

Social Principles Risk-Assessment Tool

DRAFT

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.

* Governance is defined as the complex mechanisms, processes, relationships and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their rights and obligations and mediate their differences

**Includes economic, cultural, social, physical, natural and political well-being.

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

Criterion 1 – Integrity of Fiduciary and Fund Management Systems	The programme has assessed and addressed corruption and fiduciary risks
Criterion 2 – Transparency and Accountability	programme administration and REDD+ readiness activities 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.

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

Criterion 4 – Avoidance of involuntary resettlement	The programme is not involved and not complicit in involuntary resettlement.
Criterion 5 – Traditional Knowledge	The programme is not involved and not complicit in alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage or the erosion of traditional knowledge..
Criterion 6 – Social and political well-being	Social and political implications are assessed and adverse impacts on social and political structures mitigated. Benefits are shared equitably.

Principle 3 – Policy coherence: The programme coheres with and complements sustainable development strategies and priorities, forestry plans and other relevant policies and treaties.

Criterion 7 – Low-Emission, Climate Resilience Development Coherence	The programme coheres with relevant strategies and policies at all levels of government.
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Update whenever framework paper is revised!

Overview and instructions

Tool overview: This is a risk-assessment tool. With the help of indicator questions that can be answered “yes” or “no”, users are guided through assessing the programme for potential risks. Identified risks are categorized as follows:

- Policy Risks:** Risks identified at the policy level present potential strategic risks to the programme. Risk mitigation actions should be taken at the policy or strategic level to ensure enabling conditions for the programme formulation and implementation.
- Programmatic Risks:** Risks identified at the programme level present potential risks to programme design. Risk mitigation actions should be taken to allow for necessary structural improvement(s) to be made in the programme.
- Operational Risks:** Risks identified at the operational level present potential risks to the operation of the programme. Risk mitigation actions should be taken to put in place appropriate operational procedures and mechanisms.

For reasons of simplified presentation, the tool includes a yes/no decision tree for each criterion and leads through a series of risk identification questions. However, rather than ‘stopping’ when a risk is identified, the assessment should be continued and identified risk mitigation actions should be collected into a report based on Risk Mitigation Action Plan guidelines (*currently being developed*).

Dark/light shading: The tool is designed to complement the REDD+ readiness process: Dark-shaded risk identification questions are general questions that can be answered at low or no costs because they do not require the consulting of further sources. They are intended to be addressed in early stages of the readiness process. Light-shaded risk identification questions can be addressed during implementation of UN-REDD national programmes or in later phases of readiness since they may require further consultation of sources or additional documentation. In particular, suggested risk mitigation strategies can only be assessed in later phases of readiness.

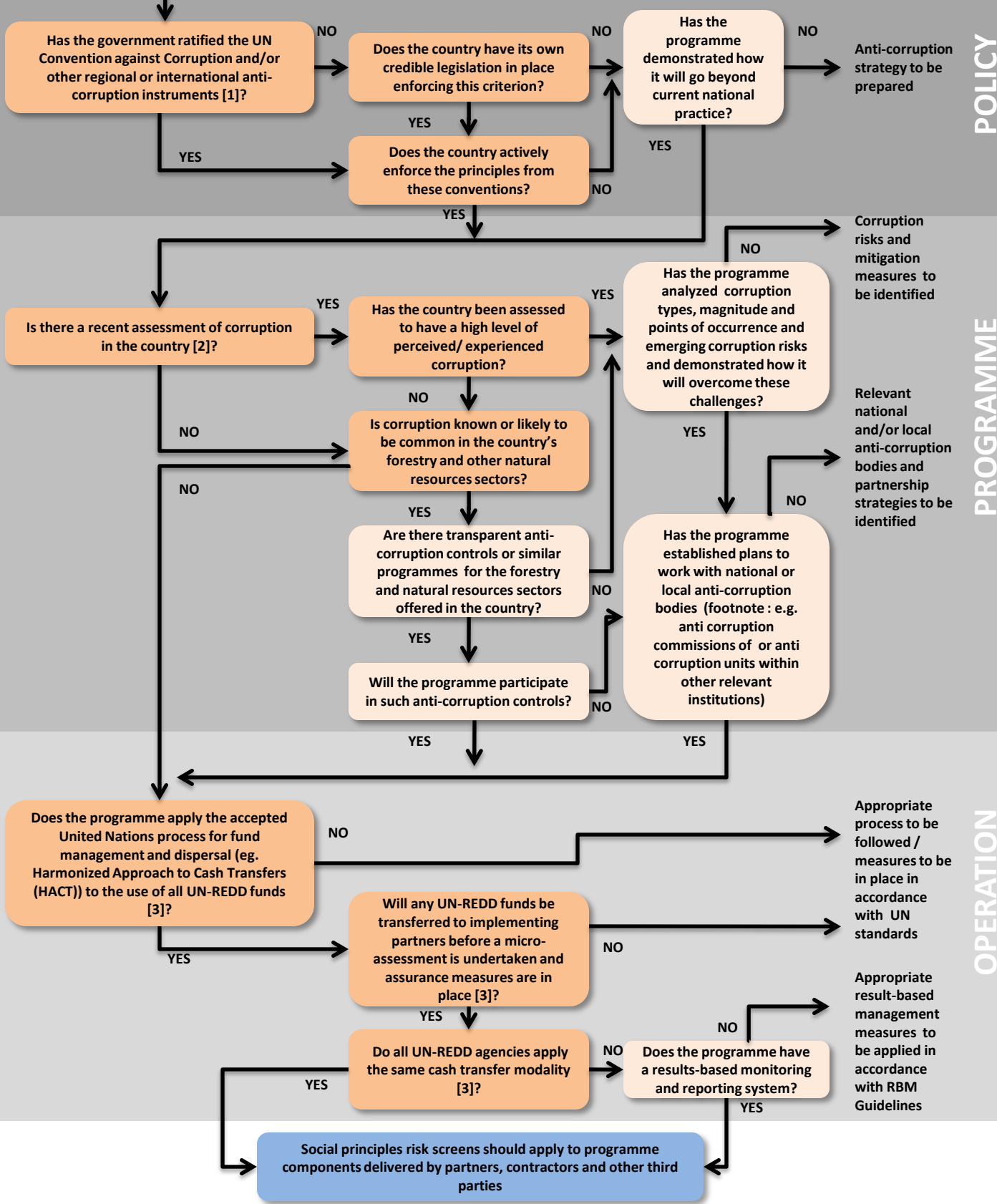
Iterative application: Rather than a rigid one-time assessment, the tool should be applied to a different extent and iteratively throughout readiness design, implementation and monitoring. Ideally, policy risks identified early in the process will be addressed so as to facilitate the mitigation of related program and operational risks. As such, all identified risks should be interpreted as an opportunity to make the programme more effective and sustainable and does not imply that the programme cannot be designed in a rigorous, low-risk manner.

Additional guidance: There is no “one tool fits all” approach since programmes may include a large range of activities. It will therefore be necessary to add further social due diligence considerations! Also, where risk areas are identified that cannot be sufficiently mitigated, the tool should be used in conjunction with other standards and best guidance for addressing these particular risk areas.

Most importantly: The tool is designed to provide a standardized structure for thinking through and assessing a complex and multi-dimensional problem and enable consistent decision-making. It is not a standardized decision-making tool and does not replace good judgment!

Criterion 1 – Integrity of fiduciary and fund management systems
The programme has assessed and addressed corruption and fiduciary risks

Recommended Risk Mitigation Action:



POLICY

PROGRAMME

OPERATION

Anti-corruption strategy to be prepared

Corruption risks and mitigation measures to be identified

Relevant national and/or local anti-corruption bodies and partnership strategies to be identified

Appropriate process to be followed / measures to be in place in accordance with UN standards

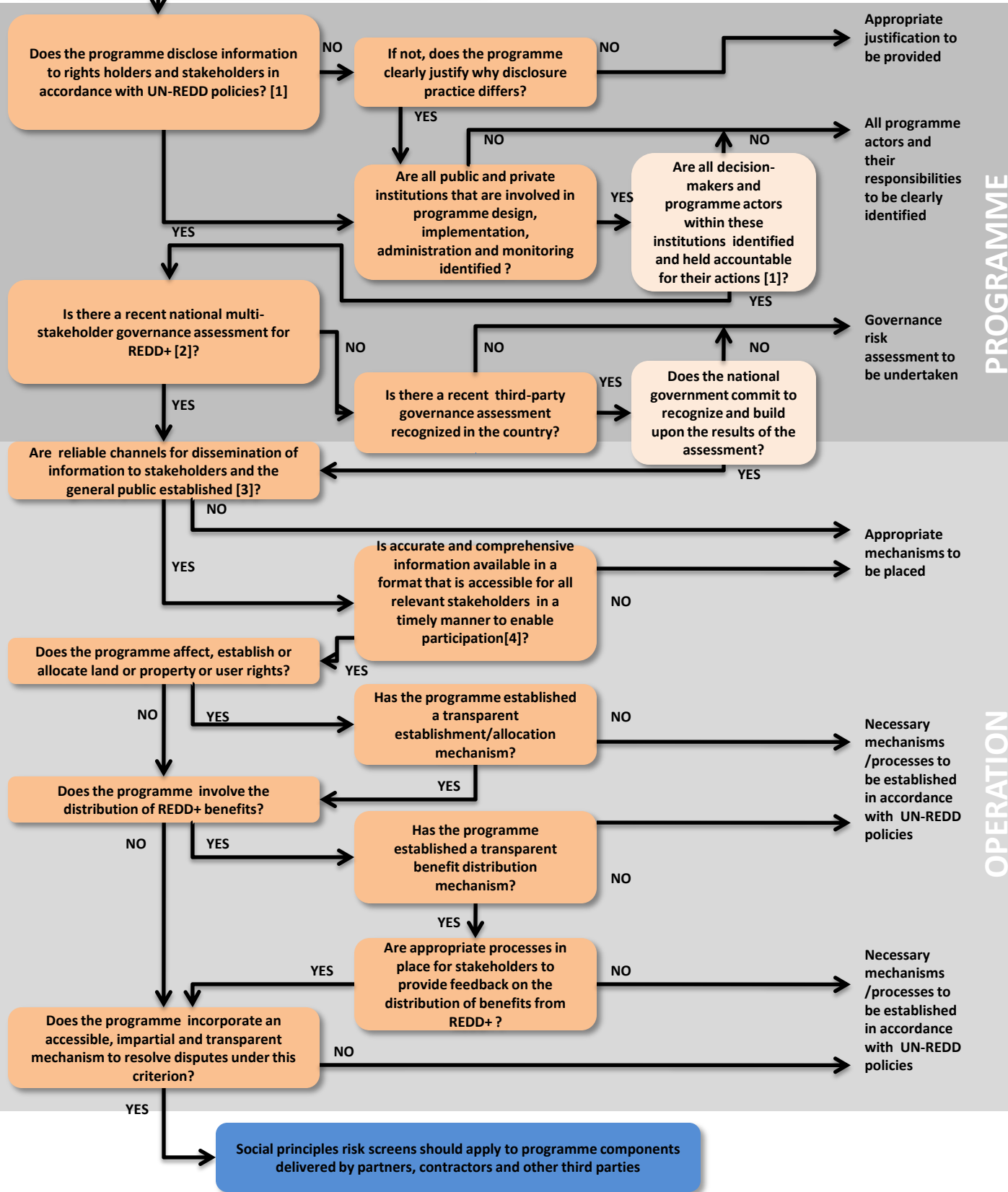
Appropriate result-based management measures to be applied in accordance with RBM Guidelines

Social principles risk screens should apply to programme components delivered by partners, contractors and other third parties

Criterion 2 - Transparency and Accountability:

programme administration and REDD+ readiness activities are carried out in an accountable and transparent manner.

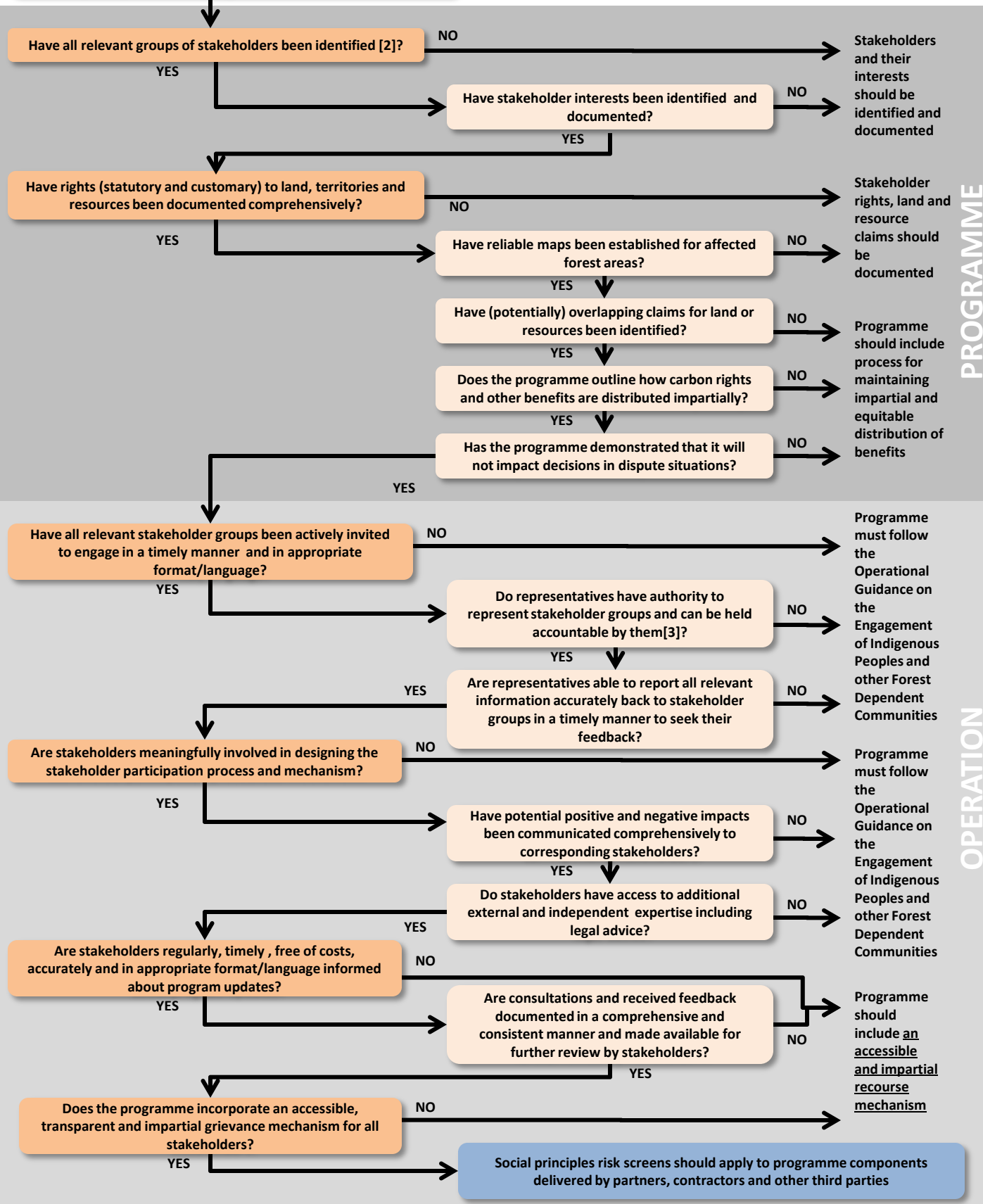
Recommended Risk Mitigation Action:



Criterion 3 – Stakeholder participation[1]:

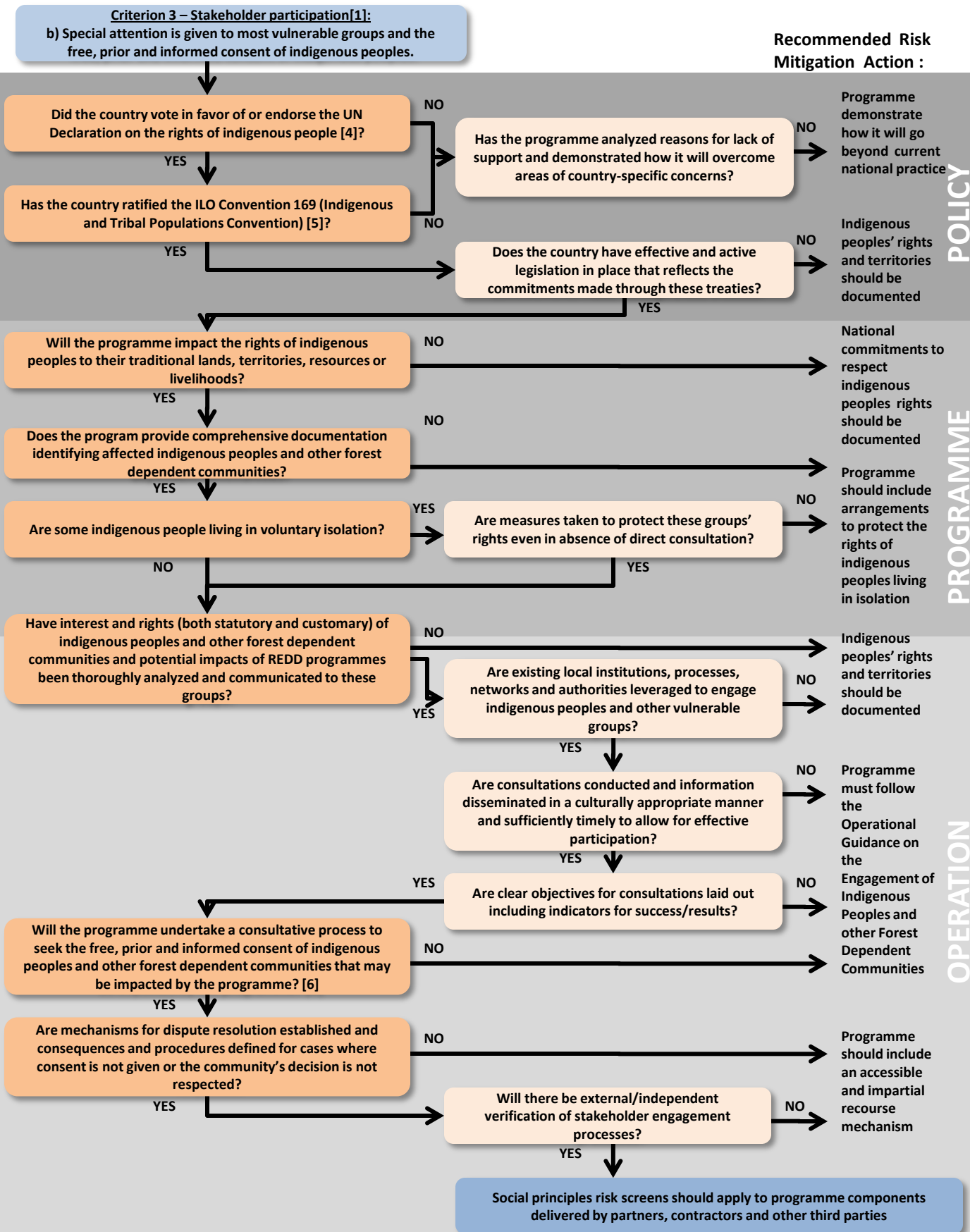
a) All relevant stakeholders are identified and enabled to participate in a meaningful and effective manner.

Recommended Risk Mitigation Action :



PROGRAMME

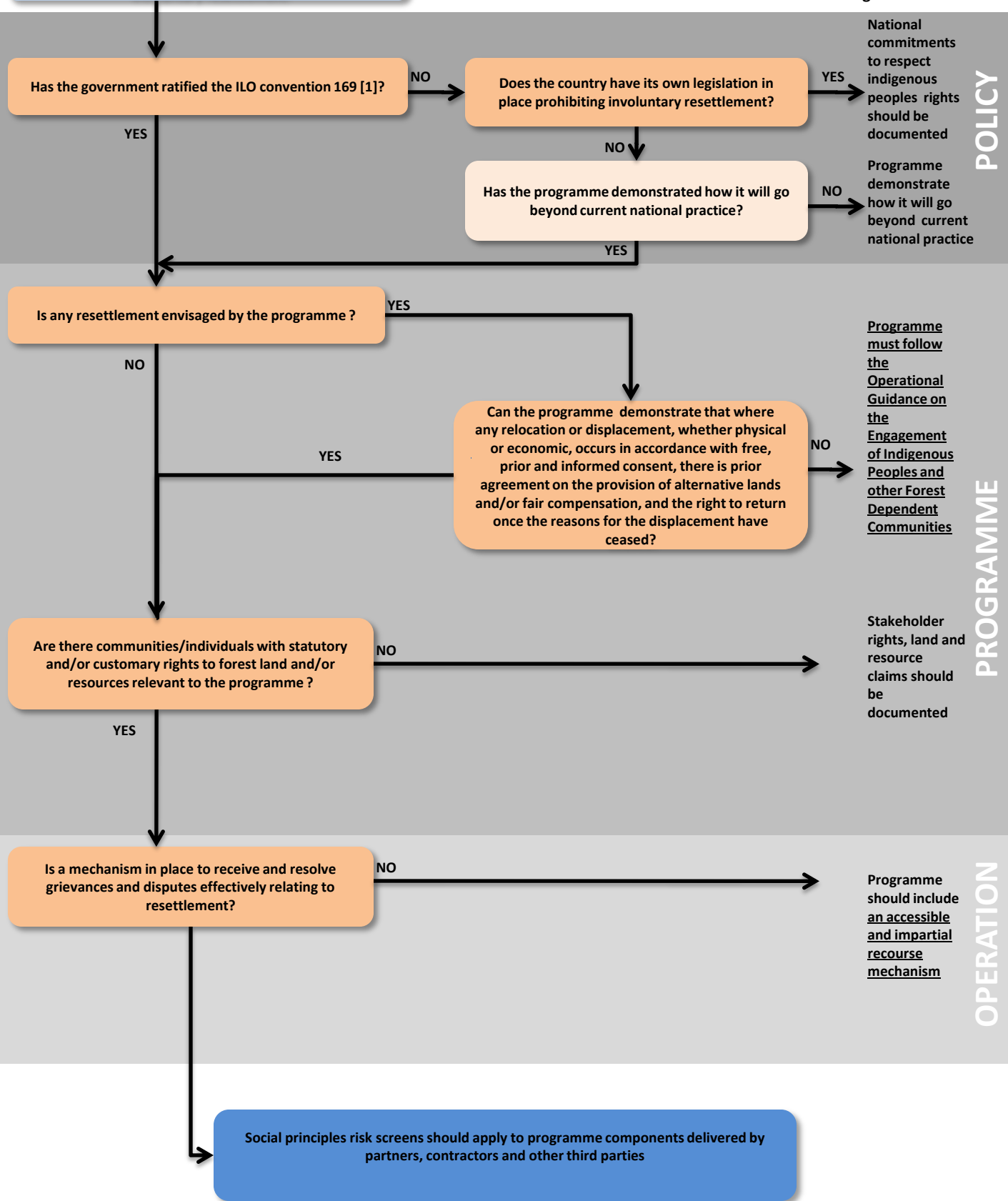
OPERATION



Criterion 4 – Avoidance of involuntary resettlement:

The programme is not involved and not complicit in involuntary resettlement.

Recommended Risk Mitigation Action:



POLICY

PROGRAMME

OPERATION

National commitments to respect indigenous peoples rights should be documented

Programme demonstrate how it will go beyond current national practice

Programme must follow the Operational Guidance on the Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other Forest Dependent Communities

Stakeholder rights, land and resource claims should be documented

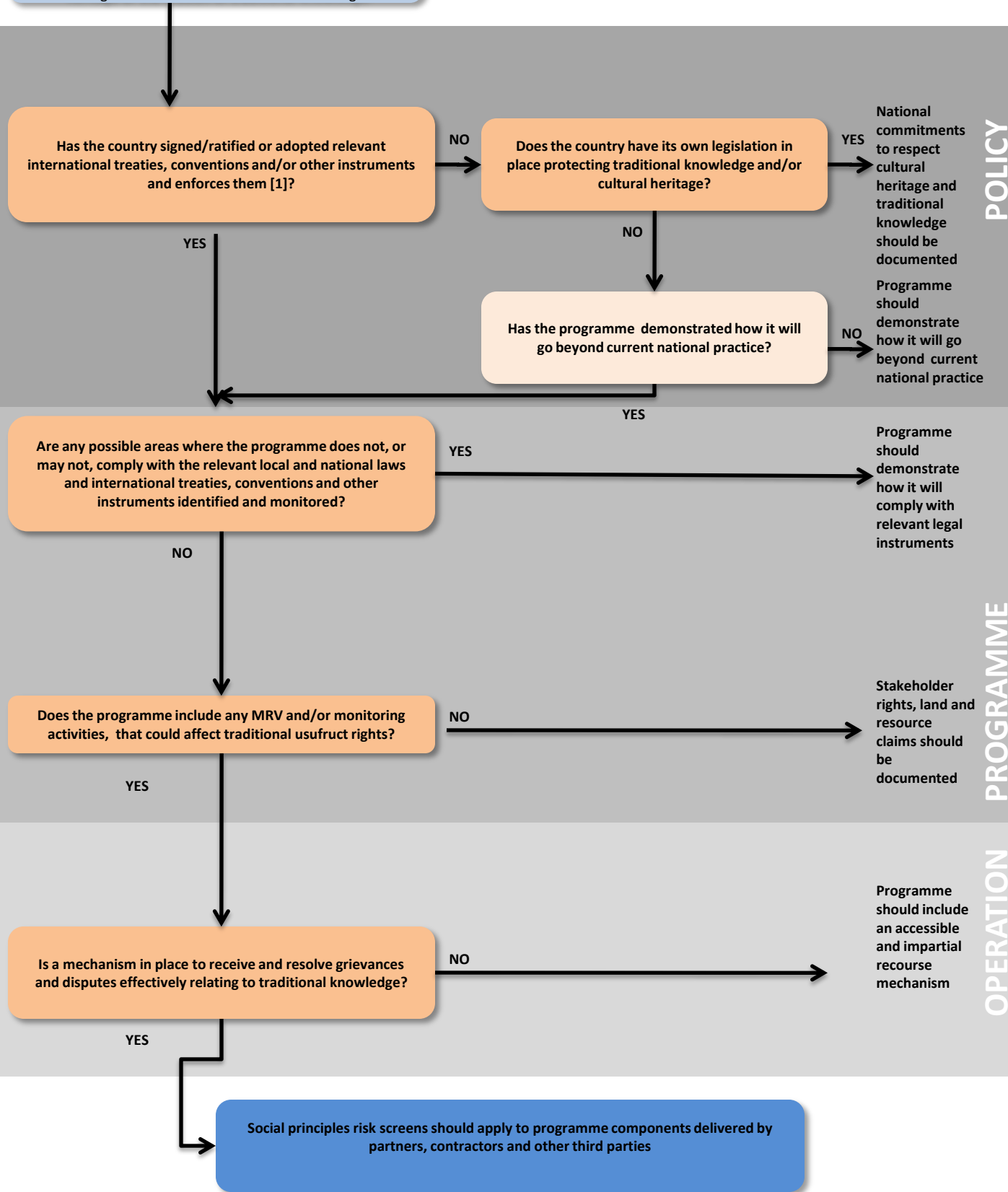
Programme should include an accessible and impartial recourse mechanism

Social principles risk screens should apply to programme components delivered by partners, contractors and other third parties

Criterion 5 – Traditional Knowledge:

The programme is not involved and not complicit in alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage or the erosion of traditional knowledge.

Recommended Risk Mitigation Action:



POLICY

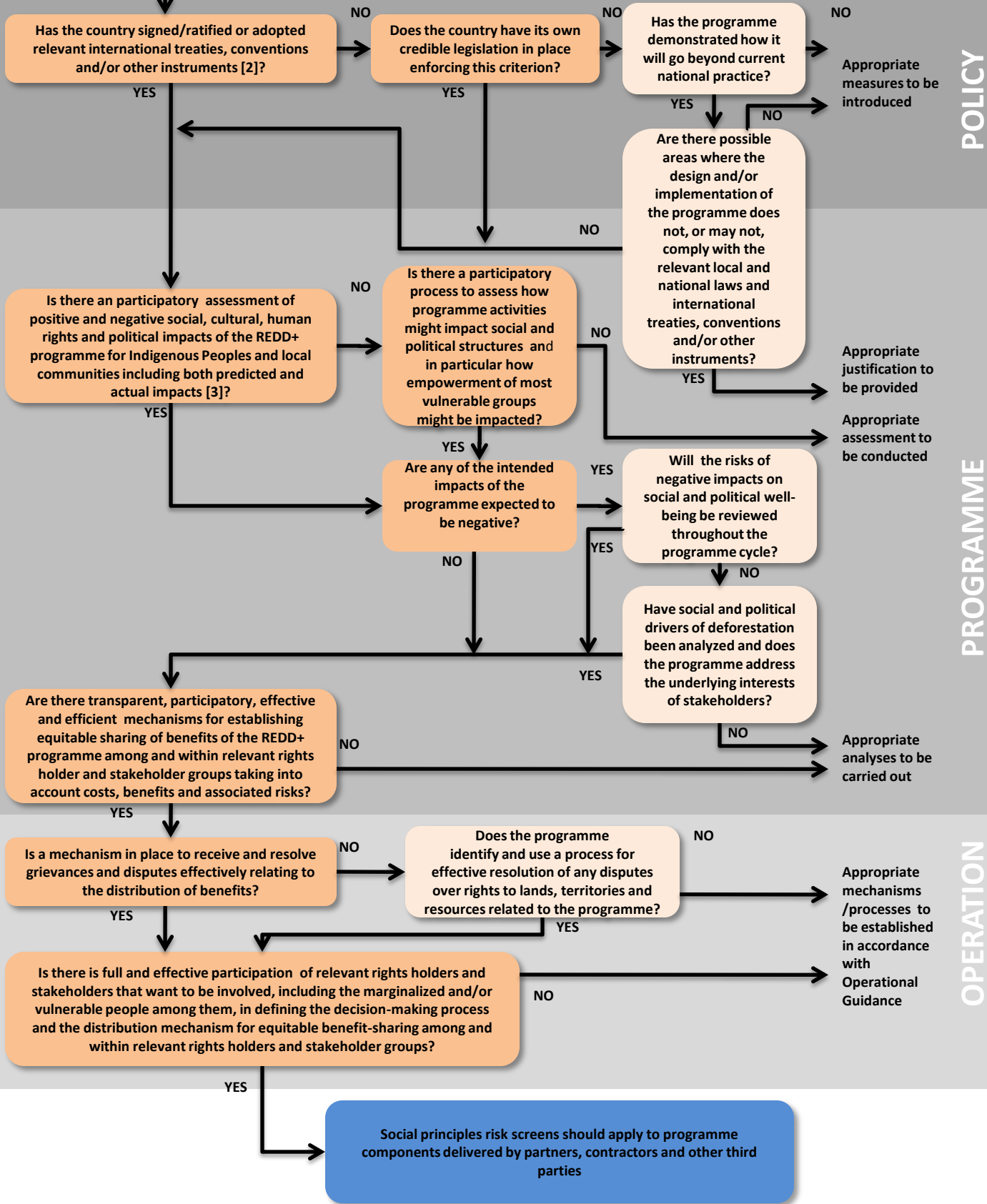
PROGRAMME

OPERATION

Criterion 6 – Social and political well-being:

Social and political implications are assessed and adverse impacts on social and political structures mitigated. Benefits are shared equitably. [1]

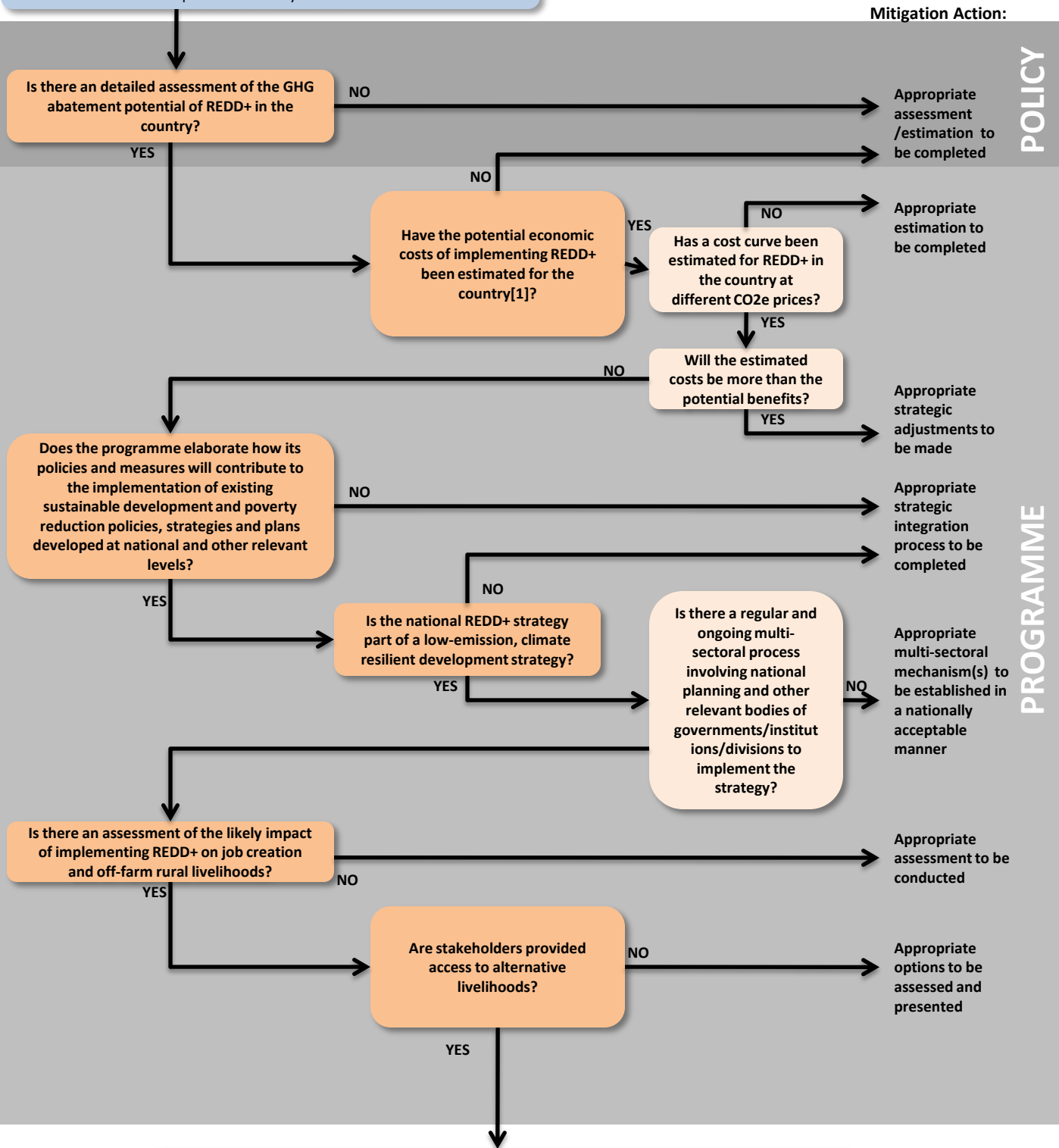
Recommended Risk Mitigation Action:



Criterion 7 – Low Emission, Climate Resilient Development Coherence

Economic implications are assessed and adverse impacts are mitigated except for where they are intended.

Recommended Risk Mitigation Action:



POLICY

PROGRAMME

Social principles risk screens should apply to programme components delivered by partners, contractors and other third parties

Criterion 1 – Integrity of Fiduciary and Fund Management Systems

- [1] Status of ratification can be found at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.
[Need to add in references for appropriate regional instruments]
- [2] [Need to add examples of possible assessments, potentially such as
http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2009/cpi_2009_table]
- [3] See <http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=255> for more information concerning the HACT

Criterion 2 – Transparency and Accountability

- [1] UN-REDD Programme Information Disclosure Policy will be presented to the Policy Board during the November 2010 meeting. Once approved, the Policy will be available for download at www.un-redd.org
- [2] National multi-stakeholder governance assessment for REDD+ are modeled on UNDP's "Country-led Governance Assessments". See
http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=1296&Itemid=53 for more details.
- [3] "Reliable channels" also refers to assigning clear responsibility for information dissemination to one or more appropriate persons and to identifying appropriate forums for information dissemination (websites, expert groups, etc.).
- [4] Accessibility of information refers in particular to language (i.e. local language necessary for example for indigenous peoples and English for international community) and medium (e.g. online, via mail, stakeholder meetings, expert forums, radio where high rate of illiteracy etc.)

Criterion 3 – Stakeholder participation*

- [1] See the *UN-REDD programme Operational Guidance on the Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other Forest Dependent Communities*:
http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=455&Itemid=53.
- [2] Stakeholder refers to a person or group of persons that can affect or may be affected by the programme. In the context of REDD, stakeholder include in particular the following groups:
 - Forest dwellers including both persons/communities with statutory and with customary rights to land, territories and forest products/services
 - Forest-dependent persons and communities including those that depend on upstream/downstream industries (e.g. wood working and transporting industry) and consumers of essential forest goods and services (in particular fuelwood and agricultural products) and who might be impacted by price changes
 - programme developers and employees as well as contractors and supplying companies or organizations
 - All levels of government in the country
 - Civil society in the country and internationally
 - UN REDD programme representatives

Note that stakeholders may live in REDD-targeted forest areas but also outside these areas and even outside the national boundary (in particular stakeholders that might be impacted by price changes for fuelwood).

- [3] Note that representative might not necessarily be form within the group – For example, a (male) lawyer might represent a group of indigenous women. This is in line with the criterion as long as it was an informed and free selection and as long as the representative can be fully held accountable by the group.

Criterion 3 – Stakeholder participation (continued)

- [4] The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (document A/61/L.67) was adopted by a recorded vote of 143 in favour to 4 against, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia (endorsed later), Canada, New Zealand, United States.

Abstain: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Colombia (endorsed later), Georgia, Kenya, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Samoa (endorsed later), Ukraine.

Absent: Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Israel, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Tajikistan, Togo, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu.

- [6] Ratification status can be checked at <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C169> .

- [7] The Report of the *International Workshop on Methodologies Regarding Free Prior and Informed Consent E/C.19/2005/3*, endorsed by the UNPFII at its Fourth Session in 2005, defines the elements as follows:

Free should imply no coercion, intimidation or manipulation;

Prior should imply consent has been sought sufficiently in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities and respect time requirements of indigenous consultation/consensus processes;

Informed should imply that information is provided that covers (at least) the following aspects:

- The nature, size, pace, reversibility and scope of any proposed project or activity;
- The reason/s or purpose of the project and/or activity;
- The duration of the above;
- The locality of areas that will be affected;
- A preliminary assessment of the likely economic, social, cultural and environmental impact, including potential risks and fair and equitable benefit sharing in a context that respects the precautionary principle;
- Personnel likely to be involved in the execution of the proposed project (including Indigenous Peoples, private sector staff, research institutions, government employees and others)
- Procedures that the project may entail.

Consent

Consultation and participation are crucial components of a consent process. Consultation should be undertaken in good faith. The parties should establish a dialogue allowing them to find appropriate solutions in an atmosphere of mutual respect in good faith, and full and equitable participation. Consultation requires time and an effective system for communicating among interest holders. Indigenous Peoples should be able to participate through their own freely chosen representatives and customary or other institutions. The inclusion of a gender perspective and the participation of indigenous women is essential, as well as participation of children and youth as appropriate. This process may include the option of withholding consent. Consent to any agreement should be interpreted as Indigenous Peoples have reasonably understood it.

Criterion 4 – Avoidance of involuntary resettlement

- [1] Ratification status can be checked at <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C169> .

Criterion 5 – Traditional Knowledge

- [1] Relevant conventions include in particular the UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext>) and the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=17716&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html).

For ratification status, refer to <http://portal.unesco.org/la/convention.asp?language=E&KO=13055> and <http://portal.unesco.org/la/convention.asp?language=E&KO=17116&order=alpha>.

See table prepared by CIEL of relevant human rights conventions and treaties:

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=2327&Itemid=53

Criterion 6 – Social and political well-being

- [1] **Social** well-being refers to an individual's or a group of individuals' standing within the community, social networks and opportunities, social security etc.

Political well-being refers to an individual's or a group of individuals' empowerment and influence on decision-making within the community and beyond. It furthermore includes the freedom to express opinion without the fear of negative consequences.

- [2] Relevant treaties include in particular:

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en

International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination

http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-2&chapter=4&lang=en

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-8&chapter=4&lang=en

- [3] For further explanation of appropriate participatory processes, see the *UN-REDD programme Operational Guidance on the Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other Forest Dependent Communities*:
http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=455&Itemid=53.

Criterion 7 – Low-Emission, Climate Resilient Development Coherence

- [1] **will need to put in a note explaining what is meant by economic costs, including opportunity costs**