



UN-REDD
PROGRAMME

Draft Social & Environmental Principles and Criteria

CBD Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation and
Capacity-Building Workshop on REDD+ including
on Relevant Biodiversity Safeguards
Singapore 15-18 March 2011

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UN-REDD Programme

- Supports countries to benefit from REDD+
 - National REDD+ Strategies and Readiness, capacity building
- Established in 2008 by FAO, UNDP & UNEP
 - Response to UNFCCC Bali Action Plan
- Offers UN Joint Programme: Delivering as One UN
- Agreed delivery platform with FCPF and FIP
- Builds on wider UN agency roles
 - E.g. National programs; GEF Implementing Agencies



What is UN-REDD?

Two components:

1. National Programmes

- Capacity building for readiness
- First 9 countries:
 - **Africa:** DRC, Tanzania, Zambia
 - **Asia & Pacific:** Indonesia, PNG, Vietnam
 - **LA & Caribbean:** Bolivia, Panama, Paraguay

2. Global Programme

- Guidelines, advice, regional/ international dialogue, analyses
- ⇒ to support country action
- ⇒ to support the UNFCCC process on a global scale



Social and environmental principles and criteria

Risks and opportunities from REDD+

The UN-REDD Programme is developing a set of **Social & Environmental Principles and Criteria** to assist countries address those risks and opportunities

The draft Principles comprise two on social issues, one on policy coherence, and three on environmental issues.



Purpose of Principles & Criteria

- 1) Provide the UN-REDD Programme with a framework to ensure that its activities promote social & environmental benefits and reduce risks from REDD+
- 2) Assist reviewers of national programmes to evaluate their potential social and environmental impacts
- 3) Support countries in operationalising the Cancun agreement's guidance and safeguards for REDD+
- 4) Over the next twelve months, contribute to the UNFCCC-led process to develop guidance on systems to provide information on how safeguards are addressed and respected



Process for developing Principles & Criteria

- The Principles and Criteria have been developed in collaboration between UNDP and UNEP, under the UN-REDD Programme.
- Presented to UN-REDD Policy Board on 21-23 March 2011.
- Reviewing and testing during 2011
- Development of tools to support their application:
 - Identification of Risks (and opportunities?)
 - Guidelines on Monitoring
- Finalise after UNFCCC COP17



Principle 1

Principle 1 – Democratic governance: The programme complies with standards of democratic governance

Criterion 1 – Ensure the integrity of fiduciary and fund management systems

Criterion 2 – Implement activities in a transparent and accountable manner

Criterion 3 – Ensure broad stakeholder participation



Principle 2

Principle 2 – Stakeholder livelihoods: The programme carefully assesses potential adverse impacts on stakeholders' long-term livelihoods and mitigates effects where appropriate

Criterion 4 – Promote gender equality

Criterion 5 – Avoid involuntary resettlement

Criterion 6 – Respect traditional knowledge

Criterion 7 – Develop equitable benefit distribution systems



Principle 3

Principle 3 – Policy coherence: The programme contributes to a low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sound development policy, consistent with commitments under international conventions and agreements

Criterion 8 – Ensure consistency with climate policy objectives

Criterion 9 – Address the risk of reversals: plan for long-term effectiveness of REDD+

Criterion 10 – Ensure consistency with development policy objectives

Criterion 11 – Ensure consistency with biodiversity conservation, other environmental and natural resource management policy objectives



Principle 4

Principle 4 – Protect and conserve natural forest:
The programme protects natural forest from degradation or conversion to other land uses, including plantation forest

Criterion 12 – Ensure that REDD+ activities do not cause the conversion of natural forest, and do address the other causes of conversion



Source: FAO Kenichi Shono FO-5859

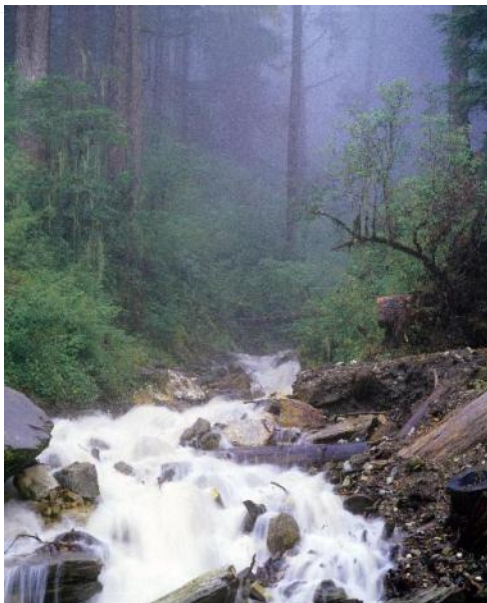
Criterion 13 – Minimise degradation of natural forest in order to maintain biodiversity and other key values

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Principle 5

**Principle 5 – Maintain and enhance multiple functions of forest:
The programme increases benefits delivered through ecosystem
services and biodiversity conservation**



Source: FAO Masakazu Kashio FO-6793

Criterion 14 – Set goals and plan for maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem services and biodiversity in new and existing forest

Criterion 15 - Use monitoring and adaptive management to support maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystem services

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Principle 6

Principle 6 – Minimise indirect adverse impacts on ecosystem services and biodiversity

Criterion 16 – Minimise indirect land-use change impacts on carbon stocks

Criterion 17 – Minimise indirect land-use change in natural ecosystems and its impacts on biodiversity

Criterion 18 – Minimise other indirect impacts on biodiversity

Thank you for listening!



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