

The State System of Incentives for Environmental Services – SISA

Using REDD+ SES in Acre



Historical Process of development Public Policies of Evironmental Services

- 2001 Ecological Economic Zoning
- 2003-2006 Studies of conservation and environmental services
- 2008 First Studies to Analize the potential of REDD mecanism in Acre (GTZ, IUCN, WWF)
- 2009 Plan for Prevention and Control Deforestation and Burns of Acre
- 2009 Action Plan to develop a REDD proposal (GTZ, IUCN, WWF, IPAM, CPWH)
- 2009 2010 Public Consultation of REDD Proposal
- 2010 Public Consultation and adopted the State Law 2.308/2010 that create the State System of Incentive for Environmental Services, 21 October

Acre doesn't need a REDD project, but a State Policy for Environmental Services established by Law



SISA Principles and Brazilian Principles

SISA LAW

Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples, traditional and extractivist populations, as well as for the human rights recognized and accepted by Brazil before the United Nations Organization and other international commitments

Strengthening of the identity and respect for cultural diversity, acknowledging

Fairness and equity in the distribution of economic and social benefits

Transparency, efficiency and effectiveness in managing financial resources with social participation in the formulation, management, monitoring, evaluation and review of the system and its programs

Brazilian Principles

LEGAL COMPLIANCE: to the legal requirements of international agreements

RECOGNIZE AND GUARANTE THE RIGHTS: of tenure and uses of land, territories and natural resources.

EQUITATIVE DISTRIBUTION: of the benefits from REDD+ actions

Economic sustainability, improvement of life quality and poverty reduction

Conservation and environmental recovery

Participation: in the development, implementation and in the decision making process.

Monitoring and transparency

governance: engagement and alingment with the policies and national, regional and local guidelines.

Why use REDD+SES in Acre State?

- Government Commitment: Conciliation between development and conservation
- The SISA and its programs such as IES Carbon Program, are instruments to achieve this goal,
- REDD+ SES:
 - instrument to demonstrate and communicate the impacts and results of the SISA regarding to the Brazilian and SISA Principles
 - identify the main points to pay attention regarding to safeguards and needs for regulation
 - instrument to continue adaptation and improvement of the system and conflict resolution

REDD+ SES Initiative: Creation of a multistakeholder committee



Commission for Validation and Monitoring:

• Includes: Indigenous peoples; small agriculture producers; forest dwellers; private sector (loggers; large agriculture and cattle ranchers); government;

Rule

- Responsible to approve the norms/regulations
- Oversees use of REDD+ SES and other validation and monitoring of SISA
- Guarantee the transparency of and social participation in the system

SISA Commission for Monitoring and Validation = Multistakeholder Commitee

Activity 1: Interpretation of the indicators -Capacity building process





Activity 2: Monitoring and Reporting of the SISA



Challenges and Opportunities

- How to guarantee the continuity of the policies on environmental services and safeguards compliance?
- The process of public consultation without basic knowledge about payment for environmental services, RED? REDD?? REDD+??? Carbon???? Reversals????? Leakage????????
- Institutionalization of entities for social participation in the decision-making helps to assure continuity and safeguards compliance.
- Indicator development process of the REDD+ SES can serve to strengthen the development of norms and regulations to govern PES programs and build capacity of civil society and government.



Partners...

