

National approaches to safeguards

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Outline

- UNFCCC context
- What is a national approach to safeguards?
- What are the core elements of a national approach?
 - Safeguard policy
 - Safeguards Information Systems
- Possible steps to develop a national approach to safeguards

UNFCCC safeguards - environmental (2010)



UNFCCC CoP 16 (2010) parties decided to promote and support a set of safeguards for REDD+ (Cancun Agreements: FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1)

- (a) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;
- (b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;
- [...]
- (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;
- (f) Actions to address the risks of reversals;
- (g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions



Themes of the Cancun safeguards

- Broad statements which cover:
 - Consistency with national objectives and international undertakings
 - Transparent forest governance structures
 - Respect for indigenous peoples and local communities
 - Effective participation of relevant stakeholders
 - Conservation of natural forests and biodiversity
 - Enhancement of social and environmental benefits
 - Permanence of REDD+ actions
 - Displacement of emissions



UNFCCC context

Safeguards Information Systems


UNFCCC CoP 17 (2011) countries have also to provide a **summary of information** on how the REDD+ safeguards are being addressed and respected (FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.2/Decision 12/paragraph 3)

- a) Be **consistent** with the guidance identified in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, paragraph 1
- b) Provide **transparent and consistent** information that is **accessible** by all relevant stakeholders and updated on a regular basis
- c) Be **transparent and flexible** to allow for improvements over time
- d) **Provide information** on how all of the safeguards referred to in appendix I to decision 1/CP.16 are being addressed and respected
- e) Be **country-driven** and implemented at the national level
- f) **Build upon existing systems**, as appropriate

What is a national approach to safeguards?


A country's process for applying the UNFCCC REDD+ safeguards






What are the core elements of a national approach?

1. A REDD+ safeguard policy that will enable the Cancun safeguards to be addressed and respected
2. A Safeguard Information System (SIS)



1) Addressing and respecting the Cancun safeguards

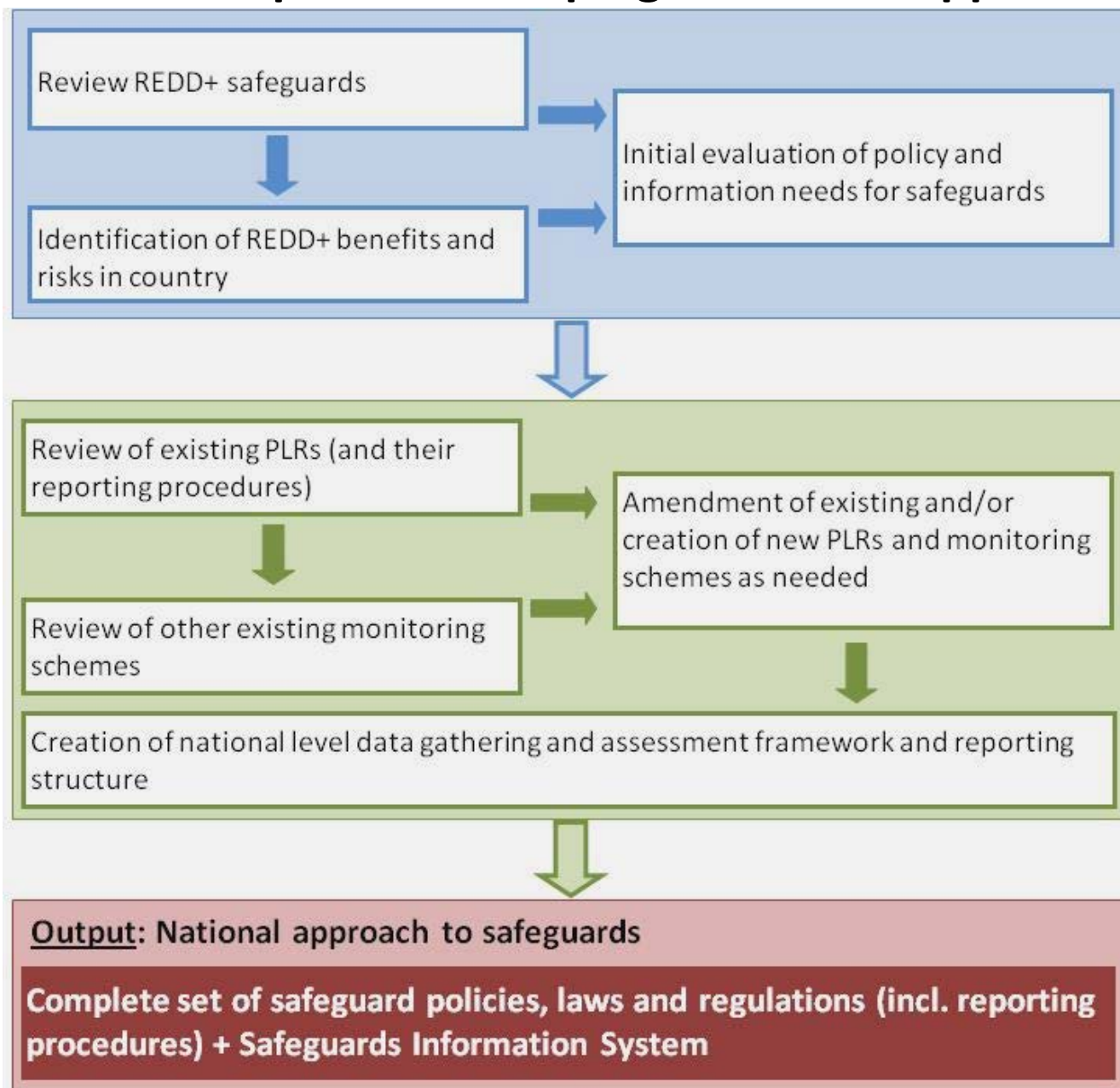
- Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs) are a mechanism to implement REDD+ safeguards
- Possible PLR options
 - Develop national set of safeguards to be applied to all REDD+ activities (DRC)
 - Integrate REDD+ standards derived from REDD+ SES and SEPC processes in Ministry of Environment (Ecuador)
 - Draft a national legal framework on REDD+, drawing from existing policy (Philippines)



2) Safeguard information system (SIS)

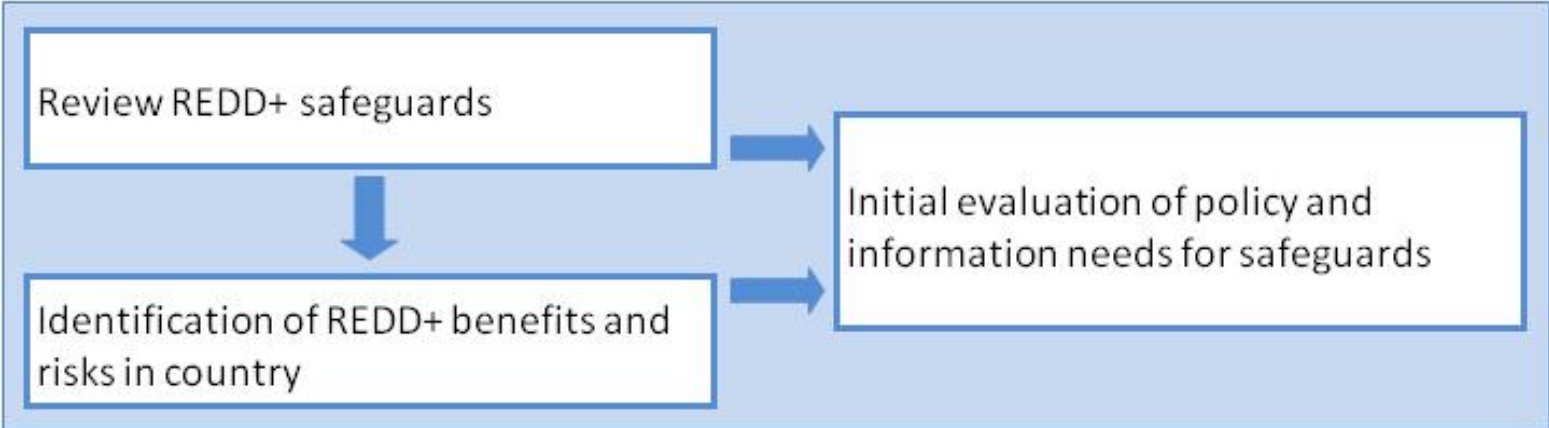
- Systems to collect and provide data and information that demonstrate how safeguards are being addressed and respected in the implementation of REDD+ activities
- Possible SIS options
 - Draw existing monitoring and reporting processes into a cohesive framework
 - Develop a novel institution for collecting information on REDD+ safeguards

Possible steps for developing a national approach



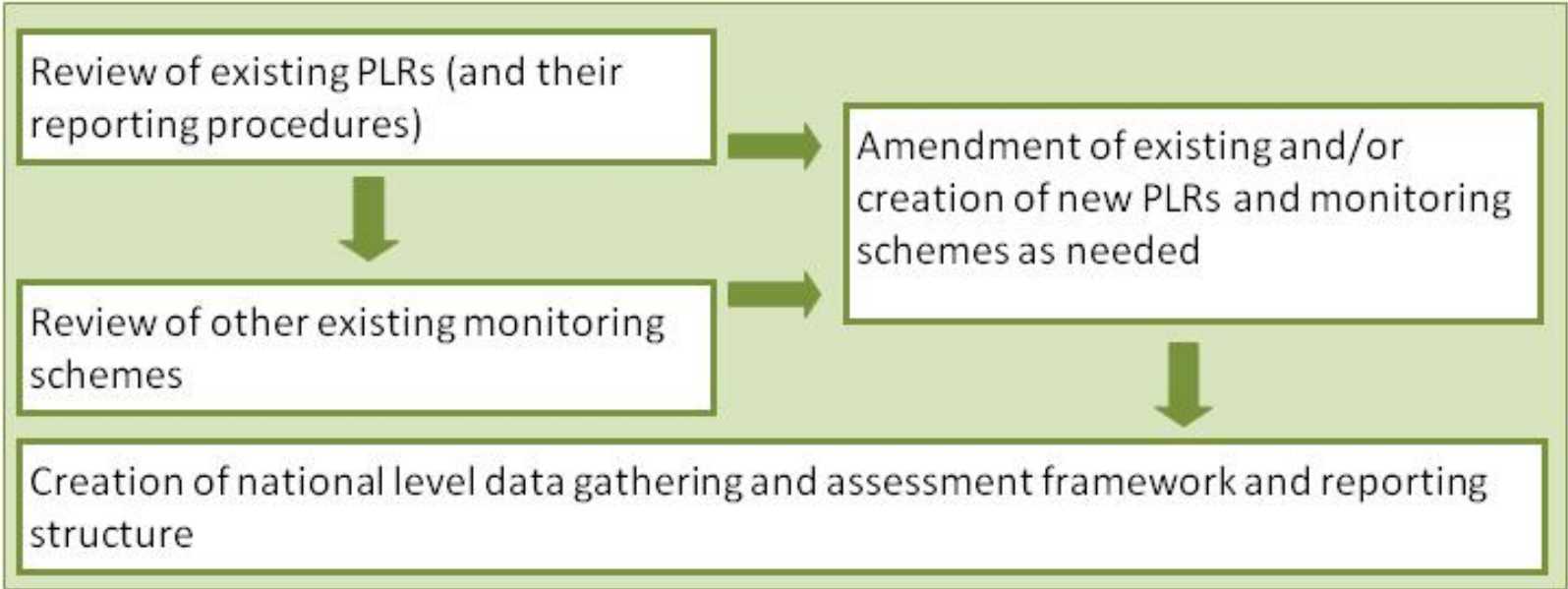


National understanding



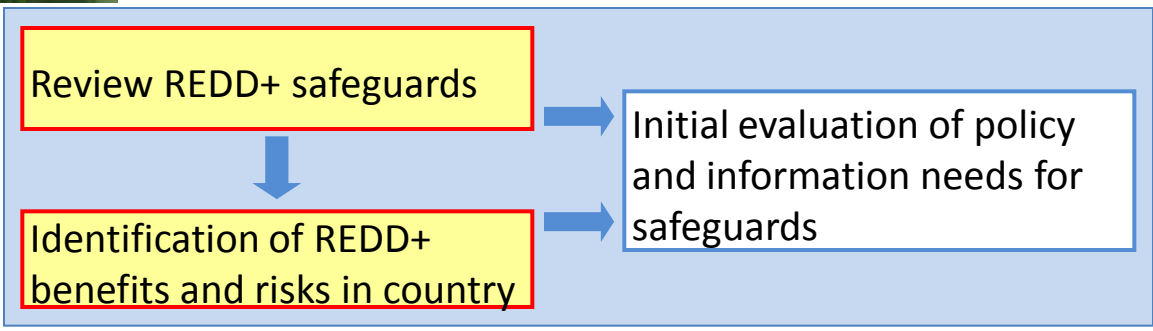


National implementation





Day 1



BENEFIT

2. WATERSHED PROTECTION FOR HYDROPOWER GENERATION

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

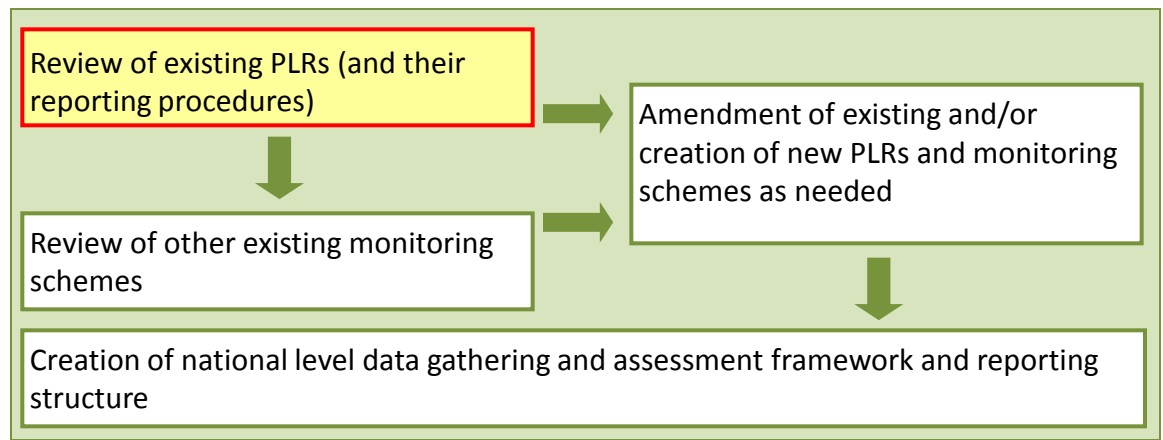
RISK.

1. FORGO DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Day 2

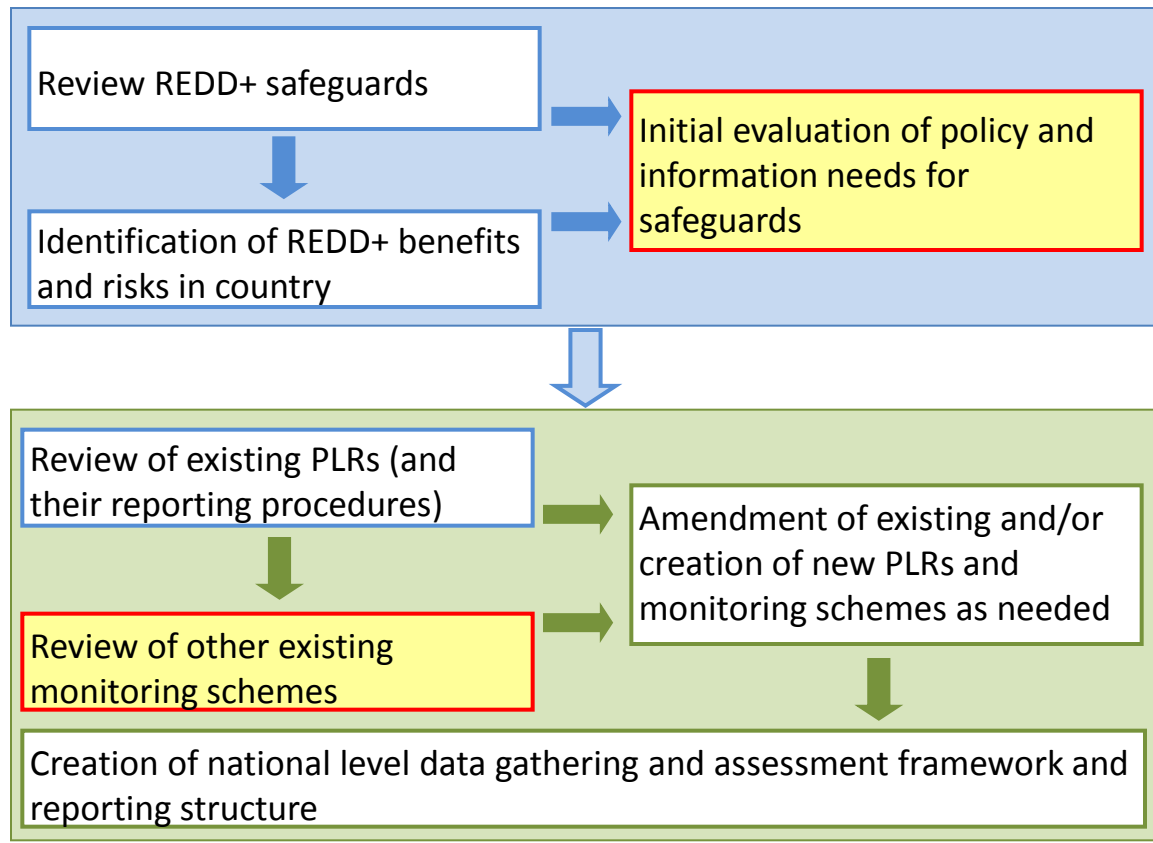


Date: 10/10/2012
 Breakout group name: Plenary group
 Principles: Principle 7 [Click here](#) to go back to list of criterion

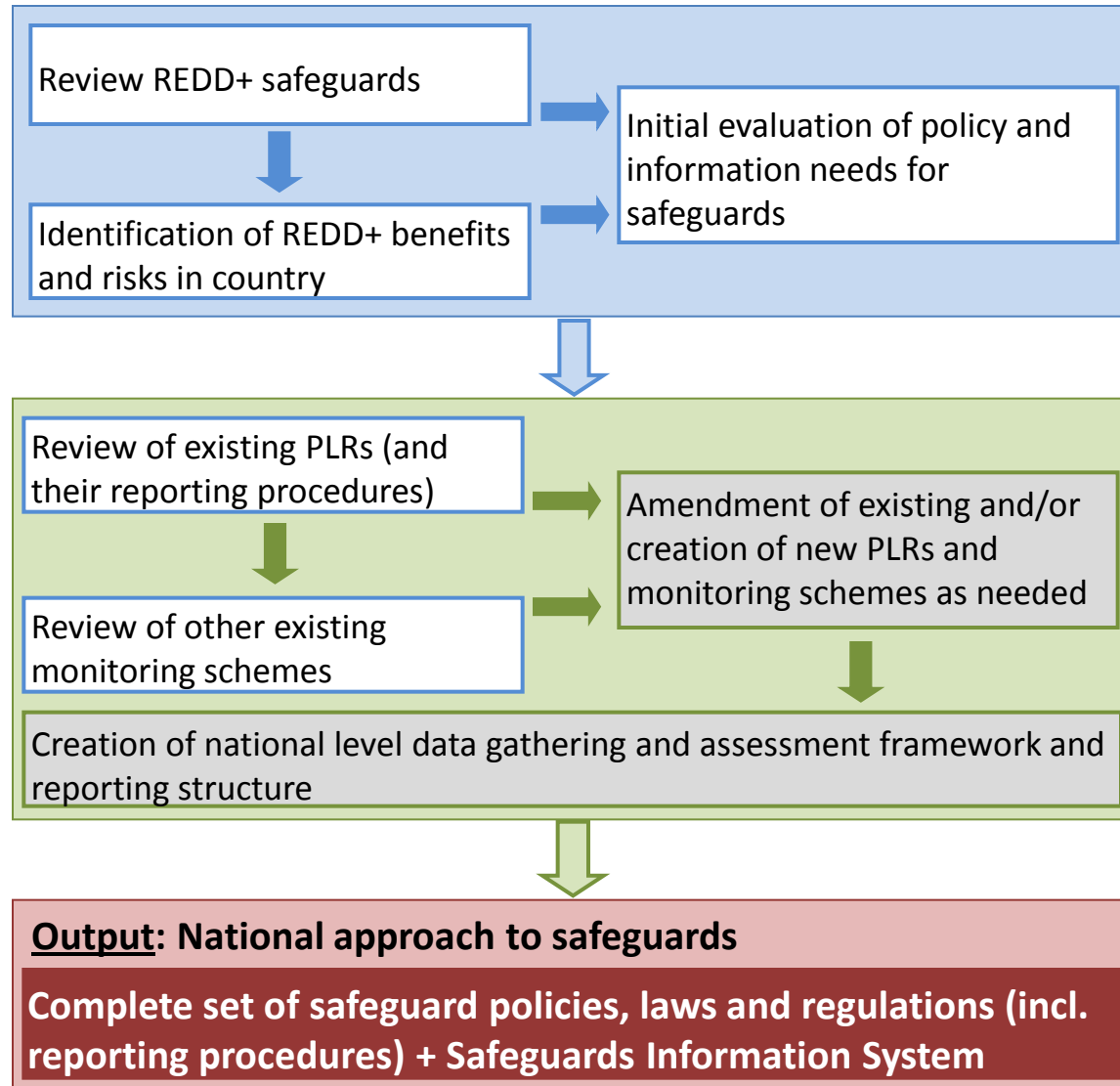
| Principle 7 – Avoid or minimise adverse impacts on non-forest ecosystem services and biodiversity | |
|--|---|
| Criterion 23 – Avoid or minimise adverse impacts on carbon stocks, other ecosystem services and biodiversity of non-forest ecosystems resulting directly from REDD+ activities | |
| Group A: | |
| Group B: | |
| Group C: | |
| Group D: | |
| List which programmes, policies, laws and regulations relate to this criterion | Describe how the programmes, policies, laws and regulations will strengthen the REDD+ strategy with respect to this criterion |
| Group A: | Group A: |
| Group B: | Group B: |
| Group C: | Group C: |
| Group D: | Group D: |
| Are there sufficient programmes, policies, laws and regulations to fully address this criterion? | |
| Answer yes/no or leave blank if uncertain | |
| Group A: | |
| Group B: | |
| Group C: | |
| Group D: | |



Day 3



National approach to safeguards and this workshop





Summary

- A national approach to safeguards is a country's process for applying the UNFCCC REDD+ safeguards
- Developing a national approach to safeguards should be country driven, there are multiple options
- Key parts of developing a national approach are
 - Identifying national risks and benefits
 - Existing REDD+ relevant:
 - Policies, laws and regulations
 - Monitoring processes

Thank you for listening!

