



REDD-plus Safeguards

*Expert meeting on "Guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards for REDD-plus activities are addressed and respected"
Panama City, 8-9 October 2011*

Johannes Stahl

CBD Secretariat

Johannes.Stahl@cbd.int

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:

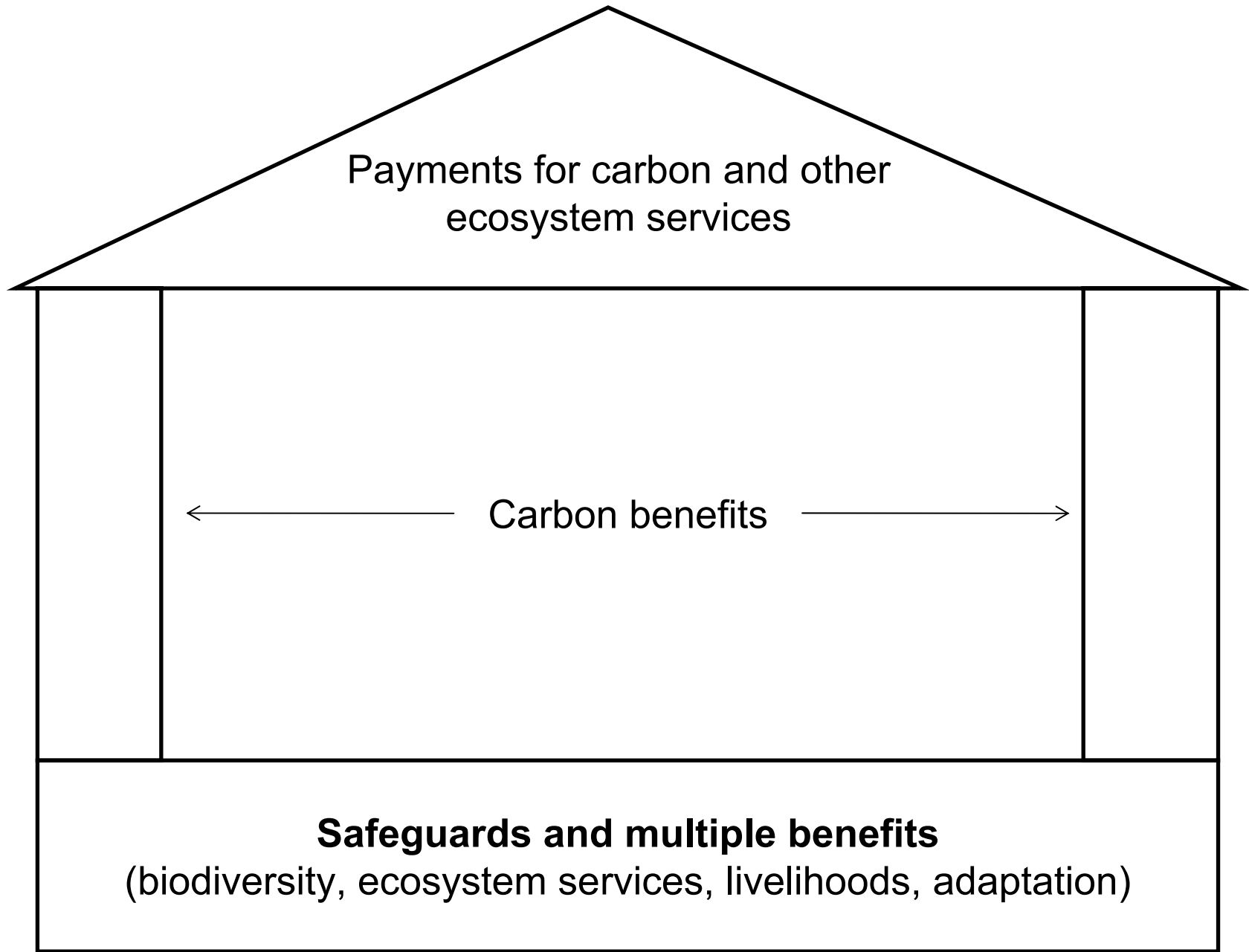
(g) (...) **provide advice**, for approval by COP 11, including **on the application of relevant safeguards for biodiversity** (...)

www.cbd.int/decisions

II. Consultation on relevant safeguards

- Four expert workshops 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 safeguard frameworks (*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:

- 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.
- Need to cross-reference safeguard frameworks with processes and guidelines that have already been established.
- Intersectoral coordination within and between Ministries essential

II. Consultation on relevant safeguards

Key findings:

- Clarifying tenure issues remains an urgent challenge for many aspects of REDD-plus, including safeguards for indigenous peoples and local communities
- Effective land zoning and land use planning at national level would lower REDD-plus risks and enhance benefits
- Safeguards process can benefit from existing knowledge at international, national and local level, including from Access and Benefit Sharing Protocol, Payments for Ecosystem Services, Community Based Natural Resources Management, etc.

II. Consultation on relevant safeguards

Key findings:

- Need for clear and synergistic guidance and adequate support to Parties. Participants appreciated close collaboration between CBD and UNFCCC Secretariats in the workshops.
- More analysis required to identify biodiversity indicators and assessment mechanisms for biodiversity impacts of REDD-plus (X/33)
- REDD-plus is a learning process. Further capacity building needed at several levels.

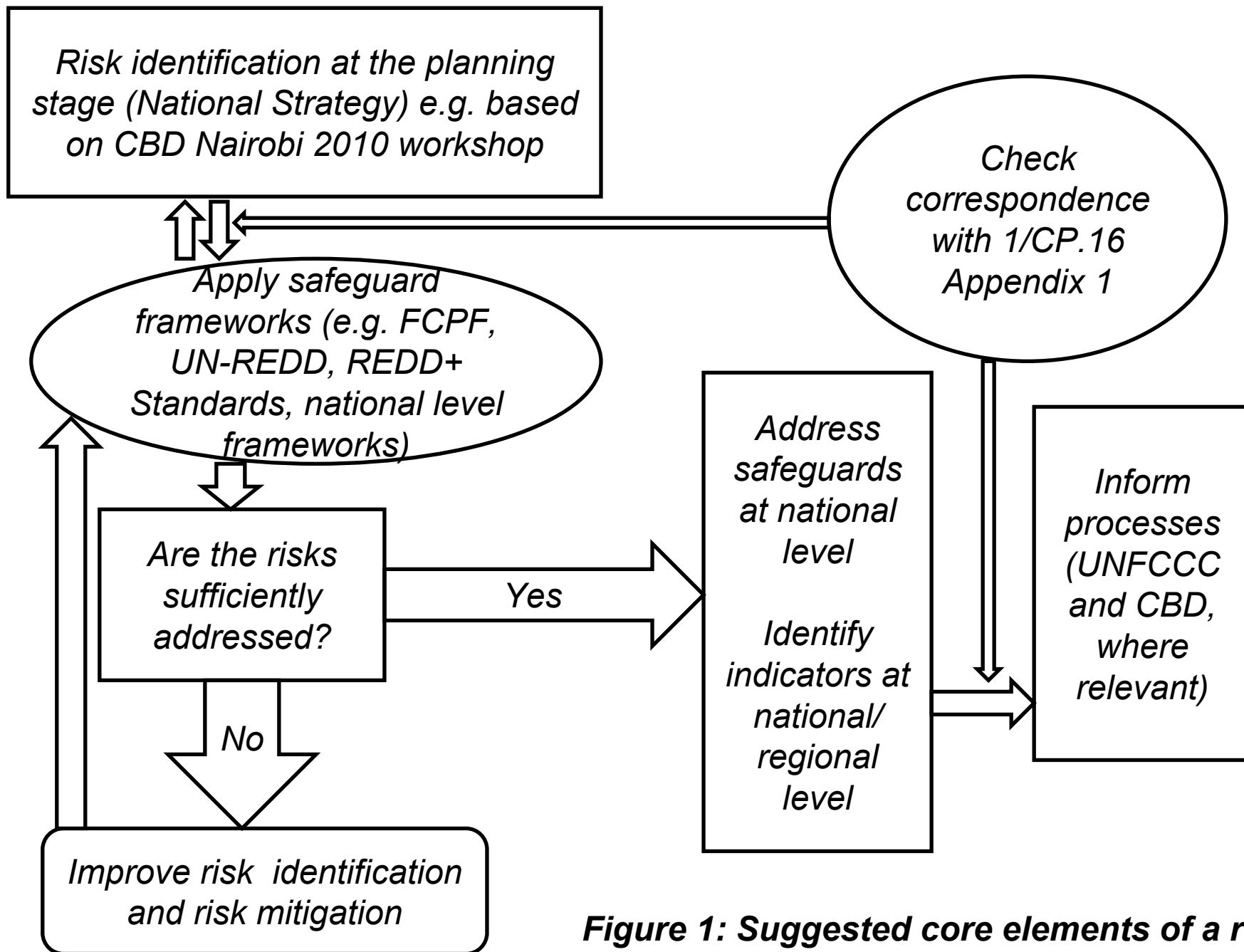


Figure 1: Suggested core elements of a risk identification process (Cape Town workshop)



**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

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

Biodiversity and Livelihoods



REDD-plus Benefits

thank you!
merci!
¡gracias!



www.cbd.int/forest

Johannes.Stahl@cbd.int

413 Saint Jacques Street, Suite 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y 1N9
Tel. +1-514-288-2220 Fax: +1-514-288-6588
Email: secretariat@cbd.int