NBSAPs in line with Article 6.

**NBSAP Status**

Category	Count
Post-Nagoya NBSAPs received	20
NBSAPs received	177
Parties	193

## SIS – Elements to consider on data collection

- What data to collect (including scale considerations)
- Methods to be used (e.g. household surveys; participatory approaches, such as participatory biodiversity monitoring)
- Who will collect data / institutional roles
- Frequency of data collection
- How will information be stored
- Provision of information framework (UNFCCC, country level, key stakeholders)
- Quality assurance / internal evaluation process





# UN-REDD Tools to Support Country Approaches to Safeguards

## Safeguard Information Systems – Development of indicators

UN-REDD tools	How tool can contribute
Participatory Governance Assessment	Participatory approach for developing governance indicators for REDD+ schemes
Framework for assessing and monitoring forest governance	Tool for designing robust and comprehensive sets of governance indicators

# UN-REDD Tools to Support Country Approaches to Safeguards

## Safeguard Information Systems – Methodologies for collecting information

UN-REDD tools	How tool can contribute
Draft Guidelines for monitoring the impacts of REDD+ on biodiversity and ecosystem services	Draft guidelines useful for establishing aspects of SIS relevant to biodiversity and ecosystem services
Draft manual on the collection of forest governance data	Practical considerations, methods and available resources for collecting governance data

## Examples of UN-REDD support to countries on safeguards

### Costa Rica (Targeted support)

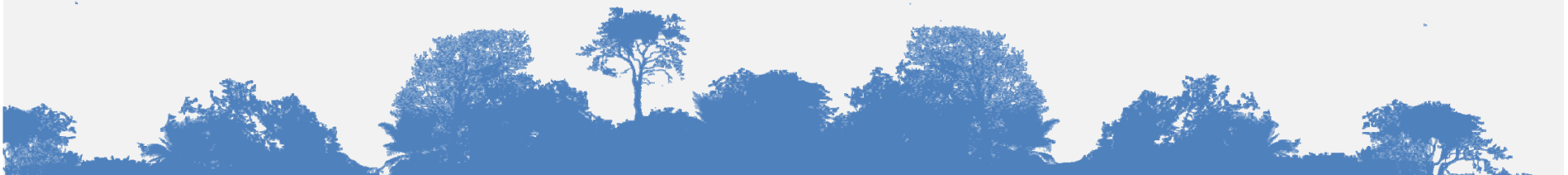
- Reconciling the needs of different safeguard approaches (e.g. UN-REDD, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards) within the design of a single safeguard information system
- Activities in 2013 have included:
  - Analysis of different safeguard approaches
  - Stakeholder analysis
  - Review of PLRs
  - Developing indicators and establishing information sources



## Examples of UN-REDD support to countries on safeguards

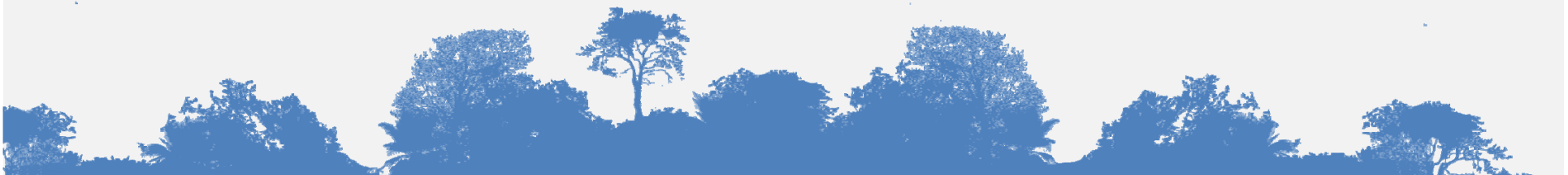
### Tanzania (National Programme)

- Linkages between the national forest inventory and the development of spatial analyses to inform REDD+ environmental safeguards and development of an Safeguard Information System (SIS)
- Activities have included:
  - Analysis of current forest inventory methodology to identify how the information collected can feed into an SIS
  - Analysis of existing forest inventory data to derive spatial information on the potential for environmental benefits from REDD+



## Summing up...

- Countries carrying out REDD+ will need to develop a country approach to safeguards consistent with UNFCCC guidance and that satisfies all of the country's priorities
- The UN-REDD Programme has developed general guidance for creating country approaches
- For each of element of an approach to safeguards, flexible tools have been developed, which are available to all countries online
- Partner countries to the UN-REDD Programme can also receive financial and technical support on REDD+ safeguards





# Thank You

Website: <http://www.un-redd.org>

