



Application of UN-REDD Programme Principles to “REDD+ Safeguards”



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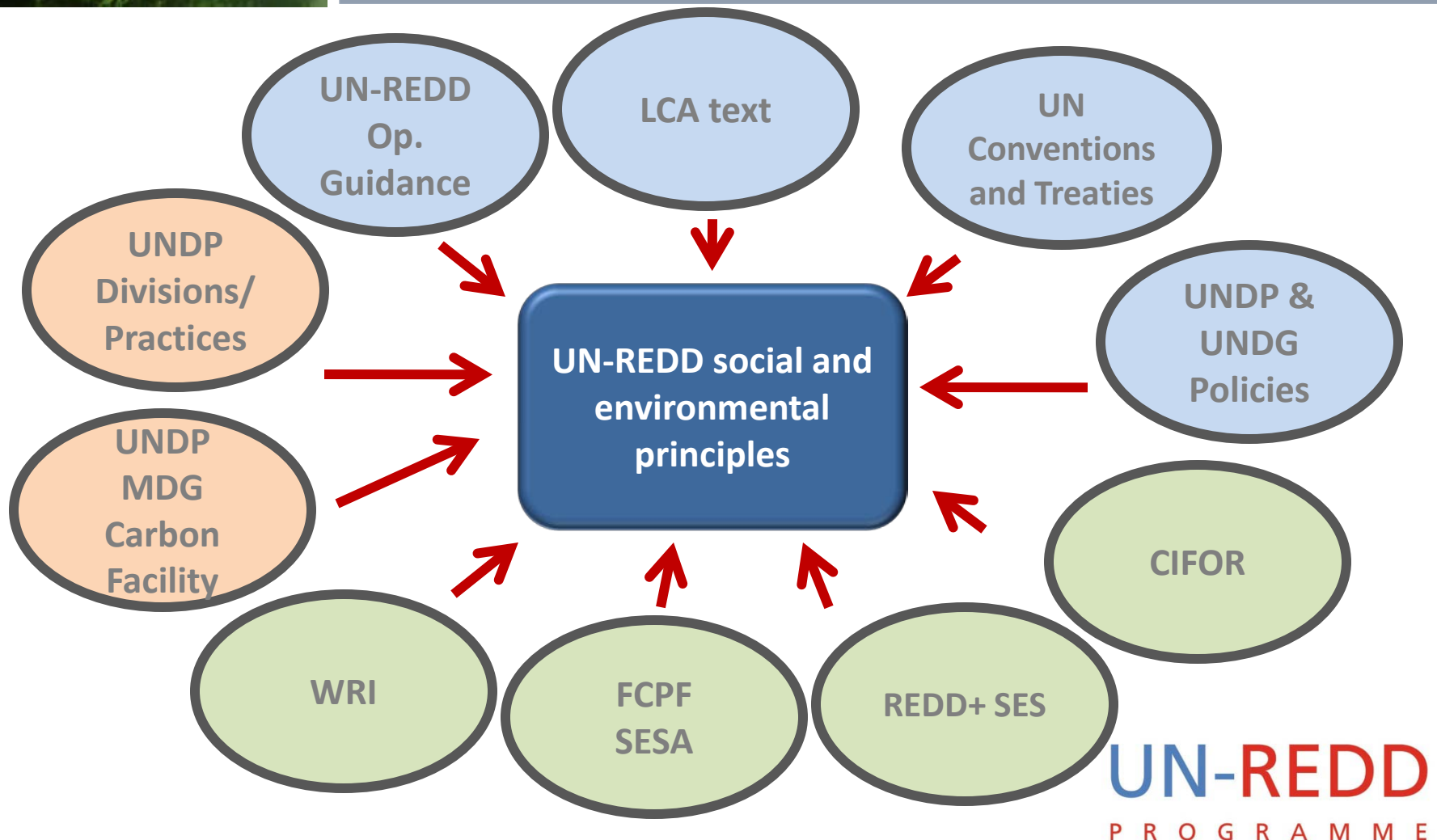


Rationale for the Social & Environmental Principles

- Application of LCA Text
- Responsibility to uphold UN conventions, declarations and policies:
 - Human rights based approach
 - UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, ILO Convention 169
 - Convention on Biological Diversity
 - ...etc...
- Application of UN Agency policies & procedures
 - i.e. UNDP's [Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change](#) prescriptive policy



Inputs to UN REDD Social Principles Due Diligence and Minimum Standard Risk Assessment Tool





Minimum Social Standard – Principles

Principle 1:

Good governance: The program complies with standards of good governance.

Principle 2:

Stakeholder livelihoods: The program assesses potential adverse impacts on stakeholders long-term livelihoods and mitigates effects where appropriate.

Principle 3:

Policy coherence: The program coheres with and complements sustainable development strategies and priorities, forestry plans and other relevant policies and treaties.



Minimum compliance standard – social principles and criteria : Good Governance

Draft in
progress

Principle 1 – Good governance: The program complies with standards of good governance.

Criterion 1 – Integrity of Fiduciary Systems

The program has assessed and addressed corruption and fiduciary risks

Criterion 2 – Transparency and Accountability

Program administration and activities as well as allocation and distribution of funds and benefits at all levels of government are carried out in an accountable and transparent manner.

Criterion 3 – Stakeholder participation

a) All relevant stakeholders are identified and enabled to participate in a meaningful and effective manner; b) Special attention is given to most vulnerable groups and the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples.



Minimum compliance standard
– social principles and criteria
Stakeholder livelihood

Draft in progress

Principle 2 – Stakeholder livelihood: The program carefully assesses potential adverse impacts on stakeholders long-term livelihood and mitigates effects where appropriate.

Criterion 4 – Avoidance of involuntary resettlement	The program is not involved in or complicit to involuntary resettlement.
Criterion 5 – Cultural heritage	The program is not involved in or complicit to alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.
Criterion 6 – Social and political well-being	Social and political implications are carefully assessed and adverse impacts on social and political structures mitigated. Benefits are shared equitably.
Criterion 7 – Economic well-being	Economic implications are carefully assessed and adverse impacts are mitigated except for where they are intended.



Minimum compliance standard – social principles and criteria : Policy Coherence

Draft in
progress

Principle 3 – The program is coherent with and complements sustainable development strategies and priorities, forestry plans and other relevant policies and treaties.

**Criterion 8 – Coherence with
broader policy framework**

The program is coherent with relevant strategies and policies at all levels of government.

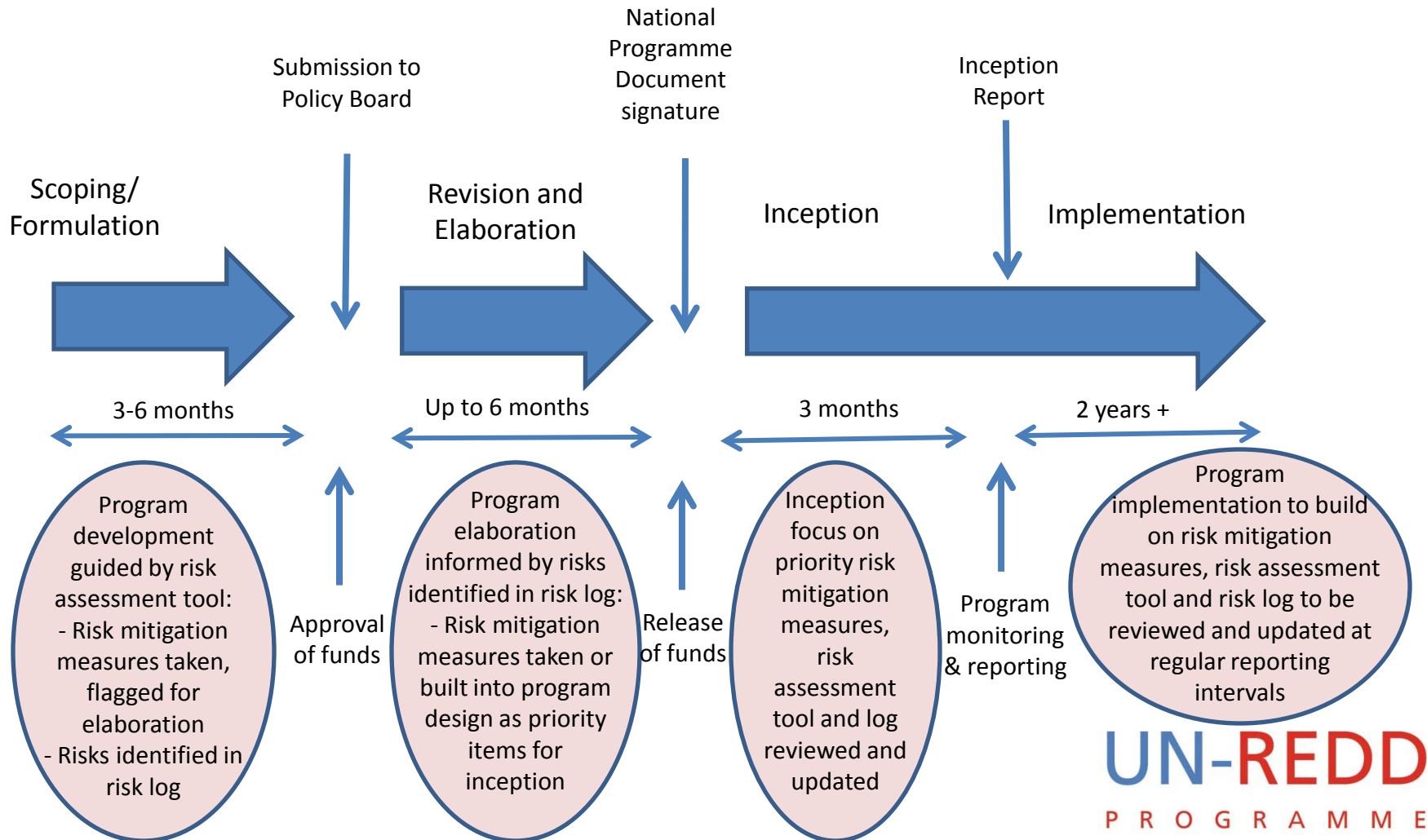


Minimum Standards Risk Assessment Tool - Overview

- Principles/criteria not directly verifiable: Risk-based assessment tool developed that
 - identifies and categorizes risks of non-compliance
 - suggests risk mitigation strategies
- Key objectives:
 - Improve programme design
 - Guide & assess programme implementation
 - Increase programme sustainability
- Maybe used by various stakeholders to different extents and for different reasons
- Designed to encompass UN-REDD National Programmes but also future readiness phases
- Designed as a “tool in progress”: will be adjusted ongoing to reflect latest experience and feedback from stakeholders



Application of Risk Assessment Tool





Relevance of the principles and risk assessment tool

- Provide countries and stakeholders with **practical guidance that reflects U.N. best practice – rights & development** agenda
- **Legitimacy:** consensus-seeking, UN compliance/backing
- **Simple, integrated, pragmatic**
- A clear basis for **monitoring**, for **open assessment** and for **recourse/arbitration**



Next Steps

Consult across UN-REDD partnership:

- Policy Board members and observers
- IPs and CSO regional networks
- Independent Advisory Panel
- Workspace members & other partners

Public comment period:

- UN-REDD website
- Open networks



Thank You!



Application of UN-REDD Principles to the LCA REDD+ Safeguards

LCA Text	Agency	UN-REDD Principle
Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty	UNDP	Principle 1 - Good governance
Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	UNDP	Principle 2 – Stakeholder livelihood
Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, including in particular indigenous peoples and local communities (...)	UNDP	Principle 1 - Good governance
Actions that are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that actions referred to in paragraph 3 below are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits	UNEP	Suggested principle: Conservation of biodiversity and natural forests

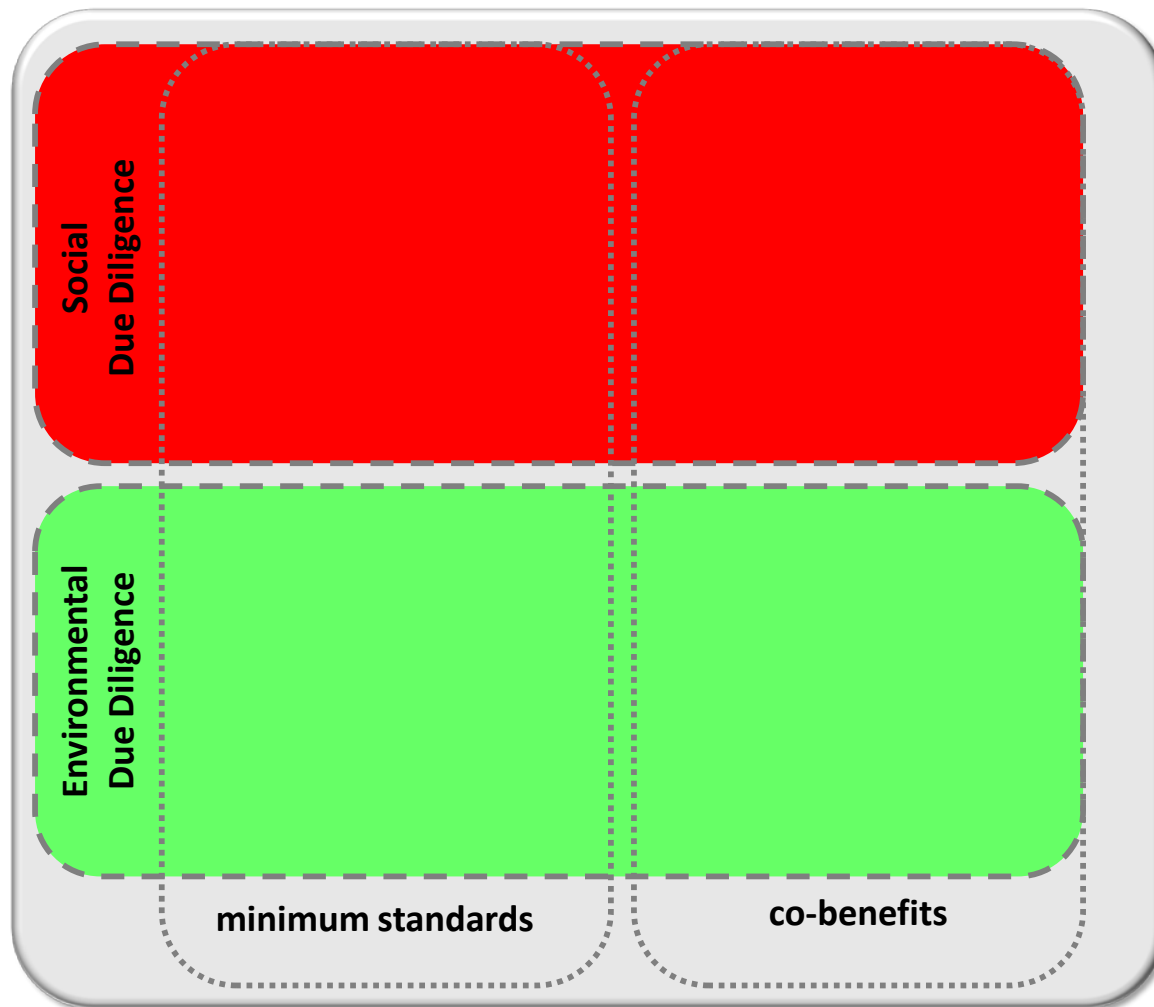


Minimum compliance standard – social principles

LCA text	Principle	Risk Assessment
That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements	Principle 3 – Coherence with broader policy framework Also partly integrated into other principles	Minimum Social Standards Risk Assessment Tool
Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty	Principle 1 - Good governance	Minimum Social Standards Risk Assessment Tool
Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Principle 2 – Stakeholder livelihoods	Minimum Social Standards Risk Assessment Tool
Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, including in particular indigenous peoples and local communities (...)	Principle 1 - Good governance	Minimum Social Standards Risk Assessment Tool
Actions that are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that actions referred to in paragraph 3 below are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits	Suggested principle: Conservation of biodiversity and natural forests	To be developed (UNEP)



Social & Environmental Due Diligence Approach: 4-Component Matrix





Social & Environmental Standards & Co-Benefits

[Roles of UN-REDD Agencies]

