

# FAORAP Meeting Report

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A Partner Event of the 25<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission (APFC) meeting  
**What Has REDD+ Done For Us? - 'No Regrets' Benefits of REDD+ Readiness for the Forest Sector**

**Venue:** Rotorua, New Zealand

**Date:** 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2013

## **Background:**

Growing awareness of climate change around the world has renewed attention on the forest sector. This, in turn, has led to increased investment by governments and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in industrialised countries in efforts to address problems and inefficiencies in forest management and governance in tropical countries. The focus of much of this investment has been on REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, plus conservation, sustainable forest management, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks), which has emerged as a key discussion track in negotiations for a new international agreement on anthropogenic climate change, under the auspices of the UNFCCC. A REDD+ mechanism, proposed as an element of a future climate change agreement, would provide positive incentives (financed by industrialised countries) to developing countries, based on verified performance in any of the activities described in the definition of REDD+.

Since December 2007, when the discussions on REDD+ began in earnest, most countries in the Asia-Pacific region have engaged in efforts to become ready for a future mechanism. These efforts are known collectively as 'REDD+ Readiness'. In addition to preparing countries for a potential international REDD+ mechanism at some point in the future, many Readiness activities result in tangible, long-term sustainable benefits for the forest sector as a whole. The investment and attention that REDD+ has brought to the forest sector will have a significant impact on policy and practice, which merits wider attention. This event, organised in partnership with GIZ as part of the preliminary discussions of the 25<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission meeting, was convened in order to examine, critically, what practical 'no regrets' benefits we may expect from REDD+ Readiness in the coming years.

## **Summary of Discussions:**

The meeting proceeded as outlined in the agenda provided in Annex 1, and was attended by 23 individuals, including resource persons. Opening addresses by Wulf Killman of GIZ and Aru Mathias of FAO emphasised the relevance of the meeting's subject matter to the theme of the 25<sup>th</sup> APFC meeting – 'Forests for Prosperity'. They posed the question of whether

REDD+ Readiness activities have enhanced, or will enhance, the role of the forest sector in Asia and the Pacific.

Ben Vickers, a regional UN-REDD Programme Officer in FAO RAP, introduced the topic of REDD+ Readiness with a presentation outlining the difference between REDD+ and REDD+ Readiness, the elements involved in REDD+ Readiness, and the stage at which countries in region currently lie with regard to the road towards Readiness. Mr Vickers then delivered a presentation on behalf of Gewa Gamoga of the Papua New Guinea Forest Authority (PNGFA) – who was unavoidably delayed en route to New Zealand, outlining the advances in PNG's National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) resulting from ongoing REDD+ Readiness programmes (in particular, JICA and the PNG UN-REDD National Programme), and portraying these advances as 'no regrets' benefits of investments stimulated by REDD+. The technical capacity gained by PNGFA staff and other national stakeholders will lead to long-term sustainable improvements in forest management regardless of whether PNG eventually generates revenue through an international REDD+ mechanism.

Dr Thomas Enters, UNEP's regional UN-REDD Adviser for Asia and the Pacific, described how REDD+ Readiness processes can support countries in strategic planning within the forest and wider land use sectors, at national and sub-national scales. Spatial analysis, as the initial stage of planning for REDD+ demonstration activities in through the Viet Nam UN-REDD phase 2 programme has provided an example of how REDD+ Readiness can help local governments and other stakeholders to identify cost-effective investments and interventions, regardless of whether they will be financed through future REDD+ revenue, or through alternative sources.

Don Ignacio, a senior adviser with GIZ Philippines, gave a presentation describing the experiences of farmers in Southern Leyte in the Philippines. These farmers told their personal stories of benefits they had obtained through activities under REDD+ Readiness initiatives. They highlighted 'no regrets' benefits such as increased awareness of rights and tenure security, formation of local community organisations, completion of forest land use plans, and establishment of new plantations. Sairusi Bulai of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) outlined the development of a regional REDD+ policy in the Pacific – a collaborative venture between the 14 countries of SPC which has enhanced regional understanding and cooperation in the forest sector. Finally, Lisa Ogle, an Environmental Legal Consultant for GIZ, gave a presentation on 'Forests and carbon rights in Melanesia', in which she demonstrated that the emergence of REDD+ has stimulated significant debate and focused attention on the rights of indigenous peoples in the Pacific region. This attention has generated awareness among these peoples and their governments which may lead to significant legislative reforms and safeguards.

Following the presentations, Mr Vickers and Dr Enters moderated a panel discussion to address the question "No Regrets benefits of REDD+ Readiness: Fact or Fiction?". The panel, composed of Remy Evangelista of the Forest Management Board (FMB) in the Philippines, Marlea Munez of the Philippines National Council of Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), Ruth Turia of the PNGFA and Adrian Macey of the University of Wellington,

concluded that while ‘no regrets’ benefits are quite evident in terms of capacity development and planning processes for government officials, the benefits of REDD+ Readiness activities for local stakeholders are less clear.

### Summary Conclusions and Recommendations:

- The benefits of REDD+ Readiness activities in their own right, rather than those of a potential future REDD+ international mechanism, should be emphasised
- Enhanced technical capacity in NFMS (particularly through FAO-supported activities under the UN-REDD Programme), is the most widely-acknowledged ‘no regrets’ benefit of REDD+ Readiness by governments in Asia and the Pacific
- The benefits of REDD+ Readiness in terms of improved strategic planning and investment are not yet evident in most countries, but may become clearer as REDD+ Readiness moves into Phase 2 – demonstration activities.
- In many countries, capacity building and awareness raising efforts at local level have resulted in a misconceived link between forest carbon stocks and financial benefits, which may lead to unrealistic expectations, disappointment, and under-appreciation of other potential ‘no regrets’ benefits of REDD+ Readiness, such as enhanced rights and targeted development activities.

### Annex 1: Meeting Agenda

Time	Session	Speaker	Association
09:00	Welcome and opening remarks	Wulf Killman Aru Mathias	GIZ FAO
09:05	REDD+ Readiness: a primer	Ben Vickers	FAO/UN-REDD
09:15	Technical Capacity: Advances in National Forest Monitoring Systems	Gewa Gamoga	PNGFA
09:45	Strategic Planning: Demonstration Activities; multi-sector planning at national and sub-national scales	Thomas Enters	UNEP/UN-REDD
10:15	Tea Break		
10:45	Local Livelihoods: Farmers’ stories from the Philippines	Don Ignacio	GIZ Philippines
11:15	Regional coordination: Regional REDD+ policy development in the Pacific	Sairusi Bulai	SPC
11:45	Rights and tenure: Forests and carbon rights in Melanesia	Lisa Ogle	GIZ Pacific
12:15	Lunch break		
13:15	Moderated panel discussion: “No regrets” benefits of REDD+ Readiness: Fact or fiction? (Moderators: Ben Vickers and Thomas Enters)	Remy Evangelista Ruth Turia Marlea Munez Adrian Macey	FMB, Philippines PNGFA NCIP, Philippines Vic. Uni, Wellington
14:45	Closing remarks	Thomas Enters	

**Annex 2:**  
**Opening Address (FAO)**



منظمة الأغذية  
والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

联合国  
粮食及  
农业组织

Food  
and  
Agriculture  
Organization  
of  
the  
United  
Nations

Organisation  
des  
Nations  
Unies  
pour  
l'alimentation  
et  
l'agriculture

Продовольственная и  
сельскохозяйственная  
организация  
Объединенных  
Наций

Organización  
de las  
Naciones  
Unidas  
para la  
Agricultura  
y la  
Alimentación

## WELCOME ADDRESS

of

*Aru Mathias*

Forest Officer for the South Pacific sub-region

at the partner event

**“What has REDD+ done for us? No regrets benefits of REDD+ Readiness for the forest sector”**

at the

**25<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Asia Pacific Forestry Commission**

**3<sup>rd</sup> November 2013**

**Rotorua, New Zealand**

**Distinguished Participants, Colleagues, Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen**

Good morning! It's a great pleasure for me to be here this morning and to welcome you on behalf of Mr. Hiroyuki Konuma, Assistant Director General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific, to this partner event of the 25<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Forestry Commission; “What has REDD+ done for us? No regrets benefits of REDD+ Readiness for the forest sector.”

This side event is brought to you through a partnership of FAO and GIZ, with financial support from the UN-REDD Programme. The UN-REDD Programme was established in September 2008, as an innovative “One UN” partnership to provide coordinated technical and financial support for the development of national REDD+ programmes, utilizing the complementary resources of the three participating UN agencies: FAO, UNDP and UNEP. The Programme is

now supporting 49 partner countries, including 15 here in the Asia-Pacific region. It is one of two major multilateral initiatives supporting REDD+ Readiness, the other being the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility of the World Bank.

So, what has REDD+ done for us? And by ‘us’, we are talking about the forest sector in the widest sense. That is, not just foresters and forest departments, but all those with a stake in forests – civil society, private sector or public.

First of all, the REDD+ concept has greatly increased the recognition given by society to forests, and the importance given to forests for the potential role they can play in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. But REDD+ as a mechanism is not yet operational. REDD+ is part of the ongoing international climate change negotiations and, as such, it will only be possible to implement REDD+ as part of a future comprehensive climate change agreement, which is still some years away.

So if implementation of REDD+ is not yet possible, why ask this question now? Well, for the simple reason that it is already being asked all over the region. Substantial sums of money have been committed, and spent, and it is reasonable to ask “What is the return on this investment?”

In order to answer properly, therefore, we must acknowledge first that all investments to date have been in REDD+ Readiness, not REDD+. This puts the question in a different perspective. The objective of REDD+ Readiness is not to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It is not even to avoid a single hectare of deforestation. It is instead aimed at building capacity for the future, so that forest sectors in countries across this region can reduce forest-related emissions over the long term.

So what has REDD+ Readiness done for us? How has capacity been built? What have we learned about forest governance and legislation? Can we be confident that these gains and these lessons will be retained in years to come? And, given that the future of international climate change negotiations is still rather murky, what happens to these gains and these lessons if an international REDD+ mechanism never materializes?

These are the questions that are of direct relevance to us, gathered here for this APFC meeting under the banner “Forests for Prosperity”. Has REDD+ Readiness enhanced the role of the forest sector in the newly prosperous Asia Pacific region, and will it continue to do so? We have assembled a range of presentations to help us look critically at the return on our investments in REDD+ Readiness and I look forward to an interesting debate over the next few hours.

Before I close, I would like to offer my sincere thanks to our partners, GIZ in the Philippines and in the Pacific, for their substantive contributions to the event agenda, and for their positive collaborative work. Their contributions, and those of the diverse range of participants gathered here this morning, will surely help enrich the discussions and enhance the learning opportunities over the rest of the day.

Thank you.

## **Annex 3:**

# **Presentations**

# Provincial planning for REDD+ implementation in Viet Nam

**“No Regrets” Benefits of REDD+ Readiness  
for the Forest Sector Partner Event**

**03 November 2013**

**Rotorua**



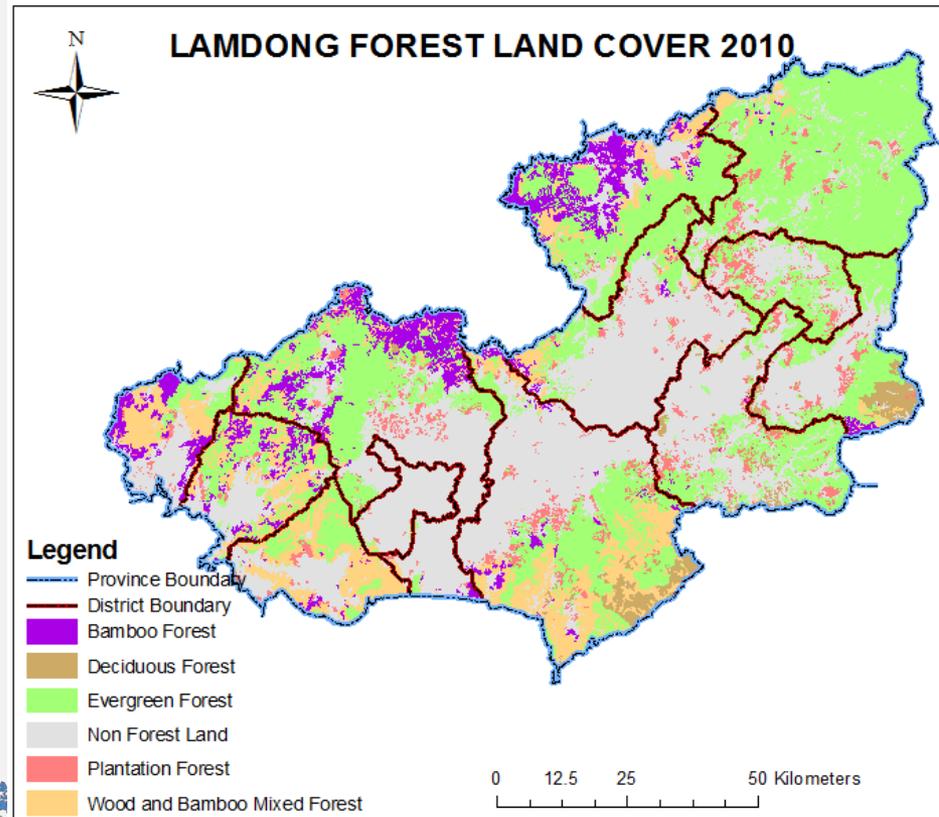
# Outline

- Basic planning approach for the identification of priority areas for REDD+ activities in six pilot provinces for Phase II of the Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme (example of Lam Dong Province)
- Strength and weaknesses
- Next steps
- Planning for nothing?



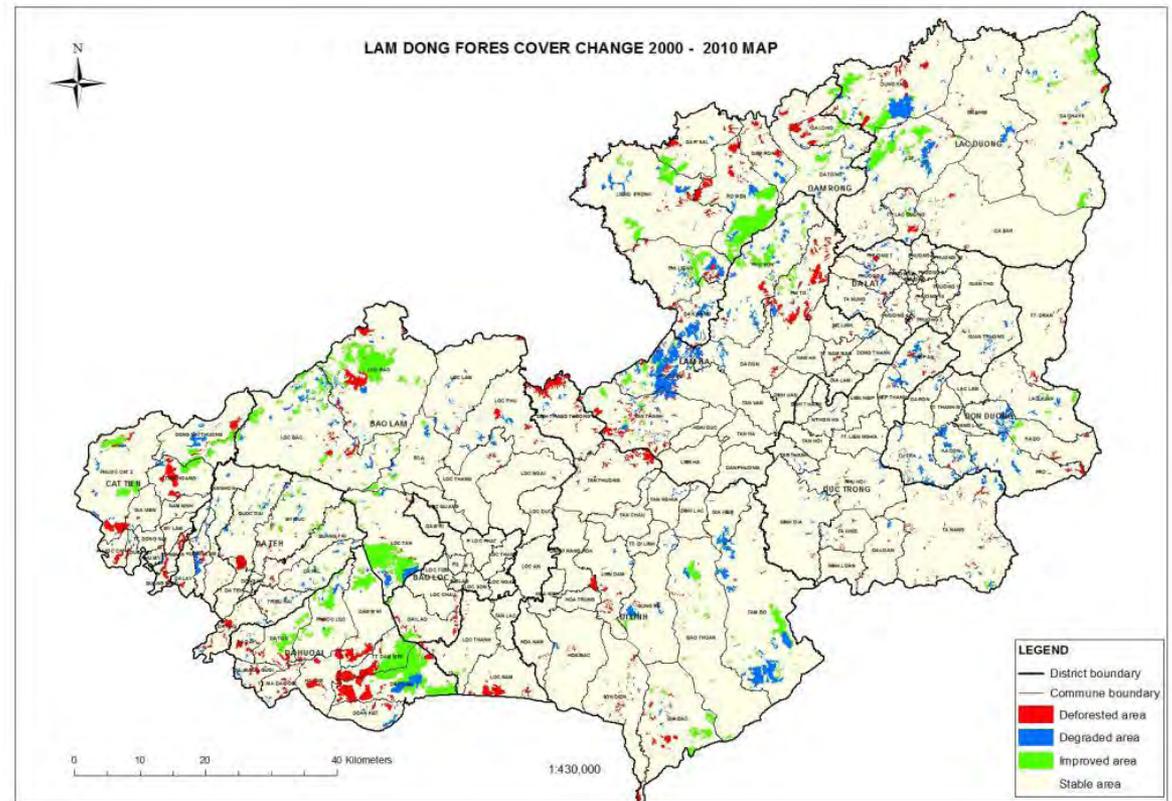
# Basic planning approach

Where is the forest by districts?



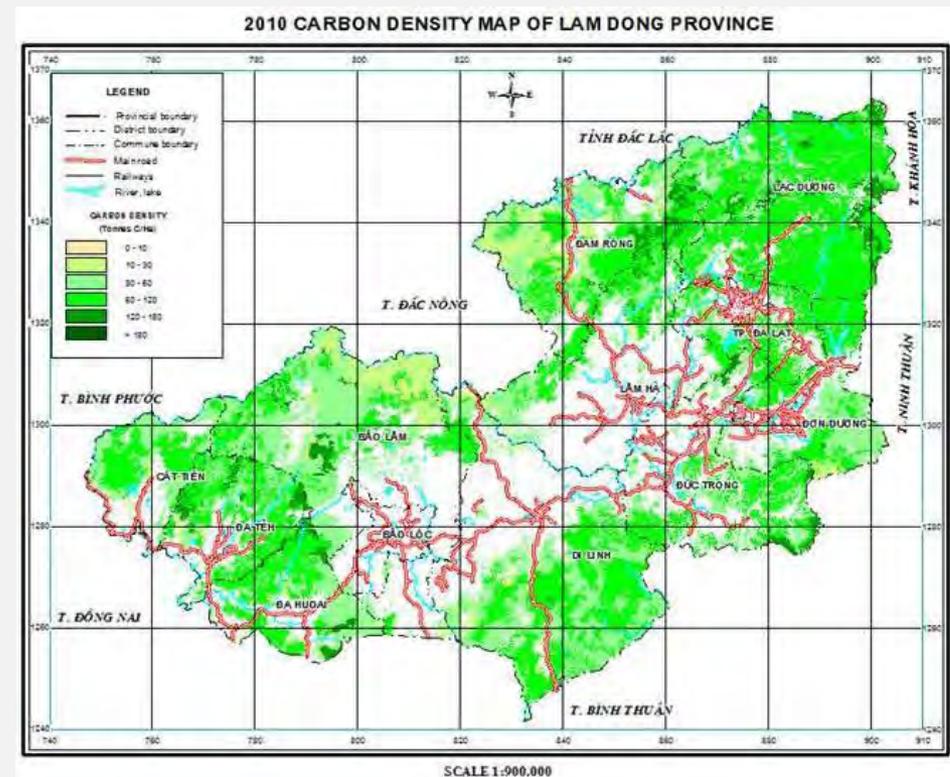
# Basic planning approach

Where have  
been recent  
(2005-2010)  
forest cover  
changes?



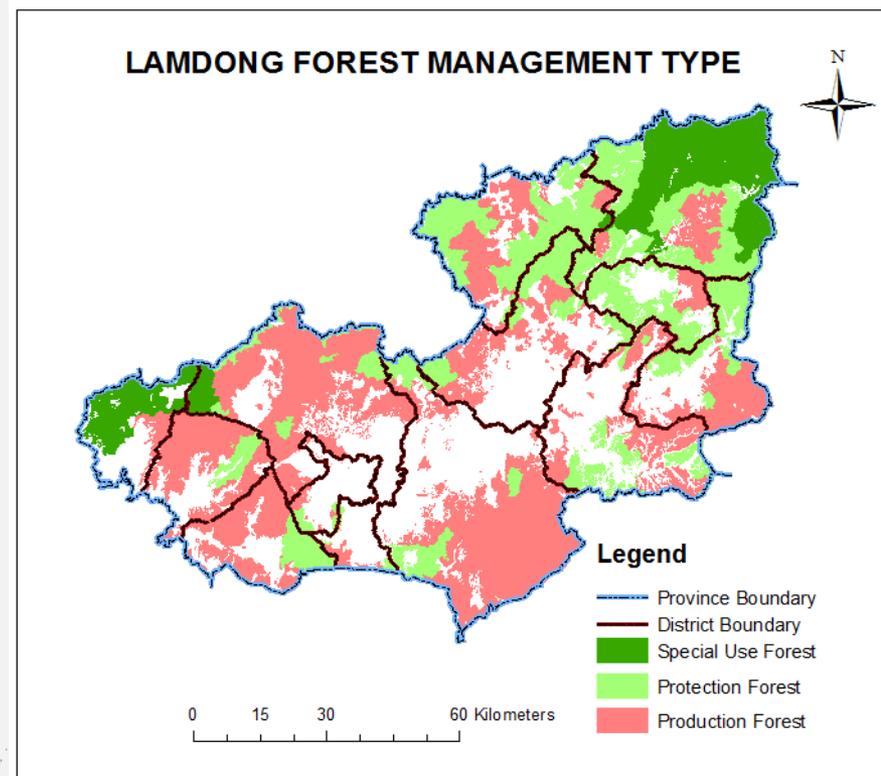
# Basic planning approach

Where is the  
forest carbon?



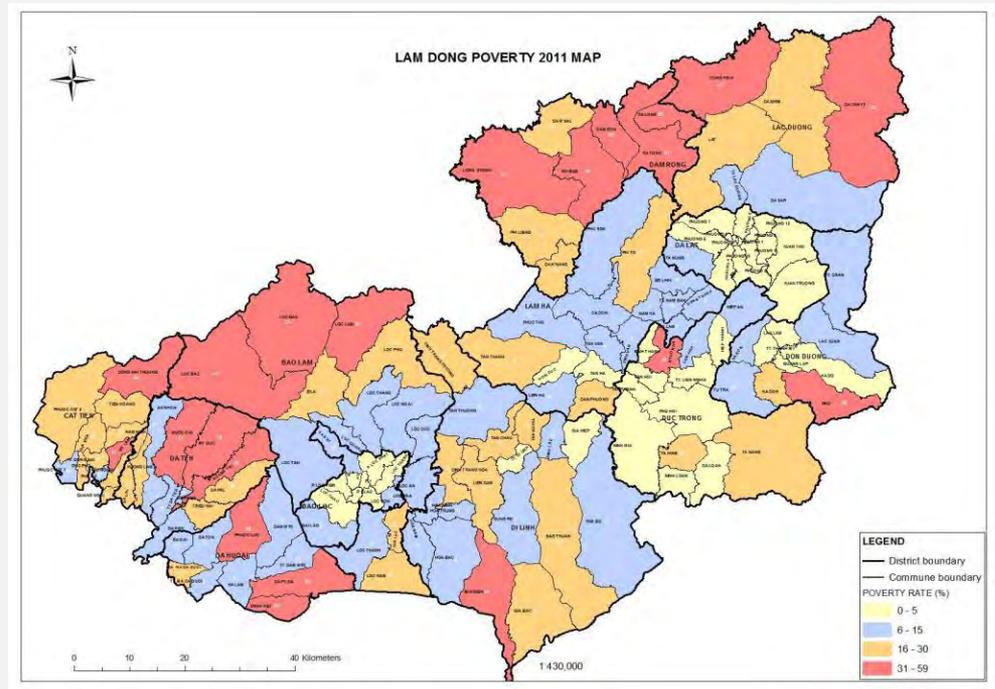
# Basic planning approach

What are the forest management types and where might rich biodiversity be?



# Basic planning approach

Where do poor people live?





# Strengths



- Use of readily available spatial data
- Cost effective
- Approach easily understood by provincial stakeholders
- Approach can be used for preliminary identification of measures (e.g. afforestation, rehabilitation, fire management, suppression of illegal logging, agricultural intensification)
- Basis for guesstimating costs of REDD+ implementation
- Approach provides information for further consultations



# Weaknesses



- Limited number of spatially expressed variables
- Better data may be overlooked in a rapid approach
- Local knowledge is not considered
- Non-inclusion of data on planned and potential future developments (e.g. population growth, infrastructure)
- Approach may not be understood by local stakeholders
- Entirely top-down with no inputs from concerned stakeholders (e.g. forest owners, forest users)



## Potential next steps



- Incorporate additional spatial data (e.g. on biodiversity and other ecosystem services)
- Refine based on social and economic development plans, and forest protection and development plans
- Refine based on inputs from provincial, district and commune representatives and forest owners
- Based on the above second draft maps can be prepared for consultations



## Potential next steps

- Raise awareness of forest owners and other local stakeholders (including farmers) about REDD+ and potential measures (activities) to reduce emissions and enhance land-use and forest management
- Develop intervention packages and corresponding incentive packages
- Initiate consultations at the local level to decide on site-based measures and negotiate agreements
- Sign agreements



# Planning for nothing?

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- New tools
- Enhanced knowledge and/or skills
- Broadened horizon and perhaps change in attitude
- Met new people, made new friends



- Enhanced knowledge of the availability of spatial information and its usefulness for land-use and socio-economic development planning.
- Shift from top-down to bottom-up planning encourages stakeholder involvement from various sectors to build more comprehensive scenarios.
- Local knowledge and negotiations with forest owners and users enhances ownership of the process and increases chance of achieving sustainable outcomes.



- Enhanced skills of government (forestry) officials to communicate better with people on the ground and vice versa.
- Learning to plan and make decisions jointly, based on good evidence (e.g. spatially expressed data), is a necessary condition not only for REDD+, but also sustainable forest management, and many other planning processes.



**Thank you for your attention  
and hope you have no regrets  
about attending our partner event!**

Thomas Enters ([thomas.enters@unep.org](mailto:thomas.enters@unep.org))



# Technical Capacity: Advances in National Forest Monitoring Systems

Partner Event  
What has REDD+ done for us?

No Regrets Benefits of REDD+ Readiness for the Forest Sector  
Asia Pacific Forest Commission (APFC) meeting  
3 – 8 November 2013, Rotorua New Zealand

Gewa Gamoga  
PNG Forest Authority  
ggamoga@pngfa.gov.pg

# Presentation Outline

1. On-going REDD+ Readiness Activities (in the context of Forest Monitoring) in PNG
2. What have we achieve from the readiness activities

# On-going REDD+ Readiness efforts (in the context of Forest Monitoring) in PNG

- Number of initiatives are currently being done for REDD+ readiness at the national scale.

Initiatives	Development Partner
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Forest Base map Development</li><li>➤ Capacity Development on Forest Monitoring for Addressing Climate Change in PNG</li><li>➤ The monitoring system of forest resource including carbon stock</li></ul>	JICA Technical Cooperation Project & Grand Aid Forest Preservation Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Multi-purpose National Forest Inventory</li></ul>	European Union & UNREDD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Measurement Reporting Verification</li></ul>	UNREDD

## ONGOING ACTIVITIES:



- **NEW 2011 Forest Map:** coordinated by PNG Forest Authority with technical support from JICA. This map will be use as baseline to assess past and future forest changes;



- **1<sup>st</sup> National Forest Inventory:** coordinated by PNG Forest Authority with technical support from UN-REDD. The NFI it will be the key element to assess forest related emission/removal factors



- **1<sup>st</sup> Information, Monitoring & MRV Action Plan:** coordinated by OCCD participation of all relevant country institutions and relevant stakeholders;



- **Prototype for a Satellite Land Monitoring System:** coordinated by OCCD with technical support from UN-REDD and INPE. A team of PNG experts has attended a course in Brazil, the beta version of the prototype with its web-portal have been presented in Durban in COP17

# JICA Technical Cooperation Project

- Govt of Japan Support to PNG
  - Capacity development on forest resource monitoring to address climate change in PMG
- Executing agent
  - PNG Forest Authority

# Government of Japan (GOJ) Support to PNG

## (1) GOJ Grant Aid Program:

### Provided:

1. Remote Sensing GIS facility
2. Satellite Images
3. Airborne data
4. Field survey equipment
5. Soft component (additional Technical Assistance)

## (2) JICA Technical Cooperation Project

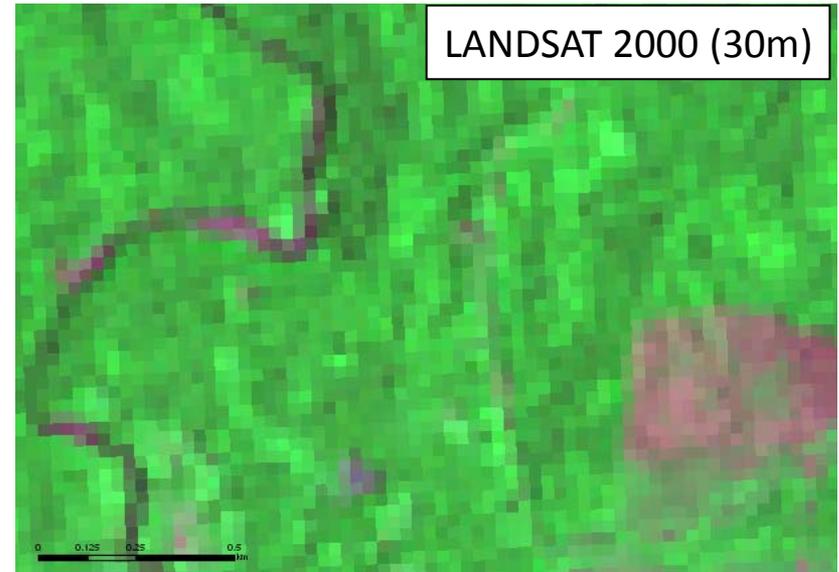
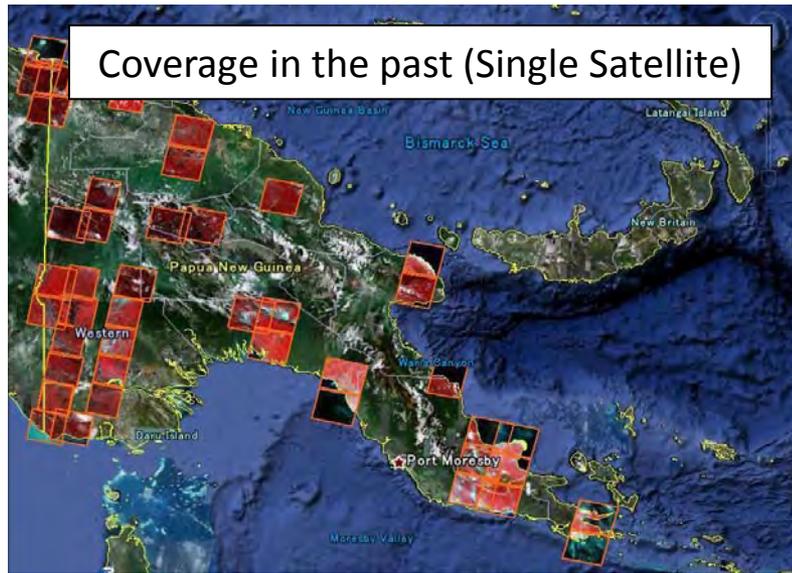
### Objective:

To enhance the capacity of relevant institutions in PNG for monitoring of nation-wide forest resource including carbon stock to address climate change

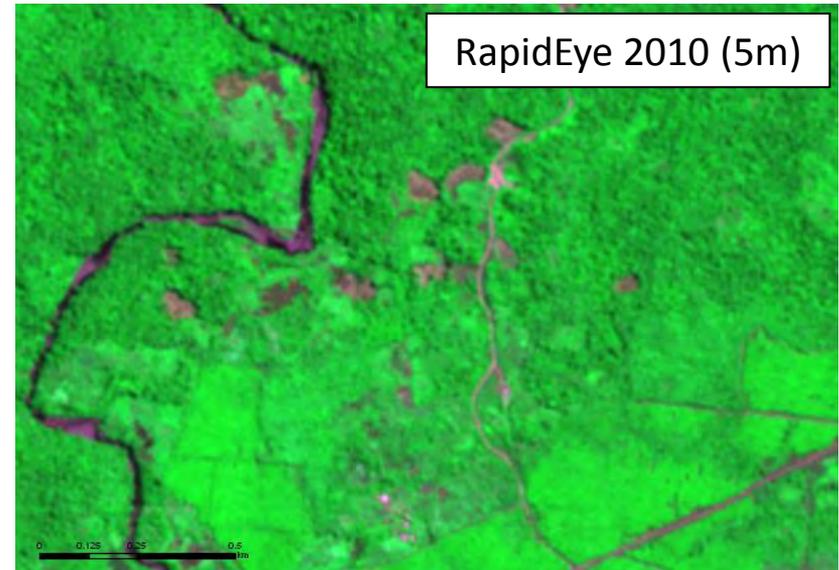
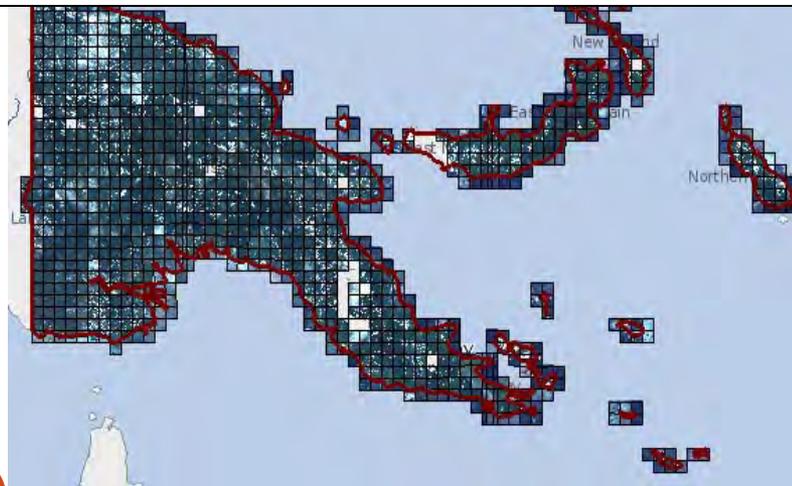
### Expected Output:

1. Nationwide forest base map
2. National level forest resource database
3. Monitoring system of forest resource – including carbon stock

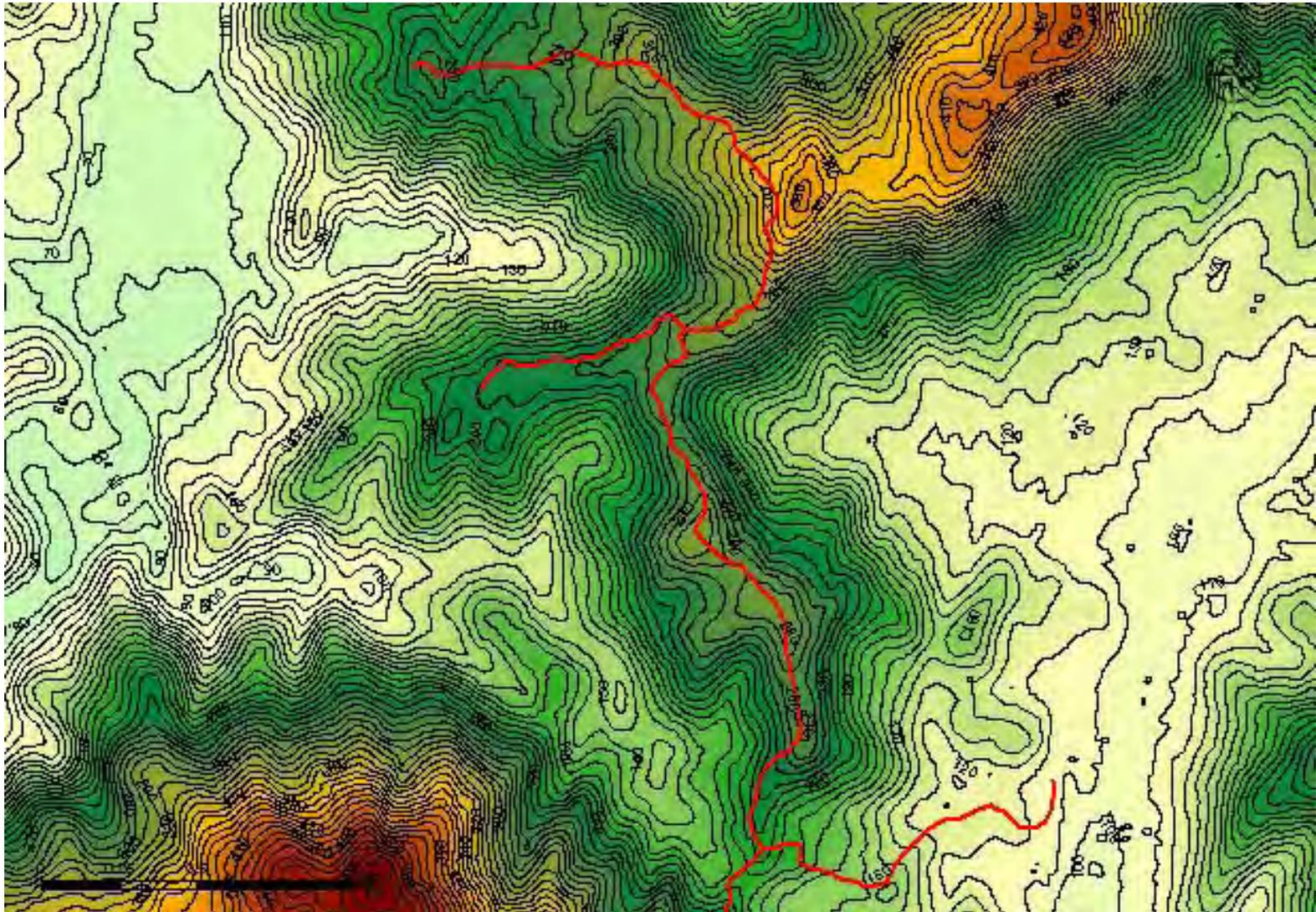
# JICA Project Output: RapidEye Coverage over PNG (Jul. 2010 to Aug. 2011)



Present: Coverage 2010 (Constellation Satellites)



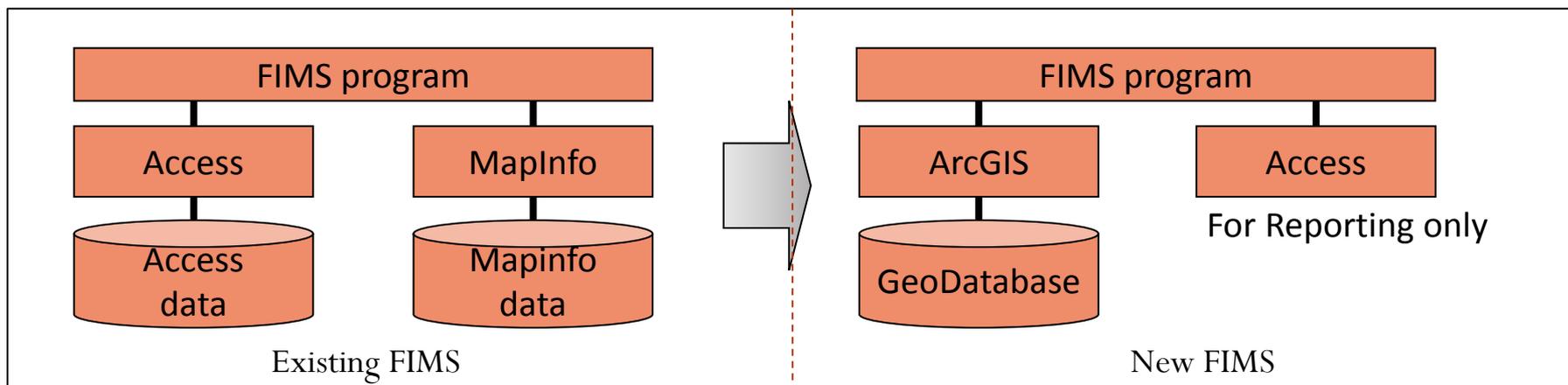
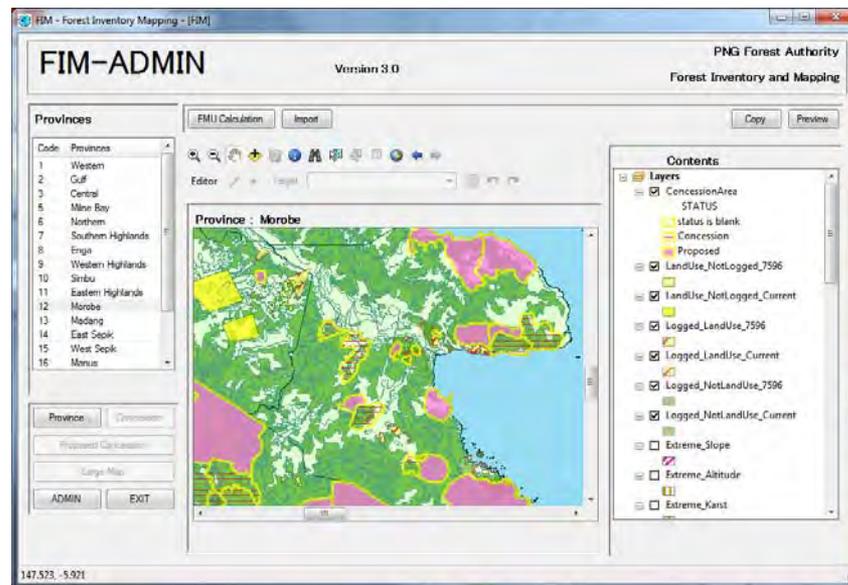
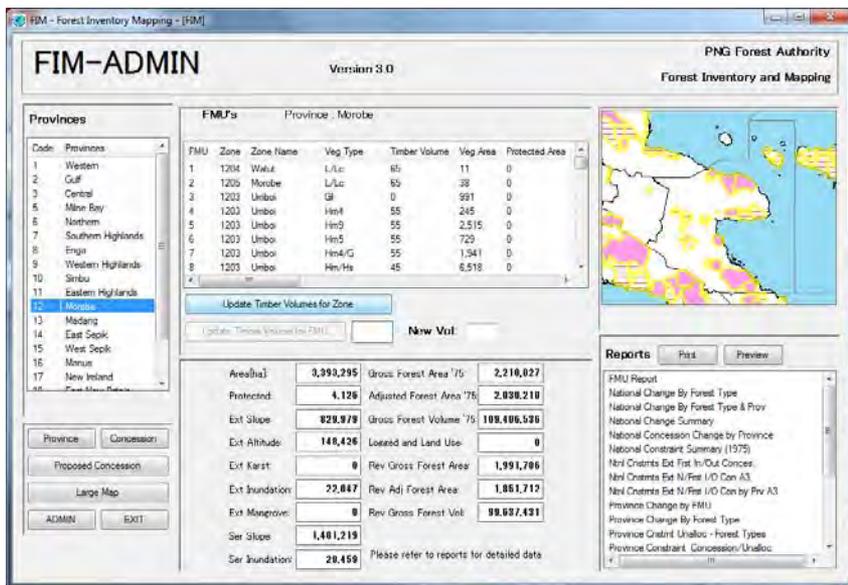
# JICA Project Output: DEM derived contours (10m interval) & logging road





# JICA Project Out put New FIMS (ArcGIS version): Screen Image

- GUI and the functions of the existing FIMS have been incorporated



# National Forest Inventory (NFI)

- It will be the first NFI for the country

# Background

- **Funding**
  - EU and UNREDD Program
- **Project title**
  - Technical support to the PNG Forest Authority to implement a multi-purpose **National Forest Inventory**
- **Period**
  - October 2013 – September 2016
- **Support & Implementation**
  - **FAO** (Forest Dept) is supporting **PNG Forest Authority** to implement the project

# Background

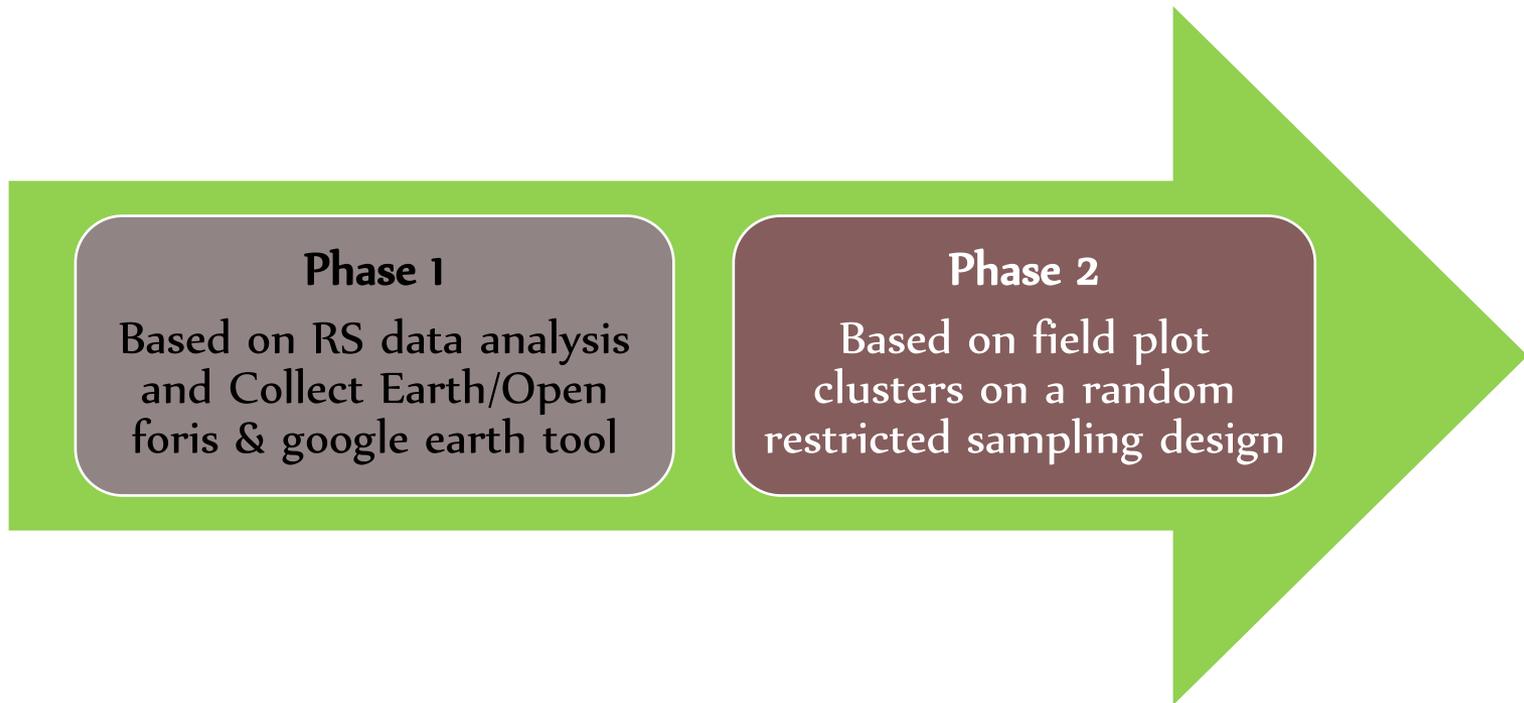
- **The project overall objective**
  - is to contribute to the implementation of PNG's policies and measures for climate change mitigation.
- **The purpose**
  - is to support the PNG Forest Authority to implement a continuous and multi-purpose National Forest Inventory (NFI) as part of a National Forest Monitoring System that will fulfil the UNFCCC Cancun and Copenhagen decision requests

# Background

- **Key features of this project**
  - **Capacity building** to improve the capabilities of the PNG Forest Authority and the University of Technology-Department of Forestry on continuous and multi-purpose forest monitoring systems.
  - **Capacity development** to establish the first multi-purpose National Forest Inventory of PNG
  - NFI Information and Data Sharing System Development
  - **Support to research and education** activities on PNG forests.
  - **Promote policy dialogue** on forestry.

# Inventory Approach

- PNG has taken a double sampling approach



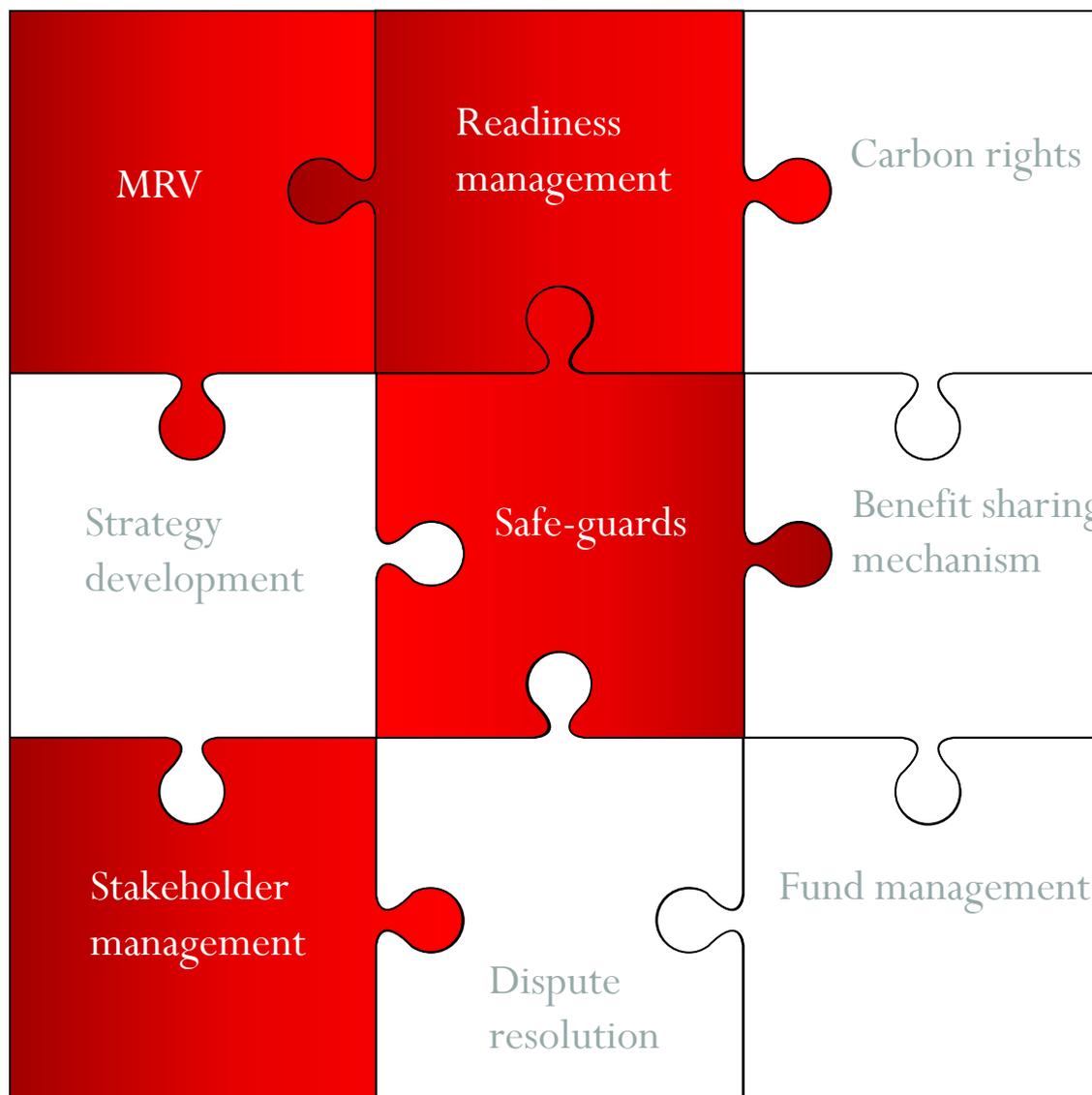
# NFI – Progress to date

- Refresher training on plant species identification
- Collect Earth software customized to suit PNG situation
- Collect Earth software training
- Assessing land use and forest cover

# UNREDD Program

# The UN-REDD National Programme is just one contribution to PNG's readiness efforts

 UN-REDD



# Objectives of PNG's UN-REDD National Program



- Support the Government of PNG to progress its activities towards REDD+ readiness
- Complement existing efforts to establish a REDD-plus framework in PNG, including efforts from GoPNG, civil society, the private sector and development partners
- Focus on the refinement and implementation of a full MRV roadmap for PNG that supports PNG's overall REDD framework and readiness efforts

# What have we achieved from the readiness activities

1. On-going technical capacity development on;
  - GIS/Remote sensing applications, tools and information
  - NFI Planning
  - Understanding of REDD+ and climate change issues
  - Forest carbon assessment
2. GIS hardware/software
3. Improve forest database management system
4. Forest Base Map (version 0)
5. DEM derived contours (10m intervals)
  - For planning and management

Regardless of the outcomes of the Climate Change negotiations, the above benefit will be useful in managing our forests in a long term

**END**



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# Local livelihoods: Farmers' stories from Southern Leyte, Philippines

## Climate-Relevant Modernization of Forest Policy and Piloting of REDD+ in the Philippines

## Preparation of a National REDD+ Mechanism for Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Philippines (National REDD+ System)

**Gordon Bernard Ignacio**  
**GIZ Senior Adviser**



# Community Based Forest Management Strategy

1997 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020



Forest Policy & REDD+



- Policy Studies
- Sub-National MRV System
- Field Activities (Southern Leyte)
- Capacity building

National REDD+ System



- National Registry
- Benefit Sharing & Financing
- Safeguards
- Field Activities
- Capacity building

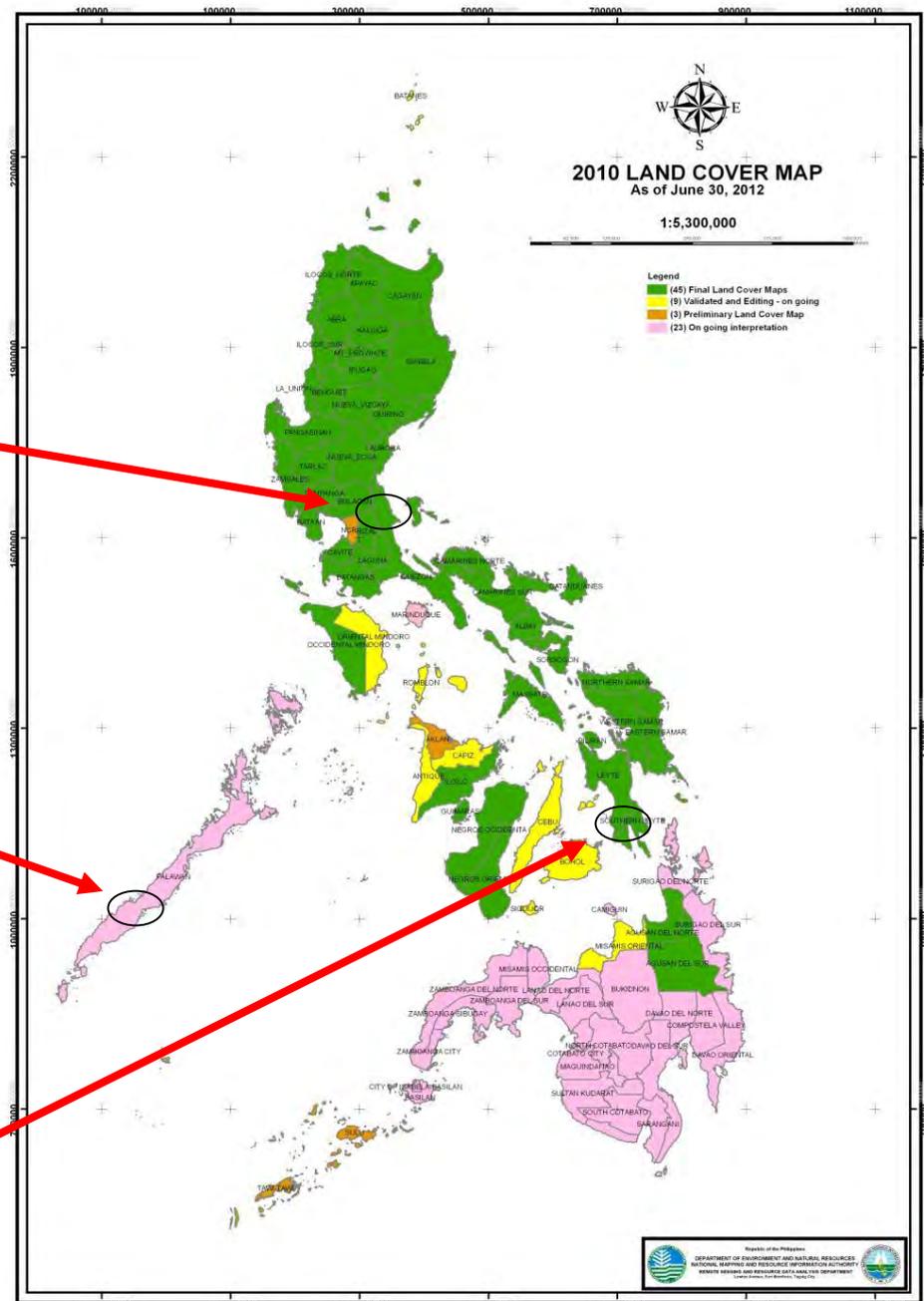
# REDD+ Demonstration Sites



**Sierra Madre Mountain Range in General Nakar, Quezon Province (CADT, FLUP, demo site – FFI, NTFP-TF, TEFI)**

**Victoria-Anepahan Mountain Range in Narra & Quezon, Palawan (SEP Law, demo site NTFP-EP, FFI, ELAC)**

**Southern Leyte Province (CBFMA, demo site - DENR-GIZ-REDD+)**





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# Project Summary: Climate-relevant Modernization of Forest Policy and Piloting REDD+

## Objective:

Improved forestry policy applied by DENR, LGUs and local population for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions



10/2009 –  
12/2013



2.76 Mio +  
0.5 Mio



DENR-FMB  
and LGUs

## What do we want to achieve:

Emissions of 130,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub> from forests avoided  
26,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub> per year removed from the atmosphere  
Conservation of biodiversity through protection and  
rehabilitation of 5000 ha of natural forests

Conservation agreements as a key element of the REDD+  
strategy implemented on a pilot scale



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# REDD-plus Project Summary

## Climate-relevant Modernization of Forest Policy and Piloting REDD+

### **Project components:**

1. Support to the National REDD-plus Strategy and Action Plan
- 2. REDD-plus Piloting in / around protected areas**
3. Forest policy development
4. Learning and innovation / knowledge management
5. Capacity building

**Project Strategy: Combining work at policy level with field level implementation**

**→ Working in a collaborative, multi-stakeholders, multi-level approach, in coordination with all actors in support to PNRPS (government, civil society, private sector, development partners)**



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# Demo site in Leyte Island

Partners:

Local Gov't Units

Silago

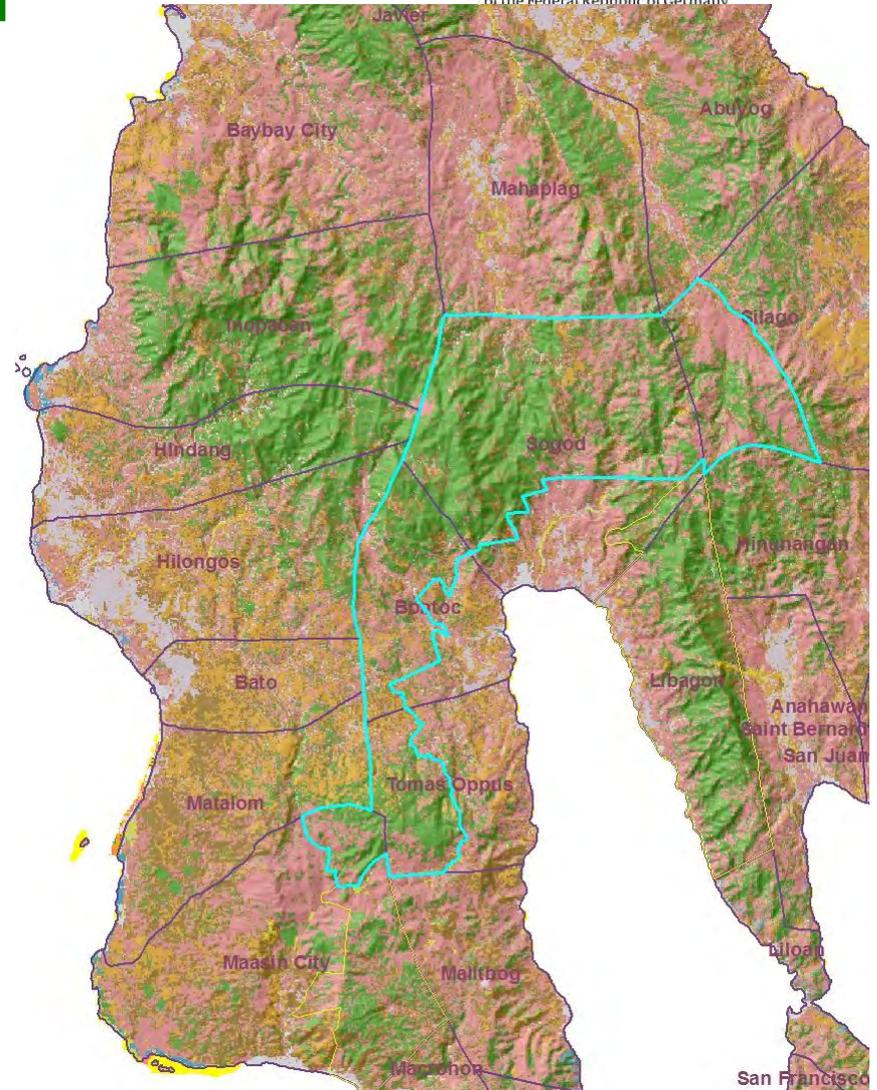
Sogod

Bontoc

Tomas Oppus

Maasin City

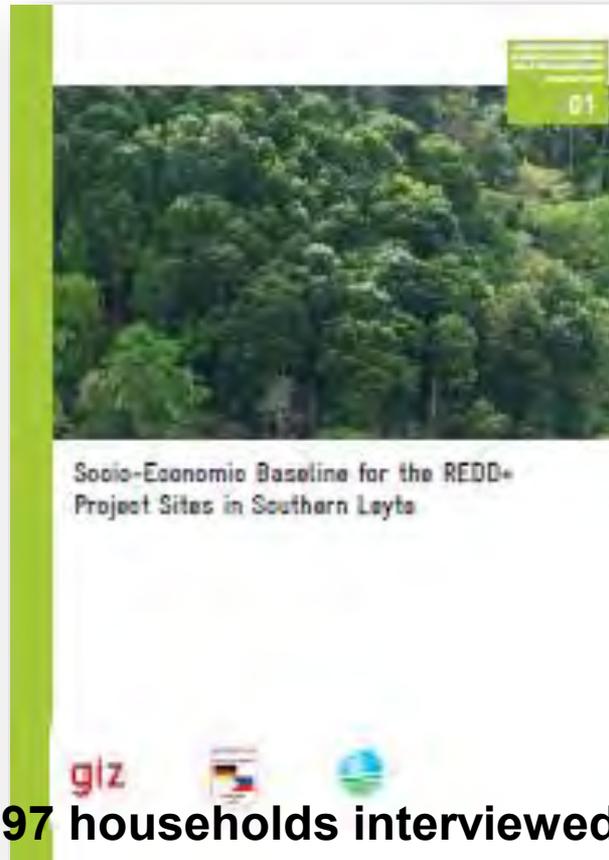
and 7 CBFM Peoples'  
Organizations





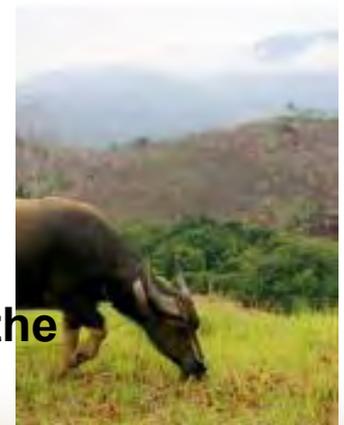
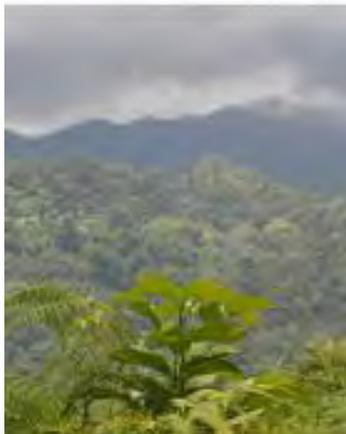
## Household Characteristics, Amount of Income and Expenditure by Income Clusters

## Socio-demographic Characteristics



## Access to Land and Natural Resources

## Farm Characteristics and Upland Farming System



**797 households interviewed in 93 Barangays (597 hh in 71 Brgys within the Project area and 200 hh in 22 Brgys as control)**



- On the average, the farm-households had five members and with nuclear type of family systems where husbands and wives lived together with their children
- Almost all of the HH from the Non-REDD+ and REDD+ sites are mainly dependent on upland farming for their livelihood, with no secondary occupations. The few who have secondary jobs serve as village officials, hired workers, government employees or self employed.
- A great majority of households in the study sites also earned income from contributions or remittances coming from members of the family who are elsewhere and employed in domestic public or private establishments.
- Majority of those with income from non-farm sources were into selling goods and services operated sari-sari stores while a few were into selling of farm products.



- On average income from all sources was P135,491 and P113,136 for the non-REDD+ areas. Farm income followed by non-farm income contributed the bulk of their total annual earnings. By municipality, income from all sources was higher in Sogod, followed by Maasin and Bontoc.
- Credit Cooperatives appeared as the leading sources among majority of both category of farm-households servicing regular loans for the greater majority of borrower-farm-households.
- A higher proportion of farm-households in both sites completed elementary education followed by those who completed only the primary level indicating the relatively low educational attainment of REDD+ farm-households.
- Majority (67%) of the farm-households in both sites were not attending school mainly due to financial problem;



- Almost all of the non-REDD+ and REDD+ farm-household respondents possess their land without any tenure arrangements.
- Most of the households inherited their land, but have no titles or just verbal agreements.
- Majority of the respondents in both sites were into harvesting of bamboos and materials for firewood. Likewise a considerable proportion of farm-households claim they harvested edible plants, materials for construction, and wild animals (Also confirmed by the Biodiversity Assessment).
- Most of the harvested forest products were mainly used for consumption and other households needs;

# Support to Forest Policy



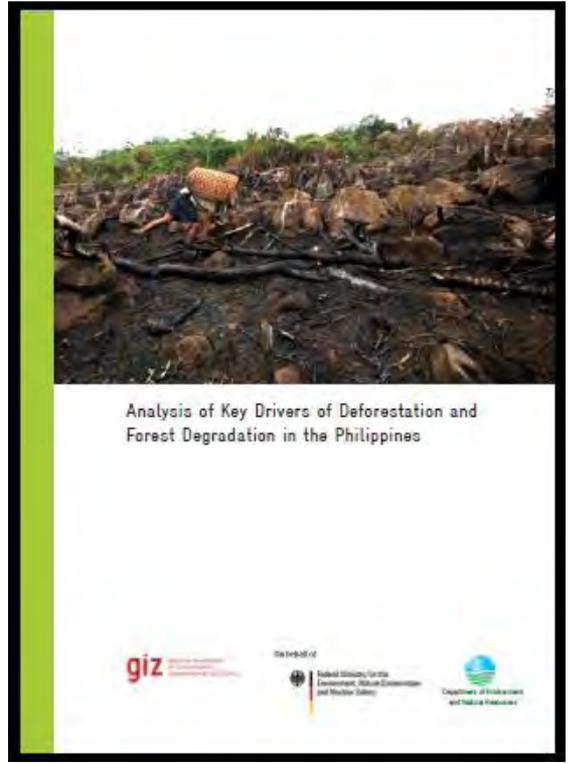
**giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of  
 Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

In coordination with CoDeREDD & NCIP supported the Conduct of the following Policy Studies:

1. Drivers of Deforestation & Forest Degradation
2. Review of Forest Policies
3. Clarifying Carbon Rights
4. Assessment of FPIC Implementation





## “No Regrets” Results and Emerging Outcomes



**giz** Biodiversity Assessment in Mt. Nacolod  
KBA

229 flora spp (31 found only in the Philippines)

212 vertebrates (112 birds, 36 mammals, 64 amphibians and reptiles)

2 new Frog Species Discovered (*Platymantis* spp.)

A Follow-up Dry Season Biodiversity Assessment has just been concluded in the same area and another 2 new species of frogs have been discovered. Cinnamon spp are also being studied to determine whether these are new.



43

- Declaration of Mt. Nacolod KBA as protected area and natural treasure of Southern Leyte
- Conservation Management Framework being formulated by the stakeholders

# Implementation of reforestation, agroforestry and conservation activities



Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

On behalf of



Federal Ministry for the  
Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety

with the Federal Republic of Germany

10 Financing Agreements signed with (5) LGUs and (5) CBFM POs for 2,185 hectares with GIZ contribution of P37M and LGU/PO/DENR counterpart of P10M

To be reported as contribution to the National Greening Program (NGP)





**giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of



Federal Ministry for the  
Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

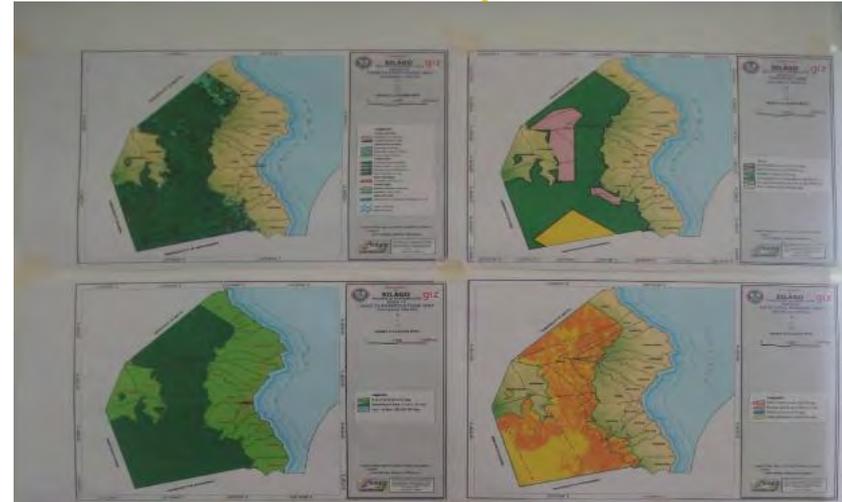
## “No Regrets” Results and Emerging Outcomes

- 2,178 hectares planted out of the 2,185 has. target
- 2,964 households participated, average additional income of P12,400 per household (Will include Anecdotes)
- 131 species of forest and fruit trees planted
- Potential income: P 32M from 642 ha agroforestry; P 12.25M from 490 ha tree plantations; plus 446 ha rattan
- 20 new Peoples’ Organizations were formed, registered and being strengthened.
- Land Tenure Instrument (CBFMA) to be issued to the 700 HH who are members (Cite CIFOR SROI Study, Tenure Study)



## “No Regrets” Results and Emerging Outcomes

- 4 Municipalities have completed their forest Land Use Plans (FLUPs)
- FLUPs would be the basis for the issuance of appropriate land tenure instrument to the farmers
- FLUPs also ensure that priority forestry related activities are included in the Annual Investment Program of LGUs



# Recap:



**giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

## Community Based Forest Management Strategy

1997 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

### PNRPS

Readiness

Upscaling

Engagement

### Forest Policy & REDD+

Policy Studies  
Sub-National MRV System  
Field Activities (Southern Leyte)  
Capacity building

### National REDD+ System

National Registry  
Benefit Sharing & Financing  
Safeguards  
Field Activities  
Capacity building



## Preparation of a National REDD+ Mechanism for Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Philippines (National REDD+ System Project)

- **Objectives**

- The Philippines is ready and use a national framework for implementation of REDD+, based on ecological and social safeguards, to reduce GHG emissions and to achieve co-benefits of biodiversity conservation and livelihoods improvement.

- **Key Outputs**

- Establishment of a national implementation and coordination system for REDD+ (Registry, coordination and monitoring structure, MRV)
- Development of financing / benefit-sharing mechanisms for REDD+
- Integration of ecological and social standards (safeguards) in implementation of REDD+
- Full-coverage forest land use planning and tenure arrangements in selected regions (Eastern Samar, Albay and Davao Oriental)
- Awareness building, information and knowledge management on REDD+





**giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of



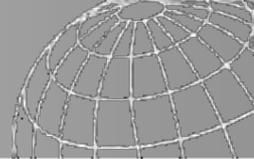
Federal Ministry for the  
Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

# Maraming Salamat Po! Thank You!



From Silas with LG

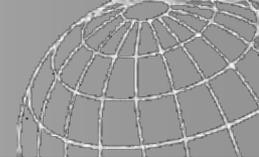


**Rights and tenure:**

**Forests and carbon rights in  
Melanesia**

Prepared by Ms Lisa Ogle  
Environmental Legal Consultant, GIZ

For the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission meeting – Partner event  
Held: Rotorua, New Zealand, 3 November 2013  
([lisa@lisaogle.net](mailto:lisa@lisaogle.net))



## Who owns what?



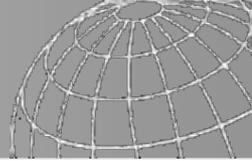
Who owns the **forest**?



Who owns the **land**?

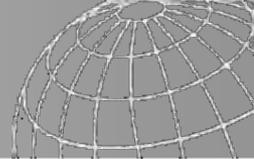


Who owns the **carbon**?



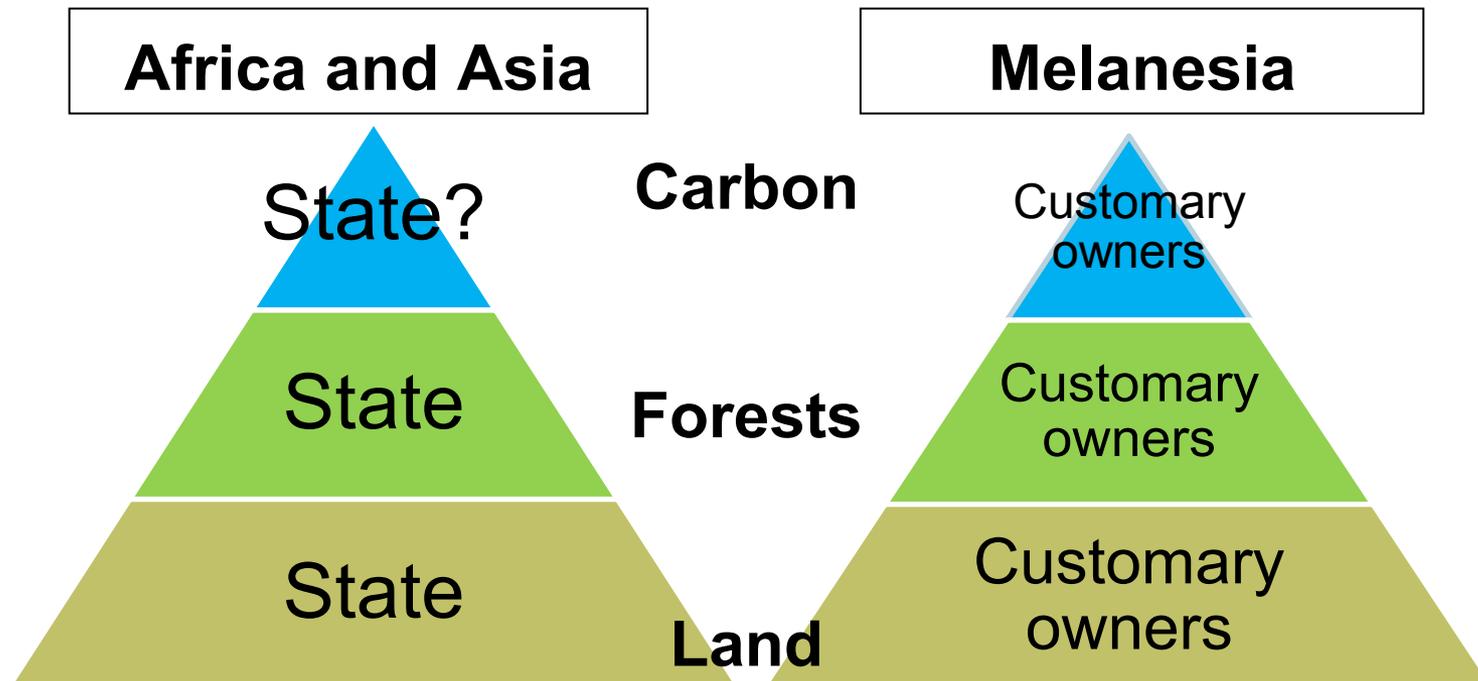
## Who owns the carbon rights in trees?

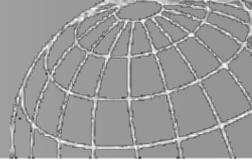
- *Pacific Islands Regional Policy Framework for REDD+* calls on countries to clarify land and forest carbon tenure as a key part of REDD+ implementation (Para. 4.6.3)
- At present most Melanesian countries (except Vanuatu) don't have laws on carbon rights, so ownership and use of carbon rights must be inferred from existing legislation and customary laws
  - Time consuming and costly
  - Exercise of these rights can be open to legal challenge, creating uncertainty and increasing costs
- Objective:
  - a clear legal framework defining **who** owns carbon rights and **how** they can be used (e.g. in REDD+ projects)



Prevalence of customary land in Melanesia. By inference, landowners own the forest carbon rights.

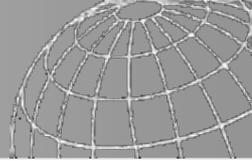
But how do we identify land boundaries and owners of carbon rights? How to deal with limitation on alienation?





## When does a country need to address carbon rights?

- Carbon rights should be defined and regulated if a country intends to adopt a **project-based approach** to REDD+ which includes carbon trading
  - E.g. Fiji's 'hybrid' approach to REDD+
  - For a REDD+ project to be validated, and to sell carbon credits, it must be clear who **owns** and **controls** the carbon in the forest (now, and into the future)
  - Objective: reduce uncertainty, and therefore transaction costs
- Not necessary for a national approach to REDD+ which does not include project-based carbon trading
  - Although there must be a transparent and equitable benefit-sharing system in place (to avoid the 'taking' of property)



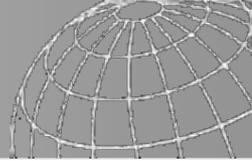
## What is the difference between 'carbon rights' and 'carbon credits'?

- **Carbon rights**

- The right to exploit the carbon in a forest

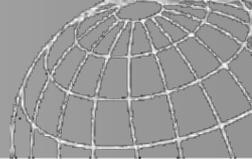
- **Carbon credits**

- The financial instruments that are issued once carbon emission reductions / removals have been verified
- 1 carbon credit = 1 tonne CO<sup>2</sup>
- Credits are given a unique serial number so they can be monitored and tracked through a carbon registry (e.g. Markit Environmental Registry).



## Are forest carbon rights, human rights?

- No, but a carbon rights regime can affect human rights
  - e.g. if a REDD+ framework results in loss of land or property rights
- A national carbon rights framework should therefore:
  - Respect indigenous property rights (in forest carbon)
  - Respect the right of indigenous people to give or withhold their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to the use of their carbon rights
- Where are these human rights found?
  - National Constitutions (protect the right to property)
  - United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People 2007 (referred to in UNFCCC Cancun Agreements on REDD+)
  - Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (ILO 169),
    - in Melanesia, only Fiji has ratified



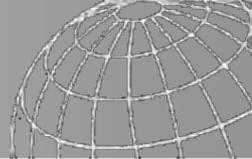
## Benefits and risks of ownership of carbon rights

### Benefits

- Entitlement to:
  - Receive carbon credits, or
  - Receive a share of national REDD+ revenues (depending on benefit-sharing rules)
- Right to negotiate about benefit-sharing rules
  - In accordance with right to give or withhold free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)

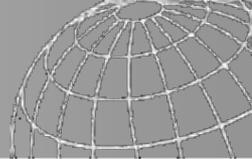
### Risks and obligations

- Obligation to maintain and actively manage forest for extended period, e.g. 10 – 40 years
- Owner could bear risk if carbon is released (e.g. through fire or logging)
  - Loss of carbon credits and/or penalties



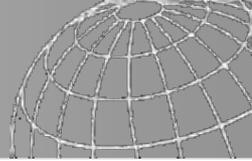
## Fiji: Background

- About 88% of land is owned by iTaukei landowning groups
- Well-placed to easily clarify carbon rights for REDD+ projects because:
  - Most land is registered as customary land with recorded boundaries (iTaukei Lands Act)
  - Members of landowning groups are recorded in the *Vola ni Kawa Bula*
  - Established process for leasing customary land through the iTaukei Land Trust Board, overcomes restrictions on using customary land
  - Leases can be used to clarify carbon rights



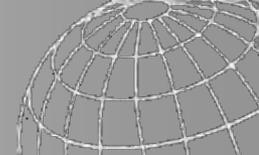
## Fiji: options for regulating carbon rights

Problem	Possible solutions
Customary land can only be alienated to the State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can be overcome by lease (via TLTB) to incorporated landowner group or REDD+ developer</li><li>• Proposed standard REDD+ clause in leases</li></ul>
How to integrate REDD+ approval with existing legal framework for forestry?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Could create an 'ecosystem restoration licence' for forest conservation / restoration</li><li>• Modelled on the forest concession licence</li><li>• To be issued along with a REDD+ approval</li></ul>
Ownership of carbon rights for plantations is unclear, but may be held by lessor (landowner)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure plantation leases include a clause to clarify that plantation owner also owns the carbon rights</li></ul>



# Papua New Guinea: Background

- Most land (97%) is held as customary land
  - Customary land is unregistered, so it can be difficult to identify landowners and boundaries
- Customary land and interests must be protected for future generations and cannot be alienated (except to the State)
  - Landowners cannot enter into carbon contracts restricting use of land into the future
- Approx. 12 million hectares (80%) of production forest has already been 'acquired' by PNG FA
  - Need to reconcile carbon rights within this framework



## PNG: Options for regulating carbon rights

### Problem

### Possible solutions

Landowners cannot sign a carbon contract because it will limit how customary land can be used into the future (alienation of rights)

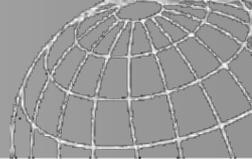
- Conversion to freehold or SABL (not recommended)
- Explore possibility of using *ex-post* carbon contracts?

Same as above

- Integrate use of carbon rights in REDD+ projects with provisions for timber rights under the Forestry Act, which are acquired by PNG FA under Forest Management Agreements
- Will not affect customary rights because of exemption (s. 56.(3), Forestry Act)

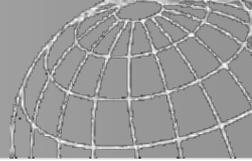
Unclear who holds carbon rights where a Forest Management Agreement or timber licence is already in place (80% production forests)

- Amend Forestry Act to clarify ownership and allocation of carbon rights for existing FMAs and/or timber licences
- Must be done with Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of landowners



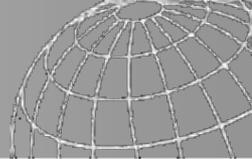
## Solomon Islands: Background

- Most land held under customary tenure (86%)
  - Boundaries of customary land unclear
  - ‘Owners’ of customary land not easily identifiable
  - Rights to land and forest ownership and use can be held by different clans (fragmented rights)
- Strong protections to prohibit alienation (loss) of customary land and interests
  - Therefore landowners cannot enter into carbon contracts restricting use of land into future
  - If land is leased or converted to a fixed term estate (freehold), this constitutes an alienation



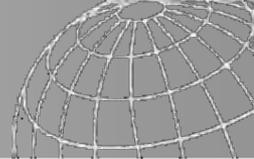
## Solomon Islands: Options for regulating carbon rights

Problem	Possible solution
<p>Land and forest ownership and use fragmented between clans – unclear who owns carbon rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and record ownership of carbon rights under the Customary Land Records Act 1994</li> <li>• Government support needed to make Act operational (regulations and staff)</li> </ul>
<p>Landowners cannot sign a carbon contract because it will limit how customary land can be used into the future (alienation of rights)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use model of timber rights under Forest Resources and Timber Utilisation Act for carbon rights (exemption s. 43)</li> <li>• But this Act has generated much community disquiet and may not be suitable</li> </ul>
<p>As above</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigate possibility of using ex-post forest carbon contracts</li> <li>• Amend Land and Titles Act to permit landowners to enter into forest carbon contracts (include safeguards)</li> </ul>



## Vanuatu: Background

- All land in Vanuatu belongs to indigenous ‘custom owners’ and cannot be alienated except through lease, or sale to the State
  - Boundaries of un-leased (89.7%) customary land are not usually surveyed and are often disputed
  - All activities on un-leased land regulated by custom
- Land can be released for development through leasing
- Vanuatu is the only country in Melanesia with a framework for carbon rights:
  - Forestry Rights Registration and Timber Harvest Guarantee Act 2000, but has never been used



## Vanuatu: Options for regulating carbon rights

### Problem

### Possible solution

How to permit use of carbon rights for REDD+ projects on un-leased land?

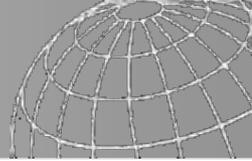
- Not clear.
- Very difficult to do because landowners and boundaries hard to identify, and project will be regulated according to custom

Only indigenous citizens can own land (Constitution)

- Land can be released for development (incl. REDD+ projects) through usual leasing arrangements
- A standard form lease could be developed for this purpose

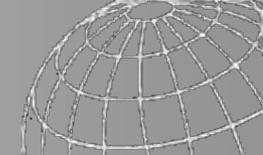
How to identify who owns the carbon rights on leased land?

- Use Forestry Rights Registration and Timber Harvest Guarantee Act 2000 to register carbon rights over land, either in name of custom owners or to a third party

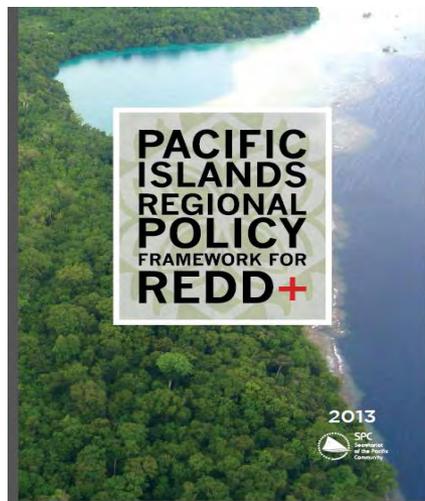
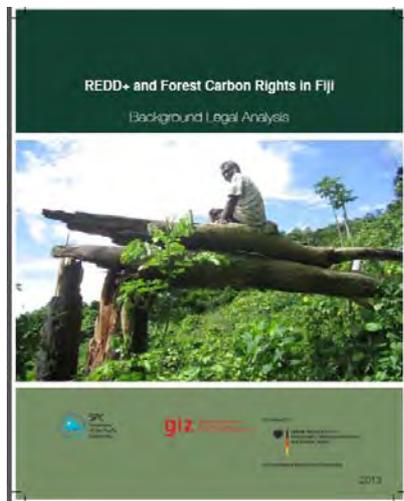
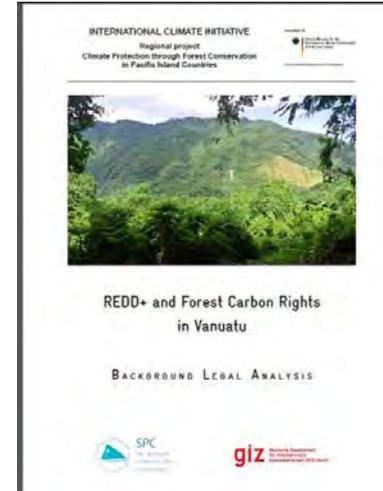
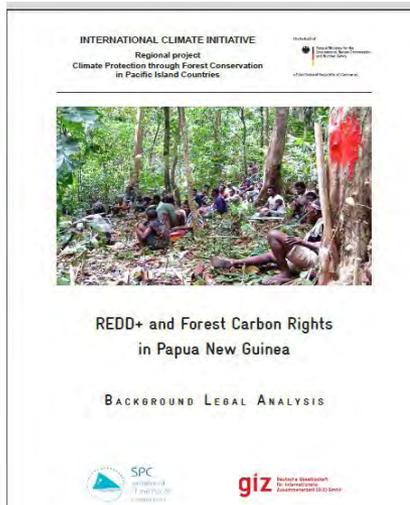
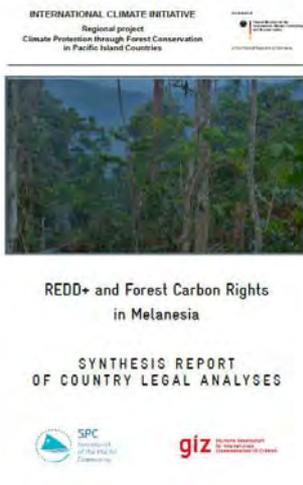


# Conclusion

- Forest carbon is a new property right
- Only necessary to clarify ownership and use of forest carbon rights if country intends to permit project-based carbon trading
- Reflections on carbon rights in REDD+ countries is stimulating discussion on:
  - Improving clarity for land and forest tenure
  - How to incorporate important safeguards such as free, prior and informed consent of landowners
  - Possible approaches to benefit sharing



## References



All available on the SPC/GIZ website, “Climate Protection through Forest Conservation in the Pacific Islands” at:

<http://www.bit.ly/redd-project>



# PACIFIC ISLANDS REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR REDD+

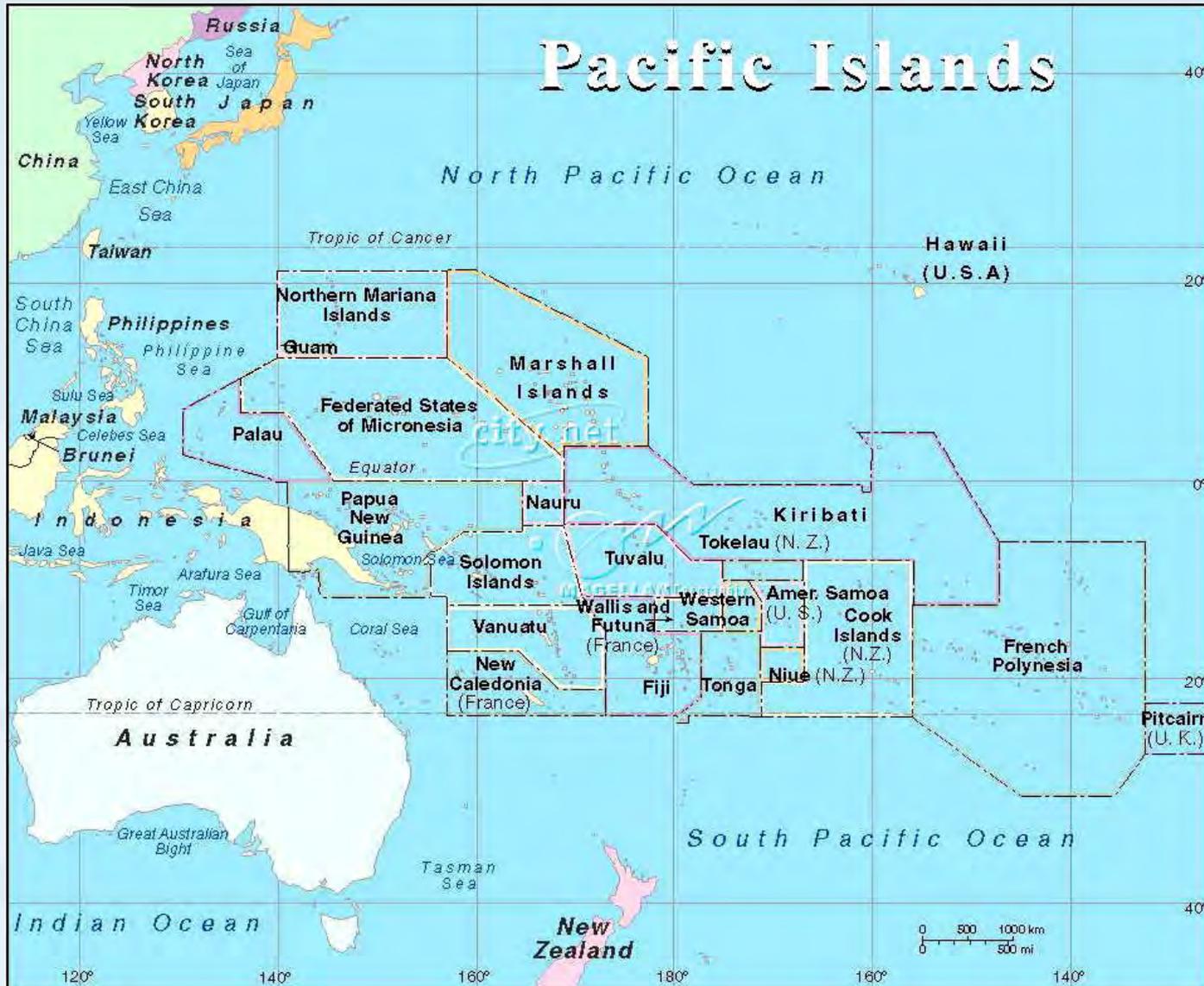
*REDD+ SIDE EVENT*

*Rotorua, NZ*

*03 November 2013*



# Pacific Islands





- FORESTS AND TREES MAKE VITAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WELL-BEING OF PACIFIC COMMUNITIES

- BUT NEED TO DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION





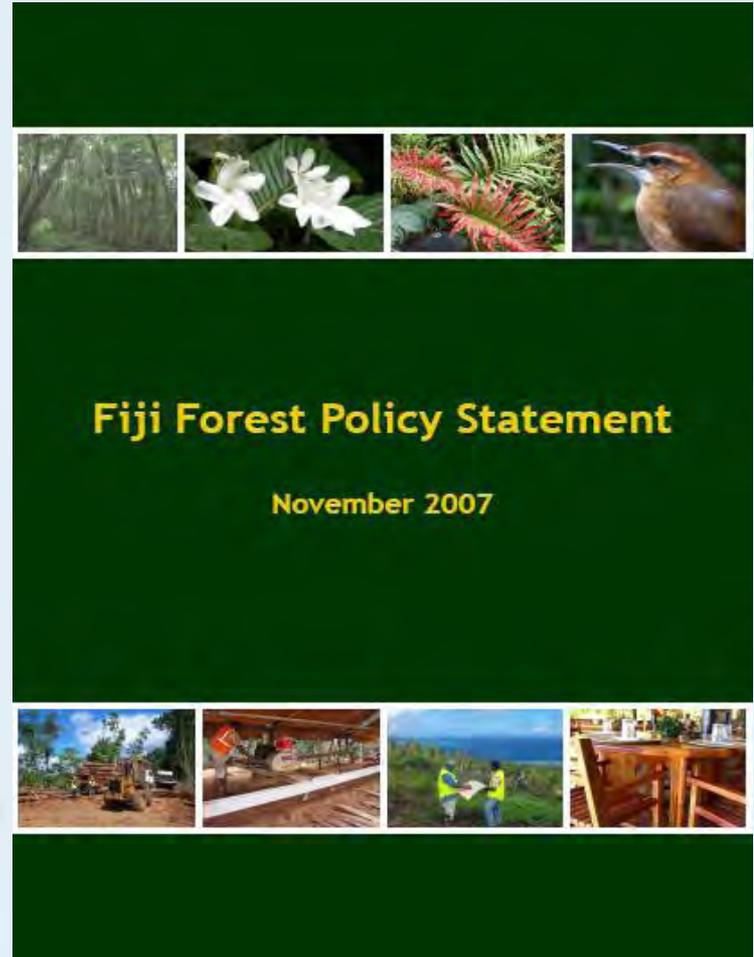
## **CHALLENGES**

- **LACK OF RESOURCES IN TERMS OF FUNDING AND EXPERTISE**
- **MANY PICs ARE SMALL UNABLE TO MOBILISE RESOURCES ON THEIR OWN**



- **NEED FOR BETTER POLICY & LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

- **MORE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION**





# NEED FOR RELIABLE DATA FOR IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING





- **NEED TO BUILD AND ENHANCE CAPACITY ON VARIOUS AREAS OF FOREST MANAGEMENT**

- **REQUIRED AT BOTH NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS**





- **NEED FOR MORE MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION OF FOREST OWNERS**
- **MOST FORESTS OWNED BY COMMUNITIES**





PICs	Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Customary Land (%)	State Land (%)	Freehold (%)	Registration of customary land
PNG	452,860	97	2.5	0.5	none
Fiji	18,270	88	4	8	most
Solomon Islands	27,990	95	8	5	0.2%
Vanuatu	12,200	97	2	0	little
FSM	700	65	35	8	little
Samoa	2,830	81	15	4	some
Tonga	720	0	100	0	not applicable
Cook Islands	240	99	<1	little	65%
Kiribati	810	50	<5	>45	most
Marshall Islands	180	>99	<1	0	little
Nauru	20	>90	<10	0	most
Niue	260	98.5	1.5	0	10%
Palau	460	some	most	some	most
Tuvalu	30	100	0	<0.1	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>526,724</b>				



- **NEED TO RECOGNISE CHANGE IN THE FORESTRY SECTOR LANDSCAPE**



- **NEED FOR CROSS-SECTORAL & MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACHES**





# **REDD+ WITH ITS CURRENT FUND-BASE GRANT FINANCING MECHANISM FOR READINESS ACTIVITIES OFFERS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR:**

- *New funding to support forestry in PICTs*
- *Most of the things required under REDD+ are priorities for SFM in PICTs i.e. no regret activities*



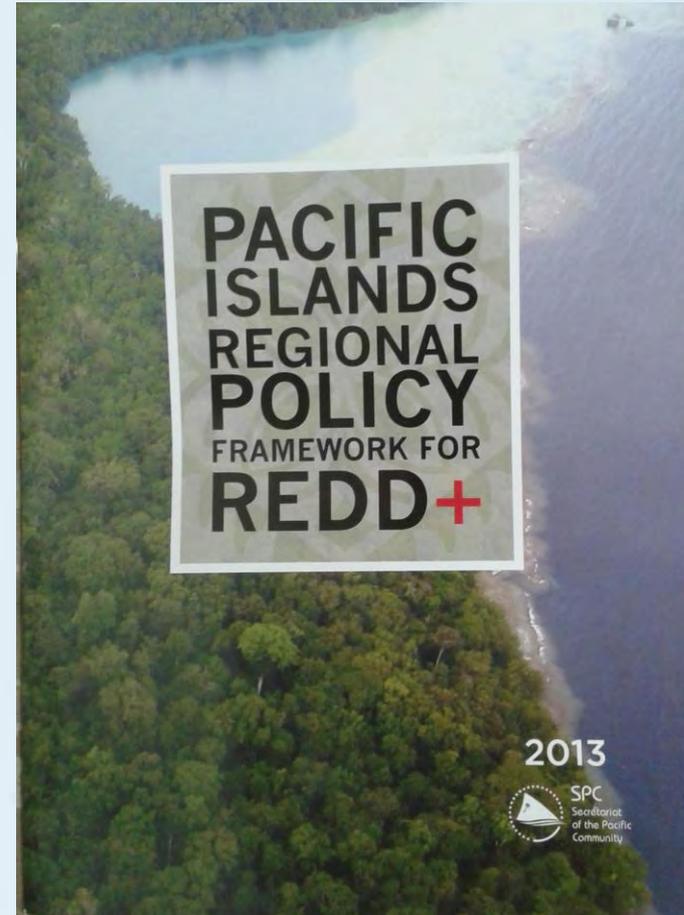
# 2009 PACIFIC HEADS OF FORESTRY MEETING – FORESTS & CLIMATE CHANGE



- *Made a number of recommendations on REDD+ including one specifically on the need to formulate a regional policy framework for REDD+*



# WHY A REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK?





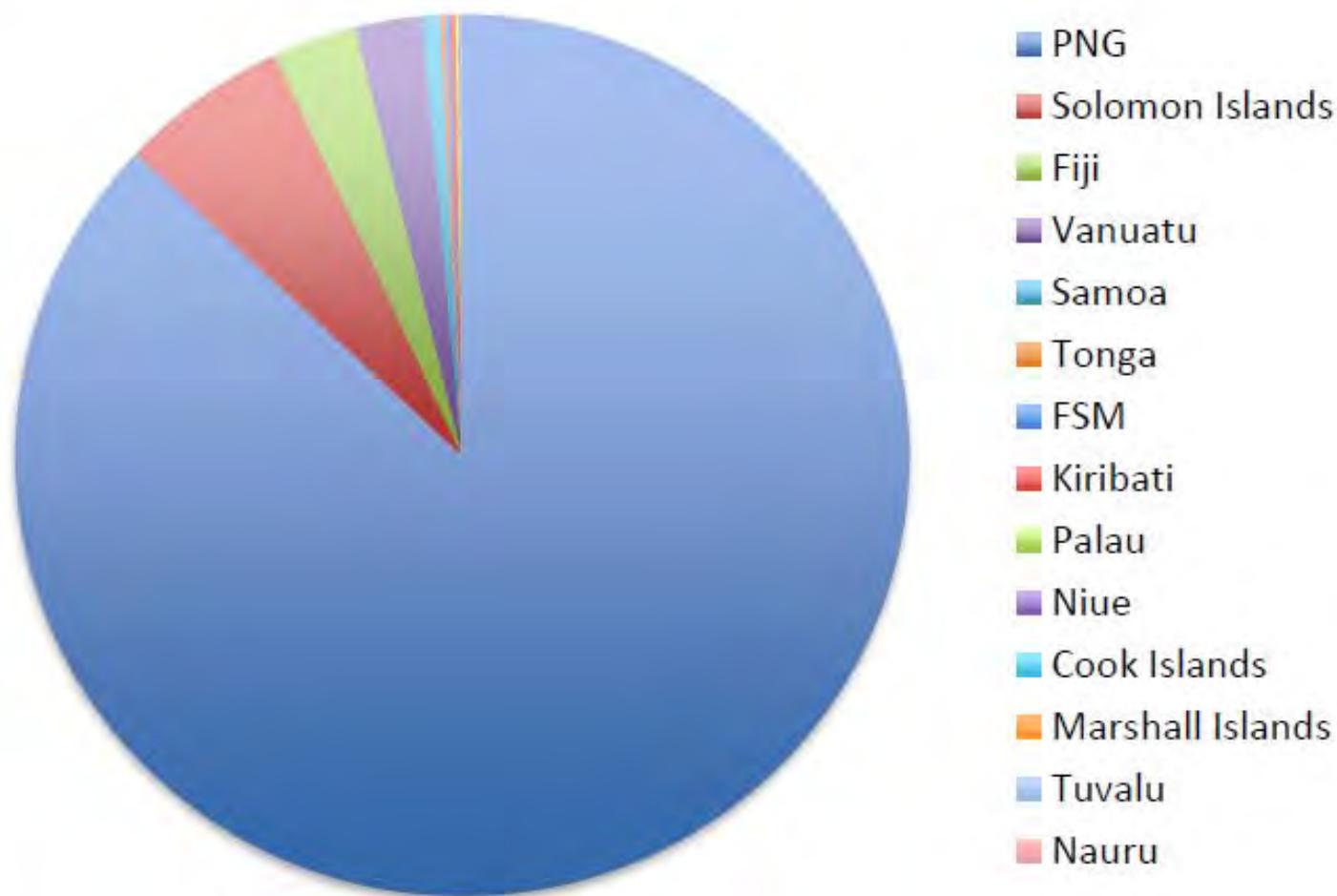
## REDD+ IS A VERY COMPLEX SUBJECT

- PICTs will need support to be able to benefit from the mechanism both in the readiness and implementation phases
- Provision of policy advice and policy options to guide development using a regional approach





## Proportions of total forest and tree cover in the PICs by country (GFRA 2010, FAO)





- **FORESTS ALTHOUGH SMALL ARE VERY IMPORTANT IN MEDIUM AND SMALL ISLAND COUNTRIES**



- **NEED TO WORK WITH OTHERS TO MOBILISE THE RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR PROPER MANAGEMENT**





**IN RESPONSE TO HOFs  
2009 RECOMMENDATION  
SPC WITH GIZ IN 2010  
BEGAN IMPLEMENTING  
THE PROJECT ON –**

***“Climate Protection  
through Forest  
Conservation in Pacific  
island countries”.***





# SPC/GIZ PROJECT HAS THREE COMPONENTS:

- *REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR REDD+*
- *REGIONAL INFORMATION PORTAL*
- *NATIONAL READINESS SUPPORT IN PNG, SOLOMON ISLANDS, VANUATU (AND FIJI)*



# PACIFIC ISLANDS REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR REDD+ FORMULATION PROCESS

- *Initial national consultations in selected PICs – Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Tonga & Tuvalu*
- *First draft of the policy framework*
- *Regional meeting to discuss draft*
- *Drafting committee review comments and agree on a final draft*
- *Submission to 2012 HOAFS and MOF meetings for endorsement*
- *Outcome delivered early to enable some implementation to be carried out*



# OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY FRAMEWORK

- *Inform & support REDD+ Programme development in PICs*
- *Provide guidance to countries pursuing REDD+ activities*
- *Support a “no regrets” approach to REDD+ in the region*
- *Assist in the advancement of collaboration on REDD+ initiatives in the Pacific region*
- *Guide the development of regional structures to support the forestry sector*
- *Provide a basis for donor contributions to REDD+ activities*



# GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- *Accommodate the interests of all PICs*
- *Acknowledge that global REDD+ sector includes a potential UNFCCC instrument & current and future REDD+ mechanisms outside the UNFCCC*
- *Ensure that any Pacific island regional REDD+ initiatives are compatible with existing regional and national policies, programmes & framework for action*
- *Contribute to poverty alleviation & enhance livelihoods for Pacific island communities*



# POLICY FRAMEWORK

- ***SCOPE OF ACTIVITY TYPES***
- ***SCALE OF ACTIVITIES***
- ***REDD+ READINESS***
- ***REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION***
- ***APPROACHES TO MRV***
- ***SAFEGUARDS***
- ***INFORMATION, TRAINING & EDUCATION***
- ***REGIONAL SUPPORT***
- ***INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT***



<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>POLICY RECOMMENDATION</b>
<b>4.1. SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<i>PICTs will need to identify their priorities for REDD+ activities. This should take into account national and local circumstances</i>
	<i>PICs considering engagement with REDD+ will need to identify baseline/reference level situations and potential implementation opportunities</i>
<b>4.2. SCALE OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<i>PICTs with small forest cover may wish to consider a project scale or grouped project approach only</i>
	<i>PICTs could begin their REDD+ engagement at sub-national scale and then upscale to a national level if desirable</i>
<b>4.3. REDD+ READINESS</b>	<i>PICTs will only consider full scale REDD+ readiness only if they intend to undertake national scale REDD+ implementation</i>
	<i>PICTs need to strengthen the capacity of the forestry sector in order to benefit from performance-based payments from REDD+ implementation</i>
	<i>Project scale activities should be subject to government regulation and contribute to the capacity building of the forestry sector</i>



<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>POLICY RECOMMENDATION</b>
<b>4. 4. REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<i>PICTs will keep their options open if they concentrate on ex post payment structures in their REDD+ policies, strategies and programmes</i>
	<i>PICs could benefit from engaging with existing financing instruments for REDD+ implementation (e.g. the carbon markets) rather than waiting for the availability of a UNFCCC instrument</i>
<b>4.5. APPROACHES TO MRV</b>	<i>PICs should work to enhance their MRV capabilities from demonstration activities in pilot sites</i>
	<i>SPC could support the development of national MRV systems by:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>• Promoting MRV compatibility across the region</i></li><li><i>• Support national forest inventories for coastal forest and mangroves</i></li></ul>
<b>4.6. SAFEGUARDS</b>	<i>PICs will need to ensure that safeguards will be considered in all national REDD+ readiness and implementation activities</i>
	<i>PICs should strengthen their REDD+ programmes by integrating REDD+ with other forest governance and integrity programmes e.g. FLEGT</i>



<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>POLICY RECOMMENDATION</b>
<b>7. INFORMATION, TRAINING &amp; EDUCATION</b>	<i>PICs should encourage regional cooperation and strategic partnerships with research institutions both within the region and internationally</i>
	<i>PICs should aim at integrating REDD+ themes into existing national and regional tertiary education institutions</i>
<b>8. REGIONAL SUPPORT</b>	<i>PICs can help control leakage drivers that move across national boundaries by establishing a regional registry of logging concessions, logging licenses and REDD+ projects</i>
	<i>A regional REDD+ supporting function should be incorporated into SPC</i>
<b>9. INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT</b>	<i>The Pacific island region can improve its representation in global REDD+ negotiations by articulating a common regional message that emphasizes the common needs and interests of the region, whilst recognizing intra-regional differences where appropriate</i>
	<i>PICs should ensure regional representation of forestry and REDD+ interests at all international climate change negotiations and preparatory meetings including those organized by CROP agencies</i>



**THANK YOU**

# **REDD+ Readiness: An Introduction**

## **Rotorua, New Zealand**

3<sup>rd</sup> November 2013



# What is REDD+?

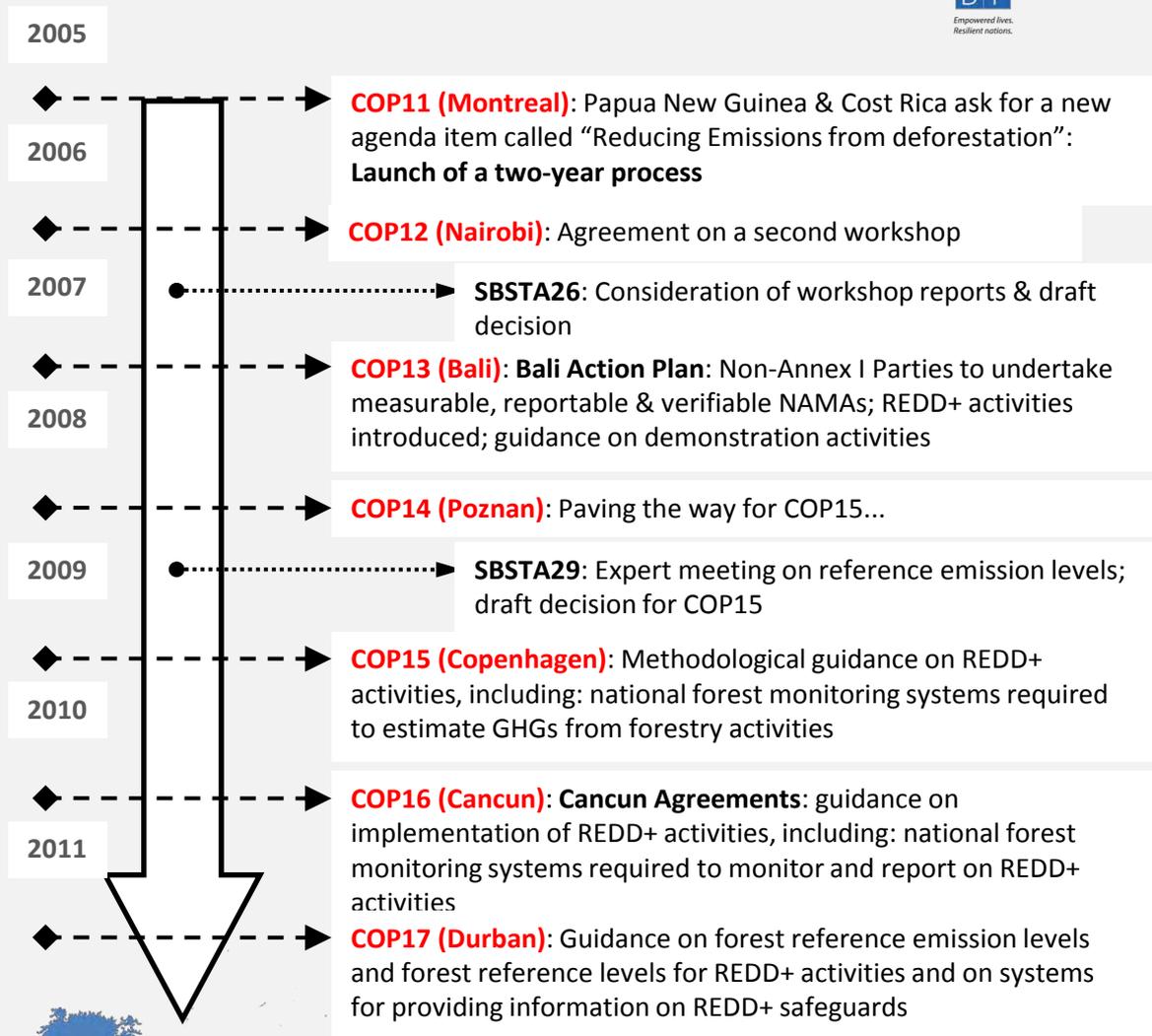
Definition:

**R**educing **E**missions from **D**eforestation and Forest **D**egradation; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks

**+** = conservation, SMF and enhancement of stocks



# REDD+ discussions under the UNFCCC



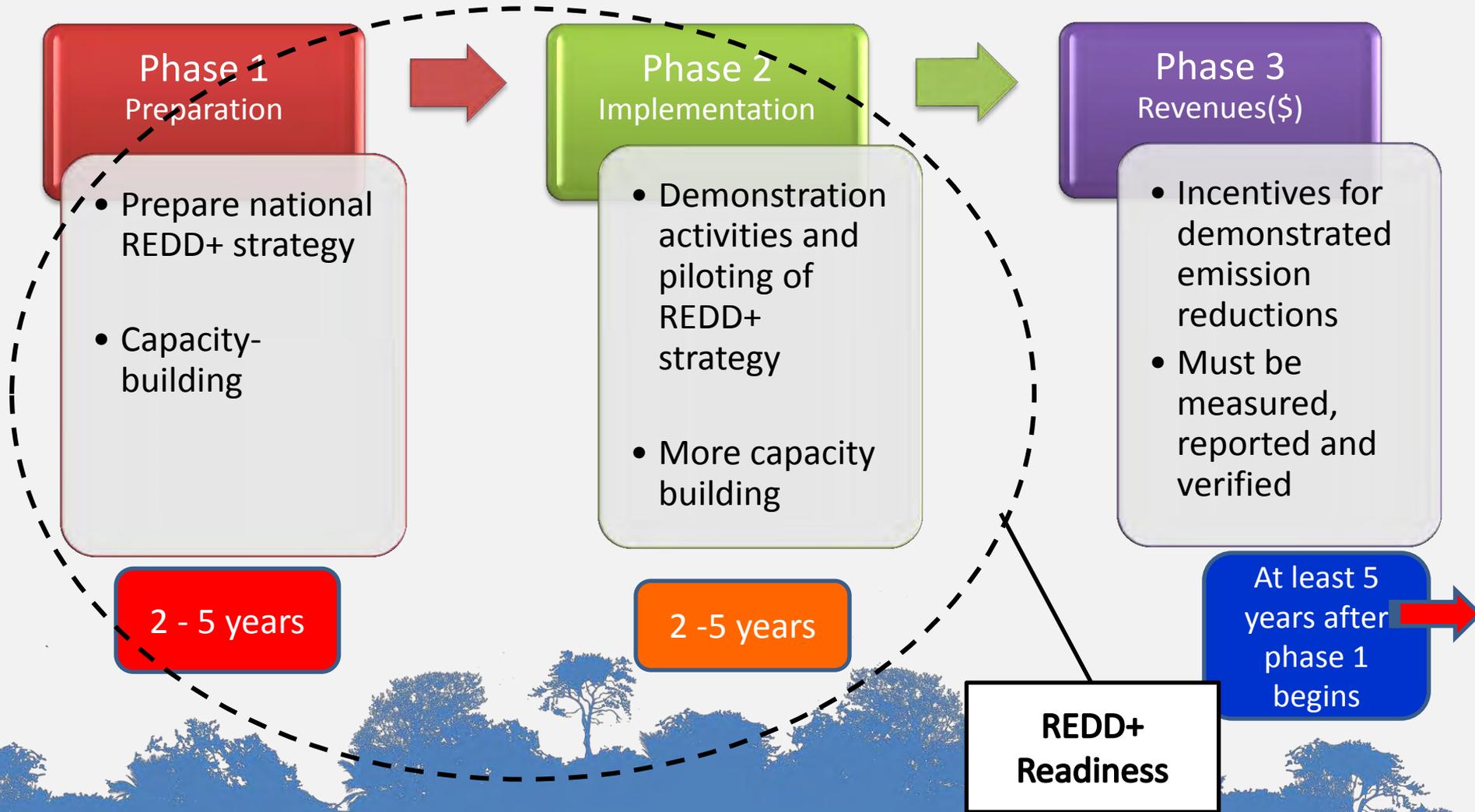
## **REDD+ participating countries must deliver:**

- A national REDD+ strategy
- A national Reference Emission Level or forest Reference Level
- A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system
- A system for providing information on how safeguards are addressed

According to paragraph 71 of Decision 1/CP.16



# REDD+ Readiness and the phased approach



- REDD+ Readiness is not REDD+
- UN-REDD is not REDD+



# At what stage are countries in the Asia Pacific region?



- REDD+ implementation (phase 3) can only happen as part of an international climate change agreement
- Dependent on UNFCCC negotiations
- Viet Nam – UN-REDD phase 2, but is phase 1 complete?
- Indonesia – also entering into phase 2 demonstration activities – but not through UN-REDD
- Isolated examples of voluntary REDD+ projects in other countries, but all essentially in phase 1
- More complex and time-consuming than first thought



# Six REDD+ Readiness Components

Management of Readiness

Stakeholder Engagement

REDD+ Implementation Framework

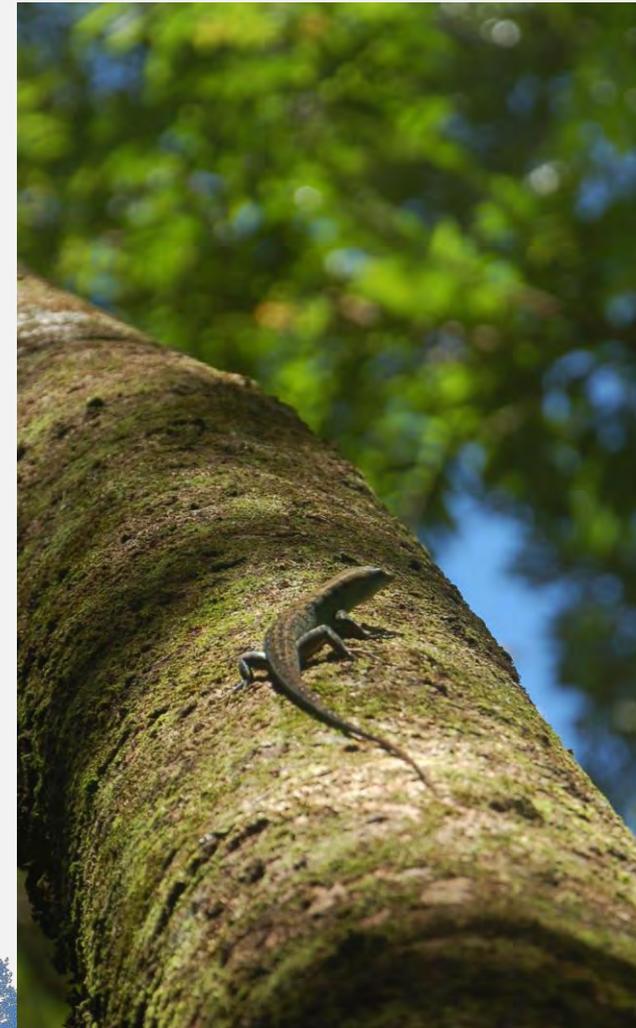
REDD+ Strategy Setting

Reference (RL/REL) Scenario

National Monitoring (MRV) System

# Management of Readiness

- Mapping institutional responsibilities, identifying gaps
- Adapting/creating new bodies
  - Decision-making committees
  - Technical working groups
  - Multi-stakeholder forum



- Consultation processes
- Awareness raising
- Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC)
- Grievance mechanism



# REDD+ Strategy



- Assessment of land use, policy, governance
- Identify drivers of deforestation and degradation
- Identify potential policies and measures to address drivers
- Demonstration activities to test policies and measures



# REDD+ Implementation Framework

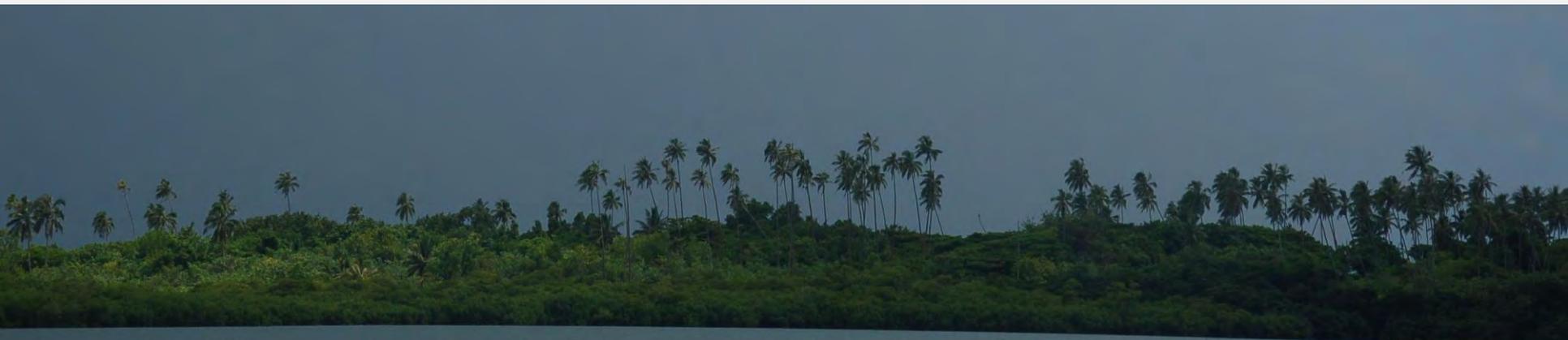
- Capacity building
- Information management
- Policy and legislative alignment
- Forest rights and land tenure systems
- Financial framework for resource allocation
- Social and environmental safeguards



# RELS/RLs



- Historical data on forest cover and activities
- Assessment of national circumstances
- Build institutional and technical capacity
- Develop and test RELs/RLs

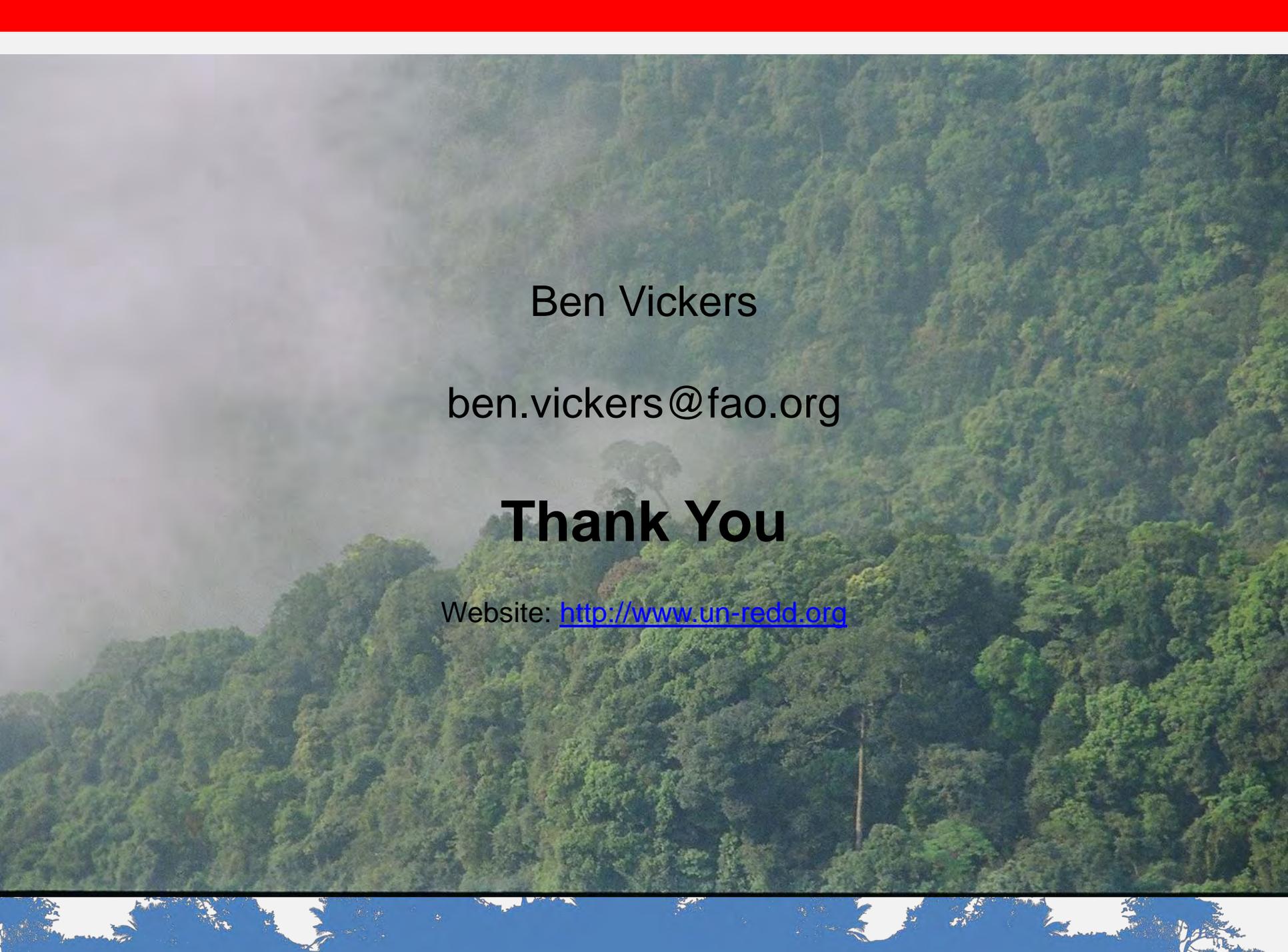


# National Forest Monitoring System



- Forest and Land use classification
- National Forest Inventory
- Satellite Land Monitoring System
- Greenhouse Gas Inventory
- Monitoring of REDD+ policies and measures
- Assessment of multiple benefits
- Transparent Forest Information System, database





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**Thank You**

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