REDD+ SES INTERNATIONAL REVIEW

STATE OF ACRE, BRAZIL

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Executive Summary

The State of Acre in Brazil developed a comprehensive set of country-specific indicators and a self-assessment report of the social and environmental performance of the State System for Incentives for Environmental Services (SISA) REDD+ program through a process that had strong stakeholder participation and transparency following the ten steps of the Guidelines for the use of the REDD+ Social & Environmental Standards at Country Level (Version 2 November 2012) with some variations described in this report.

A brief description of the jurisdiction and use of REDD+ SES guidance and tools

The State of Acre in Brazil was among the first jurisdictions in the world to use the REDD+ SES guidance and tools and the first to have a REDD+ SES International Review performed. From 2010, Acre started to implement the state law for the System of Incentives for Environmental Services (SISA). The ISA Carbon Program under the SISA aims to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) and provide social and environmental benefits from actions that promote conservation and restoration of forests and their services. Acre used the REDD+ SES guidance and tools from 2010 as a means of monitoring the performance of the ISA Carbon Program with respect to these standards and the principles established by the SISA law.

The Institute for Climate Change (IMC), as government regulatory authority of SISA, is responsible for monitoring the emission reductions of the program and to ensure and monitor compliance with social and environmental safeguards governing the SISA. To ensure public participation in SISA the State Commission for Validation and Monitoring (CEVA) was established in 2012 composed of four representatives of the Government and four civil society members.

The purpose and scope of the International Review

This document provides an independent review of the extent to which Acre has used the process described in the Guidelines for the Use of the REDD+ Social & Environmental Standards at Country Level Version 2 November 2012 (REDD+ SES Guidelines). The International Review does not assess the content of the country's Safeguards Assessment Report (i.e. social and environmental performance versus the country-specific principles, criteria and indicators), but assesses the extent to which the REDD+ SES Guidelines have been followed. The REDD+ SES Guidelines set out a methodology for enhanced transparency and a strong country-led, multi-stakeholder process that, if followed, would be expected to lead to a fair and accurate monitoring and reporting of social and environmental performance.

This International Review undertaken in Acre had the following objectives:

1. To assess the quality of the process followed to use REDD+ SES guidance and tools with respect to inclusiveness, transparency, balanced participation of stakeholders, responsiveness, and relevance to Acre's context.

2. To assess the extent to which the REDD+ SES Guidelines have been followed, and understand the reasons for any significant differences between the actual process and the process defined in the REDD+ SES Guidelines.
3. To learn from Acre's activities that have led to outcomes and outcome pathways in using REDD+ SES to provide constructive feedback to those responsible in Acre, to help the REDD+ SES secretariat to improve REDD+ SES strategy and guidance to assist other countries, and for reporting to the donor (NORAD).

The review was guided by 8 questions (a) to (h) (see Summary of the Review Conclusions). This review covers the process followed in Acre for the use of REDD+ SES from 2010 to 2014. For logistical and planning reasons, the outcome evaluation for the third objective was undertaken separately and the results are provided in an Annex to the full report. This document provides recommendations and lessons learned from the review activities undertaken to address the first and second objectives above.

The methods and criteria used for the International Review

The International Review was undertaken by a small team composed of three people approved by the REDD+ SES International Steering Committee (ISC) supported by the REDD+ SES secretariat. The team reviewed documents and conducted interviews in Rio Branco 28 April to 2 May 2014. A draft version 1 of this report was produced in August 2014. This final version 2.2 was produced in October 2015 after Acre completed all ten steps of the REDD+ SES process, addressing feedback from the REDD+ SES International Steering Committee, and incorporating further information and feedback from IMC and CEVA in Acre. The report was approved by the ISC on 5 November 2015.

For each of the International Review questions and for each of the ten steps in the REDD+ SES Guidelines, the review team provided one of the following three ratings:

Full application of REDD+ SES - Good practices defined in the REDD+ SES Guidelines have been followed that are expected to provide credible and comprehensive safeguards information.

Partial application of REDD+ SES - Good practices defined in the REDD+ SES Guidelines have been followed with some variations that are not expected to greatly affect the quality of the safeguards information.

REDD+ SES as guidance - Good practices defined in the REDD+ SES Guidelines have been followed with variations that could affect the quality of the safeguards information.

Summary of the review conclusions

- Relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups identified and engaged
- Balance of interests in governance of the process
- Quality of the interpretation process to develop country-specific indicators

Quality of the assessment process to develop a safeguards assessment report

- Effective participation of rights holders and stakeholders in consultations
- Quality of the process for revisions to address stakeholder feedback
- Transparency and accessibility of information

REDD+ SES ten-step process

- Step 1 - Awareness raising and capacity building
- Governance| Step 2 - Establish the Facilitation Team
- Governance |Step 3 - Create the Standards Committee
- Interpretation | Step 4 - Develop Plan for the REDD+ SES Process
- Interpretation| Step 5 - Develop Draft Country-specific Indicators
- Interpretation | Step 6 - Organize Consultations on Indicators
- Assessment | Step 7 - Prepare Monitoring and Assessment Plans

Review conclusions

Relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups identified and engaged

a) *To what extent were all the relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups identified and given sufficient knowledge of the REDD+ program, safeguards issues, and the safeguards process to be able to participate effectively?*

Strengths

Since 2009, Acre has been discussing a REDD+ program with capacity building and public consultation, always with a special attention for risks and safeguards. This discussion has been made with the help of specific methodologies where different public groups were identified and efforts were made to provide sufficient knowledge to stakeholders for an informed participation. Public councils, municipalities, Indigenous Peoples, smallholders, rubber tappers, and women's organization were involved in the discussions. Public technical staff specialized in working with these groups were also mobilized.

In this context, the Acre government has clearly adopted an inclusive approach to identify the relevant rights holders and stakeholders, to reach them and to allow them to have a meaningful participation in REDD+ safeguards discussions.

Weaknesses

Awareness raising and capacity building with private sector organizations was limited to Asimmanejo (Acre Logging industry association) that participated in capacity building as a member of CEVA.

Interviews with small producers, as well as the report from the planning workshop of the IMC Monitoring Unit showed that even with the awareness raising and capacity building, small producers had difficulties to understand fully what is at stake with safeguards as well as the different steps of the process.

Although many Indigenous Peoples' groups participated in the adaptation the REDD+SES principles, criteria and indicators in Acre, it should be noted that many other Indigenous Peoples groups' were not part of this process even though they were invited to participate in workshops and consultation meetings.

Recommendations

- Make more effort to involve private actors and direct beneficiaries from private projects.
- Use innovative methodologies and language to help to explain safeguards and technical content to vulnerable groups including smallholders, rubber tappers and indigenous peoples.
- Develop an approach to enable participation of more of Acre's indigenous peoples groups in future consultation and governance processes.

Balance of interests in governance of the safeguards process

b) How did the governance (facilitation and decision-making) of the safeguards process ensure a balance of interests among government and relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups for all key phases of planning, interpretation and assessment?

Strengths

The REDD+ SES process has been facilitated by a Facilitation Team that prepared documentation and made decisions in all key phases. CEVA, institutionalized by the SISA law, assumed the role of a Standards Committee and was responsible for decision making. Besides CEVA's key role, a specific Indigenous Working Group was created to ensure that indigenous interests were taken into consideration. The Indigenous Working Group can decide and propose any project that they may want to develop in their territories.

CEVA representativeness of women, smallholders, workers and private interests ensured that civil society rights holders' and stakeholders' perspectives all influenced decision-making. The Indigenous Working Group also added to this representativeness and CEVA has made sure to seek this group's opinion and approval for all decisions. In addition, this governance structure allows for a responsive process.

Weaknesses

According to IMC and CEVA's own evaluation, they did not yet identify a verifiable and transparent procedure to ensure effective participation of women in decision-making about activities affecting their rights to land, territories and resources. CEVA is addressing this in 2015 through the creation of a Gender Working Group that will advise CEVA and IMC on issues related to gender and women's rights. Targeted capacity building workshops are planned in different regions of the State to raise awareness of gender issues and identify representatives for the working group. This is an example of a weakness being addressed in order to become a strength.

Recommendations

- Include a local civil society representative, ideally with connections to national processes, in the Facilitation Team alongside IMC in order to facilitate outreach to local civil society and also to insert the process into potential national civil society discussions on safeguards. In 2015, WWF is supporting with one person to work with IMC to enhance the implementation of social and environmental safeguards for SISA. This helps to strengthen the involvement of CEVA and civil society.
- Develop and implement a verifiable process to ensure the full and effective participation of women in decision-making on activities affecting them.

Quality of the interpretation process to develop country-specific indicators

c) *What were the strengths and weaknesses of the interpretation process to develop comprehensive safeguards indicators, adapting the REDD+ SES indicators to the country context? Were all changes properly justified and did they maintain the key elements and the overall intent of the REDD+ SES principles, criteria and indicators?*

Strengths

A major strength of the interpretation process to adapt the REDD+ SES indicators to the country context was the use of a multi-stakeholder process. This ensured that key issues of importance to stakeholders in Acre are included in the indicators and will be assessed.

The Facilitation team adapted the indicators to the local context, and also simplified the language of the indicators. The Acre Facilitation team took the initiative to identify the essence of the indicator and include other important elements as qualifiers to make the indicators easier to understand, which was later adopted by the REDD+ SES Initiative for the Second Edition.

The changes that were made to the REDD+ SES framework of indicators were justified and, overall, the resulting indicators are very comprehensive, covering a full range of safeguards issues, and relevant to the Acre context.

Weaknesses

Some issues such as coherence of the ISA Carbon program with other relevant policies and plans, including the contribution to sustainable development policies and plans and to strengthen human rights, are only covered under one indicator.

Quality of the assessment process to develop a safeguards assessment report



> *What were the strengths and weaknesses of the assessment process? How comprehensive was the assessment? Was appropriate information collected to provide sufficient evidence for the analysis?*[1]

Strengths

The assessment was very detailed and provided information about most of the Acre-specific indicators that had been developed through an inclusive participatory process with broad support from stakeholders.

The detailed information is provided in a checklist format that organizes the information and provides evidence for the performance with respect to each indicator. The information is summarized in a Summary Self-assessment Report that helps stakeholders to understand the assessment. In particular, the Summary provides information about the gaps in performance that can provide the basis for future improvements to address safeguards for the SISA program.

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[1] These questions were not included in the terms of reference for the REDD+ SES International Review. They have been included during the drafting of v2.0 of this report to give a more complete appraisal of the quality of the process followed in Acre.

Weaknesses

There was no development of a specific Monitoring or Assessment Plan tailored to the current assessment period.

The Monitoring Plan lacked details on responsibilities for collecting or providing the information. The entities involved were also not included in the assessment report, so it was not clear if the information was collected by IMC or by third parties. It would be helpful to include this in the report because the level of participation in collecting information provides an indication about the credibility of the report.

A lack of detail in the monitoring plan on specific information to be collected, and methods for collection (e.g. for collection of primary or secondary data) led to an assessment report that lacks detailed information to demonstrate the performance during the assessment period. In some cases, the assessment report does not provide adequate evidence to justify why an indicator is 'Fulfilled' or 'Partially fulfilled' (see Section 5.8).

In general, the assessment report relies too heavily on statement of laws and does not provide specific information about progress with respect to the indicator during the assessment.

Recommendations

- Define the scope of the assessment in advance and get approval for the scope from CEVA; defining what components of the program will be assessed for what time period.
- Prepare a version of the Monitoring Plan for the current assessment that specifies which indicators will be monitored and provides a rationale for why some are excluded.
- Include information about who is responsible for collecting or providing different information in the Monitoring Plan.
- Provide more detail in the Monitoring Plan about the specific information to be collected and the methods for collection in order to be able to provide sufficient information to justify whether an indicator is 'Fulfilled' or 'Partially fulfilled'.
- Ensure that the assessment report provides sufficient information or evidence to justify the ratings 'Fulfilled' or 'Partially fulfilled'. For example, in addition to information about the existence of a policy, law or regulation, provide information about whether it is actually implemented. This is important in order to be able to provide information on how the safeguards were respected during the assessment period.

Effective participation of rights holders and stakeholders in consultations



d) To what extent did relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups participate effectively in consultations about the indicators and in review of the Assessment Report and how could this be improved?

Strengths

The relevant rights holders and stakeholders participated effectively in consultations about the indicators and the draft assessment report since this was carried out through face to face consultations (meetings and workshops) and sometimes by email. The workshops were particularly important for the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other communities who are not well informed with electronic communication. The State of Acre provided some logistics to enable an effective participation.

Weaknesses

The consultation process could have been improved by providing copies of the documents for consultation to the different stakeholder and rights holder groups in advance in order to have more effective participation.

There is a REDD+ SES indicator on ensuring that representatives provide information back to people they represent. However, the timeframe did not provide enough time for communities and constituencies to provide their input.

Recommendations

- Provide copies of documents to the different rights holder and stakeholder groups in advance of consultations.
- Encourage representatives to provide information back to their constituents, and to seek their input, and allow sufficient time for this process.

Quality of the process for revisions to address stakeholder feedback



e) *How were indicators and the Assessment Report revised based on feedback received from rights holders and stakeholders?*

Strengths

The indicators and the assessment report were revised based on feedback received from rights holders and stakeholders and this process was seen as positive by the stakeholders. For consultations on the indicators and also for consultations on the draft assessment report, IMC organised workshops with different stakeholder groups including small producers, indigenous peoples, civil society organisations (including social movements) and a combined meeting of the three State Councils. This process also encouraged some rights holders like the Indigenous Peoples to produce a “plan of life” for their constituencies.

Weaknesses

While IMC and the stakeholders affirm that comments received were compiled and addressed in the revised documents, this process was not documented and the comments and responses were not published.

Recommendations

- Publish a full compilation of the comments received and how they were addressed in the revision of the indicators and the assessment report.

Transparency and accessibility of information 

f) How transparent was the process and how was all relevant information (plan and timeline for developing the country safeguards approach, draft indicators, consultation process, comments, response to comments, draft assessment, final Assessment Report etc.) made publicly available and appropriately accessible. To what extent did this enable effective participation of all relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups?

Strengths

The process followed by Acre to provide information to stakeholder groups and members of the numerous governance bodies of the program prioritized transparency. There was extensive use of the IMC website for distribution of information.

There was an attempt in different parts of the process to tailor communications (beyond the website) to enable effective participation of rights holder and stakeholder groups which do not use the internet regularly. The State of Acre has an inclusive approach to development and implementation of public policies and related processes. Therefore, Indigenous Peoples and other communities have been approached and informed electronically and by workshops.

Weaknesses

At times, the website was not always maintained with current information. It was not clear from some of the information provided on the website, how stakeholder engagement (via public comments) was facilitated through the website.

An effective participation and dissemination process is time consuming and expensive to do a proper job.

Recommendations

- Develop a website/push email functionality to allow stakeholders to sign up and receive automatic updates on the program.
- Publish 2014 and 2015 documentation about CEVA and its meetings on IMC website.
- Publish and disseminate all future plans related to safeguards assessment and review. This will provide stakeholders with advance notice of opportunities to participate.
- Communicate the project assessment process to project proponents (Private Projects of the ISA Carbon Program of SISA as specified in the Manual de Monitoramento das Salvaguardas Socioambientais de REDD+ no SISA). It is also recommended to conduct an assessment of any conflict, overlap and/or additional requirements when compared to existing international market standards (unless required by Acre law).

REDD+ SES 10 step process

g) *What were the challenges in following the REDD+ SES ten-step process, how did the process followed vary from the Guidelines for the Use of REDD+ SES at Country Level (November 2012) and how may these variations have affected the quality of the safeguards information positively or negatively?*

It was clear that Acre made a very strong attempt to follow the REDD+ SES Guidelines and apply the defined process. They have been largely successful in that effort, with only minor variations that are unlikely to affect the quality of the safeguards information. More significant variations only occurred in Step 8 Collecting and Assessing Safeguards Information where a lack of detail in the monitoring plan on specific information to be collected, and methods for collection (e.g. for collection of primary or secondary data) led to an assessment report that, in several cases, lacks detailed explanation of performance during the assessment period.

The challenges observed through the International Review process were mainly based on two points 1) Acre was building their regulations for implementation of the SISA law at the same time it was developing the REDD+ SES process and the government required that these two efforts were integrated which made it more complex and 2) Acre was the first jurisdiction to move through the REDD+ SES process and complete a assessment report thus having to forge a new path on each element.

Lessons Learned

h) What do different stakeholder groups (including government) and the members of the review team think could be improved in the approach to safeguards for REDD+ in Acre, and what lessons learned could improve the REDD+ SES guidance and tools for other countries?

This International Review was conducted through a participatory process. The review team learned from the different stakeholders interviewed in Acre about their views on strengths, weaknesses, suggestions for improvement and lessons learned. Specific recommendations for Acre are included under questions a-f above. General lessons learned for other countries and for REDD+ SES Initiative include:

- An iterative, inclusive and participatory process, with adequate time and resources, helps to develop shared ownership of the results and the process to implement and monitor safeguards.
- A multi-stakeholder process helps to ensure that key issues of importance to stakeholders are included in the indicators and will be assessed.
- It is important to strengthen existing institutions or develop new ones when key stakeholder groups such as Indigenous Peoples and women are not adequately represented.
- It helps the government agency responsible for safeguards to have support from a civil society organisation ideally with connections to related national processes to facilitate the safeguards process.
- Simplifying the language of the indicators, and using local terms, helps to facilitate the participation of a wider range of stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- It is important to develop an assessment plan that outlines the process and timing for the development of the assessment report as well as a monitoring plan that identified what information should be collected, using what methods and by whom, and to tailor them for the current period.
- It is important to give members of the multi-stakeholder committee sufficient time to review documents before meetings and to consult with their constituents.
- Recognising that it may be helpful to adopt a stepwise approach to providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected, it may be helpful for the first assessment report to focus on a gap analysis of existing policies, laws and regulations to address the safeguards elements in the indicators, with the aim that future assessments will also assess the extent of their implementation.
- It is important to incorporate an additional step in the 10-step process for using REDD + SES at country level to develop an action plan from the assessment report in order to address the identified gaps and improve the design and implementation of the REDD + program.

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Abbreviations

ASIMMANEJO	Associação das Indústrias de Madeira de Manejo do Estado do Acre (Acre Logging Industry Association)
CCBA	Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance
CDRF	Conselho de Desenvolvimento Rural (Rural Development Council)
CDSA	Companhia de Desenvolvimento de Serviços Ambientais (Company for Development of Environmental Services)
CEF	Conselho Florestal (Forests Council)
CEMACT	Conselho de Meio Ambiente (Environment, Science and Technology Council)
CEVA	Comissão Estadual de Validação e Acompanhamento (State Commission for Validation and Monitoring)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CUT	Central Única de Trabalhadores (Union of Workers)
EMBRAPA	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Brazilian Agricultural Research Company)
GT	Grupo de Trabalho (Working Group)
GTA	Grupo de Trabalho Amazônico (Amazon Working Group)
IMAFLORA	Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola (Institute of Forestry and Agricultural Certification)
IMC	Instituto de Mudanças Climáticas e Regulação de Serviços Ambientais (Institute of Climate Change and Environmental Services Regulation)
ISA	Incentivos por Serviços Ambientais (Incentives for Environmental Services)
ISC	International Steering Committee
JNR	Jurisdictional and Nested REDD
PGE	Procuradoria Geral do Estado (State General Public Attorney)
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries; and the role of forest conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
REDD+ SES	REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards
SEDENS	Secretaria de Estado para o Desenvolvimento da Silvicultura, Indústria, Comércio e Serviços Sustentáveis (Secretaria of State for Development of Forestry, Industry, Commerce and Sustainable Services)
SEMA	Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente (Secretary of State for the Environment)
SISA	Sistema de Incentivos por Serviços Ambientais (System of Incentives for Environmental Services)
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
WWF	WorldWide Fund for nature

Objectives and scope of the REDD+ SES International Review in Acre

Objectives

REDD+ SES International Review provides a formal review of the full process followed to use REDD+ SES guidance and tools to develop a participatory, transparent and comprehensive country safeguards approach in relation to governance, interpretation and assessment, in particular the use of the full ten-step REDD+ SES process defined in the REDD+ SES Guidelines Version 2 (November 2012). This is normally undertaken once the Assessment Report has been published by the country and a report has been produced of the process used for the assessment (on completion of Step 10). The REDD+ SES International Review does not assess the content of the country's Safeguards Assessment Report (i.e. social and environmental performance versus the principles, criteria and indicators), but assesses the extent to which the REDD+ SES Guidelines have been followed. The REDD+ SES Guidelines call for enhanced transparency and a strong country-led, multi-stakeholder process that is expected to lead to a fair and accurate assessment of social and environmental performance. The REDD+ SES International Review assesses the extent to which a country can claim that it is applying REDD+ SES guidance and tools.

This International Review undertaken in Acre had the following objectives:

1. To assess the quality of the process followed to use REDD+ SES guidance and tools with respect to inclusiveness, transparency, balanced participation of stakeholders, responsiveness, and relevance to Acre's context.
2. To assess the extent to which the REDD+ SES Guidelines (2012) have been applied, and understand the reasons for any significant differences between the actual process and the process defined in the REDD+ SES Guidelines.
3. To learn from Acre's activities that have led to outcomes and outcome pathways in using REDD+ SES to provide constructive feedback to those responsible in Acre, to help the REDD+ SES secretariat to improve REDD+ SES strategy and guidance to assist other countries, and for reporting to the donor (NORAD).

For logistical and planning reasons, the REDD+ SES Initiative decided in April 2014 to separate the outcome evaluation for the third objective into a separate study, the methodology and results of which are provided in an Annex to this report. This document provides recommendations and lessons learned from the review activities undertaken to address the first and second objectives above.

Scope and criteria

This review covers the process followed in Acre for the use of REDD+ SES from 2010 to 2015.

The following questions were addressed by the review:

a) To what extent were all the relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups identified and given sufficient knowledge of the REDD+ program, safeguards issues, and the safeguards process to be able to participate effectively?
b) How did the governance (facilitation and decision-making) of the safeguards process ensure a balance of interests among government and relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups for all key phases of planning, interpretation and assessment?
c) What were the strengths and weaknesses of the interpretation process to develop comprehensive safeguards indicators, adapting the REDD+ SES indicators to the country context? Were all changes properly justified and did they maintain the key elements and the overall intent of the REDD+ SES principles, criteria and indicators?
d) To what extent did relevant rights-holder and stakeholder groups participate effectively in consultations about the indicators and in review of the Assessment Report and how could this be improved?
e) How were indicators and the Assessment Report revised based on feedback received from rights holders and stakeholders?
f) How transparent was the process and how was all relevant information (plan and timeline for developing the country safeguards approach, draft indicators, consultation process, comments, response to comments, draft assessment, final Assessment Report etc.) made publicly available and appropriately accessible. To what extent did this enable effective participation of all relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups?
g) What were the challenges in following the REDD+ SES ten-step process, how did the process followed vary from the Guidelines for the Use of REDD+ SES at Country Level (November 2012) and how may these variations have affected the quality of the safeguards information positively or negatively?
h) What do different stakeholder groups (including government) and the members of the review team think could be improved in the approach to safeguards for REDD+ in Acre, and what lessons learned could improve the REDD+ SES guidance and tools for other countries?

Questions (a) to (f) cover general issues of transparency, participation, responsiveness etc. The review team decided that an important issue was missing from these questions and added a question on the quality of the assessment process to develop and assessment report. For each of the above questions, the review assessed how the issue was addressed in Acre and what were the strengths and weaknesses of the approach used as well as any recommendations to strengthen the process in Acre. Question (g) relates to the process followed for the ten steps of the REDD+ SES Guidelines and the extent of any variations. The review highlights significant differences versus the REDD+SES Guidelines and how Acre justifies the modifications. Question (h) relates to lessons learned.

Context

The REDD+ SES Initiative was started in 2009 to develop voluntary best-practice standards used through a multi-stakeholder process to support effective implementation and credible reporting on safeguards for government-led REDD+ programs. REDD+ SES is an initiative of the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA), a partnership of NGOs (CARE, Conservation International, Rainforest Alliance, The Nature Conservancy and Wildlife Conservation Society). The Initiative is hosted by CARE and managed by the CCBA secretariat based at Conservation International with technical support from the Proforest Initiative. The Initiative is overseen by an International Steering Committee of representatives from governments, multilateral organizations, Indigenous and Community organizations, social and environmental NGOs and private sector mostly from countries where REDD+ is implemented.

REDD+ SES guidance and tools were developed through a transparent and inclusive multi-stakeholder process from 2009. The aim was to create a framework that countries could use on a voluntary basis to demonstrate high social and environmental performance of a government-led REDD+ program. The initial focus was on development of principles, criteria and a framework for indicators that could be adapted to the country context through a country-led multi-stakeholder process. As the initiative developed, greater emphasis was placed on adoption of good practices for a transparent, multi-stakeholder process to use the REDD+ SES at country-level published in the Guidelines for the use of REDD+ SES at country level. The countries, including Acre, that started to pilot the use of REDD+ SES guidance and tools in 2010 started using the REDD+ SES content and process while they were undergoing development and revision, and contributed greatly to the development of REDD+ SES guidance and tools. As other countries have started to use REDD+ SES guidance and tools, they are using the content and process in different ways, with different levels of variation from the international REDD+ SES content and process. This is the first REDD+ SES International Review and is a step towards providing independent review of the quality and level of a country's use of REDD+ SES at the request of the country concerned. As such, this exercise should be seen as an important opportunity for learning to support the further development and strengthening of Acre's safeguards information system which has been developed using REDD+ SES guidance and tools, to disseminate lessons learned to other countries and also to strengthen the REDD+ SES Initiative guidance and tools, including the methods and process for further REDD+ SES International Reviews.

Acre is among the first jurisdictions in the world to pilot the use of the REDD+ SES guidance and tools and the first to have a REDD+ SES International Review performed in 2014. During the piloting of the REDD+ SES guidance and tools, Acre was starting to implement their state law for the System of Incentives for Environmental Services (SISA) and developing the ISA Carbon Program under the SISA. SISA is a set of principles, guidelines, institutions, and instruments that aims to create an adequate structure for innovative economic development in the 21st Century through the economic valuation of the environment through incentives for ecosystem services.

The ISA Carbon Program has been part of SISA implementation since the beginning. ISA Carbon Program promotes carbon sequestration, stock maintenance and decreases the flux of carbon through Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation - REDD. The ISA Carbon Program leverages institutions created under SISA to provide social and environmental benefits from actions that promote conservation, preservation and restoration of forests and their services. To ensure that these social and environmental benefits are achieved in an integrated and sustainable manner, and to comply with the principles determined by the SISA law, Acre decided to use the REDD+ SES guidance and tools from 2010 as a means of monitoring the performance of the ISA Carbon Program and the broader SISA activities with respect to the safeguards principles established by the SISA law and also the Brazilian social and environmental safeguards on which the SISA safeguards were based. The REDD+ SES guidance and tools also provide Acre with the basis for a safeguards information system to show how the UNFCCC Cancun safeguards are addressed and respected, and to meet the safeguards requirements of potential donors such as the potential future California cap-and-trade system.

Being the first and not building the ISA Carbon Program as a standalone program, but integrated into the existing and newly developing SISA policy, required significant development of capacity within the institutional governance structures of Acre. There was no other jurisdiction to learn from. In addition, Acre started to use Version 1 of REDD+ SES principles, criteria and indicators framework in 2010. Experiences from Acre and other early users of REDD+ SES fed into the development of a more streamlined Version 2 of REDD+ SES principles, criteria and indicators framework released in September 2012, which adopted several innovations from Acre. The Acre team subsequently changed their principles and criteria to follow Version 2 of REDD+ SES, which created some confusion among stakeholders and slowed the process. Furthermore, Acre started using REDD+ SES before the first Guidelines for the Use of REDD+ SES at Country Level were issued in February 2011, and had completed a significant part of their REDD+ SES process before Version 2 of the Guidelines were published in November 2012. This is particularly significant for this review which assesses the extent to which Acre followed Version 2 of the REDD+ SES Guidelines.

The Acre teams involved in developing the SISA law, defining the ISA Carbon Program and using the REDD+ SES Guidelines describe the process as a "learning by doing process" and "that the quality and consistency of team members, was a main component of the program's success". From the review team's meetings with the people involved in using the REDD+ SES Guidelines, it was clear that the quality of leadership, level of commitment to achieving outputs, and the pure will to conduct a REDD+ SES process that trained and engaged a broad group of actors was core to Acre's achievement of being the first to be ready for a REDD+ SES International Review.

The Institute of Climate Change (IMC) of the State of Acre is requesting a REDD+ SES International Review to confirm the quality of the use of REDD+ SES applied to ISA Carbon program under SISA following the REDD+ SES Guidelines. Acre is simultaneously pursuing validation and verification against the Jurisdictional and Nested REDD (JNR) requirements of the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS). The REDD+ SES review will inform the VCS JNR validation and verification. In addition, this review provides an opportunity to learn from Acre's experience using REDD+ SES Guidelines, and to

assess the contribution of any modifications that have been made in Acre, such as the development of an action plan based on the performance assessment, in order to provide constructive feedback to those responsible in Acre, to improve REDD+ SES guidance and tools, and to assist other countries.

Indicators for review conclusions

In addition to providing a review of achievements and challenges in using the REDD+ SES guidance and tools to assist with development of a participatory, transparent and comprehensive country safeguards approach, the review provides a conclusion on the extent of the country's use the REDD+SES Guidelines. This is considered both for the International Review questions (a)-(g) (related to participation, inclusiveness, responsiveness etc.) and also for the ten steps of the REDD+ SES process, in one of the following three categories:

Full application of REDD+ SES - Good practices defined in the REDD+ SES Guidelines have been followed that are expected to provide credible and comprehensive safeguards information.

Partial application of REDD+ SES - Good practices defined in the REDD+ SES Guidelines have been followed with some variations that are not expected to greatly affect the quality of the safeguards information.

REDD+ SES as guidance - Good practices defined in the REDD+ SES Guidelines have been followed with variations that could affect the quality of the safeguards information.

REDD+ SES International Review Process

Methods

The REDD+ SES International Review was undertaken by a small team composed of three people. The team members are experts approved by the REDD+ SES International Steering Committee (ISC) that were selected to include:

- Expertise on relevant social, governance and environmental issues in Brazil, especially those of particular relevance to Acre's use of REDD+ SES such as engagement of Indigenous Peoples and small producers
- Knowledge of the social, economic, environmental and legal context in the Brazilian Amazon
- Experience of using REDD+ SES in another country.

Team members:

- Leslie Durschinger, Terra Global Capital, REDD design and finance expert and REDD+ SES ISC member - Team Leader
- Estebancio Castro, Indigenous Peoples expert and REDD+ SES ISC member
- Alice Thuault, Instituto Centro de Vida, Brazilian REDD+ safeguards expert
- Joanna Durbin of the REDD+ SES secretariat supported the review team as a resource person. Ricardo Wilson-Grau, an independent consultant experienced in outcome harvesting led the outcome evaluation in collaboration with Joanna Durbin.

The review team was provided documents for review by the REDD+ SES Secretariat prior to a country visit to Rio Branco in Acre which was conducted between 28 April and 2 May 2014, where the review team met with members of the Acre government, stakeholders and beneficiaries of the Acre's REDD+ Program. The scope of this review was limited by total days allowed for analysis for the review team of approximately 30 total person-days and the 5 days for the country visit.

The outcomes were collected through interviews conducted by phone and email by Ricardo Wilson-Grau with key informants in Acre and the REDD+ SES Initiative in May to Auguest 2014, and was complemented by additional interviews undertaken by Joanna Durbin and Aurelie Lhumeau of the REDD+ SES Secretariat in April and July 2015. The methodology and report of the outcome evaluation are presented in Annex 3 of this report.

Document review

IMC of the Government of Acre provided a significant number of documents for the team's review. These included documents that were part of the public process as well as confidential documents. In some cases the documents were still in draft form and the review included documents that were prepared by other organizations. Annex 1 contains a listing of the key documents reviewed by the team.

Interviews

During the field trip and in follow-up phone interviews the following stakeholders in Acre were interviewed:

	Stakeholder Group	Who (Acre)	Action/Topics to Cover
1	IMC (Facilitation Team)	Magaly da Fonseca e Siva Taveira Medeiros Mônica Julissa de Los Rios Giselle Monteiro Pável Jezek	• Introductions • Presentation of the REDD+ SES process and its recent updates • Expectations for the Acre REDD+ SES International Review • Discussion led by the review team
2	Members of the Indigenous Working Group	Francisca Oliveira de Lima Costa (Organização de Professores Indígenas do Acre – OPIAC) Lucas Manchineri (Asis Brasil) Tashka Yawanawa (Associação Sociocultural Yawanawa) Marcelo Piedrafita (Assessoria Especial de Assuntos Indígenas do Gabinete do Governador – AEAI) Laura Soriano Yawanawa (IMC)	• Discussion led by the review team • Input provided by stakeholders on specifics of engagement with the REDD+ SES process
3	CEVA (Standards Commitee)	Joci Aguiar (RAMH/ GTA), Fátima de Oliveira (Asimmanejo) Camila Monteiro Braga de Oliveira (Asimmanejo) Marta Azevedo (IMC)	• Discussion led by the review team • Input provided by stakeholders on specifics of engagement with the REDD+ SES process
4	Beneficaries (small holder producers)	See Annex 2	• Discussion led by the review team • Input provided by stakeholders on specifics of engagement with the REDD+ SES process
5	Forest, Environment and Rural Development Councils	See Annex 2	• Discussion led by the review team • Input provided by stakeholders on specifics of engagement with the REDD+ SES process
6	Project Developer	Wanderlei Cesário (landowner from the Purus project)	• Discussion led by the review team • Input provided by stakeholders on specifics of engagement with the REDD+ SES process

7	Acre Environmental Services Company (CDSA)	Alberto Tavares (Dande) (President)	• Discussion led by the review team • Input provided by stakeholders on specifics of engagement with the REDD+ SES process

At the start of these interviews, participants were given an overview of the purpose for the meeting and the REDD+ SES International Review objectives and process. The review team then asked a set of prepared questions based on the perceived involvement of each stakeholder group in the REDD+ SES process. The stakeholders were also asked open ended questions about their involvement in the ISA Carbon Program and REDD+ SES process. Most meetings were conducted in Portuguese and English translation was provided for members of the review team who did not understand. The REDD+ SES secretariat took notes during meetings and some meetings were recorded. A list of participants in each of the interviews can be found in Annex 2.

Process followed to review and finalize the report

Draft version 1 of this report was produced by the International Review team in August 2014 and included a list of the additional information and data requested from Acre.

A draft version 2.1 was prepared by the REDD+ SES Secretariat in August 2015 after Acre completed all ten steps of the REDD+ SES process. Version 2.1 reorganised the presentation of information in the report to address feedback from the REDD+ SES International Steering Committee meeting in November 2014, and incorporated new information received from IMC and CEVA in Acre. Version 2.1 was reviewed by IMC, CEVA and the REDD+ SES International Steering Committee. Comments received were taken into account in the preparation of this final version 2.2. This report remains confidential until it has been published by the REDD+ SES Initiative.

General

Summary Description of the Jurisdictional REDD+ Program

The State of Acre Sustainable Development Policy considers forested and deforested areas as an integrated management landscape. The forest is considered a provider of environmental products and services. Based on this, the State of Acre has developed, since 1999, a set of public policies, enforcement measures and institutional enhancement, whose results began to be reflected in the consistent reduction of deforestation rates from 2006. The State further built on its experience and created the State System of Incentives for Environmental Services - SISA by State Law Nº 2.308 of 2010. This law aims at establishing, through valorization of environmental services, the necessary conditions for their preservation, recovery and enhancement. This goal considers the participation of

all sectors in the implementation of actions and shared and participatory management of this system.

The SISA was the result of discussions and consultations with various important sectors of society in order to promote their quality of life in a sustainable manner ensuring the preservation of forest assets and improving the quality of life of rural populations, as well as increased productivity and income from their economic activities. The law that established the SISA regulates programs for each environmental service, among them the Program of Incentives for Environmental Services from Forest Carbon (Programa de Incentivos a Serviços Ambientais do Carbono Florestal), known as the 'ISA Carbon Program'. It constitutes the legal framework of a sub-national jurisdictional program for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, as well as sustainable forest management and recovery and increase carbon stocks through sequestration activities by reforestation - REDD+. In this regulatory framework, the Certified Emissions Reduction (Reduções Certificadas de Emissões - RCEs) constitute jurisdictional environmental assets that will be used by the State of Acre, as established in SISA law, on behalf of sustainable development actions.

The main incentives related to this program include: promoting the transition from traditional livestock and agricultural production systems to more productive ones, reducing the need to expand the original production area and thus avoiding further deforestation; increasing the economic value of standing forests, to improve the quality of life of forest-dependent people and increase the conservation of forests; and, finally, the distribution of benefits from environmental services, based on the commercialization of carbon credits from avoided deforestation and from carbon sequestration through forest regeneration and restoration.

The SISA law includes the following guiding principles for the implementation of all activities:

a) Responsible and wise use of natural resources;
b) Recognition and respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous Peoples and of traditional and extractivist[2] populations as well as human rights;
c) Identity strengthening and respect for cultural diversity, increased quality of life and engagement in poverty reduction;
d) Use of economic incentives for the consolidation of a forest-based sustainable economy;
e) Transparency and social participation in the formulation and execution of public policies;
f) Fair and equitable distribution of economic and social benefits deriving from sustainable development public policies.

[2] Such as rubber tappers

Jurisdictional REDD+ Program Location

Because it is an initiative at the jurisdictional scale, the geographic delimitation corresponds to the territory of the State of Acre, located in the extreme Southwest of the Brazilian Amazon, between latitudes 07°07'S and 11°08'S and longitudes 66°30'W and 74°00'WGr (Figure 1). According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE), its official land area is 164,221 km2 (16,422,136 ha) corresponding to 4% of the Brazilian Amazon area and 1.9% of the national territory. Its length is 445 km in north-south direction and 809 km across its east-west axis. The State has international borders with Peru and Bolivia, and with the national states of Amazonas and Rondônia.



Figure 1. Location of the program area (State of Acre) in relation to Brazil and the world

Jurisdictional Entities and Stakeholder Groups Involved in the Jurisdictional REDD+ Program

The figure below provides an overview of the entities involved in the governance of the social and environmental monitoring and the use of REDD+ SES in Acre.



Organizations

AAI	**Assessor Especial para Assuntos Indígenas - Gabinete do Governador (Special Advisor on Indigenous Issues – Office of the Governor**
ASIMMANEJO	Associação das Indústrias de Madeira de Manejo do Estado do Acre (Acre Logging Industry Association)
CDRF	Conselho de Desenvolvimento Rural (Rural Development Council)
CDSA	Companhia de Desenvolvimento de Serviços Ambientais (Company for Development of Environmental Services)
CEF	Conselho Florestal (Forests Council)
CEVA	Comissão Estadual de Validação e Acompanhamento (State Commission for Validation and Monitoring)
CPI	Comissão Pró-Índio do Acre (Pro-Indigenous Commission of Acre)
CUT	Central Única de Trabalhadores (Union of Workers)
EMBRAPA	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Brazilian Agricultural Research Company)
FUNAI	Fundação Nacional do Índio (National Indigenous Foundation)
GT	Grupo de Trabalho (Working Group)
GTA	Grupo de Trabalho Amazônico (Amazon Working Group)

IMC	Instituto de Mudanças Climáticas e Regulação de Serviços Ambientais (Institute of Climate Change and Environmental Services Regulation)
PGE	Procuradoria Geral do Estado (State General Public Attorney)
SEMA	Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente (Secretary of State for the Environment)
WWF	WorldWide Fund for nature

Jurisdictional program proponents (SEDENS and CDSA)

Under SISA, the State Government through the State Secretariat for the Development of Forestry, Industry, Commerce and Sustainable Services (Secretaria de Estado de Desenvolvimento Florestal, da Indústria, do Comércio e dos Serviços Sustentáveis - SEDENS) assumes the role of REDD+ Program Proponent, responsible for the preparation, implementation, operation and maintenance of the program and the assets generated by it, and for the equitable distribution of the benefits among the providers of environmental services and beneficiaries of the system. These are the entities that operate the REDD+ SES Program.

The Environmental Services Development Company (Companhia de Desenvolvimento de Serviços Ambientais - CDSA), created with the mandate to generate and dispose of assets resulting from ecosystem services and products originated from programs, sub-programs, plans and projects under the SISA, is the authorized representative of SEDENS to request registration of assets generated under this program. According to Law No 2.728 of August 21, 2013, the Executive Branch is authorized to transfer certified carbon emission reductions to the CDSA. Once the assets are owned by the CDSA, it will have the same responsibilities as the Program Proponent.

Facilitation team (IMC)

The Institute for Climate Change (IMC), as government regulatory authority of SISA, is responsible for monitoring the emission reductions of the program and to ensure and monitor compliance with social and environmental safeguards governing the SISA. As such, IMC is the government agency responsible for the use of REDD+ SES.

During 2010 to 2012, the Facilitation Team for the use of the REDD+ SES guidance and tools was composed of IMC and CARE Brazil, who provided technical assistance to IMC. Subsequently IMC alone has ensured the facilitation.

Standards committee (CEVA)

To ensure public participation in the policy of incentives for environmental services the State Commission for Validation and Monitoring (CEVA) was created under SISA, established by Decree No. 4.300 of July 18, 2012. The Commission is composed of eight institutions, four representatives of the Government - Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), Institute for Climate Change and Environmental Services Regulation (IMCI), the State Attorney General (PGE) and Secretary of State for the Environment (SEMA), and four representatives of organized civil society - Association of Industries of Timber from Forest Management of The State of Acre (ASIMMANEJO), Central Labor Union (CUT), Amazonia Working Group Network (GTA) and World Wide Fund for Nature in Brazil (WWF Brazil). The civil society members of CEVA are elected for a two year term by the three Councils that provide a joint civil society and government platform to oversee the development of environmental policies in Acre: the Environment, Science and Technology Council, the Forest Council and the Rural Development Council (see 3.3.5). The Government members of CEVA are appointed by the Government of Acre. CEVA reports to the Councils.

CEVA functions as the country-level Standards Committee for the use of REDD+ SES guidance and tools. The responsibilities of CEVA are to:

- Ensure transparency and social control of programs, subprograms, action plans and special projects of SISA;
- Analyze and approve proposed rules of SISA proposed by IMC;
- Provide input on the terms of reference for hiring independent external audit and define, together with IMC, the minimum requirements for approval;
- Provide recommendations for the continuous improvement of SISA;
- Prepare and submit annual reports of its activities to the Group of Councils;
- Request information and documents related to the planning, management and implementation of programs, subprograms and projects linked to the system;
- Perform the role of local Standards Committee for the use of REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards.

Indigenous Working Group

Unofficially during the first months of 2011, and officially on 20 August 2012, CEVA created an Indigenous Working Group as a sub group to provide a mechanism to give Indigenous Peoples a voice on the social control of SISA. The Indigenous Working Group works to establish basic guidelines for preparing the Indigenous Sub-program of SISA and is now composed of eleven entities:

- Institute for Climate Change and Environmental Regulatory Services - IMC ;
- Special Advisor on Indigenous Affairs - Office of the Governor - AEAI ;
- Sociocultural Association Yawanawá - ASCY ;
- National Indian Foundation in Acre ;

- Association of Indigenous Agroforestry Agents Acre Movement - AMAIAC ;
- Pro-Indian Commission of Acre ;
- Representative of the NGO Forest Trends ;
- Organization of Indigenous Teachers of Acre - OPIAC ;
- Association of Indigenous People of the River Humaita - ASPIRH ;
- Association Ashaninka of the River Ammonia - APITWXA ;
- Association - Arara Igarapé Humaita

State Councils (CEF, CEMAT, and CDRF)

There are three Deliberative State Councils which include:

1) Conselho Florestal CEF (Forests Council)
2) Conselho de Meio Ambiente CEMACT (Environment, Science and Technology Council);
3) Conselho de Desenvolvimento Rural CDRF (Rural Development Council)

The three Councils are composed of representatives from all sectors of society in Acre. One of the most important initiatives within the last few years was the proposal of joint meetings and resolutions about fundamental environmental issues, promoted by the three relevant State Councils: the Environment, Science and Technology Council; the Forest Council; and the Sustainable Rural Development Council. The SISA law that institutionalizes these joint meetings effectively creates a 'Group of Councils' for the joint deliberation of issues related to their jurisdictions. The Group of Councils, therefore, has the task of appointing, removing, and replacing members of civil society that comprise CEVA and to proceed with an annual analysis of CEVA's activities, with the right to request information and documents related to the planning, management, and execution of SISA's programs and projects. This guarantees that CEVA is attached to broader, already existing processes of social participation, and avoids the creation of a new institution that is disconnected from the political actions of active social actors in the environmental sector.

Other stakeholders

The entities described in 3.3.1-3.3.6 provide the formal channels for stakeholder participation in the governance of the use of REDD+ SES in Acre. During the process, targeted consultations were also held with representatives from the following key stakeholder groups:

- Small producers – including farmers and rubber tappers (extractivists)
- Indigenous Peoples
- Women

Start Date for use of REDD+ SES guidance and tools and other relevant dates

Acre started to use the REDD+ SES guidance and tools in July 2010.

The beginning of the REDD+ (ISA Carbon) program stems from the actions and policies for deforestation prevention and control with investments over a considerable period of time - until the results can be seen as a reduction in deforestation rates from 2006. Therefore, the REDD+ program start date is the year 2006, when the significant and consistent reduction of deforestation started.

REDD+ SES International Review findings

General observations related to the context

Brazilian Context

The state of Acre, with its "government of the forest", has pioneered forest governance in the Amazon. Since 1998, Acre has been testing several environmental management instruments, such as, for instance, the economic and social zoning plan initiated in 1999, the indigenous management plan implemented since 2004, or the SISA program. Several of those instruments were later adopted at the national level and replicated in other states.

In the same way, the ISA carbon program is the first jurisdictional REDD+ program to be created in Brazil. Amazonas or Minas Gerais already had environmental services programs for specific resources or territories, but no other Brazilian state succeeded until now in creating and implementing REDD+ incentives.

Acre's leadership in forest conservation can surely be explained by years of political continuity and a strong coherency in public policy. This allowed for more capacity and expertise for the government agencies and for civil society and may explain the strong engagement of Acre public and private actors to make REDD+ incentives happen with the relevant safeguards.

Nevertheless, as with most public policies developed in the Amazon, the SISA carbon program has to deal with huge barriers to reach people. On the ground, the lack of sustainable opportunities to reduce deforestation drivers is still a challenge.

Safeguards discussions in Acre are shaped by these same Amazon difficulties: obstacles in terms of capacity building makes highly conceptual discussions on safeguards difficult to translate in simpler languages and actors have to overcome logistical challenges in order to ensure participation.

With a clear identification of these barriers, discussions on safeguards in Acre are strongly oriented to address them. For that, REDD+ SES seems to have provided useful guidance and occasioned

relevant discussions. Following the same innovative pattern, Acre experience is building a new path that has potential to inform other context with useful insights.

Indigenous Context

The Acre-specific indicators recognize that under both national and international law, indigenous peoples have the rights to determine what REDD+ activities can be implemented in their territories and it is taken note that indigenous peoples are key rights holders in this process.

IMC reports, documents, website and interviews indicate a number of events where representatives of the State of Acre met with the representatives of indigenous peoples. It seems that most of these meetings consisted principally of IMC representatives informing indigenous representatives about the REDD+ SES process. The REDD+ SES process includes activities during the start-up phase to further clarify stakeholders' participation in the process, identifying indigenous peoples as key participants in the process, communications and some degree of decision-making activities.

Despite these positive aspects, indigenous peoples' representatives have expressed that they are dissatisfied with the State of Acre's effort to involve them in the REDD+ SES activities. Some of their concerns include the following: they have met with the authorities of some indigenous communities, but not others; even though an Indigenous Working Group has been created, there is no indication to include indigenous peoples in CEVA or in the group of councils or other inter-institutional decision-making bodies.

In conclusion, the REDD+ SES process gives substantial attention to involving non-governmental stakeholders in their activities. The focus of the activities is more on informing the stakeholders and obtaining information from them than achieving their full and effective participation. The State of Acre and the REDD+SES recognizes the rights of indigenous peoples. IMC has started positively with indigenous representatives and they have committed themselves to indigenous peoples' involvement and support in future activities.

Review conclusions

Relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups identified and engaged

a) *To what extent were all the relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups identified and given sufficient knowledge of the REDD+ program, safeguards issues, and the safeguards process to be able to participate effectively?*

Strengths

Since 2009, Acre has been discussing a REDD+ program with capacity building and public consultation, always with a special attention for risks and safeguards. This discussion has been made with the help of specific methodologies where different public groups were identified and

efforts were made to provide sufficient knowledge to stakeholders for an informed participation. Public councils, municipalities, Indigenous Peoples, smallholders, rubber tappers, and women's organization were involved in the discussions. Public technical staff specialized in working with these groups were also mobilized.

In this context, the Acre government has clearly adopted an inclusive approach to identify the relevant rights holders and stakeholders, to reach them and to allow them to have a meaningful participation in REDD+ safeguards discussions.

Weaknesses

Awareness raising and capacity building with private sector organizations was limited to Asimmanejo (Acre Logging industry association) that participated in capacity building as a member of CEVA.

Interviews with small producers, as well as the report from the planning workshop of the IMC Monitoring Unit showed that even with the awareness raising and capacity building, small producers had difficulties to understand fully what is at stake with safeguards as well as the different steps of the process.

Although many Indigenous Peoples' groups participated in the adaptation the REDD+SES principles, criteria and indicators in Acre, it should be noted that many other Indigenous Peoples groups' were not part of this process even though they were invited to participate in workshops and consultation meetings.

Recommendations

- Make more effort to involve private actors and direct beneficiaries from private projects.
- Use innovative methodologies and language to help to explain safeguards and technical content to vulnerable groups including smallholders, rubber tappers and indigenous peoples.
- Develop an approach to enable participation of more of Acre's indigenous peoples groups in future consultation and governance processes.

Balance of interests in governance of the safeguards process

b) How did the governance (facilitation and decision-making) of the safeguards process ensure a balance of interests among government and relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups for all key phases of planning, interpretation and assessment?

Strengths

The REDD+ SES process has been facilitated by a Facilitation Team that prepared documentation and made decisions in all key phases. CEVA, institutionalized by the SISA law, assumed the role of a Standards Committee and was responsible for decision making. Besides CEVA's key role, a specific

Indigenous Working Group was created to ensure that indigenous interests were taken into consideration. The Indigenous Peoples working group can decide and propose any project that they may want to develop in their territories.

CEVA representativeness of women, smallholders, workers and private interests ensured that civil society rights holders' and stakeholders' perspectives all influenced decision-making. The Indigenous Working Group also added to this representativeness and CEVA has made sure to seek this group's opinion and approval for all decisions. In addition, this governance structure allows for a responsive process.

Weaknesses

According to IMC and CEVA's own evaluation, they did not yet identify a verifiable and transparent procedure to ensure effective participation of women in decision-making about activities affecting their rights to land, territories and resources. CEVA is addressing this in 2015 through the creation of a Gender Working Group that will advise CEVA and IMC on issues related to gender and women's rights. Targeted capacity building workshops are planned in different regions of the State to raise awareness of gender issues and identify representatives for the working group. This is an example of a weakness being addressed in order to become a strength.

Recommendations

- Include a local civil society representative, ideally with connections to national processes, in the Facilitation Team alongside IMC in order to facilitate outreach to local civil society and also to insert the process into potential national civil society discussions on safeguards. In 2015, WWF is supporting with one person to work with IMC to enhance the implementation of social and environmental safeguards for SISA. This helps to strengthen the involvement of CEVA and civil society.
- Develop and implement a verifiable process to ensure the full and effective participation of women in decision-making on activities affecting them.

Quality of the interpretation process to develop country-specific indicators

c) *What were the strengths and weaknesses of the interpretation process to develop comprehensive safeguards indicators, adapting the REDD+ SES indicators to the country context? Were all changes properly justified and did they maintain the key elements and the overall intent of the REDD+ SES principles, criteria and indicators?*

Strengths

A major strength of the interpretation process to adapt the REDD+ SES indicators to the country context was the use of a multi-stakeholder process. This ensured that key issues of importance to stakeholders in Acre are included in the indicators and will be assessed.

The Facilitation team adapted the indicators to the local context, and also simplified the language of the indicators. The Acre Facilitation team took the initiative to identify the essence of the indicator and include other important elements as qualifiers to make the indicators easier to understand, which was later adopted by the REDD+ SES Initiative for the Second Edition.

The changes that were made to the REDD+ SES framework of indicators were justified and, overall, the resulting indicators are very comprehensive, covering a full range of safeguards issues, and relevant to the Acre context.

Weaknesses

Some issues such as coherence of the ISA Carbon program with other relevant policies and plans, including the contribution to sustainable development policies and plans and to strengthen human rights, are only covered under one indicator.

Quality of the assessment process to develop a safeguards assessment report



What were the strengths and weaknesses of the assessment process? How comprehensive was the assessment? Was appropriate information collected to provide sufficient evidence for the analysis?[3]

Strengths

The assessment was very detailed and provided information about most of the Acre-specific indicators that had been developed through an inclusive participatory process with broad support from stakeholders.

The detailed information is provided in a checklist format that organizes the information and provides evidence for the performance with respect to each indicator. The information is summarized in a Summary Self-assessment Report that helps stakeholders to understand the assessment. In particular, the Summary provides information about the gaps in performance that can provide the basis for future improvements to address safeguards for the SISA program.

Weaknesses

There was no development of a specific Monitoring or Assessment Plan tailored to the current assessment period.

[3] These questions were not included in the terms of reference for the REDD+ SES International Review. They have been included during the drafting of v2.0 of this report to give a more complete appraisal of the quality of the process followed in Acre.

The Monitoring Plan lacked details on responsibilities for collecting or providing the information. The entities involved were also not included in the assessment report, so it was not clear if the information was collected by IMC or by third parties. It would be helpful to include this in the report because the level of participation in collecting information provides an indication about the credibility of the report.

A lack of detail in the monitoring plan on specific information to be collected, and methods for collection (e.g. for collection of primary or secondary data) led to an assessment report that lacks detailed information to demonstrate the performance during the assessment period. In some cases, the assessment report does not provide adequate evidence to justify why an indicator is 'Fulfilled' or 'Partially fulfilled' (see Section 5.8).

In general, the assessment report relies too heavily on statement of laws and does not provide specific information about progress with respect to the indicator during the assessment.

Recommendations

- Define the scope of the assessment in advance and get approval for the scope from CEVA; defining what components of the program will be assessed for what time period.
- Prepare a version of the Monitoring Plan for the current assessment that specifies which indicators will be monitored and provides a rationale for why some are excluded.
- Include information about who is responsible for collecting or providing different information in the Monitoring Plan.
- Provide more detail in the Monitoring Plan about the specific information to be collected and the methods for collection in order to be able to provide sufficient information to justify whether an indicator is 'Fulfilled' or 'Partially fulfilled'.
- Ensure that the assessment report provides sufficient information or evidence to justify the ratings 'Fulfilled' or 'Partially fulfilled'. For example, in addition to information about the existence of a policy, law or regulation, provide information about whether it is actually implemented. This is important in order to be able to provide information on how the safeguards were respected during the assessment period.

Effective participation of rights holders and stakeholders in consultations



d) To what extent did relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups participate effectively in consultations about the indicators and in review of the Assessment Report and how could this be improved?

Strengths

The relevant rights holders and stakeholders participated effectively in consultations about the indicators and the draft assessment report since this was carried out through face to face consultations (meetings and workshops) and sometimes by email. The workshops were particularly

important for the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other communities who are not well informed with electronic communication. The State of Acre provided some logistics to enable an effective participation.

Weaknesses

The consultation process could have been improved by providing copies of the documents for consultation to the different stakeholder and rights holder groups in advance in order to have more effective participation.

There is a REDD+ SES indicator on ensuring that representatives provide information back to people they represent. However, the timeframe did not provide enough time for communities and constituencies to provide their input.

Recommendations

- Provide copies of documents to the different rights holder and stakeholder groups in advance of consultations.
- Encourage representatives to provide information back to their constituents, and to seek their input, and allow sufficient time for this process.

Quality of the process for revisions to address stakeholder feedback



e) How were indicators and the Assessment Report revised based on feedback received from rights holders and stakeholders?

Strengths

The indicators and the assessment report were revised based on feedback received from rights holders and stakeholders and this process was seen as positive by the stakeholders. For consultations on the indicators and also for consultations on the draft assessment report, IMC organised workshops with different stakeholder groups including small producers, indigenous peoples, civil society organisations (including social movements) and a combined meeting of the three State Councils. This process also encouraged some rights holders like the Indigenous Peoples to produce a “plan of life” for their constituencies.

Weaknesses

While IMC and the stakeholders affirm that comments received were compiled and addressed in the revised documents, this process was not documented and the comments and responses were not published.

Recommendations

- Publish a full compilation of the comments received and how they were addressed in the revision of the indicators and the assessment report.

Transparency and accessibility of information

f) How transparent was the process and how was all relevant information (plan and timeline for developing the country safeguards approach, draft indicators, consultation process, comments, response to comments, draft assessment, final Assessment Report etc.) made publicly available and appropriately accessible. To what extent did this enable effective participation of all relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups?

Strengths

The process followed by Acre to provide information to stakeholder groups and members of the numerous governance bodies of the program prioritized transparency. There was extensive use of the IMC website for distribution of information.

There was an attempt in different parts of the process to tailor communications (beyond the website) to enable effective participation of rights holder and stakeholder groups which do not use the internet regularly. The State of Acre has an inclusive approach to development and implementation of public policies and related processes. Therefore, Indigenous Peoples and other communities have been approached and informed electronically and by workshops.

Weaknesses

At times, the website was not always maintained with current information. It was not clear from some of the information provided on the website, how stakeholder engagement (via public comments) was facilitated through the website.

An effective participation and dissemination process is time consuming and expensive to do a proper job.

Recommendations

- Develop a website/push email functionality to allow stakeholders to sign up and receive automatic updates on the program.
- Publish 2014 and 2015 documentation about CEVA and its meetings on IMC website.
- Publish and disseminate all future plans related to safeguards assessment and review. This will provide stakeholders with advance notice of opportunities to participate.
- Communicate the project assessment process to project proponents (Private Projects of the ISA Carbon Program of SISA as specified in the Manual de Monitoramento das Salvaguardas

Socioambientais de REDD+ no SISA). It is also recommended to conduct an assessment of any conflict, overlap and/or additional requirements when compared to existing international market standards (unless required by Acre law).

Variations applying the REDD+ SES 10 step process

g) *How did the process followed vary from the Guidelines for the Use of REDD+ SES at Country Level (November 2012) and how did these variations affect the quality of the process positively or negatively? What were the challenges in following the REDD+ SES ten-step process?*

It was clear that Acre made a very strong attempt to follow the REDD+ SES Guidelines and apply the defined process. They have been largely successful in that effort, and the areas cited for improvement are mostly related to how to improve processes that were 'partially applied' and how to bring the monitoring plan used for the assessment report up to a standard that would provide the required evidence, data and information on whether Acre fulfilled the indicators.

The challenges observed through the International Review process were mainly based on two points 1) Acre was building their regulations for implementation of the SISA law at the same time it was developing the REDD+ SES process and the government required that these two efforts were integrated which made it more complex and 2) Acre was the first jurisdiction to move through the REDD+ SES process and complete a assessment report thus having to forge a new path on each element.

REDD+ SES ten-step process

- Step 1 - Awareness raising and capacity building
- Governance| Step 2 - Establish the Facilitation Team
- Governance |Step 3 - Create the Standards Committee
- Interpretation | Step 4 - Develop Plan for the REDD+ SES Process
- Interpretation| Step 5 - Develop Draft Country-specific Indicators
- Interpretation | Step 6 - Organize Consultations on Indicators
- Assessment | Step 7 - Prepare Monitoring and Assessment Plans
- Assessment | Step 8 - Collect and Assess Monitoring Information
- Assessment | Step 9 - Organize Stakeholder Review of Draft Assessment Report
- Assessment | Step 10 - Publish the Assessment Report

Awareness Raising and Capacity Building - Step 1

The REDD+ SES Guidelines (1.2.1) require that the relevant rights holders and stakeholders for the social and environmental aspects of REDD+ are included in the awareness raising and capacity building, including representatives of relevant government agencies, civil society organizations including Indigenous Peoples' organizations, community-based organizations and women's organizations, private sector and other relevant stakeholders.

In Acre, awareness raising and capacity building on social and environmental aspects of REDD+ has been conducted throughout the process of interpretation of REDD+SES indicators. According to IMC, presentations and documentation, 6 workshops and 6 meetings were organized (see Table 1) for awareness raising and capacity building.

Table 1. Awareness Raising and Capacity Building Meetings with Stakeholders

	Date	Type of meeting	Public	Issue covered	Information source
1.	June/ July 2011	Meeting	Government representatives	REDD+ SES standards and interpretation process for Acre	https://www.dropbox.com/s/xtt5w7zrxew5gkv/Sistematizacao_Final_Workshop_de_Planejamento_CEVA%20July%202012.doc
	June/ July 2011	Meeting	CSOs		
3.	June/ July 2011	Meeting	CSOs		

	August 5th, 2011	Workshop to test methodology	48 Agro-ecology students	Environmental services, climate change, compensation mechanisms, safeguards and indicators	https://www.dropbox.com/s/oaco6g2khrdu46c/Relatorio_Consulta_Publica_Indicadores_Acrianos_9a_Versao_27-02-12_Contribuicoes_Giselle.doc
5.	August 17-19, 2011	Workshop: Public consultation on indicators v1.0	25 smallholders and rubber tappers	Environmental services, climate change, compensation mechanisms, safeguards and indicators	
	September 14, 2011	Meeting before consultation	CSOs (from the 3 councils)	safeguards and indicators	
7.	September 15, 2011	Meeting before consultation	Government agencies (from the 3 councils)	safeguards and indicators	
	September 16, 2011	Meeting before consultation	Acre Municipalities	safeguards and indicators	
9.	September 21-23, 2011	Workshop: Public consultation on indicators v1.0	26 Indigenous Leaders	Environmental services, climate change, compensation mechanisms, safeguards and indicators	
	March 15-16, 2012	Workshop about Acre Indicators	CEVA	?	
11	March 27-30, 2012	Action - workshop on Gender, Forest and REDD+ with technical support of Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)	Several organizations representing women interests	Acre REDD + SES indicators, Challenges and opportunities for women in forest policies	https://www.dropbox.com/s/ju0n7zj2pnu05gg/Relatorio_Workshop_Genero_REDD%2B_Florestas_Final_Andrea%20Quesada.docx

	Jan 27, 2012	Seminar with Forest Trends on social and environmental safeguards	CEVA and members of the College of Councils	Acre REDD + SES indicators, national and state context	http://www.imc.ac.gov.br/wps/wcm/connect/53de810040d21ee1aca3fe9f690f3b4c/27.01.2012+-+Mem%C3%B3ria+semin%C3%A1rio+com+a+CEVA.pdf?MOD=AJPERES
13	January 30th to February 4th, 2012	Workshop	58 indigenous representatives	SISA, Environmental services, REDD+, indigenous rights and FPIC, Social and environmental safeguards, indigenous activities	http://imc.ac.gov.br/wps/wcm/connect/adc2610041f5bb758d0eaf71c3a11451/Memoria+Oficina+Indigena+Fev+2012.pdf?MOD=AJPERES
	March 12th, 2013	Workshop (Forest trends/ CPI)	Indigenous leaders	Environmental services and social and environmental safeguards for REDD+	http://community.forest-trends.org/workshops/?id=785
15	September 27 & 28, 2013	Workshop (Forest trends/ CPI)	Indigenous people from the Ashaninka do Rio Amônia Community	Environmental services and social and environmental safeguards for REDD+	http://community.forest-trends.org/workshops/?id=881

Government agencies from the Deliberative State Councils as well as municipalities' representatives were included in awareness raising and capacity building through specific meetings before the consultation phase in September 2011.

From June 2011 to September 2013, several types of civil society organizations (CSOs) were included in awareness raising and capacity building. Meetings and workshops were held separately for rubber tappers and smallholders, indigenous peoples, women's organizations and CSOs from CEVA.

Awareness raising and capacity building with private sector organizations was limited to Asimmanejo (Acre Logging industry association) that participated in capacity building of the members of CEVA.

No significant variations from REDD+ SES Guidelines

Governance | Establish the Facilitation Team - STEP 2



The REDD+ SES Guidelines (2.2.1) specify that a Facilitation Team composed of governmental and non-governmental technical experts is established to facilitate the process of interpreting and applying the standards in each country. The Facilitation Team acts as a secretariat, playing a support role to the decision-making Standards Committee.

A Facilitation Team for safeguards was established in 2009. The facilitation team was first composed of a representative of the State Environment Agency (SEMA), Monica Julissa, and a consultant with civil society background and connections, Luis Meneses. A representative of CARE Brasil (Ayri Rando) joined the team in July 2010 with support from the Moore and Ford Foundations. With IMC creation in 2011, the team was composed by 2 representatives of IMC (Monica Julissa and Giselle Monteiro, working respectively 10% and 50% on this agenda) and 2 representatives from CARE Brazil (Ayri Rando and James Allen working respectively 100% and 10% on this agenda). CARE Brazil was the civil society component of the team until March 2013, even if this organization had no local office. Since March 2013, IMC has been facilitating the process alone with support from CEVA but no official civil society facilitation team partner.

The Facilitation Team has been acting effectively as a secretariat for the whole process of interpretation and monitoring of REDD+ SES indicators and has supported CEVA in this process.

The responsibilities of the facilitation team include (from REDD+ SES Guidelines 2.2.2)

- Organize meetings of the country-level Standards Committee and ensure record keeping, minute taking and circulation of papers to the committee members.
- Organize consultations with stakeholders and public comment periods and compile comments received.
- Prepare drafts of the country-specific indicators and responses to comments received during stakeholder consultations, with support of relevant stakeholders and/or experts, for review, discussion and approval by the country-level Standards Committee.
- Organize the implementation of the assessment process, including collecting and analyzing information on social and environmental performance of the REDD+ program, and preparing drafts of a report of performance against the standards for review by stakeholders and approval by the country-level Standards Committee.
- Ensure coordination with other relevant processes and safeguard mechanisms.
- Learn from and contribute to the development of good practice for the use of the REDD+ SES through the participation of at least one member of the Facilitation Team in all international exchange and learning events of the REDD+ SES initiative.

CEVA's meetings records were kept by the Facilitation Team and published on the IMC website until the end of 2013. Besides CEVA meetings, the Facilitation Team also ensured record keeping from

meetings with stakeholders, workshops and consultations in the interpretation and assessment steps. The Facilitation Team organized a public consultation with stakeholders from July to September 2011. The report of the consultations explaining what comments has been received is not complete, and the annex with compilation of comments is lacking.

Acre Facilitation Team began the work on country specific indicators in October 2010. From then, the Facilitation Team produced 5 different versions of the Acre indicators. According to the IMC presentation, the Facilitation Team provided responses to comments. Nevertheless, we did not have access to the record of these responses.

In April 2014, IMC produced a first version of a Self-assessment Report on the compliance of the ISA program with the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+. The report was based on the Acre criteria and indicators and used several data on social and environmental performance of the ISA program (see Section 5.8 for more detail).

Luis Meneses' consultancy allowed a deep coordination between Acre social and environmental indicators and the Brazilian social and environmental principles and criteria since he worked as a facilitator for the consultations on SISA and also on the Brazilian social and environmental principles and criteria in 2009 and 2010, and then on drafting the Acre indicators later in 2010. In the following years, the Facilitation Team succeeded in maintaining this connection by registering SISA in the REDD+ Observatory (http://www.observatoriodoredd.org.br/portal/projeto.php?projeto=49) which, at the time, monitored how REDD+ projects and programs actually implement the social and environmental principles. The Facilitation Team has also been participating in several REDD+ fora such as the Governor's Climate and Forest taskforce (GCF) or the CIFOR research project on social impacts of REDD+.

Nevertheless, there was no coordination with federal government work on REDD+ safeguards. The Facilitation Team was not invited to take part in the national workshop on safeguards organized by the federal government in 2011. Neither was the Facilitation Team invited to participate in the safeguards working group organized in 2012 and 2013 by the federal government.

All 8 international exchange and learning events of the REDD+SES initiative to date had the participation of at least one member of Acre Facilitation Team.

Minor variations from REDD+ SES Guidelines unlikely to significantly affect the quality of the safeguards assessment

- Since March 2013, IMC has been acting as the Facilitation Team without the direct support of a civil society partner (REDD+ SES Guidelines 2.2.1). This has not compromised the quality of the process, since the civil society members of CEVA play a strong support role for IMC to facilitate civil society engagement in the process. However, it does mean that the process has slowed down, in part because of heavy reliance on time and resources from government. In 2015, WWF is supporting one person to work with IMC to enhance

implementation and assessment of social and environmental safeguards for SISA. This is helping to strengthen the involvement of CEVA and civil society.

- In some cases reports and information are lacking, for example reports of CEVA meetings from 2014 and the compilation of comments and responses to comments are not published on the IMC website (REDD+ SES Guidelines 2.2.2). The International Review team understands from explanations by IMC that the facilitation occurred but the reports and documents that provide confirmation have not been published.

Governance | Create the Standards Committee - STEP 3



The role of this committee is to oversee and support the use of REDD+ SES in the country. The responsibilities of the committee include (from REDD+ SES Guidelines 3.2.2):

- Oversee the use of REDD+ SES, including interpretation and assessment, in the country in question, assisting and guiding the Facilitation Team and ensuring that the REDD+ SES content and process in the country are effectively adapted to the country context following these Guidelines.
- Provide guidance and assist the Facilitation Team to ensure effective participation of relevant stakeholder groups in the interpretation and application of the REDD+ SES.
- Review and approve the plans for the use of REDD+SES that are prepared for the interpretation and the assessment phases (Steps 4 and 7).
- Review and approve draft versions of the country-specific indicators prepared for public comment, and the final version, ensuring that the indicators are appropriate and sufficient 'to assess the performance of their country's REDD+ program against the REDD+ SES principles and criteria'
- Review and approve draft versions of reports on social and environmental performance of the REDD+ program against the REDD+ SES principles, criteria and indicators that are developed for stakeholder review and the final version of the report for publication
- Promote effective integration of REDD+ SES with other safeguard frameworks/processes being applied to the country's REDD+ program e.g. national REDD+ safeguards, FCPF SESA, UN-REDD and safeguards required by other multilateral and bilateral agreements.

The committee membership must include a balance of interested parties including those potentially affected by the REDD+ program and the standards, and those with expert knowledge related to the standards (REDD+ SES Guidelines 3.2.1).

The State Commission for Evaluation and Monitoring (CEVA) acts as the Standards Committee. This is a multi-stakeholder committee, established by the law 2.308 that oversees the implementation of the SISA. Its composition includes government agencies and representatives from civil society, as shown in the table below.

Sector	Representatives
Government	Institute of Climate Change and Environmental Services Regulation – IMC
	Secretary of Environment – SEMA
	The State General Public Attorney – PGE
	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company – EMBRAPA.
Civil Society	WWF – Acre
	Central Única de Trabalhadores - CUT *(Union of Workers)*
	Grupo de Trabalho Amazônico - GTA *(Amazon Workers Group)*
	Associação das Indústrias de Madeira de Manejo do Estado do Acre - ASIMMANEJO *(Association of Industries of Timber from Forest Management of The State of Acre)*

The composition of the committee demonstrates that key government stakeholders such as economic development, forestry, agriculture, gender/women, rural development, environment and regional/local government economic development, forestry, agriculture, gender/women, rural development, environment and regional/local government have been involved in Acre's REDD+ SES process.

Indigenous people are not represented in the CEVA. Nevertheless, in order to involve indigenous people in REDD+ SES indicators, an Indigenous Working Group was created in 2011 and officialised in 2012 through a CEVA resolution.

Social and environmental civil society organisations are involved. CUT (Union of workers) is the major Brazilian workers union defending social rights. GTA (Amazon Workers Group) is a network, gathering more than 600 organizations in the whole Amazon and working both on social and environmental rights. WWF-Acre works on environmental issues.

The private sector is not fully involved. Asimmanejo represents the interest of the logging private sector. According to Assimmanejo representative, there is an informal agreement setting that Asimmanejo also represents the agricultural and cattle ranching interests. Nevertheless, a direct participation of the cattle ranching sector would be more appropriate, since they are directly involved with the drivers of deforestation.

The GTA representative is also head of the Acre network of women and men (Rede Acreana de Mulheres e Homens). The 2012 CEVA meeting report shows that women's special needs for consultation were taken into consideration in the debates of the committee.

REDD+ SES Guidelines (3.2.3) specify that these terms of reference, internal rules and/or regulations cover issues such as the decision-making process, criteria and a process for becoming a new member of the committee and the duration of membership. The decision-making process should strive for consensus but also include a voting mechanism that ensures that no group can dominate or be marginalized. In countries where no multi-stakeholder body already exists, the process for creating the first committee is defined by the Facilitation Team.

CEVA discussed its regulations and adopted them in 2012. Discussions were initially based on a draft prepared by IMC. Article 13 of the bylaws establishes procedures for a decision-making mechanism that ensures no group can dominate or be marginalized.

Acre already had 3 multi-stakeholders councils: on forest, smallholder's agriculture and environment. The creation of CEVA with civil society representatives of those 3 councils and an equivalent number of government representatives is mandated in the SISA law (Art.11 and 12).The Facilitation Team organised the implementation of the process for creation of CEVA defined in the law.

All documentation has been made publicly available on the IMC website until the end of 2013. Documentation after this date was not disclosed.

No significant variations from REDD+ SES Guidelines

Interpretation | Develop Plan for the REDD+ SES process - STEP 4



REDD+ SES Guidelines (4.2.1) specifies that a plan for the REDD+ SES process shall be developed that specifies the methods, timing and responsibilities for all the steps in the REDD+ SES process, with particular detail for ongoing awareness raising/capacity building, creation of the Standards Committee (if not already existing) and the development of country-specific indicators including consultations, approval and publication.

According to IMC presentations (from Ayri Rando and Pável Jezek), a REDD+ SES process plan had been developed. This plan encompassed five steps:

1. Constitution of the Facilitation Team
2. Indicators development
3. Monitoring
4. Exchange and information sharing
5. Harmonization with Brazilian safeguards

There was an internal safeguards work plan developed by CARE. This was not published was not shared with stakeholders. The document provided the planning for capacity building (prior to

indicator consultations and assessment) and planned the activities with representatives who know the specific realities of each stakeholder group. The plan was not approved by CEVA.

Minor variations from REDD+ SES Guidelines unlikely to significantly affect the quality of the safeguards assessment

- A plan was developed for internal use but it was not approved by CEVA and shared publicly (REDD+ SES Guidelines 4.2.6). The plan was not approved by CEVA because it was developed before CEVA was formally created. The International Review team understands that all subsequent planning, for consultations or otherwise, has been approved by CEVA.

Interpretation | Develop Draft Country-Specific Indicators (STEP 5)



The REDD+ SES Guidelines specify that the Facilitation Team organizes the development of draft country-specific indicators (5.2.1) relevant to the country context, referencing country-specific terms, stakeholders, governance processes, institutions and legislation (5.1), with the help of a technical working group that broadens the expertise and stakeholder input into the drafting process (5.2.2). The indicator development process including timeline and opportunities for participation are published (5.2.4) and draft indicators are approved by the Standards Committee before initiating consultations (5.2.3).

The Facilitation Team organized the development of the draft country-specific indicators from 2010. A technical working group was not officially created to develop the draft indicators. However, the process followed by the Facilitation Team provided an opportunity to include relevant stakeholders, experts, working groups, communities, women, indigenous peoples and Councils in the development of the draft indicators.

The first proposal for Acre draft indicators was made in 2010 by Monica Julissa De Los Rios de Leal from SISA, Ayri Rando from CARE and Luis Meneses. In this proposal they defined the 'essence' of the international REDD+ SES indicators (to make them understandable), and also presented the draft Acre Indicators, classifying them into those that need regulation, and those for observation. This process helped the team to understand the indicators so they could translate them into simple and plain language. REDD+ SES learned from this and made the Version 2 simpler adopting Acre's approach of providing an essence and 'elements of quality' for each indicator. This process of simplifying the indicators helped to make the indicators more understandable to the stakeholders and assisted with transparency. IMC said that responses were made to comments received and for every meeting they prepared a table of comments and how they were treated but it was not published. The numerous meetings to develop the indicators organised by IMC helped to ensure partnership and transparency of the process with CSO's and government on CEVA, and Indigenous Working Group for Indigenous Peoples. For example, the Secretary of Production on CEVA helped to identify which small producers to invite. The NGO of the President of CEVA – RAMH – helped to

channel funds for civil society participation (from REDD+ SES initiative). We can affirm that there was some degree of transparency but not fully since the stakeholders did not have independent capacity building, and did not receive complete information in a timely manner. The REDD+ SES Guidelines (5.3.1) allow for no changes to the principles and criteria.

The principles adopted by the Acre program follow REDD+ SES without any change.

The following changes were made to criteria:

- REDD+ SES criteria 4.2 (coherent with relevant policies, strategies and plans), 4.5 (improvements in governance of forest sector), 4.6 (contributes to objectives of sustainable development policies, plans), and 4.7 (contributes to respect, protection and fulfillment of human rights) are not included in Acre version. These criteria are partially covered by one Acre indicator 4.1.1 - *The SISA and its programs contribute to the objectives and governance of relevant policies, programs and plans at federal, state and municipal level (environmental, economic, human rights, cultural) considering the related aspects of equity, effectiveness, efficiency through mechanisms that assure the effective participation of beneficiaries in decisions.*
- REDD+ SES criterion 3.2 is not included in Acre criteria - *The REDD+ program is adapted based on assessment of predicted and actual impacts in order to mitigate negative, and enhance positive, impacts on Indigenous Peoples and local communities with special attention to women and the most marginalized and/or vulnerable people.* Acre indicator 3.2.2. *Measures to mitigate and effectively address real and potential negative impacts and enhance positive impacts are included in the design of the program* partially covers criterion 3.2 but does not include adaptive management based on feedback from monitoring impacts.
- REDD+ SES criterion 5.4 *There is transparent assessment of predicted and actual, and positive and negative environmental impacts of the REDD+ program on biodiversity and ecosystem service priorities and any other negative environmental impacts* is not included in Acre criteria.

The REDD+ SES Guidelines allow modifications to the framework for indicators, but where adaptations, deletions, and additions to indicators are proposed, a justification must be provided (5.3.2).

Some indicators were adapted, removed and added in Acre and each case the change was justified. It was difficult for the Facilitation Team to understand the 98 indicators of the REDD+ SES Version 1. Identifying the essence took time to understand the role of indicators not only quantitatively but also qualitatively. It was not possible to follow the time frame created by the international process. Acre associated with REDD+ SES in 2010 with the objective to monitor implementation of SISA's principles to demonstrate high social and environmental performance in different programs that make up the SISA. The REDD+ SES was very similar to the principles of Brazilian safeguards and SISA principles and other international safeguards. In 2010, the State of Acre started to pilot the REDD+ SES standards. They prepared a table of alignment with Brazilian REDD+ social and

environmental principles and criteria, REDD+ SES and the UNFCCC Cancun safeguards. REDD+ SES is larger and more complete than Cancun safeguards. For example, distribution of benefits is not covered in Cancun Safeguards. For REDD+ SES, monitoring and transparency is part of the process and not a principle. It is noted that Brazilian safeguards and REDD+ SES and SISA was discussed at the same time in 2009 and 2010 and they employed Luis Meneses as a consultant to help adapt and add indicators including managing the process and ensuring coordination. REDD+ SES issues were discussed in Acre by rural producers and indigenous peoples who were interested in more than providing support to deforesters; they also wanted to support people who conserve forest. This was included in the development of the indicators which helped Acre adapt and add some indicators.

The following changes to the REDD+ SES indicators are included here for information (not to indicate a deviation from the Guidelines).

- *The following REDD+ SES indicators have not been included in the Acre version*

1.2.1 Policies of the REDD+ program include recognition of and respect for customary rights.

1.2.3 The REDD+ program promotes securing statutory rights to lands, territories and resources

1.3.3 Free, prior and informed consent is obtained from Indigenous Peoples

1.3.4 Free, prior and informed consent is obtained from local communities

2.2.3 Clear policies and guidelines for equitable benefit-sharing are established

3.2.1 The REDD+ program is adapted in order to mitigate negative, and enhance and sustain positive, impacts on Indigenous Peoples and local communities

5.2.1 The objectives and policies of the REDD+ program include making a significant contribution to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services

5.2.2 The REDD+ program maintains and enhances the identified biodiversity and ecosystem service priorities

6.2.5 Rights holder and stakeholder groups select their own representatives.

6.2.6 Rights holder and stakeholder group representatives involve and are accountable to the people they represent.

7.1.3 Appropriate measures are taken to ensure compliance of the REDD+ program with relevant legal instruments

7.2.1 Gaps and inconsistencies between local or national law and the REDD+ SES or relevant international treaties, conventions or other instruments are identified

In addition, even if indicators are included, some REDD+ SES qualifiers have not been included in the Acre version.

1.1.1 i Process is participatory including representatives of women and marginalized and/or vulnerable groups, iii Includes individual and collective rights includes rights of women and marginalized and/or vulnerable groups

1.1.2 i. Applies to Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

1.3.1 [Policies of the REDD+ program uphold the principle of free, prior and informed consent of] Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

1.3.2 i. Including definition of their own representative and traditional institutions that have authority to give consent on their behalf

iii. The process takes into account the views of all community members including those of women and of marginalized and/or vulnerable people.

1.3.3 ii. Includes physical and/or economic relocation or displacement.

iii. The agreement includes adequate provision of financial and technical support for the displacement.

v. The agreement includes a procedure for relocation or displacement that is transparent, impartial, safe and accessible for all relevant stakeholders, with special attention to women and marginalized and/or vulnerable people.

2.1.1 For each group of stakeholder, At local, national and other levels, Direct and indirect benefits, costs and risks, with special attention to women and the most vulnerable and/or marginalized groups. Note that 'indirect' impacts were highlighted as important in several comments during revision process for REDD+ SES.

2.2.1 With special attention to women and vulnerable/marginalized'

All indicators in Principle 3 - No reference to women and vulnerable people in Acre indicators, which also don't specify the types of information available.

3.1.3 i. Includes financial, human or other resources.

ii. Relative to the level of resources available under the reference scenario which is the most likely land-use scenario in the absence of the REDD+ program.

5.2.1 Doesn't specify against the reference scenario and with special attention to afforestation, reforestation and restoration plans.

5.2.3 i. Includes financial, human or other resources.

ii. Relative to the level of resources available under the reference scenario which is the most likely land-use scenario in the absence of the REDD+ program.

5.3.3 v. Includes measures to address the risk of reversals that might lead to a reduction in the benefits achieved by the REDD+ program.

6.1.1 Doesn't include the identification of potential constraints to participation

6.2.1 Doesn't include statutory and customary institutions and practices.

6.2.2 Doesn't include 'in mutually agreed places'

6.3.4 Doesn't specify the modalities to obtain FPIC (see qualifiers REDD+ SES 6.3.3)

6.5.1 Merges REDD+ SES 6.5.1 and 6.5.2 but doesn't specify the type of information (6.5.1), doesn't specify the way of dissemination (6.5.2), doesn't specify with special attention to vulnerable people and women, doesn't specify in a form they understand.

6.6 Doesn't specify with special attention to women and marginalized/vulnerable groups

- *Some Acre indicators go beyond REDD+ SES*

1.3.1 ILO 169 and UNDRIP included at indicator level

2.1.2 New indicator on dissemination of information related to the costs, risks and opportunities of the ISA carbon program to the beneficiaries using adequate methodology and language. (only partially covered under REDD+ SES 6.5.1).

There were some steps put in place to facilitate stakeholder input to adapt the international indicators to the reality of Acre. However, there has been little clear methodology to the process and solicitation of comments and the level of participation in the development of indicators. The consultation on indicators seemed designed mostly to inform to the relevant stakeholders and to collect information about the stakeholders. There did not seem to be any methodology developed that would give the stakeholders significant input into the development of the indicators nor was there a defined process that would ensure effective participation before starting the indicators development process.

While not relying on a predefined methodology or process for engagement, the resulting indicators were relevant for this phase of Acre's ISA Carbon Program development because they used participatory multi-stakeholder processes.

SISA is a broad policy in Acre. One of its programs is the ISA Carbon Program. The team leading the ISA Carbon Program realized that REDD+ SES would be applicable to the whole SISA program. We can affirm that indicators have been made relevant for the entire SISA policy, beyond the implementation of the ISA Carbon Program.

<u>Minor variations from REDD+ SES Guidelines unlikely to significantly affect the quality of the safeguards assessment</u>

- Some changes were made to REDD+ SES criteria. This is not allowed in the REDD+ SES Guidelines (5.3.1). The changes result in a simplification and less comprehensiveness on reporting related to coherence of the REDD+ program with other policies and plans, including contributions to sustainable development policies and plans, and also contributions to human rights. These issues are still covered in Acre indicator 4.1.1 but in less detail. The removal of the REDD+ SES criterion on adaptive management for social impacts reduced the monitoring of this good practice. The removal of the REDD+ SES criterion requiring

assessment of impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services reduced the quality of the system for environmental impact monitoring.

- While the removal of some REDD+ SES indicators reduces the comprehensiveness and detail of social and environmental monitoring, the Acre indicators are still detailed and are likely to provide a good understanding of progress addressing and respecting safeguards for REDD+.
- There was no clear methodology to enable effective stakeholder participation in the development of indicators (REDD+ SES Guidelines 5.3.3), but nevertheless the process appears to have been responsive and incorporated stakeholder inputs through an iterative process.

Interpretation |Organize Consultations on Indicators - STEP 6



The REDD+ SES Guidelines (6.2.1) state that the Facilitation Team organizes the publication of the draft indicators and a public comment period. This shall include publication on an existing government-led or approved REDD+ website if available and the opportunity to submit comments electronically, as well as direct circulation and invitation of comments to relevant stakeholder groups.

The IMC (Facilitation Team) did organize publication of the draft indicators on the IMC website and launched an official public comment period from 27 July 2011 to 27 September 2011 with publication of the draft indicators and the invitation to submit comment in the official journal (Ofício Circular n.º 018/2011/GAB/IMC). There was an opportunity for relevant stakeholders to submit comments electronically or submit hard copies but the IMC team said they did not receive comments electronically but only through facilitated meetings and workshops.

We can affirm that there were two consultations periods to facilitate stakeholder and public participation in the indicator development process. The second public comment period was from May to June 2012 when consultations were held with women's groups and the indigenous peoples working group as well as with the representatives of CEVA. The two consultation periods for the Acre REDD+ SES indicators lasted more than 60 days and 30 days respectively, as indicated in REDD+ SES Guidelines (6.2.3).

The main methodology used by the IMC (Facilitation Team) was to use workshops for the consultations and to receive the feedback from different relevant stakeholders. However, there was lack of effective participation from some sectors such as the private sector. Special attention was given to marginalized people by organizing separate workshops with indigenous peoples and small producers.

Although the program had some plans to ensure full and effective participation of marginalized people in the process, some of these plans were not fully applied such as validation by marginalized people. The report provided by IMC identified formal procedures for ensuring the active participation

of women and gender balance. An effective participation and dissemination process takes a long time and it was not perfectly implemented, so it needs to be improved. The State of Acre has an inclusive approach. Therefore, Indigenous Peoples and other communities have been approached and informed electronically and by workshops but it was difficult and expensive to do a proper job. There is a REDD+ SES indicator on ensuring that representatives provide information back to people they represent. However, the timeframe did not provide enough time for communities to provide their input. They had workshops but there was not enough time to digest the information, to facilitate input from their communities and to consult internally and provide appropriate input to the process. The draft indicators were published in Portuguese which is widely understood by relevant rights holders and stakeholders.

The report of the consultations on the indicators that explains what comments were received is not complete, and the annex with compilation of comments is lacking. In addition, the review team did not see any record of the response to comments explaining how they were addressed in the revised indicators. IMC said that responses were made to comments received and for every meeting they prepared a table of comments received and how they were treated but it was not published. . The report of the consultations on the indicators that explains what comments were received is not complete, and the annex with compilation of comments is lacking. In addition, the review team did not see any record of the response to comments explaining how they were addressed in the revised indicators.

The final version of the indicators was approved by CEVA in March 2013 and published, along with the monitoring manual in June 2013.

Minor variations from REDD+ SES Guidelines unlikely to significantly affect the quality of the safeguards assessment

- The workshop methodology and the timeframes did not enable the rights holders and stakeholders to coordinate their input (REDD+ SES Guidelines 6.2.7).
- While IMC said that they prepared a table of comments received at every meeting, that also included an explanation of how they were addressed in revision to the indicators, this information was not published (REDD+ SES Guidelines 6.2.8).

Assessment | Prepare Monitoring and Assessment Plans - STEP 7

Scope of the Monitoring and Assessment Plans

As specified in section 7.2.1 of the REDD+ SES Guidelines, the scope of application of REDD+ SES for the current assessment period must be agreed with the Standards Committee. The objective of process component 7.2.1 is for there to be agreement by CEVA (Standards Committee) on what Acre will be monitored during the first assessment period. The elements of scope that should be

specified by CEVA (Standards Committee) include; which of the indicators would be monitored in this period, level of monitoring, and time period for monitoring. Once the scope is determined by CEVA (Standards Committee), then IMC (Facilitation Team) develops a monitoring and assessment plan to cover that scope established by the Standards Committee.

To determine whether CEVA as the Standard Committee agreed to the scope of the application of REDD+ SES for the first monitoring period, the following information was reviewed.

- The time table provided in the 'Manual de Monitoramento das Salvaguardas Socioambientais de REDD+ no SISA' indicates that the process of finalizing the jurisdictional level Principles, Criteria and Indicators was being done partially in parallel to the development of Acre's Monitoring and Assessment plan.
- The reports of 2 workshops in April and in July 2012 in which the development of Monitoring and Assessment Plans was discussed indicate that IMC in developing the Monitoring and Assessment Plan, had the input and buy-in from CEVA (Standards Committee) members who participated in the workshops on the scope of what should be monitoring in Acre's REDD+ SES program.

While it is clear that CEVA had input into defining the scope of monitoring, there is no clear public record stating CEVA approval of the scope of the Monitoring Plan, including the time frame of the first assessment period and the identification of which of the specific indicators would be monitored during that period.

The "Manual de Monitoramento das Salvaguardas Socioambientais de REDD+ no SISA" was published in August 2013. This monitoring manual can be found on the IMC website[4].

The REDD+ SES Guidelines (Section 7.2.2) require the development of both 1) a Monitoring Plan defining what specific information is required, methods and responsibilities for information collection, and 2) an Assessment Plan defining the process for preparation, review, approval and dissemination of the Assessment Report).

Monitoring Plan 7.2.2 of the REDD+ SES Guidelines requires that a Monitoring Plan focusing on the current assessment period, be developed, for each indicators. The following guidelines are provided for what should be included in the Monitoring Plan:

[4] http://imc.ac.gov.br/wps/portal/imc/imc/principal/!ut/p/c5/vZHLboMwEEW_hR_ANuZhlqS87IQQwCbABpGqQtAQIqWNW76-RFlUXTRdJOrMZqQ7M2d0B1RqzkNz7trmrRsPzR4UoDLrTUiTTIQGIiLFkG7y2F0GBiYJnvXSrOEv4cA_preggHqd9Z9HOr1OaT-l9CTkB7dKGbk-zfpScp4y7qZxJt4hd-Np7bUT7xlDJxvlfuI5wSifAqHcecl90wxU7X7czX5tLw7e6EVX_QZpHY7DCyhBZX1viSOPQGpgL_cXCZorwB_o3E8WWVnaTKAQRwxqWmD9H4voD2XNX-l2qyqfBxWqxMLY0DUb2qZtmhoBxQIcB3FergwWSkQuKR1F-QLQuKYq/dl3/d3/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/

Monitoring Plan Elements

- Definition of what information/data will be used to assess performance against each of the indicators within the current assessment period.
- Source of information/data information including where it will be found (for example in the results of an existing survey or report (a secondary source) or through direct collection of information through surveys, focus groups etc. (a primary source).
- Methods defining how the information will be gathered and analysed, such as:
  - Secondary source – define process for reviewing existing information
  - Primary source – define an information gathering tool e.g. survey, focus groups
    - Sampling strategy, as appropriate
    - Methods for data analysis
- Responsibilities defining who will do what:
  - Who organizes the information gathering process
  - Who actually gathers or contributes the information
  - Who analyses the information.

In 2012, the Facilitation Team started to develop a Monitoring plan in the format included in the REDD+ SES Guidelines. They found this very complex and hard to follow. They were also concerned that CEVA, let along other stakeholders, would find it hard to understand. They requested technical assistance from IMFLORA who helped them to develop a more practical approach that would be easier to share and understand. This led to the production of only one document "Manual de Monitoramento das Salvaguardas Socioambientais de REDD+ no SISA", which includes both the Monitoring Plan and the Assessment Plan.

Acre's indicators were still being finalized in Nov and Dec 2012, but this has also been identified as the time period when development of the Monitoring Plan and Assessment Plan by the IMC (Facilitation Team) started. But it is not clear within this monitoring manual what would be the time period that will be monitored and included in the first assessment.

Most of the monitoring manual covers elements required in an Assessment Plan, and there is an annex entitled "Anexo I - Check list de critérios e indicadores acrianos do SISA", which provides a general monitoring plan. The Check list annex states that the purpose of this checklist is that it "was created to help with the evaluation of the safeguards compliance by the ISA Carbon Program of SISA and by state public policies. This tool will be used for the IMC team and the objective is to identify if the current tools available in the State of Acre are sufficient to address the proposed safeguards indicators." It provides a format for completing the monitoring on each of the indicators, but it does not include any details on the what, how, where, when and by whom data and information will be collected.

In the check list, it does not specify which of the indicators will be assessed in the first assessment period. And since all the indicators are included in the checklist Anexo I, it would follow that they will all be monitored in the first assessment period. But when this check list is compared to the "Relatório de autoavaliação do cumprimento de salvaguardas socicambientais no SISA e no programa ISA Carbono do Estado do Acre" (Self-assessment Report) it is clear that not all indicators in the check list were monitored as part of the first monitoring period. There are indicators in the Self-assessment Report that state they are "Not applicable at this time" for example indicator - 1.3.3 - Where any relocation or displacement has occurred, there free, prior and informed consent on the provision of alternative and / or fair compensation lands. Another document that was provided for the review was a draft version of Section 6 (SAFEGUARD INFORMATION SYSTEM) of the VCS Jurisdictional Nested REDD+ Program Document. It provides tables with "Data and Parameters Available at Validation" and "Data and Parameters Assessed". These two tables are intended to provide detailed information on each of the variables and data that will be available at validation and to be monitored for each assessment period. It appears that the data in these tables would provide for each indicator the, Data unit, Description, Source of data, Value, Justification of choice of data or description of measurement / assessment methods and procedures applied and comments. If these two tables were completed they could form the basis for a Monitoring Plan, but the tables are incomplete.

The IMC (Facilitation Team), was supported by the following outside expertise in the preparation of the Manual de Monitoramento das Salvaguardas Socioambientais de REDD+ no SISA (Monitoring Plan) for the Acre REDD+ SES program, CARE, IMAFLORA, and REDD+ SES as indicated on the cover of the published plan dated August 2013.

Given that there was no official record of the approved scope of the plan, it is not clear whether the Monitoring Plan covers this scope, nor is it clear what time frame the first assessment period would cover until you review the first assessment report "RELATÓRIO DE MONITORAMENTO RESUMO EXECUTIVO - RELATÓRIO DE AUTOAVALIAÇÃO DO CUMPRIMENTO DE SALVAGUARDAS SOCIOAMBIENTAIS NO SISA E NO PROGRAMA ISA CARBONO DO ESTADO DO ACRE.[5] In this self-assessment report it is stated that it covers 2006 – 2013, but it is not clear from which months.

Assessment Plan

An Assessment Plan specifies the methods, timing and responsibilities to complete all the steps in the assessment process, including development of a draft Assessment Report, review by stakeholders, and approval by the Standards Committee, publication and dissemination. The elements of the Assessment Plan are included in Manual de Monitoramento das Salvaguardas Socioambientais de REDD+ no SISA (Monitoring Plan).

[5] In English REPORT MONITORING EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SELF-EVALUATION REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS COMPLIANCE AND SISA IN ISA CARBON PROGRAM OF ACRE.

Thus, for this international review the Manual de Monitoramento das Salvaguardas Socioambientais de REDD+ no SISA (monitoring manual), was evaluated to determine whether the required elements of the Assessment Plan were included in this document.

The monitoring manual has the assessment process defined for two components of the REDD+ program 1) Program Assessment and 2) Project Projects. These are reviewed below.

Program Assessment Process

In the monitoring manual in Flowchart 1 and Chart 1 the five steps in the monitoring process are defined including, a) self-assessment of the state system for monitoring the safeguards, b) 1st revision and validation by CEVA and publication of the self-assessment for public contribution, c) development of the Action Plan, d) revision and validation of the Action Plan by CEVA, by the collective Councils, by the Indigenous WG and public consultations in general and e) implementation of the Action Plan.

For each of these steps defined in the assessment process, the chart describes who is responsible and the output of the step. The description of the assessment process could be more clearly aligned with the REDD+ SES Guidelines requirements. For example, it appears as if step a) describes the collection of data and the development of the Assessment report, but the step only refers to the completion of the Check List, which, as explained in the section 'Monitoring Plan' above, is inadequate as a Monitoring Plan. There is nothing about the development/revision of the Monitoring Plan for the current assessment period which should precede the collection of data and preparation of the Assessment Report. The step b) covers the reviews required of the Self-assessment Report by CEVA and the posting of the assessment report on the website to solicit public comment. It does not include any timeframes for any of the steps, or the time periods for public comments.

Assessment Process for Private Projects of the ISA Carbon Program of SISA

The monitoring manual provides details on the process that is to be used by Private Projects of the ISA Carbon Program of SISA seeking registration and approval. This process is outlined in the Monitoring Plan in Section 7. While there are a only a few project proponents in Acre that currently intend to register with the government, one of these was interviewed as part of this review from a project that has already issued VCUs tagged with CCB labels. No projects have used this process yet, and it is not clear how much additional work is required and/or the overlap (or potential conflict) there is between the IMC requirements used to register projects and international market standards.

The process states that grievances will be handled by an ombudsman. The "Ombudsman: formed by the State Secretary of the Environment (SEMA) and the Collective Councils, has the function of receiving complaints related to Private Projects developed in the State of Acre. In this case, the ombudsman shall analyze and identify the veracity of the complaint submitted and, if needed, request suspension or disqualification of the project with the IMC until the issues raised are resolved by the project's proponent. This action may occur at any moment, from pre-registration of the project with the IMC until the maintenance of the same along the years."

It is not clear from the process defined what is required in the pre-registration stage, but it looks like there is information and a form on the website for project registration process.[6]

Transparency

The monitoring manual is currently posted on the IMC website, as well as the Check-list de critérios e Indicadores Acreanos de Salvaguardas Socioambientais de ISA CARBONO no SISA e seus programas- SISA.

The primary form of communication prescribed in the monitoring manual is the website of the State government, of the IMC[7], of CEVA and of the REDD Observatory, to facilitate public contribution. While this is an efficient means of communication, is not effective at reaching some stakeholder groups, including small producers, who confirmed they had limited access or limited use of the internet. Additionally, the one potential private project proponent said he was not aware of the formal process for having the project posted on the website. There did not seem to be any specialized communication to women and vulnerable and/or marginalized groups.

The REDD+ SES process (7.2.5) requires the Standards Committee (CEVA) to review and approve the Assessment Plan. This monitoring was reviewed and validated during a workshop facilitated by IMAFLORA, CARE and IMC on May 10, 2013 in Rio Branco that included the participation of approximately 30 people representing various relevant stakeholders, such as: Indigenous Peoples Working Group (Indigenous WG), Council Group, Cooperfloresta, IPAM, SDS/CECLIMA (State of Amazonas), IDAF, OPIAC, SEMEIA, SEPLAN , INCRA, AEAI, AMAAIAC, ASPIRH, SOS Amazônia, UFAC, ITERACRE, ASIMMANEJO, CREA, CPI/AC, SEMA, MEP and SEE.

<u>Minor variations from REDD+ SES Guidelines unlikely to significantly affect the quality of the safeguards assessment</u>

- The Acre Monitoring Plan is a checklist for each indicator that is general for every assessment, so there does not appear to have been a clear definition of the scope of

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[6] http://imc.ac.gov.br/wps/portal/imc/imc/principal/!ut/p/c5/vZHJcoJAEIafxQfQmWEdjwojA-IyDItyoVgMohI0RlmePlg5pHJIckgq3Zeu-rv76wWEoPfn-F7k8WtRPccnsAGhEq2pybhHZYQ9R4Tm2I_pc0MWMRN7fatE8AubwB-gA7CBUsQP7dnsjp1z6FjHjxXkulcvyFHgsG05QXNX3yLXqxrustp1V4Jrb2uIx8ifMTKZmredlQ9-OYkFwvxUJf3GweMG3-Sid_0b0pJW5Q5sQah-dFktCIamLBJ_NmWoj4D7h7t_ZmFbFXqCCcWFBQXBUP-PhaU_ZfVfKZJyVKflCI6wKoqyJIzhWBkrioBBYKXNVM_NvU5059JpdnLJsl1j0w1HJJYmPDY4vvfvSyLa4VQ_KJl0Y2TadSfxHjrpCzOerIxpKNmT6vqyjILc5BdZuUhDgcKIzM_ED-IllPfqUPVfqWEExTE6xU3mzFdru0kKrbwq7U3W03adPF012pCrNhkMwLn07rZs0Rrhh9dvsa8oOw!!/dl3/d3/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/

[7] Many documents may be found on http://imc.ac.gov.br/wps/portal/imc/imc/principal/!ut/p/c5/1ZHLboMwEEW_JT-AbczDLJPyskICAJsAG0SqCkFDiJQ2bvn6Osqi6qLpolGlzt2MdGfmjHRBBZQOzblrm5duPDR7UIDKqjchTTIRmoiIFEO6yWM3CkxMEgz80qrhNzWHP2xvQQGNOuvfj3R6ntJ-SulJyDdul3Ll-jTrS8l5yribxpl4hdyNp7XXTrxnDJ0clPuJNw9G-RCI2S8_-b_bDFTtftyprLaX9G7Moqt_q7QOx-EJlKCyP6_EK49AamIv9xcJUh3qd0ztK4ssbV0RKMQrBnU9sP-ORYy7slQq3W7Q5OOgQY3YGJuG7kDHcixLJ6BYgOMgzlEULU0WSkQukrMPideY2Q!!/dl3/d3/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/

monitoring for the first assessment, identifying the time period and also which indicators would be assessed, agreed in advance with CEVA (REDD+ SES Guidelines 7.2.1). The IMC team identified the indicators that were not relevant during the preparation of the draft assessment report and these were approved retrospectively by CEVA.

- The Acre checklist used as a Monitoring Plan identifies the information needed and the methodology to follow to assess performance in general, but does not specify the specific information needed for the current assessment period, or who will be responsible for collecting and analyzing the information (REDD+ SES Guidelines 7.2.2).
- The Acre Monitoring Manual includes all the information needed for an Assessment Plan, such as process and responsibilities for developing reviewing and approving the assessment, but there was no development and publication of a specific timeline for the current assessment (REDD+ SES Guidelines 7.2.3).

Assessment | Collect and Assess Monitoring Information - STEP 8

Under this process step, the work requires identifying, collecting and analyzing the specific monitoring information as defined in the Monitoring Plan and preparing a draft Assessment Report of the performance of the REDD+ program for each of the indicators.

The IMC as the Facilitation Team organized the collection of information and production of the draft Self-assessment Report. This Self-assessment Report is comprised of an executive summary report called report "RELATÓRIO DE MONITORAMENTO RESUMO EXECUTIVO - RELATÓRIO DE AUTOAVALIAÇÃO DO CUMPRIMENTO DE SALVAGUARDAS SOCIOAMBIENTAIS NO SISA E NO PROGRAMA ISA CARBONO DO ESTADO DO ACRE[8] (Summary Self-assessment Report) as well as a much more detailed report comprised of a table for each of the indicators in the "Check list" format which lists the "Evidence" and "Sources of data" used to demonstrate whether an indicator has been met and its level of compliance. The Summary Self-assessment Report provides a summary write-up for each Principle and the rating at the indicator level ranking by "Fulfilled, Partially Fulfilled, Not Fulfilled or Not applicable at this stage of implementation" and includes a list of the main gaps in performance for each of the principles.

It is not clear from either the Monitoring Plan or Self-Assessment Report how the process for gathering information encouraged board stakeholder engagement.

The list below provides guidance on the elements that should be included in the Assessment Report (REDD+ SES Guidelines 8.2.2).

Assessment Report Elements

- A summary of performance at principle level.
- A summary of the performance with respect to each criterion, i.e. summarizing the
- A more detailed explanation of the performance with respect to each indicator explaining what information or evidence this is based on and providing a reference or link to the source of the information where relevant;
- Annexes containing supporting information for some indicators, including potential gaps in information, as appropriate

[8] IE S

The Self-assessment Report includes a summary of performance for each indicator, but not at the criterion level.

Under each Principle, there is summary of between 1-2 pages of text that provides background on the performance of the different indicators and identified gaps. However, with the limited specificity included in the monitoring plan (see Section 5.7) on collection of data, the "Summary Self-Assessment Report" and the "detailed report of Check Lists by indicator", includes only limited evidence and data to demonstrate the program's performance during the assessment period relative to some indicators. Explanations rely heavily on reference to existing laws and policies. For some indicators this is appropriate evidence. However, there are numerous indicators which require the collection and presentation of primary data but there is virtually none presented in the Summary Self-assessment Report and the detailed Checklist Report. With a cursory review of the indicators and the specific information, data and evidence provided, it appears as if little primary data was actually collected to complete the Assessment Report. In some cases the indicators are rated as "Not fulfilled" when there is no data, but in some cases they are marked as "Fulfilled" yet the data is inadequate to demonstrate the fulfilment during the assessment period. Given that Monitoring Plan and Self-assessment Report do not specify who was collecting the data; it was not possible to determine whether third parties were used in the collection of data.

The assessment report should be based on a sound and comprehensive monitoring plan which includes all the data collection requirements specified in the box in Section 5.7. A few examples of cases where having inadequate detail on the monitoring plan has led to an assessment report that lacks detailed information to demonstrate the performance during the assessment period include:

- Criterion 3.1.2 "The initiatives within the programs of the SISA generate additional resources to improve the long term security of the living means and well-being of the beneficiaries". Assessing compliance with this criterion would require the production of specific data that is collected during the assessment period that specifically shows that the program generated

resources that were used to improve the lives of beneficiaries. Data is not provided in the Self-assessment Report or Check lists. There is only a reference to the Plano Pluri Anual (PPA) that are developed to ensure benefits and that and monitoring that will be done under Monitoramento Presencial será executado, but there is no data provided to show that this indicator has been actually achieved during the assessment period, yet it the indicator is marked as "fulfilled".

- Indicator 5.2.1. "The monitoring of the impacts of SISA and its programs in natural forests and other important areas demonstrates that there is no conversion within the project area, provided the means for food security and the cultural preservation of the traditional populations". This is also rated as fulfilled. The evidence provided refers to what can be done, but provides no data on what was actually done during the assessment period to demonstrated fulfilment of this indicator, besides the reference to measuring deforestation, which is only one small component for meeting this indicator.

These are only two examples, the monitoring plan should be expanded to provide greater detail on data collection requirements and methods and the assessment report should be expanded to incorporate them.

The requirement to pay special attention to marginalized groups is explicitly included in criteria 2.1, 3.1, and 6.2. In reviewing the summary text under each of these criteria there is no detail on how this inclusiveness was achieved.

Variations from REDD+ SES Guidelines that could affect the quality of the safeguards assessment

- A lack of detail in the monitoring plan on specific information to be collected, and methods for collection (e.g. for collection of primary or secondary data) led to an assessment report that, in several cases, lacks detailed explanation of performance during the assessment period (REDD+ SES Guidelines 8.2.2).
- The Acre assessment report does not provide a description of the process adopted for using REDD+SES, in particular detailing how participation and inclusiveness have been ensured (REDD+ SES Guidelines 8.2.2). However, this information is largely included in the Monitoring Manual.

Assessment | Organize Stakeholder Review of Draft Assessment Report - STEP 9

The draft report in the form of the check-list was prepared in 2013 and presented to CEVA in a series of meetings from December 2013 to March 2014. Each of the members of CEVA reviewed a different principle and reported back to the group. This led to the revision of the report before the Summary Self-Assessment report was produced by IMC in April 2014.

This summary was published, after approval by CEVA, for public comment 7th October to 7th November 2014. CEVA organised a series of consultation meetings with different stakeholder groups including rural producers, Indigenous Peoples, social movements, culminating in a big meeting with the three State Councils. These meetings and the compilation and analysis of comments were facilitated by a civil society member of CEVA representing the Central Labour Union (CUT). The response to comments and the final report were reviewed by CEVA in December 2014. There were some delays during this process in Acre in 2014 due to the national and state level elections held in October which restricted the types of meetings that could be held and the role of government officials for several months in the run up to the elections.

Minor variations from REDD+ SES Guidelines unlikely to significantly affect the quality of the process

- The official public comment period for the assessment report was only 30 days and not 60 days (REDD+ SES Guidelines 9.2.2); however a workshop was organized with a good range of stakeholders that facilitated stakeholder input to strengthen the report.

Assessment | Publish the Assessment Report - STEP 10



The REDD+ SES Guidelines (10.1) states that a full report of performance of the REDD+ program against the principles, criteria and country-specific indicators is made publicly available, including at least a summary in languages and formats that make it relatively assessable to all stakeholder groups.

The final version of the self-assessment report, composed of a summary and a detailed report providing full information for each indicator in a checklist format, has been published on the IMC website at http://www.imc.ac.gov.br/wps/portal/imc/imc/principal/!ut/p/c5/5ZHJboNAEES_JT9AzzAswxELDAOMAbMYc0FgWRbEGLLICL4-k-QQ5RDnYuWSqktL3aXXUkEJwpf62p7q13a41GcooNSqyGVxkrkqptmWIBbloeU7KqExgR0USKmSbh7Z8rhsOz2e0rSMNs-HiQcOSiOfc_tp5lYeJtnovaBpTqwtTzuGETVwvo5t0-asqacHwdprFfpBJvrlk_-a9qA8nYdGdLV7b-_GLf7c3yDtodS_8iG3KWIqsfP1KsZigvSObX9n0UCXBYEhwj0ky47-dyyq3JUl-mibXpoOvYQkqhOiKrKBDM3QNJlCsYKNO_RHGPurLxSonrsUHz6ab45qrQ8!/dl3/d3/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/

The summary and the detailed checklists are in Portuguese which is widely understood be relevant rights holders and stakeholders in Acre. The summary explains in general how the safeguards in each principle are addressed and respected, a table summarising whether each indicator is fulfilled, partially fulfilled, or not fulfilled. Importantly, the summary report provides a list of gaps that were identified in addressing and respecting safeguards under each principle.

A version of the summary that is formatted to make it easier to understand has been disseminated to the members of CEVA, the Indigenous Working Group and to the members of the three councils. This formatting and dissemination was delayed until October 2015 due to lack of funding.

Minor variations from REDD+ SES Guidelines unlikely to significantly affect the quality of the process

- The report has only been disseminated to the groups closely involved in revising and approving the self-assessment report and has not been distributed more broadly to interested stakeholder groups, such as all those that participated in different workshops related to SISA and safeguards. This limited dissemination results from the limited resources available. Also the dissemination of the report was not specified in the assessment plan (REDD+_SES Guidelines 10.2.3).

Lessons Learned

h) What do different stakeholder groups (including government) and the members of the review team think could be improved in the approach to safeguards for REDD+ in Acre, and what lessons learned could improve the REDD+ SES guidance and tools for other countries?

This REDD+ SES International Review was conducted through a participatory process. The review team learned from the different stakeholders interviewed in Acre about their views on strengths, weaknesses, suggestions for improvement and lessons learned. Specific recommendations for Acre are included under questions a-f in Section 4 above. Some lessons learned are included here to document the rich experiences from using REDD+ SES guidance and tools in Acre and to facilitate learning and sharing of those experiences with other countries that are developing a participatory, transparent and comprehensive approach to safeguards.

- *An iterative, inclusive and participatory process, with adequate time and resources, helps to build shared ownership of the results and process to implement and monitor safeguards.* The efforts made to conduct a participatory process in Acre have contributed to the robustness of the results. IMC and CEVA devoted significant time and resources to ensure that different groups of actors could participate in the safeguards process, including consultations on the interpretation of indicators and review of the Self-assessment Report. This enabled the actors to feel ownership of the results and of the process to implement and monitor safeguards.
- *A multi-stakeholder process helps to ensure that key issues of importance to stakeholders are included in the indicators and will be assessed.*
- *It is important to strengthen existing institutions or develop new ones when key stakeholder groups are not adequately represented.* CEVA created an Indigenous Working Group to ensure that Indigenous Peoples' interests are taken into account because Indigenous Peoples are not represented on the State Councils and hence are not represented on CEVA. In addition to advising on safeguards and other issues for SISA, the Indigenous Working Group can decide and propose any project they want to develop in their territories. Building on this experience, CEVA also decided to create a Gender Working Group in 2015 to ensure the representation of women in decision making related to SISA. This experience of creating

sub-groups of the Standards Committee to ensure the representation of key and hitherto marginalized stakeholder groups is an important lesson learned for the REDD+ SES Initiative. It provides a good example and further elaboration of the REDD + SES Initiative recommendation (Guidelines Step 3 Create the Standards Committee) to build on existing multi-stakeholder platforms, reinforcing them or developing new ones if necessary, to ensure the participation of key stakeholders.

- *It helps the government agency responsible for safeguards to have support from a civil society organisation ideally with connections to related national processes to facilitate the safeguards process*. After CARE stopped participating in the facilitation team from 2013, IMC organised the process alone and in some cases lacked the human resources to attend to all the details. It would have helped the facilitation to have support from a local civil society representative, ideally with connections to national processes, to facilitate outreach to local civil society and also to insert the process into potential national civil society discussions on safeguards.
- *It is important to give members of the multi-stakeholder committee sufficient time to review documents before meetings and to consult with their constituents.*
- *Simplifying the language of the indicators, and using local terms, helps to facilitate the participation of a wider range of stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities.* In order to facilitate the interpretation of the indicators, the facilitation team and a consultant developed a version of the indicators using more simple language. This team identified the "essence" of international indicators of the REDD + SES initiative which helped to understand the indicators so they could adapt them into simple and clear language. The REDD + SES Initiative learned from this to make a simpler Version 2 of the REDD+ SES framework for indicators, adopting the Acre approach to provide the essence and "quality elements" of each indicator. This process of simplification of the indicators contributed to making indicators easier for the actors to understand and helped with transparency.
- *It is important to develop an assessment plan as well as a monitoring plan and to tailor them for the current period.* The facilitation team defined the process for monitoring of social and environmental safeguards, for the SISA program as well as for private projects, which defines steps, responsibilities and cycles of monitoring. This recommendation was incorporated into Version 2 of the Guidelines for the use of REDD + SES at country level, indicating in step 7 that the facilitation team must develop a plan for assessing the safeguards that defines the process for collection of information, preparation and review of report and its publication. It would have helped to ensure a more transparent process if the scope and timing of the current assessment had been agreed with CEVA and made available to stakeholders.
- *Recognising that it may be helpful to adopt a stepwise approach to providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected, it may be helpful for the first assessment report to focus on a gap analysis of existing policies, laws and regulations to address the safeguards elements in the indicators, with the aim that future assessments will also assess the extent of their implementation.* The first assessment report in Acre focuses mostly on analysing the extent to which policies, laws and regulations are addressed and IMC and CEVA

plan to focus more on the extent to which these are effectively implemented in future assessments.

- *It is important to incorporate an addition step in the 10-step process for the use of REDD + SES at country level to develop an action plan from the assessment report in order to address the identified gaps and improve the design and implementation of the REDD + program.* In Acre, IMC will be developing an action plan with the support of CEVA in 2015.

Annexes

Annex 1 – List of documents reviewed

Annex 2 - List of participants in each of the review team's Interviews

Annex 3 – Adoption and use of a participatory, transparent and comprehensive approach to REDD+ safeguards in the State of Acre, Brazil, 2010 to 2015: An outcomes evaluation (published as as separate document)

Annex 1 – List of documents reviewed

Filename	Description	Language	DATED
Acre indicators with principles and criteria ENG.docx	Acre - Country Level Principals and Indicators	ENG	n/a
Acre indicators ENGLISH.docx	Acre - Country Level Principals Only	ENG	n/a
Acre REDD+ SES process analysis 04-22-14 obs.docx	ACRE Responses to - REDD+ SES Secretariat Analysis and Comments on the Process followed by Acre to use REDD+ SES	ENG	n/a
Relatório de Atividades da Ceva 2011_2012.pdf	ANNUAL REPORT OF CEVA 2011 and 2012	PORT	n/a
Relatório de Atividades da Ceva 2011_2012 RT-ENG.docx	ANNUAL REPORT OF CEVA 2011 and 2012	ENG	n/a
Relatorio_Atividades_CEVA_2013.pdf	ANNUAL REPORT OF CEVA 2013	PORT	n/a
Relatorio_Atividades_CEVA_2013 RT-ENG.docx	ANNUAL REPORT OF CEVA 2013	ENG	n/a
CHARTER COMMISSION STATE OF VALIDATION AND MONITORING ENG.docx	Charter Commission State Validation and Monitoring	ENG	n/a
Check_List_Indicadores+Acreanos_Final.pdf	Check-list of criteria and indicators Acre Social and Environmental Safeguards ISA CARBON in SISA and its programs	PORT	n/a
REDD+SES Version 2 vs Acre interpretation RT-ENG.docx	Comparison of Acre's country-specific	ENG	December, 2012

	interpretation against REDD+ SES V2		
REDD+SES Version 2 vs Acre interpretation.docx	Comparison of Acre's country-specific interpretation against REDD+ SES V2	PORT	December, 2012
Contrato de Contribuição Financeira.pdf	Contract Financial Contribution KfW	PORT	December, 2012
Contrato 2_IKFW.pdf	Contract Financial Cooperation - Program REDD	PORT	December, 2013
Secao 1.12_25fev14 - REPARTICAO DE BENEFICIOS ENG.docx	Criteria governing the sharing of benefits arising from the SISA and carrying ISA Carbon Program	ENG	February, 2014
Secao 1.12_25fev14 - REPARTICAO DE BENEFICIOS.docx	Criteria governing the sharing of benefits arising from the SISA and carrying ISA Carbon Program	PORT	February, 2014
Secao 2 - Salvaguardas RT-ENG.docx	Draft VCS JPD Section 2	ENG	April, 2014
Secao 2 - Salvaguardas.docx	Draft VCS JPD Section 2	PORT	April, 2014
Seçao 6 - 7 Safeguard Information System RT-ENG.docx	Draft VCS JPD Section 6 and 7	ENG	April, 2014
Seçao 6 - 7 Safeguard Information System.docx	Draft VCS JPD Section 6 and 7	PORT	April, 2014
Seçao 6 - 7 Safeguard Information System RT-ENG with Tables.docx	Draft VCS JPD Section 6 and 7 (with Tables)	ENG	
Relatorio de avanco IV_REM_Relatorio anual_2013_monica_revEFA-2.docx	Financial Cooperation - Global REDD Program (REM)	PORT	December, 2013

Ajuda Memoria REM Acre_mit_Unterschriften cópia.pdf	Financial Cooperation - Global REDD Program with signatures (REM)	PORT	June, 2012
Ajuda Memoria 2_COOPERAÇÃO FINANCEIRA ALEMANHA.pdf	Financial Cooperation Brazil/Germany	PORT	November, 2013
Copy of Kopie von REM 2_ previsão de aplicacao2014_15dez13_comentarios-5.xlsx	Global Program REM application forecast 2014	PORT	December, 2013
Kopie von REM 2_ previsão de aplicacao2014_15dez13_comentarios-5.xlsx	Global Program REM application forecast 2014	PORT	December, 2013
REM 1_ previsão de aplicacao2014_15dez2013-3.xlsx	Global REDD Program SISA/REM - payment on REDD results	PORT	December, 2013
REGIMENTO+INTERNO+-+CEVA bilaws.pdf	International regulations of validation and monitoring	PORT	April, 2014
International Review in Acre 04-28-14 Portuguese.pptx	International Review in Acre Team Debriefing	ENG	May, 2014
Monitoring Socio-environmental safeguards SISA Acre ENG w LD questions.doc	Manual monitoring Safeguards socio-environmental REDD + in SISA	ENG	June, 2013
Monitoring Socio-environmental safeguards SISA Acre ENG.doc	Manual monitoring Safeguards socio-environmental REDD + in SISA	ENG	June, 2013
Manual_de_Monitoramento_de_Salvaguardas_Socioambientais_ Sisa_Final.pdf	Manual monitoring Safeguards socio-environmental REDD + in SISA	PORT	June, 2013

20.05.2013+-+Ata+da+Reunião+dos+Conselhos (1).pdf	Meeting of the Board of Collective Environment, Science and Technology (CEMACT), Council of Rural Development and Sustainable Forest (CDRFS) and Council State Forest (CFE)	PORT	May, 2013
20.05.2013+-+Ata+da+Reunião+dos+Conselhos.pdf	Meeting of the Board of Collective Environment, Science and Technology (CEMACT), Council of Rural Development and Sustainable Forest (CDRFS) and Council State Forest (CFE)	PORT	May, 2013
Sistematizacao_Final_Workshop_de_Planejamento_CEVA July 2012.doc	Planning operationalization of CEVA in SISA	PORT	July, 2012
Sistematizacao_Final_Workshop_de_Planejamento_CEVA July 2012 RT-ENG.docx	Planning operationalization of CEVA in SISA	PORT	July, 2012
Publica+º+úo_lei_2308_SISA.pdf	Presentation of Incentive system Environmental Services	PORT	n/a
Publica+º+úo_lei_2308_SISA RT-ENG.docx	Presentation of Incentive system Environmental Services	ENG	n/a
publication_SISAlaw_2308_ling_EN1.pdf	Presentation of the System of Incentives For	ENG	n/a

	Environmental Services		
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 1_Revisado.pdf	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	PORT	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 2_Revisado.pdf	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	PORT	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 3_Revisado.pdf	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	PORT	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 4_Revisado.pdf	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	PORT	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 5_Revisado.pdf	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	PORT	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 6_Revisado.pdf	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	PORT	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 7_Revisado.pdf	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	PORT	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 1_Revisado RT-ENG.docx	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	ENG	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 1_Revisado.docx	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	PORT	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 2_Revisado RT-ENG.docx	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	ENG	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 2_Revisado.docx	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	PORT	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 3_Revisado RT-ENG.docx	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	ENG	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 3_Revisado.docx	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	PORT	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 4_Revisado RT-ENG.docx	Principal, Criteria,	ENG	April,

	Indicators and Evidence		2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 4_Revisado.docx	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	PORT	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 5_Revisado RT-ENG.docx	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	ENG	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 5_Revisado.docx	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	PORT	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 6_Revisado RT-ENG.docx	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	ENG	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 6_Revisado.docx	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	PORT	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 7_Revisado RT-ENG.docx	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	ENG	April, 2014
Relatorio Salvaguardas Principio 7_Revisado.docx	Principal, Criteria, Indicators and Evidence	PORT	April, 2014
Relatorio_Consulta_Publica_Indicadores_Acrianos_8a_Versao_13-02-12.doc	Project "Field tests of social and environmental standards for REDD + with the Program Incentive Services is Ambienta Carbon Acre"	PORT	November, 2011
Anexo Capitulo Beneficios_Lei_Estadual_n._1426_de_2001_Fundo Florestal.pdf	Provides for the preservation and conservation of the state forests, establishing the State System of Natural Protected Areas, the State creates Forestry Council and the	PORT	December, 2001

	State Forest Fund and other measures		
Apresentacao_Ayri_Recomendacoes_Oficina_REDD+SES_AM-AC_22-11-12.ppt.pptx	Recommendations of the facilitation team of Acre for deployment and use of REDD + Social and Environmental Standards	PORT	n/a
Relatorio_Consulta_Publica_Indicadores_Acrianos_9a_Versao_27-02-12_Contribuicoes_Giselle.doc	Report a Public Consultation Indicators Acrianos	PORT	n/a
Relatorio_Consulta_Publica_Indicadores_Acrianos_9a_Versao_27-02-12_Contribuicoes_Giselle RT-ENG.docx	Report a Public Consultation Indicators Acrianos	ENG	n/a
Relatorio de Monitoramento_ Salvaguardas_IMC2014001.pdf	REPORT MONITORING EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SELF-EVALUATION REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS COMPLIANCE AND SISA IN ISA CARBON PROGRAM OF ACRE	PORT	April, 2014
Relatorio de Monitoramento_ Salvaguardas_IMC2014001 RT-ENG with LD comments.docx	REPORT MONITORING EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SELF-EVALUATION REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS	ENG	#N/A

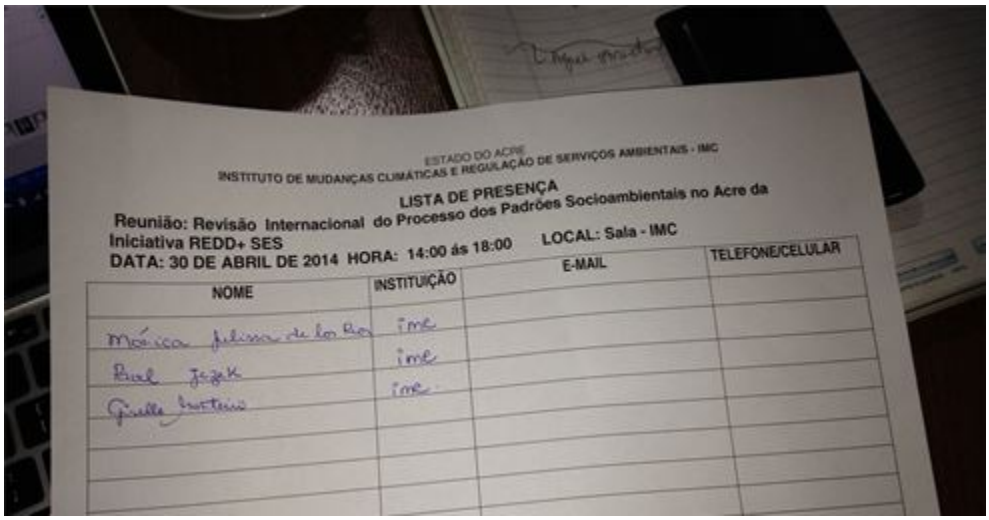
	COMPLIANCE AND SISA IN ISA CARBON PROGRAM OF ACRE		
Relatorio de Monitoramento_ Salvaguardas_IMC2014001 RT-ENG.docx	REPORT MONITORING EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SELF-EVALUATION REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS COMPLIANCE AND SISA IN ISA CARBON PROGRAM OF ACRE	ENG	April, 2014
Relatorio de Monitoramento_ Salvaguardas_IMC2014001.docx	REPORT MONITORING EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SELF-EVALUATION REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS COMPLIANCE AND SISA IN ISA CARBON PROGRAM OF ACRE	PORT	April, 2014
Salvaguardas no SISA_Revisao Internacional_REDD+SES_Giselle_280414.pptx	Safeguards for Carbon ISA program and SISA	PORT	April, 2014
14.02.2012+-+Ata+da+1ª+reunião+da+CEVA+extraordinária+2012.pdf	Special meeting of 1st validation committee and monitoring of SISA	PORT	February, 2012
14.06.2012+-+Ata+da+3ª+reunião+da+CEVA+extraordinária+2012.pdf	Special meeting of 1st validation	PORT	February,

	committee and monitoring of SISA		2012
17.07.2012+-+Ata+da+4ª+reunião+da+CEVA+extraordinária+2012.pdf	Special meeting of 1st validation committee and monitoring of SISA	PORT	February, 2012
PPCD+-+Plano+Estadual+de+Prevenção+e+Controle+do+Desmatamento+no+Acre.pdf	State plan for prevention and control of deforestation in Acre	PORT	n/a
Secao 2 - Salvaguardas RT-ENG whole document.docx	Summarize how the jurisdictional REDD + program has been developed and documented in a transparent and Manner in consultation with relevant stakeholders	ENG	n/a
Secao 2 - Salvaguardas RT-ENG with LD comments.docx	Summarize how the jurisdictional REDD + program has been developed and documented in a transparent and Manner in consultation with relevant stakeholders (with LD comments)	ENG	n/a
Summary Acre vs REDD+ SES V2 12-12-12 - PORT.DOCX	Summary Comparison of Acre's country-specific interpretation against REDD+	PORT	December, 2012

	SES V2		
Summary Acre vs REDD+ SES V2 12-12-12.docx	Summary Comparison of Acre's country-specific interpretation against REDD+ SES V2	ENG	December, 2012
SISA_REDD+ SES_Monica_28ABR14.pptx	Summary SISA and REDD+ SES	ENG	April, 2014
Sintese_Workshop_Planejamento_Ud_Monitoramento April 2012.doc	Syntesis Workshop Planning Monitoring	PORT	April, 2012
Sintese_Workshop_Planejamento_Ud_Monitoramento April 2012 RT-ENG.docx	Syntesis Workshop Planning Monitoring	PORT	April, 2012
Steps_safeguard_presentation_acre_Pavel_280414.pptx	Testing and institutionalization of the REDD+ SES in Acre	ENG	April, 2014
Fundos_Amazonia_versaorevisao_abr24_final.docx	Version for review of the Amazonia fund	PORT	March, 2014
Relatorio_Workshop_Genero_REDD+_Florestas_Final_Andrea Quesada RT-ENG.docx	WORKSHOP GENDER AND FORESTRY REDD + - Strengthening the Participation of Women	ENG	April, 2012
Relatorio_Workshop_Genero_REDD+_Florestas_Final_Andrea Quesada.docx	WORKSHOP GENDER AND FORESTRY REDD + - Strengthening the Participation of Women	PORT	April, 2012

Annex 2 - List of participants in each of the review team's Interviews

IMC Meeting



ESTADO DO ACRE
INSTITUTO DE MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS E REGULAÇÃO DE SERVIÇOS AMBIENTAIS - IMC

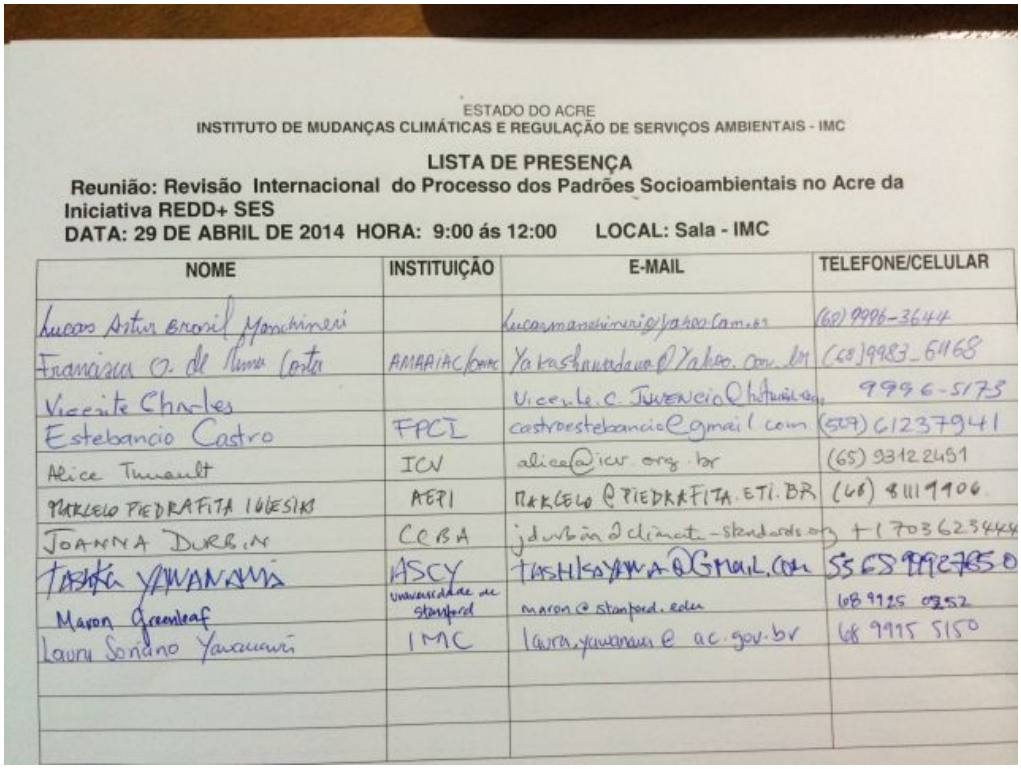
LISTA DE PRESENÇA

Reunião: Revisão Internacional do Processo dos Padrões Socioambientais no Acre da Iniciativa REDD+ SES

DATA: 30 DE ABRIL DE 2014 HORA: 14:00 ás 18:00 LOCAL: Sala - IMC

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Raul Jozik	imc		
Giselle Tupiassu	imc		

Members of the Indigenous Working Group



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INSTITUTO DE MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS E REGULAÇÃO DE SERVIÇOS AMBIENTAIS - IMC

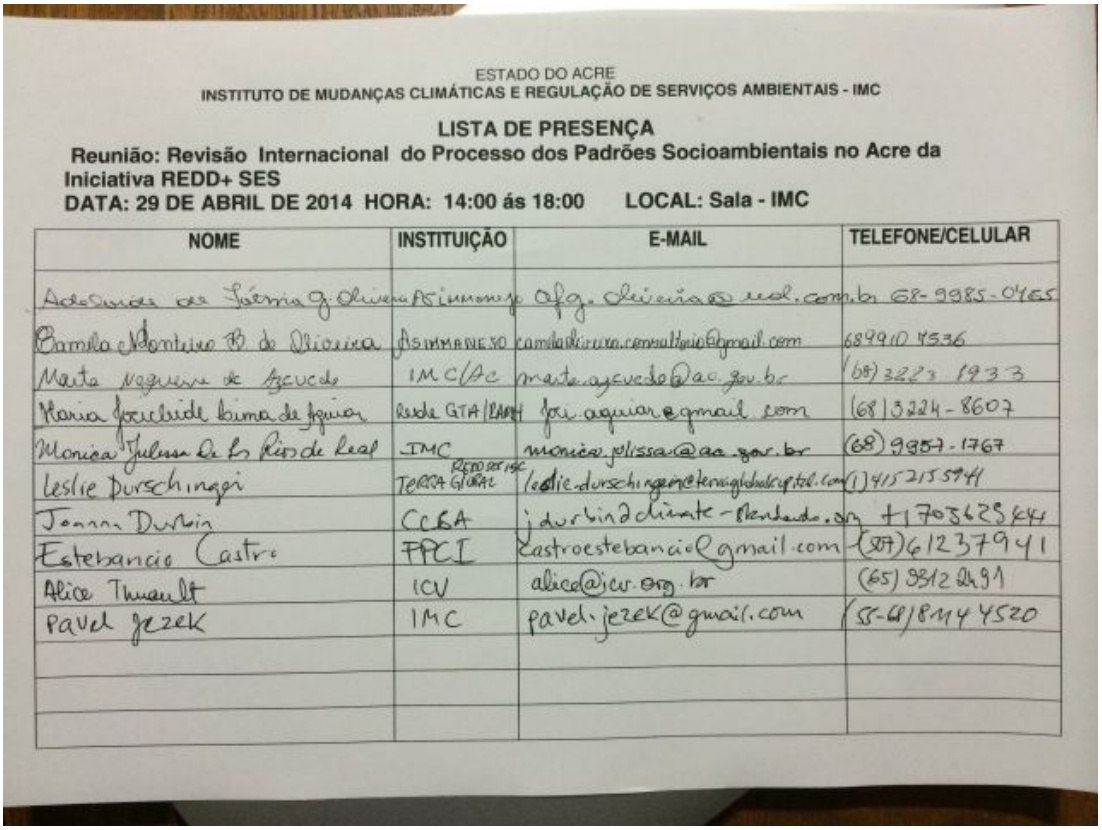
LISTA DE PRESENÇA

Reunião: Revisão Internacional do Processo dos Padrões Socioambientais no Acre da Iniciativa REDD+ SES

DATA: 29 DE ABRIL DE 2014 HORA: 9:00 ás 12:00 LOCAL: Sala - IMC

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MARCELO PIEDRAFITA IGUESIKI	AEPI		(68) 81119106
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Mason Graenleaf	Universidade de Stanford		68 9925 0252
Laura Soriano Yawanawá	IMC		68 9995 5150

CEVA (Standards Committee)



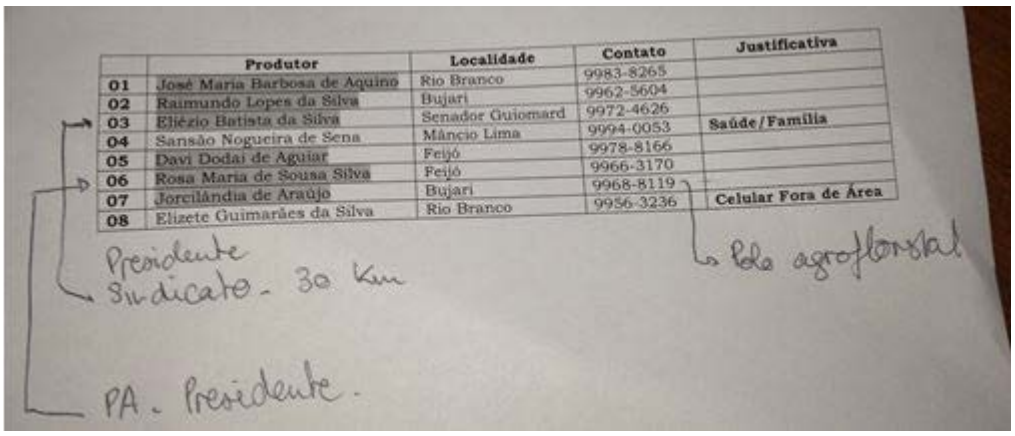
ESTADO DO ACRE
INSTITUTO DE MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS E REGULAÇÃO DE SERVIÇOS AMBIENTAIS - IMC

LISTA DE PRESENÇA

Reunião: Revisão Internacional do Processo dos Padrões Socioambientais no Acre da Iniciativa REDD+ SES
DATA: 29 DE ABRIL DE 2014 HORA: 14:00 ás 18:00 LOCAL: Sala - IMC

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Pavel Jezek	IMC	pavel.jezek@gmail.com	(55-68) 8114 4520

Beneficiaries (small holder producers)



	Produtor	Localidade	Contato	Justificativa
01	José Maria Barbosa de Aquino	Rio Branco	9983-8265	
02	Raimundo Lopes da Silva	Bujari	9962-5604	
03	Eliézio Batista da Silva	Senador Guiomard	9972-4626	
04	Sansão Nogueira de Sena	Mâncio Lima	9994-0053	Saúde/Família
05	Davi Dodai de Aguiar	Feijó	9978-8166	
06	Rosa Maria de Sousa Silva	Feijó	9966-3170	
07	Jorcilândia de Araújo	Bujari	9968-8119	
08	Elizete Guimarães da Silva	Rio Branco	9956-3236	Celular Fora de Área

Presidente Sindicato - 30 Km

PA - Presidente

Pólo agroflorestal

Forest, Environment and Rural Development Councils

