

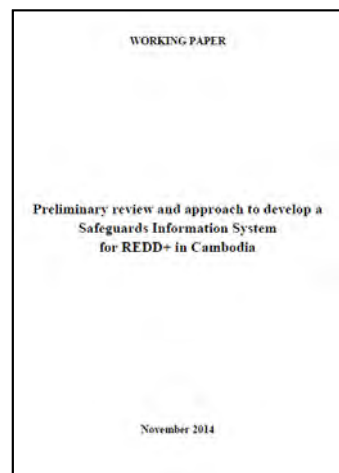
**National Consultative Meeting on
REDD+ Safeguards and Benefit Sharing
in Cambodia
Hotel Himawari, 17-18 December 2014**

**REDD+ Safeguards
17 December 2014**

Session 1
Main purpose of today's consultation meeting
Mr. Lao Sethaphal

Main objectives

- Introduce
 - Concepts of Safeguards
 - Key UNFCCC requirements
- Receive comments from participants for
 1. Proposed sets of safeguards principles and criteria
 2. Proposed Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs)
 3. Proposed sets of indicators and data collection methods for SIS
- Comments from participants will contribute to development of the national REDD+ strategy



**Session 2:
Introduction to safeguards
Mr. Lao Sethapal
and Mr. Ngoun Peakdey**

Contents

- Scope of REDD+ activities
- Possible risks and benefits
- Objectives of safeguards
- Key UNFCCC decisions related to safeguards

Scope of REDD+ activities

- a) Reducing emissions from deforestation;
- b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation;
- c) Conservation of forests;
- d) Sustainable management of forests;
- e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks;

→ When implementing the above activities,
**safeguards are envisaged to mitigate/avoid risk
and increase benefits**

Possible governance risks



REDD+
risks?

REDD+
benefits

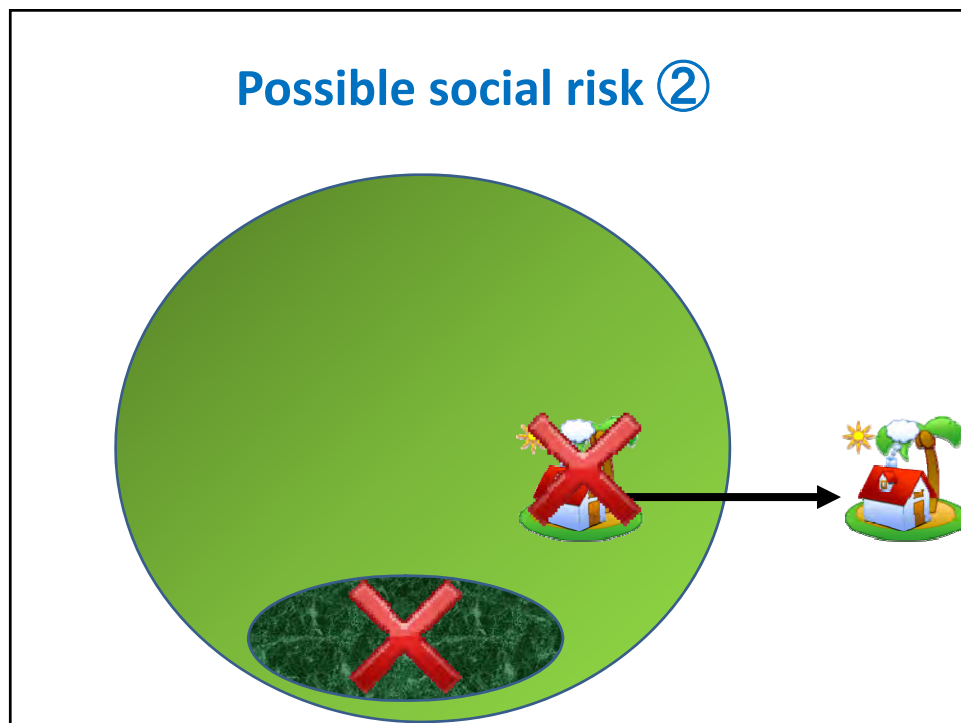
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REDD+
activities?

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Possible environmental risk ①



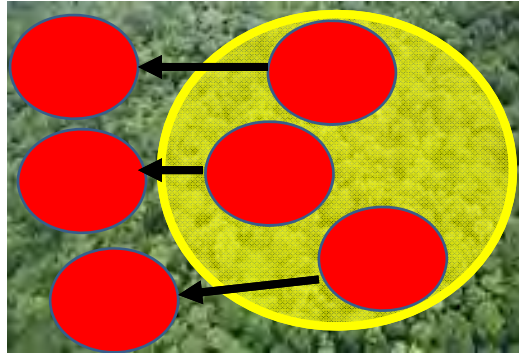
REDD+ being used to convert natural forests

Possible environmental risk ②



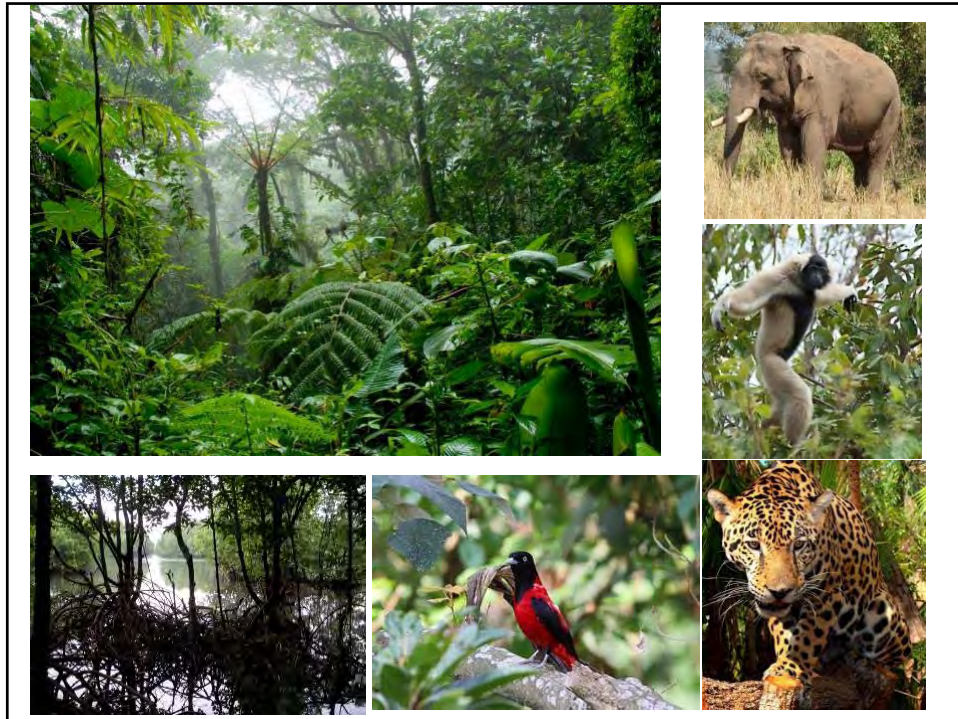
Risk of reversals

Possible environmental risk ③



Risks of displacement/leakage





Main objectives of REDD+ safeguards

At minimum,

- To identify potential adverse risks of REDD+ activities.
- To identify and operationalise measures to avoid, minimise or mitigate adverse risks.

But also,

- To help REDD+ provide multiple social and environmental benefits
- To provide the government with guiding principles in defining a national programme framework that will integrate social and environmental considerations and ensure that REDD+ contributes to sustainable development.

Key UNFCCC safeguards decisions

- Cancun Safeguards (Decision 1/CP.16)
- Durban Guidance (Decision 12/CP.17)
- Warsaw Framework (Decision 12/CP.19)



Seven Cancun Safeguards

When undertaking the (REDD+) activities, **the following safeguards should be promoted and supported**:

- a) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements
- b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;
- c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities.....
- d) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities,-----
- e) That 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, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits
- f) Actions to address the risks of reversals
- g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

How to “promote and support” the Cancun safeguards?

1. Defining REDD+ safeguards (principles and criteria) for Cambodia that meet the Cancun safeguards at minimum



2. Gap analysis of Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs) in Cambodia against the proposed safeguards for Cambodia



3. Selection of key PLRs and creation of new PLRs as required

Safeguards Information System

- **Durban Guidance**
 - Developing countries are required to provide **information on how the Cancun safeguards are addressed and respected**
- **Warsaw Framework**
 - SIS is a prerequisite to results-based payment
 - Developing countries are required to periodically provide information to the UNFCCC and voluntary basis.



Three types of information to be provided for SIS reporting

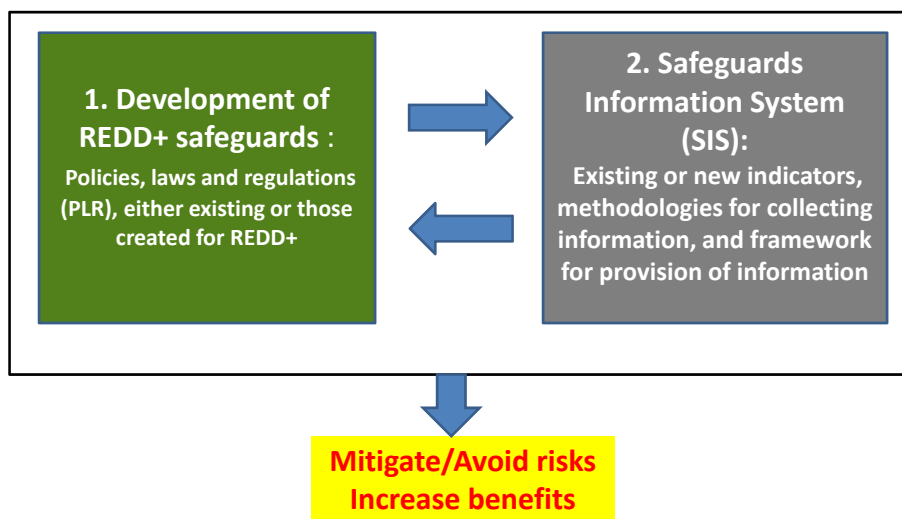
- **How safeguards have been specified?**
 - Define REDD+ **key safeguards principles, criteria and indicators** in Cambodia that meet the Cancun safeguards at minimum while taking national context into consideration
- **How safeguards have been addressed?**
 - **Legal framework:** Report on a set of policies, laws and regulations (PLRs) in Cambodia that would be used to ensure the application of the above safeguards.
 - **Institutional Framework:** which institutions take a lead in implementing the safeguards
 - **Information systems:** to provide information on the implementation of the relevant legal framework
 - **Grievance redress mechanisms:** to address REDD+ related disputes
- **How safeguards have been respected?**
 - Analyses of the effectiveness of implementation of selected PLRs
 - Analyses of constraints to implementation; and
 - Report on how grievances and complaints were addressed.

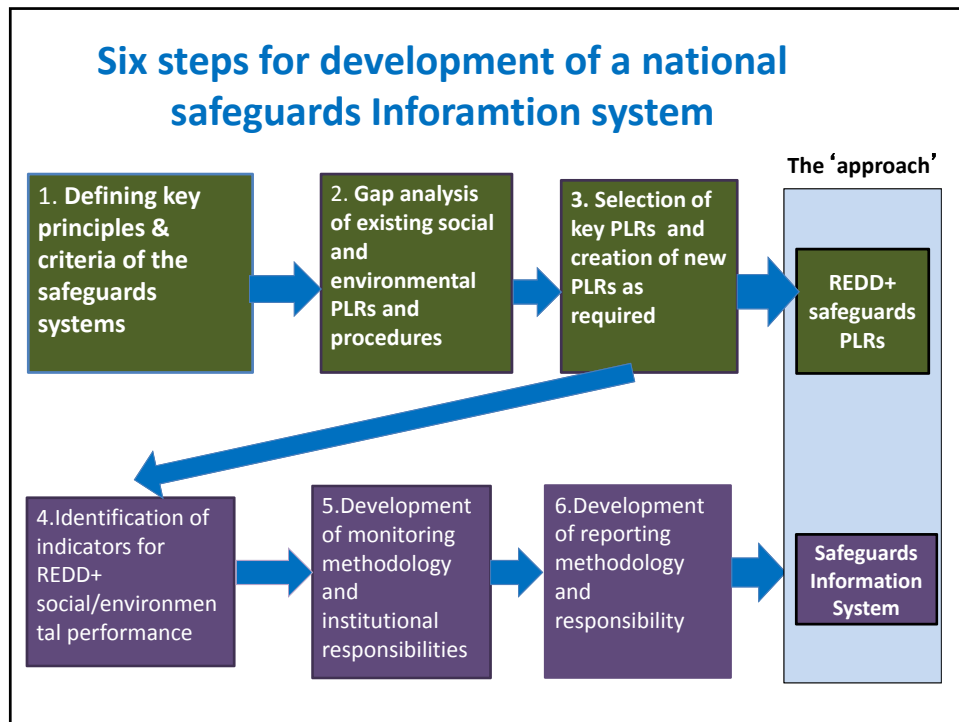


Three integral components of SIS

- **Development of indicators**
 - Providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected through implementing REDD+ activities
- **Data collection**
 - types of data to be collected
 - data collection methods
 - which institution will collect the data
 - frequency of data collection
 - scale at which data is collected.
- **Framework for reporting on SIS**

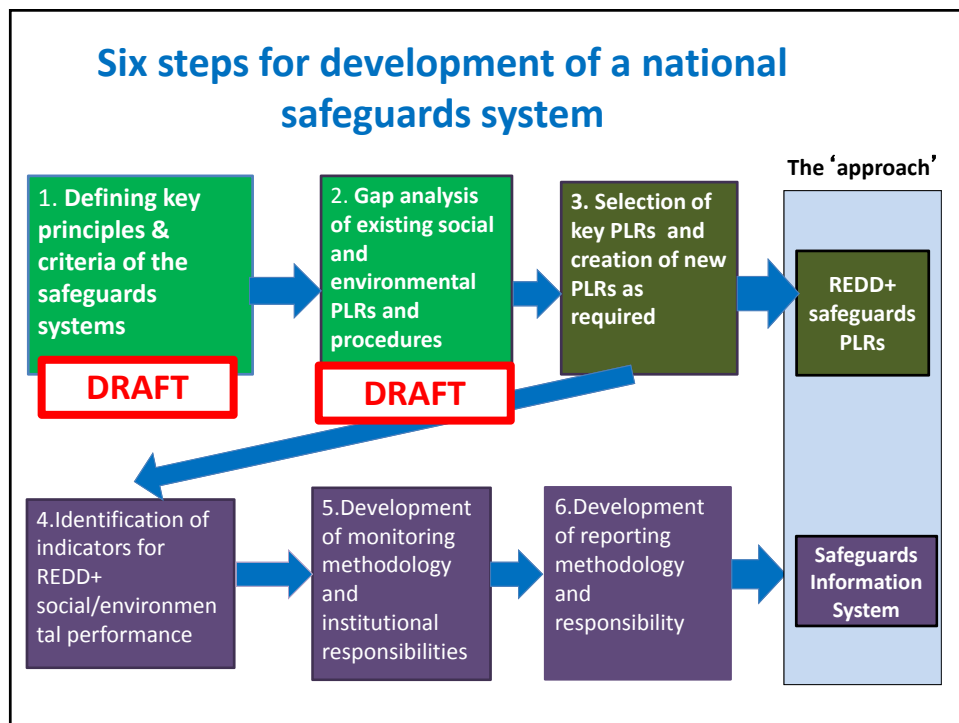
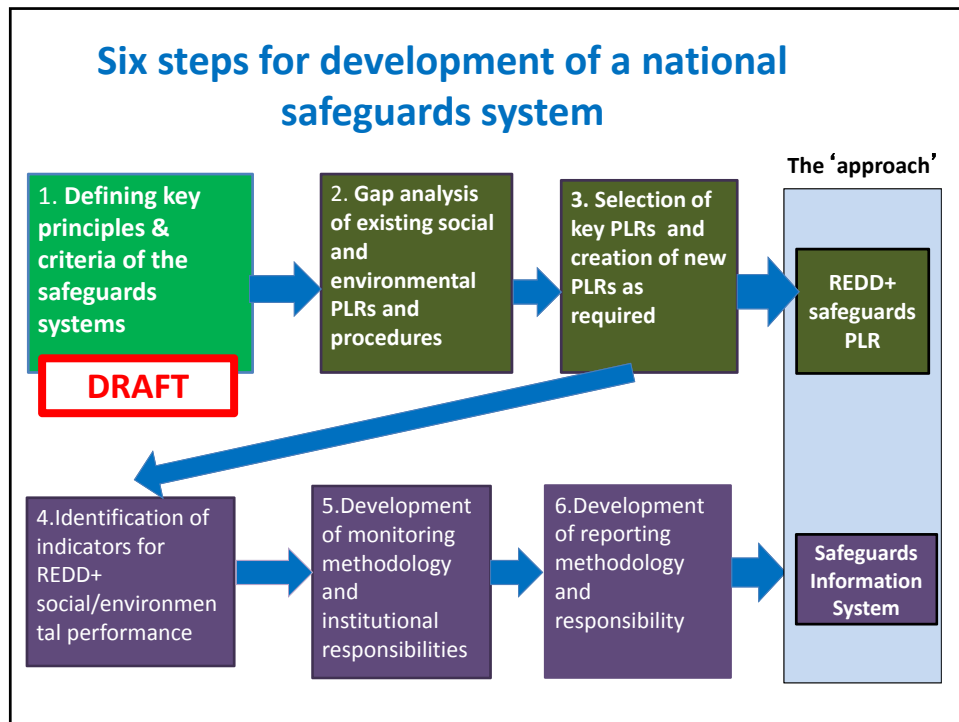
UNFCCC guidelines: Two major components of safeguards

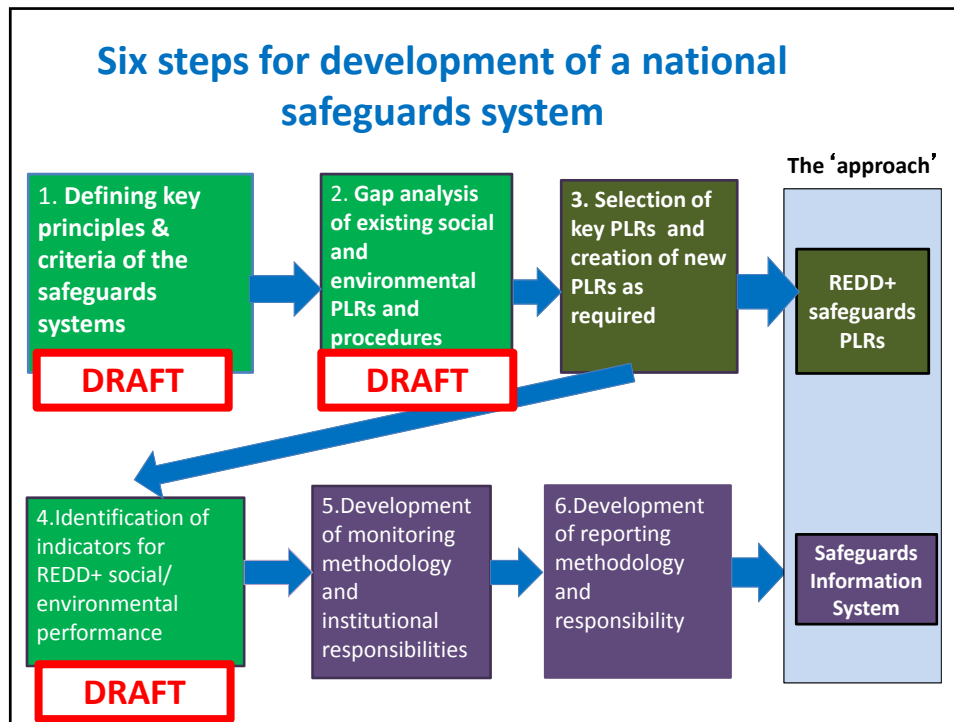




Where is Cambodia?







Main objective of next sessions

To receive your inputs for:

1. Development of REDD+ safeguards for Cambodia

1. Proposed Safeguards principles and criteria for Cambodia
2. Proposed sets of existing Policies, Laws and Regulations for Cambodian safeguards

2. Development of a safeguards information system

1. Proposed indicators and data collection methods

“Proposed” means that they are just suggestions so your inputs are very important!!



Thank you for listening!

Any questions?

Session 3:

Draft proposal for Cambodia safeguards principles
and criteria

Mr. Chhun Delux

How to “promote and support” Seven Cancun safeguards?

1. Defining REDD+ safeguards (principles and criteria) for Cambodia that meet the Cancun safeguards at minimum



2. Gap analysis of Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs) against the proposed safeguards for Cambodia



3. Selection of key PLRs and creation of new PLRs as required

Key Lessons Learnt in Asia

	Vietnam	Indonesia
National REDD+ Strategy	National REDD+ Action Programme (2012)	National REDD+ Strategy (2012)
Safeguards	-Safeguard Roadmap for Vietnam's National REDD+ Action Programme ver.2 (2014)	1. SIS-REDD+ by MOF 2. PRISAI by REDD+ Taskforce (REDD+ Agency)
Safeguards approach	-Seven Cancun safeguards	-Cancun safeguards -10 Principles, 29 Criteria & 101 Indicators (PCIs)

Lessons Learnt

- Vietnam: Only Cancun safeguards
 - Indonesia: PCIs have 10 principles, 29 criteria, and 101 indicators
- Important
- to incorporate stakeholders' views
 - to keep the number of principles, criteria and indicators **small** to keep monitoring and reporting practically feasible.

Consultation meetings held in 4 regions in July and August, 2014

- Attended by 245 people from 22 provinces
- Comments on potential risks and benefits



Proposed 7 principles and 15 criteria

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 benefit sharing 3. Accountability of all bodies representing relevant stakeholders, including through establishing and operationalizing effective grievance mechanisms

Proposed 7 principles and 15 criteria

Cancun safeguards	Proposed principles	Proposed criteria
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	<p>4. Prior identification of 1) areas to be used for REDD+ and 2) all types of stakeholders and their rights in the proposed areas</p> <p>5. Application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for Indigenous Peoples and affected local communities</p> <p>6. Avoidance of involuntary resettlement of IPs and local communities</p> <p>7. Customary rights of IPs and local communities are respected</p> <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-expansary” shifting cultivation by indigenous peoples and communities recognized by the state.

Proposed 7 principles and 15 criteria

Cancun safeguards	Proposed principles	Proposed criteria
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	<p>8. Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders in particular indigenous peoples, local communities and women in designing and implementing a national REDD+ strategy and implementation framework</p> <p>9. Promote gender equality into the national REDD+ policy and implementation framework</p>

Proposed 7 principles and 15 criteria

Cancun safeguards	Proposed principles	Proposed criteria
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 conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;	<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 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 	<p>10. Identify areas of natural forests, critical ecosystems, and biodiversity for further conservation and protection</p> <p>11. Conserve and protect natural forests, ecosystems, and biological diversity and avoid, minimize, or mitigate degradation of natural forest by REDD+ activities</p> <p>12. Ensure that REDD+ activities do not cause the conversion of natural forests to planted forest</p> <p>13. Enhance social and environmental benefits reduction of forest fire, and floods</p>

Proposed 7 principles and 15 criteria

Cancun safeguards	Proposed principles	Proposed criteria
f. Actions to address the risks of reversals	<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
g. Actions to reduce displacement of emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Stakeholder inputs to possible risks

Cancun safeguards a. That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;

- Potential changes in governments policies and development priorities
- Lack of political support for REDD+

Stakeholder inputs to possible risks

Cancun safeguards b. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;

- Lack of transparency in distributing funds and benefit sharing.
 - Corruption in how REDD+ fund is managed
 - Inequitable benefit sharing
 - Conflicts on how benefits should be distributed amongst government, communities, and other stakeholders,
 - High expectations about benefits
- Lack of REDD+ awareness among communities may cause confusion and result in uninformed decisions by local communities including Indigenous Peoples
- Institutional conflicts, roles and responsibilities among different government institutions
- Competing interests for land use including Economic Land Concessions (ELCs), companies, other development priorities and the elite
- Lack of clear grievance mechanisms

Stakeholder inputs to possible risks

Cancun safeguards c. Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities.....;

- Unclear ownership of land/forests (e.g. forest areas for community forest groups, community protected areas groups, lands belonging to the state)
- Negative impact on livelihoods of local communities:
 - Restriction on use of timber, non-timber forest products and fisheries
 - Prohibition of swidden agriculture
 - Prohibition of traditional practice of wildlife hunting
 - Prohibition of Indigenous Peoples' rights to use forests for their cultural purpose spiritual forests, burial grounds
- Involuntary resettlement of local communities due to REDD+ interventions

Stakeholder inputs to possible risks

Cancun safeguards d. The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities

- Lack of full and effective participation by stakeholders
- Lack of participation by the private sector

Stakeholder inputs to possible risks

Cancun safeguards e. That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions... are not used for the conversion of natural forests, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;

- Population increase leverages demand for agriculture lands causing further deforestation
- Introduction of new tree species to increase carbon sequestration ability may change local ecosystems, and lead to loss of biodiversity, and endemic species
- Other climate change induced impacts such as disease, forest fires, floods and erosion may impact REDD+ implementation
- Migration of species from non-REDD+ to REDD+ sites may have damaging effects on ecosystems by causing an imbalance in the species population (can also be included in d)

Stakeholder inputs to possible risks

Cancun safeguards f. Actions to address the risks of reversals;

- Unsustainable forest management after REDD+ risk of reversals

Cancun safeguards g. Actions to reduce displacement of emissions

- Drivers of deforestation move to other non-REDD+ areas - risk of displacement

Session 4:

Draft proposal for Cambodia Policies, Laws and
Regulations for Safeguards
Mr. Ngoun Pheakkdey

PLR gap analysis

- Analysed policies, laws, regulations (PLRs) that are relevant for proposed safeguards principles and criteria
- Identified
 - Major PLRs that can be considered for Cambodia
 - Gaps, “areas where there are no PLRs”.
- The following slides show proposed sets of PLRs that can be used to address safeguards

Warning! Warning! Warning!

Many PLRs will be presented.

Your concentration and inputs are critically needed.



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

Proposed safeguards for Cambodia	Proposed criteria	Summary analysis of existing 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 benefit sharing	<p>Transparency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations conventions against corruption Anti-corruption Law (2010): aims to strengthen good governance and rule of law in leadership and state governance as well as to maintain integrity and justice. <p>Accessibility of information</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 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)

Proposed safeguards for Cambodia	Proposed criteria	Summary analysis of existing PLRs
Ensure transparency and accountability in implementing REDD+ policies and measures	Accountability of all bodies representing relevant stakeholders, including through establishing effective grievance mechanisms	<p>Good governance and accountability</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>Grievance mechanisms</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 request for assistance in the mediation process. 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 relevant PLRs:</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)

Proposed safeguards for Cambodia	Proposed criteria	Summary analysis of existing PLRs
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. <p>Other relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Mineral Resource Management and Exploitation
	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 • 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)

Proposed safeguards for Cambodia	Proposed criteria	Summary analysis of existing PLRs
Respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous Peoples and members of local communities in accordance with international obligations	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 “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’ lands • Sub-decree on economic land concession (2005) also prohibits involuntary resettlement of lawful land holders

Proposed safeguards for Cambodia	Proposed criteria	Summary analysis of existing PLRs
Respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous Peoples and members of local communities in accordance with international obligations.	<p>Customary rights of local communities and IPs are respected</p> <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-expansive” shifting cultivation by indigenous peoples and communities recognized by the state. 	<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 state. • 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 resources 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):

Proposed safeguards for Cambodia	Proposed criteria	Summary analysis of existing PLRs
The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders including women and other marginalized groups in making and implementing REDD+ policies and measures	<p>Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders including women and other marginalized groups in making and implementing REDD+ policies and measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 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. • Forest Law (2002), • 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) <p>The following PLRs have a specific reference to promoting participation of women 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) • Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2013 (2014-2023)

Proposed safeguards for Cambodia	Proposed criteria	Summary analysis of existing PLRs
The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders including women and other marginalized groups in making and implementing REDD+ policies and measures	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) • The Constitution (Article 45) stipulates that all forms of discrimination against women shall be abolished • CMDG 3: Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women



more slides left!

Proposed safeguards for Cambodia	Proposed criteria	Summary analysis of existing PLRs
	Prior identification of areas of natural forests, critical ecosystems, and biodiversity for further conservation and protection	The following PLRs require prior environmental impact assessments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft EIA Law • Forest Law (2002) • Protected Area Law (2008) • Fishery Law (2004):
Promote the conservation of natural forests, ecosystems and biological diversity	Conserve and protect natural forests, ecosystems, and biological diversity Avoid or minimize degradation of natural forest by REDD+ activities	<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 Forest Law (2002) • Protected Area Law (2008). • Environmental protection and Natural Resource Management Law (1996) • Fishery Law (2004): community fisheries have to sustainably manage their own areas following the plan, procedure and guideline of community fisheries. Other PLRs
Ensure REDD+ will not be used for the conversion of natural forests for planted forest	Reforestation/afforestation on activities targeted at barren lands or degraded forests Avoidance of conversion of natural forest into planted forest	Reforestation/afforestation activities targeted at barren lands or degraded forests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Law (2002): Promote afforestation on degraded forest land and idle forest land Avoidance of conversion of natural forest into planted forests No PLRs

Proposed safeguards for Cambodia	Proposed criteria	Summary analysis of existing PLRs
Enhance other social and environmental benefits among others to mitigate climate change related impacts such as forest fire, and floods	Enhancement of social and environmental benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forest Programme (2010-2029) • National policy on green growth (2013) • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2002) • Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment 2009-2013: • Statement of the Royal Government of Cambodia on the National Fisheries Sector Policy: • National Policy on the Development of IPs (2009): • 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.

Proposed safeguards for Cambodia	Proposed criteria	Summary analysis of existing PLRs
Address the risk of reversals	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	Avoid or minimize indirect land-use change impacts of REDD+ activities on forest carbon stocks, biodiversity and other ecosystem services	NO PLRs

Session 5: SIS

Draft proposal for Indicators and data collection methods
Mr. Chhun Delux



How to “promote and support” Seven Cancun safeguards?

1. Defining REDD+ safeguards (principles and criteria) for Cambodia that meet the Cancun safeguards at minimum



2. Gap analysis of Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs) against the proposed safeguards for Cambodia



3. Selection of key PLRs and creation of new PLRs as required

UNFCCC guidelines: Two major components of safeguards

1. Development of REDD+ safeguards :

Policies, laws and regulations (PLR), either existing or those created for REDD+

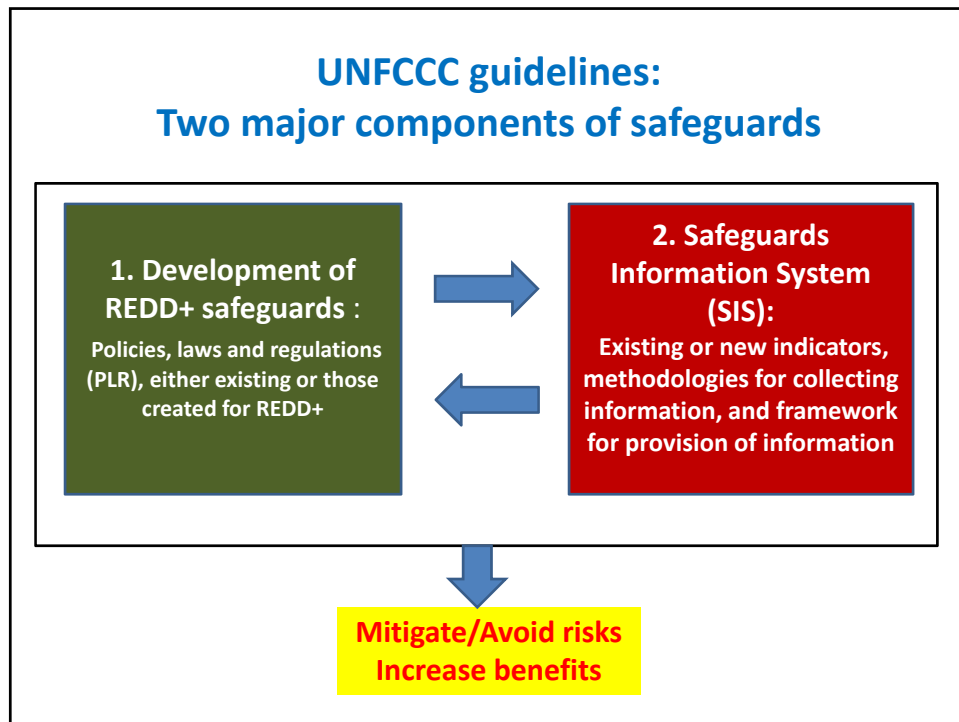


2. Safeguards Information System (SIS):

Existing or new indicators, methodologies for collecting information, and framework for provision of information



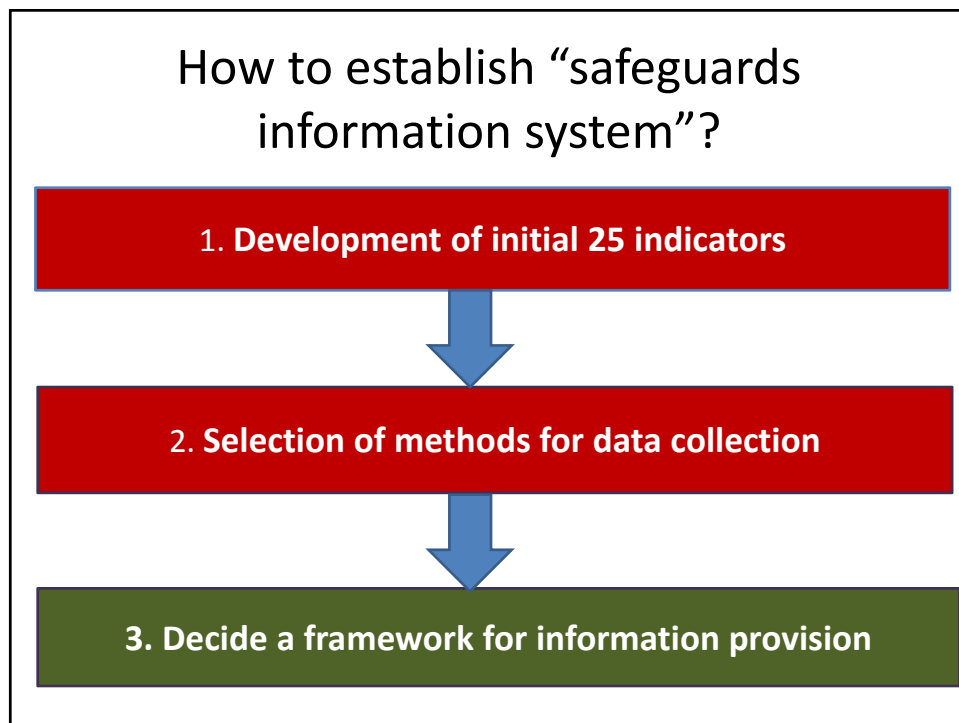
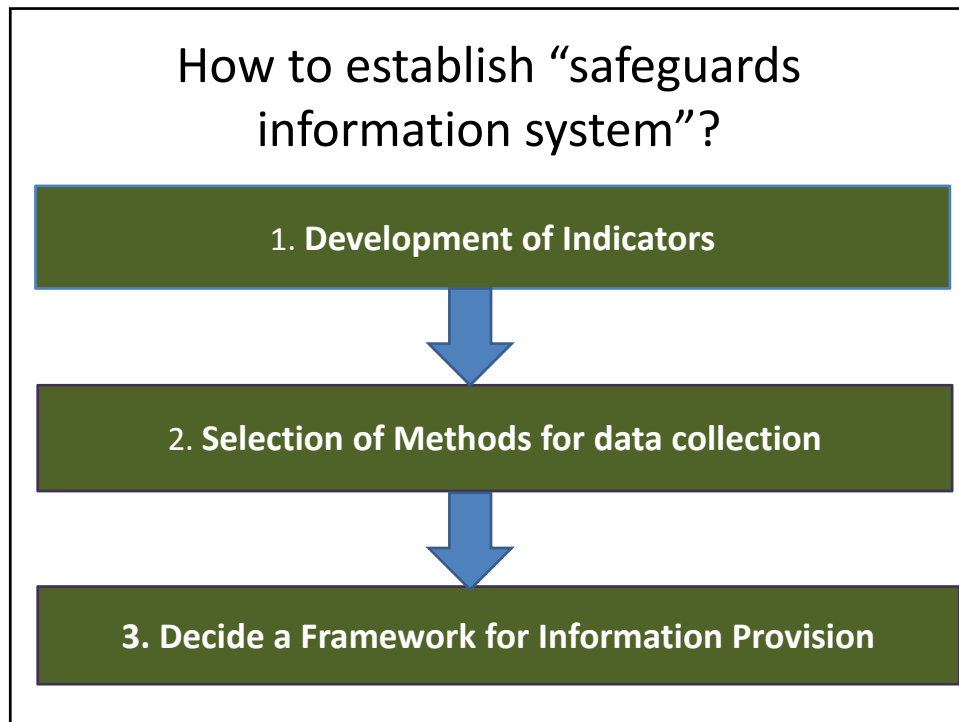
**Mitigate/Avoid risks
Increase benefits**



Safeguards Information System

- **Durban Guidance**
 - Developing countries are required to provide **information on how the Cancun safeguards are addressed and respected**
- **Warsaw Framework**
 - SIS is a prerequisite to results-based payment
 - Developing countries are required to periodically provide information to the UNFCCC





Proposed 25 indicators and data collection methods for SIS

Indicators

Quantitative or qualitative information to show progress

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		National Forest Monitoring System

Proposed principles	Proposed criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
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	2.1. Number of outreach materials disseminated in local language 2.2. Number of awareness raising activities in provinces 2.3. Regular updates on REDD+ activities through RTS website 2.4. Technical papers related to REDD+ national policy and implementation being posted at the RTS website before final decisions are made 2.5. Consultation group is updated on policy discussion for their inputs in a timely manner 2.6. Regular disclosure of information regarding REDD+ funds and allocation of incentives	RTS monitoring system
	3. Accountability of all bodies representing relevant stakeholders, including through establishing and operationalizing effective grievance mechanisms	Effective operation of grievance mechanisms 3.1. Number of grievances reported to RTS and relevant government agencies 3.2. Number of grievances resolved	RTS monitoring system

Proposed principles	Proposed criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
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	4.1. 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
	5. Application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for Indigenous Peoples and affected local communities	5.1. Percentage of Indigenous Peoples households being consulted based on FPIC principles under REDD+ areas 5.2. 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	6.1. 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	7.1. 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

Proposed principles	Proposed criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
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	8.1. Effective operation of Consultation Group comprised by nine stakeholder groups 8.2. Effective operation of the REDD+ gender group to incorporate gender concerns into making and implementing the national REDD+ strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RTS monitoring system
	9. Promote gender quality into the national REDD+ strategy and implementation framework	9.1. 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	10.1. 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	11.1. 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 FA, FiA, and MoE
	12.Avoidance of REDD+ being used for conversion of natural forest to planted forests	12.1. Avoidance of REDD+ being used for conversion of natural forests into plantation 12.2. 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)	13.1. Rates of poverty in REDD+ areas 13.2. Secure tenure for communities (number of CFs, CPAs, and CFi) 13.3. Incidents of forest fires (annual) 13.4. Incidents of floods (annual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Forest Monitoring System Cambodia Climate Change Alliance data Disaster risk data

Proposed principles	Proposed criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
<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	14.1. 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	15.1. Deforestation rates in areas under REDD+ and its surroundings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Forest Monitoring System

Thank you for your attention!

Next steps

- Your comments will contribute to the national REDD+ strategy
 - National REDD+ safeguards
 - Key Policies, Laws and Regulations
 - Indicators and data collection methodsFurther consultation will be held on a draft national strategy
- Additional work is needed for
 - Refining indicators and data collection methods
 - Proposal for an institutional framework for SIS