



REDD+ SE Standards

Briefing on complementarities with other
REDD+ social and environmental safeguards
mechanisms



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Summary

It is widely accepted that there are important social and environmental safeguards which need to be in place within any REDD+ programme. All the emerging REDD+ mechanisms and initiatives including UNFCCC, FCPF and UN-REDD are developing these safeguards. The REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES) is a set of international standards developed through an inclusive multi-stakeholder process to support the design and implementation of government-led REDD+ programmes and ensure positive benefits are achieved.

A review of REDD+ SES and the emerging safeguard mechanisms indicates that there are a number of synergies and complementarities. REDD+ SES, in conjunction with emerging safeguards, can:

- provide a framework for **identifying the key issues** which need to be considered in safeguard mechanisms when assessing government-led REDD+ programmes;
- support **national stakeholder involvement**, creating a multi-stakeholder forum which runs alongside other safeguard mechanisms and provides a space to resolve issues outside the more formal process;
- ensure **consistency from planning into implementation** even when there are different sources of funding with different safeguard mechanisms;
- create **credibility with stakeholders** through a multi-stakeholder driven, international standard;
- help **meet changing requirements** of differing initiatives and funding sources, providing a useful basis for a range of safeguards;
- identify and promote positive impacts **going beyond safeguard** minimum standards.

1. Background

This briefing has been prepared to summarise the complementarities and synergies between the REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES) and the environmental and social safeguards mechanisms of key REDD+ initiatives, in particular UNFCCC, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and UN-REDD. It begins with a general overview and then looks more specifically at complementarities with each of the three emerging safeguards mechanisms.

1.1. What is REDD+ SES?

The REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES) have been developed to support the design and implementation of government-led REDD+ programmes that respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and generate

significant social and environmental benefits. The standards have been explicitly designed to go beyond laying out minimum safeguards, and to identify and elaborate benefits.

The international standards (see Box 1) have been developed through an inclusive process engaging governments, non-governmental organisations and other civil society organisations, Indigenous Peoples organisations, international policy and research institutions and the private sector. A Standards Committee representing a balance of interested parties is overseeing the standards initiative. The majority of committee members are from countries where REDD+ will be implemented. The standards initiative is being facilitated by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) and CARE International with technical support from ProForest.

During 2010 a process of country-specific interpretation has been initiated to adapt the global standards to the specific social and environmental context of countries which are interested in adopting them.

Box 1: The REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards

The REDD+ SES is made up of 8 Principles and 34 Criteria. The 8 Principles are:

Principle 1: The right to lands, territories and resources are recognized and respected.

Principle 2: The benefits of the REDD+ program are shared equitably among all relevant rights holders and stakeholders.

Principle 3: The REDD+ program improves long-term livelihood security and well-being of Indigenous Peoples and local communities with special attention to the most vulnerable people.

Principle 4: The REDD+ program contributes to broader sustainable development, respect and protection of human rights and good governance objectives.

Principle 5: The REDD+ program maintains and enhances biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Principle 6: All relevant rights holders and stakeholders participate fully and effectively in the REDD+ program.

Principle 7: All rights holders and stakeholders have timely access to appropriate and accurate information to enable informed decision-making and good governance of the REDD+ program.

Principle 8: The REDD+ program complies with applicable local and national laws and international treaties, conventions and other instruments.

1.2. Safeguards mechanisms and initiatives

1.2.1 UNFCCC

During the 11th session of the COP in 2005, “Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries (REDD) and approaches to stimulate action” was introduced

into the UNFCCC agenda. After a 2-year process, a decision on REDD was adopted (Decision 2/CP.13¹) which provided a mandate for a series of elements and actions by Parties relating to REDD. It also included a set of indicative guidance for the implementation and evaluation of demonstration activities. Following this mandate, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG LCA) under the Convention was established with a mandate to launch policy approaches and positive incentives on issues related to REDD². At COP 15 in 2009, a series of draft safeguards were developed within the negotiating text. These were further discussed at the 11th Session of the AWG LCA in Bonn during August of this year.

1.2.2 Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

The FCPF³, which became operational in 2008, was established for two purposes: to create a readiness mechanism to provide financial and technical assistance to countries to prepare for REDD+; and to develop a carbon finance mechanism to support pilot REDD+ projects. The FCPF is providing financial and technical support for readiness activities to almost 40 countries. Funding for the facility has come from twelve countries and one NGO⁴ and there is currently about \$115 million committed to the readiness mechanism and about \$80 million to the carbon finance mechanism.

The FCPF is overseen by a 28-member Participants Committee elected by the REDD Country Participants and the financial contributors, six observers nominated by forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers, NGOs and international organizations, and the World Bank. The World Bank acts as trustee for the Readiness Fund and the Carbon Fund and delivery partner for the FCPF, providing technical support to the REDD Country Participants and conducting due diligence on matters such as fiduciary policies and environmental and social safeguards.

FCPF readiness activities involve the development of an R-Package which will consist of outputs that result from the following main activities: (i) diagnosis of the situation with respect to deforestation and degradation; (ii) formulation adoption of a reference scenario of emissions and land-use change; (iii) formulation and refinement of a REDD strategy, and a strategy implementation framework; (iv) design of a measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system; and (v) conduct of the necessary consultations to ensure participatory adoption/design of the elements above. All of this contributes to the design of a national REDD+ strategy that takes into account country priorities and constraints.

¹ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its thirteenth session, held in Bali from 3 to 15 December 2007: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2007/cop13/eng/06a01.pdf#page=8>

² Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention on its eighth session, held in Copenhagen from 7 to 15 December 2009: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/awgla8/eng/17.pdf>

³ More information on the FCPF including funding and participation is available from their website at <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/>

⁴ Donors include: Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and the Nature Conservancy

All activities financed by FCPF and supported by the World Bank are subject to World Bank safeguard policies.

1.2.3 UN-REDD Programme

The UN-REDD Programme was launched in 2008 as a collaborative initiative of 3 UN agencies combining the Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Together they aim to support developing countries to prepare for participation in REDD+ mechanisms and to develop guidance and standard approaches that promote REDD+. The UN-REDD Programme currently supports REDD activities in 9 pilot countries. To date, the UN-REDD Programme's Policy Board has approved a total of US\$42.6 million for eight of the Programme's nine initial pilot countries.

The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board is made up of members from partner countries, donors to the Multi Donor Trust Fund, Civil Society, Indigenous Peoples and three UN agencies, and provides overall leadership, strategic direction and financial allocations to ensure the overall success of the Programme. Decisions are taken by consensus. There are 18 partner countries, in addition to the nine initial pilot countries, who may observe Policy Board meetings. Applications from a further two countries are currently being considered. Other observers include three regional Civil Society representatives, three regional Indigenous Peoples representatives, the UNFCCC secretariat, the GEF secretariat and the FCPF management team.

The UN-REDD programme operates at both national and global level. Each national programme is country-specific and assists the country to prepare and implement national REDD+ strategies. Designed collaboratively by a broad range of stakeholders, national UN-REDD Programmes are informed by the technical expertise of FAO, UNDP and UNEP. Priority is given to developing sustainable national approaches that promote equitable outcomes and ensure that countries use reliable methodologies to assess emission reductions. The Global Programme work is divided in the following work areas: measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) and monitoring; engagement of Indigenous Peoples, civil society and other stakeholders; multiple benefits; knowledge management, coordination and communication; national REDD+ governance; equitable benefit sharing systems; and low-carbon sector transformation.

UN-REDD is currently developing a set of safeguards based on UN obligations and commitments.

2. Using REDD+ SES with different safeguards mechanisms

There are a number of ways in which using REDD+ SES can support and complement the different safeguards mechanisms. These are summarised below. Subsequent sections then examine more specific complementarities with each mechanism.

2.1. *Developing and implementing REDD+ programmes*

Identifying the key issues: It is generally accepted that REDD+ needs to be guided by a set of safeguards to ensure negative social or environmental impacts are avoided. There is also widespread interest in promoting and supporting positive social and environmental impacts from REDD+. The UNFCCC negotiations have identified a set of general principles which identify the general scope of key issues. The FCPF is building on existing World Bank safeguard policies and processes while UN-REDD is developing a set of safeguards based on UN obligations and commitments.

The REDD+ SES sets out a comprehensive set of environmental and social issues which REDD+ programmes and their safeguards need to address. These were developed specifically for government-led programmes of policies and measures for REDD+ through an international multi-stakeholder process which involved all the key stakeholder groups including government, industry, research institutions, Indigenous Peoples, community-based organizations and social and environmental NGOs, and also involved significant input from a full range of stakeholders in countries developing REDD+ programmes.

Therefore, REDD+ SES can provide a very useful complement to the other safeguard mechanisms by setting a framework which identifies the full suite of relevant issues which, in the view of key stakeholders, need to be considered.

Furthermore, the national interpretation process for REDD+ SES⁵ provides a mechanism for considering what each of these issues means and how it should be addressed in the national context while maintaining a link to the international framework.

Supporting national stakeholder involvement: Developing an effective and equitable national REDD+ programme requires the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders. It is already clear that this will be a major challenge in many potential REDD+ countries. The national interpretation process and the ongoing participatory assessment and review required by REDD+ SES may provide a useful mechanism for involving a range of stakeholders in an ongoing process where issues can be identified, discussed and resolved.

There is experience from other voluntary standards processes that having this type of multi-stakeholder process running alongside the official REDD+ planning and implementation processes can be very valuable in providing a forum where stakeholders can address and resolve issues which are difficult to resolve within the more formal process.

From planning to implementation: The REDD+ SES provides guidance for both the planning and the implementation phase, providing a link between the two. This may

⁵ REDD+ SES interpretation can be carried out at either the national level, or at the level of sub-national jurisdictions such as States or Provinces.

be useful in ensuring consistency in situations where different mechanisms and sources of funding are used for readiness preparation and implementation.

2.2. Communication and credibility

Credibility with stakeholders: there is considerable evidence from several countries that standards that have been developed through multi-stakeholder platforms often have greater credibility with the general public than government or industry-driven initiatives. Therefore, many organisations choose to adopt this type of standard in addition to legislative requirements or the institutional safeguards of financial organisations to provide a tool for communication with stakeholders both locally and internationally⁶.

As REDD+ programmes are developed and implemented, it will be necessary to communicate with a wide range of national stakeholders to obtain and maintain their support. Reporting against an international standard such as REDD+ SES should facilitate this communication.

Reporting against an international standard is also a very useful tool for communication with international stakeholders since it provides a common framework for discussion both between different countries implementing REDD+ programmes and between REDD+ countries and other countries.

Going beyond safeguards: Safeguards mechanisms, by definition, need to focus on minimising risk – the ‘do no harm’ approach. However, many people agree that REDD+, if implemented well, has the potential to have a wide range of positive impacts. REDD+ SES explicitly focuses on identifying and promoting these positives.

Meeting changing requirements: It seems likely that, at least in the short term, funding for REDD+ activities will come from a range of sources each of which has somewhat different safeguard requirements. In addition to the FCPF and UN-REDD programmes, there is also considerable bilateral government funding as well as emerging market-based funds.

Using REDD+ SES can provide a basis for meeting the requirements of each of these potential funding sources. In particular, systematic collection and organisation of information for REDD+ SES can provide a useful basis for reporting, thereby significantly reducing the effort required to respond to each new set of safeguards.

⁶ A good example of this is in the commercial forestry sector where certification against the FSC standard has been widely used to provide evidence of good practice by global companies and financial institutions. A range of studies has shown that this independent standard has far more credibility than either government or industry-led initiatives in most countries.

3. REDD+ SES and each initiative

3.1. REDD+ SES and the UNFCCC safeguards

The REDD plus negotiating text under the UNFCCC's Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (LCA -Text) explicitly refers to the need for social and environmental safeguards in any REDD+ activities (see Box 2).

The UNFCCC safeguards are extremely general, more like overarching principles than criteria which can be used for assessment of compliance, and may still change before the negotiations are complete. However, it is already clear that the REDD+ SES covers all the key issues included in the UNFCCC safeguards (other than those related to carbon) and in most cases goes considerably beyond what the UNFCCC states both in terms of what is required and the level of detail. This suggests that the REDD+ SES has the potential to be a useful tool for demonstrating that the UNFCCC safeguards are being met and exceeded.

Box 2: Draft UNFCCC REDD+ safeguards

It is still unclear what the final text relating to environmental and social safeguards will be. The August 2010 version of the AWG LCA negotiating text contains two options, one of which contains much more bracketed text (ie text which has not yet been agreed) than the other. However, the issues which have been included, though not yet agreed, are:

1. *That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;*
2. *Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;*
3. *Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;*
4. *Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, including in particular indigenous peoples and local communities in actions referred to in paragraphs 3 and 5 below;*
5. *Actions that are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that actions referred to in paragraph 3 below 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;*
6. *Actions to address the risks of reversals;*
7. *Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.*

3.2. REDD+ SES and the FCPF

The multi-sectoral, programmatic nature of preparation for REDD+ readiness requires a strategic approach. Standard project-level environmental impact assessment is not appropriate at this strategic level. A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) is therefore proposed as the appropriate approach for incorporating relevant environmental and social considerations. The SESA allows for the application of World Bank safeguard policies to REDD+ readiness activities, which have potential effects (good and bad) on people and the environment (see Box 3).

Box 3: The Application of World Bank Safeguards to Readiness Planning

All World Bank Operational Policies and Procedures apply to activities financed by the FCPF and supported by the World Bank. However, since these were mainly developed with project-based lending in mind rather than strategic planning processes it is challenging to apply them to the Readiness Planning process. Therefore, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) is being used as the appropriate instrument in view of the strategic and multi-sectoral nature of REDD+ readiness

The SESA process aims to integrate key environmental and social considerations relevant to REDD+ at the earliest stage of decision making, and establish their inter-linkages with economic and political factors. The SESA combines analytical and participatory approaches in an iterative fashion throughout the preparation of the R-PP and R-Package. It is envisaged that through the SESA process, social and environmental opportunities and desirable outcomes are identified and prioritized, to strive to ensure that the REDD+ strategy will be sustainable and contribute to the country's development objectives. The SESA provides inputs for institutional strengthening and criteria for risk management and also leads to development of applicable environmental and social management frameworks compliant with World Bank safeguard policies.

Though there are many safeguard policies, it is expected that in practice the most relevant ones will include Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), Forests (OP 4.36), Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10), and Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).

Once the issues have been identified, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be developed. This will include the following components, as relevant:

- Environmental Management Framework
- Resettlement Policy Framework
- Process Framework
- Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

The Framework lays out the process to be followed for determination of likely risks associated with potential activity(ies), decision(s) and project(s) in the future. Impact assessment is then tied to the implementation of specific activity(ies), decision(s) and project(s) following standard safeguard application procedures

Source: World Bank FCPF - FMT 2010-09 Incorporating Environmental and Social Considerations into the process of Getting Ready for REDD plus – Revised Draft – March 7, 2010

As discussed in Section 2 above, there are a number of potential synergies and complementarities between REDD+ SES and the SESA process which are further discussed here.

Identifying the scope of issues to consider: The SESA process aims to provide a strategic assessment of key environmental, social and governance issues to formulate policy, institutional and capacity building recommendations and also to identify key environmental and social risks which need to be addressed by the Environmental and Social Management Framework (see Box 3). Clearly these frameworks will differ in each country depending on the specific environmental and social context so will need to be developed in each case.

The REDD+ SES provides an excellent basis from which to start since it includes the entire range of potentially important environmental and social issues which need to be considered. Using this as a starting point to determine what needs to be addressed in the SESA process can thus provide a transparent and credible basis for engagement (see Example 1).

Example 1: SESA aims to identify potential opportunities and risks related to possible REDD readiness activities (FMT 2010-09 p.5).

REDD+ SES can provide more detail on important elements of the analysis itself, understanding that these may vary for different stakeholder groups at different levels. The standards address issues such as appropriate analysis of costs and benefits (Criterion 2.1) and identification of relevant rights holders and stakeholders (Criterion 6.1) in this context.

It can also provide detail on how to assess environmental and social opportunities and risks. For example, Criterion 5.1 addresses biodiversity and ecosystem services in some detail providing guidance on how to deal with this area.

Monitoring and reporting on positive impacts: The SESA process identifies both potential positive and potential negative impacts. The primary focus of the ESMF and associated monitoring and reporting is to ensure that any negative impacts identified and relevant to World Bank safeguard policies are adequately managed and mitigated. The REDD+ SES can provide a framework for monitoring and reporting on the positive impacts from REDD+ programmes which is extremely important in communication with stakeholders both nationally and internationally.

Monitoring and reporting on the quality of the process: REDD+ SES identifies many elements related to the process adopted to design and implement a REDD+ programme that are important to ensure social and environmental issues are addressed effectively. The FCPF generally, and the SESA process in particular, promotes participatory approaches and effective consultation, not just at the design phase but as a continuous process to ensure participation of all relevant stakeholders throughout the formulation and execution of the REDD+ programme. REDD+ SES can provide a monitoring and reporting framework to demonstrate and communicate how consultation and participation have been conducted following best practices (see Example 2).

Example 2: SESA involves transparent consultations on core environmental and social issues relevant to REDD involving representatives of key stakeholders based on the principle of free, prior and informed consultation seeking to build broad community support among concerned groups (FMT 2010-09 p.5).

REDD+ SES can help with the design of a consultation plan by outlining key elements of effective consultation and participation and can also provide a monitoring and reporting framework for how consultations have been conducted which can help to demonstrate to stakeholders what efforts have been made to conduct effective consultations and build confidence in the process.

There are several REDD+ SES criteria and indicators (6.2 – 6.4 in particular) which provide detailed guidance about who should be involved and what constitutes good practice, all of which will be interpreted for national use.

Providing a forum for ongoing multi-stakeholder discussion: It is now generally recognised that forest degradation and loss needs to be addressed urgently and the FCPF process is under pressure to progress rapidly. Therefore, national RPP processes, including stakeholder consultation, are also under pressure to move quickly. While this can be positive in terms of maintaining momentum, it can also be challenging for stakeholder engagement, leaving some stakeholders unable to engage fully or feeling sidelined.

The REDD+ SES national interpretation process together with ongoing monitoring and reporting against the requirements can provide a forum for longer-term stakeholder engagement and discussion which can then feed back its outputs and conclusions into national REDD+ strategy development, planning and implementation processes. There is already experience from other natural resource sectors where this type of iterative process has worked very well.

3.3. REDD+ SES and the UN-REDD Programme

The UN-REDD Programme is developing a set of environmental and social principles which aim to ensure that UN obligations and commitments are met in REDD+ programmes supported by UN-REDD. These obligations, encompassing UN policies and declarations together with international law, represent the output of a wide range of international processes and negotiations.

The tool is still under development, but the current working title is the UN-REDD Programme 'Social and Environmental Principles approach'. The main tool developed to date focuses on identifying and mitigating risks to social principles (see Box 4).

As discussed in Section 2 above, there are a number of potential synergies and complementarities between REDD+ SES and the UN-REDD Minimum Social Principles Risk Assessment tool. There has already been co-operation in order to identify and incorporate these synergies and complementarities between the due diligence approach and REDD+ SES into the development process for the UN-REDD approach, increasing alignment thorough comparative evaluation of both sets of principles and standards. Further collaboration has been agreed to pilot the REDD+ SES standards and the UN-REDD approach through the same process in Ecuador.

Box 4: The UN-REDD Programme Social and Environmental Due Diligence Approach

The UN-REDD social and environmental risk assessment tool is intended to be used alongside the ongoing actions of the UN-REDD programme in developing national initiatives. UN-REDD programmes have to comply with the defined minimum standards at all program phases of REDD readiness, program design, implementation and operation.

The tool has been provisionally named the 'UN-REDD Programme: Social and Environmental Principles Approach' and is still under development. The tool will include two components:

1. **A minimum compliance standard:** Also referred to as 'safeguards' or 'do no harm' principles, UN-REDD Programme funded programmes/projects/actors have to comply with a set of minimum environmental and social standards. These principles frame a code of conduct for activities supported by UN-REDD and are based on international treaties, conventions and best practice guidance.

2. **An assessment of impact magnitude:** This component is intended to account for and provide guidance for designing, implementing and operating REDD programmes in a way that maximizes sustainable development benefits.

Each component can be divided into two sub-components - one describing environmental aspects and one describing social aspects. As such, the UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles Framework comprises four sub-components that require specialized consideration and supporting assessment/screening tools.

The UN-REDD Programme partner agencies will each contribute to the social and environmental principles approach based on their respective areas of expertise. The UN-REDD Due diligence approach is intended to be used as a risk assessment tool and is based on a set of principles and criteria.

The tool is currently in the development stage and at the moment only addresses the minimum social aspects of REDD programmes through the development of a Social Principles Risk Assessment and Mitigation Tool. It is intended that the tool will be further developed based on stakeholder comments and experiences and an additional tool added for minimum environmental aspects in addition to the development of further principles for assessment of impact magnitude for social and environmental aspects.

Source: UN-REDD Programme Social and Environmental Due Diligence Approach - Working Draft - July 2010

Defining positive programme outcomes: The UN-REDD Social Principles Risk Assessment tool is a minimum safeguard used to anticipate and mitigate against negative programme results and does not, as yet, define a set of positive benefits. The REDD+ SES defines not only minimum standards but also positive benefits which should be sought from the programme. For those programmes which wish to develop positive outcomes, the use of the two tools in conjunction can provide very useful guidance to assess and prioritise which actions need to be taken to achieve minimum safeguards and also beneficial programme outcomes.

Reporting on programme outcomes: The UN-REDD Social Principles Risk Assessment Tool approach has not been designed to be a standard to report against. Instead users will identify the risks associated with a programme, reporting them in a risk log and then define the actions to mitigate against those risks. The REDD+ SES provides a framework for monitoring and reporting and thus can act as a useful reporting framework for UN-REDD programmes, particularly where there is a desire or need to report on the positive outcomes as well as compliance with safeguards.

Multi stakeholder approach: As with the FCPF, the UN-REDD process is under pressure to make rapid progress with programme implementation, creating challenges to involve stakeholders fully. The REDD+ SES national interpretation group has the potential to provide an effective forum in which to maintain an iterative application and sustain dialogue on the risks and actions during the UN-REDD process and to inform the development and use of the UN-REDD approach.

Guidance for the outcomes of the UN-REDD approach: The current version of the UN-REDD tool gives recommended risk mitigation actions for identified risks. The REDD+ SES can be used at this stage to provide further guidance on what are appropriate actions. Once actions are being implemented, reporting against the verifiable indicators provided by REDD+ SES may also be a useful way of informing stakeholders of the outcomes.

3.4. Summary

It is clear that there are a number of very positive complementarities between REDD+ SES and the various emerging REDD+ initiatives including both the formal UN process and the initiatives supporting early action.

All of these initiatives are currently still evolving and therefore it is recommended that there is effective collaboration between them to further enhance the synergies and provide the most effective tools possible for achieving results on the ground in countries implementing REDD+.

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