



National experiences on safeguards

REDD+ Argentina

¿What is a safeguard?

1. The term “safeguards” refers to the need to protect against social and/or environmental damage or harm.
2. It is often used in reference to measures, such as policies or procedures, designed to prevent undesirable outcomes of actions or programmes.
3. Safeguards are risk management policy that ensure the environmental and social issues are assess in decision making

UNFCCC: Decision 1/CP.16

- **Actions complement/ consistent with objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions**
- **Transparent and effective national forest governance**
- **structures, taking into account national legislation/sovereignty**
- **Respect knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities (IPLCs)**
- **Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular, indigenous peoples and local communities**

UNFCCC: Decision 1/CP.16

REDD+ activities should be consistent with:

- Guidance *“The objective of environmental integrity and take into account the multiple functions of forests and other ecosystems”*
- Safeguards *“The conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that 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”*

Top-down approaches

- **FCPF** standards, including World Bank Ops and SESA procedures;
- **UN-REDD program**
Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria; and free, prior, and informed consent guidance;
- **CSO** standards, mainly apply to REDD+ projects

National Safeguards

General Policies

- Environmental and social principles in the constitution
 - Environmental laws
 - Indigenous people laws
- International agreements signed by the country
 - ILO-convention 169 and FPIC
 - Human Rights

Environmental Safeguards

- What is environmental integrity in the UNFCCC? - Only GHG emissions
- What about forest plantations that are preexistent or do not replace natural forest?
- What about exotic species that are in natural forest or that create a new “natural” forest?
- To ensure compliance with environmental safeguards need a clear definition of forest

Identifying the possible risks of REDD+ actions

- Leakage: projects and subnational approaches are in risk of emissions displacement
- Sustainable Forest Management. Specific standards and safeguards will apply?
- Forest plantations could fit on REDD+ in forest carbon enhancement activities
- High biodiversity is high quality REDD+? Premium prices is the right incentive?

National Preliminary results

- more questions than answers
- Big difficulties to work together all initiatives
- Too ambitious for readinnes phase?
- The process of making operational safeguards should be simple and stable (and accessible to all stakeholders)

Social Safeguards

- Is the right using a top-down process?
- Communities are not trained to understand the safeguards concepts and implications
- What about previous land conflicts tenure?
- What are the Political issues implicated?

Identifying the possible social oriented REDD+ actions

- Land use planning would facilitate and ensure that risks to biodiversity and IPLCs are addressed
- Take into account build on existing policies, legislation and participatory process
- integrate the forest communities to the Readiness process.

Other safeguards?

Food production

- REDD activities that discourage future extension of agriculture over forested lands would have to be necessarily accompanied by result oriented investments and technology for enhancing agricultural productivity leading to more food production from lesser extents of lands

Article 4 of the Framework Convention

- **The commitment of developed country** parties to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country parties in complying with their obligations under UNFCCC Article 12(1) of reporting on the preparation of a national inventory of anthropogenic GHGs and its plan of action for implementing the provisions of UNFCCC.
- **the commitment of developed country parties** to provide funds for meeting the agreed incremental costs in promoting sustainable management, conservation and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs including biomass, forests and other terrestrial ecosystems.
- ¿safeguards on financing?

Thank you



Iguazú Falls, one of the seven natural Wonders of the world