

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DOHA

LCA: Results-based payments, non-carbon benefits, and links to the Convention on Biological Diversity

1. Results-based payments for REDD+ should include payments for other environmental and social benefits and governance outcomes as well as carbon benefits. It would be premature in Doha to define “results” of REDD+ in terms of carbon only given the diverging views that exist. A more in-depth discussion of broader results is needed. We believe it is more useful for SBSTA to explore this issue further and examine the advantages and disadvantages of different options for results-based payments (carbon and non-carbon).¹
2. Request submissions from Parties and Observers on: 1) their views concerning the definition of results, links between results and finance, methodologies for assessing non-carbon benefits (NCBs) as part of results-based payments, and links with Safeguards Information Systems (SIS); 2) lessons learned, best practices, and challenges in developing SIS, drawing on experience with tools developed under the FCPF and UN-REDD and with implementing the REDD+ SES (Social and Environmental Standards); and 3) the relevance of these lessons for assessing NCBs.
3. Request the Secretariat to prepare a technical paper on the basis of the submissions for input to an open workshop before SBSTA38 in Bonn in 2013, and direct SBSTA to develop recommendations for consideration at COP19 with a view to developing: a) guidance on approaches to results-based payments, and b) guidance on assessing NCBs in conjunction with further guidance on SIS, taking into account initial guidance on SIS agreed at COP17 as well as relevant advice developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
4. Acknowledge the advice² developed under the CBD and direct SBSTA to consider means to ensure collaboration on methodologies and guidance to achieve synergies between the UNFCCC and CBD on REDD+ safeguards and multiple benefits.³
5. Send a signal from the COP that in order to enhance enabling conditions for REDD+, all Parties should prioritize the direction of finance towards addressing drivers of deforestation, land tenure, governance frameworks, gender considerations, and safeguards.

¹ See REDD+ Safeguards Working Group Discussion Paper for UNFCCC COP17, Doha, 26 Nov - 7 Dec 2012, “Providing Incentives for Multiple Benefits: Linking Finance, Results and Safeguards”, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/113749200/Providing-Incentives-for-Multiple-Benefits-Linking-Finance-Results-and-Safeguards>

² Convention on Biological Diversity, Decision XI/19, <http://www.cbd.int/cop/cop-11/doc/2012-10-24-advanced-unedited-cop-11-decisions-en.pdf> (advance version).

³ For more detailed recommendations, see “Best Practices in Governance and Biodiversity Safeguards for REDD+: Valuing national and field-based Experiences to catalyze synergy between the UNFCCC and CBD”, Policy Brief 2012, Philippines Climate Change Commission and Swiss Confederation, with implementing partners Ateneo School of Government and Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation.

SBSTA: MRV, National Forest Monitoring Systems, Safeguards Information Systems, and Drivers

1. *National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS)*: Retain the link to the SIS in the draft decision on NFMS (i.e. remove square brackets around paragraph 5)⁴, and acknowledge the important role of NFMS in monitoring non-carbon outcomes. Additionally, in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the draft decision, insert a reference to paragraph 72 of 1/CP.16.
2. *Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV)*: Retain the flexibility to measure multiple benefits of REDD+ beyond emission reductions. Additionally, as appropriate, allow for simplified carbon MRV (for example, by the use of proxies) in the full implementation phase of REDD+ as a way to facilitate payment for results.
3. *Safeguards Information Systems*: Agree on a process for SBSTA to develop recommendations on further guidance based on submissions from Parties and Observers, as well as on the timing and frequency of submitting summary information for adoption at COP 19.
4. *Drivers*: Agree that all Parties should address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, including demand-side measures, and extend SBSTA's mandate to continue its consideration. This will allow for more input and exchange of views, and provide an opportunity to examine the links between drivers and safeguards (e.g. reducing the risk of displacement of emissions).



REDD+ SAFEGUARDS WORKING GROUP



Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) | Asia Indigenous Women's Network (AIWN) | Ateneo School of Government | Birdlife International
Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) | Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA) | Civic Response | ClientEarth
Climate Justice Programme | Environmental Investigation Agency US | Federation of Community Forestry Users, Nepal (FECOFUN)
Friends of the Earth Norway | Global Witness | Greenpeace | HuMa (Association for Community and Ecology-Based Law Reform)
Indigenous Livelihoods Enhancement Partners | Institute for Law and Environmental Governance (ILEG) | The Orangutan Project
Pro Natura (Friends of the Earth Switzerland) | Rainforest Foundation Norway
Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education)

Please contact REDDSWG@yahoo.com for questions, comments and suggestions.
These will be referred to relevant working group members.

⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.9/Rev.1, Annex, pg 3.