



Developing a country approach to the safeguards in Mongolia: key steps and examples from other countries

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Outline

1. What is the Country Approach to Safeguards (CAS)?
2. Safeguards in the Mongolia National UN-REDD Programme
3. Proposed steps for Mongolia's approach to safeguards
4. Examples from other REDD+ countries



Recap - UNFCCC Safeguards requirements

- Countries *promote and support* the **Cancun Safeguards** throughout REDD+ implementation

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- **Safeguard information system (SIS)** to provide information on how the country is *addressing and respecting* the Cancun safeguards

- **Summary of information** on how the Cancun safeguards are being *addressed and respected* submitted before Results-Based Payments

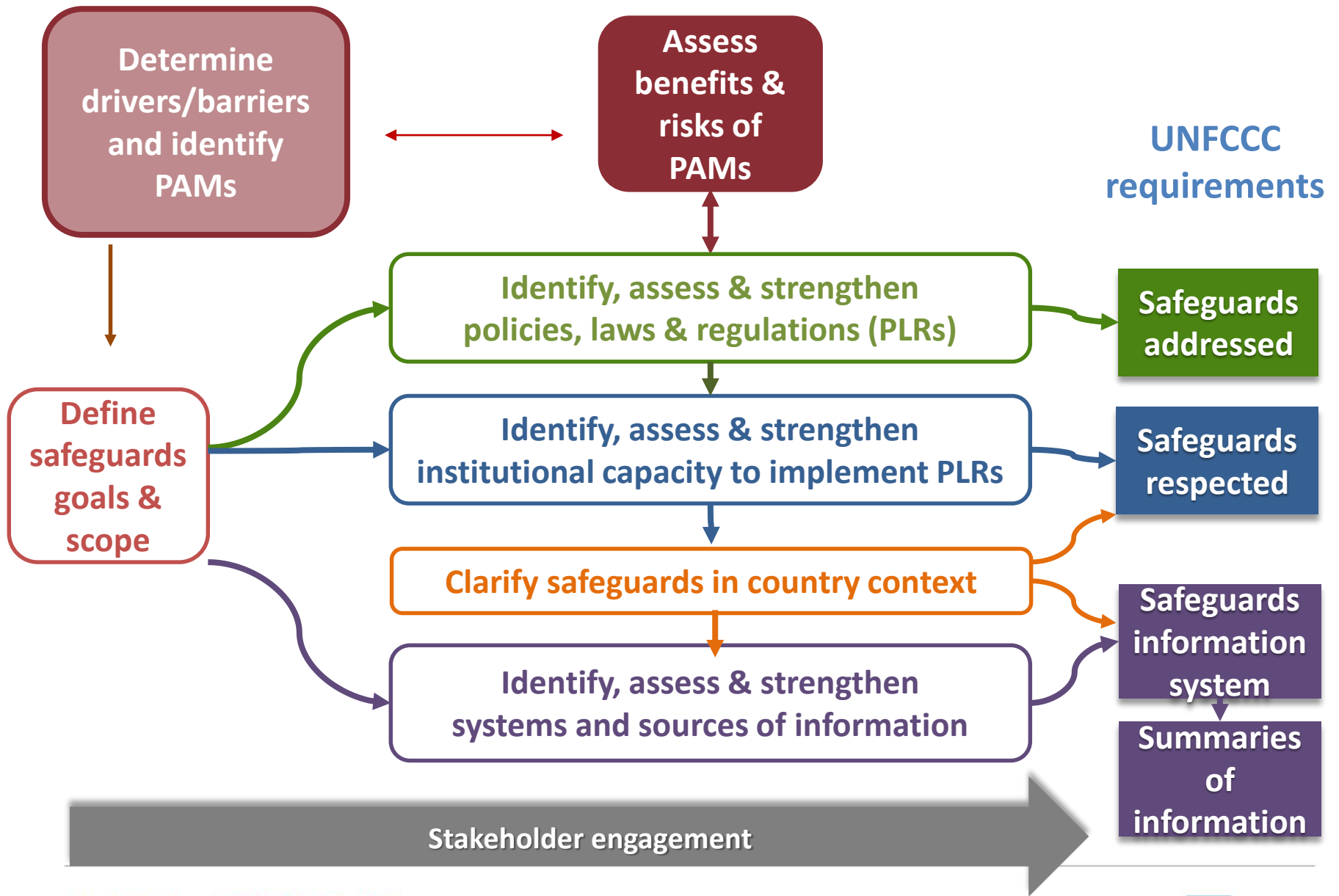
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A Country Approach to Safeguards

- Allows a country to meet international safeguards requirements, in harmony with national goals
- Uses an iterative, step-wise approach
- Should build on existing policies, laws, regulations, institutions, information systems, as far as possible
- Will involve consultation and participation of stakeholders
- Will be strongly linked to the design of REDD+ PAMs and strategy development

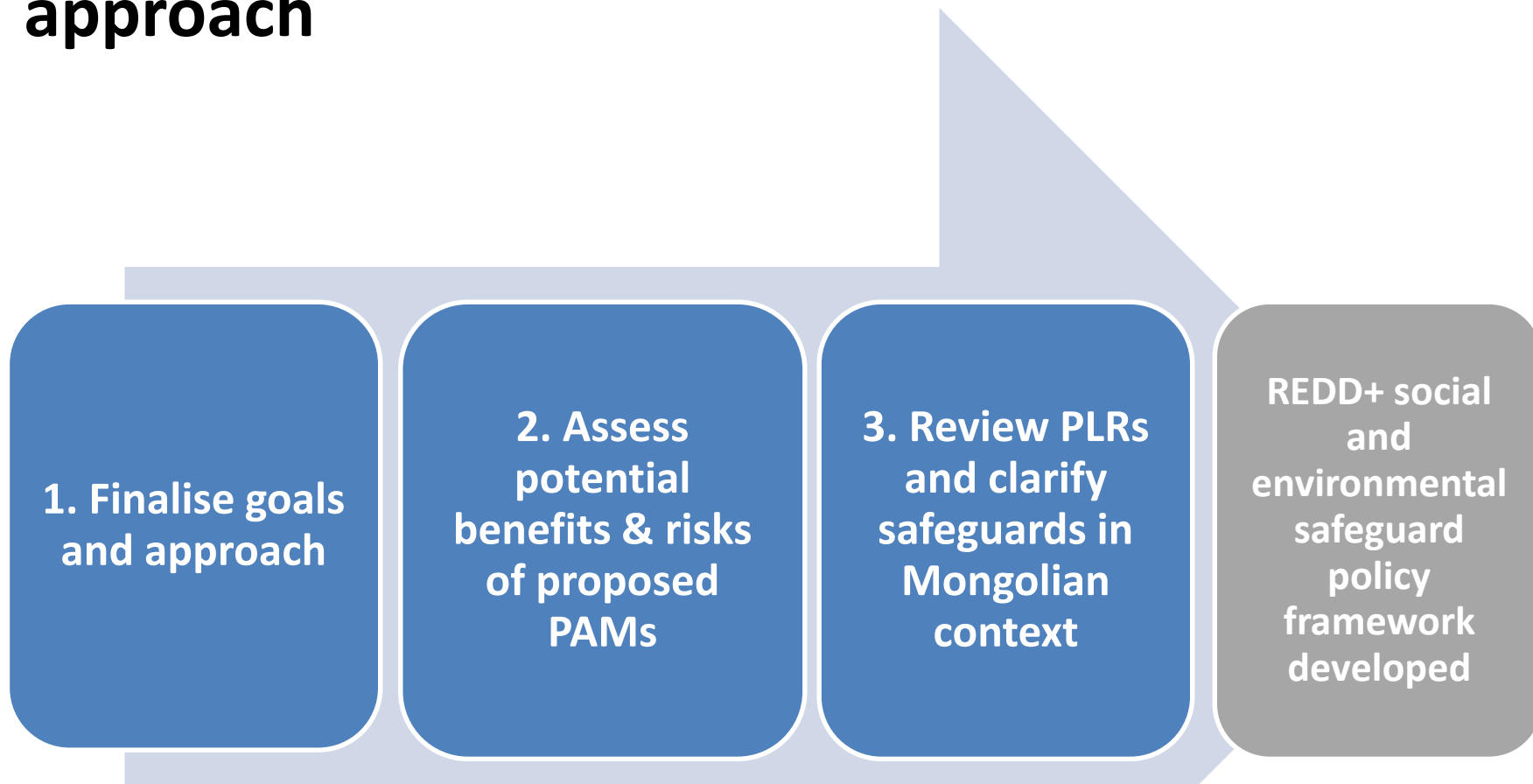




Safeguards in the UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme

- Safeguards are a cross-cutting issue across the National Programme
- Two key outputs:
 - REDD+ social and environmental safeguard policy framework developed
 - Safeguards Information system (SIS) established
- So how can we achieve these two outputs?

Proposed steps for Mongolia's safeguards approach



Steps, cont.

4. Define information needs and structure for SIS

5. Review existing information systems and sources

6. Identify SIS design options, building on existing systems

Establish Safeguards Information system (SIS)

1. Finalise goals and approach

- Discussed in January
- Initial goals & scope for safeguards approach:
 - Meet UNFCCC Cancun safeguards requirements, with reference to requirements for key climate finance initiatives (e.g. GCF)
 - Apply to all REDD+ activities & actions in the National Strategy
 - Take into account climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives

1. Finalise goals and approach

2. Assess potential benefits & risks of proposed PAMs

- Participatory process involving people from different backgrounds and sectors and led by TWG
- Analyses potential environmental, social and governance risks and benefits of proposed PAMs
- Feeds into strategy development and further development of safeguards approach

Regulation of NTFPs within community and protected forests

| | |
|---|--|
| Description of PAM (content and how it will be implemented) | <i>Regulation on collection of NTFPs in community and protected forests that has effect on carbon stock and social benefits. The forest tariff is where NTFPs in forests are listed, with tariff on specific amount collected. Most eligible will be Gnetum Africanum (Salad), Capolobia (Fulani cattle rod), Randia species (chewing sticks).</i> |
| Expected REDD+ impact | <i>If well implemented will guard against forest degradation, promote sustainable forest management.</i> |
| Status of PAM (e.g. existing, planned, future) | <i>Inactive due to the ban on logging</i> |
| Driver/barriers the PaM intends to address | <i>Drivers: 1. unsustainable exploitation of forest resources. Barriers: 1. strict legislation in protected areas that allows no form of exploitation e.g. the wildlife sanctuary permits no form of forest resource exploitation. 2.conflicting regulations from government and communities that owns forest.</i> |

| Potential benefits | How to promote benefits? | Related Safeguards | Comments |
|--|---|---------------------|---|
| More equitable access to NTFPs, and better regulation of prices/return to local people from NTFPs sale | 1) Enforcement of regulation 2) Management plans that allow equitable access | C, E | National forest inventory included some NTFP species data collection (?) |
| Improved value chain for NTFPs | 1) Build capacity of the local exploiters. 2) Access to/promotion of processing and value-added techniques. | E | |
| Potential risks | How to mitigate risks? | Related safeguards? | Comments |
| Potential to generate conflicts between enforcement institutions | 1) Clarify regulation and roles of different actors | C, D, E | <div style="border: 2px solid blue; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Example of benefits & risks of a PAM, from Africa</p> </div> |
| Poor monitoring/enforcement, and difficulties in regulating amount harvested | 1) Provide resources/framework for monitoring of NTFPs/sustainable use, including stocktaking/inventory. 2) Punishment to defolterms 2) | B | |

**Example of
benefits & risks
summary, from
Latin America**

Benefits

More equitable and efficient governance of natural resources

Improved water regulation

Biodiversity conservation

Contribution to socio-economic development

Enhanced access to non-timber forest products

Support to maintaining traditional culture and knowledge

Soil conservation

Air purification

Risks

Reinforcement or generation of conflict

Reinforcement or generation of problems with natural resources governance

Displacement of pressures

Negative impacts of activities to enhance carbon stocks (plantations, monocultures, invasive tree species, etc.)

Negative impacts of intensification in agricultural areas and managed forests

1. Finalise goals and approach

- Helps to focus on what benefits, risks and PLRs are relevant to country's REDD+ strategy
- Helps to interpret or clarify the safeguards in the country context
- Can use a number of approaches

3. Review PLRs and clarify safeguards in Mongolian context


REDD+ social and environmental safeguard policy framework developed

Criteria B.2. Effective National Forest Governance

Example of a PLR review, from Asia

Sub-Criteria B.2.3 Participation in Decision-Making Processes that Affect the Environment¹

Diagnostic Question: To what extent do PLRs guarantee effective public participation in forest related policymaking?

| Indicators | Mark accordingly | Findings |
|---|---|--|
| PLRs recognize the right to participate |  | <p>The legal framework recognizes the right to participate², but does not provide specific provisions to guarantee the effective implementation of this right.</p> <p>The 2005 Law on Environmental Protection³ recognizes the right to participate by setting up an important State policy to encourage and facilitate all organizations, population communities households and individuals to participate in environmental protection activities. The LEP also sets out the rights of people to participate in Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for projects located in their areas.⁴</p> <p>The FPDL states that forest development planning and plans must be democratic and public.⁵</p> <p>The 2008 LBD⁶ seeks to ensure local people's participation in the process of formulating and implementing biodiversity conservation planning.</p> |



Indicator covered by the instrument



The instrument partially addressed indicator



Instrument does not address/cover the indicator

Example of a clarification using criteria, from Africa

Cancun safeguard (b) - Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty

b1. Transparent and effective land tenure arrangements and natural resource utilization institutions at the national level

b2. Equitable distribution of incentives and benefits from carbon and ecosystem services that are commensurate with the responsibilities related to REDD+ implementation

b3. Promotion of gender equality in the design and implementation of REDD+

b4. Contribution towards enhancing capacity to meet existing institutional mandates

Example of a clarification description, from Asia

Cancun Safeguard Language

Safeguards (f) Actions to address the risks of reversals and (g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions

Key terms of Safeguard (f) and (g)

Key term 1: Monitoring and Assessment of land use change and forest cover

The legal framework requires the regular updating of land use and forest inventories (to be carried out every 5 years) as well as the monitoring and distribution of information on land classification and land use, including data on forests cover, areas suitable for afforestation and forest cover change. The legal framework also contains limited provisions requiring regular monitoring and reporting on social and environmental impacts of forest programmes, and contains a broad

4. Define information needs and structure for SIS

5. Review existing information systems sources

- Based on benefits, risks and PLRs relevant to country, as well as objectives for SIS
- Information needs – what specific information is needed to demonstrate appropriate PLRs are in place (addressing safeguards) and are being adequately implemented (respecting safeguards);
- Information structure – how will the identified information be aggregated and organised in the SIS?

6. Establish safeguards information system (SIS)

Example of information needs/structure from Asia

| National Safeguards Criteria | PLR | PLR Addressed | Current Gap | Gap-filling Action | PLR Respected | Current Gap | Gap-filling Action | Verifier | |
|--|------------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|--|-------------|--------------------|----------|--|
| Cancun safeguard (b) - Transparent, effective forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty | | | | | | | | | |
| b.5: Legal recognition of strategic actors in forest management | National Forest Policy | Yes | Discussion of stakeholder types but no legal definition of stakeholders | | Implementation of forest conservation programs has involved partnerships with community, CBOs, NGOs, private sector stakeholders to varying degrees and collaboration with the academic community for scientific research. | | | | |
| | National Wildlife | Yes | Discussion of | | Implementation of wildlife conservation | | | | |

4. Define information needs and structure for SIS

5. Review existing information systems and sources

- Help to link to and build on existing information systems
- Help to identify sources of information and gaps
- Help to understand possible structure and institutions to involve

Generic list of potentially relevant information systems/sources

Examples of that may provide relevant information contributions include, but are no means limited to:

- national population censuses
- national forest monitoring systems (NFMS)
- national forest inventories (NFI)
- systems supporting national implementation of other international conventions
- Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS)
- sustainable forestry and agricultural commodity standards (including auditing reports)
- Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA) Timber Legality Assurance Systems (TLAS), etc.
- grievance redress mechanisms
- cadastral databases
- information sources used to assess Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)
- registries of site-based projects
- National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans (NBSAPs) under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Example of assessment of info source against safeguards, from Asia

Safeguard B: Providing information on impacts of PaMs on the rights related to forest resources and environment of forest owners and other stakeholders. The system contains information on forest resources per forest owner, thus can provide information on impacts of PaMs on the rights related to forest resources and environment of forest owners and other stakeholders.

Safeguard E: Providing land use change maps and therefore providing information on natural forest conservation and conversion of natural forests (if any). The system can provide information on the trend of forest cover over time for each REDD+ province, thus can provide information on contribution of REDD+ to achievement of national forest cover target.

Safeguard F and G: Providing information on monitoring and assessment of land use change and forest cover. The system is planned to contain annual forest cover maps at national

- Based on goals, information needs & structure, and existing systems

- Determine desired functions and institutional arrangements, and develop options for design of SIS

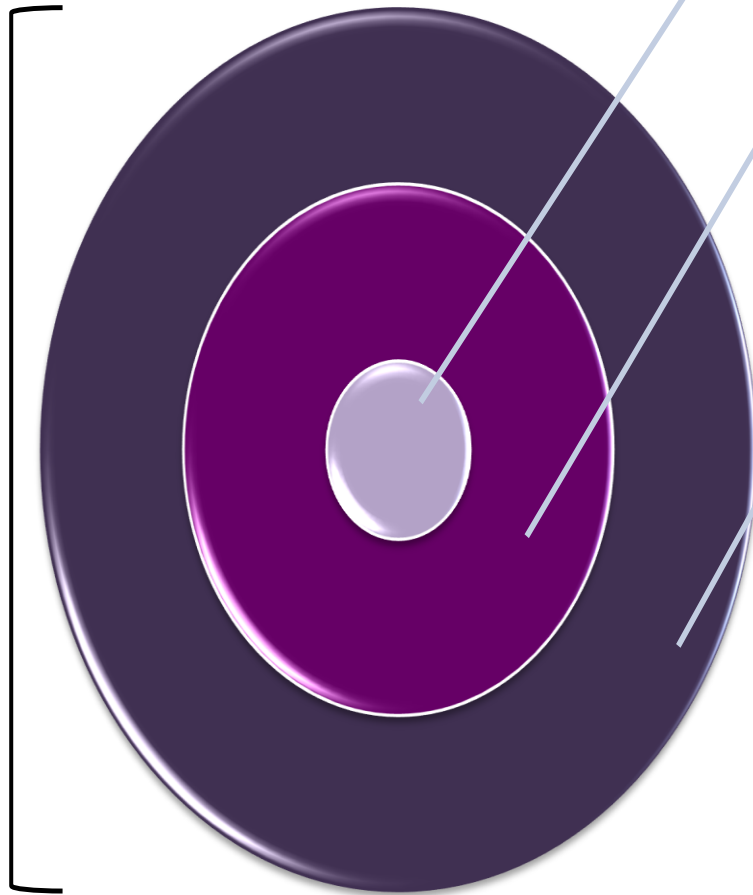
- Discuss/validate proposed SIS with stakeholders and relevant institutions

6. Identify SIS design options, building on existing systems

Establish Safeguards Information system (SIS)

Key design elements of a REDD+ safeguards information system

SIS



SIS OBJECTIVES

What are the different domestic and international needs to which the system will respond?



SIS INFORMATION NEEDS & STRUCTURE

What information is needed to demonstrate safeguards are being addressed and respected, and how will that information be organised?



SIS INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS & FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Who will be responsible for performing the different functions and operating the information system?



Design of SIS

The SIS will be hosted by Ministry on Natural Resources & Environment (NRE) with the following features:

- a. Description of national circumstance associated with each safeguard, the principle, criteria, indicators and level of achievement as reported by auditors.
- b. Links with FORMA – public monitoring system
- c. FPIC if applicable
- d. Grievance report if any
- e. Maps of REDD+ activity
- f. Links to Aichi Targets achievement

These features will ensure transparency and effectiveness of the SIS.

Two level of access is available:

- a. Designated reporters with id
- b. Public reporting portal
- c. Report summary

Proposed timeline for developing safeguards approach

| | Q1 2017 | Q2 2017 | Q3 2017 | Q4 2017 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Finalise goals and approach | X | | | |
| Assess benefits & risks of proposed PAMs | | X | X | |
| Review PLRs and clarify safeguards in Mongolian context | | X | X | X |
| <i>OUTPUT: REDD+ social and environmental safeguard policy framework developed</i> | | | | |

Proposed timeline, cont

| | Q3 2017 | Q4 2017 | Q1 2018 | Q2 2018 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Define information needs and structure for SIS | X | | | |
| Review of existing information systems and sources related to safeguards | X | X | | |
| Identification of design options | | X | X | |
| Finalisation and launch of Mongolia's Approach to Safeguards, including its SIS | | | | X |

OUTPUT: Safeguards Information System developed



Thank you! Any questions?

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