



UN-REDD
PROGRAMME

UN-REDD Environmental Principles and Criteria and the Benefits and Risks Tool

Kingdom of Bhutan
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UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



Outline

- **UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria – the detail**
- How SEPC is consistent with UNFCCC
- Building a national approach with the SEPC
 - BeRT as a tool for building a Safeguard policy
 - Resources from BeRT
- Summary and Q&A



Aims of the UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria

The objectives of the Principles and Criteria are:

1. To address social and environmental issues in UN-REDD National Programmes and other UN-REDD Programme funded activities.
2. To support countries in developing their national approaches to REDD+ safeguards in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).



Aim 2 - Building a national approach with the SEPC

The objectives of the Principles and Criteria are:

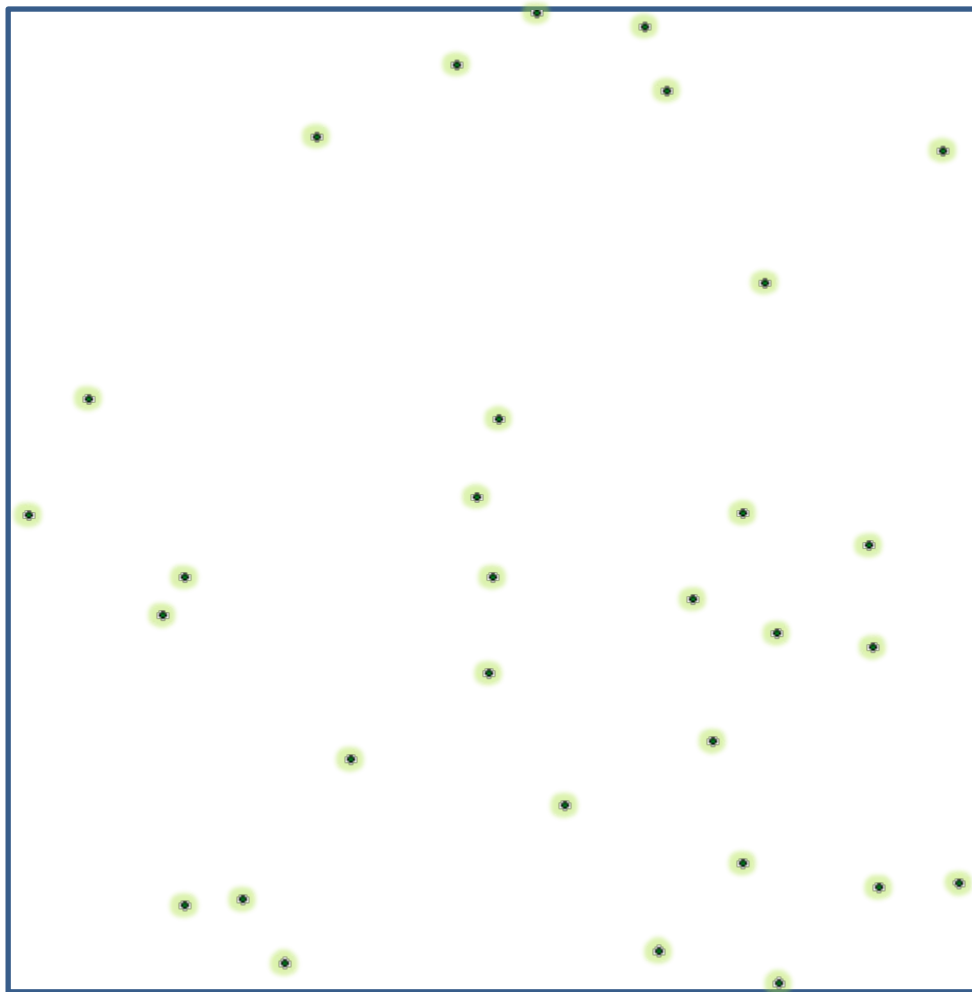
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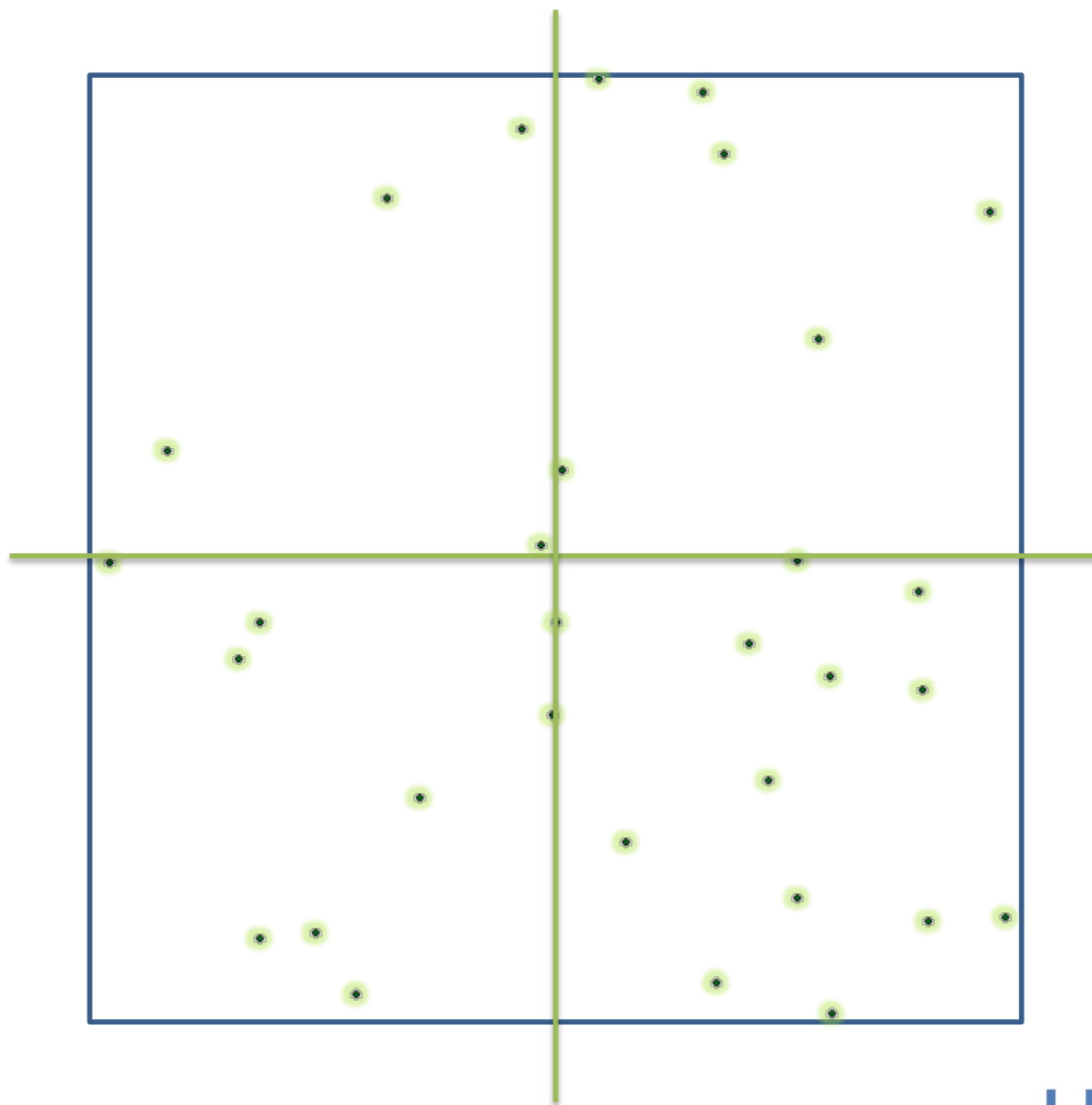


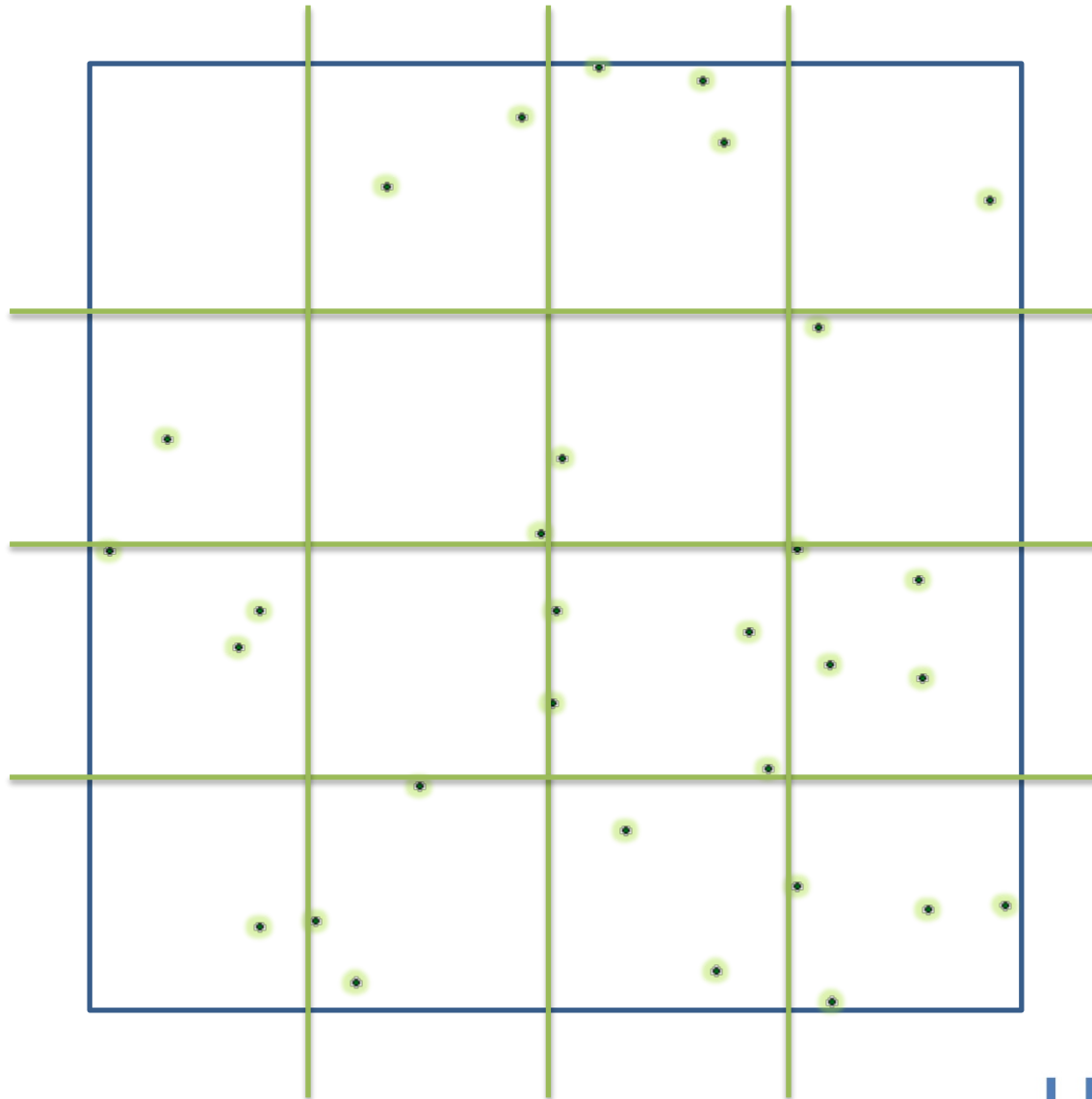
Aim 2 - Building a national approach with the SEPC

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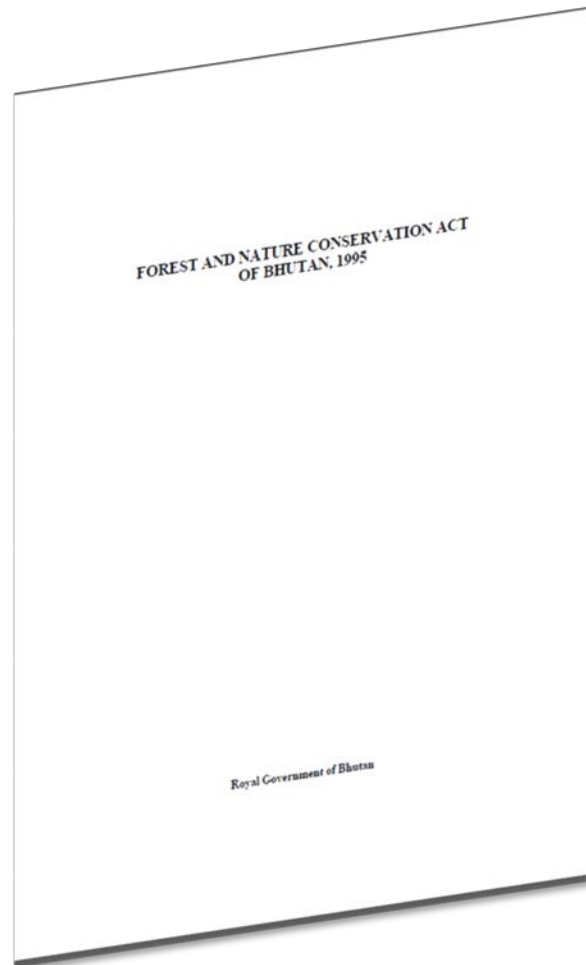
- How can the SEPC build a national approach?



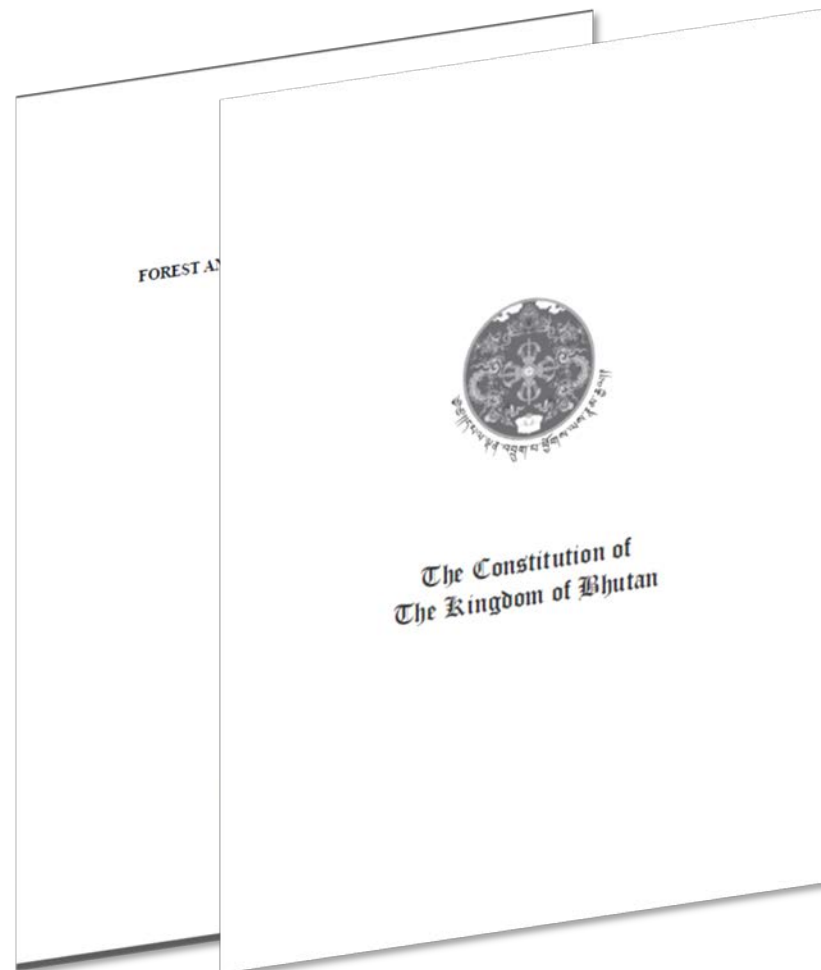




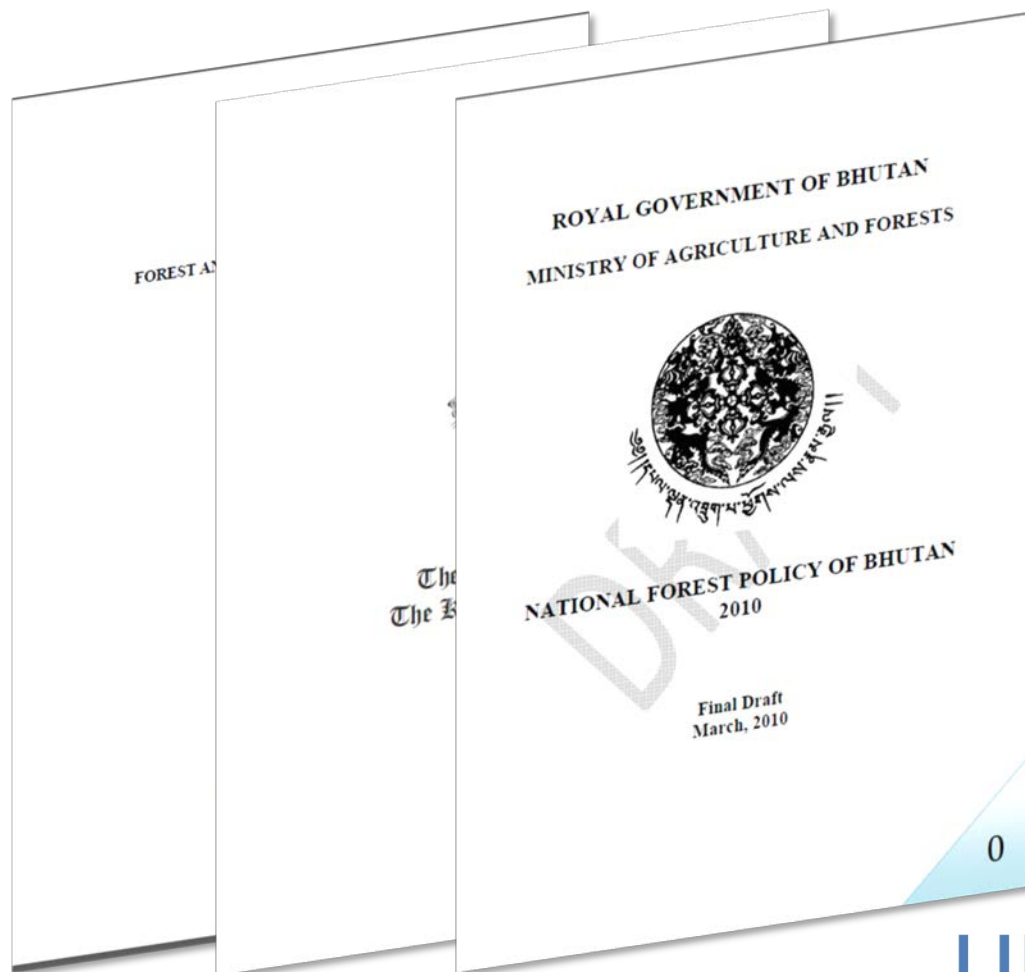
SEPC as a tool for developing a national approach



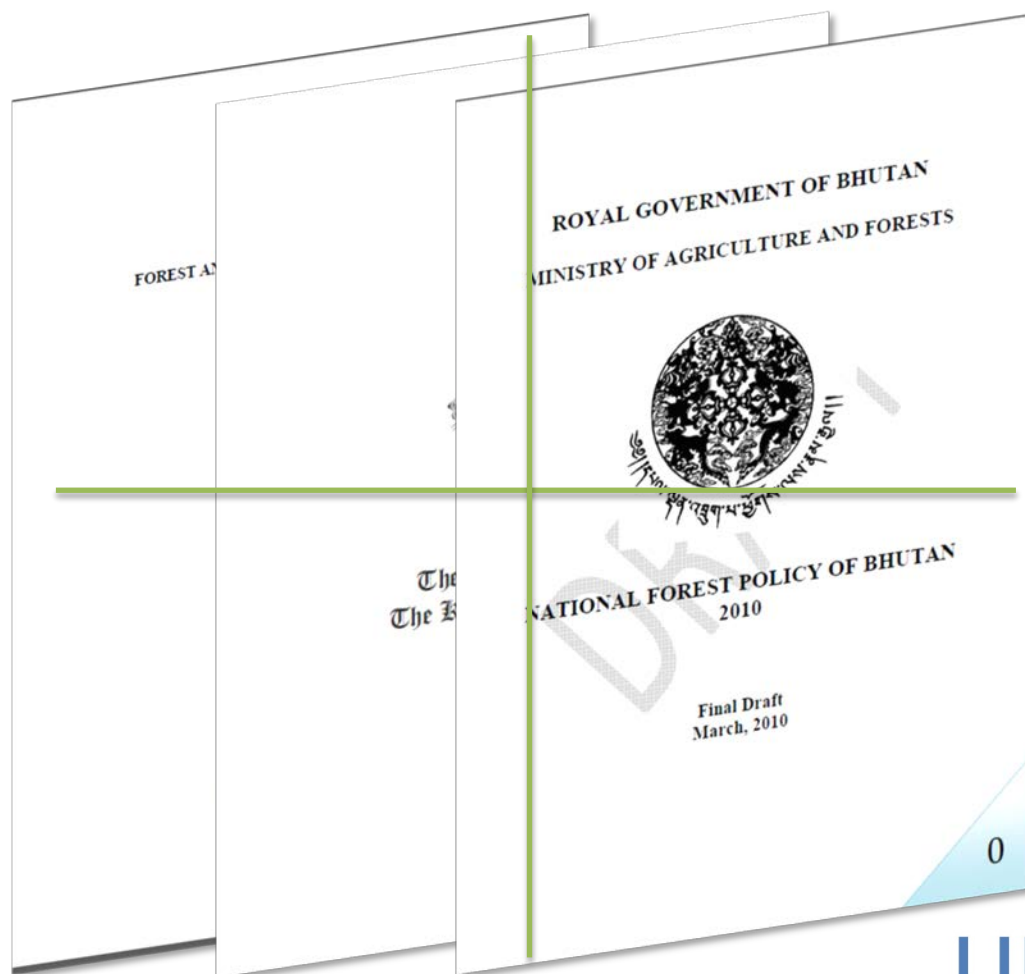
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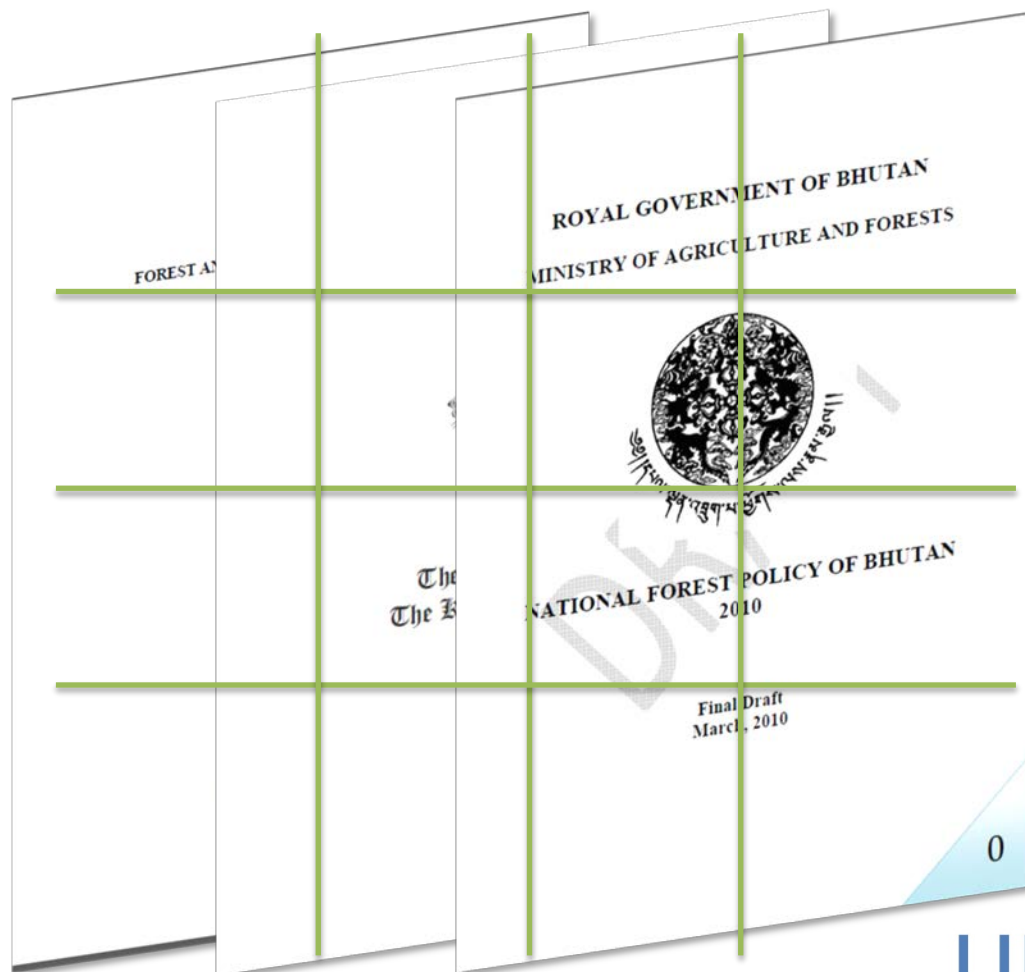
SEPC as a tool for developing a national approach



SEPC as a tool for developing a national approach



SEPC as a tool for developing a national approach





UN-REDD Environmental Principles

Principle 1 – Apply norms of democratic governance, as reflected in national commitments and Multilateral Agreements

Principle 2 - Respect and protect stakeholder rights in accordance with international obligations

Principle 3 - Promote sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction

Principle 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

Principle 5 - Protect natural forest from degradation and/or conversion

Principle 6 - Maintain and enhance multiple functions of forest including conservation of biodiversity and provision of ecosystem services

Principle 7 - Avoid or minimise adverse impacts on non-forest ecosystem services and biodiversity



Principle 4 - Policy coherence

*Contribute to low-carbon, climate-resilient sustainable development policy, consistent with **national** development strategies, national forest programmes, and commitments under international conventions and agreements*

- Criterion 14 – Ensure **consistency** with and contribution to **national** climate policy objectives, including those of mitigation and adaptation **strategies** and **international commitments** on climate



United Nations



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

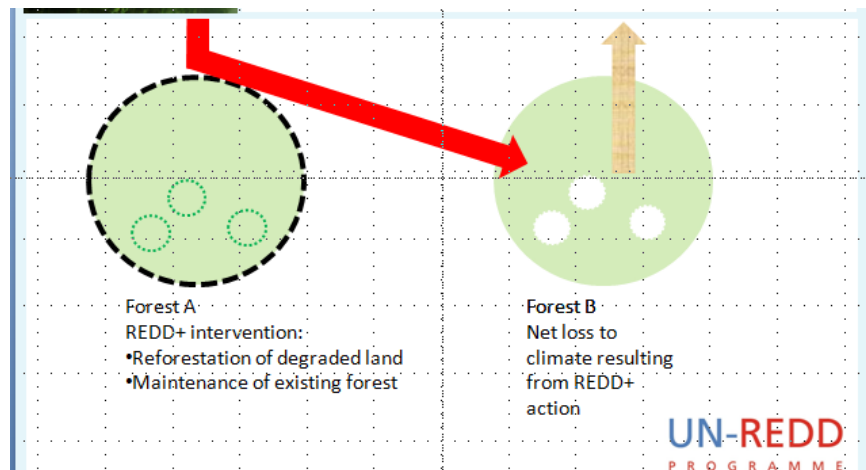




Principle 4 - Policy coherence

*Contribute to low-carbon, climate-resilient sustainable development policy, consistent with **national** development strategies, national forest programmes, and commitments under international conventions and agreements*

- Criterion 15 – **Address the risk of reversals** of REDD+ achievements, including potential future risks to forest carbon stocks and other benefits to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of REDD+





Principle 4 - Policy coherence

*Contribute to low-carbon, climate-resilient sustainable development **policy**, consistent with **national development strategies, national forest programmes, and commitments** under **international** conventions and **agreements***

- Criterion 16 – Ensure consistency with and contribution to national poverty reduction strategies and other sustainable development goals (including those outlined under the Millennium Development Goals framework), including alignment with ministries’ and sub-national strategies and plans that may have an impact on, or be affected by the forest sector and/or land use change
- Criterion 17 – Ensure **consistency** with and **contribution** to national biodiversity **conservation policies** (including National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans), other **environmental** and natural resource management **policy** objectives, national forest **programmes**, and international **commitments** on the **environment**



Principle 5 – natural forest

Protect natural forest from degradation and/or conversion

- Criterion 18 – Ensure that REDD+ activities do not cause the **conversion of natural forest to planted forest**, unless as part of forest restoration, and make reducing conversion of forests to other land uses (e.g. agriculture, infrastructure) a REDD+ priority
- Criterion 19 – Avoid or minimise **degradation of natural forest by REDD+ activities** and make reducing degradation due to other causes (e.g. agriculture, extractive activities, infrastructure) a REDD+ priority
- Criterion 20 – Avoid or minimise **indirect land-use change impacts of REDD+ activities** on forest carbon stocks, biodiversity and other ecosystem services



Principle 6 – multiple functions of forest

Maintain and enhance multiple functions of forest including conservation of biodiversity and provision of ecosystem services

Criterion 21 – Ensure that land-use planning for REDD+ explicitly takes account of **potential synergies and trade-offs** between the **multiple** functions of forest and the benefits they provide, respecting local and other stakeholders' values

Principle 6 – multiple functions of forest

Maintain and enhance multiple functions of forest including conservation of biodiversity and provision of ecosystem services

Criterion 22 – Ensure that **planted** and **natural forests** are managed to **maintain and enhance ecosystem services and biodiversity** important in both **local and national contexts**



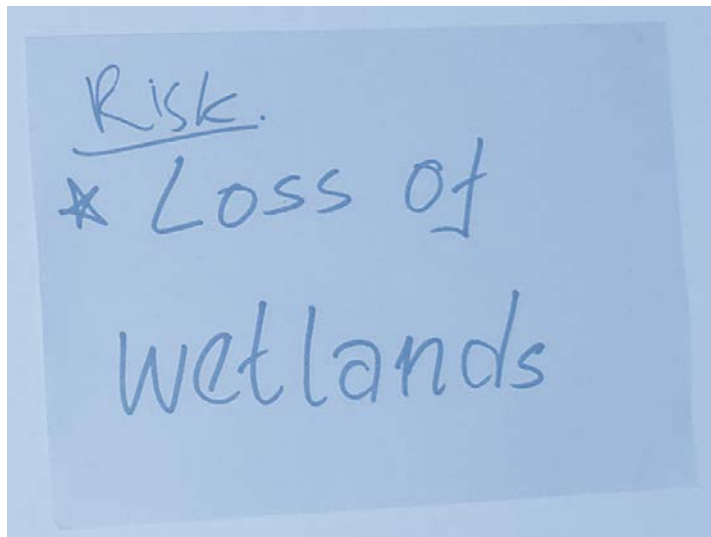
Photos: Lucy Goodman



Principle 7 – impacts on non-forest ecosystems

Avoid or minimise adverse impacts on non-forest ecosystem services and biodiversity

Criterion 23 – **Avoid or minimise adverse impacts on carbon stocks, other ecosystem services and biodiversity of non-forest ecosystems resulting directly from REDD+ activities**



Principle 7 – impacts on non-forest ecosystems

Avoid or minimise adverse impacts on non-forest ecosystem services and biodiversity

Criterion 24 – Avoid or minimise **adverse impacts on carbon stocks, other ecosystem services and biodiversity of non-forest ecosystems** resulting indirectly from REDD+ activities (including those of **indirect land-use change impacts** and intensification of land use)





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Building a national approach with the SEPC

The objectives of the Principles and Criteria are:

1. To address social and environmental issues in UN-REDD National Programmes and other UN-REDD Programme funded activities.
- 2. To support countries in developing their national approaches to REDD+ safeguards in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).**

How SEPC is consistent with UNFCCC



UNFCCC safeguards

SEPC criteria	UNFCCC safeguards						
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Criterion 15						X	
Criterion 16	X						
Criterion 17	X						
Criterion 18					X		
Criterion 19					X		
Criterion 20					X		X
Criterion 21					X		
Criterion 22					X		
Criterion 23					X		X
Criterion 24					X		X



How SEPC is consistent with UNFCCC

a) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;

Criterion 16 – Ensure **consistency** with and contribution to national poverty reduction strategies and other **sustainable development goals** (including those outlined under the Millennium Development Goals framework), including alignment with ministries’ and **sub-national strategies and plans** that may have an impact on, or be affected by the forest sector and/or land use change

Criterion 17 – Ensure **consistency** with and contribution to **national biodiversity conservation policies** (including National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans), other **environmental** and natural resource management policy objectives, national forest programmes, and **international commitments** on the environment

How SEPC is consistent with UNFCCC



*(e) That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision 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;*

Criterion 18 – Ensure that REDD+ activities do not **cause the [conversion of natural forest to planted forest](#)**, unless as part of forest restoration, and make reducing conversion of forests to other land uses (e.g. agriculture, [infrastructure](#)) a REDD+ priority

Criterion 19 – **Avoid or minimise [degradation of natural forest](#)** by REDD+ activities and make reducing [degradation](#) due to other causes (e.g. agriculture, [extractive activities](#), [infrastructure](#)) a REDD+ priority

Criterion 20 – Avoid or minimise [indirect land-use change](#) impacts of REDD+ activities on [forest carbon stocks](#), biodiversity and other [ecosystem services](#)

Criterion 21 – Ensure that land-use planning for REDD+ explicitly takes account of potential synergies and trade-offs between the [multiple functions of forest](#) and the benefits they provide, respecting local and other stakeholders' values

Criterion 22 – Ensure that [planted](#) and [natural forests](#) are managed to maintain and enhance [ecosystem services](#) and biodiversity important in both local and national contexts

Criterion 23 – Avoid or minimise adverse impacts on [carbon stocks](#), other [ecosystem services](#) and biodiversity of non-forest ecosystems resulting directly from REDD+ activities

Criterion 24 – Avoid or minimise adverse impacts on [carbon stocks](#), other [ecosystem services](#) and biodiversity of non-forest ecosystems resulting indirectly from REDD+ activities (including those of [indirect land-use change](#) impacts and intensification of land use)



How SEPC is consistent with UNFCCC

*(f) Actions to address
the risks of reversals;*

Criterion 15 – Address the risk of [reversals](#) of REDD+ achievements, including potential future risks to [forest carbon stocks](#) and other benefits to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of REDD+



How SEPC is consistent with UNFCCC

g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

Criterion 20 – Avoid or minimise [indirect land-use change](#) impacts of REDD+ activities on [forest carbon stocks](#), biodiversity and other [ecosystem services](#)


Criterion 23 – Avoid or minimise adverse impacts on [carbon stocks](#), other [ecosystem services](#) and biodiversity of non-forest ecosystems resulting directly from REDD+ activities

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UN-REDD Benefits and Risks Tool (BeRT)

- Being developed to help apply the SEPC
- In first instance, designed to assist national REDD+ teams to develop National programmes under UN-REDD in accordance with SEPC
- Elaborates a series of questions under each criterion to assist in the identification of issues to be addressed.
- Now being adapted as a tool for building safeguard policy



BeRT as a tool for building a Safeguard policy

- A framework for analysing policies in country which could be used for implementation of REDD+ safeguards
- Supports adaptive management in response to possible gaps
- Helps to identify monitoring needs, and possible indicators

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=6352&Itemid=53



BeRT structure

- Provides a list of primary yes/no questions
- Elaborates on these with more detailed guiding questions
- Provides useful tools and resources e.g.
 - FSC Glossary of Terms and Definitions
 - The High Conservation Value Forest Toolkit
 - RAP (Rapid Assessment Program) Toolkit for carrying out rapid biodiversity surveys
- Consolidates available information and can be subsequently updated



Why use BeRT?

- REDD+ safeguard policy requests a complex multi-dimensional thought process
- BeRT is a structure to guide that process
- Ensure that all aspects of the Cancun safeguards can be covered



Summary

- UN-REDD SEPC can support countries to develop their national approaches to safeguards in line with the UNFCCC
- UN-REDD BeRT can be used to
 - 1) identify risks and benefits in a national programme
 - 2) highlight policies, laws and regulations which may form part of a country's national approach to safeguards

Thank you for listening!

