



## REDD-plus Safeguards

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## Outline



- I. Relevant CBD decisions regarding REDD-plus
- II. Results of regional consultation process on relevant safeguards

## **I. CBD COP decisions relating to REDD-plus**

*Decision VI/22: CBD Forest Programme of Work*

- Adopted in 2002
- 130 measures to promote forest biodiversity, incl. climate change, habitat fragmentation, forest restoration, incentive measures etc

## **I. CBD COP decisions relating to REDD-plus**

*Decision IX/5: (...) ensure that possible actions for REDD:*

- do not run counter to the objectives of the CBD and implementation of the forest programme of work
- support implementation of the CBD, and
- provide benefits for forest biodiversity and indigenous and local communities

## I. CBD COP decisions relating to REDD-plus

### Strategic Plan 2011-2020 (Nagoya, 2010):

- At least halve deforestation, and where feasible bring it close to zero by 2020
- Manage all areas under forestry sustainably by 2020
- Conserve at least 17 per cent of terrestrial areas by 2020
- Restore at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems by 2020

## I. CBD COP decisions relating to REDD-plus

In Decision X/33, CBD COP requests the Executive Secretary to:

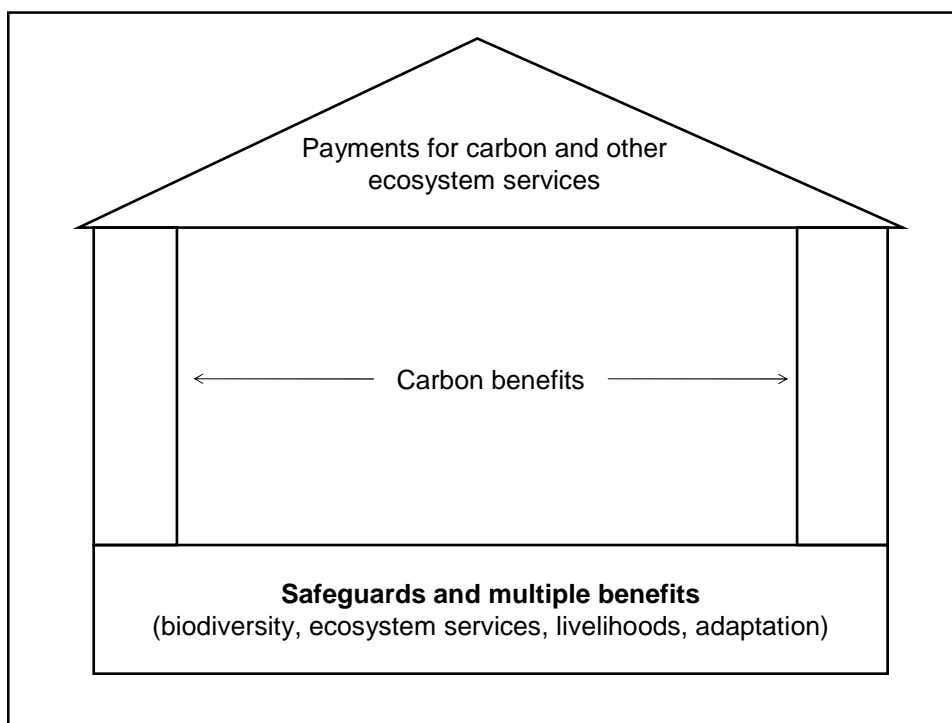
(g) (...) **provide advice**, for approval by COP 11, including **on the application of relevant safeguards for biodiversity** (...)

[www.cbd.int/decisions](http://www.cbd.int/decisions)

## II. Consultation on relevant safeguards

- Four expert workshops in 2010 and 2011 (Global; Asia-Pacific; Latin America/Caribbean; Africa)
- Host countries: Ecuador, Kenya, Singapore, South Africa
- 63 Parties and 55 international organizations, NGOs, indigenous and local community representatives, and private sector
- Funded by ASEAN, Germany, Japan, Norway, United Kingdom, UN-REDD Programme





## II. Consultation on relevant safeguards

### **Biodiversity risks, and risks to indigenous peoples and local communities, include:**

- The conversion of natural forests
- Displacement of deforestation and forest degradation
- Increased pressure on non-forest ecosystems with high biodiversity value
- Afforestation in areas of high biodiversity value
- The loss of traditional territories and restriction of land and natural resource rights
- Lack of tangible livelihood benefits
- Exclusion from designing and implementation of policies and measures

*(CBD Global Expert Workshop on REDD-plus, Nairobi, 09/2010)*

## **II. Consultation on relevant safeguards**

**Three major current approaches** (*FCPF Common Approach to Environmental and Social Safeguards; UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria; REDD+ Standards*) **found to be adequate in principle to mitigate risks, but:**

- No specific safeguards for 'enhancement of forest carbon stocks'
- Unclear long-term impact on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of indigenous peoples and local communities
- Need to harmonize approaches (at national level), and to ensure coherence with 1/CP.16

## **II. Consultation on relevant safeguards**

### **Key findings:**

- Need to cross-reference safeguard frameworks with processes and guidelines that have already been established.
- Beneficial to address safeguards as early as possible in the process. Financial support required.
- Safeguards development and application can help to further enhance multiple benefits.

## **II. Consultation on relevant safeguards**

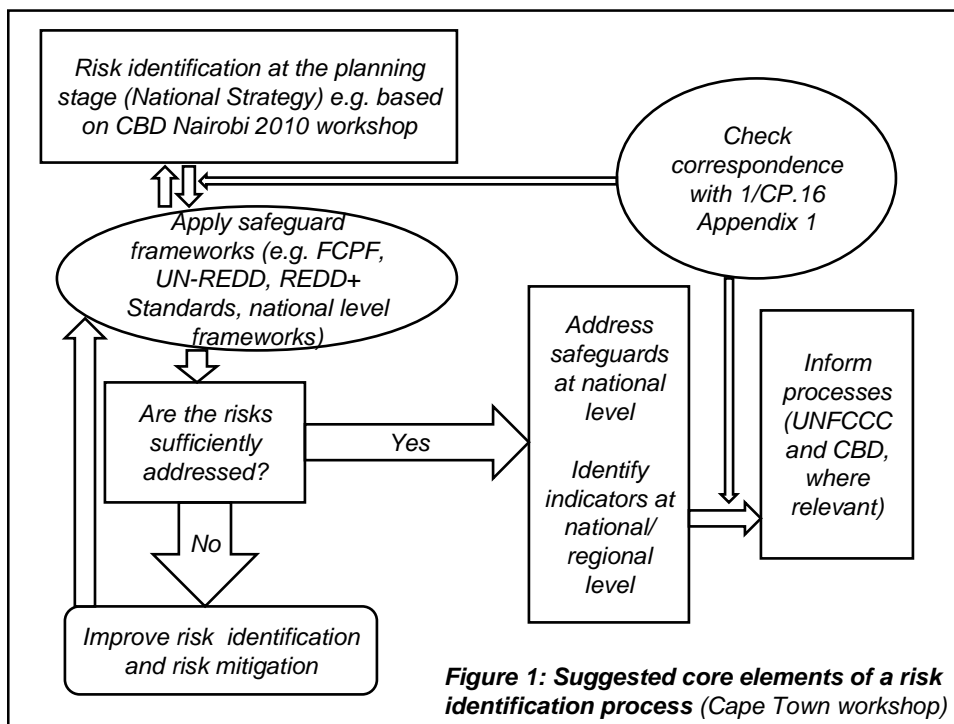
### **Key findings:**

- Clarifying tenure issues remains an urgent challenge for many aspects of REDD-plus, including safeguards for indigenous people and local communities.
- Effective land zoning and land use planning at national level would lower REDD-plus risks and enhance benefits.
- Intersectoral coordination within and between Ministries essential.

## **II. Consultation on relevant safeguards**

### **Key findings:**

- More analysis required to identify biodiversity indicators and assessment mechanisms for biodiversity impacts of REDD-plus (X/33)
- Refer to relevant CBD guidance, e.g. on reforestation and restoration (X/33, para. 8)
- REDD-plus is a learning process. Further capacity building needed at several levels.



**Submission by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

On methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD-plus), specifically related to systems for providing information on how safeguards referred to in appendix I to UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16 are addressed and respected

26 September 2011



*'If REDD-plus is successful at reducing deforestation and forest degradation, and promoting forest conservation, it will have significant and unprecedented benefits for biodiversity (...) and also has the potential to deliver significant benefits to indigenous peoples and local communities.'*

*'The greatest risks for biodiversity at this stage are if REDD-plus is not well-designed, and if a REDD-plus mechanism is not sufficiently funded.'*

Nairobi Global Expert Workshop on Biodiversity and REDD-plus,  
September 2010

## **Implementation of biodiversity safeguards is possible!**

***Gardner et al. (in press). A framework for integrating biodiversity concerns into national REDD+ programmes. Biological Conservation.***

- Planning and assessment of biodiversity safeguards need not overburden REDD-plus implementation
- Immediate progress on this is already possible for a large number of developing countries
- A gradual, phased approach to implementation would minimize risks and facilitate the protection of biodiversity benefits from REDD-plus

## Biodiversity and Livelihoods: REDD-plus benefits

- Summarises key benefits of REDD-plus for biodiversity, ecosystem-based adaptation, and livelihoods
- Available at [www.cbd.int/forest](http://www.cbd.int/forest)

Biodiversity and Livelihoods



REDD-plus Benefits



*thank you!*  
*merci!*  
*¡gracias!*



[www.cbd.int/forest](http://www.cbd.int/forest)

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