



United Nations
Climate Change

REDD+ Webinar

National Strategies and Action Plans
& Safeguards Information Systems

UNFCCC Secretariat

13.04.2026



Webinar Agenda

1. UNFCCC Introduction
2. National Strategies and Actions Plans
 - Q&A Session
3. Safeguard Information Systems
 - Q&A Session



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- II. REDD+ & Warsaw Framework
- III. Parties Progress
- IV. Community of Practice and Global REDD+ Meeting

Background and forest under the UNFCCC

Convention (1992)

Article 4.1 (d): Promote sustainable management, and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of **sinks and reservoirs** of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including biomass, **forests** and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems.

Paris Agreement

Article 5.1: Refer back to 4.1 (d) of the Convention.

Article 5.2: Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through **results-based payments**, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under **the Convention for REDD+**.

First Global Stocktake

Paragraphs 33 and 34 highlighted the importance of **halting and reversing deforestation** and forest degradation, and Article 5 of the Paris Agreement (REDD+).



REDD+ Background & the Warsaw Framework

What is **REDD+**? Holistic framework established in 2013 by Parties to protect forest, as part of the Paris Agreement

REDD+

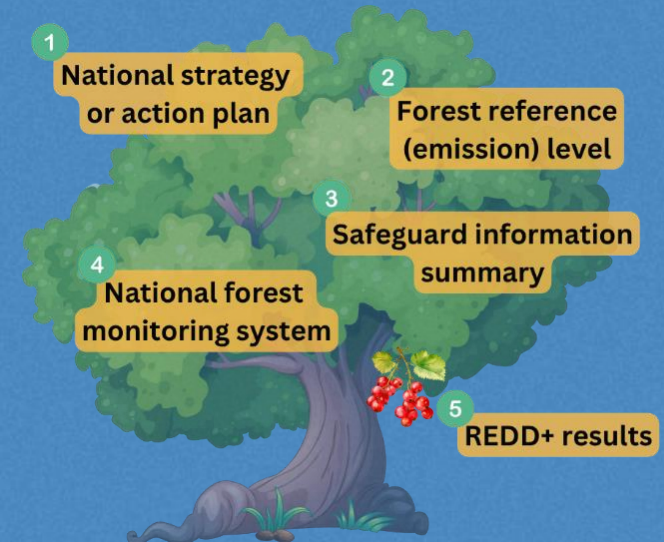
- Sustainable management of forests
- Conservation of forest carbon stocks
- Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

What is the incentive for Parties?

As incentive developing countries can receive **results-based payments** for emission reductions and enhancement of removals through implementation of REDD+ activities.

How can Parties receive RBP?



5 requirements for receiving RBP



Countries' progress on REDD+

35

Parties submitted their
National REDD+
Strategies

67

Parties submitted their
FRELs/FRLs

33

Parties submitted their
Summary of
Information

24

Parties submitted their
REDD+ results

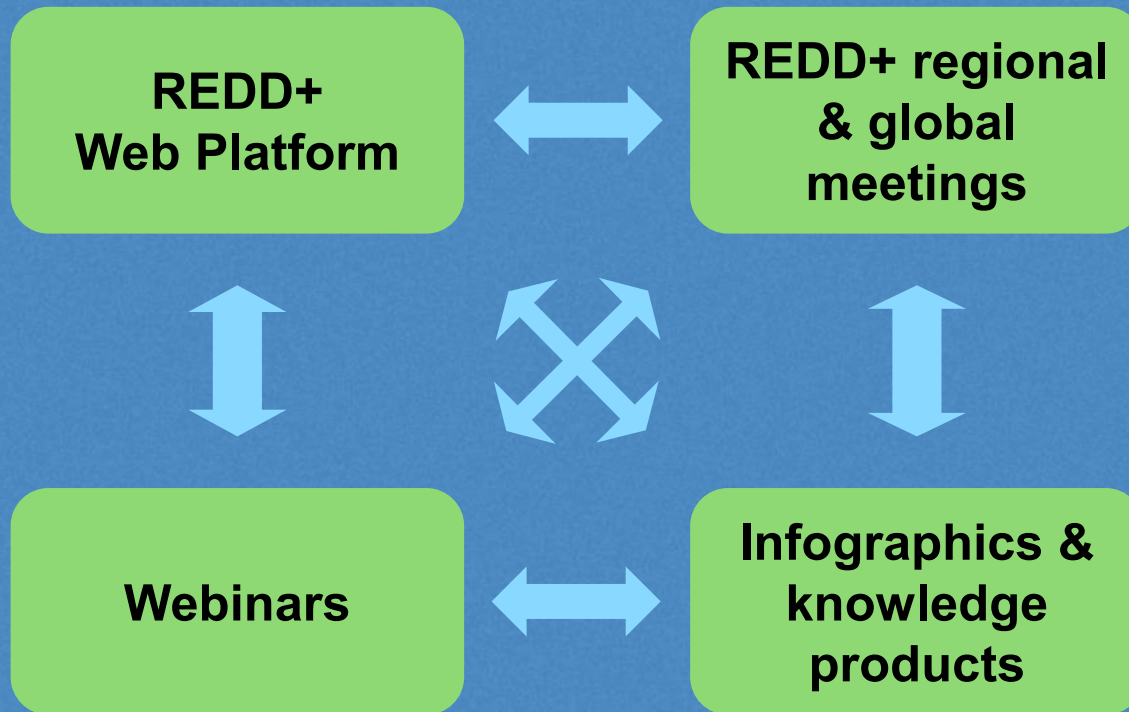
21 countries are eligible to
receive results-based
payments for a reduction of
12.02 GtCO₂eq



Mandate: Decision 2/CP.13 mandated the REDD+ Web Platform to share experiences and lessons learned

REDD+ Community of Practice

Objective: Disseminate authoritative information through creative and engaging formats



These activities will cover:

- REDD+ under the Paris Agreement
- National REDD+ Strategy
- REDD+ Safeguard Information System
- Technical matters in REDD+
- Interplay between REDD+ and Article 6
- Requirements for financing options, etc.



REDD+ Community of Practice Activities

Multiple activities and events have been held since the Community of Practice's launch



REDD+ Community of Practice meeting for Latin American and Caribbean countries



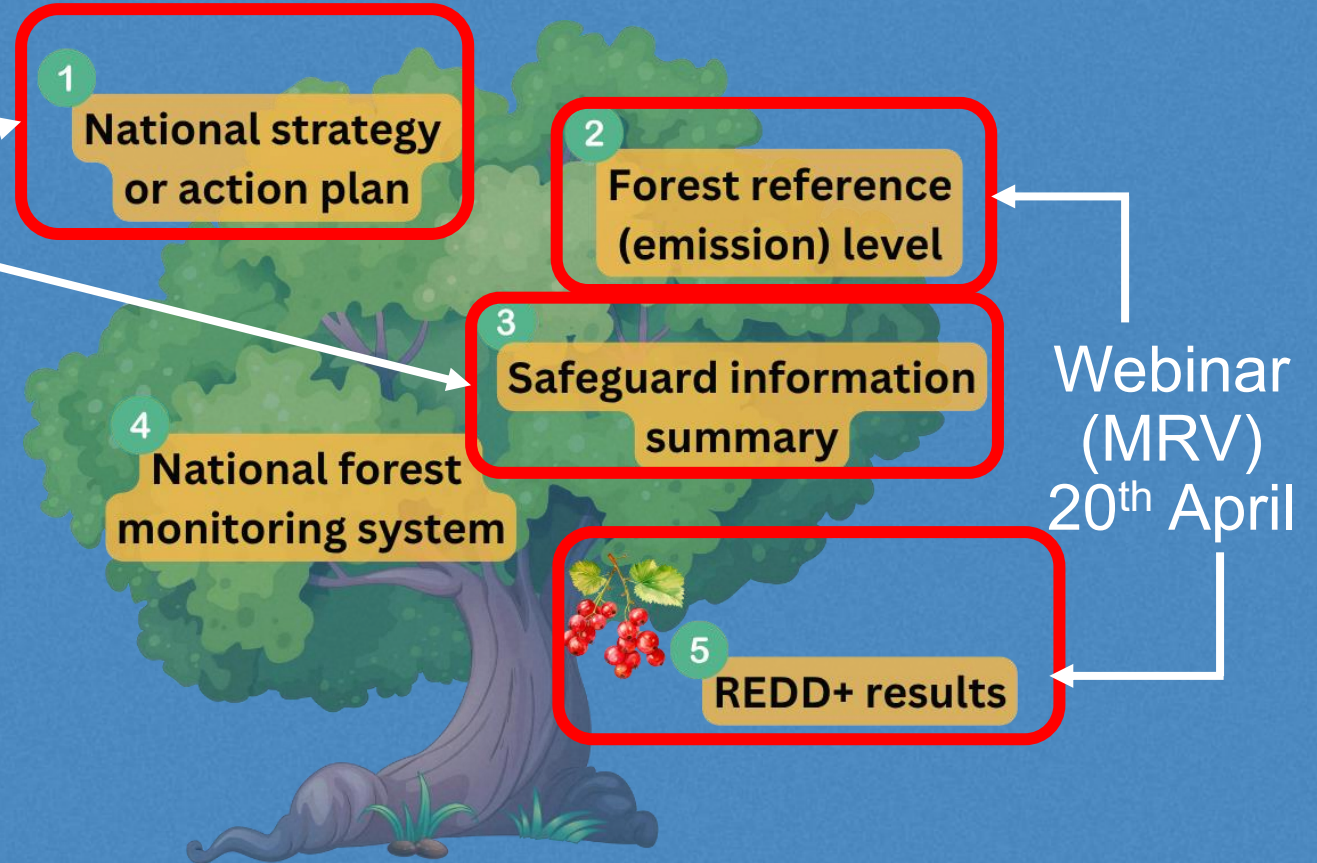
REDD+ Knowledge products

Webinar
(NS/AP and SIS)
13th April

This month

3 new products:

- NS/AP support material and video
- SIS support materials and website new content
- MRV e-Learning course



Next month Global REDD+ Meeting in Kenya, 19-21 May

REDD+ Web Platform

All information on REDD+ is available on the **REDD+ Web Platform**, including relevant decisions, countries' progress, and REDD+-related events.

By creating an account, you can receive regular REDD+ updates.



Scan the QR code or
access the platform at:
<https://redd.unfccc.int/>



Read the newest
newsletter here:



Thank you



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The evolving role of REDD+ National Strategies and Action Plans

Danae Maniatis, Independent consultant

13 April 2026



Objective of this work and webinar

Process and key outputs

- **What:** a brief overview of strategic role, and key components of REDD+ National Strategies or Action Plans (NS/APs) within the broader international climate change framework
- **Objective:** inform policy makers of countries who are considering establishing and/or updating their REDD+ NS/APs
- **Process:** qualitative analysis of 40 REDD+ NS/APs and 60 NDCs explicitly mentioning REDD+

Two outputs:

1. **Briefing paper:** “The evolving role of REDD+ National Strategies and Action Plans”
2. **Video:** “REDD+ National Strategies and Action Plans: the political roadmap to forest and climate finance”

The foundational mandate

Relevant UNFCCC COP decisions for REDD+ NS/APs

Cancún agreements
(decision 1/CP.16)

Warsaw Framework
(decision 9/CP.19)



The foundation

Establishes the REDD+ NS/AP as one of the four essential pillars (alongside NFMS, FREL/FRL, SIS). Requires addressing drivers, land tenure, governance, gender and safeguards

The eligibility key

Mandates a REDD+ NS/AP be published on the Lima REDD+ Information Hub to qualify for Results-Based Payments (RBPs)



Links between REDD+ NS/APs and the Paris Agreement

REDD+ NS/APs could be considered as an “operational branch” of the Paris Agreement

Article 6 & market readiness

Can act as a strategic tool to define which emission reductions are utilized for domestic NDCs and which are authorised as ITMOs

**REDD+
NS/AP**

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

The REDD+ NS/AP can help define the specific Policies and Measures (PaMs) to achieve the AFOLU sector targets. It can provide the ‘how’ for the NDC’s ‘what’ in this sector

Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF & BTRs)

Can provide policy context and performance indicators to track progress and ensure data consistency with the National GHG inventory

The strategic evolution in REDD+ NS/APs

Opportunity to use REDD+ NS/APs in strategic ways



REDD+ NS/APs can be seen as a "static" compliance checkbox to "pass" the Warsaw Framework requirements

OR

REDD+ NS/APs can be seen as a tool to drive dynamic, cross-sectoral national climate targets and attract large-scale investments

REDD+ NS/APs

Core components and cross-cutting themes



Drivers of deforestation & forest degradation



Policies & Measures (PaMs)



Land Tenure Issues



Policy integration



Alignment with national commitments




Financing



Timelines & Targets



Governance Arrangements



Capacity-Building Needs



Safeguards Integration



Cross-Sector Coherence

Links between REDD+ NS/APs and safeguards

Opportunity and importance of thinking of safeguards as core design principles

- **Strive for evolution from ‘do no harm’ to ‘do good’:** actively integrate non-carbon benefits like biodiversity conservation and hydrological protection directly into the strategy rationale.
- **Structural integration:** using safeguards F (reversals) and G (displacement) as technical filters to ensure that addressing drivers (e.g. agricultural intensification) does not simply shift emissions elsewhere.
- **License to operate:** Embedding Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and gender mainstreaming to secure durable, rights-based implementation with Indigenous Peoples and local communities.



REDD+ NS/APs and finance

REDD+ NS/APs can play a key role in unlocking climate and carbon finance

- **An ‘eligibility ticket’:** a pre-requisite for accessing multilateral funds like GCF REDD+ RBPs.
- **A ‘market prospectus’:** crucial component of credit legitimacy in voluntary carbon markets (e.g. fulfilling the ART’s TREES requirement for a REDD+ Implementation Plan).
- **De-risking investment:** Costed implementation plans can bridge the gap between climate/carbon finance and front-line delivery and impact.



Practical country experiences of REDD+ NS/APs

Establishing or improving REDD+ NS/APs

1. Incentive mechanisms/PES (e.g. Costa Rica, Ecuador)
2. Sustainable agriculture: addressing commodity expansion (e.g. Ghana)
3. Law enforcement: monitoring, control, and surveillance (e.g. Panama, Vietnam)
4. Land tenure: addressing underlying structural barriers (e.g. Ecuador, Ghana, Peru)





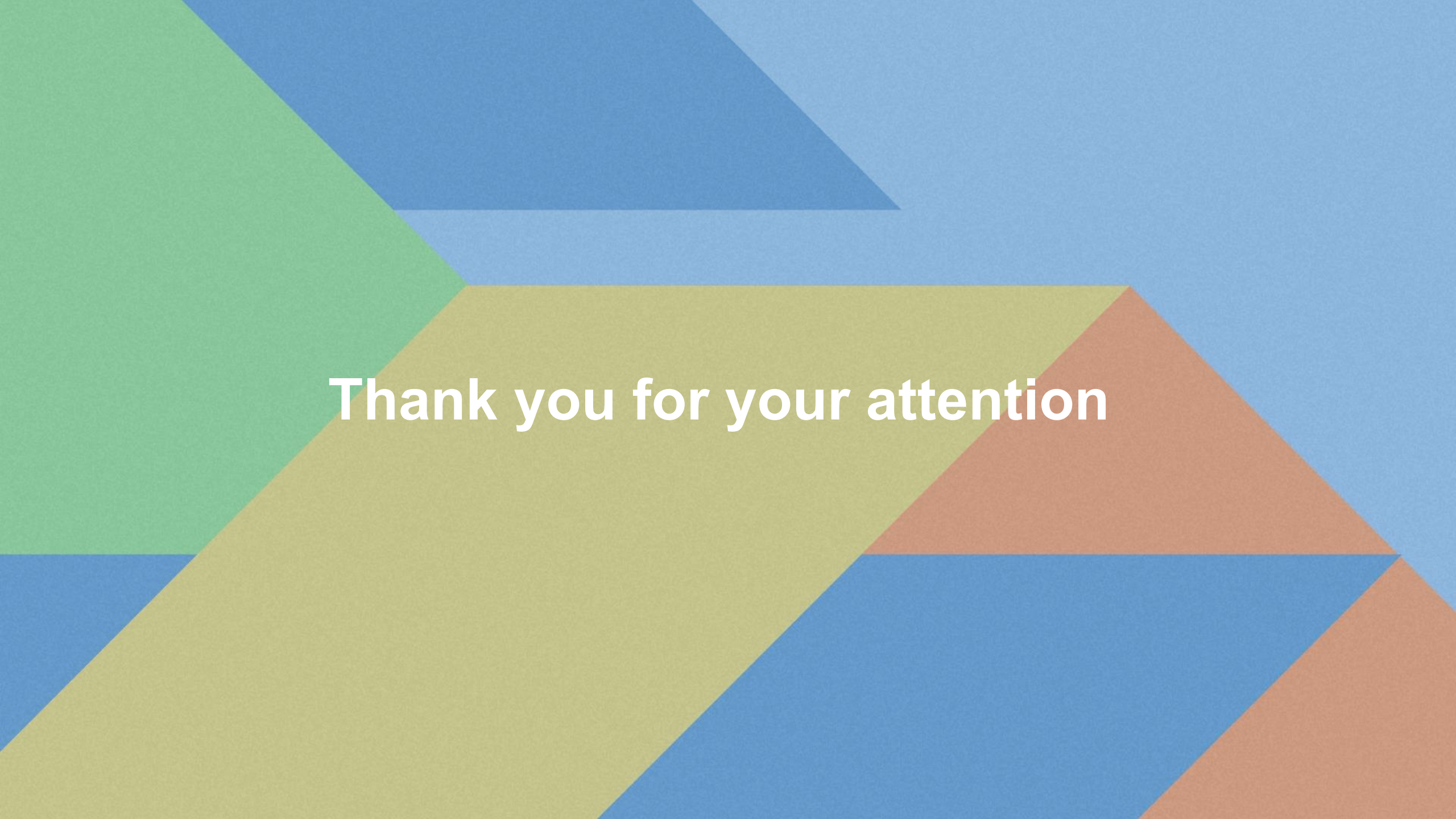
Consideration for future REDD+ NS/APs

Four umbrella categories with possible questions to guide process

1. How can the design of the REDD+ NS/APs be improved according to the mandatory elements of paragraph 72 of decision 1/CP.16?
2. How can the analytical base of the REDD+ NS/AP be reinforced and support a results-oriented implementation?
3. How can the development/update of the REDD+ NS/AP be done through an inclusive process?
4. Which are the key capacity building needs?

Looking forward

Considerations on optimising the development
and use of REDD+ NS/APs within the Paris
Agreement landscape



Thank you for your attention

Q&A session



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Safeguards Information Systems (SIS) Toolkit

Practical guidance for
designing and strengthening
national SIS

Daniela Rey Christen

13th April 2026

REDD+ Safeguards under the UNFCCC

Core Framework

- Safeguards are a core component of the REDD+ framework established under the UNFCCC
- The REDD+ framework is recognized and encouraged under Article 5.2 of the Paris Agreement

Structure of safeguards requirements

- Substantive safeguard requirements:
Cancun safeguards (decision 1/CP.16, appendix I)
- Procedural and transparency arrangements:
 - Safeguards Information System (SIS)
 - Summary of Information (Sol)

To obtain and receive results-based finance, developing country Parties are required to:

- establish a Safeguards Information System (SIS)
- provide a Summary of Information (Sol) on how safeguards are addressed and respected

Purpose of the SIS tool-kit

- 1) Explain how REDD+ safeguards requirements operate under UNFCCC COP decisions, and how they are recognised under the Paris Agreement → including their role in enabling access to results-based finance
- 2) Provide practical direction on the design and implementation of an UNFCCC-aligned SIS → including scope, principles, governance, and continuous improvement
- 3) Support countries in developing SIS arrangements that enable the preparation of Summaries of Information (Sols) → consistent with COP guidance and national needs
- 4) Highlight (where relevant) how SIS information may support REDD+ activities under Article 6

Structure and Use of the SIS Tool-kit

Modular and flexible use

- Does not prescribe a single model for SIS development
- Designed as a modular reference document, allowing users to focus on sections most relevant to their mandates, stage of REDD+ implementation, and policy objectives

Main guidance document

- Part I: Understanding REDD+ Safeguards and the SIS under the UNFCCC
- Part II: Designing a SIS (core technical guidance)
- Part III: Reporting, sustainability and continuous improvement
- Part IV: Article 6 considerations

Additional supporting tools

- Tool I- SIS Checklist
- Tool II- FAQs on SIS design and operation
- Tool III- Structuring safeguards information & evidence
- Tool IV - UNFCCC decisions reference

Part II – Guidance on Designing a Safeguards Information System

Purpose of this section

Provides practical guidance to support countries in designing, strengthening or refining a national SIS

in accordance with UNFCCC COP guidance and informed by observed country practice

Main components covered

- What is a SIS in UNFCCC terms
- Key principles of a UNFCCC-aligned SIS
- Defining SIS objectives and scope
- Developing SIS indicators
- Institutional arrangements and governance
- SIS platform and data management
- Linkages with grievance redress mechanisms and other systems

Countries may address these elements sequentially or iteratively, depending on national circumstances, existing capacities and the stage of REDD+ implementation.



Part III – Ensuring Sustainability: Capacity, Resources, and Improvement

Purpose of this section

- Focuses on how a SIS can remain effective over time, beyond initial system development
- Reflects the recognition under decision 12/CP.17 that SIS arrangements are country-driven, flexible and capable of improvement over time

Main components covered

- Institutional capacity and human resources
- Financial resources and long-term resourcing
- Phased implementation and continuous improvement
- Anchoring SIS requirements in national policy

Part IV – Safeguards and Article 6 considerations

Purpose of this section

- Addresses situations where a country chooses to pursue REDD+ activities under Article 6
- Explains how an existing REDD+ safeguards architecture — including the SIS and the Summary of Information (Sol) — may support safeguards-relevant information needs in that context

Scope and limitations

- Use of SIS information in Article 6 remains a matter of national choice
- Does not:
 - Imply that the SIS becomes an Article 6 safeguards system
 - extend REDD+ safeguard requirements to non-REDD+ activities

Main components covered

- Integrated approach to safeguards under Article 6
- Distinction between Article 6.2 and Article 6.4
- Relevance of SIS information for Article 6 reporting and governance
- Possible adjustments to SIS indicators for Article 6 contexts
- Institutional coordination between SIS and Article 6 processes
- Use of the Summary of Information in Article 6 contexts

Supporting Tools: Tool I and Tool III

Purpose

- Provide practical tools and guidance to support the implementation of the SIS
- Can be used independently or in conjunction with the main guidance document

Tool I – SIS checklist

- Supports assessment of SIS design and implementation
- Based on UNFCCC guidance and Observed country practice
- Covers key elements, including principles (transparency, accessibility, flexibility)

Tool III – Structuring safeguards information and evidence

Provides practical guidance on how to organise safeguards information in a SIS

Supports:

- distinguishing between “addressed” and “respected”
- linking safeguards information to REDD+ actions
- ensuring traceability of evidence

Main practice observed: Linking safeguards information to specific REDD+ actions and ensuring traceability between reported information and underlying evidence

Reflections and lessons from practice

Country-driven and context-specific

- SIS design reflects national circumstances, legislation and institutional arrangements
- No single model — systems are tailored to national contexts

Stepwise development and improvement

- SIS development is often incremental and iterative
- Systems evolve over time through phased implementation and continuous improvement

Link safeguards to REDD+ actions

- Effective SIS link safeguards information to specific REDD+ actions
- Avoids reporting safeguards in abstraction

Structured and evidence-based reporting

- Using indicators and evidence can support clear, transparent and traceable information

Institutional coordination and engagement

- Clear roles, coordination mechanisms and multi-stakeholder engagement support credibility
- Integration with grievance mechanisms and other systems strengthens accountability



Thank you

Q&A session