

Legend	 Binding Policies	 Voluntary Guidance	 Cancun Agreement	✔ covered by the policy/standard	✘ not covered by the policy/standard	 partially covered by the policy standard
--------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1) Environmental and social impact assessment

	UNFCCC	REDD+ SES v2	UN-REDD SEPC v3	UNDP	FAO	FCPF	WB	IDB	ADB	AfDB	FIP	GEF
a) Full range of direct, indirect and cumulative social and environmental issues assessed	✘ No specific provision	■ Calls for comprehensive assessment, including indirect, cultural, human rights. Assessment of cumulative impacts not specified	■ Assessment procedures not specified (addressing principles and criteria implies identification of wide range of impacts)	✔ Integrated, comprehensive assessment required, including indirect and cumulative impacts	■ Integrated assessment required, including cumulative impacts. However, only "directly related social impacts" covered	✔ Comprehensive Strategic Environmental & Social Assessment (SESA) required (including indirect/cumulative impacts)	■ Assessments required to examine environmental and limited range of social impacts (including indirect/cumulative impacts)	✔ Comprehensive, integrated assessments required, including indirect and cumulative impacts	✔ Comprehensive, integrated assessments required, including indirect and cumulative impacts	✔ Comprehensive integrated assessment required, including indirect and cumulative impacts. Note: lack of clarity how requirement interfaces with requirement on use of country systems	■ Calls for "appropriate" SGs of MDBs that receive FIP finance (MDB assessment policies apply)	✔ Requires agencies to conduct comprehensive assessment, including indirect / cumulative impacts
b) Policies/programmes assessed at strategic level and actions at project level	✘ No specific provision	✔ Assessment requirements apply to project and programme levels	✘ Not specified	✔ Assessment requirements apply to project and programme levels	■ EIA guidelines apply to projects (including regional and sectoral) but not to policies and programmes	✔ SESA required for strategies and programmes; framework for project assessments required	■ Assessment requirements apply to projects (including regional and sectoral). For policies, assess borrower systems if significant environmental "effects"	■ Assessment requirements apply to projects, programmes, policies	■ Assessment requirements apply to projects; modified requirements apply to programmes	■ Applies SESA to policies and programmes, ESIA to projects. Note: lack of clarity how requirement interfaces with country systems	✘ Not specified	■ Assessment requirements apply only to projects

2) Protection of natural forests and native biodiversity

	UNFCCC	REDD+ SES v2	UN-REDD SEPC v3	UNDP	FAO	FCPF	WB	IDB	ADB	AfDB	FIP	GEF
a) Protect natural forests and other natural ecosystems from conversion (into other land uses such as plantations) and degradation (from high impact activities such as industrial logging)	■ Actions consistent with conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, not used for conversion of natural forests, incentivise protection and conservation of natural forests and ecosystem services, enhance other social and environmental benefits. Degradation not addressed	■ Programme maintains and enhances biodiversity and ecosystem services, does not lead to conversion of natural forests or other areas important for maintaining and enhancing identified biodiversity and ecosystem service priorities. Degradation not addressed.	■ Activities do not cause the conversion of natural forest to planted forest, unless as part of forest restoration; reducing conversion of forests to other land uses (e.g. agriculture, infrastructure) to be a priority; avoid or minimise degradation	✘ Requires identification of impacts but does not apply a standard regarding conversion/ degradation of natural forests or ecosystems. Assessment and mitigation measures required	✘ Limits degree of conversion/ degradation for subset of natural forests (no significant conversion/ degradation of "critical natural habitats"). Allows conversion/ degradation of "non-critical" habitats under limited conditions.	✘ follows World Bank SGs. limits degree of conversion/ degradation for subset of natural forests (no significant conversion/ degradation of "critical natural forests/habitats"). Allows conversion/ degradation of "non-critical" natural habitats under limited conditions. Finances forest plantations only if no conversion/ degradation of critical natural habitats	✘ Limits degree of conversion/ degradation for subset of natural forests (no significant conversion/ degradation of "critical natural forests/ habitats"). Allows conversion/ degradation of "non-critical" natural habitats under limited conditions. Finances forest plantations only if no conversion/ degradation of critical natural habitats	✘ Limits degree of conversion/ degradation of subset of natural forests (no significant conversion/ degradation of "critical natural habitats"). Allows conversion/ degradation of non-critical natural habitats if no feasible alternatives exist and acceptable mitigation plans in place	■ For "critical habitats", requires no measureable adverse impacts that could impair function and no reduction in endangered species. Bans financing of commercial logging in primary tropical moist or old-growth forests. Allows conversion/ degradation of non-critical natural habitats under limited conditions	✘ Projects allowed in "critical habitats" if no negative effects on criteria of area or endangered species and net positive gain achieved in biodiversity. Allows "significant modification" (i.e. conversion/ degradation) of "natural habitats" if appropriate mitigation measures applied	✔ Seeks "confirmation" that FIP investment will not support conversion, deforestation or degradation of [natural] forest, inter alia, through industrial logging, conversion of natural forests to tree plantations or other large-scale conversion	✘ Limits conversion/ degradation of subset of natural forests (no conversion/ degradation of "critical natural forests/habitats"). Allows conversion of "non-critical" natural habitats under limited conditions
b) Maintain native biodiversity and other key values in natural forests	✔ Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity	✔ Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services potentially affected by programme	✔ Maintain and enhance multiple functions of forest including conservation of biodiversity and provision of ecosystem services	✘ Not specified	■ Required to "take into account" multiple values of biodiversity and its components. Projects to be compatible with principles and obligations of CBD and other international environmental agreements	■ FCPF Objective includes testing ways to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities and to conserve biodiversity. Applies World Bank SGs that call for maintenance of biodiversity as goal but not specific standard	■ Establishes goal of maintenance of biodiversity and other values but does not set as standard except for critical natural habitats	■ Maintenance of biodiversity and other values applied to critical natural habitats	■ Risks to biodiversity must be assessed. Requires mitigation measures to achieve "no net loss" of biodiversity	■ Objective is to preserve biodiversity and ecosystem integrity by avoiding or minimising impacts, achieve "net gain" of biodiversity through mitigation and offsets, special attention to ecosystem services	■ Objective is "to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services" but does not set as standard (proposals "should" support protection of biodiversity and strengthened resilience of ecosystems)	■ Maintenance of biodiversity and other values applied to critical natural habitats. Mitigation (including maintenance of ecological services) and offsets to be applied for adverse impacts on non-critical natural habitats

Legend	 Binding Policies	 Voluntary Guidance	 Cancun Agreement	✔ covered by the policy/standard	✘ not covered by the policy/standard	 partially covered by the policy standard
--------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

3) Respect for land, resource rights and equitable benefit sharing

	UNFCCC	REDD+ SES v2	UN-REDD SEPC v3	UNDP	FAO	FCPF	WB	IDB	ADB	AfDB	FIP	GEF
a) Statutory and customary rights to lands, territories, and resources (including carbon) are identified, recognised and secured	✔ 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 UN GA adoption of UNDRIP	✔ Recognises and respects statutory and customary rights to lands, territories and resources which indigenous peoples or local communities have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired. Carbon rights based on statutory and customary land rights	✔ Respect and promote the recognition and exercise of the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities and other vulnerable and marginalised groups to land, territories and resources, including carbon	✘ No specific provision. Land tenure issues to be identified where relevant	✘ Requires that projects address security of land tenure but does not require recognition of customary rights except for indigenous peoples (see below)	✘ Requires identification of land tenure and resource rights issues but does not require recognition of customary rights except in some cases for indigenous peoples (see below)	✘ Requires identification of land tenure and resource rights issues but does not require recognition of customary rights except in some cases for indigenous peoples (see below)	✘ Requires identification of land tenure and resource rights issues but does not require recognition of customary rights except in some cases for indigenous peoples (see below)	✘ Requires identification of land tenure and resource rights issues but does not require recognition of customary rights except in some cases for indigenous peoples (see below)	✘ No general provision on land and resource rights. Where involuntary resettlement, land claims, including those based on customary law and traditional usage, "may" be regularised. Secure tenure provided for physically displaced	✘ "Should" catalyse and support acknowledgement of rights and role of indigenous peoples and local communities. Includes indicators on legally recognised tenure rights and secure access to economic benefits	✘ Requires identification of land tenure and resource rights issues but does not require recognition of customary rights
b) Programme/project benefits shared equitably through participatory mechanism	✘ Not specified	✔ Transparent, participatory, effective and efficient mechanisms established for equitable sharing of benefits among and within relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups taking into account rights, costs, benefits and associated risks	✔ Ensure equitable, non-discriminatory and transparent benefit sharing among relevant stakeholders with special attention to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups	✘ Not specified	✘ Not specified. For indigenous peoples, see below.	■FCPF Objective is to pilot a performance-based payment system for Emission Reductions generated from REDD activities, with a view to ensuring equitable benefit sharing and promoting future large scale positive incentives for REDD	✘ No general requirement of equitable benefit sharing. For projects that affect indigenous peoples, see below	✘ No general requirement of equitable benefit sharing. For projects affecting indigenous peoples, see below.	✘ No general requirement of equitable benefit sharing. For projects affecting indigenous peoples, see below.	✘ No general requirement of equitable benefit sharing	■Proposals "should" show how investments will catalyse and support equitable benefit sharing	✘ No general requirement of equitable benefit sharing. For projects that affect indigenous peoples, see below
c) No physical relocation or economic displacement without prior agreement	■No specific provision. Regarding indigenous peoples, refers to respecting relevant international obligations and notes passage of UNDRIP (which prohibits involuntary IP relocation)	✔ Requires free, prior informed consent (FPIC) of affected indigenous peoples and local communities if any relocation or displacement	✔ Ensure there is no involuntary resettlement as a result of REDD+ (involuntary resettlement defined as physical or economic displacement or relocation without consent)	■ Requires identification of resettlement issues but does not prohibit involuntary resettlement. For projects involving indigenous peoples, FPIC standard applies	✔ FAO prohibits projects that involve involuntary resettlement	✘ Follows World Bank SGs	✘ Avoids or minimises involuntary resettlement but does not prohibit it. For projects involving physical relocation of indigenous peoples, requires "broad support"	■Seeks to avoid or minimise involuntary resettlement but does not prohibit it. However, requires "informed consent" for displacement of indigenous peoples or low-income ethnic minority communities in rural areas	✘ Seeks to avoid or minimise involuntary resettlement but does not prohibit it. Requires determination of broad community support of indigenous peoples for relocation	✘ Seeks to avoid or minimise involuntary resettlement but does not prohibit it. Requires meaningful consultations but not agreement	✘ No specific provision	■Does not prohibit involuntary resettlement but GEF will not finance the cost of physical relocation or displacement of people

Legend

- Binding Policies
- Voluntary Guidance
- Cancun Agreement
- ✔ covered by the policy/standard
- ✘ not covered by the policy/standard
- partially covered by the policy standard

4) Recognition of indigenous peoples' rights

	UNFCCC	REDD+ SES v2	UN-REDD SEPC v3	UNDP	FAO	FCPF	WB	IDB	ADB	AfDB	FIP	GEF
a) Respect and recognise statutory and customary rights of indigenous peoples to land, territories and resources	✔ Calls for 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 UN General Assembly has adopted the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	✔ Recognises and respects both statutory and customary rights to lands, territories and resources which Indigenous Peoples or local communities have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired. Recognises and respects the human rights of indigenous peoples and local communities	✔ Respect and promote recognition and exercise of rights of indigenous peoples, local communities and other vulnerable and marginalised groups to land, territories and resources, including carbon. Respect and protect stakeholder rights in accordance with international obligations (including human rights, statutory and customary rights, and collective rights)	✔ Promotes the recognition of indigenous rights to lands, territories and resources and laws protecting indigenous lands. UNDP Human Rights policy recognises the rights of distinct peoples living in distinct regions to self-determined development and control of ancestral lands.	✔ Core principles of UNDRIP – self determination, development with identity, FPIC, participation and inclusion, rights over lands and other natural resources, cultural rights, collective rights, gender equality – form the basis of FAO's work in projects involving indigenous peoples	✘ No general recognition of customary indigenous land and resource rights. Follows World Bank safeguards which address some but not all indigenous rights. Requires identification of land tenure issues in SESA but does not set standard regarding recognition of indigenous rights	✘ No general recognition of customary indigenous land and resource rights. Policies address some but not all indigenous rights. Requires attention to customary rights of indigenous peoples, but not recognition. Requires action plan for legal recognition of indigenous peoples' land rights if project involves acquisition of indigenous peoples' lands or is contingent on legal recognition	✘ No general recognition of customary indigenous land and resource rights. Policies address some but not all indigenous rights. Recognises indigenous peoples' rights according to "applicable legal norms" including national legislation and applicable international norms in force in each country. Operations must not negatively affect legal status, rights, possession, or management of indigenous peoples' lands	✘ No general recognition of customary indigenous land and resource rights. Policies address some but not all indigenous rights. Requires action plan for legal recognition of indigenous peoples' land rights if project involves acquisition of indigenous peoples' lands or is contingent on legal recognition	✘ No general recognition of customary indigenous land and resource rights. Policies address some but not all indigenous rights. No separate policy on indigenous peoples; indigenous people-related issues grouped under "vulnerable groups"	✘ No general recognition of customary indigenous land and resource rights. FIP programmes "should" catalyse and support acknowledgment of rights and role of indigenous peoples and local communities. Includes indicators on legally recognised tenure rights (but not a standard for achieving tenure)	✘ No general recognition of customary indigenous land and resource rights. GEF agencies are to "make provisions in plans, where appropriate, to support activities to establish" legal recognition of indigenous peoples' customary land tenure and collective rights
b) Free, prior informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples required for any activities affecting their rights to land, territories and resources	✔ Calls for respect of indigenous peoples rights and international obligations, and notes adoption of UNDRIP	✔ Requires FPIC of indigenous peoples and local communities for any activities affecting their rights to lands, territories and resources	✔ Seek free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and respect and uphold the decision taken (whether consent is given or withheld)	✔ UNDP promotes and supports right of indigenous peoples to FPIC in development planning that may affect them	✔ FAO follows UNDRIP and employs FPIC standard	✘ Does not require FPIC. Requires "free prior informed consultation" [FPICon] resulting in "broad community for all projects that affect indigenous peoples. Will follow FPIC standard in countries that have incorporated it into national legislation	✘ Does not require FPIC. Requires "free prior informed consultation [FPICon] resulting in broad community support" as a financing condition for all projects that affect indigenous peoples. Requires FPICon at each stage.	■ Does not require FPIC but does require good faith negotiations for projects with adverse impacts. For very high risk projects, requires verified agreements with affected IP communities	✘ Does not require FPIC. Requires "meaningful consultations." Requires broad community support (which ADB labels as FPIC) for community development of indigenous peoples' cultural resources and natural resources on indigenous peoples' lands and for physical displacement	✘ Does not require FPIC. Requires meaningful consultations but not consent	✘ Does not require FPIC	✘ Does not require FPIC. Requires documentation that FPIC being followed in countries that have ratified ILO 169. Otherwise, agencies follow own procedures which must at least meet World Bank "free, prior, informed consultation, resulting in broad community support" standard
c) Respect and protect traditional knowledge and cultural heritage of indigenous peoples	✔ 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 UN GA adopted UNDRIP	✔ FPIC is obtained for any use of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities	✔ Respect and protect traditional knowledge, and cultural heritage and practices	✔ No specific provision but covered by application of FPIC standard	✔ No specific provision but covered by application of FPIC standard	✘ No general provision to respect indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and cultural heritage	✘ No general provision to respect indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and cultural heritage. Requires prior agreement of indigenous peoples for "commercial development" of indigenous cultural resources and knowledge	✘ No general provision to respect indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and cultural heritage. Requires prior agreement for "commercial development" of indigenous peoples' knowledge or cultural resources	✘ No general provision to respect indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and cultural heritage. Requires only broad community support (not prior agreement) for "commercial development" of cultural resources and knowledge	✘ No general provision to respect indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and cultural heritage. "Engagement process" shall respect the culture, knowledge and practices of vulnerable indigenous peoples	✘ No general provision to respect indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and cultural heritage	✘ No general provision to respect indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and cultural heritage. Calls on agencies to "refrain" from utilising IP cultural resources or knowledge without prior agreement

Legend

- Binding Policies
- Voluntary Guidance
- Cancun Agreement
- ✔ covered by the policy/standard
- ✘ not covered by the policy/standard
- partially covered by the policy standard

5) Full and effective stakeholder participation

	UNFCCC	REDD+ SES v2	UN-REDD SEPC v3	UNDP	FAO	FCPF	WB	IDB	ADB	AfDB	FIP	GEF
a) All stakeholders are able to participate fully and effectively in all stages of REDD+ programmes	✔ The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in REDD+ actions	✔ All relevant rights holders and stakeholders participate fully and effectively in the REDD+ programme [participation defined as exercising meaningful influence, including FPIC]	✔ Ensure full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders in design, planning and implement., with particular attention to indigenous peoples, local communities and other vulnerable and marginalised groups	■ Requires stakeholder engagement. Plan scaled to severity of risks. Must consult affected stakeholders and respond to views. Emphasis on consult, rather than full and effective participation	✔ For high risk projects, stakeholders' participation will be ensured in designing, implementing, and monitoring avoidance and mitigation measures and compensation/benefits	✔ Requires stakeholder engagement in formulation and implementation stages. FCPF Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness Preparation to be applied.	■ Requires consultations with affected groups and local non-governmental organisations. Emphasis on consultations rather than full and effective participation.	■ Requires consultations with affected groups. Emphasis on consultations rather than full and effective participation.	✔ Requires "meaningful consultations" with affected people to facilitate their "informed participation."	✔ Requires meaningful, transparent consultations to ensure free, prior, informed participation	✘ Optional guidelines, programmes "should" be designed and implemented under process of public consultation, with full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders; optional consultation guidelines provided	■ Requires consultation, and participation "as appropriate". Minimum agency requirements include consultations. Emphasis on consultation rather than full and effective participation
b) Stakeholders have timely access to relevant information, in accessible form and language	■ Provide transparent, consistent, updated information that is accessible by all relevant stakeholders [from, Durban, 2.b, CP.17 Guidance]	✔ Rights holders and stakeholders have information needed, in culturally appropriate and timely way, and capacity to participate fully and effectively in design, implement and evaluation	✔ Ensure transparency and accessibility of information related to REDD+, including active dissemination among relevant stakeholders (incl appropriate language, form, and timing)	✔ Information Disclosure Policy provides broad access, somewhat limited exceptions, request system with process guarantees, an appeals process. EA guidelines stipulate that stakeholders to be provided information on purpose, nature, scale, and risks	✔ Requires timely provision of information on potential environmental/ social impacts and draft assessment documents to stakeholders, in accessible language and format. Consultation will be governed by FPIC	✔ FCPF Guidance on Disclosure of Information provides time-bound disclosure requirements. FCPF also subject to World Bank Access to Information Policy	✔ World Bank Access to Information Policy provides broad access, somewhat limited exceptions, a request system with process guarantees, an appeals process. Various World Bank SGs require timely access to information in appropriate form and language	✔ IDB Access to Information Policy provides broad access, somewhat limited exceptions, a request system with process guarantees, appeals. Safeguards policy requires timely access in appropriate form and language	✔ Public Communications Policy provides for broad access, somewhat limited exceptions, request system with process guarantees, appeals process. Safeguards require timely access in appropriate form and language	✔ AfDB Disclosure Policy provides broad access, somewhat limited exceptions, request system with process guarantees, limited appeals. Safeguards require timely access in appropriate form and language	■ Optional guidelines: affected communities "should" have prior access to information, "should" be in accessible form and language. Requires specific disclosures for draft investment strategies; final investment strategies, and programme/project documents	✔ GEF Instrument requires all projects "provide for full disclosure of non-confidential information throughout the project cycle". Minimum agency standards require access to draft and final information, timely, in accessible form and language

Legend

- Binding Policies
- Voluntary Guidance
- Cancun Agreement
- ✔ covered by the policy/standard
- ✘ not covered by the policy/standard
- partially covered by the policy standard

6) Transparent and effective governance

	UNFCCC	REDD+ SES v2	UN-REDD SEPC v3	UNDP	FAO	FCPF	WB	IDB	ADB	AfDB	FIP	GEF
a) Promotes transparent and effective national forest governance	✔ Promote and support transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty	✔ Programme contributes to good governance, programme governance clearly defined, transparent and accountable, improves forest sector governance and other relevant sectors, includes institutional capacity strengthening and other measures to improve governance	✔ Apply norms of democratic governance, as reflected in national commitments and Multilateral Agreements; promote coordination, efficiency and effectiveness among all agencies/ implementation bodies, promote/ support rule of law, access to justice, effective remedies	■ Democratic governance is overarching strategic goal of UNDP programming. EA guidance requires assessment of adequacy of policy, legal, regulatory, and institutional frameworks relative to programmes. No specific forest governance standards proposed	✘ Requires capacity assessment and development of government and local institutions for high risk projects. Does not propose specific forest governance standards	✔ Requires assessment of governance capacities and institutional gaps; encourages countries to use forest or other governance assessment framework consisting of principles and criteria for good forest and/or other relevant sector governance	■ Safeguards require analysis of institutional capacity and strengthening. Require access to info, participation, monitoring and financial integrity. Specific forest governance standards not specified. Forest Strategy includes actions to improve forest governance (not mandatory)	■ Requires analysis of institutional capacity and strengthening. For project/programmes requires access to information, participation, monitoring and financial integrity (specific forest governance standards not specified)	■ Requires analysis of institutional capacity and strengthening. For project/programmes requires access to information, participation, monitoring and financial integrity; specific forest governance standards not specified	✘ Includes some general references regarding borrower capacity. For project/programmes requires access to information, participation, and monitoring, but specific forest governance standards not specified	■ Objectives include improving forest law enforcement and governance, including forest laws, policies, land tenure, and monitoring and verification, transparency and accountability. Forest governance criteria/ indicators "should" be integrated into design and performance assessments	■ Requires analysis of institutional capacity and strengthening. For project/programmes requires access to information, participation, monitoring and financial integrity (specific forest governance standards not specified)
b) Complies with international obligations	✔ Actions complement or are consistent with objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements. Respect rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting UNDRIP adoption	✔ Programme complies with applicable local and international treaties, conventions and other instruments	✔ Respect and protect stakeholder rights in accordance with international obligations (including human rights, statutory and customary rights, and collective rights)	■ Does not require compliance with all international obligations except for those under international environmental agreements	■ Does not require compliance with all international obligations except for those under international environmental agreements	■ Does not require compliance with all international obligations except for those under international environmental agreements	■ Does not require compliance with all international obligations except for those under international environmental agreements	■ Does not require compliance with all international obligations except for those under international environmental agreements	✔ ADB will not "finance projects that do not comply with the host country's social and environmental laws and regulations, including those laws implementing host country obligations under international law"	✘ Does not require compliance with international obligations. Notes that safeguards, "where appropriate", entail environmental/ social commitments arising from international agreements. Does not link financing to compliance with international environmental obligations	✘ Does not require compliance with international obligations. Calls for consistency with decisions for REDD+ under the UNFCCC	■ Does not require compliance with all international obligations except for those under international environmental agreements and with ILO 169 where ratified. No general requirement.
c) Stakeholders have access to effective local and/or national redress and grievance mechanisms	✘ No specific provision	✔ Identifies and uses processes for effective resolution of grievance/ disputes, including disputes over rights to lands, territories and resources. Processes transparent, impartial, accessible	✔ Ensure legitimacy and accountability of all bodies representing stakeholders, including through responsive feedback and grievance mechanisms. Promote and support rule of law, access to justice, effective remedies	✔ Grievance mechanisms will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns/ grievances. Will be timely, transparent, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible at no cost	✔ Requires establishment of appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms in high risk projects	✔ Ensure access to mechanisms for receiving, evaluating and addressing queries and grievances from stakeholders. Assist countries to develop, utilise, institutionalise effective in-country grievance/ accountability mechanisms	✘ No general requirement. Projects that affect indigenous peoples or involve involuntary resettlement require establishment of grievance mechanisms / procedures.	✘ No general requirement. Grievance mechanisms required in programs involving involuntary resettlement	✔ Requires borrower to establish and maintain a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of affected peoples concerns and grievances	✔ Requires borrowers to establish credible, independent and empowered local grievance and redress mechs.	✔ "Should" describe inclusive engagement process which "may" include the establishment of a conflict resolution mechanism where appropriate	✘ Projects that affect indigenous peoples or involve involuntary resettlement require establishment of grievance mechanisms/ procedures.
d) Stakeholders have access to independent funder accountability mechanism	✘ No specific provision	✔ Can access relevant grievance mechanisms, includes grievances related to the operational procedures of relevant international agencies and/or international treaties, conventions or other instruments	✔ See above 6.c [presumes "all bodies" encompasses funders]	■ UNDP establishing accountability mechanism; in interim hiring safeguard expert to provide guidance on complaint handling and redress	■ FAO has proposing opening a stakeholder grievance and redress window in Office of Inspector General	✔ Stakeholders have access to World Bank Inspection Panel (compliance review function)	✔ Stakeholders have access to World Bank Inspection Panel (compliance review function)	✔ Stakeholders have access to Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism (encompasses both problem solving and compliance review functions)	✔ Stakeholders have access to ADB Accountability Mechanism (Special Project Facilitator/ Compliance Review Panel, encompasses both problem solving and compliance review functions)	✔ Stakeholders have access to AfDB Independent Review Mechanism (encompasses both problem solving and compliance review functions)	■ No specific provision. However must be noted that all FIP funds channelled through MDBs and stakeholders have access to MDB accountability mechanisms	✔ Access to Conflict Resolution Commissioner. Agencies to have acctbly systems or measures designed to ensure enforcement of environmental/social SG policies and related systems. Requires systems for receipt and timely response to complaints