

FOREST GOVERNANCE AND SAFEGUARDS IN REDD-PLUS IMPLEMENTATION

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Opportunities and Challenges with Safeguards Implementation in the Philippines

Forester Marlea P. Muñoz

Executive Director

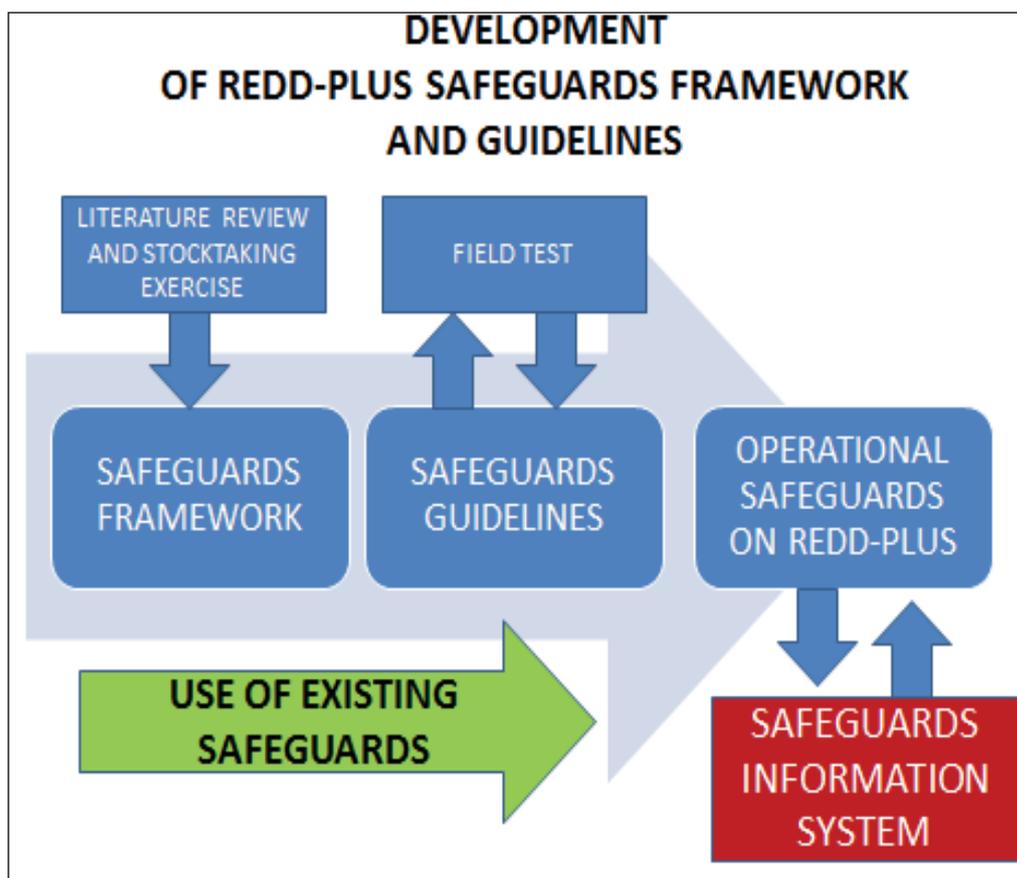
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples

OUTLINE

1. The Cancun Safeguards
2. Development of REDD-Plus Framework and Guidelines
3. Philippine REDD-Plus Safeguards Framework and Guidelines (PRPSFG)
 1. Risks
 2. Principles
4. Opportunities and Challenges

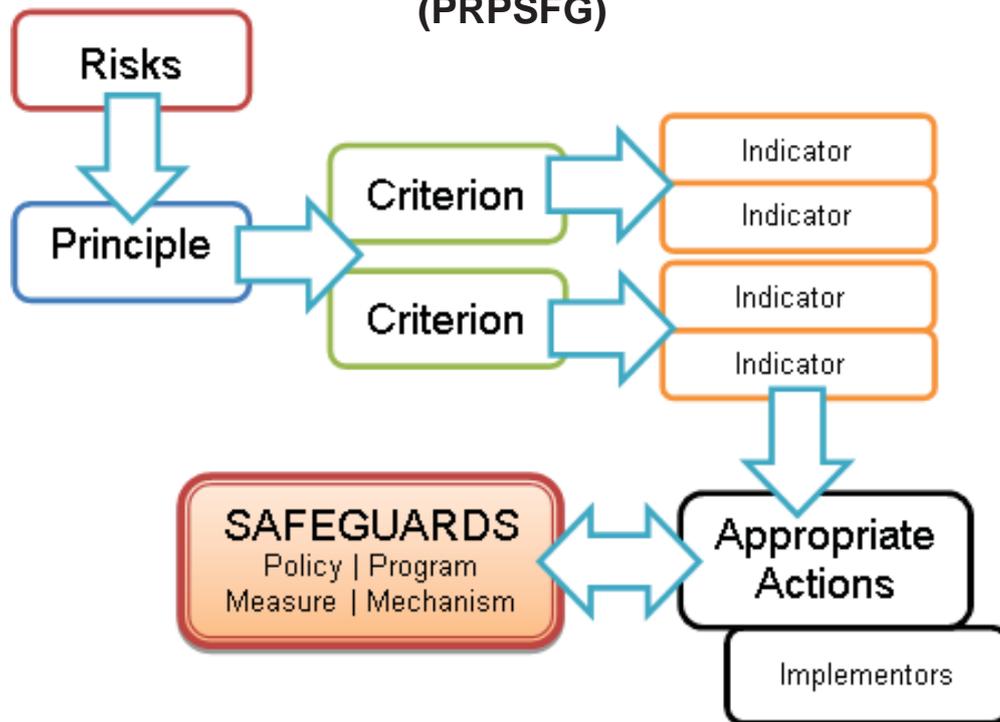
The Cancun Safeguards

- a. Actions complement or 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, 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;
- d. The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision;
- 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, 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;
- f. Actions to address the risks of reversals; and
- g. Actions to reduce displacement of emissions..



PHILIPPINE REDD-PLUS SAFEGUARDS FRAMEWORK AND GUIDELINES

(PRPSFG)



RISKS

1. Governance
2. Socio-economic
3. Environmental

RISK CLUSTERS
GOVERNANCE RISKS (Gr)
Gr.1. Tenure & Carbon Rights
Gr.2. Corruption/Illegal activities
Gr.3. Inconsistent Policies
Gr.4. Ineffective Institutions (process, structure, centralization, enforcement)
Gr. 5. Exclusion/ Marginalization (participation, information, capacity)
Gr.6. Technical issues
SOCIO-ECONOMIC RISKS (SEr)
SEr.7. Economic Displacement (livelihood/income, opportunity cost, cascading impacts)
SEr.8. Access & benefit sharing
SEr.9. Transaction costs & market access
SEr.10. Technical issues
ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS (ENr)
ENr.11. Conversion/land use change from natural forests to plantations and other land uses of low biodiversity value and low resilience
ENr.12. Biodiversity loss
ENr.13. Conversion pressure to other areas (leakage or risk of reversals or non-permanence)
ENr. 14. Displacement of emission
ENr.15. High vulnerability of forests to adverse impacts of climate change (e.g. fires, droughts, floods, pestilence)

Clustering of Principles of the PRPSFG and the Cancun Safeguards

Governance	Socio-Economic	Environmental
P 1 REDD-Plus complies with national and international laws and agreements. a	P 5 REDD-Plus builds and strengthens the capacity of stakeholders especially the ICCs/IPs and LCs in managing lands and resources.. c, e	P 7 REDD-Plus addresses climate change in risk of reversals and displacement of reduced emissions through ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation. e, f, g
P 2 REDD-Plus is implemented under transparent, effective, and accountable governance. b	P 6 REDD-Plus ensures adequate and equitable sharing of benefits among all identified stakeholders who protect the forests. e	P 8 REDD-Plus conserves biodiversity and maintains ecosystem functions and services. e, f, g
P 3 REDD-Plus ensures the recognition and respect of rights of indigenous cultural communities, indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCs/IPs and LCs) over lands, territories and resources. a, c		
P 4 REDD-Plus involves, consults and ensures sustained and enabled participation of stakeholders, in particular attention to ICCs/IPs, LCs and other vulnerable and marginalized groups. c		

Opportunities and Challenges

Institutional

1. Transparency and accountability
2. Participation processes/ inclusivity
3. Plans and investments at various levels
4. Capacity

Enabling Environment

1. Peace concerns
2. Existing safeguards from laws and policies
 1. Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) under the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA)
 2. Protected Area Management Boards (PAMBs) under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS)
 3. Stewardship provision of the 1987 Constitution
 4. Interpretation of the Local Government Code in favor of the LGU and its constituents
 5. Adoption of the Community Based Forest Management as the national strategy by virtue of EO 263
 6. Environmental Impact Studies under the Environmental Impact Statement System
 7. Women's participation under the Magna Carta of Women
 8. Wildlife Resources and Conservation Act
 9. Strategic Environmental Plan for Palawan Act.
3. Indigenous peoples and their communities and ancestral domains/lands
4. Local communities and forestlands

Political frame

1. Relationships of government agencies and offices
2. Current climate