

Working paper

Preliminary review and approach to develop a Safeguards Information System for REDD+ in Cambodia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UNFCCC decisions encourage countries to promote and support Cancun safeguards when undertaking REDD+ activities. Participating countries are required to address and respect seven Cancun safeguard principles, develop a Safeguard Information System (SIS), and report on how these safeguards are addressed and respected in their countries.

The objective of this document is to present research findings on approaches to safeguards in REDD+ pilot projects in Cambodia; draw lessons from comparative best and emerging practices from selected countries in Asia, and to present an approach that will contribute to the process of developing a Safeguards Information System for Cambodia.

Potential social and environmental risks of REDD+ and rationale for safeguards

Social risks refer to adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples and local communities who reside within and near forests. Environmental risks are negative impact from conversion of natural forests on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and risks of reversals and displacement.

The goal of REDD+ safeguards is to ensure that REDD+ reduces risks and benefits. To reduce risks, safeguards, at a minimum, are expected to avoid, eliminate or minimise negative social and environmental impacts of REDD+. To enhance benefits, safeguards are envisaged to contribute to co-benefits such as improved forest governance, tenure security, employment opportunity, and improved ecosystem services, and biodiversity.

Safeguards frameworks at the global level

Safeguards frameworks that are available at the global level are: UN-REDD: Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC); World Bank FCPF: Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA); The Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) and CARE International: REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (SES).

The SEPC were developed as a guiding framework building on the Cancun safeguards. The SESA has been developed with the objective of meeting the World Bank Operational Policies and Procedures. There is no mandatory process attached to the SEPC. It is intended as a tool for countries to interpret the Cancun safeguards. These three systems address the seven Cancun safeguards although there are differences in the kinds of criteria that each safeguard framework recommends for inclusion in a national safeguards system.

Lessons learned from safeguard approaches in Cambodia and Asia

Lessons from two REDD+ pilot projects, Oddar Meanchey Community Forestry and the Seima Protection Forest Project are as follows:

- Clarifying land tenure is important but requires time, financial, and human resources

- Additional work is required for effective FPIC in raising awareness amongst all community members about REDD+ and the agreements that were made among different REDD+ stakeholders
- Raising expectations about REDD+ payments may risk discouraging communities to engage in REDD+ unless promised financial incentives are provided
- Monitoring impacts of REDD+ on ecosystems, biodiversity, and especially communities needs to be strengthened.

The key lesson from Vietnam and Indonesia that can inform the development of an effective SIS system for Cambodia is that at a minimum Cancun safeguards should be promoted and supported but an additional set of criteria and indicators may need to be developed that fully reflect stakeholders' perspectives into a national approach to safeguards. It is important to limit the numbers of principles, criteria and indicators to keep monitoring and reporting practical and feasible.

Gap analysis of policies, laws, and regulations

An analysis of gaps in existing policies, laws and regulations (PLRs) in Cambodia and a proposed set of safeguards principles and criteria for Cambodia indicate that, the RGC already have a set of PLRs that can "address" safeguards principles and criteria but RGC may need to consider PLRs for the following:

- Ensure REDD+ will not be used for conversion of natural forests into planted forest
- Address risk of reversals
- Address risk of displacement.

Additional analysis and assessment is required on how these principles and criteria will be implemented in practice to meet the Cancun safeguards requirement that these are addressed and respected.

Conclusion and approach for Safeguards in Cambodia

In conclusion the paper provides the following outcomes:

1. **Principles and criteria:** This report proposes a set of safeguard principles and criteria for Cambodia that builds primarily on the Cancun safeguards but proposes additional principles and criteria to be included to incorporate stakeholders' concerns (see Annexure 10).
2. **Policies, laws and regulations:** The gap analysis (see Annexure 11) concludes that the RGC already has a set of PLRs that can "address" a proposed set of safeguards principles and criteria except for the followings:
 - Ensure REDD+ will not be used for the conversion of natural forests for planted forest
 - Address the risk of reversals
 - Address the risk of displacement.

Approach to developing a SIS: As an immediate next step, these outcomes should be shared with relevant stakeholders through consultations to receive inputs. In particular whether the proposed set of safeguards principals and criteria cover all relevant social and environmental concerns for REDD+; PLR gap analysis covers a complete set of PLRs that are relevant for REDD+; and to assess if the indicators, and data collection methods are relevant (see Annexure 12).

ANNEXURE 10
Proposed REDD+ safeguards principles and criteria in Cambodia

Cancun safeguards	Proposed principles	Proposed criteria
a. Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;	Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programme and relevant international conventions and agreements	1. Effective enforcement of and compliance with existing policies, laws and regulations and international conventions and agreements
b. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;	Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;	2. Transparency and accessibility of information related to planning and implementing of REDD+ activities including national fund management and allocation of incentives 3. Accountability of all bodies representing relevant stakeholders, including through establishing and operationalizing effective grievance mechanisms
c. 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 United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights 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,	4. Prior identification of 1) areas to be used for REDD+ and 2) all types of stakeholders and their rights in the proposed areas 5. Application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for Indigenous Peoples and affected local communities 6. Avoidance of involuntary resettlement of IPs and local communities 7. Customary rights of IPs and local communities are respected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights for subsistence use of Timber, NTFPs, and fish • Rights to use forests for their cultural purpose (spiritual, ancestral, burial forests) • Rights of “sustainable and non-expansionary” shifting cultivation by indigenous peoples and communities recognized by the state.
d. The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities,	The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders in particular indigenous peoples and local communities and women	8. Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders in particular indigenous peoples and local communities and women in designing and implementing a national REDD+ strategy and implementation framework 9. Promote gender equality into a REDD+ national policy and implementation framework
e. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the conservation of natural forests, ecosystems and biological diversity • Ensure that REDD+ actions will not be used for the conversion of natural forests to planted forests • REDD+ actions are used to incentivize the 	10. Identify areas of natural forests, critical ecosystems, and biodiversity for further conservation and protection 11. Conserve and protect natural forests, ecosystems, and biological diversity and avoid or minimize degradation of natural forest by REDD+ activities 12. Ensure that REDD+ activities do not cause the conversion of natural forests to planted forest,

Cancun safeguards	Proposed principles	Proposed criteria
conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;	protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystems and to enhance other social and environmental benefits among others to mitigate climate change related impacts	13. Enhance social and environmental benefits reduction of forest fire, and floods
f. Actions to address the risks of reversals	• Address the risk of reversals	14. Address the risk of reversals of REDD+ achievements, including potential future risks to forest carbon stocks and other benefits
g. Actions to reduce displacement of emissions	• Reduce displacement of emissions.	15. Avoid or minimize indirect land-use change impacts of REDD+ activities on forest carbon stocks, biodiversity and other ecosystem services

ANNEXURE 11
Summary of Policy, Laws and Regulation (PLR) gap analysis results

Proposed safeguards for Cambodia	Proposed criteria	Summary analysis of existing PLRs
REDD+ activities are consistent with the objectives of national forest programme and relevant conventions and agreements	Effective enforcement of and compliance with existing policies, laws and regulations and international conventions and agreements	All relevant PLRs
Ensure transparency and accountability in implementing REDD+ policies and measures	Transparency and accessibility of information related to planning and implementing of REDD+ activities including national Fund management and allocation of incentives	<p><u>Transparency</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations conventions against corruption • Anti-corruption law (2010): aimsto strengthen good governance and rule of law in leadership and state governance as well as to maintain integrity and justice. <p><u>Accessibility of information</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft EIA law: provides comprehensive guidance on how to ensure transparency of decision making process, by ensuring access to information for potential stakeholders <p>Other PLRs that include some requirements for information dissemination are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2002) • Environmental protection and natural resources management law (1996) • Protected area law (2008)
	Accountability of all bodies representing relevant stakeholders, including through establishing effective grievance mechanisms	<p><u>Good governance and accountability</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both Rectangular strategy phase III (2013) and National strategic development plan (2014) identifies good governance (which entails actions to fight corruption) as a core strategy. <p><u>Grievance mechanisms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution (article 39) states that Khmer citizens have the right to make complaints or file claims against any breach of law by state and social organs or members of such organs. • Draft EIA law: Project stakeholders shall consult with the MoE to assist for assistance in the mediation process. In the settlement of environmental problems or disputes, all stakeholders have the right to settle their problems through consultation with the project proponents before taking the action to higher administrative body or court system • Protected Area law (2008): A national committee for conflict resolution on protected area management chaired by the Minister of Environment and representation of relevant ministries and institutions as members shall be established to assist in the discussion, consultation, and conflict resolution on the protected area • Land law (2002): Disputes over an immovable property between possessors shall be submitted for investigation and resolution under determined procedures.

		<p>Other PLRs that have guidance for conflict resolution mechanisms include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-decree on Permanent Forest Estate (2005) • Sub-decree on Forest Concession Management (2000) • Sub-decree on Economic Land Concession (2005)
Respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous Peoples and members of local communities in accordance with international obligations.	Prior identification of 1) areas to be used for REDD+ and 2) all types of stakeholders and their rights in the proposed areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft EIA law, Forest Law (2002) and Protected Area Law (2008) require an environmental and social impact assessment. Draft EIA has an elaborate process for impact assessments and public information sharing. • Forest Law (2002) • Law on Mineral Resource Management and Exploitation require a written agreement of the private owner or respective government institution before exploration
	Application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for Indigenous Peoples and affected local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RGC supports the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples supported by Cambodia • Draft law on EIA requires FPIC and contains detailed guidance for how to inform the public prior to any activities <p>Other PLRs that require consultation with communities prior to activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest law (2002): • Sub decree on forest concession management (2000)
	Avoidance of involuntary resettlement of local communities and IPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution (article 44) states that (Khmer) persons, individually or collectively shall have the right to ownership and that the right to confiscate properties from any person shall be exercised only in the public interest as provided for under the law and shall require fair and just compensation in advance. • Draft EIA law requires the involvement of project affected person in any resettlement planning and requirement of compensation to be provided for lost assets • Land law (2008) has a specific reference to IPS by stating that no authorities outside the community may acquire any rights to immovable properties belonging to IP • National Policy on the Development of IPs (2009) provides additional guidance for IP's lands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lands of IPs communities that are collective properties shall not be sold or transferred to any individual or group outside the communities. • IP's communities may not be forced to leave the lands they have been occupying and using as collective ownership. • Should there be any resettlement, this relocation can be carried out in compliance with the standards on resettlement, subject to prior, appropriate and fair compensation • Sub-decree on economic land concession (2005) also prohibits involuntary resettlement of lawful land holders
	Customary rights of local communities and IPs are respected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land law (2008) recognizes the collective property rights of IPS by stating that the IPs shall continue to manage their community and immovable property according to their traditional customs • Forest law (2002) recognizes customary, subsistence use rights of forest produces and by products for local communities, and rights of shifting cultivation by indigenous communities registered with the

		<p>state. It also states that concessionaires shall not interfere with customary user rights taking place on land property of IPs who have customary access to user rights practiced by communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishery law (2004): recognizes the traditional use rights of fisheries resources for local communities under the regulation of this law • Protected area law (2008): Access to traditional use of natural resources and customary practices of local community and Indigenous ethnic minority groups on family scale may be allowed as follows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core zone: no access • Conservation zone: recognition of access to traditional use, local customs, belief and religions of the local communities the ethnic groups • Sustainable zone: same as above • Community protected area recognition of use of natural resource in accordance with the management plan but no right to clear or work forest lands <p>Other PLRs that recognize customary rights include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-decree on community forestry management (2003) • Sub-decree on measure of using state forest for plantation • National Forest sector policy (2002): • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan (2002):
The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders including women and other marginalized groups in making and implementing REDD+ policies and measures	Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution (Article 35) stipulates that Khmer citizens of either sex shall have the right to participate actively in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the nation. <p>The following PLRs encourage participation of stakeholders in the decisions, and activities related to management/protection of resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest law (2008) • Environmental protection and natural resource management law (1996). • Protected area law (2008). • Draft EIA. • Fishery Law (2004). • Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment 2009-2013 • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2002) • Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2013 (2014-2023) • Sub-decree on CFM • Sub-Decree No 53 on Establishment of Fisheries Conservation area in Kandal, Kampong Cham, Prey Veng and Takeo province • National Forest Sector Policy (2002) • National policy on the development of IPs (2009). • National Policy on the Development of IPs (2009) <p>The following PLRs have a specific reference to promote women to participate in decision making and activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policy on the development of IPs • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2002)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2013 (2014-2023)
	Promote gender equality in the national REDD+ strategy and implementation framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RGC supports Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women CEDAW (1992) • Constitution (45) stipulates that all forms of discrimination against women shall be abolished • CMDG 3: Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women
	Prior identification of areas of natural forests, critical ecosystems, and biodiversity for further conservation and protection	<p>The following PLRs require prior environmental impact assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft EIA law • Forest Law (2002) • Environmental protection and natural resource management law (1996) • Protected area law (2008) • Fishery Law (2004): • National biodiversity strategy and action plan (2002). • Sub-decree on Social Economic Land Concession (2003) • Sub-decree on EIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the conservation of natural forests, ecosystems and biological diversity 	<p>Conserve and protect natural forests, ecosystems, and biological diversity</p> <p>Avoid or minimize degradation of natural forest by REDD+ activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMDG 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY • Constitution (Article 59) stipulates that the State shall protect the environment and balance of abundant natural resources and establish a precise plan of management of land, water, air, wind, geology, ecological system, mines, energy, petrol and gas, rocks and sand, gems, forests and forestry products, wildlife, fish and aquatic resources. • Forest law (2002) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure conservation of biological diversity and cultural heritage • Protect rare and endangered wildlife species • The forests shall be protected against damaging activities caused by excessive exploitation, abusive forest clearing, forest ecosystem pollution, forest fires, shifting cultivation, diseases, • Environmental protection and natural resource management law (1996) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the management and conservation of a protected area already designated as world or regional heritage site, • Natural resources shall be preserved, developed, and managed to use in a rational and sustainable manner • Protected area law (2008). Protected areas shall be divided into four management zones, 1) core zone with maximum protection measures, 2) conservation zone, 3) sustainable use zone, and 4) community zone. • Fishery Law (2004): community fisheries have to sustainably manage their own areas following the plan, procedure and guideline of community fisheries. <p>Other PLRs that promote conservation and protection of forests and biodiversity</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Platform of the Royal Government of Cambodia of the Fifth Legislature of the National Assembly (2013) p13. • Rectangular strategy III (one of the four key objectives) • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2002) • Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment (2009-2013) • National Forest sector policy (2002) • The Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries: 2010-2019 (V 1 and 2) • Statement of the Royal Government of Cambodia on the National Fisheries Sector Policy • National water policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure REDD+ will not be used for the conversion of natural forests for planted forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance of conversion of natural forest to planted forest 	<p><u>Reforestation/afforestation activities targeted at barren lands or degraded forests</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest law (2002): Promote afforestation on degraded forest land and idle forest land <p><u>Avoidance of conversion of natural forest to planted forests</u></p> <p>NoPLRs</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance other social and environmental benefits among others to mitigate climate change related impacts such as forest fire, and floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of social and environmental benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forest Programme (2010-2029) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1. Maximize sustainable forest contribution to poverty alleviation, enhanced livelihoods and equitable economic growth • Objective 2., Adapt to climate change and mitigate its effects on forest based livelihoods • National policy on green growth (2013): enhance the well-being and livelihood of all people in harmonization with ecological safety through green development growth,. • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2002): Reduce poverty in rural communities through appropriate community-based capacity building programs • Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment 2009-2013: Ensure environmental protection and natural resources preservation in maintaining sustainable development, improving the environmental quality and human health • Statement of the Royal Government of Cambodia on the National Fisheries Sector Policy: Ensure people's food security and to socioeconomic development in order to enhance people's livelihoods and the nation's prosperity" • National Policy on the Development of IPs (2009): Enable the IPs to gain benefits under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia • Forestry law (2002): Ensure sustainable forest management, Promote the development of community forestry agreements and programme and maximize the social, economic, environmental and cultural heritage benefits for Cambodia and its people • Government Decision 699: Funds from carbon sale shall be used to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the quality of the forests 2. Maximize the benefits to local communities who are participating in the project; and 3. Study potential sites for additional forest carbon credit REDD+ projects.

Address the risk of reversals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the risk of reversals of REDD+ achievements, including potential future risks to forest carbon stocks and other benefits 	NO PLRs
Address the risk of displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimize indirect land-use change impacts of REDD+ activities on forest carbon stocks, biodiversity and other ecosystem services 	NO PLRs

ANNEXURE 12
Proposed indicators and data collection methods

Proposed principles	Proposed criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programme and relevant international conventions and agreements	1. Effective enforcement of and compliance with existing policies, laws and regulations and international conventions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forest Monitoring System
Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty	2. Transparency and accessibility of information related to planning and implementing of REDD+ activities including national Fund management and benefit sharing	1. Number of outreach materials disseminated in local language 2. Number of awareness raising activities in provinces 3. Regular updates on REDD+ activities through RTS website 4. Technical papers related REDD+ national policy and implementation being posted at the RTS website before final decisions are made 5. Consultation group is updated on policy discussion for their inputs in a timely manner 6. Regular disclosure of information regarding REDD+ funds and allocation of incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTS monitoring system
	3. Accountability of all bodies representing relevant stakeholders, including through establishing and operationalizing effective grievance mechanisms	7. Effective operation of grievance mechanisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of grievances reported to RTS and relevant government agencies • Number of grievances resolved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTS monitoring system
Respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous Peoples and members of local	4. Prior identification of 1) areas to be used for REDD+ and 2) all types of stakeholders and their rights in the proposed areas	8. Effective application of prior social and environmental assessments under REDD+ areas (e.g. by EIA, Forest Law)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTS monitoring system • National Forest Monitoring System

Proposed principles	Proposed criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
communities by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws,	5. Application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for Indigenous Peoples and affected local communities	9. Percentage of Indigenous Peoples households being consulted based on FPIC principles under REDD+ areas 10. Number of documented consent by IPs and local communities in areas with REDD+ activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population Census and initial survey to identify HH numbers Sub-national government data
	6. Avoidance of involuntary resettlement of IPs and local communities	11. Number of Indigenous Peoples Households being evicted from their customarily owned land under REDD+ areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population Census and initial survey to identify HH numbers Sub-national government data Third party verification
	7. Customary rights of IPs and local communities are respected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rights to subsistence use of Timber, NTFPs, and fish Rights to use forests for their cultural purpose spiritual, ancestral, burial forests Rights of “sustainable and non-expansionary” shifting cultivation by indigenous peoples and communities recognized by the state. 	12. Percentage of IPs and community households having their customary rights recognized under REDD+ areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population Census and initial survey to identify HH numbers of local communities and IPs under REDD+ areas Sub-national government data The third party verifications
The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders in particular indigenous peoples and local communities and women	8. Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders in particular indigenous peoples and local communities and women in designing and implementing a national REDD+ strategy and implementation framework	13. Effective operations of Consultation Group comprised by nine stakeholder groups 14. Effective operation of the REDD+ gender group to incorporate gender concerns into making and implementing the REDD+ national policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RTS monitoring system
	9. Promote gender quality into the REDD+ national policy and implementation framework	15. Gender concerns being incorporated into the national REDD+ strategy and implementation framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RTS monitoring system

Proposed principles	Proposed criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the conservation of natural forests, ecosystems and biological diversity • Ensure that REDD+ actions will not be used for the conversion of natural forests for planted forests • REDD+ actions are used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystems and to enhance other social and environmental benefits among others to mitigate climate change related impacts 	10. Ensure prior identification of areas of natural forests, critical ecosystems, and biodiversity for further conservation and protection	16. Application of prior social and environmental assessments (e.g. EIA, forest law) under REDD+ areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forest Monitoring System
	11. Conserve and protect natural forests, critical ecosystems, and biodiversity	17. Areas of natural forests, critical ecosystems, and biodiversity conserved and protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forest Monitoring System • Data on forests from Forestry Administration, Fishery Administration and Ministry of Environment
	12. Avoidance of REDD+ being used for conversion of natural forest into planted forests	18. Avoidance of REDD+ being used for conversion of natural forests into plantation 19. Reforestation/afforestation activities targeted at barren lands/degraded forests forest into planted forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forest Monitoring System
	13. Enhancement of social and environmental benefits (reduction of forest fires, and floods)	20. Rates of poverty in REDD+ areas 21. Secure tenure for communities (number of CFs, CPAs, and CFi) 22. Incidents of forest fires (annual) 23. Incidents of floods (annual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forest Monitoring System • Cambodia Climate Change Alliance data • Disaster risk data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the risk of reversals 	14. Address the risk of reversals of REDD+ achievements, including potential future risks to forest carbon stocks and other benefits	24. Changes in the size of forest areas and their quality under REDD+ activities over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forest Monitoring System
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce displacement of emissions. 	15. Avoid or minimise indirect land-use change impacts of REDD+ activities on forest carbon stocks, biodiversity and other ecosystem services	25. Deforestation rates in areas under REDD+ and its surroundings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forest Monitoring System