

REDD+ AND SAFEGUARDS :

State of UNFCCC negotiations and its relevance to ASEAN countries

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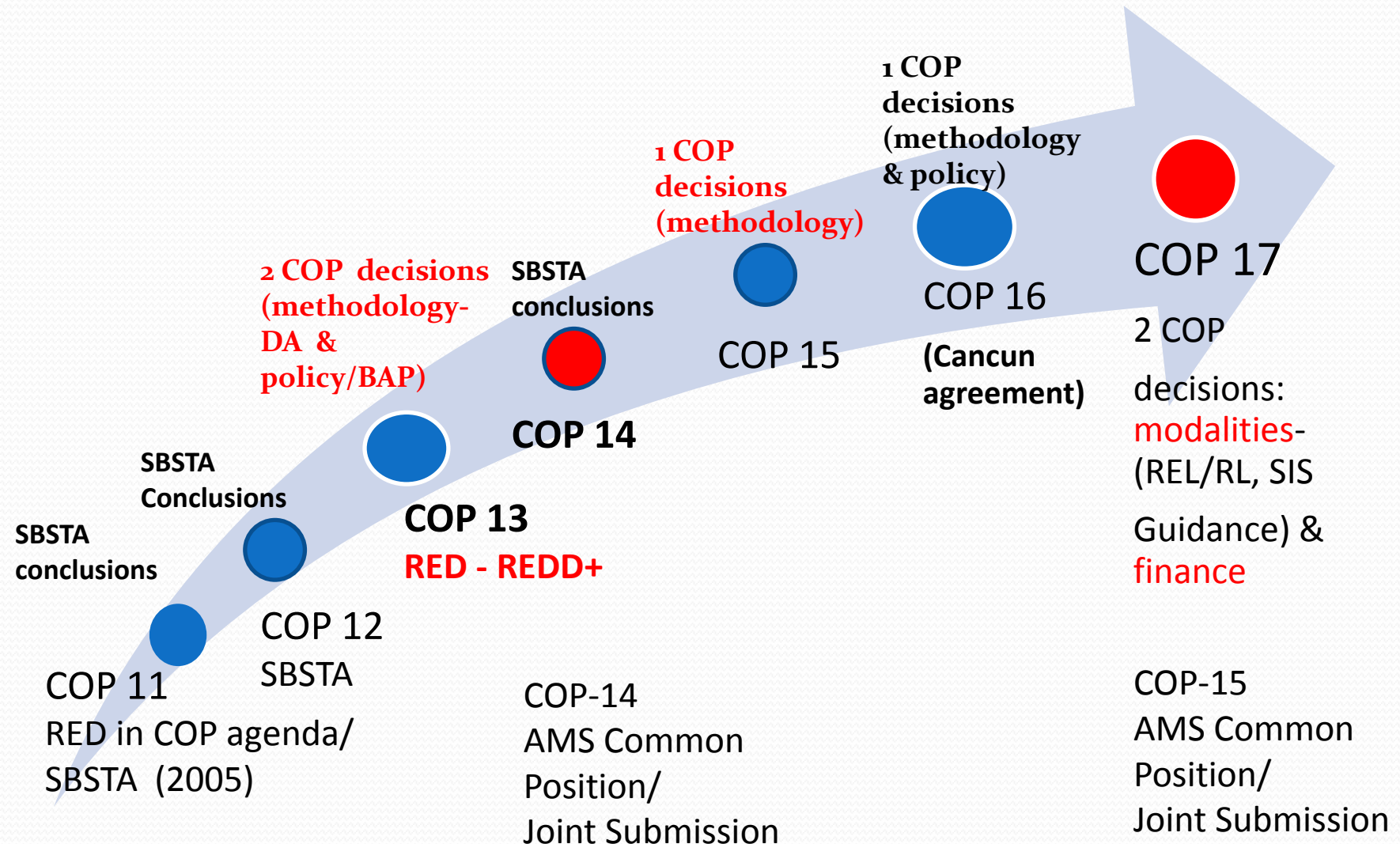
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OUTLINE

- HISTORY OF REDD+ NEGOTIATION
- COP GUIDANCE ON SAFEGUARDS
- REDD+ IN ASEAN REGION
- ROLE OF ARKN-FCC
- CHALLENGES AFTER DURBAN AND FOR ASEAN
- CLOSING REMARKS

State of REDD+ negotiation



Dec. 1/CP. 16 (Cancun Agreement)

(1) National Strategy or Action Plan

(1). National Strategy/NAP

(2) National Forest Reference Emission Level (REL) or National Forest Reference Level (RL) which could be a combination of sub-national REL/RL

(4)
SIS

REDD+

(2)
REL/RL

(4) Sistem for information provision on how safeguards as in COP-16 decision being addressed and respected.

(3)
NFMS-MRV

(3) Development of transparent and robust National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and sub-national FMS if needed.

Note : AMS joint initiative (ASEAN guidelines on REL/RL and MRV)

COP Guidance on Safeguards

- COP-16 Annex 1 : 7 safeguards to be promoted and supported in REDD+,
- COP-16 requested **Parties** undertaking REDD+ activities to develop a system for providing information on how the safeguards in annex I of COP-16 decision being addressed and respected in REDD+ activities (SIS-REDD+),
- COP-16 requested **SBSTA** to develop guidance for developing SIS-REDD+ and reported to COP-17 (Durban),
- Parties in COP-17 adopted the guidance for SIS-REDD+ development.

REDD+ Safeguards (Dec. 1/CP. 16)

- *Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements,*
- *Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty.*

➔ **Governance safeguards**

REDD+ Safeguards (Dec. 1/CP. 16)

- *Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities ,*
- *The full and effective **participation** of relevant stakeholders, in particular, indigenous peoples and local communities.*

→ **Social safeguards**

REDD+ Safeguards (Dec. 1/CP. 16)

- *Actions are consistent with the **conservation of natural forests and biological diversity**, ensuring that REDD+ actions 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.*
- *Actions to address the risks of reversals.*
- *Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.*

→ **Environmental safeguards**

COP-17 decision on SIS-REDD+

SIS-REDD+ should :

- be **consistent** with the guidance identified in decision 1/CP.16,
- provide **transparent and consistent** information that is accessible by all relevant stakeholders and updated on a regular basis;
- be **transparent and flexible** to allow for improvements over time;
- provide information on how all of the safeguards in decision 1/CP.16 are being addressed and respected;
- be **country-driven** and implemented at the national level;
- be built upon existing systems, as appropriate.

COP-17 decision on REDD+ safeguards

- What information we need to provide to international community ? → **Summary of information** on how the safeguards be addressed and respected in REDD+ activities, through National Communication and other channels determined by COP,
- COP-17 requested SBSTA-36 to consider the **timing** of the first and the **frequency** of subsequent presentation of the summary of information on the safeguards implementation and report to COP-18

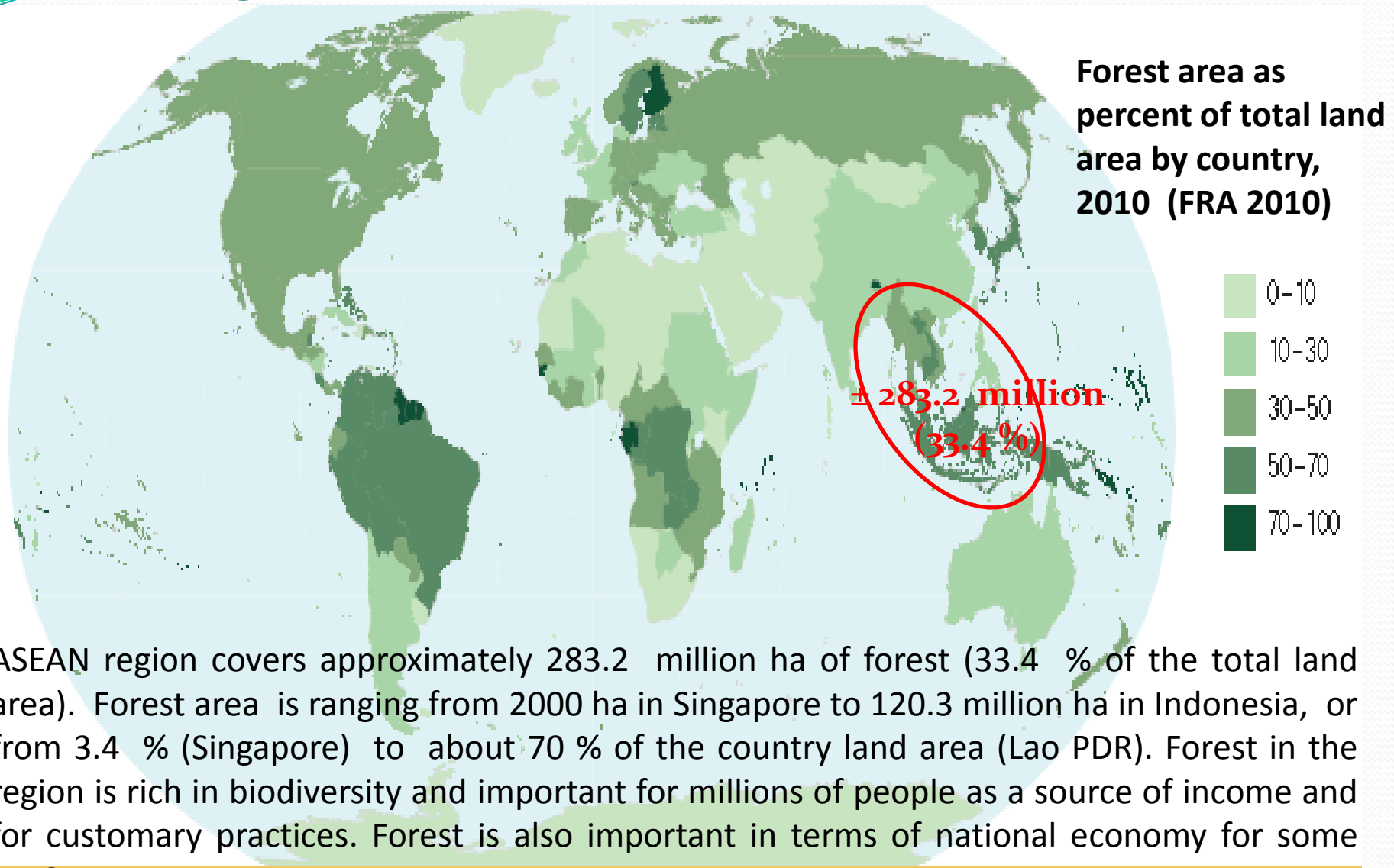
SBSTA 36, May 2012

- Parties in COP-17 agreed on modalities for REL/RL and guidance for SIS-REDD+,
- NFMS and MRV could not be concluded in COP-17 → priority in SB-36,
- Two issues relating to safeguards → 37th session (COP-18) :
 - timing and the frequency of the presentations of the summary of information on how all of the safeguards are being addressed and respected,
 - consider the need for further guidance to ensure transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness in the presentation of the summary of information.

REDD+ in ASEAN region

- Forest cover in ASEAN member states (AMS)
- Status of REDD+ Readiness
- Safeguards and SIS development

ASEAN region and World Forests



ASEAN region covers approximately 283.2 million ha of forest (33.4 % of the total land area). Forest area is ranging from 2000 ha in Singapore to 120.3 million ha in Indonesia, or from 3.4 % (Singapore) to about 70 % of the country land area (Lao PDR). Forest in the region is rich in biodiversity and important for millions of people as a source of income and for customary practices. Forest is also important in terms of national economy for some AMS.

REDD+ Readiness at the global level (see Silvestrum 2012)

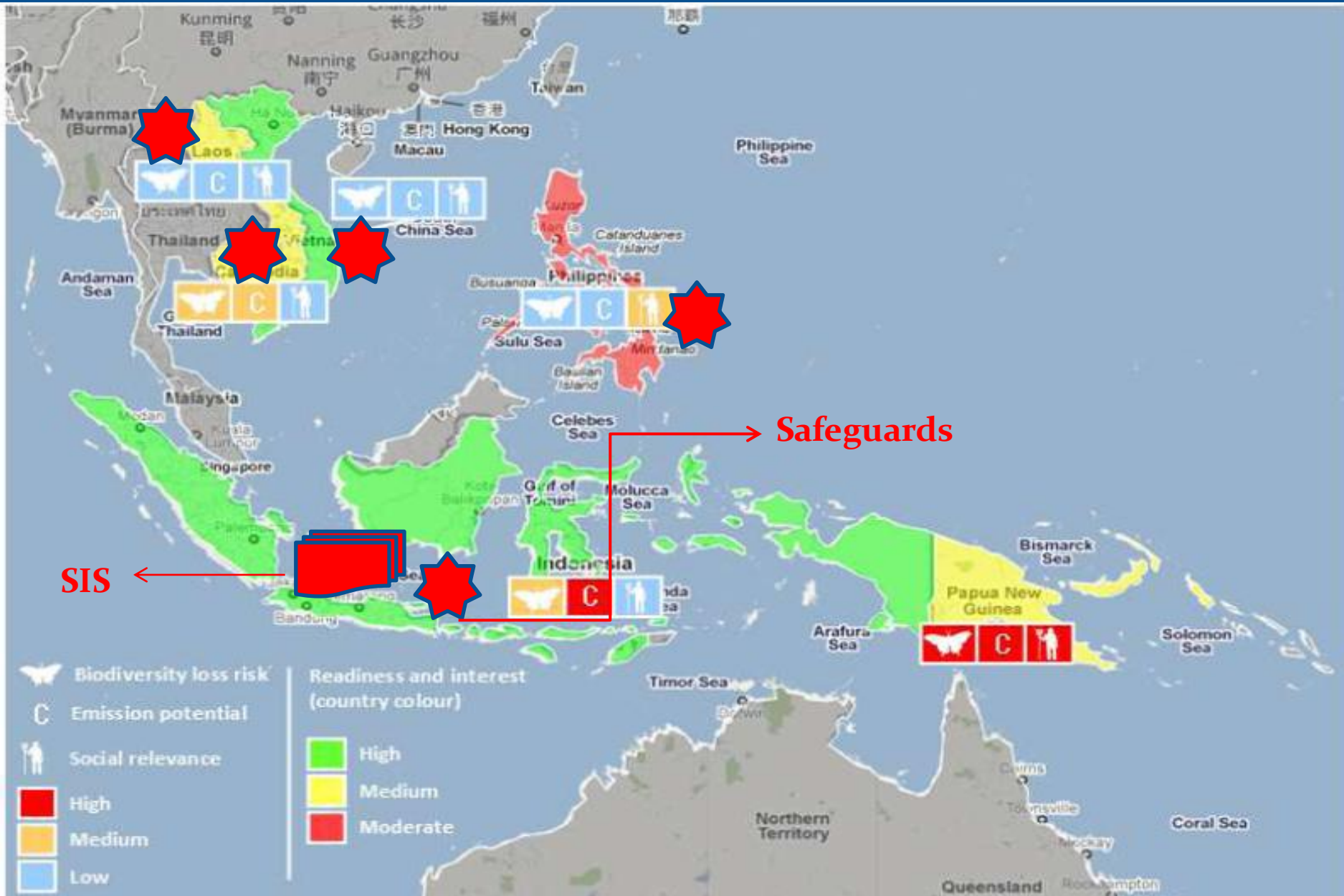
Country	Technical capacities	Governance	Engagement in readiness and demonstration activities	Economic capacity	Overall readiness ranking
Bolivia	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Medium	Medium
Brazil	Medium	High	High	High	High
Cambodia	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Moderate	Medium
Cameroon	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Medium
Colombia	Moderate	High	Medium	High	Medium
Congo DR	Medium	Moderate	High	Moderate	Medium
Costa Rica	Medium	High	Moderate	High	Medium
Ecuador	Moderate	Moderate	Medium	High	Medium
Ghana	Medium	High	Moderate	Moderate	Medium
Guatemala	Moderate	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Honduras	Moderate	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Medium
Indonesia	High	Medium	High	Medium	High
Kenya	Moderate	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Lao	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Liberia	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Madagascar	High	Medium	High	Moderate	Medium
Mexico	High	High	Moderate	High	High
Mozambique	Medium	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Medium
Nicaragua	Moderate	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Paraguay	Moderate	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Peru	High	Medium	Medium	High	High
Philippines	Moderate	Medium	0	Medium	Moderate
PNG	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Moderate	Medium
Tanzania	Moderate	Medium	Medium	Moderate	Medium
Vietnam	High	Medium	Medium	Moderate	Medium
Zambia	Moderate	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

REDD+ Readiness at the global level by region

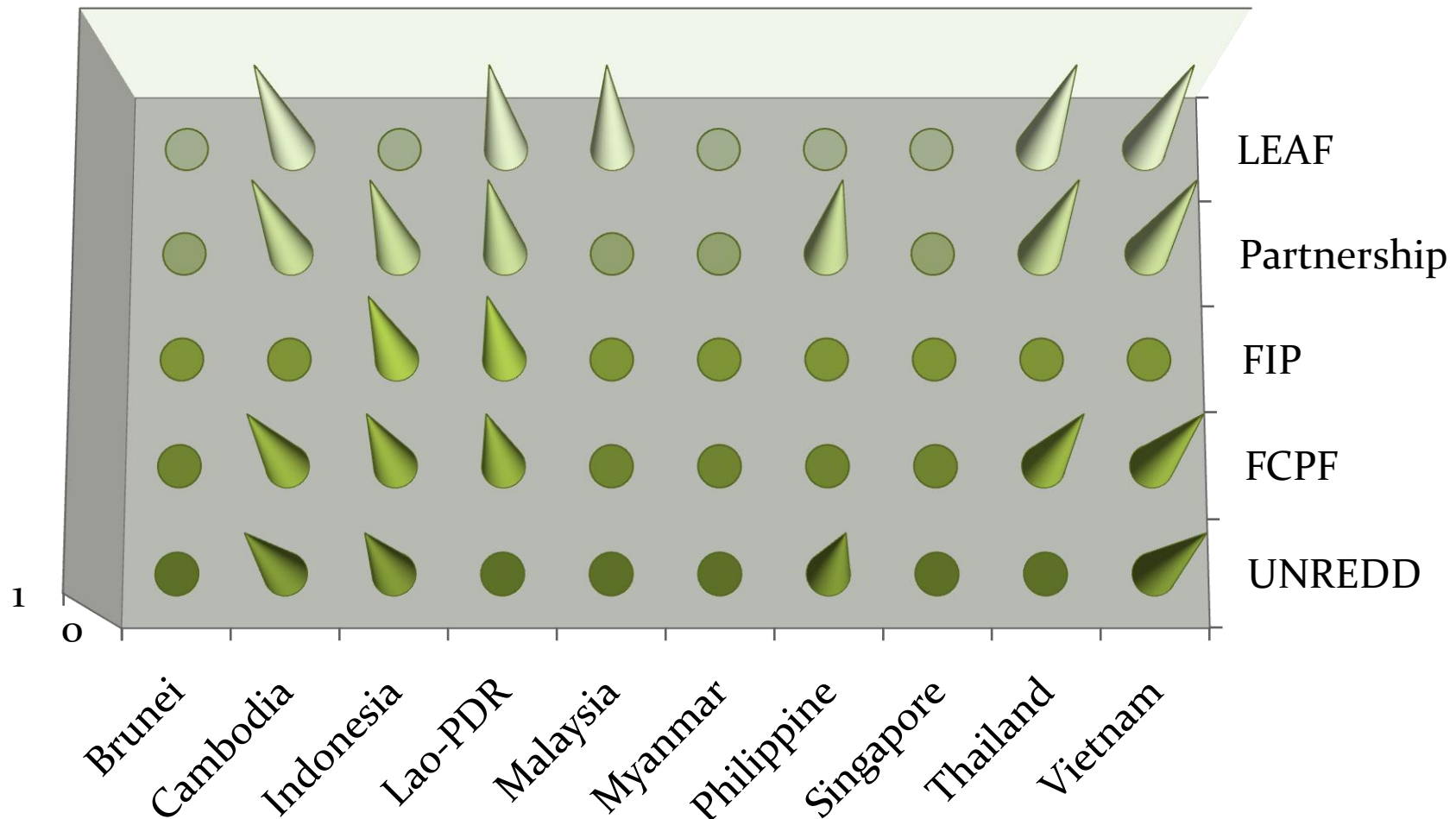


(see Silvestrum 2012 'Comparative Study')

REDD+ Risks and Readiness, Safeguards and SIS development in ASEAN Region (modified from Silvestrum 2012)



MAJOR MULTILATERAL SUPPORTS FOR REDD+ IN ASEAN REGION (2012)



Note : There also exist bilateral cooperation on REDD+ between individual AMS with different partner countries, as well as between ASEAN with individual partner country f.e. ASEAN-Australia, ASEAN-Germany, ASEAN-Korea, ASEAN-India.

ARKN-FCC

1. One of Subsidiary Bodies under ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry (ASOF),
2. Established in 2008 based on the mandate from the 11th ASOF Meeting,
3. Operated under ASOF guidance.
4. Purpose of the Network :
 - As an avenue to fill the gaps in knowledge and research expertise to strengthen ASEAN negotiation capacity in international forest and climate change related fora,
 - As an information clearing house on Forests and Climate Change issues in ASEAN,
 - To better inform the negotiators in the policy-making processes.

2012 ARKN-FCC activities

- Prepare draft common position/joint submission on REDD+ for COP-18 (ASOF guidance, 15th session, June 2012),
- Oversee development of ASEAN Guidelines for REL/RL and MRV,
- Review status of ARKN-FCC activities and develop new work programme of the network.

CHALLENGES AFTER DURBAN

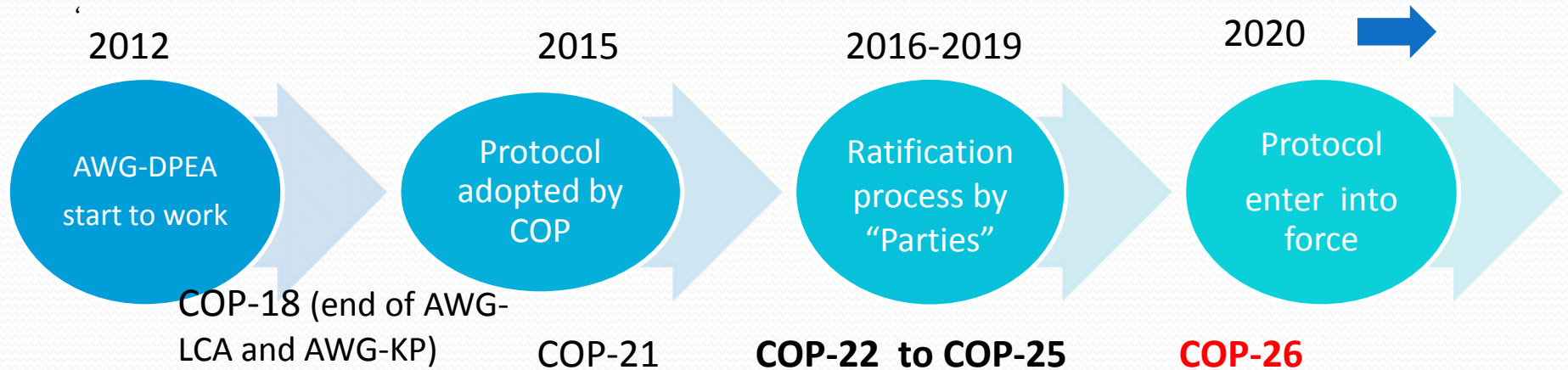
REDD+ Readiness Phase

???? REDD+ “full implementation of result based actions”

???REDD+ and NAMAs

Background :

- 1. CC is “irreversible threat” and is a global concern,**
- 2. Gaps between “pledges” and emission reduction needed**



COP-26
Implementation of the Protocol or other agreed legally binding instruments

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action : prepare Protocol/other legal instrument /legally binding agreement under the Convention for all Parties.

CHALLENGES FOR ASEAN

- The dynamic of country grouping in UNFCCC negotiations post Cancun → increasing new grouping (e.g. Durban : Brazil, China, India, and South Africa),
- All ASEAN member states are members of G77+China is not a negotiating group in UNFCCC →
- Increasing diversity of national positions and interests in G77+China,
- A number of AMS are associated with various groups, e.g. G77+China, CfRN, AOSIS,
- ASEAN is not a negotiation group under UNFCCC.

CLOSING REMARKS

- ASEAN member states are diverse in terms of national circumstances, capacities, interests and readiness on REDD+,
- ASEAN region is also rich with technical capacities as well as field experience relating to REDD+ activities, and policy reforms are ongoing in a number of the AMS,
- In relation to safeguards for REDD+ ASEAN region is also rich with experience in developing social –environmental safeguards as well as safeguards related to forest management which can be the basis for developing SIS-REDD+,
- With the diversity of existing cooperation relating to REDD+ in ASEAN region, AMS can support each-other through sharing knowledge and experiences, data and information including study and research outputs, and exchange of experts, or even sharing resources through the available platform under the cooperation.
- From political setting, AMS are facing considerable challenges in the UNFCCC negotiation process, however, from implementation point of views AMS has many opportunities in obtaining benefits of REDD+.

THANKYOU



passion & integrity

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