

**Worksheet 3.2: Analyzing PLRs related to safeguard (a) - [REDD+] actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements**

Benefit	Addressing		Respecting		Identified Gaps
	PLRs that enhance this benefit	How does this PLR cover this benefit?	How effectively the PLR is being implemented?	Conflicting PLRs?	
Efforts at better coordination initiated through the REDD+ process lead to improved communication between Ministries and greater consistency between sectoral policies overall.	Poverty Reduction Strategy elements on climate change mitigation.	. Mandates inter-ministerial communication on achieving the poverty reduction strategy and its mitigation elements.	Some ministries have more influence than others.	No.	Current practice limits inter-ministerial communication, e.g. few meetings involving personnel; from multiple ministries.

**Worksheet 3.2: Analyzing PLRs related to safeguard (a) - [REDD+] actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements**

Risk	Addressing		Respecting		Identified Gaps
	PLRs that address this risk	How does this PLR cover this risk?	How effectively the PLR is being implemented?	Conflicting PLRs?	
Reduction in fire frequency far below natural background levels results in change in ecosystem structure and function (from savannah to forest) and may hinder achieving commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).	National Forest Policy best practice guidelines for fire management.	Best practice guidelines require an assessment of the ecosystem prior to the application of fire management and only allows limited natural fire.	Despite the provision for an assessment, due to lack of capacity, the assessments are not undertaken in practice.	No.	Capacity gap in implementation.

**Worksheet 3.2: Analyzing PLRs related to safeguard (b) - *Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty***

	<i>Addressing</i>		<i>Respecting</i>		<b>Identified Gaps</b>
<b>Benefit</b>	<b>PLRs that enhance this benefit</b>	<b>How does this PLR cover this benefit?</b>	<b>How effectively the PLR is being implemented?</b>	<b>Conflicting PLRs?</b>	
If tender process for plantation concession is done transparently, can favor easier monitoring due to smaller number of concessions.	Ministry regulation and system to grant concessions.	Covers concessions at national level, but not at provincials and district levels.	When polled, 60% of users expressed satisfaction.	No.	PLR could be more effective if provincial and district level processes were integrated with national level.

**Worksheet 3.2: Analyzing PLRs related to safeguard (b) - *Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty***

Risk	Addressing		Respecting		Identified Gaps
	PLRs that address this risk	How does this PLR cover this risk?	How effectively the PLR is being implemented?	Conflicting PLRs?	
Lack of capacity in enforcing existing laws/ regulations on land conversion may lead to strengthening the incentives of the drivers of deforestation and negatively affect stakeholders' trust in the REDD+ process.	National or state budget and trainings for law enforcement	Inadequate.	Poorly.	No.	Need more funding for increased human resources and enhanced skills.

**Worksheet 3.2: Analyzing PLRs related to safeguard (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***

	<i>Addressing</i>		<i>Respecting</i>		Identified Gaps
<b>Benefit</b>	PLRs that enhance this benefit	How does this PLR cover this benefit?	How effectively the PLR is being implemented?	Conflicting PLRs?	
Strengthened use rights resulting from community forestry programme.	Land tenure regulations.	Complete.	It guides land tenure.	Customary rights.	Lack of alignment between regulations and customary rights.

**Worksheet 3.2: Analyzing PLRs related to safeguard (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***

	<i>Addressing</i>		<i>Respecting</i>		<b>Identified Gaps</b>
<b>Risk</b>	<b>PLRs that address this risk</b>	<b>How does this PLR cover this risk?</b>	<b>How effectively the PLR is being implemented?</b>	<b>Conflicting PLRs?</b>	
Land titling process proposed in order to clarify land tenure could lead to dispossession of lands from indigenous peoples.	National legislation on land titling and international Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD).	National legislation coverage is incomplete (ie does not address the risk).	The national legislation is not being implemented effectively due to protests and conflicts between the government and indigenous peoples where the titling process is proposed to occur.	The national legislation conflicts with the international Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD).	Lack of alignment between national and international law.

**Worksheet 3.2: Analyzing PLRs related to safeguard (d) - *The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities [in REDD+ actions]***

	<i>Addressing</i>		<i>Respecting</i>		<b>Identified Gaps</b>
<b>Benefit</b>	<b>PLRs that enhance this benefit</b>	<b>How does this PLR cover this benefit?</b>	<b>How effectively the PLR is being implemented?</b>	<b>Conflicting PLRs?</b>	
Extending community forest management may increase the numbers and groups of stakeholders involved in decision-making related to forests local to them.	Community forest management policy.	Community forest management policy sets principles for ensuring involvement of relevant stakeholders in establishing community forest management in new areas.	While the policy is effectively implemented for engagement of local communities, it does not include specific consideration for indigenous populations.	Community forestry management policy is not fully consistent with FPIC and its specifications for indigenous communities. (This is not a conflict with a national PLR but with what is required under REDD+.)	Lack of explicit consideration of indigenous population in the existing community forest management policy.

**Worksheet 3.2: Analyzing PLRs related to safeguard (d) - *The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities [in REDD+ actions]***

	<i>Addressing</i>		<i>Respecting</i>		<b>Identified Gaps</b>
<b>Risk</b>	<b>PLRs that address this risk</b>	<b>How does this PLR cover this risk?</b>	<b>How effectively the PLR is being implemented?</b>	<b>Conflicting PLRs?</b>	
The failure to provide stakeholders with appropriate information may hinder their ability to participate in an effective and meaningful way and cause frustration with the REDD+ process.	Freedom of information law.	Freedom for information law mandates proactive disclosure of information and sets rules for requests and replies.	Despite implementation of the law, stakeholders are unaware of their legal right to information.	No.	Despite the existence of a freedom for information law, stakeholders are unaware of their legal rights, and proactive dissemination of information beyond what is required by the letter of the law is needed.



**Worksheet 3.2: Analyzing PLRs related to safeguard (e) - [REDD+] 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**

Benefit	Addressing		Respecting		Identified Gaps
	PLRs that enhance this benefit	How does this PLR cover this benefit?	How effectively the PLR is being implemented?	Conflicting PLRs?	
Planning that prioritizes the protection of natural forest halts the decline in availability of non-timber forest products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition of natural forest.</li> <li>2. Forest zoning plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enables identification of natural forest, as covered by the safeguard.</li> <li>2. Identifies that some areas of natural forest are to be protected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Single definition for natural forest exists and is adopted REDD+ purposes.</li> <li>2. Variable implementation: very effective in Province X but encroachment in Province Y.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No.</li> <li>2. Oil and gas concessions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No gaps identified in relation to natural forest definition.</li> <li>2. No integrated land-use planning.</li> </ul>

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	<i>Addressing</i>		<i>Respecting</i>		<b>Identified Gaps</b>
<b>Risk</b>	<b>PLRs that address this risk</b>	<b>How does this PLR cover this risk?</b>	<b>How effectively the PLR is being implemented?</b>	<b>Conflicting PLRs?</b>	
The afforestation of a grassland ecosystem with high biodiversity value leads to losses in breeding bird populations.	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).	NBSAP sets national targets for conservation of biodiversity.	Incomplete – the targets are broad and non-binding.	No.	The non-binding nature of the targets might not ensure the conservation of biodiversity.

**Worksheet 3.2: Analyzing PLRs related to safeguard (f) - *Actions to address the risks of reversals***

	<i>Addressing</i>		<i>Respecting</i>		Identified Gaps
<b>Risk</b>	<b>PLRs that address this risk</b>	<b>How does this PLR cover this risk?</b>	<b>How effectively the PLR is being implemented?</b>	<b>Conflicting PLRs?</b>	
Fire from agricultural burning spreads into the new forest, leading to the reversal of carbon sequestration, and may also impair future sequestration potential.	Regulation on controlled burning.	Identifies conditions under which burning is acceptable, e.g. weather.	Ineffective implementation due to lack of enforcement / incentives.	No.	Implementation gap.

**Worksheet 3.2: Analyzing PLRs related to safeguard (g) - *Actions to reduce displacement of emissions***

	<i>Addressing</i>		<i>Respecting</i>		<b>Identified Gaps</b>
<b>Risk</b>	<b>PLRs that address this risk</b>	<b>How does this PLR cover this risk?</b>	<b>How effectively the PLR is being implemented?</b>	<b>Conflicting PLRs?</b>	
Reduction in domestic timber production due to REDD+ actions increases unsustainable logging in a neighbouring country.	Cross-border forest cooperation agreement.	Directly intended to address illegal logging.	Includes joint law enforcement unit, sharing intelligence and establishes check points in border areas. Monitoring of effectiveness underway.	No.	Not all unsustainable logging is illegal. Additional measures to encourage use of sustainable timber may be required.