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| **Table 2:** | **Benefits relating to** | | | |
|  | **Safeguard (a) - Consistency with national objectives and international agreements** | | | |
| **REDD+ action** | | **Benefits** | **Rank of benefits** | |
| e.g.: Overarching | | e.g.: Efforts at better coordination initiated through the REDD+ process lead to improved communication between Ministries and greater consistency between sectoral policies overall. | **Probability** | **Impact** |
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| **Table 2:** | **Risks relating to** | | | |
|  | **Safeguard (a) - Consistency with national objectives and international agreements** | | | |
| **REDD+ action** | | **Risks** | **Rank of risks** | |
| e.g.: Fire management | | e.g.: Reduction in fire frequency far below natural background levels results in change in ecosystem structure and function (e.g. from savannah to forest). This may hinder achieving commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). | **Probability** | **Impact** |
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| **Table 2:** | **Benefits relating to** | | | |
|  | **Safeguard (b) - Transparent, effective forest governance and sovereignty** | | | |
| **REDD+ action** | | **Benefits** | **Rank of benefits** | |
| e.g.: Reduce the number of new permits for plantation concessions. | | e.g.: Increased decentralization and devolution of powers (with clearly defined roles and responsibilities) for sustainable forest management leads to more effective and efficient governance and accountability systems. | **Probability** | **Impact** |
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| **Table 2:** | **Risks relating to** | | | |
|  | **Safeguard (b) - Transparent, effective forest governance and sovereignty** | | | |
| **REDD+ action** | | **Risks** | **Rank of risks** | |
| e.g.: Reduce the number of new permits for plantation concessions. | | e.g.: Reduced number of permits only granted to the most powerful and influential actors. | **Probability** | **Impact** |
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| **Table 2:** | **Benefits relating to** | | | |
|  | **Safeguard (c) - Respect for knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities** | | | |
| **REDD+ action** | | **Benefits** | **Rank of benefits** | |
| e.g.: Cancel logging concessions. | | e.g.: Less encroachment on IP lands. | **Probability** | **Impact** |
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| **Table 2:** | **Risks relating to** | | | |
|  | **Safeguard (c) - Respect for knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities** | | | |
| **REDD+ action** | | **Risks** | **Rank of risks** | |
| e.g.: Cancel logging concessions. | | e.g.: Less work for IPs and local communities. | **Probability** | **Impact** |
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| **Table 2:** | **Benefits relating to** | | | |
|  | **Safeguard (d) - Full and effective participation of stakeholders** | | | |
| **REDD+ action** | | **Benefits** | **Rank of benefits** | |
| e.g.: Extending community forest management. | | e.g.: Extending community forest management may increase the numbers and groups of stakeholders involved in decision-making related to forests local to them. | **Probability** | **Impact** |
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| **Table 2:** | **Risks relating to** | | | |
|  | **Safeguard (d) - Full and effective participation of stakeholders** | | | |
| **REDD+ action** | | **Risks** | **Rank of risks** | |
| e.g.: Overarching. | | e.g.: 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. | **Probability** | **Impact** |
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| **Table 2:** | **Benefits relating to** | | | |
|  | **Safeguard (e) - Natural forest, biological diversity and enhancement of benefits** | | | |
| **REDD+ action** | | **Benefits** | **Rank of benefits** | |
| e.g.: Landscape scale planning and coordination. | | e.g.: Planning that prioritizes the protection of natural forest halts the decline in availability of non-timber forest products. | **Probability** | **Impact** |
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| **Table 2:** | **Risks relating to** | | | |
|  | **Safeguard (e) - Natural forest, biological diversity and enhancement of benefits** | | | |
| **REDD+ action** | | **Risks** | **Rank of risks** | |
| e.g.: Afforestation | | e.g.: The afforestation of a grassland ecosystem with high biodiversity value leads to losses in breeding bird populations. | **Probability** | **Impact** |
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| **Table 2:** | **Risks relating to** | | | |
|  | **Safeguard (f) - Address risk of reversals** | | | |
| **REDD+ action** | | **Risks** | **Rank of risks** | |
| e.g.: Afforestation on agricultural land. | | e.g.: Fire from agricultural burning spreads into the new forest, leading to the reversal of carbon sequestration, and may also impair future sequestration potential. | **Probability** | **Impact** |
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| **Table 2:** | **Risks relating to** | | | |
|  | **Safeguard (g) - Natural forest, biological diversity and enhancement of benefits** | | | |
| **REDD+ action** | | **Risks** | **Rank of risks** | |
| e.g.: Overarching. | | e.g.: As a result of REDD+, new farmland is developed in wetlands, rather than in forest. Substantial emissions result from wetland drainage. | **Probability** | **Impact** |
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