



REDD+ Biodiversity Safeguards

*Joint Meeting of UN-REDD Programme and FCPF
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Outline



- I. Relevant Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) decisions related to REDD+
- II. Results of consultation and capacity building process on relevant biodiversity safeguards

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (decision X/2):

- At least halve deforestation, and where feasible bring it close to zero by 2020 (target 5)
- Manage all areas under forestry sustainably by 2020 (target 7)
- Conserve at least 17 per cent of terrestrial areas by 2020 (target 11)
- Restore at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems by 2020 (target 15)

I. CBD COP decisions relating to REDD+

Decision IX/5: (...) *ensure that possible actions:*

- 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+

Requests to CBD Secretariat (decision X/33):

REDD+ biodiversity safeguards: request to provide draft advice, for approval of COP 11 (Hyderabad, India, 8-19 October 2012)

REDD+ biodiversity monitoring/assessment: request to identify possible indicators and assessment mechanisms, and report to SBSTTA prior to COP 11

Results available in document
UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/8

I. CBD COP decisions relating to REDD+

Article 8(j): respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities

Article 10(c): Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements

There is no “one-size fits all” model



II. Consultation on relevant safeguards

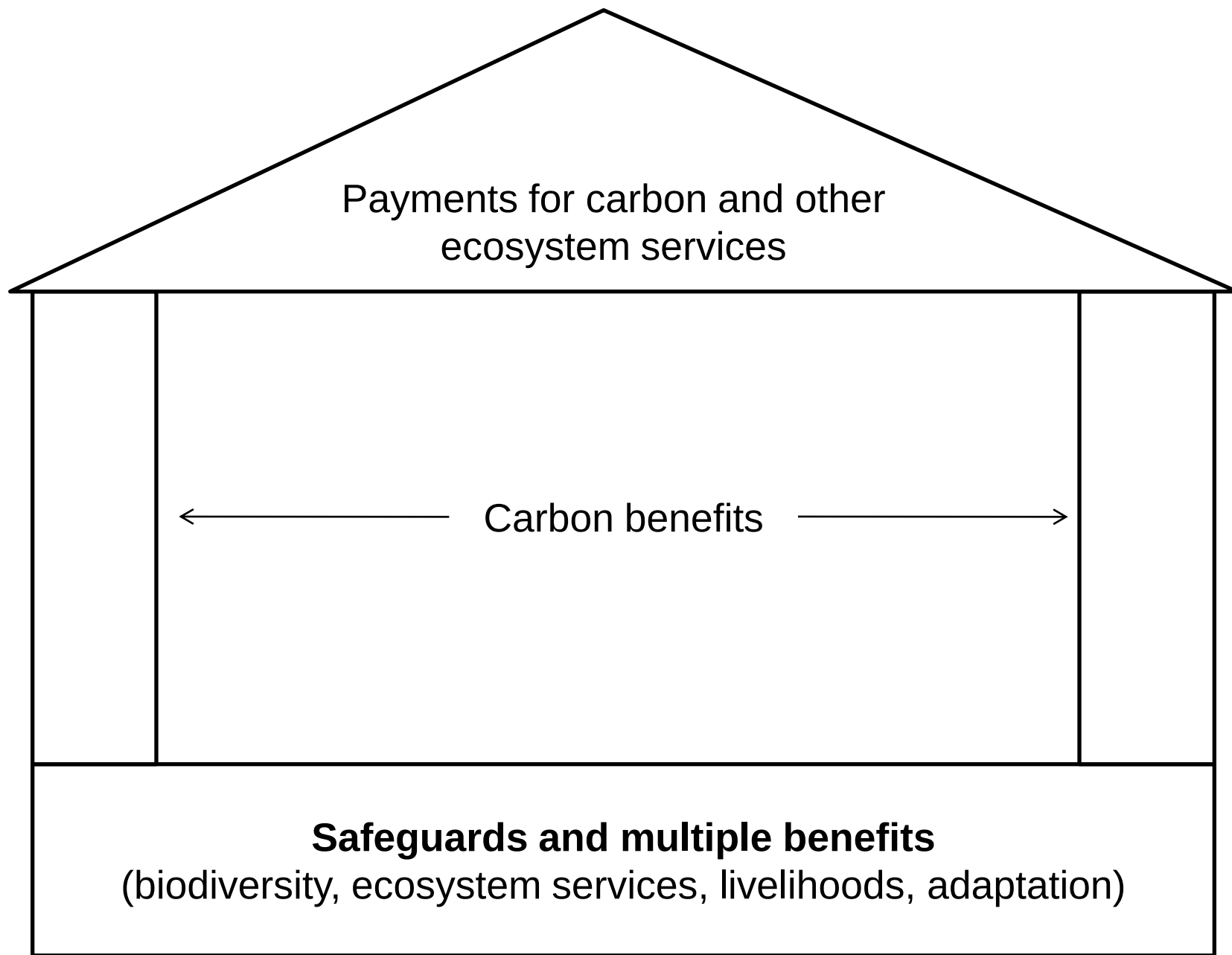
- Four **REDD+ and Biodiversity** workshops 2010 and 2011(Global; Asia-Pacific; Latin America/Caribbean; Africa)
- Host countries: Kenya, Singapore, Ecuador, South Africa
- 63 Parties and 55 international organizations, NGOs, indigenous and local community representatives, and private sector
- Funded by ASEAN, Germany, Japan, Norway, United Kingdom, UN-REDD Programme

Workshops with 63 Parties and in collaboration with UNFCCC Secretariat, UN-REDD Programme and FCPF

Angola; Argentina; Bangladesh; Benin; Bhutan; Bolivia; Botswana; Brazil; Cambodia; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Chile; China; Colombia; Costa Rica; Côte d'Ivoire; Cuba; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Ecuador; El Salvador; Equatorial Guinea; Fiji; Germany; Ghana; Grenada; Honduras; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Japan; Kenya; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Liberia; Madagascar; Malaysia; Mexico; Mongolia; Myanmar; Namibia; Nepal; Nicaragua; Nigeria; Norway; Pakistan; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Philippines; Saint Lucia; Seychelles; Singapore; Solomon Islands; South Africa; Suriname; Thailand; Uganda; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United Republic of Tanzania; Uruguay; Vanuatu; Viet Nam; Zambia.

Main risks identified by Nairobi Expert Workshop:

- The conversion of natural forests to plantations and other land uses of low biodiversity value and low resilience
- Displacement of deforestation and forest degradation to areas of lower carbon value and high biodiversity value
- 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 to indigenous and local communities and lack of equitable benefit sharing
- Exclusion from designing and implementation of policies and measures
- Loss of traditional ecological knowledge.



II. Consultation on relevant safeguards

Three major current approaches (*FCPF Common Approach to Environmental and Social Safeguards; UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria; REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards*) **found to be adequate in principle to mitigate risks, but:**

- More attention to ‘enhancement of forest carbon stocks’ (reforestation, restoration)
- 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 maintain coherence with 1/CP.16 (e.g. in DRC, Ecuador)

II. Consultation on relevant safeguards

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- Intersectoral coordination within and between Ministries essential.

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- Effective land zone planning and land use planning at national level would lower REDD+ risks and enhance benefits

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Key findings:

- Clarifying tenure issues remains an urgent challenge for many aspects of REDD+, including safeguards for indigenous peoples and local communities
- Effective land zone planning and land use planning at national level would lower REDD+ risks and enhance benefits
- Safeguards processes 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.

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- REDD+ is a learning process - further capacity building on biodiversity impacts needed at several levels
- Build on relevant CBD guidance, e.g. on ecosystem approach, and specific guidance on reforestation and restoration (X/33, para. 8)

II. Draft advice for COP 11 (summary)

(Agenda item 7.1 at SBSTTA 16: 30 April to 5 May 2012, Montreal, for approval by COP 11: 8 to 19 October 2012, Hyderabad, India)

- Calls for synergies in the implementation of REDD+ and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
- Outlines cost-effective monitoring options for REDD+ contributions to implementation of the CBD, but requests further work done by CBD SBSTTA
- Supports the safeguards initiatives of FCPF, UN-REDD Programme, and REDD+ SES, but recommends some improvements
- Lists specific concerns to be taken into account when addressing safeguards in REDD+ planning and development
- Requests further work on capacity building for REDD+ safeguards

If REDD+ is successful, it will also have unprecedented benefits for biodiversity and has the potential to deliver significant benefits to indigenous peoples and local communities.

The greatest risks for biodiversity at this stage are if REDD+ is not well-designed, and if REDD+ is not sufficiently funded.

CBD Global Expert Workshop on Biodiversity and REDD-plus

Biodiversity and Livelihoods: REDD+ benefits

- Summarises key benefits of REDD+ for biodiversity, ecosystem-based adaptation, and livelihoods
- Informs about design aspects to achieve multiple benefits
- Available at www.cbd.int/forest and UNFCCC web platform

Biodiversity and Livelihoods



REDD-plus Benefits





thank you

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