



TRAINING REPORT

# AFoCO-ITTO Capacity Building Workshop on Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in the Asia-Pacific Region – Accessing Climate Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR

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28 – 30 September 2022



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**Notes to Readers**

The report was prepared by the AFoCO Regional Education and Training Center for AFoCO - ITTO Capacity Building Workshop on "Forest Landscape Restoration in the Asia-Pacific Region: Accessing Climate Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR" virtually organized on 28 – 30 September 2022.

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The data in the report were validated by participants of Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in the Asia Pacific Region. The views expressed in this report may not necessarily reflect the views of the AFoCO.

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>AGB</b>	Above Ground Biomass
<b>AMSL</b>	Above Mean Sea Level
<b>CCB</b>	Climate, Community, and Biodiversity
<b>CCDA</b>	Climate Change and Development Authority
<b>ESMF</b>	Environmental & Social Management Framework
<b>ER-P</b>	National Emissions Reduction Program
<b>FCPF</b>	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
<b>FRL</b>	Forest Reference Level
<b>FREL</b>	Forest Reference Emission Level
<b>FUGs</b>	Forest User Groups
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>LULC</b>	Land Use, Land Cover Change
<b>MRV</b>	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
<b>NFMS</b>	National Forest Monitoring System
<b>NFI</b>	National Forest Inventory
<b>NRAP</b>	National Action Program on REDD+
<b>NRF</b>	National Reserved Forests
<b>NWFP</b>	Non-wood forest products
<b>PFEs</b>	Professional/Private Forest Enterprises
<b>PGA</b>	Participatory Governance Assessment
<b>RBS</b>	Result Based Payment
<b>RPP</b>	Resettlement Policy Framework
<b>SDS</b>	Sand and Dust Storms
<b>SESA</b>	Strategic Environmental Social Assessment
<b>SIS</b>	Safeguard Information System
<b>SLMS</b>	Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)
<b>VCM</b>	Voluntary Carbon Market
<b>VCS</b>	Verified Carbon Standards
<b>VVB</b>	Validation and Verification Body

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Recognizing the importance of creating healthy ecosystems, the global community is working together to engage in ecosystem restoration. During the first year of the United Nations Decade for Ecosystem Restoration, 2021-2030, the Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO) and International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) co-organized an online Workshop on Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in the Asia-Pacific region, from 30 August to 3 September 2021, in collaboration with numerous partner institutions from across the region. A total of 72 participants from 15 countries benefitted from the keynote speeches, lectures, and robust discussions throughout the workshop that was focused on spreading the understanding of the ITTO Guidelines for FLR and, in particular, the Six Principles of the FLR among the implementing agencies and policymakers in the Region.

During the workshop in 2021, all participants noted the increased availability of public and private finances for climate change mitigation and adaptation at global and national levels and, in many countries, even at the provincial and local levels. However, they felt that very little of these finances are actually being made available for the forestry sector in general and FLR in particular even though a series of agreements on REDD+ and the Paris Agreement itself expressed provisions for greatly increased financial and technical support for the forestry sector and this is at least partly due to lack of high-quality proposals. Therefore, there is an emergent need for building capacities among the FLR implementing agencies in the region to access climate change public and private finance at varied scales from all kinds of sources.

FLR implementors should also be encouraged to develop a foundational understanding of the potential of carbon sequestration in FLR interventions. Given the many ecological, social, and economic benefits that accrue through restoration activities, FLR has been highlighted in many international forums, including the XV World Forestry Congress held in Seoul, the Republic of Korea, in May 2022. Implementation of FLR with carbon benefits can provide opportunities for financial benefits associated with carbon sequestration. The World Bank estimates that carbon credit trading can lower implementation costs of countries' nationally determined contributions (NDCs) by more than half, bringing them financial savings up to \$250 billion by 2030. With more than 210 million hectares of forest lands worldwide committed for restoration, it is clear that carbon credits generated through FLRs can contribute significantly to reducing the cost borne by countries in mitigating climate change.

An important element in this capacity building has to be Article 6 of the Paris Agreement that pertains to the establishment of compliance markets where climate change mitigation benefits can be traded while ensuring "corresponding adjustment" to ensure that double counting does not occur and global emission reductions are not overestimated. These corresponding adjustment requirements extend beyond compliance markets to the voluntary carbon markets also in cases where demand is driven by the private sector's voluntary commitments made under the aegis of the Paris Agreement to reduce emissions. Further, Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement establishes a new cooperative framework for carbon trading cooperation among countries in order to meet the carbon neutrality targets announced by various countries. With an emphasis on FLR implementation benefits, this workshop seeks to give participants a fundamental understanding of the climate change financing mechanisms and carbon benefits synergized by FLR intervention.

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1. UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, <https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/about-un-decade>

2. World Bank, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2022/05/17/what-you-need-to-know-about-article-6-of-the-paris-agreement>

3. FAO, <https://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/news-and-events/news-detail/ru/c/1398585/>

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## 2. OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS

### 2.1 OBJECTIVES

The workshop aims at an enhanced understanding of the role of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement that can play in actively promoting FLR across the world. It further pursues improving the FLR implementors' knowledge of carbon sequestration in preparing FLR proposals that enhance their chances to access climate change finance available from the Green Climate Fund and other multilateral and bilateral financing agencies.

### 2.2 EXPECTED OUTPUTS

At the end of the workshop, the participants will be able to:

- Value and recognize the role of various provisions of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in promoting FLR worldwide.
- Develop FLR projects and strategies that have a greater chance of accessing climate change finance from leading multilateral and bilateral funds.



### 3. PARTICIPANTS' ANALYSIS

#### 3.1 INFORMATION ABOUT PARTICIPANTS

This course welcomed 51 technical-level government officials and forestry experts involved in forest landscape restoration and related work of the AFoCO & ITTO Member Countries. Those involved for a minimum of one year of serving the government were invited from the respective member countries.

**Table 1. Number of participants from the member countries**

Sr.	Countries	No. of Participants	Female	Male
1.	Bhutan	5	2	3
2.	Brunei Darussalam	2	2	0
3.	Cambodia	5	1	4
4.	Fiji	2	2	0
5.	Indonesia	6	4	2
6.	Malaysia	7	2	5
7.	Mongolia	2	2	0
8.	Myanmar	4	2	2
9.	Papua New Guinea	2	1	1
10.	Philippines	4	2	2
11.	Singapore	3	2	1
12.	Thailand	5	5	0
13.	Timor-Leste	2	2	0
14.	Viet Nam	2	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>

(Note: 51 participants who received the certificate of completion)

**Table 2. Position of participants**

No.	Position	Number
1.	Chief/Head/Director/Manager	7
2.	Deputy Director/Chief/Head, Vice Dean/Chief	8
3.	Assistant Secretary/Assistant Director/Co-director/Acting Manager	4
4.	Associate Professor	1
5.	Senior Forest Management Specialist/Senior Forest Officer/Principal Forestry Officer	4
6.	Forest Management Specialist	2
7.	Professional Level/Expert/Researcher/Scientist	4
8.	Forestry /Project/ Research/Staff officer/Technical Staff/Officer	15
9.	Technician/Analyst	4
10.	Environmental Impact /Forest Ecosystem Controller	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

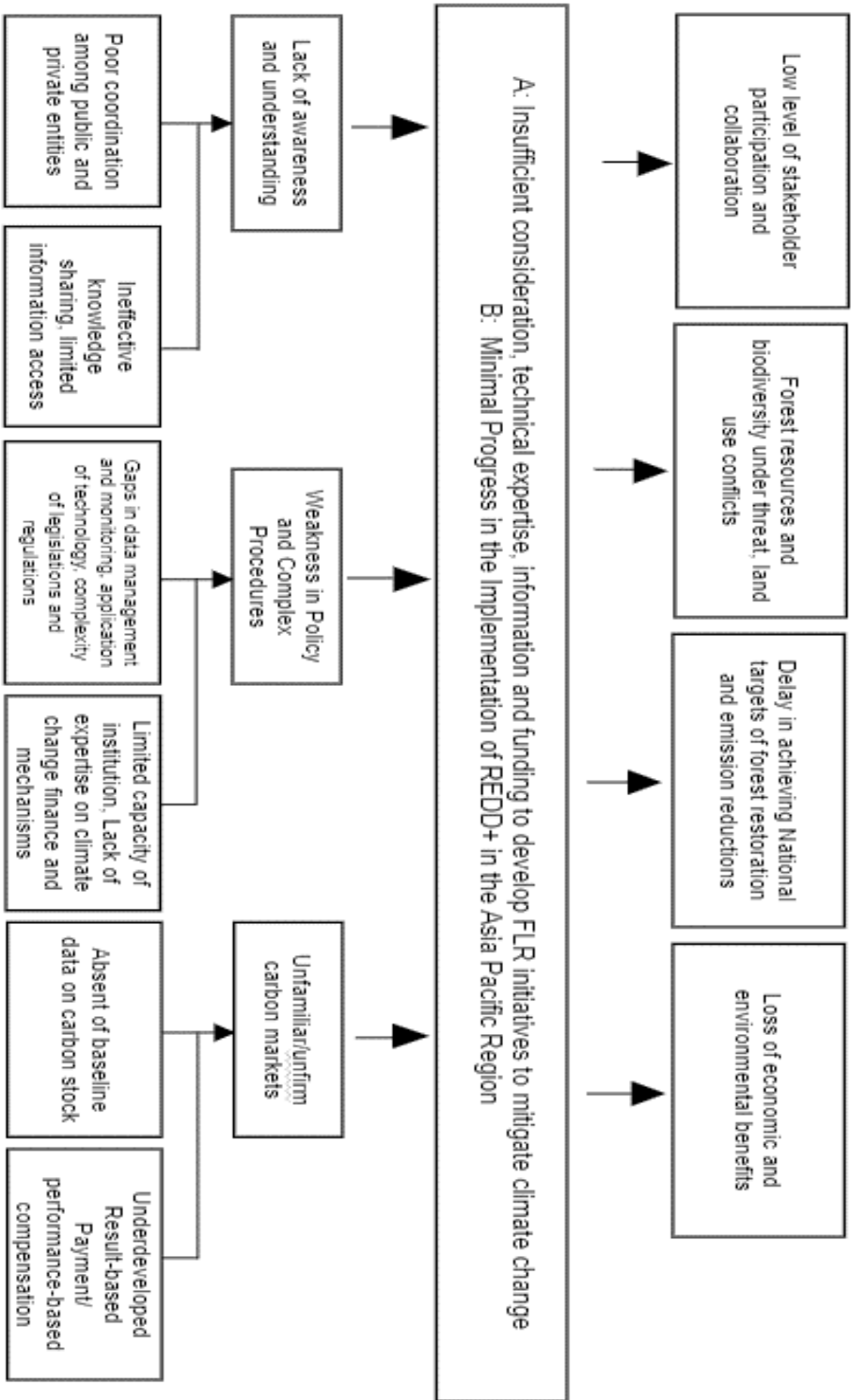
## 3.2 CURRENT ISSUES OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

### 3.2.1. Core Problem per Country

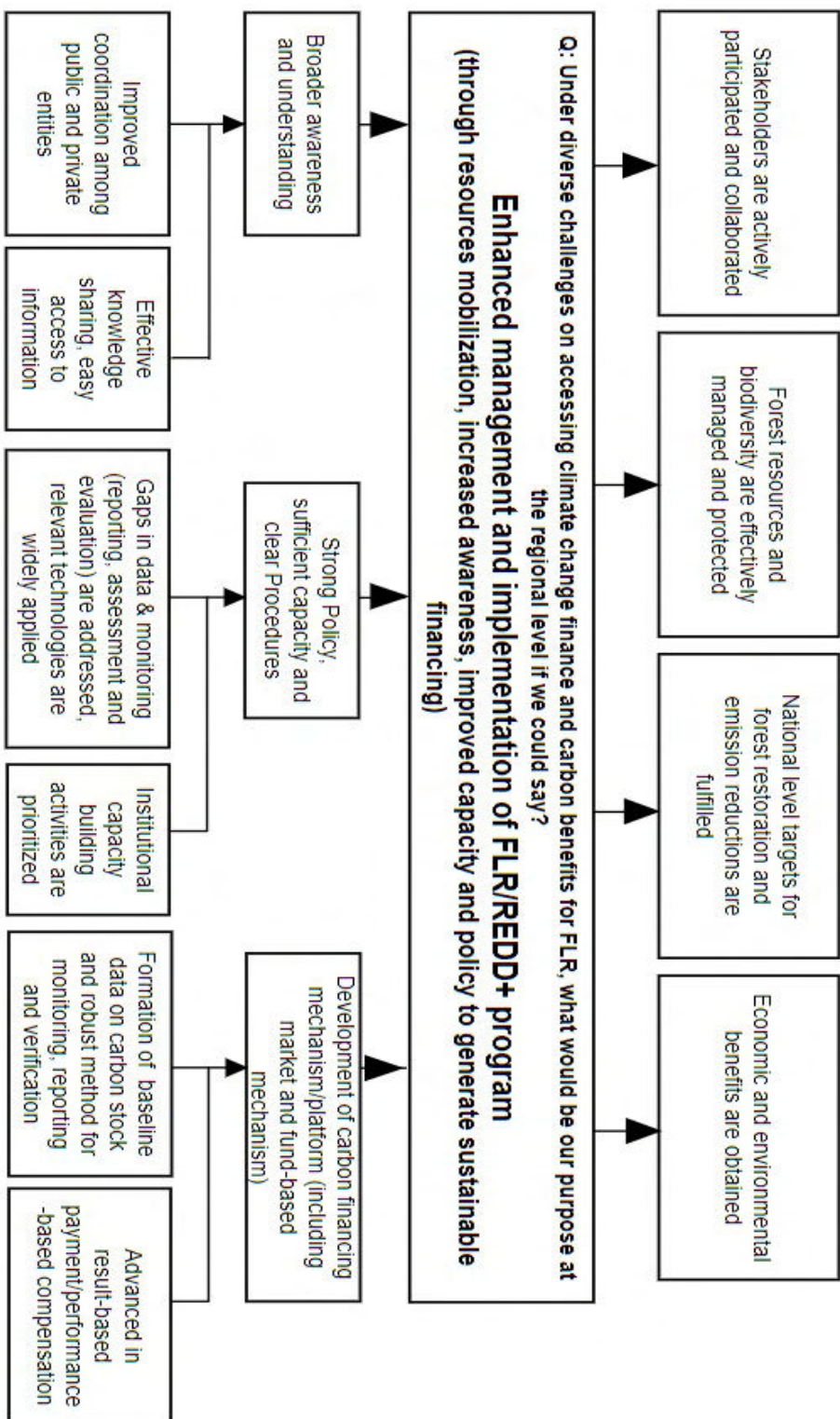
An effort was made to decipher the core problems faced by the participating countries in implementing Forest Landscape Restoration within their jurisdictions from the Country Reports and Action Plans submitted by Participants. The assessment is reflected in the following Table:

Country	Core Problems
Bhutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited fund/budget</li> <li>• Lack of FLR concept integration into current restoration activities</li> </ul>
Brunei Darussalam	
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Result-based payment still remains a challenge</li> </ul>
Fiji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low participation of Forest sector stakeholders towards the REDD+ Emissions Reduction program supporting feasible alternative livelihood initiatives</li> </ul>
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of understanding of REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguard System</li> <li>• Format for submission of proposals is very complex</li> </ul>
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to funds and information</li> </ul>
Mongolia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inability to halt deforestation and the fundamental flaws of its main initiatives</li> </ul>
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• limited information access</li> </ul>
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of National Policy on REDD+ Implementation</li> </ul>
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competition for land use</li> </ul>
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unclear conditions &amp; measures of land utilization</li> <li>• Case study; land allocation for communities project</li> </ul>
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges in accessing Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR</li> </ul>
Viet Nam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>

3.2.2. Problem Tree on Current Status and Issues in the Asia-Pacific Region



### 3.2.3. Objective Tree for Enhancement of FLR/REDD+ implementation in the Asia-Pacific Region



### 3.3 CURRENT STATUS AND ISSUES OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

#### 3.3.1. BHUTAN

##### 1. Salient features of what they consider the best FLR/REDD+ ongoing project in their countries

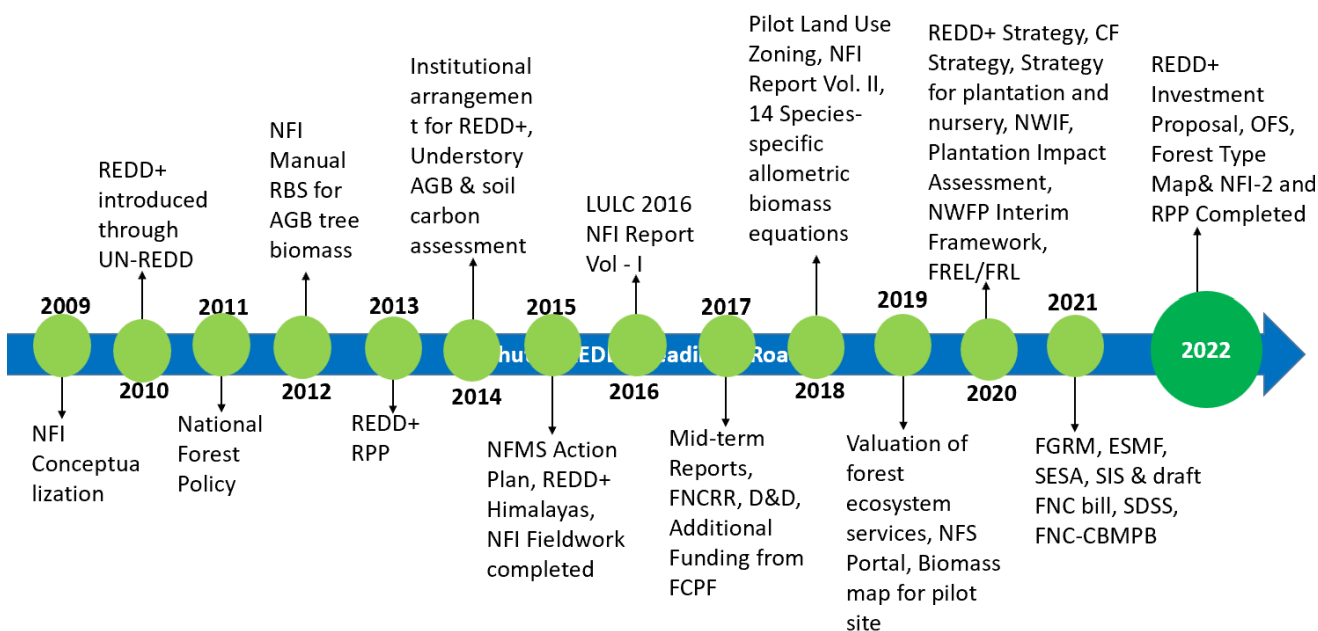
a. Names and locations of three (current or recently concluded) most significant FLR/REDD+ projects in your country

Significant REDD+ / FLR Projects in Bhutan

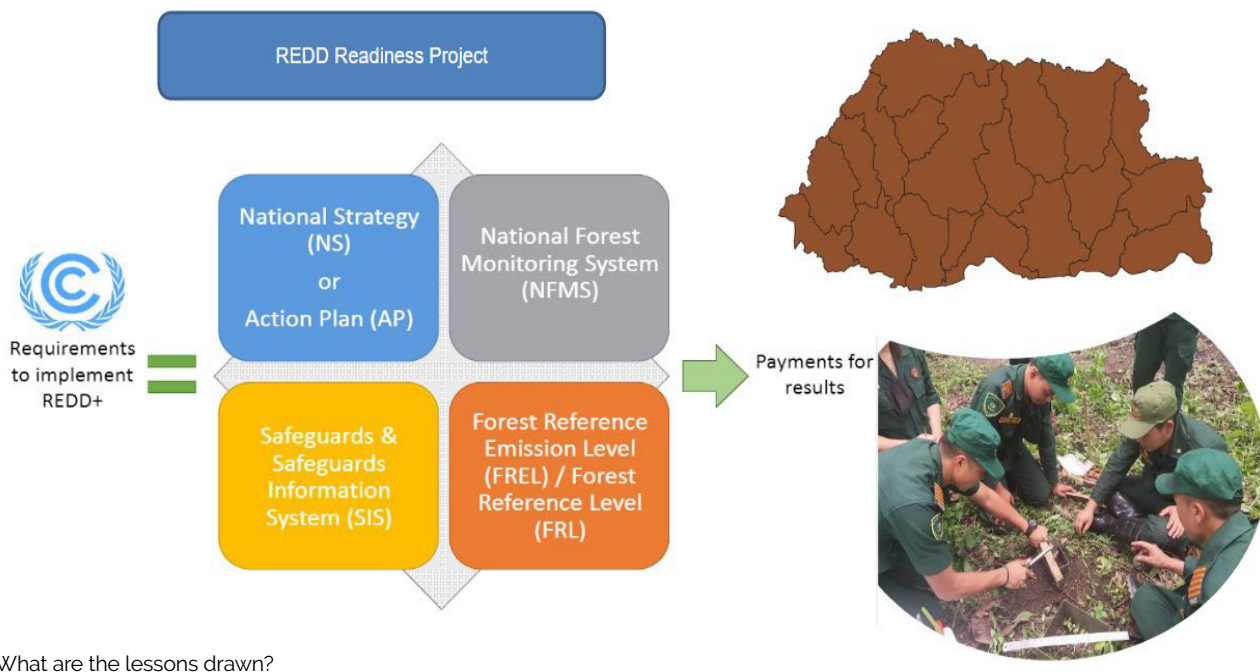
Project Name	Scale / Location	Total Fund (USD m)	Funding agency	Status
1. REDD Readiness Project	National level	8.6	FCPF/ World Bank	Completed on June 30, 2022
2. Enhancing sustainability and climate resilience for forest and agriculture scale and community livelihood	National	13.9 (1.1)	GEF/UNDP	On going (October 2017 to October 2023 )
3. Sustainable Community-Based Enterprises for Improved Livelihood in Bhutan	12 districts	1.4	AFOCO	On going
4. Assessment of Adelgid Diversity and Distribution in Conifer Forest of Bhutan to Mitigate Future Outbreaks	10 districts	0.061	AFOCO	On going

b. Important achievements in these projects

#### REDD+ Readiness Progress and milestones



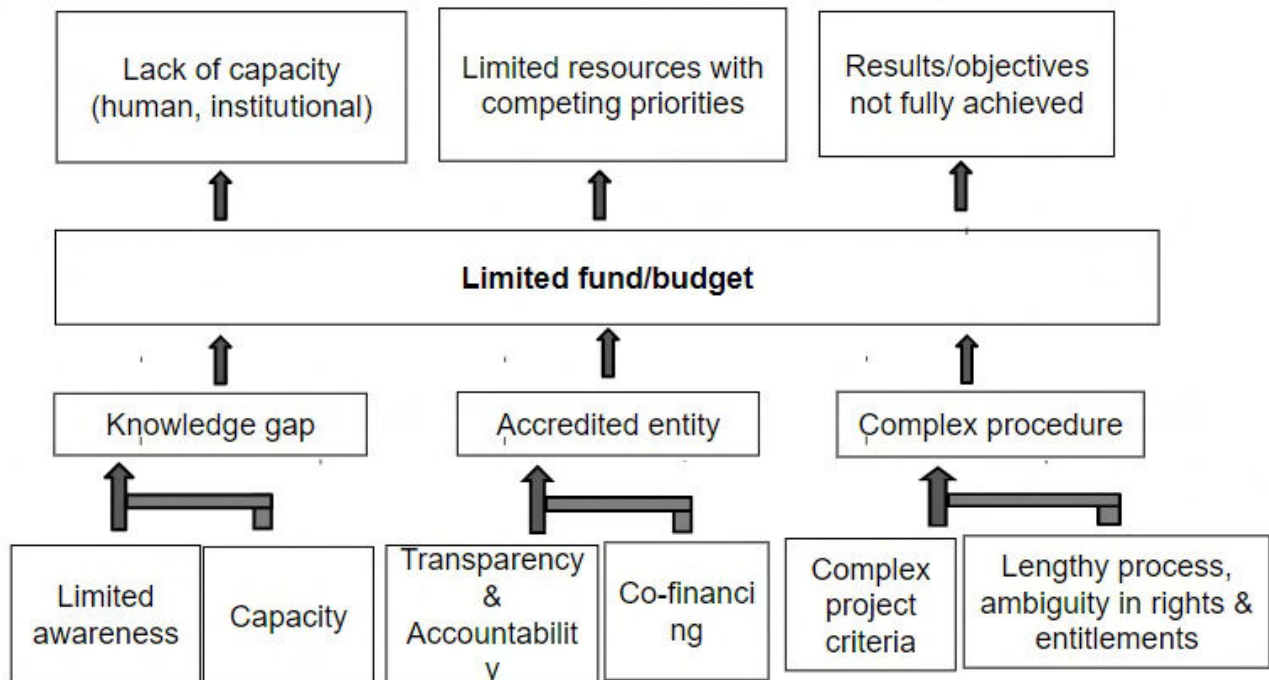




c. What are the lessons drawn?

- Proper planning and coordination
- Identification and involvement of stakeholders
- Awareness and advocacy on the project components; Why, when, how, and where?
- Clear communication and teamwork
- Gap analysis and future improvements

**2. Problem Tree for Accessing Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR**



**3. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Bhutan**

Questions	Answers
<p>1) The REDD Readiness Project was completed in 2022. Has Bhutan received any payment for the REDD+ piloting project?</p> <p>2) What has been the change in annual CO2 removals in Bhutan with reference to the Forest Reference Emission Level? What mitigation approaches are needed in the future?</p> <p>3) With the problem tree analysis, you mention that "Complex procedure" is one of three causes of limited funds/budget. How can you address this if it is a requirement of donors and/or buyers?</p>	<p><b>Question 1:</b>                      Bhutan has just completed the REDD+ Readiness Project and is yet to go for the implementation phase.</p> <p><b>Question 2:</b>                      There is an increase in sequestration/removal to -8.6M (2010-2014) from -8.4M (2005-2009) (Forest Reference level). An adjustment of 0.1% of carbon stock has been made to account for emissions due to deforestation. Mitigation activities such as the REDD+ strategy, forest fire management, restoration, and management of degraded areas are being implemented to address the same.</p> <p><b>Question 3:</b>                      I think the most we can do as a country looking for funds is to broaden our knowledge and to acquire additional skills in exploring and seeking carbon funds. We have completed the accreditation of a national entity as part of the requirement for availing funds.                       In the event we are still not able to get the needed funds, we will strengthen cooperation and collaboration with WWF Bhutan and the UN office in the country.</p>

### 3.3.2. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

#### 1. Salient features of what they consider the best FLR/REDD+ ongoing project in their countries

a. Names and locations of three (current or recently concluded) the most significant FLR/REDD+ projects in your country  
Restoration projects:

- Restoration and rehabilitation degraded land as a result of deforestation from previous deforestation/ development and forest fires
- Site assessment - soil condition, plant species suitability
- Involvement of private sectors/local NGOs in tree planting
- Government fund & Private sectors fund



1. Restoration of location 'B' at Berakas Forest Reserve using Miyawaki Method (new project) : 0.5 ha



2. Restoration of degraded Peat Swamp Forest at Badas



3. Restoration of degraded land within the Berakas Forest Reserve – 0.5 ha

b. Which one of these is the most successful in a comprehensive manner and why?  
Number 3. Restoration of degraded land within the Berakas Forest Reserve – 0.5 ha

#### BEFORE planting:



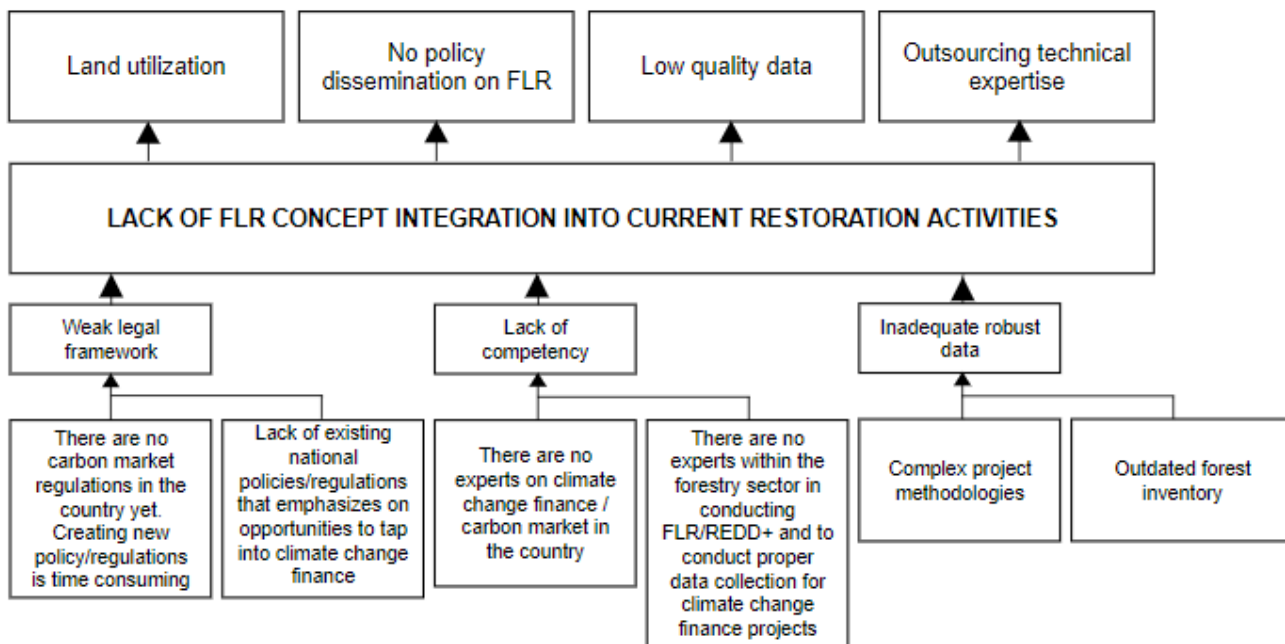
#### AFTER planting + maintenance:



C. What are the lessons drawn?

- Correct planting method;
- Suitable tree species
- Involvement of other sectors; and
- Regular maintenance of trees planted

2. Problem Tree for Accessing Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR



3. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Brunei Darussalam

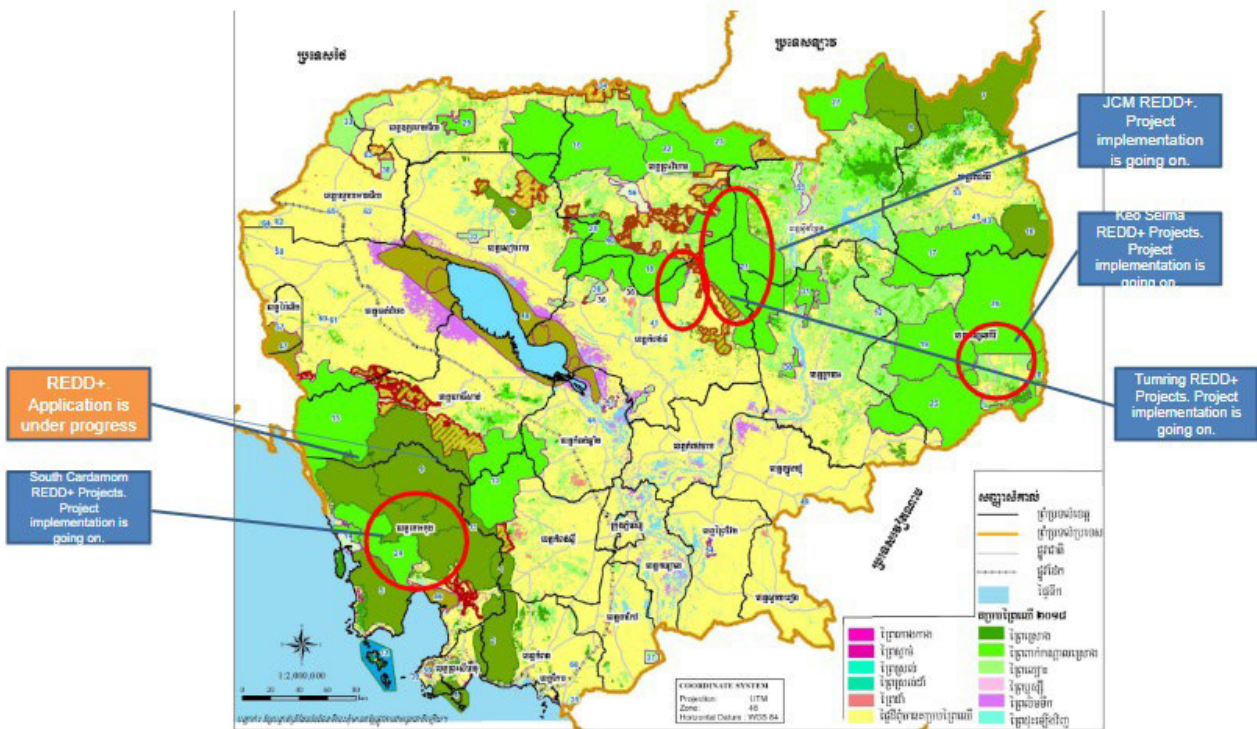
Questions	Answers
<p>1. I note the project featured in Brunei's presentation is in a collaboration with the Thai Embassy and that the Thai Embassy is committed to maintaining the project for another year. How will you address the issue of permanence going forwards? Will the forest be ecologically self-sustaining in the future? How will you ensure that the area will not be cleared in the future?</p> <p>2. How do you deal with the issue of deforestation leakage? i.e., planting and restoration in one area lead to deforestation/ degradation in another area?</p>	<p>The permanence issue can be addressed as the area where the project is conducted is within the forest reserve and is gazetted by the forestry department, thus there are no risks of the area being deforested in the future. In terms of maintaining the area, the forestry department usually recommends planting agencies to maintain their planted saplings for at least 2 years. Department also keeps close monitoring of the newly established forests and making interventions as needed.</p> <p>At the moment, there is no risk of leakage identified in the country as the forest reserves are segregated into different classifications, one of which is production forest. All logging activities are only conducted within the production forests, in which plantation and enrichment planting are also conducted to ensure sustainable timber supply. Added to that, restoration activities in the country only focus on degraded areas within the forest reserves to avoid conflicting land usage.</p>



### 3.3.3. CAMBODIA

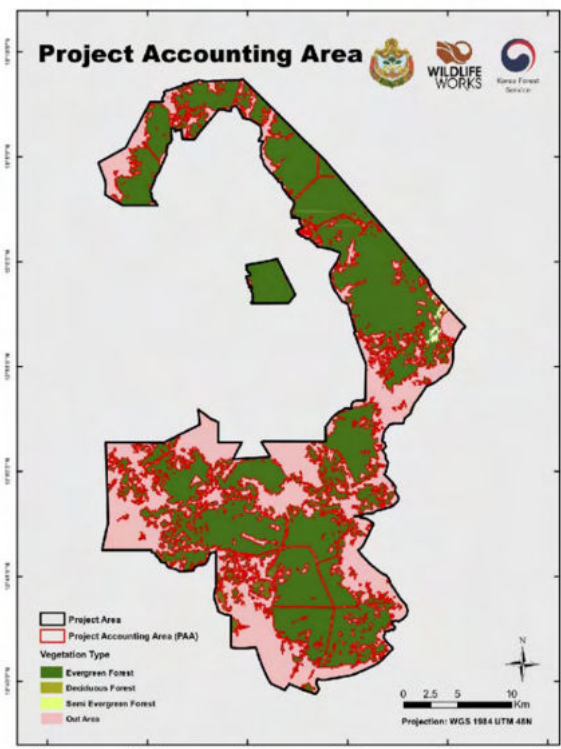
#### 1. Salient features of what they consider the best FLR/REDD+ ongoing project in their countries

a. Names and locations of three (current or recently concluded) most significant FLR/REDD+ projects in your country

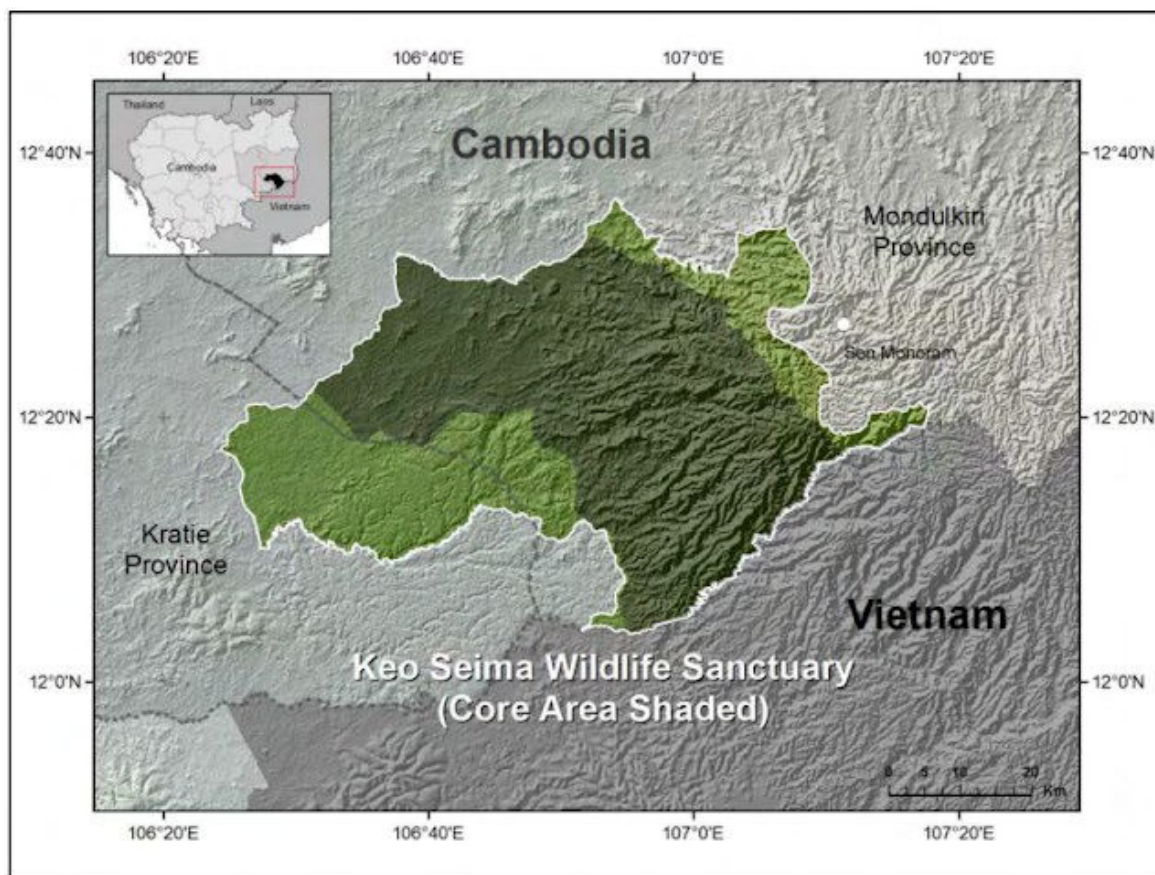


**Tumring REDD+ Project** is a joint REDD+ project of Korea and Cambodia REDD. Started in 2015, the Project covers 67,791 hectares of semi-evergreen forest and evergreen in Kampong Thom province, where 14 community forestry areas are located. The importance of the project is:

- Protecting 67,791 hectares of high conservation value tropical forests. This project site is part of the Prey Lang Landscape, which is important for wildlife because it is one of the last remaining intact, contiguous lowland forest habitats left in Cambodia. It protects more than 126 tree species and conserves **103 bird species, 64 mammal species, 283 insect species, and 49 Herpetofauna**;
- Supporting about **2526** households of local communities both directly and indirectly;
- Generating a net emission reduction of 645,410 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e over the monitoring period from January 2015 to December 2019
- Keo Seima REDD+ Project: The project is located in Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary covering 166,983 ha of forests of Mondulkiri provinces. The significance of the project is in the following:
- Net estimated emission reductions in the project area is 21,171,578 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e over 12 years period and the reduction in forest loss by 25,204 Ha in the project area from 2010
- Supporting 11,799 local communities to improve their livelihood both direct and indirect
- Improved well-being of 22,051 community members as a result of the project activities
- Improved skills and knowledge of 3226 community members and improved access to education for 622 children
- 2,268 people can now access good water quality
- 187,983 Ha of forests are significantly better managed for biodiversity







**The Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project:** Area covers 493,582.6 ha Project Area—one of the 200 most important locations for biodiversity conservation on the planet.

This mosaic of habitat supports at least 52 species of IUCN Threatened birds, mammals, and reptiles and is identified as an opportunity for tiger reintroduction;

- The project area has 20 major waterways that feed 3,800 villages in over 6 provinces.
- The Project will directly support the livelihoods of 21 villages in nine communes. Eight additional villages in 4 communes are eligible to receive educational scholarships representing approximately 3,957 families and 16,495 individuals.
- It also provided 250 families with trainings on agricultural methods and intensification, and 8 training events to 196 community service providers and Chhay Areng Community-Based Ecotourism.
- It avoided emission of approximately 3,836,375 t CO<sub>2</sub>e during this third monitoring period and over 108 million ton CO<sub>2</sub>e over the lifetime of the Project from 2015 to 2044.

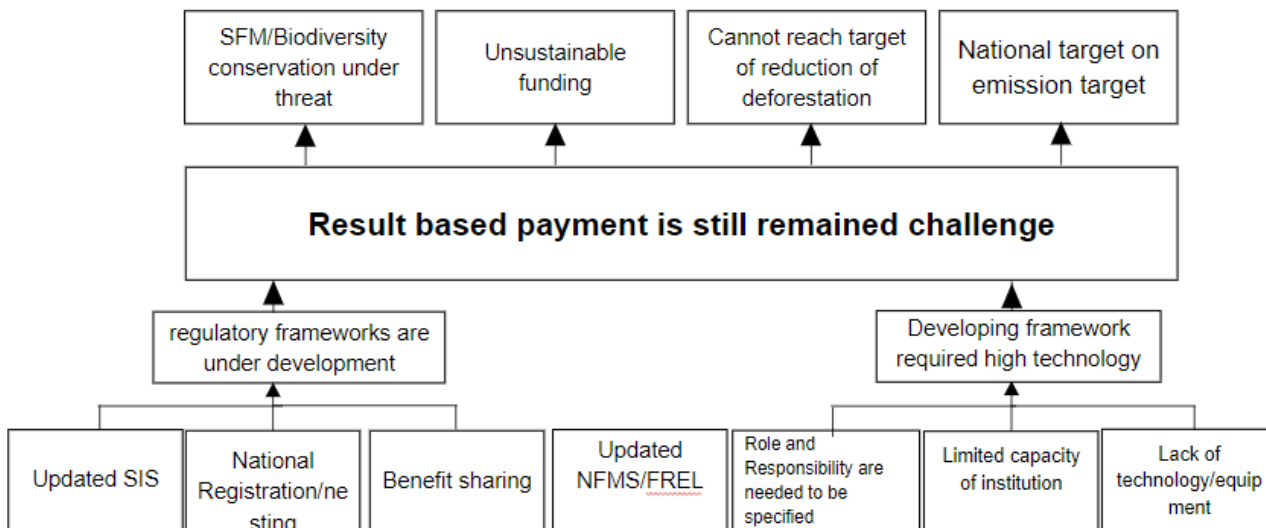




C. What are the lessons drawn?

- National policy is very important for REDD+ implementation as an expression of commitments of the government to mitigate climate change
- Institutional arrangements and capacity of responsible governance at national and sub-national levels remain as challenges for implementing REDD+
- REDD+ is an effective mechanism of sustainable forest management by reducing deforestation and forest degradation. It provides sustainable financial supports for management of forest and improves livelihood of local community through carbon credits.
- REDD+ needs an upfront and high investment with long processes to receive the results

2. Problem Tree for Accessing Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR



### 3. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Cambodia

Questions	Answers
<p>Tumring REDD+ Project is a joint REDD+ project of Korea and Cambodia REDD. What type of collaboration has been made between both parties?</p> <p>Please share some law enforcement actions that have been taken against poaching in the Keo Seima REDD+ Project.</p>	<p><b>First Question:</b> The Forestry Administration of Cambodia as an Implementing Agency has signed a MoU with KFS of the Republic of Korea to implement REDD+ in Tumring.</p> <p><b>Second question:</b> Law enforcement is a primary focus of the project and has the largest budget. Enforcement includes ground patrol and remote sensing monitoring. The project has set up patrolling teams by cooperating with military forces and responsible authorities and community patrol teams to crack down on all illegal activities in the project site including removing snares and traps in the forest as well as direct poaching.</p>

### 3.3.4. FIJI

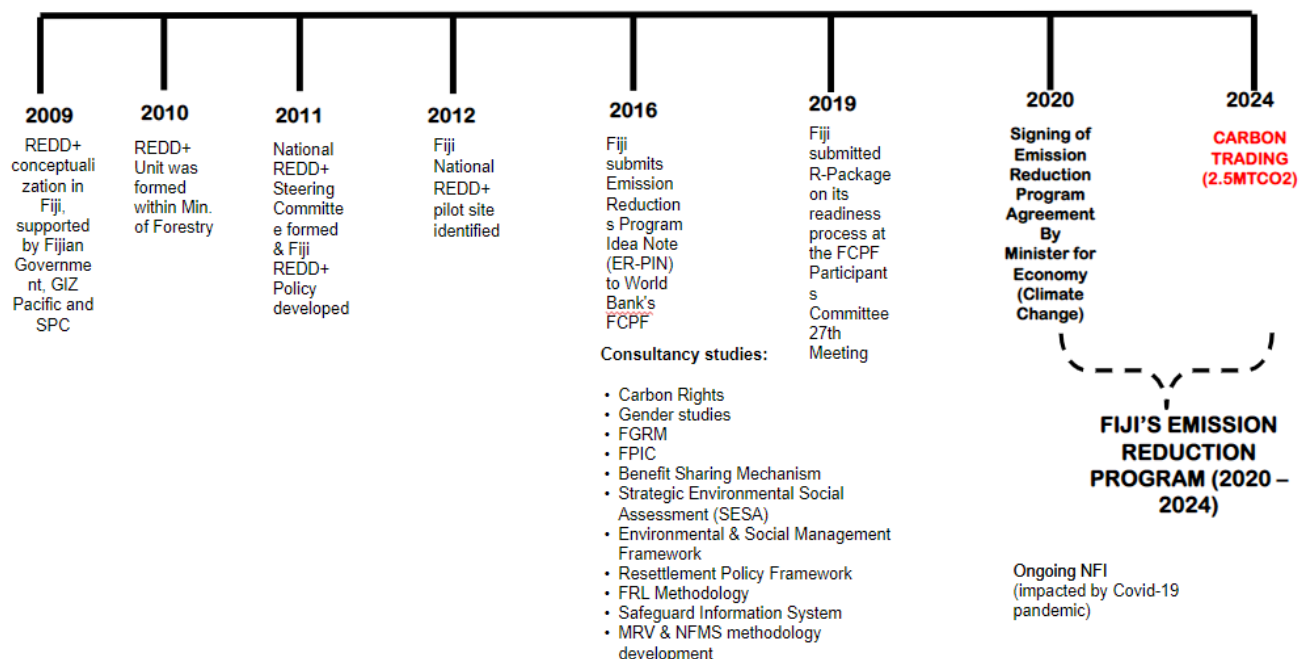
#### 1. Salient features of what they consider the best FLR/REDD+ ongoing project in their countries

a. Names and locations of three (current or recently concluded) most significant FLR/REDD+ projects in your country

No.	Project	Area	Status
1	Reforestation of Degraded Forests – 30MT15Y	14,011.60 ha (approx. 15m trees planted)	Ongoing
2	Drawa Forest Conservation REDD+ project	1,549.29 ha (crediting area)	Carbon Trading
3	National Emissions Reduction Program (ER-P)	37,282 ha (accounting area)	Ongoing Readiness Phase

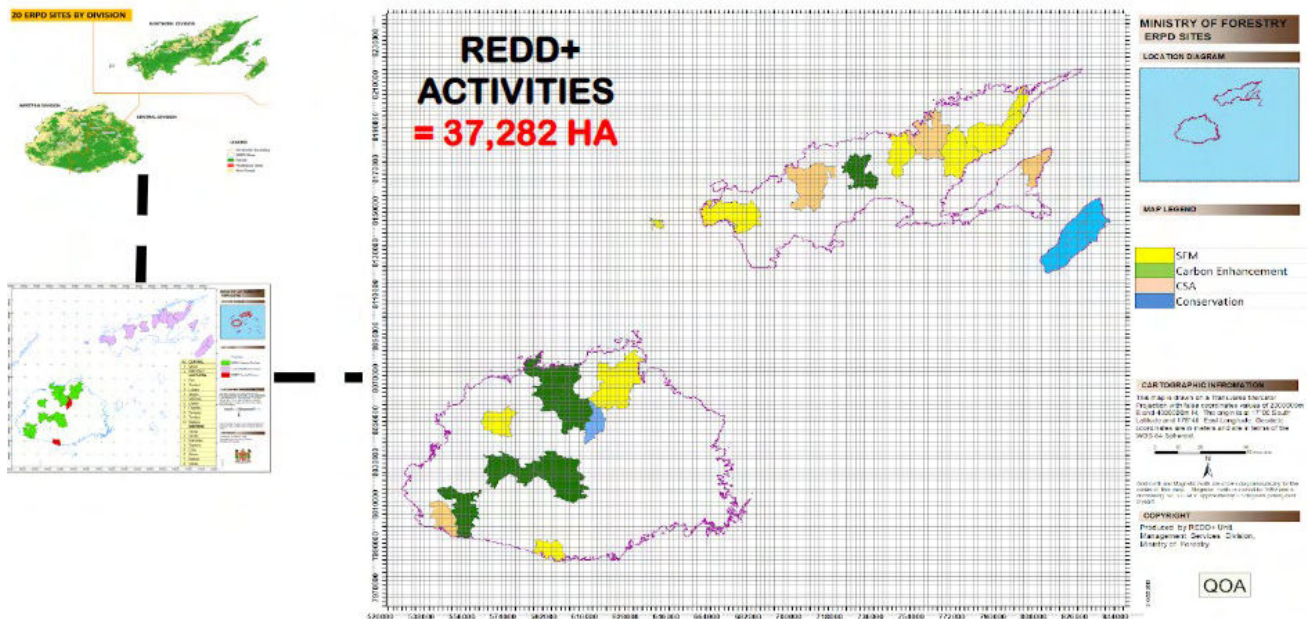
b. Which one of these is most successful in a comprehensive manner and why?

#### Key Milestones Achievement





# National ER-P Sites

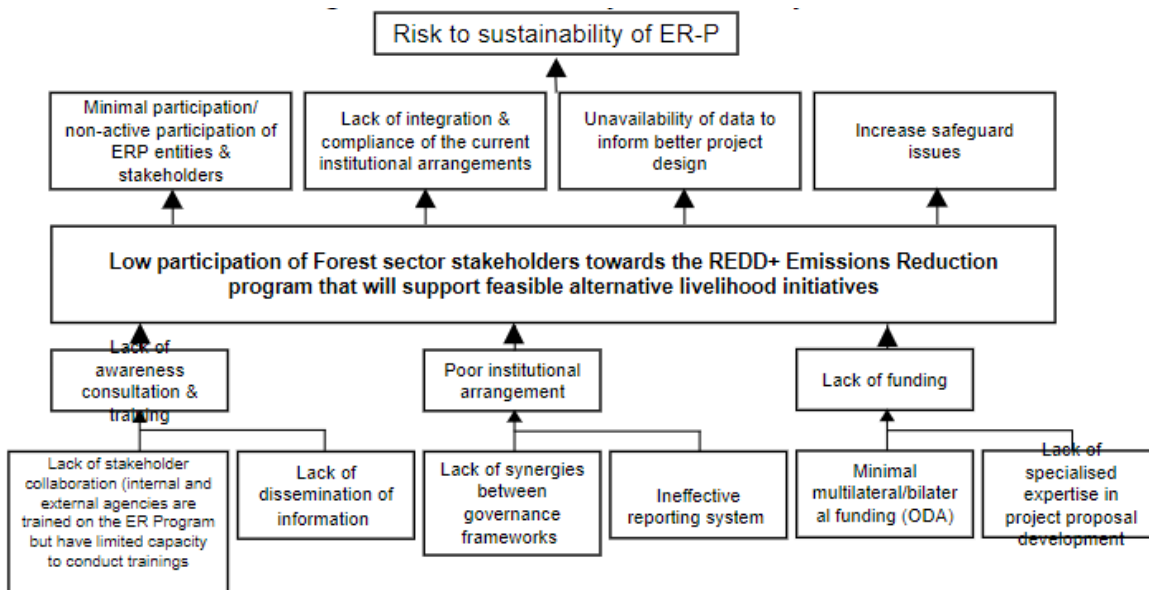


c. What are the lessons drawn?

ER Program Approach and Design integrated the following:

- Strengthens and creates an enabling environment for Fiji's Forest Resources
  - o The first program in the South Pacific to implement the Emission Reduction Program
  - o The review and development of institutional arrangement also paves the way for other types of carbon projects (e.g. blue carbon)
  - o Through the ERP activities, social economic development is protected through the international Safeguard Cancun principles.
  - o The program enhances our MRV system as we are currently using default figures
- Promotes landscape management
- Program management and administration

**2. Problem Tree for Accessing Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR**



**3. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Fiji**

Questions	Answers
What are the criteria for selecting your REDD+ ERP sites?	The criteria to select target area from existing forest : 1. high risk of forest loss and degradation; 2. large communities and settlements at the forest edge; 3. high poverty and known biodiversity hotspots

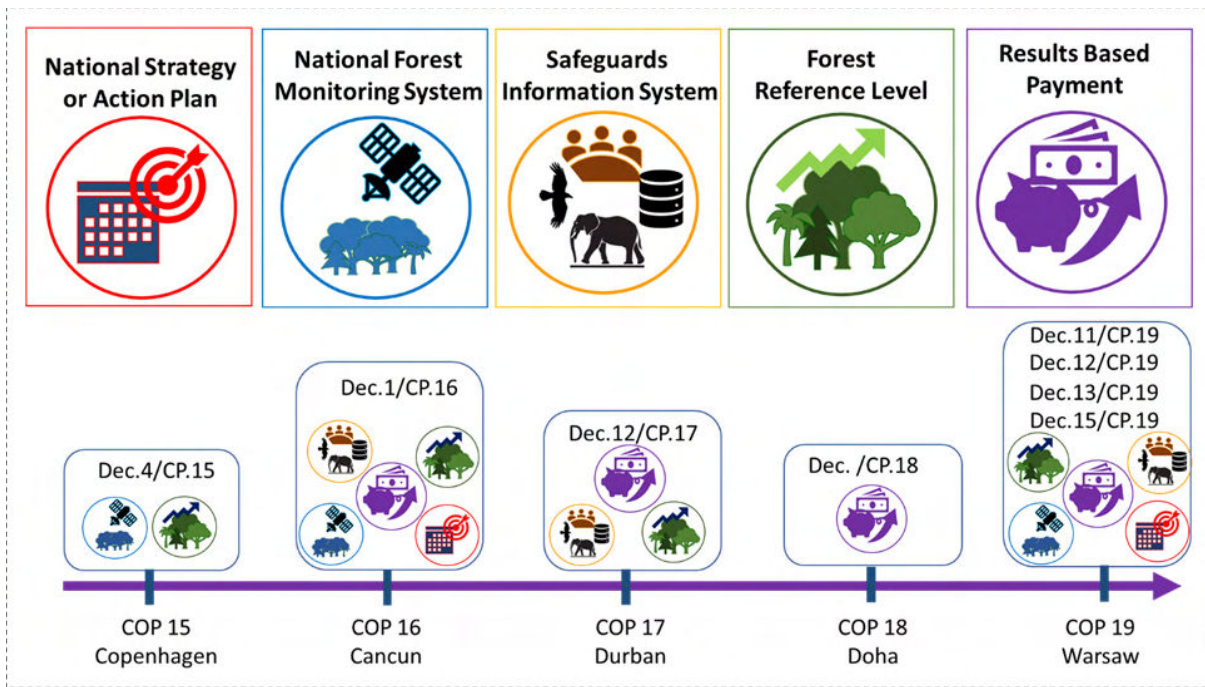
### 3.3.5. INDONESIA

#### 1. Salient features of what they consider the best FLR/REDD+ ongoing project in their countries

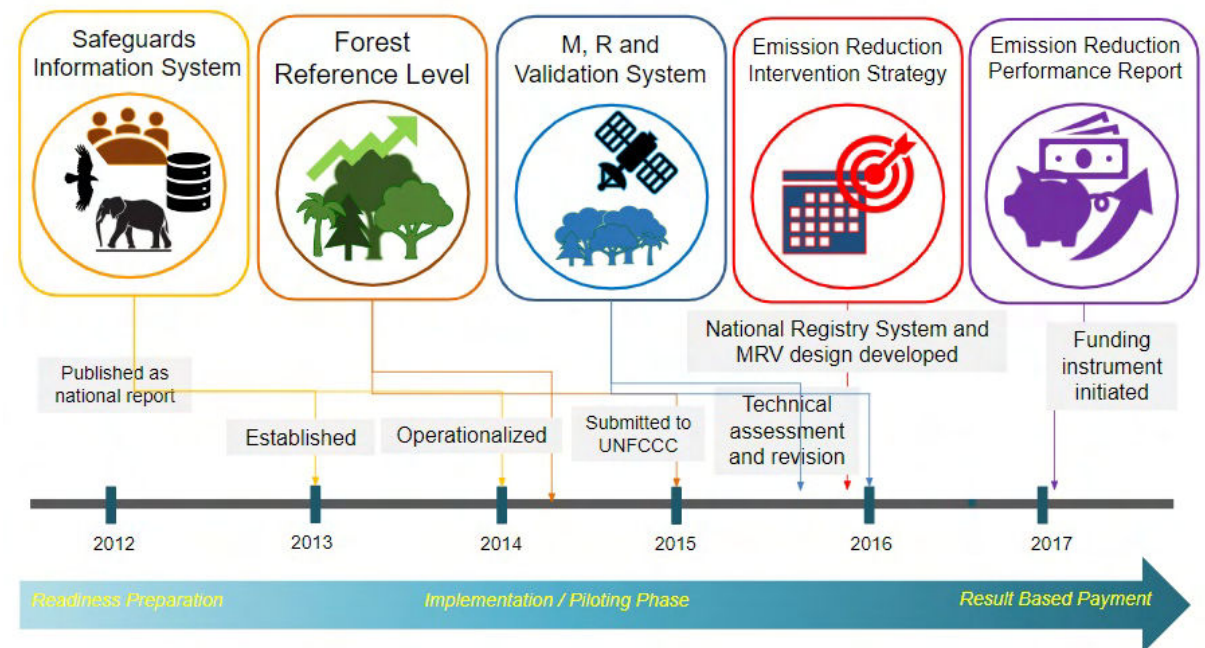
a. Names and locations of three (current or recently concluded) most significant FLR/REDD+ projects in your country

- Implementation of REDD+ in Indonesia referred to Ministerial Regulation (MOEF) No. P.70/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2017

COP Decisions on REDD+ Implementation in Indonesia

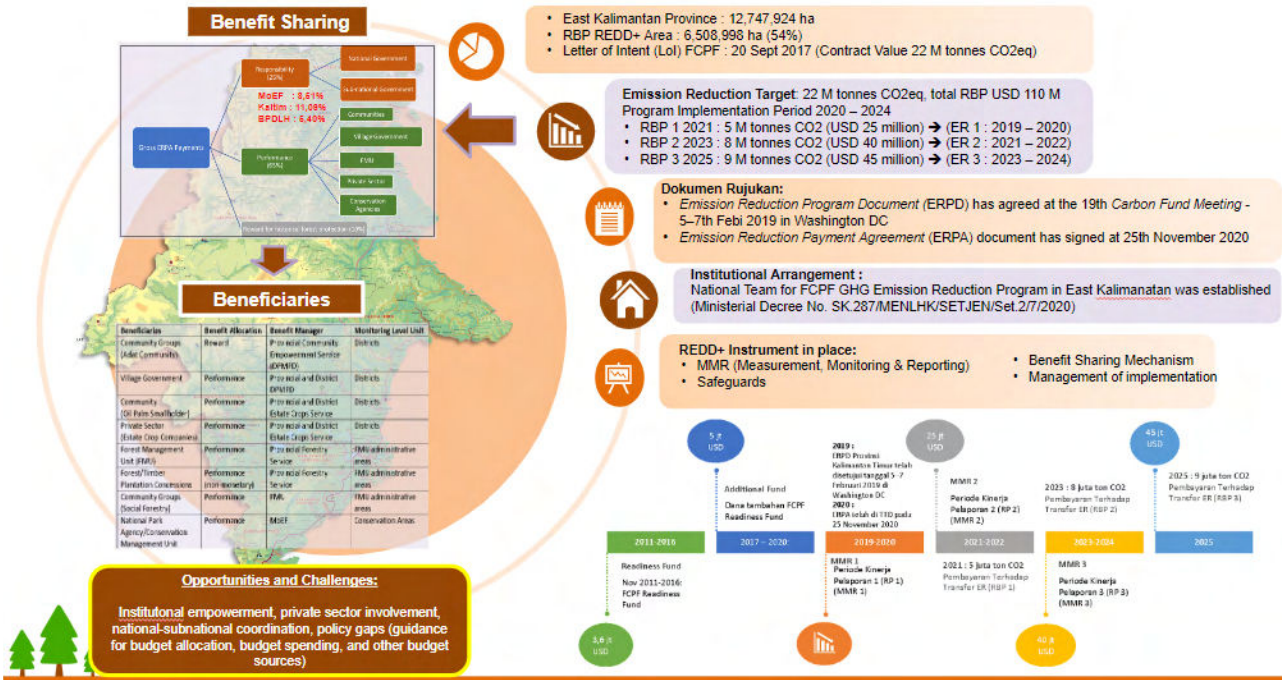


REDD+ Implementation in Indonesia (Sub National)





## FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY - CARBON FUND (FCPF-CF)



## BioCF ISFL - JAMBI SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PROJECT (J-SLMP)

- Main Documents :**
- Letter of Intent (LoI) BioCF : 3 February 2020
  - Draft Doc. *Emission Reduction Program Document* (ERPD)
  - Emission Reduction Payment Agreement* (ERPA) Preparation Doc

### BioCF ISFL (Pre-Investment) Institutional Arrangement

- Establishment of National Steering Committee and dan National Technical Committee Program BioCF ISFL – JSLMP Program - (Ministerial Decree, SK.54/SETJEN/ROKLN.KLN.0/05/2021 )
- Assignment of Project Executing Agency, Implementing Agency and National PMU BioCF ISFL – JSLMP Program - (DGCC Decree, SK.9/PP/MP/KUM.1/3/2)
- Establishment of Subnational Steering Committee, Subnational Technical Committee and Subnational Project Management, and Technical Implementing Unit BioCF ISFL (Governor Decree, No : 687/KEP.GUB/BAPPEDA-2.3/2020)

### REDD+ Instruments

- MAR (Measurement, Analysis, and Reporting)
- Safeguards
- Benefit Sharing Mechanism

Jambi Province : 4,899,978 ha.  
RBP REDD+ Area : 1,570,333 ha (32%)



Beneficiaries referred to Ministerial Decree No. 70/2017, Guidance for REDD+ Implementation:

- Government (National, Subnational, district and village)
- Local communities
- Private sector
- Universities
- CSO, NGO

### Pre Investment Financing

- 2021-2025
- USD 13,5 M
- 4 KPH 5 KK in WPK
- 4 Implementing Agency at National, 5 Implementing Unit at Subnational
- ER Implementation Management

### Emission Reduction Target

14 M tonnes CO2 eq, total RBP USD 70 M

### Benefit sharing stages of development :

- Identification of benefits: carbon and non-carbon benefits, as well as value of carbon (moneter and non-moneter);
- Identification and analysis of beneficiarie;
- Proportion for benefit sharing: responsibility cost, performance, social-economic compensation and other supporting activities;
- Proportion of benefit per unit for each beneficiary



### Opportunities and Challenges:

Institutional Empowerment and HRD, Private Sector involvement, Enhance National-Subnational coordination, policy gaps (lack of guidance for budget allocation, budget spending and other source of budgets)



# REDD+ RBP GCF Indonesia



Indonesia is the first non-Latin American country to access this scheme, and is the largest recipient of grants above Brazil (USD 96.5 million).

- **Funding Amount** USD 103.781.250
- **Emission Reduction Volume** 20,25 juta tonCO<sub>2</sub>eq for results in year 2014-2016
- **Duration of Use of Funds 4 Years**

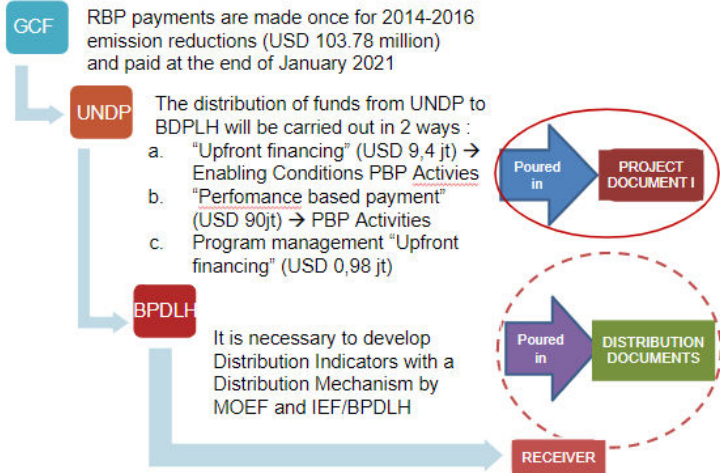
### Use of Funds

- Strengthening/developing policies related to REDD+ at national and sub-national levels Social Forestry Program Strengthening and Operationalization of Forest Management at the Forest Management Unit (KPH) level, including forest and land fire control, forest and land rehabilitation, and community livelihood.

### Executor

- Indonesia Environmental Fund/IEF (Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup/ BPD LH)

### GCF REDD+ RBP FUNDING FRAMEWORK



b. Which one of these is most successful in a comprehensive manner and why?

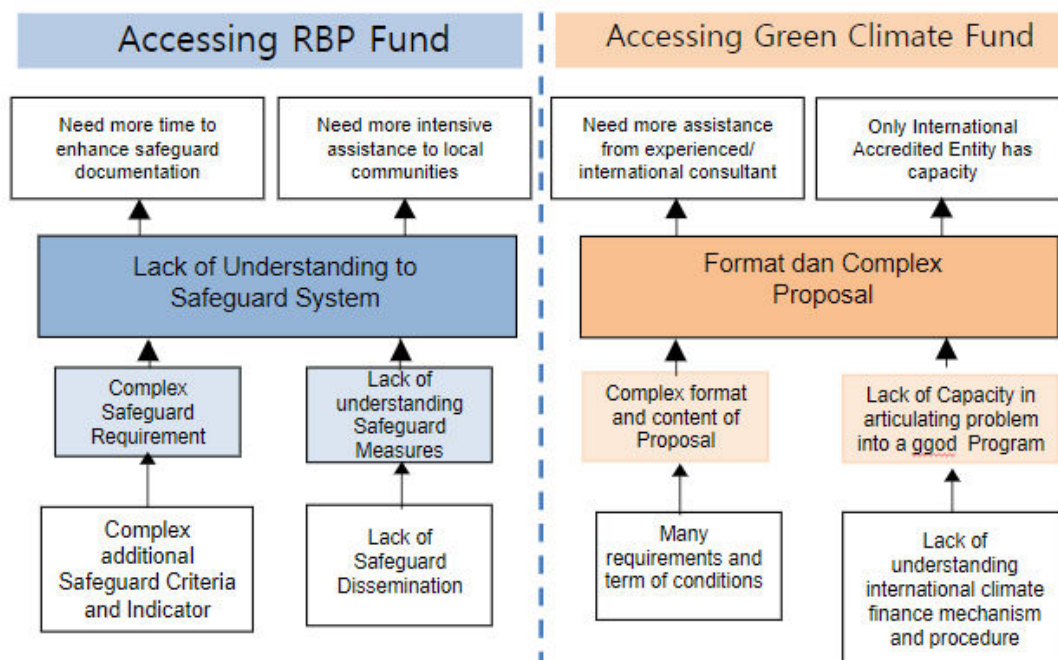
An assessment has not yet been done.

c. What are the lessons drawn?

A project assessment has not yet been done.

2. Problem Tree for Accessing Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR

# Problem Tree for Accessing Climate Change Finance from GCF REDD+ Result Based Payment



3. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Indonesia

Questions	Answers
<p>1) What REDD+ activities were considered for the development of the Forest Reference Level? And if some REDD+ activities were excluded, what are the future plans for inclusion?</p> <p>2) We have learnt that Indonesia has acquired the Result Based Payment (RBP). Can you share your experience of processing the RBP from FCPC and other funding agencies? Is there also scope of availing the RBP through a voluntary carbon market?</p>	<p><b>Answer 1:</b> For the 1st FREL (2016), Indonesia considered only deforestation and forest degradation as REDD+ activities. In the newly submitted 2nd FREL (2022) the enhancement of forest carbon stock has also been included. In the future, it is proposed to also include fire prevention activities on forests and other lands.</p> <p><b>Answer 2:</b> For FCPF, the Emission Reduction Program Design (ERPD) document has been submitted and verified by a third party. Now the Emission Reduction Monitoring Report (ERMR) is being verified. No RBP has been paid for FCPF yet, but it is expected to be paid after the verification process is done. For RBP based REDD+ programs there is no provision for sale of carbon credits in the carbon markets of any description, voluntary or mandatory.</p>



### 3.3.6. MALAYSIA

#### 1. Salient features of what they consider the best FLR/REDD+ ongoing project in their countries

a. Names and locations of three (current or recently concluded) most significant FLR/REDD+ projects in your country

No.	Project Title	Duration	Salient features
1	National Mangrove Restoration Programme in Malaysia	Ninth Malaysia Plan (2005-2010) Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011-2015) Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016-2020) Twelfth Malaysia Plan (2021-2025)	The Mangrove Tree Planting Programme and Related Species on the National Coast is not limited to the aspect of tree planting only. It also undertakes the preservation and conservation of the country's coastline which includes aspects of managing, preserving and protecting the existing mangrove forest areas. The focus is on coastal areas that are at risk of tsunamis. The objectives of the programme are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Conserve the coastline as a natural protection to reduce destruction due to natural events and human activities.</li> <li>ii. Create a buffer zone to withstand the force of waves and strong winds as well as environmental pollution.</li> <li>iii. Restore coastal habitats that become corridors for biological diversity and enriching coastal produce resources.</li> <li>iv. Improve environmental quality and aesthetic value as a tourist attraction.</li> </ul>
2	Central Forest Spine Program (CFS) in Peninsular Malaysia	Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011-2015) Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016-2020) Twelfth Malaysia Plan (2021-2025)	To form the backbone of the environmentally- sensitive-areas network which combines areas involved in forest fragmentation for the biodiversity preservation and protection in the forest areas.
3	Restoration, Reclamation, and Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest Areas Program in Peninsular Malaysia	Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016-2020) Twelfth Malaysia Plan (2021-2025)	The Rehabilitation, Reclamation and Restoration of Degraded Forest Areas Program in Peninsular Malaysia is implemented to achieve the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Restoring an area of 1,640 hectares of degraded forest inside and outside the forest reserve affected by floods, landslides, and exploration through the planting of a total of 1,025,000 trees.</li> <li>ii. Carrying out silvicultural treatment on a total of 1,025,000 trees, planted according to the silvicultural treatment regime.</li> <li>iii. Upgrading the infrastructure of Seed and Plant Material Procurement Centers in Lentang, Bentong, Pahang, and nine State Forestry Department Nurseries.</li> <li>iv. Producing high quality planting material to support the implementation of forest conservation and preservation activities</li> </ul>
4	Greening Malaysia Programme – 100 Million Trees Planting Campaign	Twelfth Malaysia Plan (2021-2025)	To maintain green areas throughout the country in addition to preserving and conserving forested areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. To increase awareness of the importance of trees and forested areas and fostering the spirit of love for nature again.</li> <li>iii. To mobilize the commitment and spirit of maintaining green cover areas as a national agenda;</li> <li>iv. To ensure that the country's commitment to maintain at least 50% of the country's land area covered with forested areas and trees is achievable.</li> <li>v. To encourage the participation of federal/state government agencies, private companies and corporate bodies, non-governmental organizations, educational/research institutions, and the public in tree planting efforts.</li> </ul>



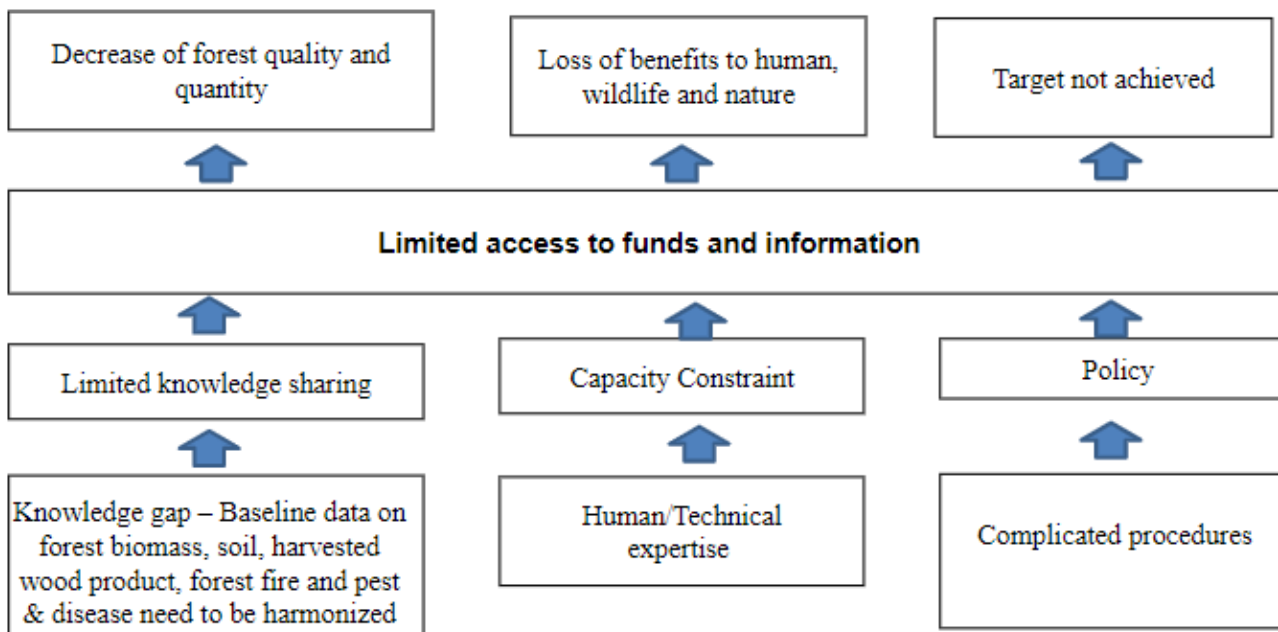
b. Which one of these is most successful in a comprehensive manner and why?

- National Mangrove Restoration Programme in Malaysia
  - o This project started 2005 (17 years)
  - o There are a lot of achievement from this project.
  - o Area coastline planted by mangrove species 3,000 ha and over 6.87 million trees planted by this project
- This project involved cooperation among multi agencies (Federal & State Government), Research Institutions, and NGOs.

c. What are the lessons drawn?

Forest restoration is about restoring landscapes that are deforested or degraded due to human or natural causes. The efforts to restore the ecological function of an area will provide a number of tangible benefits back to human, wildlife and nature. Forest restoration not only improves forest quantity and quality, but also enhances food security and climate change resilience, improves air and water quality, etc.

**2. Problem Tree for Accessing Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR**



### 3. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Malaysia

Questions	Answers
<p>1) What funding sources does Malaysia currently use to drive these projects?</p> <p>2) Are there any plans to apply for more international funding in the future?</p>	<p>Currently only national and provincial budgetary resources are being utilized for these projects.</p> <p>Yes, in the future, it is proposed to access climate finance available for Upper Middle Income countries in the Tropics.</p>

### 3.3.7. MONGOLIA

#### 1. Salient features of what they consider the best FLR/REDD+ ongoing project in their countries

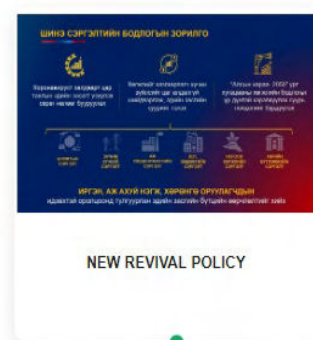
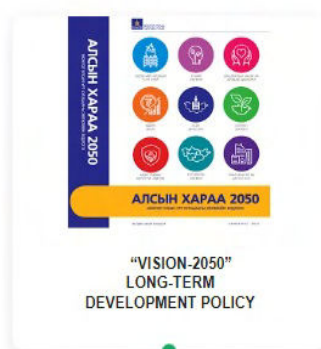
a. Names and locations of three (current or recently concluded) most significant FLR/REDD+ projects in your country

No.	Project Title	Budget and Funding organization	Duration	Salient features
1	Mongolia-Korea "Greenbelt" project	9 million USD /KFS/	2006-2016 2017-2021 2022-2026	To handover of the forest strip area step-by-step To establish a 40-hectare park in the Dambadarjaa To plant forest buffer strip and to mitigate desertification and land degradation
2	"Prevention and mitigation of Dust and Sandstorms originated in dry land areas of Mongolia" project	556,000 USD /UNCCD, UNFAO/	2020-2021	To demonstrate some approaches in preventing and mitigating negative impacts of sand and dust storms (SDS) in dry land areas of Mongolia for combating desertification and reforestation efforts in the southern part of Mongolia.
3	REDD+ Feasibility Study in Mandal soum, Selenge aimag	33,000 USD /AFoCO, Yuhan Kimberley, MFRA/	June to September 2022	To calculate the potential amount of carbon emission reduction through deforestation prevention activities stated on the SNAP, and socio-economic benefits at the project site.

Project Site: Mandal soum in Selenge aimag

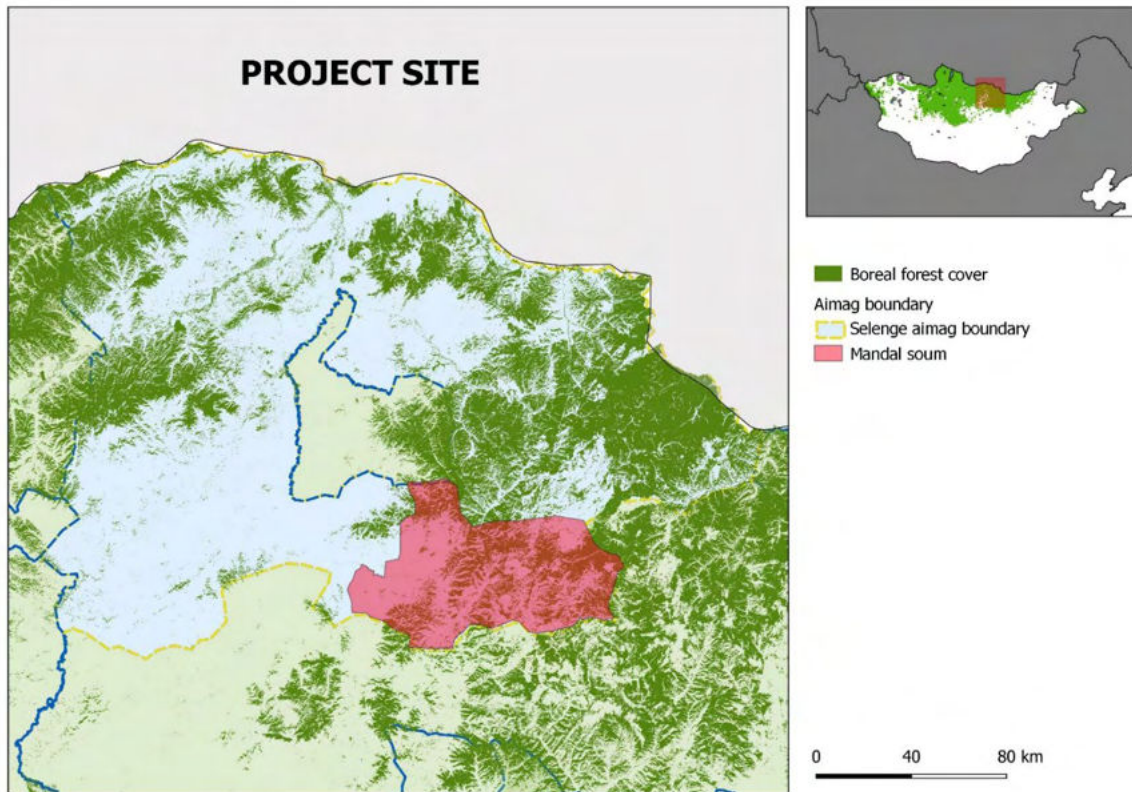
- Project Purposes:
  - Evaluation of GHG mitigation potentials
  - REDD+ project's feasibility study to secure the voluntary carbon market

## On-going Relevant Efforts and Policy Framework in Mongolia



- ① As a member of the "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" (UNFCCC), Mongolia implemented the readiness phase of the REDD+ to develop national strategy along with forest reference level, national forest monitoring system and safeguard information system in Mongolia between 2012-2019.

- Expected outcomes:
  - The establishment of public and private partnerships
  - The eligibility and validity results on REDD+ project development on the project site
  - Beyond do-no-harm principle, co-benefit programs as parts of the REDD+ activities are identified and developed

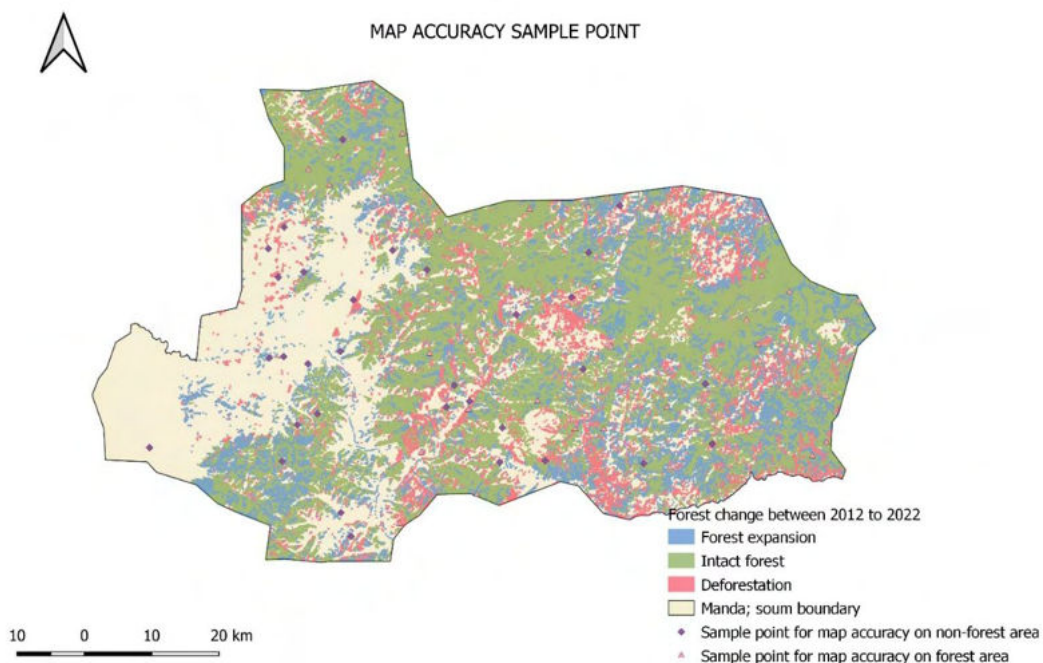


- Mandal soum has a total area of 4843 thousand hectares. 74,7% of the total territory is forest land. There are 29 forest user groups (FUGs) and 23 professional/private forest enterprises (PFEs), who possess 70,677 ha and 95,949 ha of forest land under ownership (possession) contractual agreement. There are also 32 tree nurseries with 1-2,5 million seedlings capacity and the reforestation is done annually with total area of 200-300 hectares.
- Soum consists of forest and steppe (grassland) ecosystems, and has elevation range between 1000-2228 meters above mean sea level (AMSL). generally, pine forests and larch dominant birch mixed forests are distributed between 950-1200 m AMSL.
- A total of 27,017 residents lives in 7,089 households. This makes up 25 percent of the total population of Selenge aimag with a population density of 5,6 people per square kilometer.



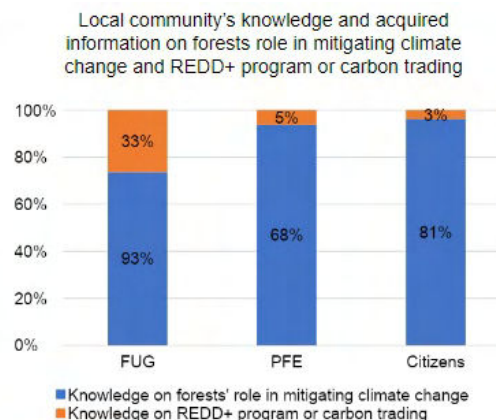
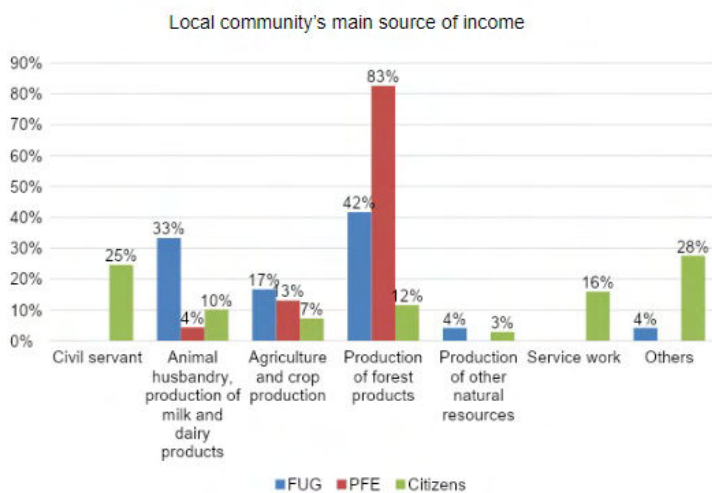


- The methodology of the current study complies with the Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector guideline (2006) developed by the IPCC.
- Baseline study result shows 82,706.1 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq. net emission with 239% uncertainty. Therefore activity data requires additional cross-references and emission factors needs to be developed for each change classes with enough sample plot numbers to reduce estimation error.
- The REDD+ projects were defined from the forest management plan of Mandal soum. Not all activities were possible to be included in the emission estimation.
- The financial feasibility study shows that the net carbon revenue begins in the 2025. By the end of 2031, accumulated net carbon benefit is estimated to be around 14 million USD. Until then, the emitted emission will be net emission between 2022-2024.





- 120 households were surveyed for qualitative analysis of the REDD+ feasibility study. A range of stakeholders from local government, civil society, and the private sector also participated in the study with confidentiality due to the sensitive and political nature of deforestation at the study site.
- A total of 36 questions divided into four sections: (i) household characteristics and composition; (ii) forest resources and biodiversity; (iii) land tenure, usufructuary rights, and management rights; and (iv) REDD+ analysis.



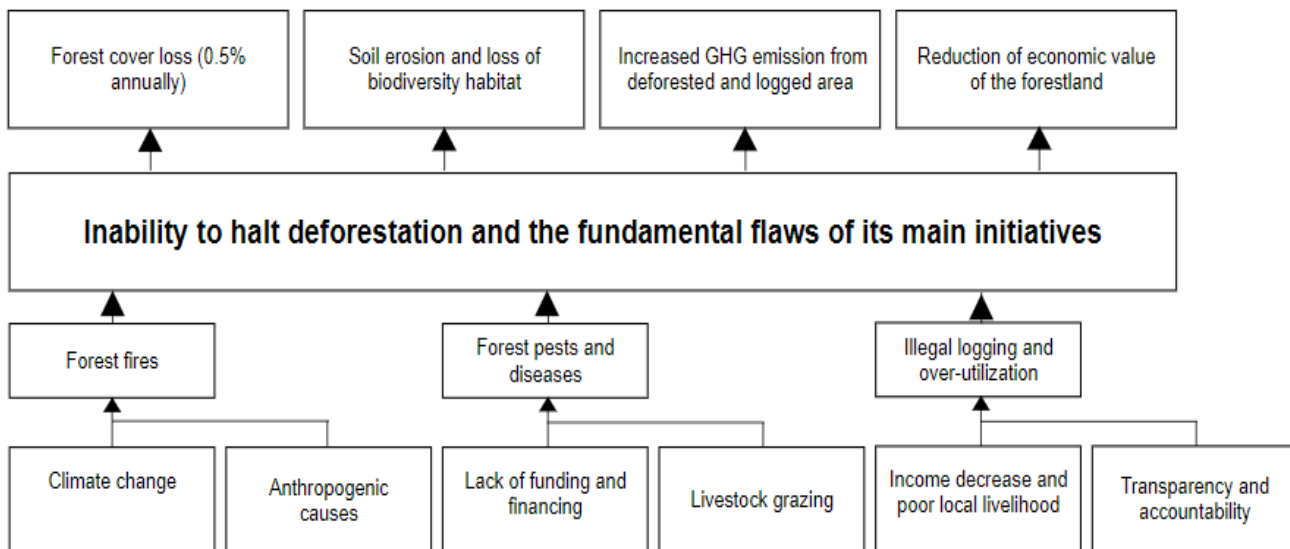
**b. Which one of these is most successful in a comprehensive manner and why?**

No assessment has been carried out yet.

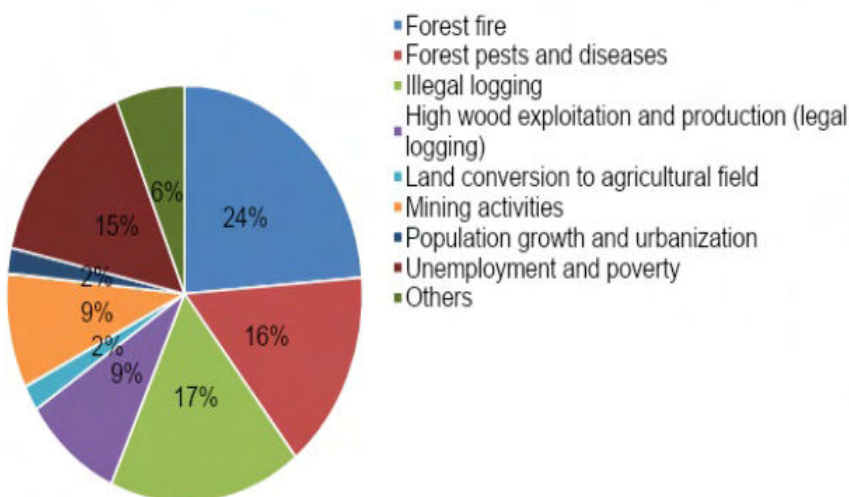
**c. What are the lessons drawn?**

- Mongolia does not have any laws or legal regulations related to carbon projects and land tenure issues. The climate change policy is too general. It lacks standards and regulations. Appropriate regulations need to be introduced and standard parameters need to be adopted before scaling up FLR.
- In order to solve the immediate needs of local communities, many forestry related jobs need to be created for sustainable forest utilization and conservation. These activities should follow the Theory of Change with at least 30-year plan, which also needs to be developed within the future REDD+ nested projects.
- Pilot projects under jurisdictional and auspices of the REDD+ need to be developed by focusing on forestry activities such as improving forest structure and conditions by thinning and deadwood removal and creating highly-productive and climate-change-resilient forests to increase carbon sequestration.
- Carbon projects require robust measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) approaches. Unfortunately, there is no legal environment that regulates forest carbon projects and there is no personnel with experiences in VCM procedures and methodologies. Hence, capacity building is a prerequisite for the successful development of carbon projects.

**2. Problem Tree for Accessing Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR**

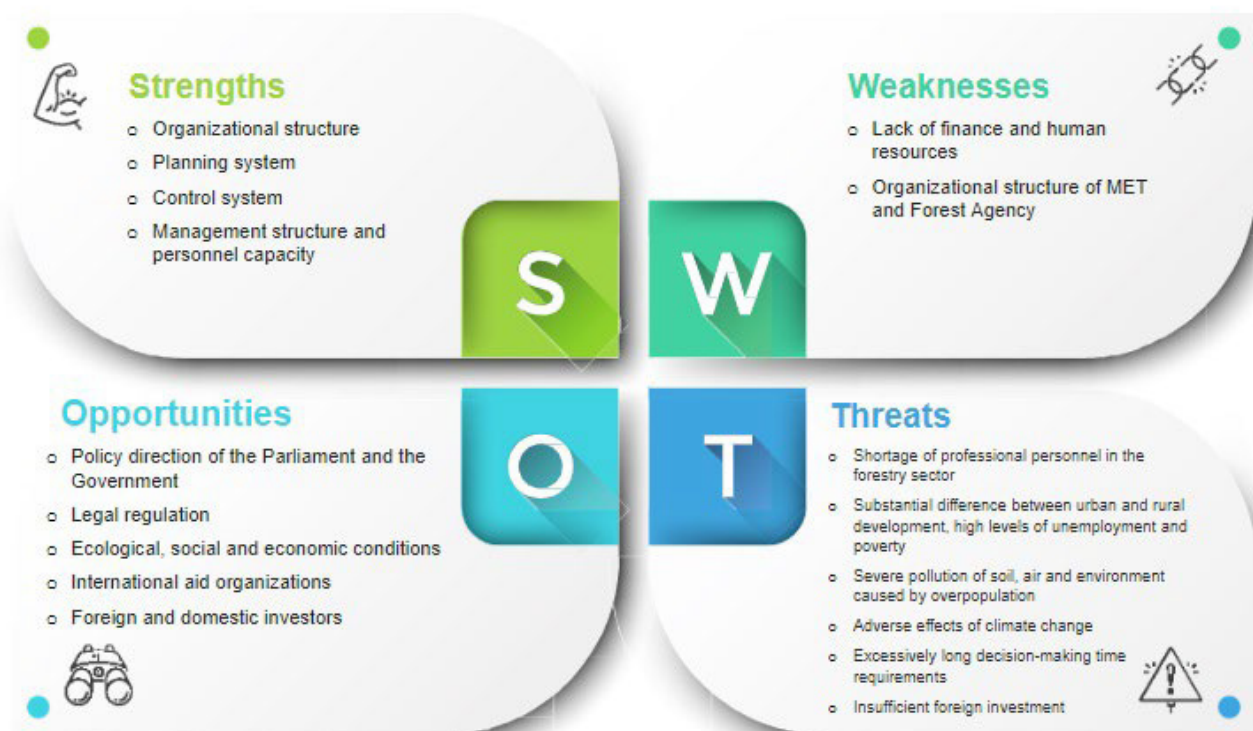


**Current challenges and issues in Mandal soum (derived from socio-economic survey of REDD+ FS)**



The local community stated that the major direct drivers for deforestation and land degradation in their area that leads to climate change are mostly forest fires. Their assumption and the survey response prove the statistics of the information provided by the ISFU regarding forest management in Mandal soum. From 2016-2020, a total of 23 forest and steppe fires occurred in the soum, and 17,224.5 thousand hectares of land were affected by the fire. To prevent forest and steppe fires, every year the Governor of Soum issues an order to operate checkpoints on the 7 main roads leading to forest area during the dry season in spring and autumn

## SWOT for Implementation of REDD+ Project



### 3. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Mongolia

Questions	Answers
<p>What is the policy direction of the Parliament and the Government for REDD+ post pandemic COVID-19?</p> <p>How does the REDD+ Feasibility Study in Mandal soum, Selenge aimag help the local communities in term of socio-economic benefits?</p>	<p>The Government of Mongolia ratified the "New Revival Policy" in 2021. As the COVID-19 led to Mongolia's largest economic contraction since the 1990s, the policy aims to ensure macroeconomic stability, accelerate public-private partnerships, further open up the state to foreign and domestic investment, and implement fiscal reformation. The policy's implementation also enables a path in which the "Vision-2050" (long-term development policy) goals can be achieved. These political directions and legal framework, including the "Billion Tree" national campaign initiated by our president, provides great opportunities to attract foreign investment and further REDD+ project development to achieve the targets set out in those policy documents.</p> <p>Carbon emission and sequestration estimations, as well as socio-economic conditions of the local communities were analyzed in the feasibility study of REDD+. Thus, the conditions including the main livelihood and the current forestry activities were identified, so that REDD+ activities could be accurately and efficiently planned for further project development to benefit the local communities. In short, the FS provided the baseline data to develop future REDD+ proposals and to enter the voluntary carbon market.</p>



### 3.3.8. MYANMAR

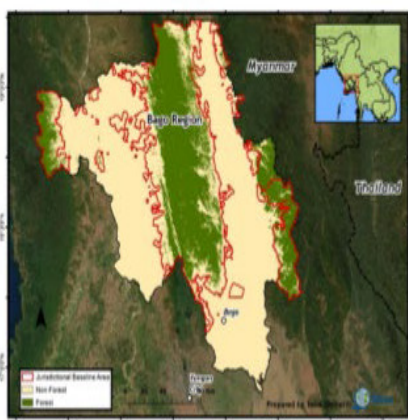
#### 1. Salient features of what they consider the best FLR/REDD+ ongoing project in their countries

##### Background Information

- Involvement in many international conventions, agreements and treaties (UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCCD, Kyoto Protocol)
- Development of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+) Readiness Roadmap in June 2013
- Cooperation in the field of Biodiversity Conservation, REDD+, Watershed Management, Mangrove Conservation, and SFM with the technical and financial supports from international organizations.

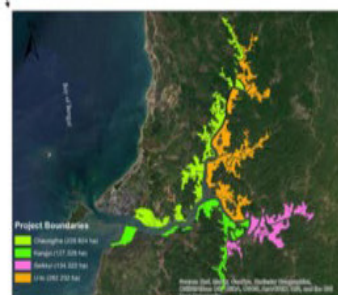
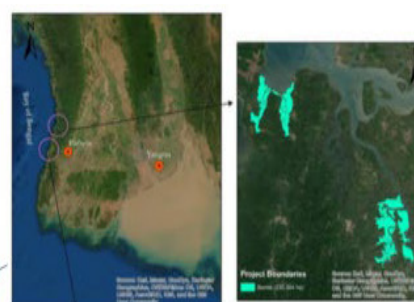
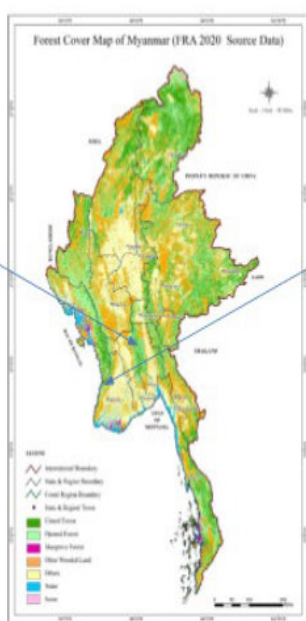
##### a. Names and locations of three (current or recently concluded) most significant FLR/REDD+ projects in your country

No.	Project Title	Duration	Salient features	VCS Projects status under Verra
1	Korea-Myanmar REDD + Joint Project Phase II	(Oct 2019 – Sep 2023) (3 yrs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To build capacity of relevant stakeholders for REDD+</li> <li>• To assess socio-economic condition and biodiversity conservation in project zone after piloting REDD+ activities and validating, and verifying a VCS</li> <li>• Donor – Korea Forest Service</li> </ul>	- under development
2	Restoration of Degraded Mangroves and Sustainable Development in Myanmar	(2022-2023 – 2027-2028) (5 yrs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To restore degraded lands in delta of Myanmar.</li> <li>• To create a healthy mangrove ecosystem</li> <li>• To address issues including natural disaster risk reduction, biodiversity improvement and poverty reduction with sustainable livelihoods in the coastal communities.</li> <li>• Donor- Worldview International Foundation(WIF)</li> </ul>	- under development
3	MRRP ( Myanmar Reforestation and Rehabilitation Programme)	2017-2018 FY - 2026-2027 FY (10 yrs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To restore and rehabilitate the forests with the various appropriate methods and to support the community forestry and agro-forestry practices (Government Funds Only)</li> </ul>	-



1. Map of Jurisdictional Baseline Area and forest areas in Bago Region

Location of Korea-Myanmar REDD+ Joint Project



Location of Restoration of Degraded Mangroves and Sustainable Development Project

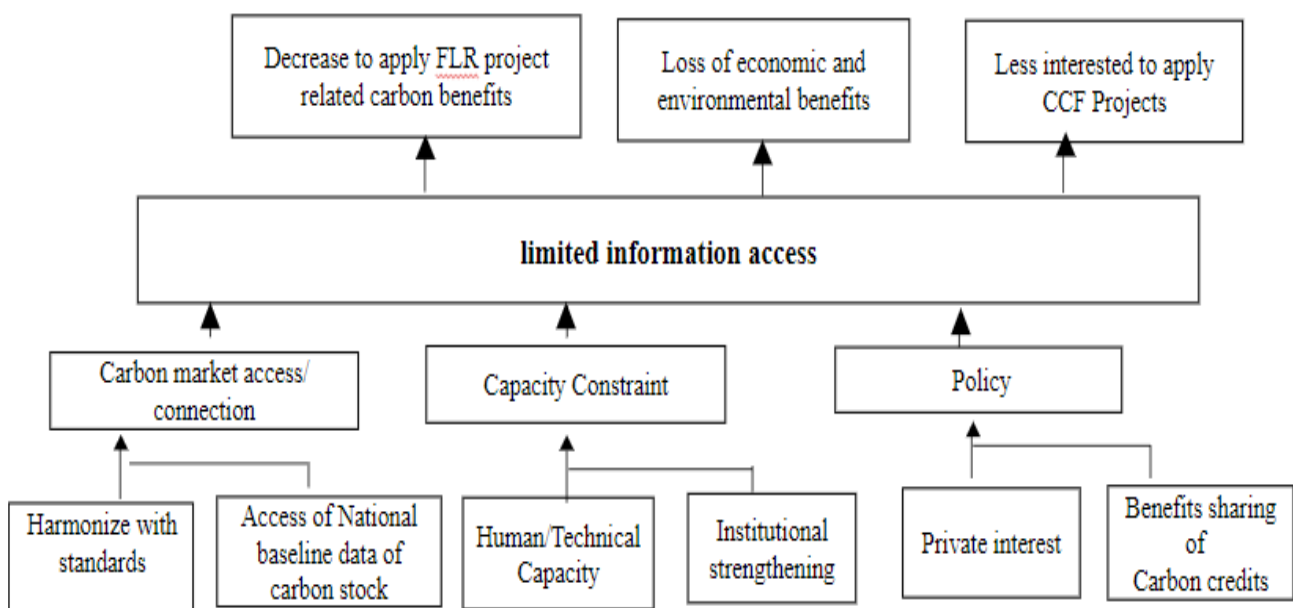
**b. Which one of these is most successful in a comprehensive manner and why?**

- KFS REDD+ Project – Verified Carbon Standard (VCS under VERRA), Jurisdictional Nested REDD+ and Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards
- All inclusive nature of the project (government, local communities and other stakeholders); reliable third party validation and verification

**c. What are the lessons drawn?**

- The important role of local communities closes to the project sites
- How they are involved and interacted with during the project activities were carried out is of very high importance
- Support for the livelihood of local people is of critical importance in poor localities

**2. Problem Tree for Accessing Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR**



### 3. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Myanmar

Questions	Answers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you share your achievement and progress of the REDD+ readiness?</li> <li>• What were the main drawbacks and challenges in the development of the REDD+ elements?</li> </ul>	<p><b>For the first Question</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Myanmar became a partner country of the UN-REDD Programme in 2011 and REDD+ Readiness Roadmap was developed in 2013 with the technical support of the UN-REDD Programme.</li> <li>2. In order to achieve the REDD+ readiness, three phases are identified as Preparation (Phase 1), Implementation/ Result-based demonstration activities (Phase 2), and Full implementation with reporting and verification of performance (Phase 3). Currently, Myanmar REDD+ implementation is in the stage of Phase 1.</li> <li>3. Myanmar is now trying to establish the four design elements of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+, namely,                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National REDD+ Strategy</li> <li>• Forest Reference Emissions level</li> <li>• National Forest Monitoring System</li> <li>• Safeguard Information System</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. The National REDD+ Strategy has been developed and will be posted on the UNFCCC website soon.</li> <li>5. Myanmar's initial FREL is complete and was posted on the UNFCCC website in January 2019. The FREL currently includes deforestation and enhancement through reforestation and afforestation.</li> <li>6. The NFI design and sampling approaches have been developed according to existing forest inventory network systems at the Forest Management Unit (FMU) level and aligned with land attributes for activity data and emission factor reporting.</li> <li>7. The national clarification of the Cancun Safeguards has been finalized. The design of indicators and identification of information sources for indicators is almost complete.</li> <li>8. In order to fulfill the requirement for the REDD+ readiness, Myanmar has been collaborating with international organizations including UN-REDD programme, Korea Forest Service (KFS), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Asia Air Survey (AAS) Co.,Ltd, The Centre for People and Forest (RECOFTC, Myanmar), Forestry and Forest Products Resource Institute (FFPRI), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), and local NGOs/CSOs.</li> </ol> <p><b>For the second question</b></p> <p>The main drawbacks and challenges are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Monitoring, Reporting and Verification for national forestry inventory</li> <li>2) Ensuring policy environments in relation to land tenure</li> <li>3) Capacity building</li> <li>4) The concerns that the Carbon Credits generated by REDD+ activities could drastically reduce carbon prices</li> <li>5) Uncertainties in international transfers of resources</li> </ol>



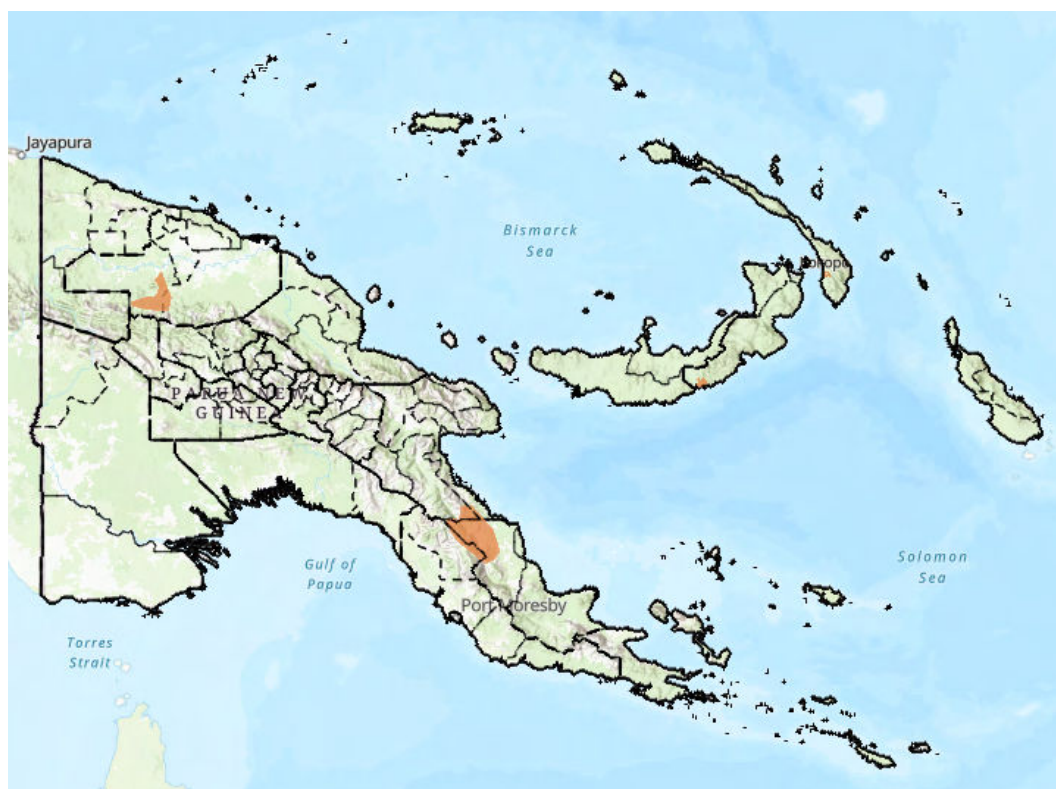
### 3.3.9. PAPUA NEW GUINEA

#### 1. Salient features of what they consider the best FLR/REDD+ ongoing project in their countries

a. Names and locations of three (current or recently concluded) most significant FLR/REDD+ projects in your country

PNG REDD+ VCS Projects under Verra					
No	Project Name	Area (ha)	District	Province	Status
1	April Salumei	204,343	Ambunti-Dreikikir	East Sepik	Registered
2	NIHT Topaiyo	10,443	Namatanai	New Ireland	Registered
3	PNG Communities Best REDD-Tavolo Project	21,782	Pomio	East New Britain	Under development
4	Oro Project	418,000		Oro	Registration & verification approval requested

- In PNG, the mandated authority to coordinate climate change activities is the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA)
- As of this year, there is a moratorium in place for new carbon projects to allow CCDA to have its regulations in place
- The PNG Forest Authority will venture into carbon projects
- <https://pngreddplus.shinyapps.io/pngreddplus/>



**b. Which one of these is most successful in a comprehensive manner and why?**

- These projects are implemented by four different project proponents (3 companies and 1 local NGO). All of them have consulted with the local communities in planning and during the implementation. The NGOs particularly had a long consultation phase lasting nearly a decade before the communities decided to take on the REDD+ project
- These projects are relatively new or have only been in existence for the last few years. In current stage, it would be difficult to measure their success and rate them.

**c. What are the lessons drawn?**

- In PNG, all land is owned by the indigenous people. For new development projects such as REDD+, it is important to consult with them through the FPIC process (Free, Prior, Informed Consent) to ensure the project sustainability .
- REDD+ safeguards and other guidelines should be field tested before implementation to ensure they cause no adverse impact on the prevailing customary system of land management.
- Ensure the benefits from REDD+ projects, both monetary or non-monetary, are distributed fairly among the stakeholders
- Promote partnership with the private sector and identify potential funding sources for REDD+ projects among them
- Ensure transparency and accountability of these projects to avoid double accounting on the national level.

**2. Problem Tree for Accessing Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR**

N/A

**3. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Papua New Guinea**

Questions	Answers
How did you approach local communities in order to encourage them to choose a REDD+ project?	The project is initiated by a local NGO in one of the communities they have been working with for several years. The NGO took the necessary approaches such as raising awareness, participatory land use mapping, and group discussions on the best way to filter/maximize the benefit once they receive the payment. So it was a process which the NGO took to ensure that the local community received the maximum benefits.
Under the PNG REDD+, there is a moratorium on the Voluntary Carbon Market. Why?	The existing carbon projects in PNG are VCS with the Verra approach. The PNG department of Climate Change and Development has issued a moratorium on these projects to ensure compliance with UNFCCC standards by enacting appropriate laws/regulations. Once the regulations are in place, the moratorium would be lifted.
How to ensure that the monetary or non-monetary benefits from REDD+ projects are properly distributed?	Sharing benefits has been a challenge. The processes through the Integrated Land Groups (clans within a registered community) developed by the Forestry Ministry are also used here. This involves negotiations with different groups to ensure the terms and conditions are agreed upon by all parties. So far there has been no actual REDD+ benefit transfer.

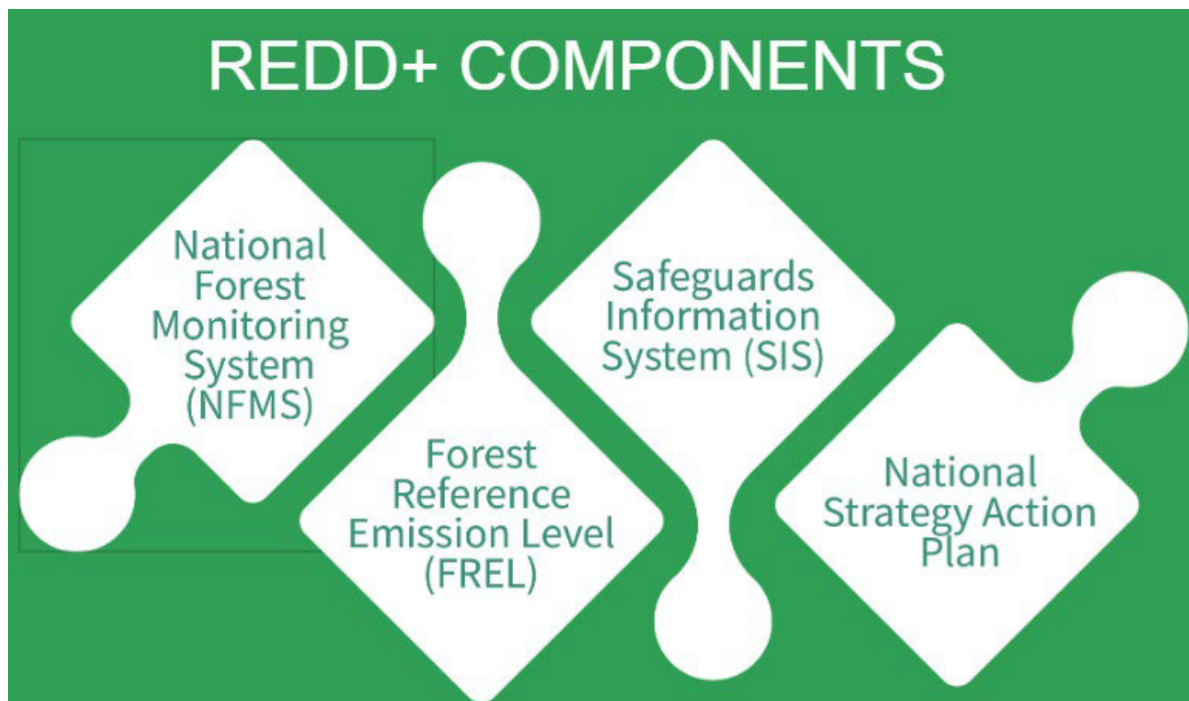
### 3.3.10. PHILIPPINES

#### 1. Salient features of what they consider the best FLR/REDD+ ongoing project in their countries

a. Names and locations of three (current or recently concluded) most significant FLR/REDD+ projects in your country

REDD+ in Philippines

- Designed to stimulate climate change mitigation by providing incentives to developing countries for verified actions to reduce emissions
- Includes policies and actions to address the five eligible activities, including drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure, and forest governance issues among others



## REDD+ Projects

Several REDD+ projects have been implemented in the Philippines with the funding support from the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)



## EASTERN SAMAR

Preparation of a National REDD+ Mechanism for Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Philippines Project in the City of Borongan and Municipality of Maydolong (2012 – 2017)

- Issuance of Executive Orders/ Resolution
- Capacity building and involvement of partners on ridge-to-reef land use planning
- Forest land use planning,
- Forest resources assessment methods
- GIS mapping
- forest and wildlife protection enforcement.



## SOUTHERN LEYTE

Climate-Relevant Modernization of Forest Policy and Piloting of REDD+ in the Philippines Project in the Municipalities of Bontoc, Silago, Sogod, Tomas Oppus, and City of Maasin (2009 – 2013)

- Sustained political and technical support
- Active collaboration among major stakeholders
- Participatory and community-based approaches in development planning and implementation
- Passage of policies and pieces of legislation e.g., the Provincial Environment Code
- Institutional and funding mechanisms

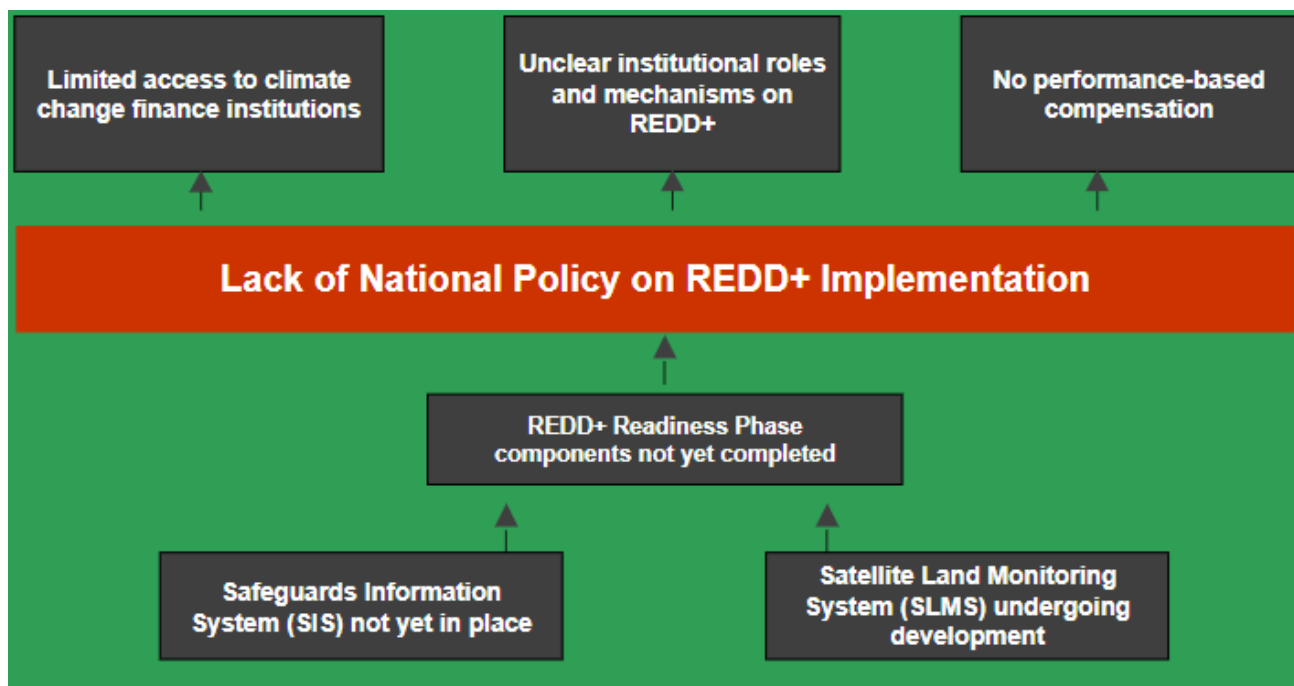


## DAVAO ORIENTAL

Preparation of a National REDD+ Mechanism for Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Philippines Project in the Municipalities of Caraga, Manay, and Tarragona (2012 – 2017)

- Direct participation / involvement of Indigenous People/ Indigenous Cultural Communities in REDD+ project implementation province-wide.
- b. Which one of these is most successful in a comprehensive manner and why?  
There has been no evaluation yet as these are works in progress.
- c. What are the lessons drawn?
- Guidance in planning is needed from organizations that have experience of REDD+ implementation in similar political and environmental situations
  - Need for proper documentation
  - Identification of appropriate MRV System





### 3. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Philippines

Questions	Answers
<p>1) In terms of Lack of National Policy on REDD + Implementation why did this happen and what would be the impact on achieving CO2 emission reduction target at the national level?</p> <p>2) Most of REDD+ projects are done at sub national levels. Are there any sufficient Sub National Policy on REDD+ Implementation in the Philippines?</p> <p>3) What actions would be necessary to overcome the problem of having limitations to the access of climate change finance?</p>	<p><b>Answer 1:</b>                      The lack of a national policy has caused significant delays in the achievement of the emission reduction at the national level. For the country to provide contribution to the global target of the Paris Agreement and other commitments, the development of the National REDD+ Implementation policy is an urgent need.</p> <p><b>Answer 2:</b>                      There is no sub-national policy on REDD+ and sub-national REDD+ projects follow available international standards.</p> <p><b>Answer 3:</b>                      The Philippines aspires to complete all the REDD+ Components and translate it into a national policy. The national policy shall serve as the mechanism that will motivate finance institutions to make climate change funding more accessible.</p>



### 3.3.11. SINGAPORE

#### 1. Salient features of what they consider the best FLR/REDD+ ongoing project in their countries

a. Names and locations of three (current or recently concluded) most significant FLR/REDD+ projects in your country



The OneMillionTrees movement aims to restore nature back into our city through the planting of a million more trees across Singapore over the next 10 years. This is part of our efforts to transform Singapore into a City in Nature, which is a key pillar under the Singapore Green Plan 2030. Community is key to the success of this movement – so join us to play an active role in the greening of Singapore!

To date, we have planted **398,307** trees across Singapore!

- Community engagement and involvement is key to success
  - o members of the community can also be involved in designing planting plans, propagating native tree saplings, forest restoration works, outreach and education efforts, and initiating or facilitating events that contribute to the movement.
  - o providing various points of entry (e.g. Corporate 'Plant-A-Tree Programme', Personal donations).



- Education
  - YouTube videos (e.g. How to plant a tree)
  - Webinars (e.g. Seeds and Saplings, Forest Restoration in Action: From Theory to Practice)
  - Virtual Tours

		
<b>Video – OneMillionTrees Nursery Tutorial Series</b>	<b>Webinar – Nurturing the next generation of environmental stewards: an educator’s perspective</b>	<b>Virtual Tour – Revealing Our Roots: Trees Of Singapore (Singapore’s Nature Parks)</b>

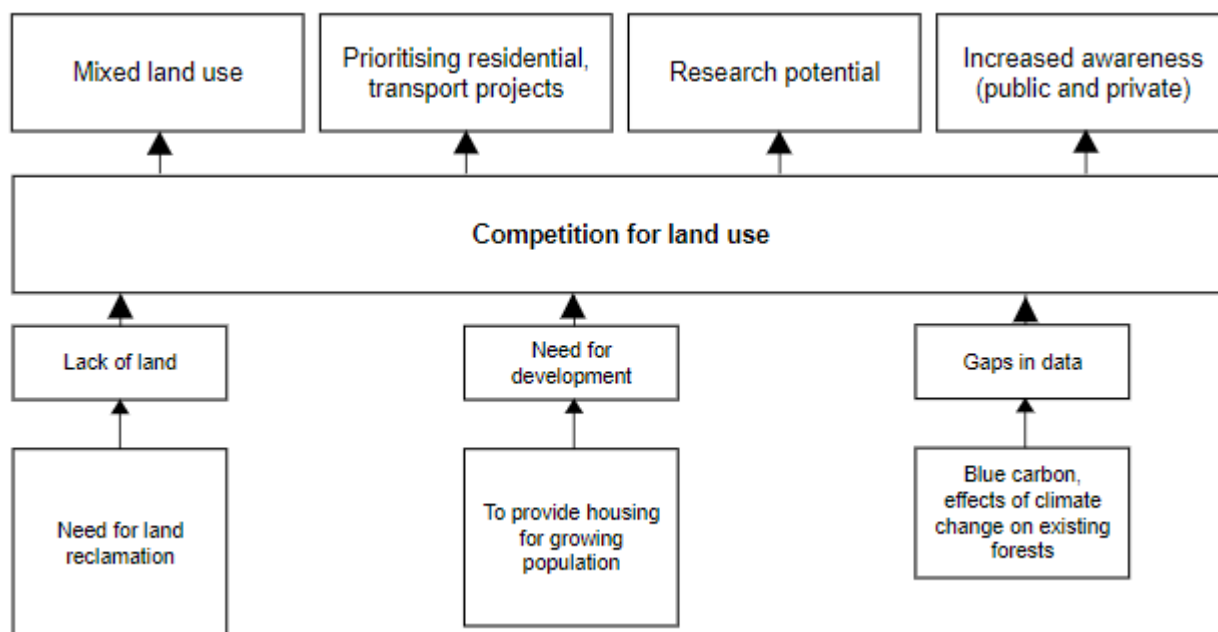
- Challenges
  - Limited land area where planting can take place
  - Lead time require to procure the saplings, plan the planting event, etc.
  - Manpower requirement to assist in the planting
  - Resources to maintain these new areas



b. Which one of these is most successful in a comprehensive manner and why?  
There is only one approach for FLR in Singapore.

c. What are the lessons drawn?  
No evaluation has yet been done.

**2. Problem Tree for Accessing Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR**



**3. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Singapore**

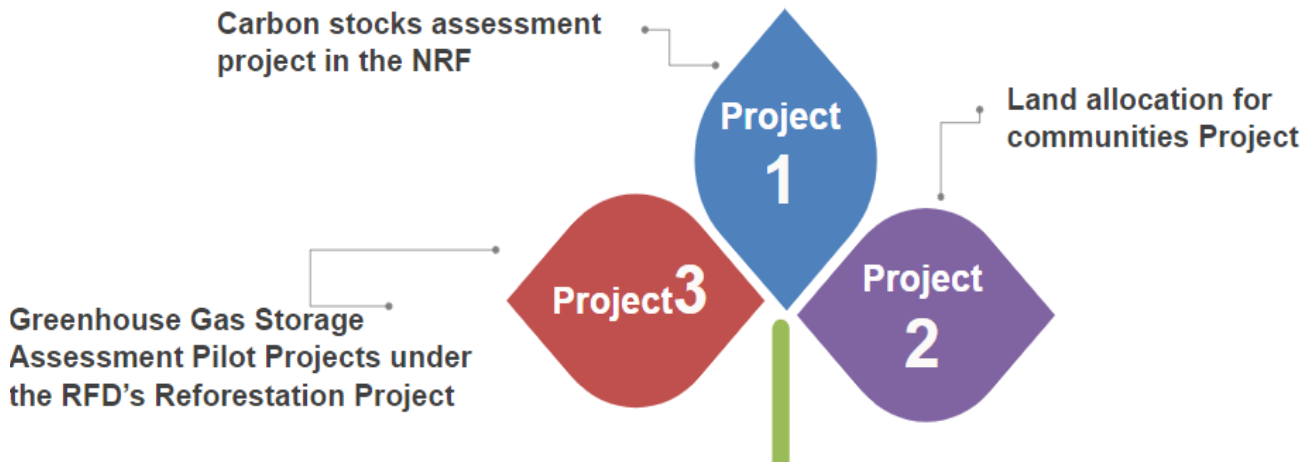
Questions	Answers
<p>I understand that Singapore has the challenge of limiting/proper land use to implement the 1 million tree planting Program, therefore, the roadside is one of the choices. May I know how Singapore selects the correct native forest species while taking care of the city landscape?</p>	<p>Depending on whether the area is a forest edge or roadside trees, our Park Managers have a list of native plant species that they will suggest based on fulfilling various needs such as trees that flower beautifully to beautify, trees that grow inflorescences to attract pollinators such as butterflies for roadside trees to increase biodiversity, trees with thick foliage that can provide shade, or species that will be better able to survive in conditions on forest edges or species that complements the existing forests.</p>



### 3.3.12. THAILAND

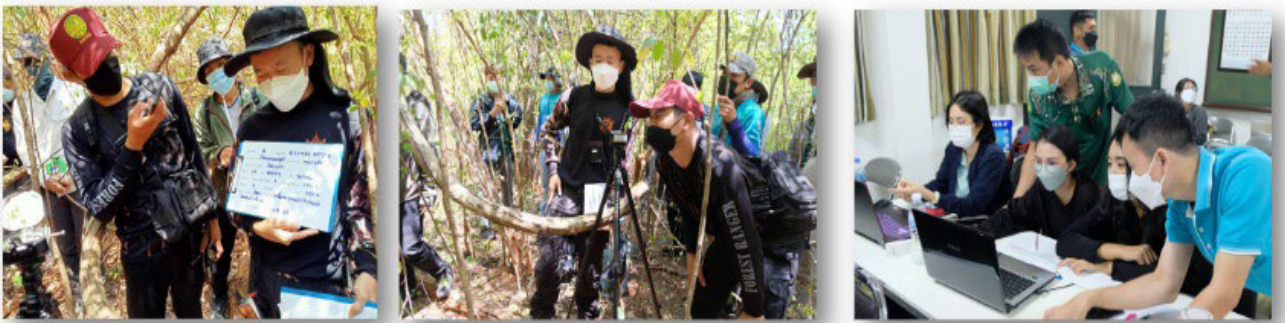
#### 1. Salient features of what they consider the best FLR/REDD+ ongoing project in their countries

a. Names and locations of three (current or recently concluded) most significant FLR/REDD+ projects in your country



### **Project 1:** Carbon stocks assessment project in the National Reserved Forests (NRF) (implementation on 2023)

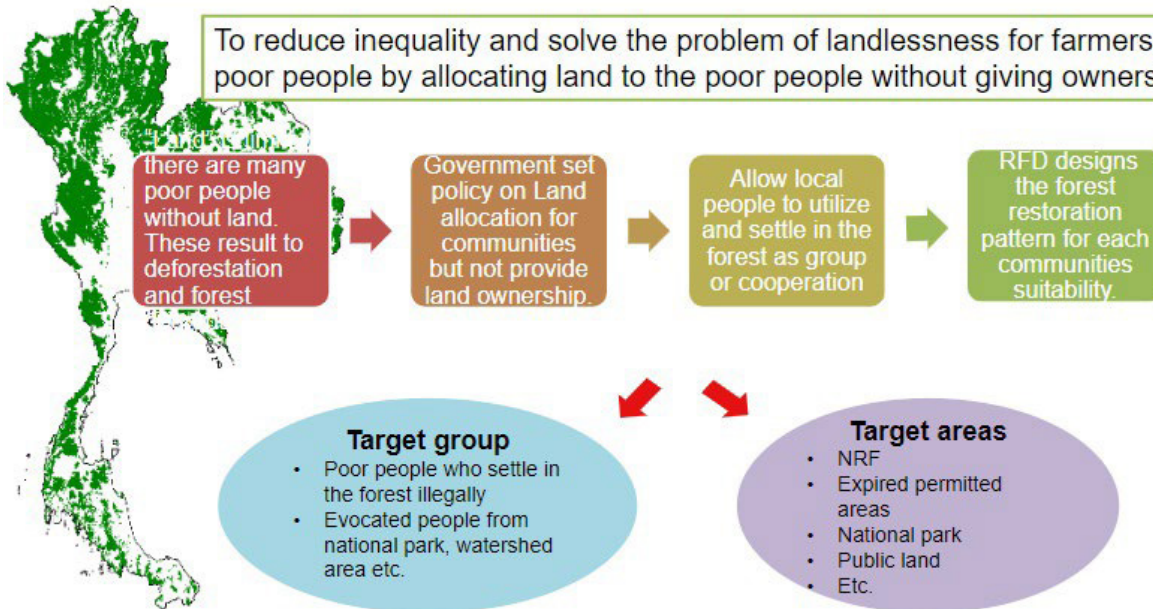
To study the potential of carbon sequestration in National Reserved Forests (NRF). This data can support national GHG inventory on forest sector following Thailand's NDC



RFD officers attended National Forest Inventory (NFI) training for capacity building on plotting and collecting data to estimate carbon storage and forest change in natural forests which supported by the United Nations Program on Climate Change - Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and forest degradation (UN-REDD)

## Project 2: Land allocation for communities Project (on going)

To reduce inequality and solve the problem of landlessness for farmers and poor people by allocating land to the poor people without giving ownership



## Project 3 : Greenhouse Gas Storage Assessment Pilot Projects under the RFD' s Reforestation Project to Conserve and Restore Watershed and Mangrove Forests and Prevent Forest Fires



The pilot project is collaboration between RFD and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO)

To create perception in carbon credit sharing regulations in case of projects located in forest areas (RFD areas) and to invite private sectors to join in developing reforestation projects in the forest areas.

This is also readiness for RFD officers who will operate according RFD regulation on carbon credit sharing.

To understand \*T- VER processes such as Project design document (PDD), Registration Process, Procedure for Registration and Issuance of T-VER Credit.

\*T-VER = Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction Program





**ระเบียบกรมป่าไม้**  
**ว่าด้วยการแบ่งปันคาร์บอนเครดิตจากการปลูก บำรุง อนุรักษ์**  
**และฟื้นฟูป่าในพื้นที่ป่าไม้**  
**พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๔**

Forest department regulation on carbon credit sharing by planting, maintaining, conservation and reforestation in forest areas B.C. 2564

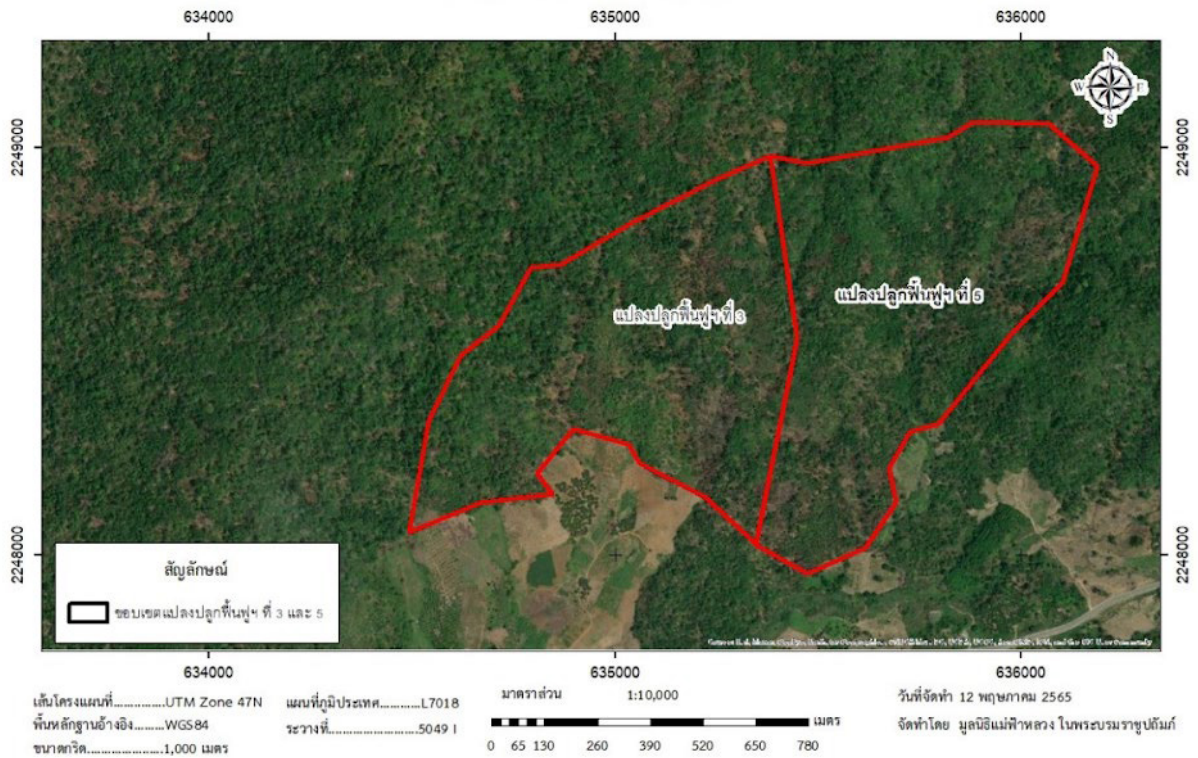
โดยที่เป็นการสมควรส่งเสริมให้องค์กรหรือบุคคลภายนอกเข้าร่วมการปลูก บำรุง อนุรักษ์ และฟื้นฟูป่าในพื้นป่าไม้ เพื่อรักษาความสมดุลของระบบนิเวศ ตลอดจนสนับสนุนการเพิ่มพื้นที่สีเขียวให้บรรลุเป้าหมายร้อยละ ๕๕ ของพื้นที่ประเทศ ตามยุทธศาสตร์ชาติ (พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๑ - ๒๕๘๐) แผนแม่บทภายใต้ยุทธศาสตร์ชาติ (พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๑ - ๒๕๘๐) แผนการปฏิรูปประเทศ และยุทธศาสตร์กระทรวงทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม และส่งเสริมให้เกิดการจัดสรรแบ่งปันปริมาณคาร์บอนเครดิตที่ได้จากการปลูก บำรุง อนุรักษ์ และฟื้นฟูป่าในพื้นป่าไม้ “ป่า” ตามพระราชบัญญัติป่าไม้ พุทธศักราช ๒๕๘๔ และที่แก้ไขเพิ่มเติม และพื้นที่ป่าสงวนแห่งชาติตามพระราชบัญญัติป่าสงวนแห่งชาติ พ.ศ. ๒๕๐๗ และที่แก้ไขเพิ่มเติม

อาศัยอำนาจตามความในมาตรา ๓๒ แห่งพระราชบัญญัติระเบียบบริหารราชการแผ่นดิน พ.ศ.๒๕๓๔ ซึ่งแก้ไขเพิ่มเติมโดยพระราชบัญญัติระเบียบบริหารราชการแผ่นดิน (ฉบับที่ ๕) พ.ศ. ๒๕๔๕ อธิบดีกรมป่าไม้ จึงวางระเบียบ ดังต่อไปนี้

ข้อ ๑ ระเบียบนี้เรียกว่า “ระเบียบกรมป่าไม้ ว่าด้วยการแบ่งปันคาร์บอนเครดิตจากการปลูก บำรุง อนุรักษ์ และฟื้นฟูป่าในพื้นป่าไม้ พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๔”

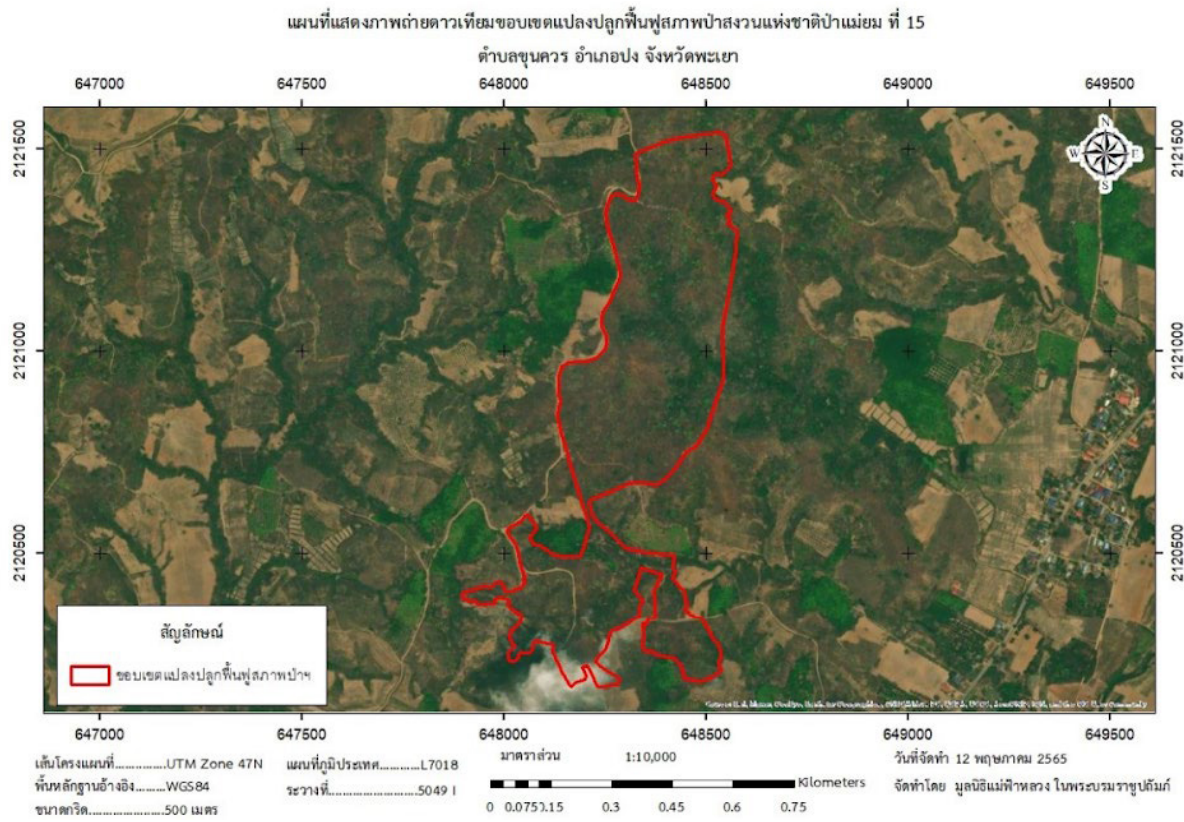
ข้อ ๒ ระเบียบนี้ให้ใช้บังคับตั้งแต่วันถัดจากวันประกาศเป็นต้นไป

แผนที่แสดงสภาพโดยรอบของแปลงปลูกฟื้นฟูสภาพป่าสงวนแห่งชาติป่าสกกฝั่งขวา ที่ 3 และ 5 ตำบลแม่เงิน อำเภอเชียงแสน จังหวัดเชียงราย



Forest restoration plot area on the Pa Sop Kok National Forest Reserve





Forest restoration plot area on the Mae Yom National Forest Reserve

Project activities:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
- Forest patrol
- Firebreaks

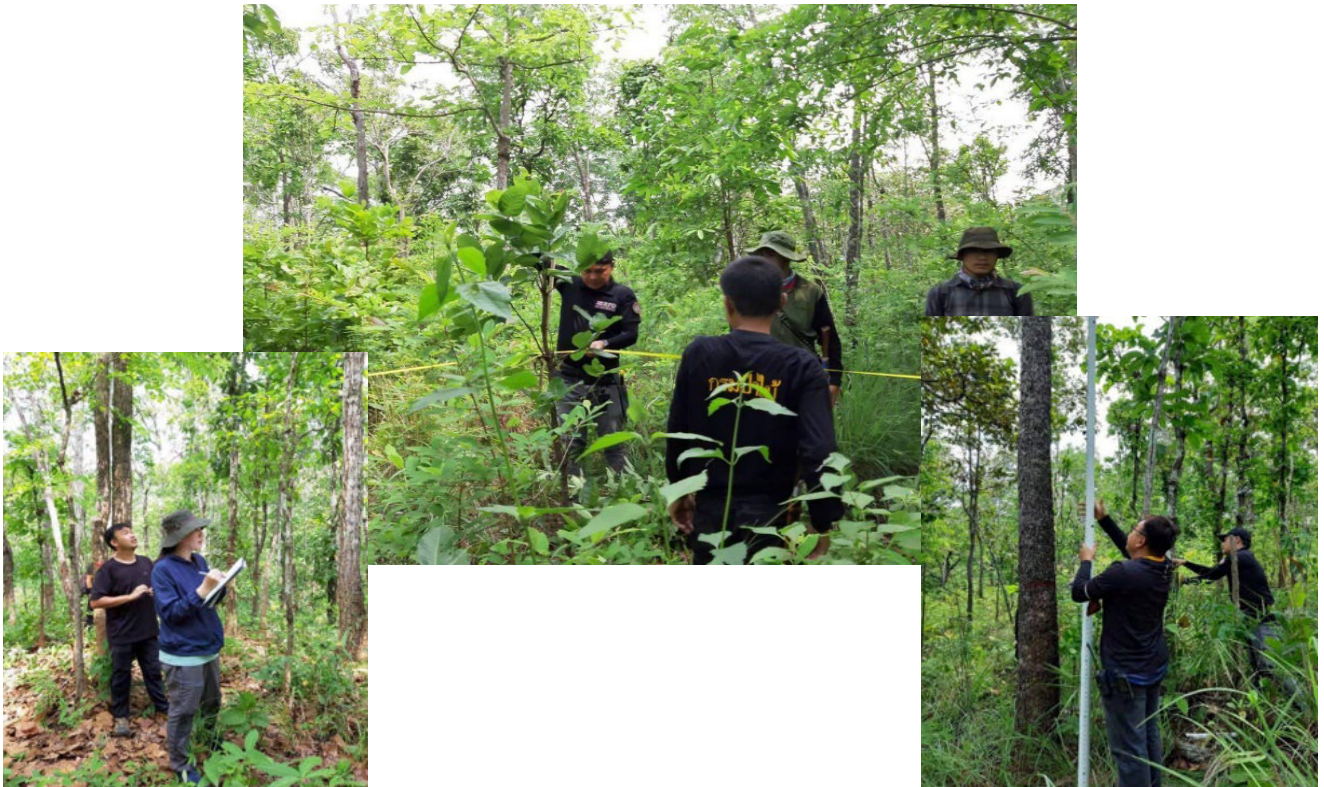




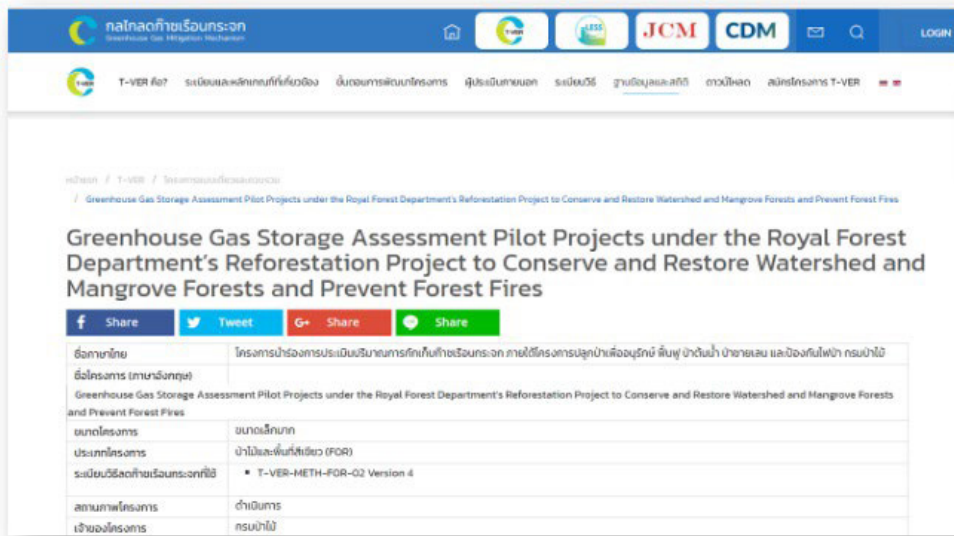
- Increasing carbon sequestration in forest areas



- Carbon stock assessment



## Develop PDD and registration



The project was registered in T-VER approved by TGO

Expected amount of GHG Emission Reduction

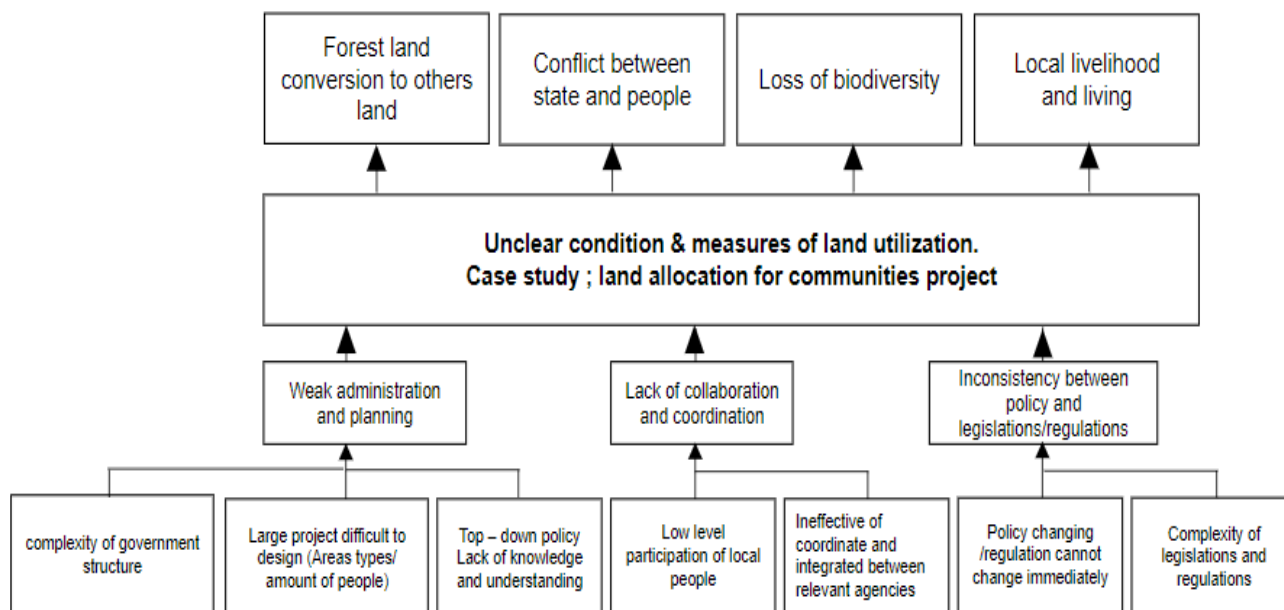
**460**  
t CO<sub>2</sub> eq/year

<https://ghgreduction.tgo.or.th/en/t-ver-en.html>

b. Which one of these is most successful in a comprehensive manner and why?  
A proper evaluation is yet to take place.

- c. What are the lessons drawn?
- Unclear institutional boundaries and poorly designed frameworks make work more difficult
  - The projects are new for RFD. They need experts and personnel from outside.
  - Inadequate budgets and equipment are barriers as well

## 2. Problem Tree for Accessing Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR



## 3. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Thailand

Questions (Name of Inspirer)	Answers
<p>1. What phase is Thailand at the moment under REDD+?</p> <p>2. How are the Cancun safeguards addressed during the implementation of the second project "Land allocation for communities' project"?</p> <p>3. How is the national forest monitoring component implemented for REDD+ projects in your country?</p>	<p><b>Answer 1:</b>                      Thailand is in phase 2 under REDD+. Recently Thailand submitted Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) and Forest Reference Level (FRL) to UNFCCC</p> <p><b>Answer 2:</b>                      Under the "Land allocation for communities' project" the Royal Forest Department only focuses on national reserved forest areas and proceeds according to the National Reserved Forest Act. The Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP), which implements the Cancun Safeguards in protected areas such as National parks and wildlife sanctuaries.</p> <p><b>Answer 3:</b>                      National forest monitoring system of Thailand is used during the development of FLR projects and the collection of relevant data.</p>



### 3.3.13. TIMOR-LESTE

#### 1. Salient features of what they consider the best FLR/REDD+ ongoing project in their countries

a. Names and locations of three (current or recently concluded) most significant FLR/REDD+ projects in your country

- "Ho musan ida/WithOneSeed in Baguia- Community forestry program, is the first social enterprise acting on climate change through community lead forestry and carbon markets in Timor-Leste. It is dedicated to improve the resilience of subsistence communities, to make environments sustainable, to end poverty and hunger, to deliver agroforestry education, and to create regional and international partnerships;
- "Rai matak" Green land in 5 municipalities in Timor-Leste - Viqueque, Lautem, Baucau, Liquica and Covalima.
- Both Ho Musan Ida and Rai Matak are working with subsistence farmers in extremely rural area;

b. Which one of these is most successful in a comprehensive manner and why?

✓ **WithOneSeed makes four commitments:**

- to address environmental degradation through community reforestation;
- to build the village economies through payment to smallholder farmers who grow and maintain forest trees;
- to educate communities about the importance of trees for climate adaptation and mitigation measures;
- and to build regional partnerships to collaborate on climate change.

✓ Today, over 2,000 small landholders are growing more than 350,000 forest trees on their smallholder farms which have sequestered over 80,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>;

✓ The WithOneSeed program has sold 45,500 carbon credits through global carbon markets, bringing in over \$600,000 to the local economy;

✓ Over 5% of Baguia farmers now directly involved in planting and managing trees, this means just under 30% of the population financially benefiting from growing trees;

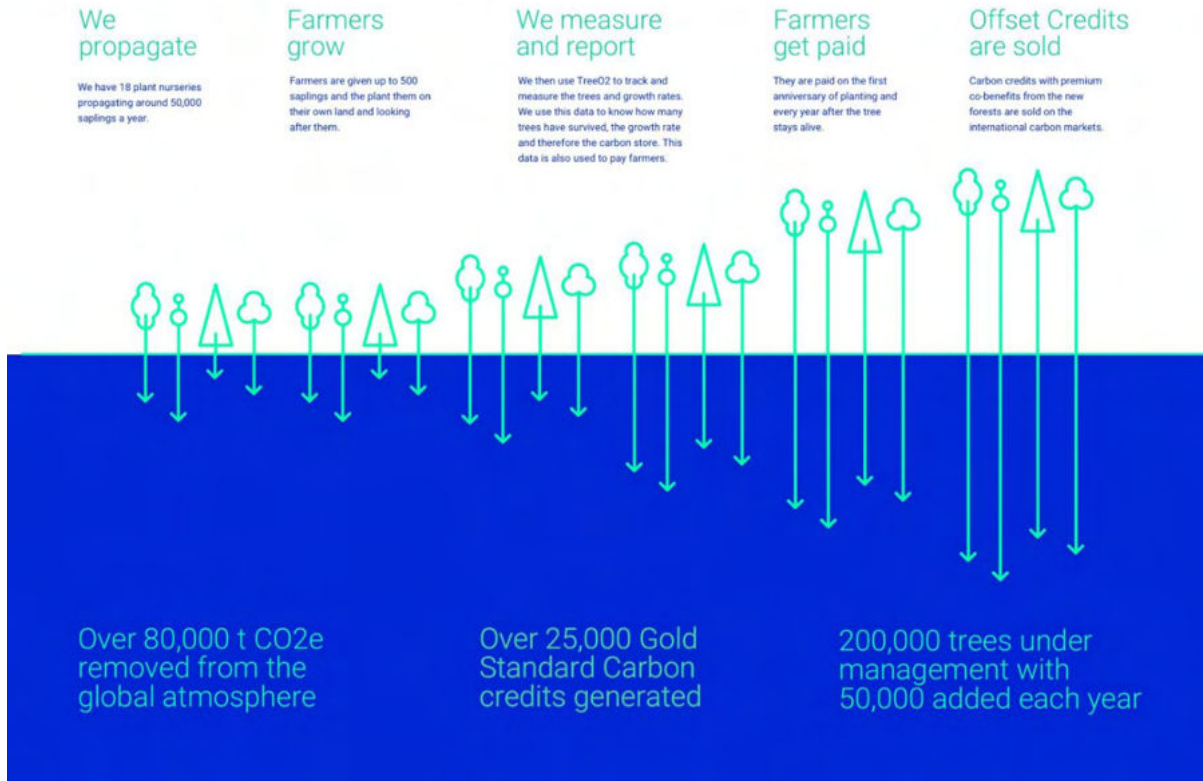
✓ Over US\$ 800,000 has been paid into the Baguia village economy since 2010;

✓ 27 permanent full-time jobs and 25 casual jobs created;

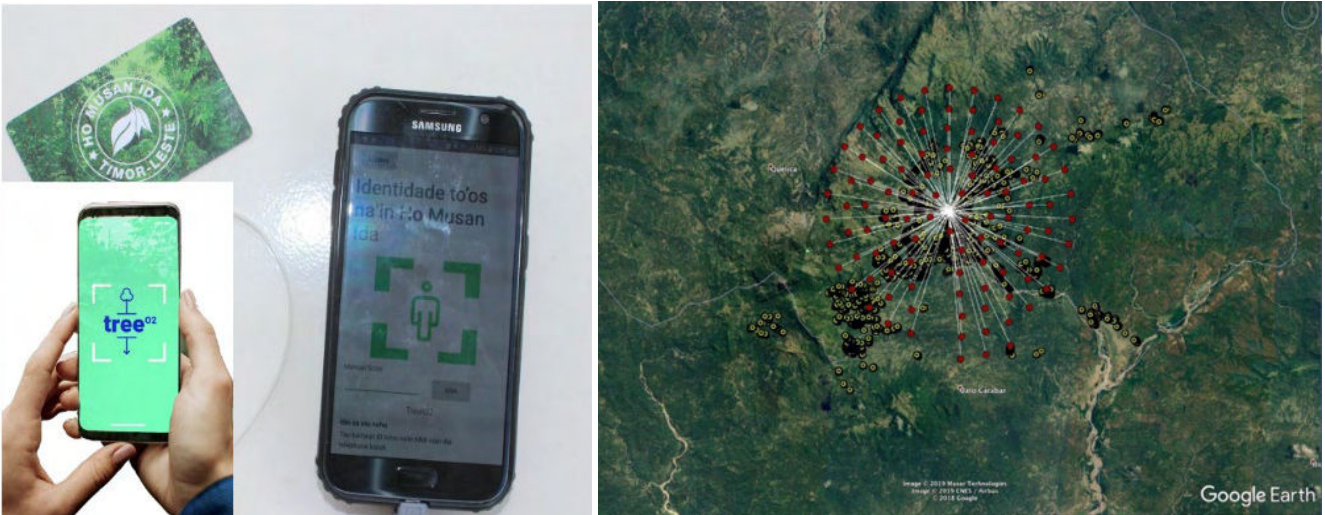
✓ WithOneSeed achieved the internationally certified carbon forestry program under the gold Standard Foundation;

✓ MOU with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste provided authenticity to the WithOneSeed program.

## WithOneSeed - How it works



- ✓ TreeO2 is a unique digital community forestry management platform used by Ho Musan Ida/WithOneSeed to manage smallholder tree and carbon farming. It allows us to track, measure, and monitor our impact, to calculate the carbon sequestration, and also to pay our farmers. Using a smartphone, NFC technology, and cloud data storage, it is a complete forest inventory management tool for smallholder farmers.

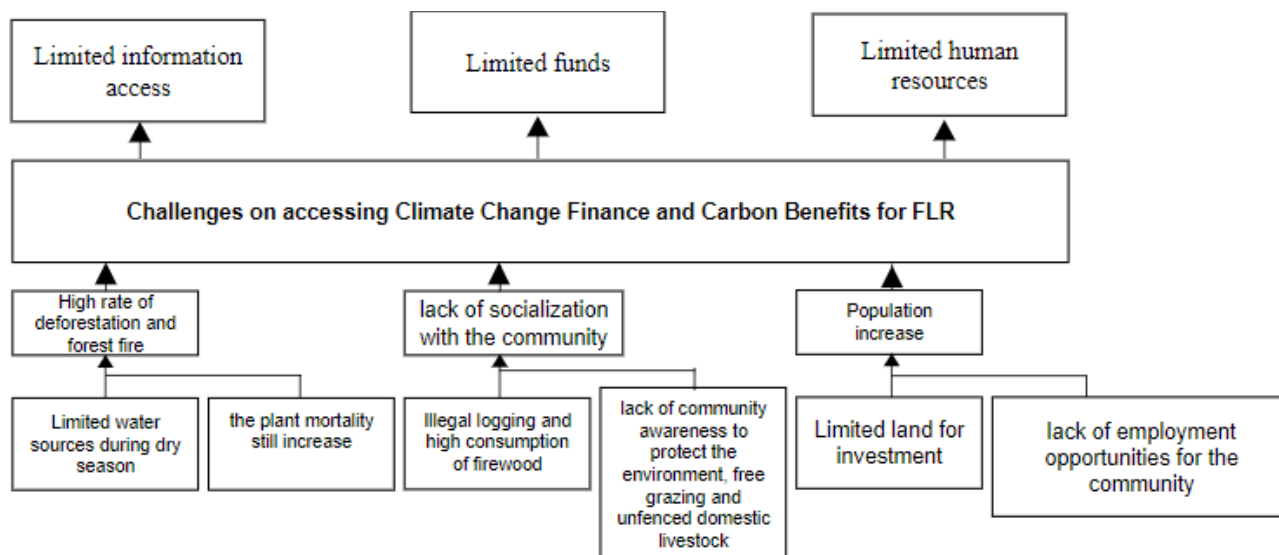


• Map of trees location

c. What are the lessons drawn?

- The important way to approach the community is by listening and knowing what community needs
- A well-motivated community gets actively involved in the program;
- Through this program we educate the mentality of community to plant and grow the tree;
- It also gives them opportunity to learn and sharing the experiences.

2. Problem Tree for Accessing Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR



3. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Thailand

Questions (Name of Inspirer)	Answers
<p>As mention in your presentation, this planting and growing program involved 5% of the Baguia's farmers benefiting financially 30% of the population. For the future, what is your strategy to improve or to increase the number of the Baguia's farmer involved in this planting and growing tree program?</p> <p>What is your strategy to protect your program planting areas from forest and land fire threats?</p>	<p><b>Answer 1:</b> The strategies we use to increase the number of farmers who involve in the program are as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the end of every year, after annual tree counting with tree02 system, farmers' payment will be done in villages around Baguia so as to spread the word among other farmers about the benefits of the scheme;</li> <li>2. Every local government activity in the villages involved in Ho Musan Ida / WithOneSeed program begins with information on the project presented with a view to motivate other farmers;</li> <li>3. Program staff will have 3 meetings every year in every village to inform the farmers about the benefits of the program;</li> </ol> <p><b>Answer 2:</b> The community is informed about the negative impact of burning forests and, at the same time, the law-makers are also told about the need to create stronger regulation on fire protection. All communities living around forest areas are encouraged to protect them. The government should also recruit more forest guards in each village to control forest and land fires.</p>

### 3.4.8. VIET NAM

#### 1. Salient features of what they consider the best FLR/REDD+ ongoing project in their countries

##### a. Names and locations of three (current or recently concluded) most significant FLR/REDD+ projects in your country

###### IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS OF REDD+ IN VIETNAM

- On 27 June, 2012, No.799/QD-TTg on Approval of the National Action Program on Reduction of Green-house Gas Emissions through Efforts to Reduce Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Sustainable Management of Forest Resources, and Conservation and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks' 2011 – 2020;
- On 5 April 2017, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 419/QĐ -TTg on Approval of the National Action Programme on the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions through the reduction of Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Sustainable Management of Forest Resources, and Conservation and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks (REDD+) by 2030;
- On 16/06/2017, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 886/QĐ-TTg Approving the Target Program on Sustainable Forest Development for Period 2016-2020.
- On 23/11/2017, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 1857/QĐ-TTg Establishing the State Steering Committee for the Target Program;
- On 08 March 2018, the Minister of MARD issued Decision No.823/QĐ-BNN-TCCB approving the establishment of State Steering Committee office for the Target Program on Sustainable Forest Development for 2016-2020 and REDD+ implementation by merging State Steering Committee office for Forest protection and development plan for 2011-2020 and Vietnam REDD+ Office.
- The 4 pillars under Warsaw Framework for REDD+:
  - The Forest Reference Emission Levels/Forest Reference Levels (FREL/FRL) was established and submitted to UNFCCC Secretariat in January 2016 and the technical review was completed on April 2017.
  - National REDD+ Action Programme was approved on June 2012 (Decision 799/TTg) and then was replaced on April 2017 (Decision 419/TTg).
  - National Forest Monitoring System and a Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System are under development and improvement.
  - The Development of Safeguard Information System (SIS) and Summary of Information (SoI) was completed in 2018.
- Therefore, Vietnam has completed the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and met all the UNFCCC requirements. Vietnam has good conditions to received the result-based payment for REDD+
- An Emission Reduction Program in The North Central Region financed by FCPF/Carbon Fund successfully defended the Program Document at the 17th meeting of Forest Carbon Partnership Facility in Paris from 29 January to 1 February 2018.
- According to the Program Document, the Program will remove 24.6 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> over the period 2018-2025, greater than FCPF has ordered which is 10.3 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> for the period 2019-2024.
- Since 2009, Vietnam has participated in REDD+ initiatives with 45 REDD+ related projects. About 90 million USD allocated to support awareness raising, capacity building, pilot activities, modeling, and readiness for REDD+ implementation in Viet Nam. 22 PRAP approved and many provinces have established the steering committees for REDD+. 11 provinces need to update the PRAP to 2030 in line with the newly approved National Action Program on REDD+ (NRAP) at Decision 419 dated 05/4/2017.
- Around September to November 2018 Viet Nam and the World Bank (the agency entrusted by the FCPF) negotiated on the progress of payments and the carbon prices from purchasing 10.3 million tonnes of emission CO<sub>2</sub> from the Program.

###### Other relevant process:

- ❖ Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, and Environment and Social Management Framework (SESA-ESMF)
- ❖ Grievance redress mechanism
- ❖ Free, prior, and informed Consent (FPIC)
  - Viet Nam was one of the first countries to pilot free, prior and informed consent for REDD+ in Lam Dong Province in 2010. The guideline was later incorporated into the process to develop and revise the NRAP, as well as the national guidelines for provinces in the development of their PRAPs.
- ❖ Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA)

b. Which one of these is most successful in a comprehensive manner and why?

Which one of these is most successful in a comprehensive manner and why?

- Identified drivers and barriers, at national and sub- national level
- Clear short and long term CSA goals
- Assessing environmental and social benefits and risks of REDD+ actions
- Identified and assessed legal and institutional frameworks
- Broad consultation at national and sub-national level
- Consultations with related national Government agencies
- Consultations with interested parties and stakeholders from the public, private and civil society sectors as well as academics and legal experts
- Consultations with provincial authorities and other sub-national stakeholders
- Public consultation undertaken through the Viet Nam REDD+ website (vietnam-redd.org).
- Other supporting relevant processes: PGA, GRM, SESA-ESMF

c. What are the lessons drawn?

- Government's commitments to REDD+ and its sustainability is most crucial.
- More and continuous communications and capacity building is needed.
- Identifying information needs is very important.
- Create mechanisms for sharing information between information systems.
- Develop national and provincial monitoring and reporting systems to feed into the SIS.

**2. Problem Tree for Accessing Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR**

**Problem Tree- N/A**

**Challenges**

- REDD+ is technical with many new terms and jargons.
- More requirements/ barriers to be imposed before accessing to results based payment.
- Most of the REDD+ projects are small and sustainability beyond the project life is an issue.
- Cross-sectoral coordination.
- Available sources of information and how they are used for providing information on safeguards.
- The potential roles of different types of CSOs/NGOs in the context of REDD+ and in particular at sub-national levels at specific stages in REDD+ implementation and in different contexts are still unclear

**Some Basic Changes**

- The vision on forest has changed from "many forests" to "better forests".
- "No conversion of forest land to other land use" except for very special cases approved by the Government or the Office of the National Assembly.
- Increased of the private sectors participation in the forestry development (in terms of sustainable production chains that support forest protection and development).
- A draft of "Carbon sequestration service payment" proposal.

**3. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Viet Nam**

Questions	Answers
<p>Could you please share what kind of capacity building program or activities are needed to effectively implement REDD+?</p>	<p>The capacity building is targeted mainly for the local authorities and local communities related to raising awareness about the importance of REDD+; designing and implementing an MRV system (SIS); designing and implementing a sustainable BDS; clarifying roles of all stakeholders and the importance of participatory planning; and in particular the benefits local communities can receive, the related opportunity costs, etc.</p>



## 4. WORKSHOP SCHEDULE (Korea Standard Time, GMT +09)

Day	Time	Activity	Remark
	Self - paced	<b>Self-study on Fundamentals on REDD+ (See instruction in Attachment-4)</b>	Participants
<b>Sep 27 (Tue)</b>	15:00-17:00	Check and confirm Zoom application connection	RETC
<b>Sep 28 (Wed)</b>	11:30-12:00	Zoom Check-in	
	12:00-12:30 (30')	Opening Ceremony & Introduction of participants	RETC & ITTO
	12:30-13:00 (30')	Orientation for Participants' Roles and Group Work	RETC
	13:00-14:00 (60')	<b>Keynote address 1: Decoding Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and its potentials in the promotion of FLR/REDD+ activities</b>	NIFoS
	14:00-15:00 (60')	<b>Keynote address 2: Accessing climate change finance for forest restoration and REDD+ projects: An analysis of good examples from around the world</b>	GCF
	15:00-16:00	Break	
	16:00-17:45 (105')	<b>Presentation 1: Salient features of what they consider the best FLR/REDD+ ongoing project in their countries</b>	Participants
	17:45-18:00 (15')	Daily feedback and housekeeping announcement	RETC
<b>Sep 29 (Thu)</b>	12:30-13:00 (30')	Recap on the previous day (Keynote 1 & 2)	RETC & ITTO
	13:00-13:45 (45')	<b>Session 1: Cooperative action under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement</b>	FAO
	13:45-14:30 (45')	<b>Session 2: Assessment of Carbon Sequestration in FLR Intervention</b>	Kasetsart Univ.
	14:30-15:30	Break	
	15:30-16:15 (45')	<b>Session 3: Joint Crediting Mechanisms on REDD+ in Northern Lao PDR</b>	Waseda Univ.
	16:15-17:00 (45')	<b>Session 4: REDD+ Case Studies in AFoCO Member Countries</b>	KFS
	17:00-17:15	Break	
	17:15-17:30 (15')	<b>Session 5: ITTO's Programs relevant for FLR/REDD+</b>	ITTO
	17:30-17:45 (15')	<b>Session 6: AFoCO's Cooperation for FLR/REDD+</b>	AFoCO
	17:45-18:00 (15')	Daily feedback and housekeeping announcement	RETC
<b>Sep 30 (Fri)</b>	12:30-13:30 (60')	Recap on the previous day (Session 1,2,3,4,5,6)	RETC & ITTO
	13:30-14:00 (30')	<b>Discussion 1: Development of a Regional Problem Tree and Main Cause Analysis</b>	RETC & ITTO
	14:00-15:00 (60')	<b>Presentation 2: Country proposal for FLR/REDD+ project</b>	Participants
	15:00-16:00	Break	
	16:00-17:00 (60')	<b>Presentation 3: Country proposal for FLR/REDD+ project</b>	Participants
	17:00-17:30 (30')	<b>Discussion 2: Development of a Regional Objective Tree &amp; Way Forward</b>	RETC & ITTO
	17:30-18:00 (30')	Closing Ceremony	RETC & ITTO

## 5. SESSION SUMMARY AND OUTPUTS

5.1 KEYNOTE ADDRESS 1. DECODING ARTICLE 6 OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND ITS POTENTIALS IN THE PROMOTION OF FLR/REDD+ ACTIVITIES	
A. Session Overview	This session will introduce about overview of the Paris Agreement, particularly analyzing and interpreting "Article 6" of the agreement. This session will also present the opportunities that Article 6 could offer to promote FLR/REDD+ activities all over the world.
B. Resource Person	Dr. Kim Raehyun, Researcher, Division of Global Forestry, National Institute of Forest Science, Republic of Korea
C. Learning Outcomes	At the end of this session, participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the Paris Agreement</li> <li>• Learn the interpretation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement</li> <li>• Relate potentials from Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to synergize FLR and REDD+</li> </ul>
D. Content	(1) The Paris Agreement (2) Decoding Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (3) Potentials for promotion of FLR/REDD+ activities in the context of Article 6 of Paris Agreement
E. Highlights	<p><b>Decoding of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 6 of the Paris Agreement allows countries to voluntary cooperate with each other to achieve emission reduction targets set out in their NDCs</li> <li>• We looked at the global emission scenario and emission reduction target to maintain temperature rise below 1.5 degrees by 2030 and 2 degrees by the end of the century and NDC commitment under Article 6 (both unconditional and conditional) is inadequate to bridge the emission gaps</li> <li>• Opportunity to transfer carbon credits under Article 6 to achieve the emission reduction target of NDCs for accessing the voluntary carbon market</li> <li>• COP26 in Glasgow in 2021 agreed on the market mechanism Article 6, Cooperative approach (6.2) and centralized approach (6.4)</li> </ul> <p><b>Role of FLR and REDD+ activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use and particularly the forest sector has huge potential to address the emission gaps (8-14 Gt CO<sub>2</sub> /yr. for 2020-2050).</li> <li>• REDD+ potential of voluntary carbon markets could not be estimated because the project has not reached the jurisdictional or sub-national level</li> <li>• Integrated Landscape Management at the national level was recommended to be considered for various purposes, mitigation, biodiversity, food security, environmental services, etc.</li> </ul>
F. Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The participants wanted to know whether Article 6 of the PA has been actually used so far anywhere. The answer to this query is negative.</li> </ul>
G. Observation and Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 6 of PA provides an opportunity for investment in FLR and REDD+ as there is huge emission reduction potential</li> <li>• The achievement of NDC targets will not necessarily address the emission gaps and more needs to be done.</li> <li>• Carbon prices are very uncertain and it cannot have fixed carbon price.</li> <li>• The procedures for the adjustment of carbon credits internationally transferred are yet to be developed.</li> <li>• Article 6 of PA provides an opportunity for investment in FLR and REDD+ as there is huge emission reduction potential</li> <li>• The achievement of NDC targets will not necessarily address the emission gaps and more needs to be done.</li> <li>• Carbon prices are very uncertain and it cannot have fixed carbon price.</li> <li>• The procedures for the adjustment of carbon credits internationally transferred are yet to be developed.</li> </ul>

5.2 KEYNOTE ADDRESS 2. ASSESSING CLIMATE CHANGE FINANCE FOR FOREST RESTORATION AND REDD+ PROJECTS: AN ANALYSIS OF GOOD EXAMPLES FROM AROUND THE WORLD	
A. Session Overview	This session will introduce the role of climate change finance in accelerating global emission reduction goals, its contribution to forest restoration, and REDD+ implementation. The participants could also take inspiration from successful REDD+ projects from some countries that are financed by climate change funds.
B. Resource Person	Dr. Benjamin Singer, Senior Forest and Land Use Specialist, Division of Mitigation and Adaptation, Green Climate Fund
C. Learning Outcomes	<p><b>At the end of this session, participants will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand climate change finance</li> <li>• Know the status of climate change financed projects in the Asia-Pacific Region</li> <li>• Learn successful climate finance case studies</li> <li>• Identify climate change finance sources to enhance FLR/REDD+ implementation in their countries</li> </ul>
D. Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) What is climate change finance?</li> <li>(2) What are the climate change finance sources and how to access them?</li> <li>(3) Success stories</li> <li>(4) Overview of climate change financed projects in the Asia-Pacific Region</li> <li>(5) Suggestions/recommendations to the participants</li> </ol>
E. Highlights	<p><b>An overview of FLR financing sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public and private, International and domestic, blended financing and co-financing; proportion differs between developing and developed countries</li> <li>• Depends on the country financial capability, kinds of activity and timeframe to opt for the best source of FLR financing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Overview of GCF:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 strategic investment areas, in line with country priorities. The most related areas: Reduced Emission from Forests and Land use; Increased Resilience of Livelihoods of people and communities; and Increased Resilience from Ecosystem services.</li> <li>• A diverse Network of Partners (113 accredited entities), a flexible range of instruments and transformative approaches in favor of restoration.</li> <li>• To access GCF: Included in country program and reach out to a GCF accredited entity to help with project idea development</li> </ul> <p><b>Potential FLR interventions to access climate change financing and carbon benefits:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable and resilient forest landscapes: Forest carbon stocks enhanced and biodiversity restored; Forest carbon enhanced and/or emissions reduced through SFM; Forest carbon stocks and biodiversity conserved through PAs</li> <li>• Voluntary carbon markets</li> <li>• Blue carbon (seagrass meadows, tidal marshes and mangrove forests)</li> </ul>

<p>F. Interventions</p>	<p><b>Dr. Ma Hwan Ok (ITTO):</b>  ITTO and AFoCO (both not yet accredited entities to the GCF) are interested in formulating an Asia-Pacific regional FLR proposal for GCF. What are opportunities under GCF's Project Preparation Facility through NDAs (National Designated Authorities)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Response from Dr. Benjamin Singer: Typically, entities which are not accredited can actually participate by supporting countries in designing proposals. However, it is best to get accredited as soon as possible to offer the entire range of services to the countries of the region by unlocking GCF finance for them.</li> </ul> <p><b>Dr. Promode Kant (IGREC, India):</b></p> <p>1. The FLR places great emphasis on the conservation, maintenance or enhancement of ecological services but it is not an area of interest for private investors. How to access this source of finance?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Response from Dr. Benjamin Singer: The main reason why it is difficult to attract investments from the private sector is that the profits are low while the investment costs are expensive. Therefore, they are willing to pay environmental service fees instead of investing to improve it. Another reason is the goodwill of the public authorities to leverage private sector involved. GCF is also helping to support some countries in the private finance sector by helping to avoid risk.</li> </ul> <p>2. What happens in countries where they don't have any GCF accredited entities? It may be costly to access through the NDAs. Does GCF have any help with such cases?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Response from Dr. Benjamin Singer: Yes, absolutely. A country doesn't need to go through a national accredited entity to bring a proposal. You can reach an international entity. Besides, a specific mechanism for readiness finance is available to help entities get accreditation at national level.</li> </ul>
<p>G. Observation and Knowledge</p>	<p>To access climate change finance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Proposal should bring convincing evidence about the big overlap area between Climate change and FLR activities.</li> <li>B. Awareness of strategies and priority areas of the targeted financing body</li> <li>C. Clarity about the purpose of restoring, kinds of FLR activities and timeframe for accessing the right financing sources.</li> <li>D. Landscape restoration has to be large enough with several co-benefits along with carbon benefits to leverage the private investors and also obtain the consensus agreement of local community.</li> </ul>

<b>5.3 SESSION 1. COOPERATIVE ACTION UNDER ARTICLE 6 OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT</b>	
<b>A. Session Overview</b>	This session will address cooperative implementation among the countries to achieve their climate change mitigation and adaptation targets, in line with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. In particular, the session will suggest how and why the FLR and REDD+ need to be mutually supportive. The expert will also present suggestions/ recommendations to enhance cooperative actions in the Asia-Pacific Region.
<b>B. Resource Person</b>	Mr. Mathieu VanRijin, Forestry Officer and Regional Focal point for REDD+ in the Asia Pacific Region, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
<b>C. Learning Outcomes</b>	At the end of this session, participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the concept and approaches of cooperation mechanism established by Article 6 of the Paris Agreement</li> <li>• Explore cooperative actions under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in synergizing FLR mechanism</li> </ul>
<b>D. Content</b>	(1) The Paris Agreement and its principles for international cooperation (2) Article 6's Cooperation mechanism: Concept and Approaches (3) Cooperative actions under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement: why and how should FLR synergize with REDD+? (4) Suggestions/recommendations
<b>E. Highlights</b>	<p>Article 6 of Paris Agreement highlights that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation to implement their NDCs to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions, promote sustainable development and environmental integrity.</li> <li>• A mechanism established under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties (COP) for use on a voluntary basis</li> </ul> <p>Article 6 of Paris Agreement in relation to cooperation action consists of 3 distinct pathways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 6.2: Cooperative approaches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Bottom-up approach (NDCs, ITMOs, No double counting)</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ 6.4: Mechanism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Top-down approach, supervised by central body. (ITMOs, no double counting, Share of proceeds (SoP), OMGE, public and private entities, CDM-transitioning)</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ 6.8: Non-market approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framework, no tradable units</li> <li>• Role of FLR/REDD+ is mentioned in Article 5 of the Paris Agreement and Glasgow Climate Pact</li> <li>• Potential annual mitigation contribution from FLR/REDD+ (NBS) could support in avoided emissions and enhanced sinks by 5GtCO<sub>2</sub> per year each (as reported the most recent report of 2021).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>5 REDD+ Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing emissions from deforestation</li> <li>• Reducing emissions from forest degradation</li> <li>• Conservation of carbon stocks</li> <li>• Sustainable management of forests</li> <li>• Enhancement of forest carbon stocks- it is of relevance to FLR</li> </ul> <p><b>Overview of the submission of reference levels and reporting of REDD+ results to the UNFCCC since 2014 to the current year (2022)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More submissions on deforestation</li> <li>• REDD+ activities in Forest Reference Level: more evidence of emissions report to include degradation and carbon stocks enhancement (i.e.Non-forest to forest land)</li> <li>◆ FLR gaining traction - commitments by countries in restoring billions of hectares of forest on deforested and degraded land, pledges by the government and NGOs in planting billions of trees, strategy and action plan for FLR, the role of FLR and REDD+ to reach carbon neutrality for the country's long term strategy (in achieving carbon neutrality)</li> </ul>



<p>F. Interventions</p>	<p>Is there any ITMOs transfer been done between country and country? are those accepted by the UNFCCC?                  Response from Mr. Mathieu van Rijn                  No ITMOs transfers have been recorded yet. However, there a lot of preparations, arrangements and MOUs in place between countries.</p>
<p>G. Observation and Knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are different pathways through which cooperative action can be taken and guidance is provided under Article 6;</li> <li>• There is increasing recognition of the role of FLR/REDD+ in meeting the Paris Agreement target and each country's NDCs and to reach carbon neutrality in country long-term strategies;</li> <li>• Countries must decide that their emission reductions will be used for NDCs or for other international mitigation purposes to avoid double-counting issues by applying corresponding adjustments;</li> <li>• While the roles of FLR/REDD+ are increasingly mentioned to be imperative in reaching carbon neutrality, it is only possible if the FOLU sector can develop a significant carbon sink and all other sectors gradually reduce their emissions; and</li> <li>• All sectors must be involved in reaching their emission reductions goal and FLR/REDD+ or NBS is not a one-stop panacea</li> </ul>

5.4 SESSION 2. ASSESSMENT OF CARBON SEQUESTRATION IN FLR INTERVENTION	
A. Session Overview	This session will explore carbon sequestrations from FLR activities and some case studies of estimating carbon sequestration from FLR projects and national FLR Assessments.
B. Resource Person	Dr. Chakrit Na Takuathung, Assistant professor Department of Forest Engineering, Kasetsart University, Thailand
C. Learning Outcomes	At the end of this session, participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand how FLR activities could contribute to absorbing carbon emissions</li> <li>• Learn case studies and findings from the National FLR Assessment</li> </ul>
D. Content	(1) What is carbon sequestration? (2) Rate of carbon sequestration by FLR activities (3) Case studies: Estimating carbon sequestration rates in FLR projects and findings from the National FLR Assessment
E. Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is carbon sequestration?</li> <li>• The basic methods of carbon assessment</li> <li>• Case study: carbon sequestration in restored peat swamp forests</li> </ul> <p>Main references: UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change IPCC - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change TGO - Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization)</p>
F. Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different assessment methodologies are applied based on forest types and ecosystems.</li> <li>• Conducting national inventory in tropical forests and its applied methods are quite similar to boreal forests, but the sampling plot shape and carbon calculations are very different.</li> <li>• Scientific procedure for calculating carbon emissions is very complex but unavoidable to get accurate results.</li> <li>• The app used in Thailand for FLR Assessment is very comprehensive and user-friendly, thus it would be useful if it is applied in other countries, with options for different ecosystems and forest types.</li> </ul>
G. Observation and Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimation of the accumulated biomass in the forest ecosystem is important for assessing the productivity and sustainability of the forests. It also gives us an idea of the potential amount of carbon that can be emitted in the form of carbon dioxide when forests are being cleared or burned. Biomass estimation of the forest ecosystem enables us to estimate the amount of carbon dioxide that can be sequestered from the atmosphere by the forest. The accurate assessment of biomass estimates of a forest is important for many applications like timber extraction, tracking changes in the carbon stocks of forest and global carbon cycle. Forest biomass can be estimated through field measurement and remote sensing and GIS methods.</li> <li>• In the subject, the broadest definition of allometry is the linear or non-linear correlation between increases in tree dimension. Therefore, allometric equations can be used to link difficult variables, such as volume or biomass. These equations are of great importance for the estimation of tree volume and biomass, and then to estimate forest carbon stock and carbon stock changes. The most widely used method for estimating biomass of forest is through the allometric equation. The quality of these equations is crucial for ensuring the accuracy of forest carbon estimates and is not only a matter of statistical tools. The errors made all along the process of building these equations should be considered, from the field work to the modelling and the prediction. Statistical indicators can also be used for comparison and assessment of the goodness of fit. The models should be compared to generic models in terms of error, but the robustness of a model is also dependent of the number of trees sampled for the modelling.</li> </ul>

5.5 SESSION 3. JOINT CARBON CREDIT MECHANISMS ON REDD+ IN NORTHERN Lao PDR	
A. Session Overview	This session will introduce a story on an existing mechanism regarding REDD+ in Lao PDR and suggest some ideas on its synergies with FLR.
B. Resource Person	Dr. Motoshi Hiratsuka, Associate Professor, Waseda University, Japan
C. Learning Outcomes	At the end of this session, participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share lessons learned from the JCM-REDD+ project in Lao PDR</li> <li>• Explore prospective REDD+ activities in FLR implementation</li> </ul>
D. Content	(1) Background of the project (2) Project Outcomes (3) Lesson learned and Challenges (4) Way forward/Sustainability
E. Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shifting cultivation is traditional livelihood, but its expansion decreases forest area and resources</li> <li>• The project aims to mitigate deforestation and forest degradation by reducing the shifting cultivation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Achievement 1: Participatory Approach (over 400 households had participated)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved Crops and Pasture</li> <li>- Agriculture</li> <li>- NTFPs</li> <li>- Nursey</li> <li>- Livestock rising</li> <li>- Marketing</li> <li>- Biomass assessment</li> <li>- Reporting system</li> <li>- Village fund managed by LFMC</li> <li>- Young farmers group</li> </ul> <p><b>Achievement 2: Development of Reporting System</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All of activities are reported to and shared with village, district, provincial and national level.</li> </ul> <p><b>Achievement 3: GHG emission reductions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon stock in Houaykhing Village Cluster had been well kept</li> <li>• Area of shifting cultivation per household in the project area are decrease</li> <li>• Improved income generation</li> <li>• Co-benefits for SDGs have been achieved</li> </ul>
F. Interventions	In this presentation there were several questions to Presenter Dr. Motoshi Hiratsu from participants and Moderator like: Dr. Promode Kant (IGREC, India), Mr. Pak Sgnoun Pisey (Cambodia), Dr. Ma Hwan Ok and Ms. Siti Nissa Mardiah (Indonesia).
G. Observation and Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shifting cultivation is one of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation</li> <li>• Participatory approach is the most important activity to mitigate deforestation and forest degradation by reducing the shifting cultivation</li> <li>• Accumulated knowledge and experiences would be useful to develop "a scheme model" of the REDD+</li> </ul>

5.6 SESSION 4. REDD+ CASE STUDIES IN AFOCO MEMBER COUNTRIES	
A. Session Overview	This session will introduce a story on bilateral cooperation between Cambodia and the Republic of Korea on REDD+ and suggest some ideas on its synergies with FLR.
B. Resource Person	Ms. Kim Kayeong, REDD+ coordinator, Korea Forest Service, Republic of Korea
C. Learning Outcomes	At the end of this session, participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Share lessons learned from the REDD+ activities in Cambodia</li> <li>◆ Explore REDD+ activities in FLR implementation</li> </ul>
D. Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Background of the project</li> <li>(2) Project Outcomes</li> <li>(3) Lesson learned and Challenges</li> <li>(4) Way forward/Sustainability</li> </ol>
E. Highlights	<p>Bilateral cooperation between Korea &amp; Cambodia on REDD+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Project detail, project logistics</li> <li>o MoU Signing (agreements of two governments)</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ REDD+ REQUIREMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o 4 Elements: National Strategy (NS)/ Action Plan (AP), National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), Safeguard Information System(SIS) and Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL)/Forest Reference Level (FRL)</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ REDD+ ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Project site analysis, Forest Management, Livelihoods Improvement, Biodiversity Conservation, forest protection and carbon credits</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
F. Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Carbon credit generated from this project secure in 2015 - 2020 almost 650,000 carbon credit secure, Cambodia Project Management Unit (PMU) sell into Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) from diverse buyers from other countries and 80% of the carbon credit are sold.</li> <li>◆ Price negotiation is very difficult and challenging, due diligence is necessary for the negotiation of the price.</li> </ul>
G. Observation and Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The small-scale REDD+ is an example as an initial endeavor to accumulate experience though, its impact is not that huge compared with National or Sub - National REDD+</li> <li>• REDD+ does not make zero deforestation though, this minimizes deforestation and forest degradation and maximizes non-carbon benefits.</li> <li>• Sustainability of REDD+, safeguard should function very well especially meeting the economic, social and environmental benefits</li> <li>• It is also important to highlight the drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation</li> </ul>



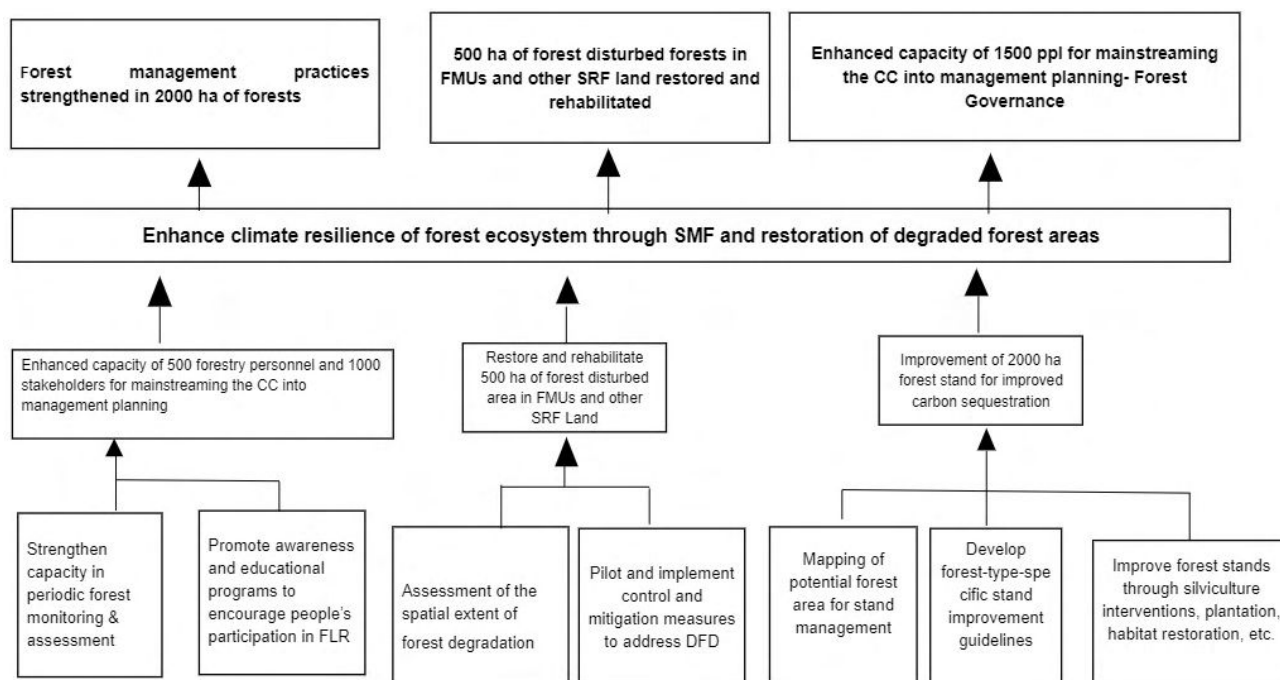
5.7 SESSION 5. ITTO's Programs relevant for FLR/REDD+	
A. Session Overview	This session will introduce programs implemented by ITTOs and cooperation with its member countries in support of strengthening FLR/REDD+ implementation. This session will also share lessons learned and challenges from ITTO's programs, and future aims to promote FLR/REDD+ in ITTO member countries.
B. Resource Person	Dr. Ma Hwan-Ok, Project Manager, The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
C. Learning Outcomes	At the end of this session, participants will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognize ITTO's support in FLR/REDD+</li> <li>• Learn ITTO's future aims to promote FLR/REDD+ activities</li> </ul>
D. Content	(1) Overview of FLR/REDD+ related programs by ITTO (2) Lessons learned and challenges (3) Way Forward
E. Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ITTO Guideline 2002</li> <li>• ITTO –IUCN Handbook 2004</li> <li>• Learning modules on Forest landscape Restoration FLR Modules-ITTO/IUFRO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Module 1-4 (2020)</li> <li>- Module 1 - Principles and guiding elements for landscape restoration (FLR) in the tropics, 6 principles; 32 Guiding Elements</li> <li>- Module 2 - Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) Project Design and Implementation</li> <li>- Module 3 - Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) Facilitation and Capacity Development</li> <li>- Module 4 - Securing Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) Finances Capacity building is important</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
F. Interventions	N/A
G. Observation and Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participant of the young generation is important for sustainable income generation activity in collaboration with the main pattern</li> <li>• Sustainable capacity building is important things: considerable time is needed to build the capacity of key stakeholders to use participatory approaches in FLR</li> <li>• The ITTO concept note can receive some attention from donors- consultation opportunity with donors for formulation of the project proposal</li> </ul>

5.8 SESSION 6. AFoCO's Cooperation for FLR/REDD+	
A. Session Overview	This talk covered the contributions of AFoCO in accelerating global FLR/REDD+ targets by supporting Member Countries to achieve their forestry objectives. The participants could also observe lessons learned and challenges from AFoCO programs and projects, and future aims to promote FLR/REDD+ in AFoCO member countries.
B. Resource Person	Dr. Kim Dong Hwan, Program Officer, AFoCO Secretariat
C. Learning Outcomes	At the end of this session, participants were able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognize AFoCO's support in FLR/REDD+</li> <li>• Learn AFoCO's future aims to promote FLR/REDD+ activities</li> </ul>
D. Content	(1) Overview of FLR/REDD+ related AFoCO programs and projects in Member Countries (2) Lessons learned and challenges (3) Way Forward
E. Highlights	<p>AFoCO objectives relevant to FLR (6) principles What would be the role of AFoCo?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (14) AFoCo Member Countries have made efforts in achieving NDC targets and UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o NDC Commitment in Forest Sector &gt; Mitigation Target with LUCF, Mitigation Targets with Redd+, Adaptation Plan, Market Mechanisms &amp; Cooperative Approach</li> <li>o (4) elements UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+ &gt; National Strategy, FREL, NFMS, Safeguard Information System</li> </ul> </li> <li>• (8) member countries have voluntary REDD+ projects (Indonesia, Myanmar, Laos, Timor, Vietnam, Philippines, Mongolia, Cambodia)</li> <li>• (3) Facts Consideration in Cooperation with AFoCo member countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Consideration #1 - Capture the full-scope of REDD+ regime: Compliance and Voluntary approach</li> <li>o Consideration #2 - Public and Private Partners for REDD+ (REDD+ host countries+ Partner countries +Private)</li> <li>o Consideration #3 - Align with existing efforts rather than developing stand-alone "REDD+ projects"</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
F. Interventions	<p>Papua New Guinea: Are there any possibilities of blue carbon initiative under REDD+? Response: This would depend on methodologies selected for the Verified Carbon Standard, rules and regulations of each country</p> <p>Fiji: What kind of support does AFoCo provide in terms of community livelihood that supports FLR? Response: For the local people, to provide more additional income, often the feasible way is to promote the development of NTFPs and capacity building of the implementing agencies and the local communities.</p>
G. Observation and Knowledge	<p>A. The consistency principles to restore multiple functions for multiple benefits and maintain forest ecosystem</p> <p>B. AFoCO can contribute to manage forest manage adaptively for long-term resilience</p> <p>C. The capacity building of stakeholders can support participatory governess</p> <p>D. UNFCCC has initiated an incentive mechanism to provide results based payments for national efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. To enable this to happen it is important to carry out the four elements of Warsaw framework for REDD+, namely, National strategy/action plan, FRL/FREL, NFMS, and Safeguard information system;</p>

## 6. ACTION PLANS OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

### 6.1 BHUTAN

#### 1. Background: Objective Tree



#### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for FLR/REDD+ Project

	DETAILS
<b>Project Title</b>	Enhance climate resilience of forest ecosystem through restoration and management of degraded forest areas
<b>Implementing Organization</b>	Organization Name: Department of Forests and Park Services Nature or type: Government Major functions/duties:
<b>Project Duration</b>	January 1 2023 – December 30 2028
<b>Est. Budget</b>	USD \$ 2 million
<b>Main Objectives</b>	1. Forest management practices strengthened for implementing climate change mitigation and adaption (2000 ha) 2. Improve forest resilience to the impact of climate change through effective management of forest disturbance (500 ha) 3. Strengthen forest governance through educational and awareness programs for local communities and foresters (1500)
<b>Benefactors</b>	1. Local Communities / Local Government 2. Department of Forests and Park Services 3. Natural Resources Development Cooperation Division Ltd

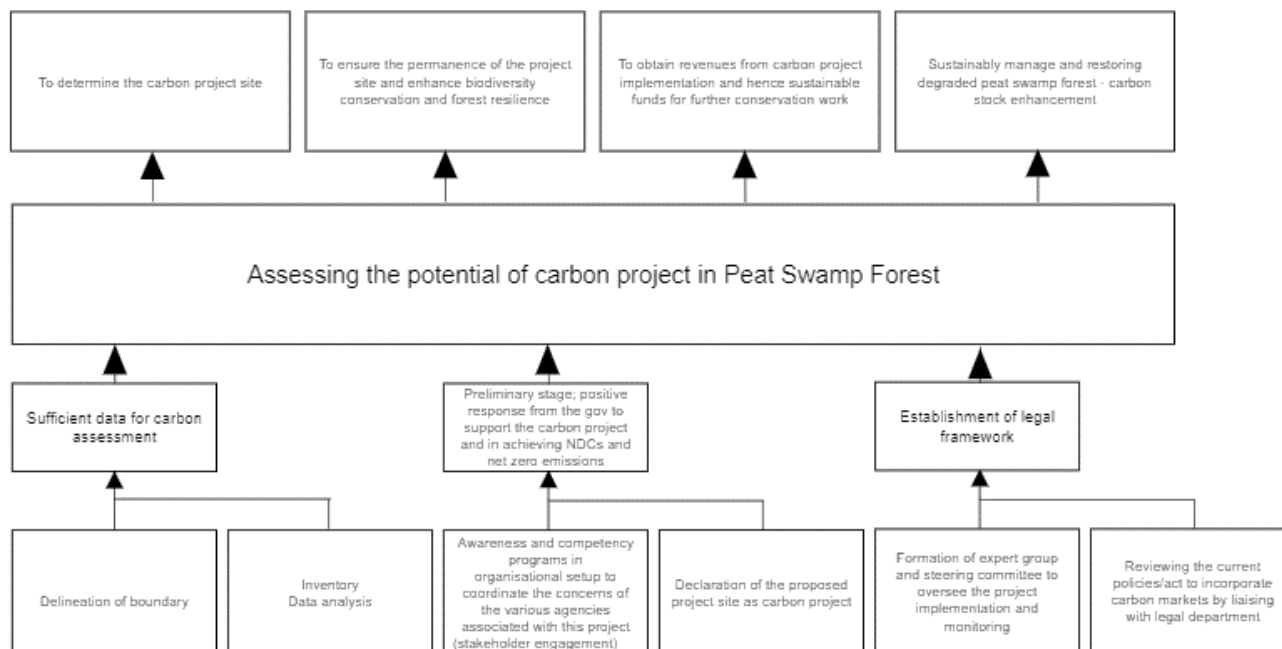
### 3. Specific Action Plan – Timeline

No	Item	Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1	Enhanced capacity of 1500 ppl for mainstreaming the CC into management planning						
2	Strengthen capacity in periodic forest monitoring assessment	0.2	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
3	Promote awareness and educational programs, capacity building to encourage peoples participation in FLR	0.2	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
4	Restore and rehabilitate 500 ha of forest disturbed area in FMUs and other SRF Land						
5	Assessment of the extent of forest degradation by natural and anthropogenic drivers identified by D&D	0.05	0.05				
6	Pilot appropriate control and mitigation measures	1	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.15
7	Improvement of 2000 ha forest stand for improved carbon sequestration						
8	Mapping of potential forest area for stand management	0.03	0.03				
9	Develop forest type-specific stand improvement guidelines	0.02	0.02				
10	Improvement of forest stands through silviculture interventions, plantation, habitat	0.5		0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125
	Total	2	0.43	0.405	0.405	0.405	0.355



## 6.2 BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for FLR/REDD+ Project

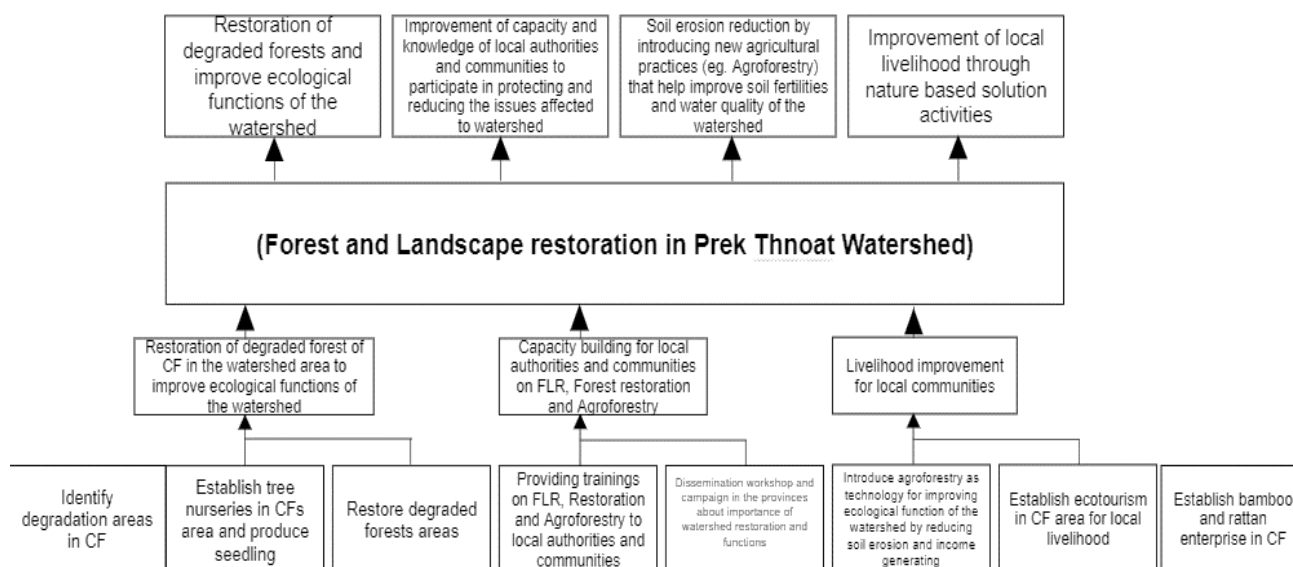
	DETAILS
<b>Project Title</b>	Assessing the potential of carbon project in Peat Swamp Forest
<b>Implementing Organization</b>	Organization Name: Forestry Department Nature or type: Government Sector Major functions/duties : Implementation of Sustainable Forest Management and carrying out forest management activities
<b>Project Duration</b>	<1st April 2024> - <31 March 2029>
<b>Est. Budget</b>	USD\$ 2 million
<b>Main Objectives</b>	Determining the potential of peat swamp forest for carbon projects and its associated financial opportunities
<b>Benefactors</b>	Government and private sectors Support to NDC and SDG of country
<b>Potential environmental and social risk</b>	Environmental risks: Planned deforestation from developmental activities by housing and agricultural sectors, drainage from developmental activities at the borders of the peat swamp forest, causing drying of the peat swamp forest and increased forest fire occurrences. Social risks: Increased forest fire occurrences leading to poor air quality in the area and affecting the health of the surrounding population.
<b>Project Details</b>	1. To review current forest act and policies to incorporate carbon markets as source of funding; 2. To establish forest carbon project guideline to assist with the carbon pricing mechanism framework; 3. To identify and calculate the significant carbon pools; 4. To identify the methodologies suitable to address the threats to the project area and ensure its additionally; and 5. To ensure that the project is in accordance with the country's National Plan.

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Timeline

No	Item	Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1	<b>Feasibility Study:</b> Development of methodology and Identification of Project Areas Documentation of best practices as reference / guidelines	250,000					
2	<b>Development of Awareness Program and Capacity Building Plan:</b> Stakeholders engagement - conduct consultation meeting with stakeholders Conduct of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities Capacity building for stakeholders in terms of planning, preparation, application Carbon related projects	310,000					
3	<b>Develop a comprehensive strategic planning and formulation of framework:</b> Formulation of management plans and negotiation agreements Developing procedures and strategy	170,000					
4	<b>Establishment of legal framework:</b> Formation of expert group and liaising with Legal Department Drafting of policies for sustainable REDD+ project	120,000					
5	<b>Declaration of the proposed sites:</b> Gazettement of land area Developing the proposal of mitigation activities and evaluate the effectiveness of the site as carbon projects	530,000					
6	<b>Project Document Preparation</b> Hiring consultants to verify data	620,000					

## 6.3 CAMBODIA

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for FLR/REDD+ Project

	DETAILS
<b>Project Title</b>	Forest and Landscape restoration in Prek Thnoat Watershed
<b>Implementing Organization</b>	Organization Name: The Forestry Administration Nature or type: Government Agency Major functions/duties : Management of Forest Estate and Community Forestry
<b>Project Duration</b>	<January 2024> – <January 2029> (5 years)
<b>Est. Budget</b>	550,000USD\$
<b>Main Objectives</b>	- To restore Forest and Landscape in in Prek Thnoat Watershed areas - To improve ecological functions of the watershed by preventing soil erosion and improving local livelihood
<b>Benefactors</b>	Community forestry people
<b>Potential environmental and social risk</b>	Degraded Forest, Soil erosion in the watershed and poor forest-dependent communities, poor agricultural practices
<b>Project Details</b>	Prek Thoat Watershed is an important watershed that provides source of water for local people at the downstream for both agriculture and utilization in households. However, the watershed has faced many threats and issues, in particular deforestation and forest degradation in the upstream leading to soil erosion and loss of soil capability. Traditional agriculture practices also led to soil eroded to the stream. This project aims to improve and prevent ecological functions of the watershed by restoring degraded forests, introducing agroforestry techniques for soil erosion, creating alternative livelihood options for local communities, and improving capacity and knowledge of local authorities and community in protection of the watershed.

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Timeline

No	Item	Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Restoration of degraded forest of CF in the watershed area to improve ecological functions of the watershed</b>	250,000					
<b>Act.1.1</b>	Identify degradation areas in CF						
<b>Act.1.2</b>	Establish 3 tree nurseries in CFs area and produce seedling						
<b>Act.1.3</b>	Restore degraded forests areas						
<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Capacity building for local authorities and communities on FLR, Forest restoration and Agroforestry</b>	50,000					
<b>Act.2.1</b>	Providing trainings on FLR, Restoration and Agroforestry to local authorities and communities						
<b>Act. 2.2</b>	Dissemination workshop and campaign in the provinces about importance of watershed restoration and functions						
<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Livelihood improvement for local communities</b>	250,000					
<b>Act. 3.1</b>	Introduce agroforestry as technology for improving ecological function of the watershed by reducing soil erosion and income generating						
<b>Act. 3.2</b>	Establish ecotourism in CF area for local livelihood						
<b>Act. 3.3</b>	Establish bamboo and rattan enterprise in CF						

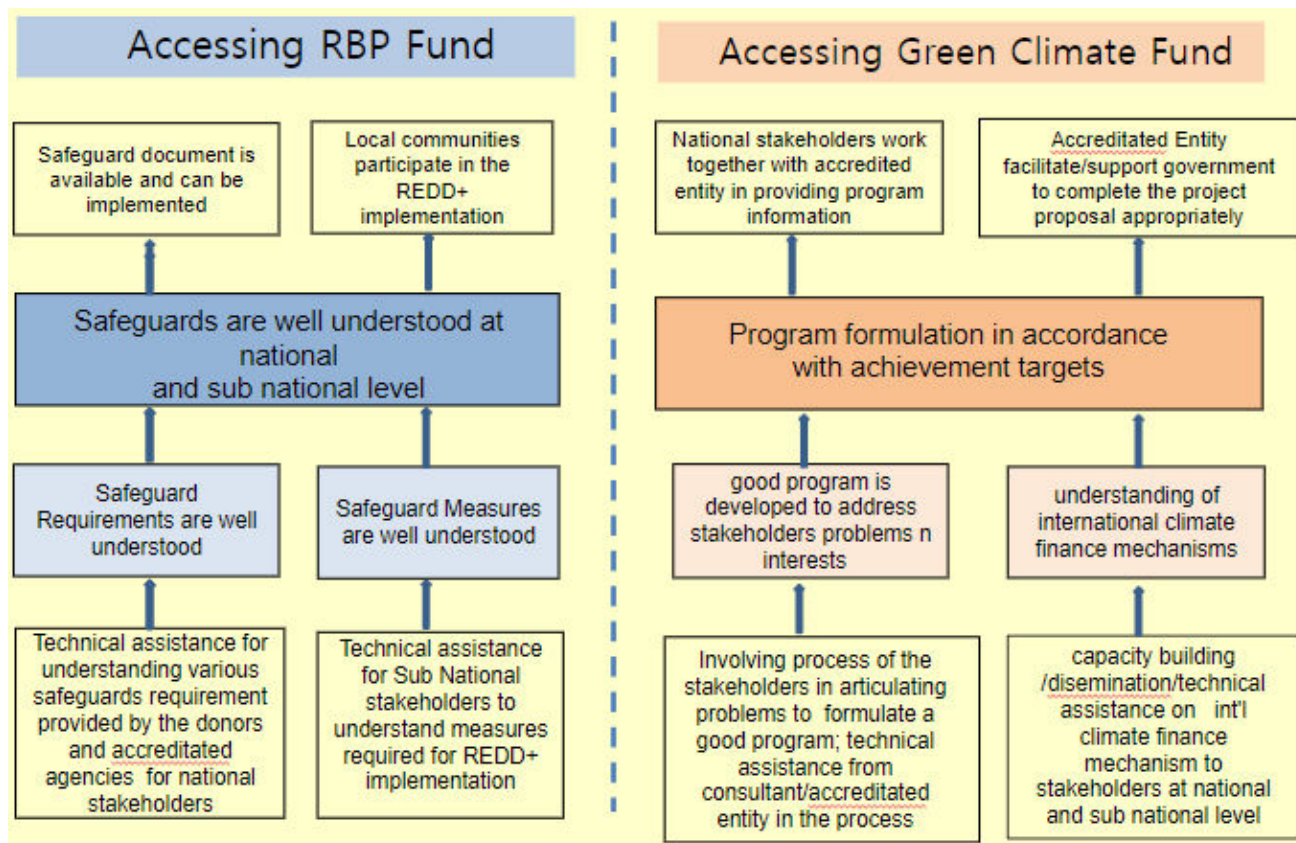


## 6.4 FIJI

- not available

## 6.5 INDONESIA

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for FLR/REDD+ Project

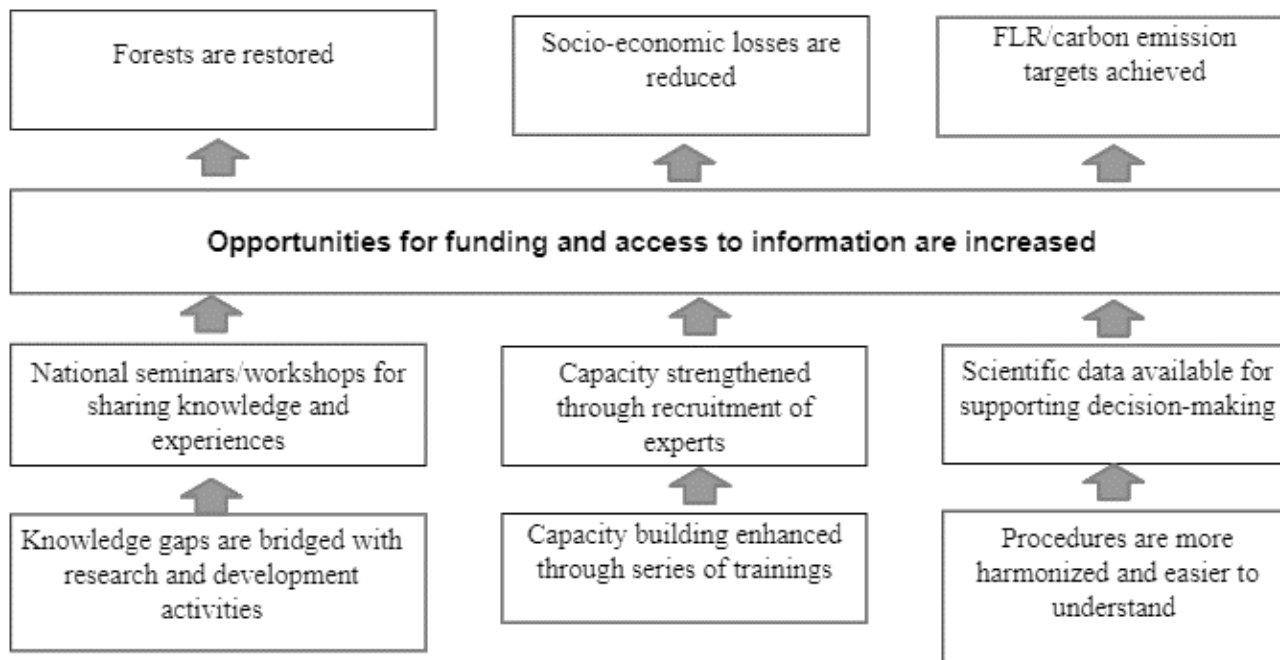
	DETAILS
Project Title	Capacity building for stakeholders on accessing climate finance from GCF REDD+ Result Based Payment
Implementing Organization	Organization Name: Directorate General of Climate Change MoEF of Indonesia Nature or type: government organization Major functions/duties : managerial, technical, administrative
Project Duration	1-3-2023- 31-12-2024
Est. Budget	USD\$50,000
Main Objectives	1. Building capacity of stakeholders on completing project proposal 2. Building capacity of stakeholders on safeguards implementation
Benefactors	MoEF, AFoCO
Potential environmental and social risk	COVID 19 transmission during pandemic
Project Details	The project will improve the stakeholders capacity on accessing climate finance by organize training, technical assistance and provide consultant/accredited entity

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Timeline

No	Item	Budget	Year 1	Year 2
1	Dissemination on international climate finance mechanism to stakeholders at national and sub national level	4000		
2	Training (ToT) on understanding safeguards requirements for national stakeholders	6500		
3	Training (ToT) on understanding existing SIS required for REDD+ implementation for sub national stakeholders	6500		
4	Support in safeguards implementation at national, sub national levels, including FPIC, development of safeguards documents	5000		
5	Focus group discussion on formulating problems into good program	6500		
6	Training and technical assistance from consultant/accredited entity on project proposal writing	6500		
7	Piloting on project proposal submission	5000		
8	Comparative study on REDD+ program	5000		
9	Monitoring and evaluation	5000		

## 6.6 MALAYSIA

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for FLR/REDD+ Project

	DETAILS
<b>Project Title</b>	Restoration, Reclamation and Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest Areas Programme in Peninsular Malaysia
<b>Implementing Organization</b>	Organization Name: Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia Nature or type: Government Organization Major functions/duties : Forest management
<b>Project Duration</b>	2021- 2025
<b>Est. Budget</b>	USD\$13,000,000.00
<b>Main Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Restoring an area of 1,640 hectares of degraded forest inside and outside forest reserve affected by floods, landslides and exploration through the planting of a total of 1,025,000 trees.</li> <li>ii. Carrying out silvicultural treatment on a total of 1,025,000 trees.</li> <li>iii. Upgrading the infrastructure of Seed and Plant Material Procurement Centers in Lentang, Bentong, Pahang and nine State Forestry Department Nurseries.</li> <li>iv. Producing high quality plant material to support the implementation of forest conservation and preservation activities</li> </ul>
<b>Benefactors</b>	Federal & State Government, Local Authorities, Local Communities, Private Sectors and NGOs
<b>Potential environmental and social risk</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The decline of forest quality and quantity affected the food security, air, and water quality</li> <li>2. Loss of benefits form nature especially to human and wildlife</li> </ul>
<b>Project Details</b>	<p>The main purpose of this project is to conserve degraded forest areas by planting various local tree species in some areas inside and also outside the permanent forest reserve.</p> <p>This project aims to plant more than 1,600 hectares of degraded areas with the numbers of trees planted exceeding 1 million trees.</p>

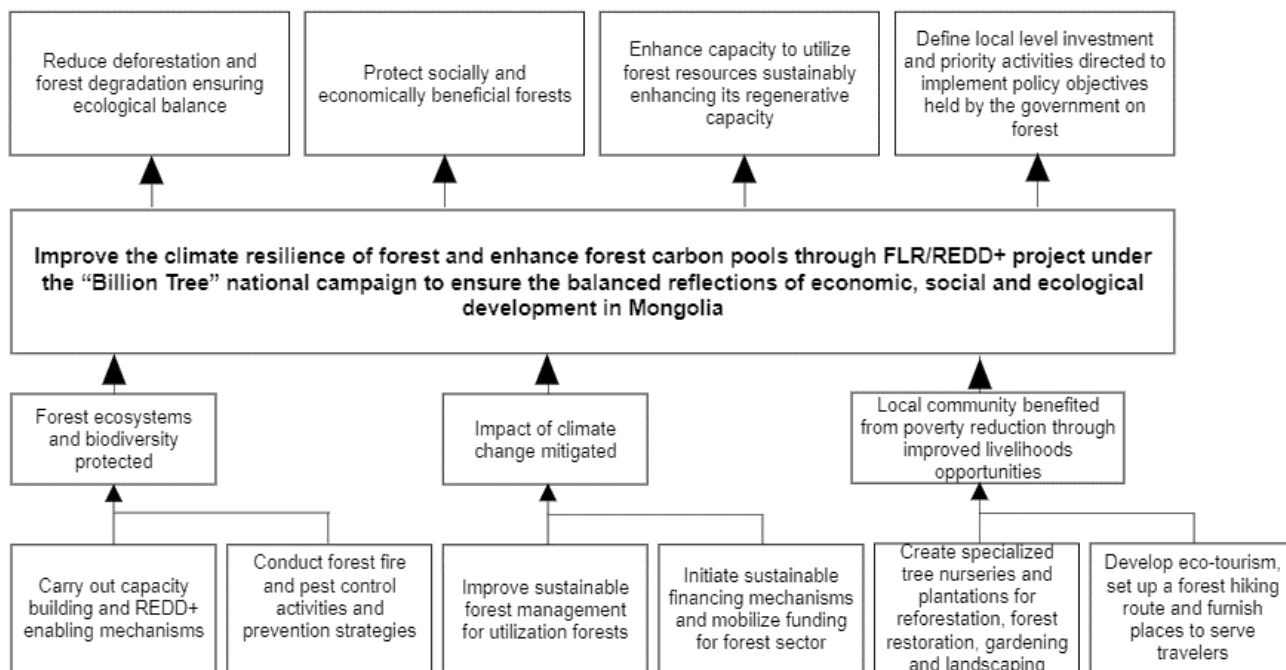
### 3. Specific Action Plan – Timeline

No	Item	Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1	Restoring an area of degraded forest inside and outside forest reserve affected by floods, landslides and exploration through the planting trees	6,560,000.00	1,312,000.00	1,312,000.00	1,312,000.00	1,312,000.00	1,312,000.00
2	Carrying out silvicultural treatment	2,460,000.00	492,000.00	492,000.00	492,000.00	492,000.00	492,000.00
3	Upgrading the infrastructure of Seed and Plant Material Procurement Centers	1,500,000.00	600,000.00	-	400,000.00	-	500,000.00
4	Producing high quality plant material to support the implementation of forest conservation and preservation activities	2,480,000.00	496,000.00	496,000.00	496,000.00	496,000.00	496,000.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13,000,000.00</b>	<b>2,900,000.00</b>	<b>2,300,000.00</b>	<b>2,700,000.00</b>	<b>2,300,000.00</b>	<b>2,800,000.00</b>



## 6.7 MONGOLIA

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for FLR/REDD+ Project

	DETAILS
<b>Project Title</b>	Improving the Climate Resilience of Forest and Enhancing Forest Carbon Pools through FLR/REDD+ Project and "Billion Tree" National Campaign in Selenge Province
<b>Implementing Organization</b>	Organization Name: The Forestry Agency (FA), Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia (MET) Nature or type: Government organization in charge of forestry issues Major functions/duties: The FA will be responsible for managing the project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of resources. Major functions include: approving and signing the annual work plan; approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.
<b>Project Duration</b>	January 2024 – December 2026 (3 years)
<b>Est. Budget</b>	USD\$ 1 million
<b>Main Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enable access to climate financing on FLR/REDD+ projects at the national level</li> <li>2. Strengthen the REDD+ management system and capacity building</li> <li>3. Enhance carbon stock enhancement and mitigate GHG emissions through sustainable forest management</li> <li>4. Improve the local livelihoods resilience to climate change</li> </ol>
<b>Benefactors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government of Mongolia (FA of MET, Bureau of Environment and Tourism of Selenge Province, Inter-Soum Forest Units, Authority of SPA, Authority of Water Basins)</li> <li>• Local Organizations (Forest User Groups, Professional Forest Enterprises)</li> <li>• Local Communities (residents that are dependent from forests, herders groups, civil society, NGOs and other participants)</li> </ul>

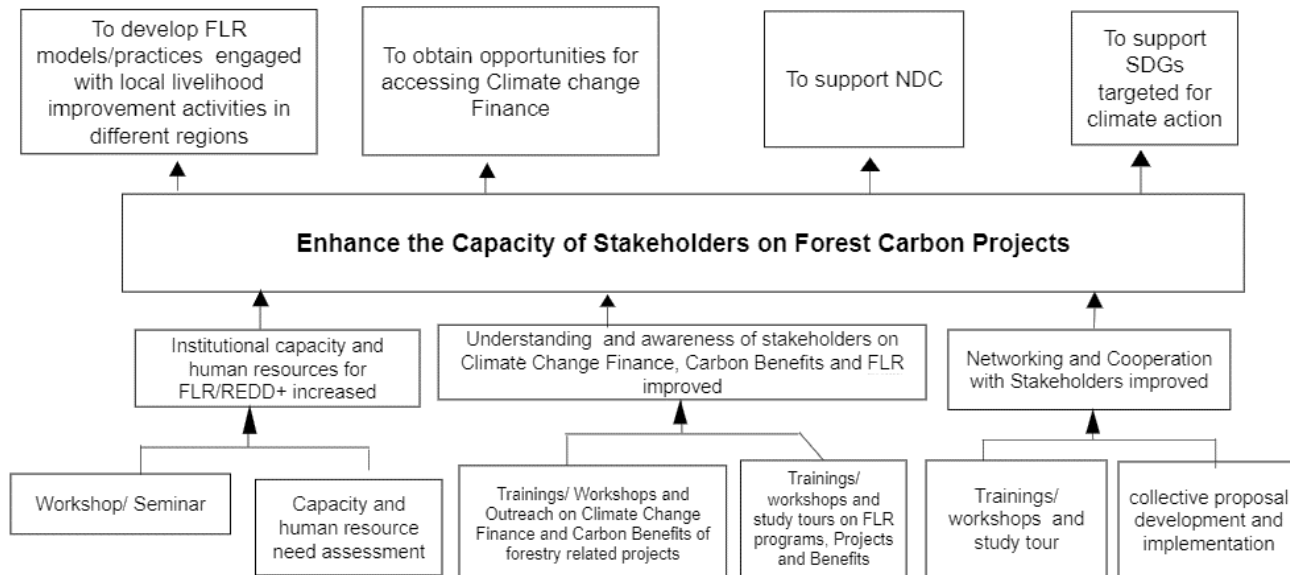
DETAILS	
<b>Project Title</b>	Improving the Climate Resilience of Forest and Enhancing Forest Carbon Pools through FLR/REDD+ Project and "Billion Tree" National Campaign in Selenge Province
<b>Potential environmental and social risk</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In spring, the climate in Mongolia is characterized by dryness and there is a potential risk of forest fires.</li> <li>• Grazing in a reforested area can have a harmful effect on planted trees and restored forests.</li> <li>• Drought may show negative effect to seedling survival and growth in the tree nurseries of the local community.</li> <li>• Pests and disease outbreaks at the project site.</li> <li>• Extreme weather risks.</li> <li>• Other natural risks, such as use of plant species tolerant of salinity fluctuations.</li> </ul>
<b>Project Duration</b>	Selenge province is located in the northern part of Mongolia with a total territory of 4,115,3 thousand hectares. 43.9% of total area or 1,931.2 thousand ha is considered as forestland. In terms of origin, the provincial forests are naturally regenerating forest which composed of mixed forests of coniferous and deciduous trees, mainly larch, pine, spruce, birch and poplar. Local organizations concluded that main factors for forest degradation are forest fire, pests, illegal logging, and over-utilization. In addition, climate change, livestock grazing, poor forest management, unstable structure, utilization of the non-timber forest products, haymaking, transplantation from forests, and farming activities were defined as contributing factors to forest degradation. According to the local experts, factors leading to deforestation include livestock grazing, mining, repeated incidents of fire, repeated pest outbreak, climate change, and farming. Through the successful implementation of the FLR/REDD+ project, forest ecosystems and biodiversity can be protected, impact of climate change can be mitigated, and local community can benefit from poverty alleviation through improved livelihoods opportunities not only at the pilot project site, but it also has the potential to be expanded to other provinces at national level.

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Timeline

No	Item	Budget (USD)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
<b>Output 1. Capacity building trainings conducted and REDD+ management system strengthened</b>					
1	Conduct capacity building programs and organize trainings on sustainable forest management as well as REDD+ mechanisms for the local organizations and communities	100,000			
2	Provide forest units with strong vehicles and technical equipment.	150,000			
<b>Output 2. Enhance forest carbon stocks and improve resilience of forests to climate change through improved effectiveness of restoration and tree planting:</b>					
3	Conduct research on the main drivers for deforestation and forest degradation, and forest restoration (feasibility study) for further detailed planning of the REDD+	50,000			
4	Establish new tree nurseries and expand the current ones to increase the seedling production	300,000			
5	Conduct reforestation and forest restoration in 1,000 ha	250,000			
<b>Output 3. Improve local livelihoods through the provision of ecosystem services and REDD+</b>					
6	Enable incentive opportunities for the local communities by conducting reforestation, forest protection and management activities. (open-ended)	50,000			
7	Establish small factory in soums to produce briquette, biochar, and to process wood through processing remaining and fallen woods from forest cleaning	100,000			

## 6.8 MYANMAR

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for FLR/REDD+ Project

	DETAILS
<b>Project Title</b>	Project on " Strengthening Capacity of Stakeholders on Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR in Myanmar
<b>Implementing Organization</b>	Name: Forest Department Nature or type: Government Organization Major functions/duties : Capacity Building Program
<b>Project Duration</b>	1-4-2023 -31-3-2025
<b>Est. Budget</b>	USD\$ 200,000
<b>Main Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance capacity of relevant stakeholders on climate change finance and carbon benefits</li> <li>To obtain opportunities for accessing Climate change finance and Carbon benefits for implementation and scaling-up of FLR</li> <li>To support Myanmar's NDC in forest related sector</li> </ul>
<b>Benefactors</b>	Decision makers, Local Communities, Academia & Researcher, CSO, Private Sector, NGOs and INGOs
<b>Potential environmental and social risk</b>	Carbon benefit sharing
<b>Project Details</b>	n/a

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Timeline

No	Item	Budget	Year 1	Year 2
<b>Component 1: Baselines Study</b>				
1	Desk study	1000		
2	Inception workshop	25000		
<b>Component 2: Institutional capacity building</b>				
3	Training design	1500		
4	Training delivery at regional, sub-regional and national levels	50,000		
<b>Component 2: Building Carbon Benefits awareness and capacity building among stakeholders</b>				
5	Training design	1500		
6	Training delivery at regional, sub-regional and national levels	50,000		
<b>Component 2: Final Evaluation</b>				
7	Preparation of Project Evaluation Plans	7000		
8	The Development of Final report	2000		
9	Closing Workshop	30000		
10	Final Report	2000		
<b>Component 3: Project Management</b>				
11	Office room Rental	2400		
12	Office Supplies	3600		
13	Salary Project Manager	18000		
14	Project Assistant	6000		

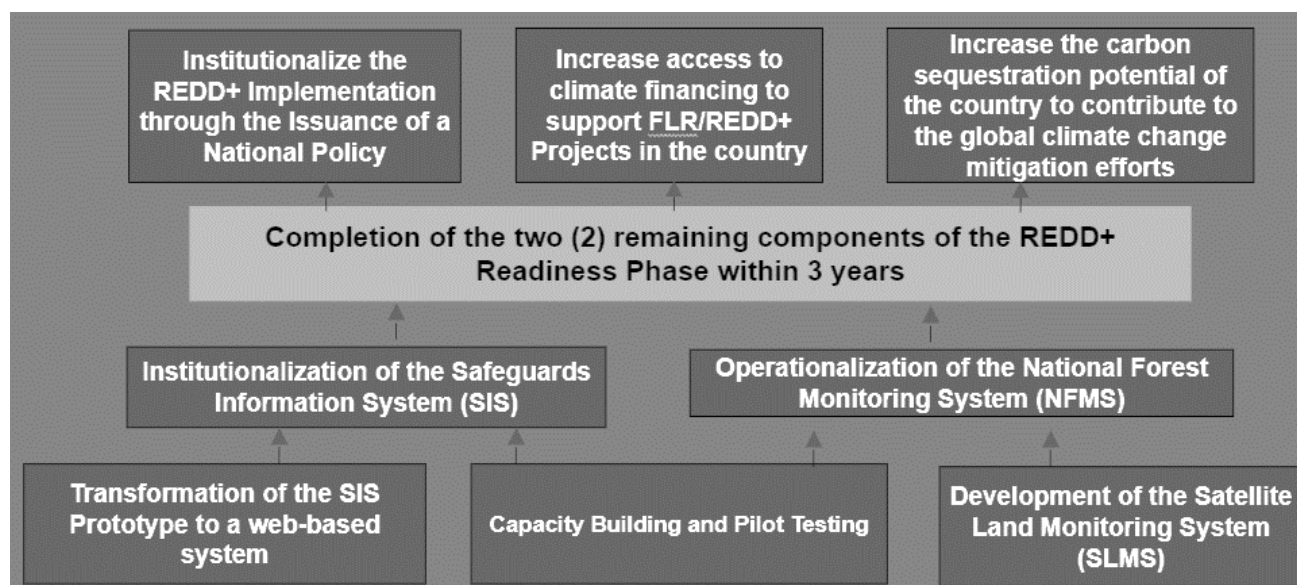
## 6.9 PAPUA NEW GUINEA

- N/A



## 6.10 PHILIPPINES

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for FLR/REDD+ Project

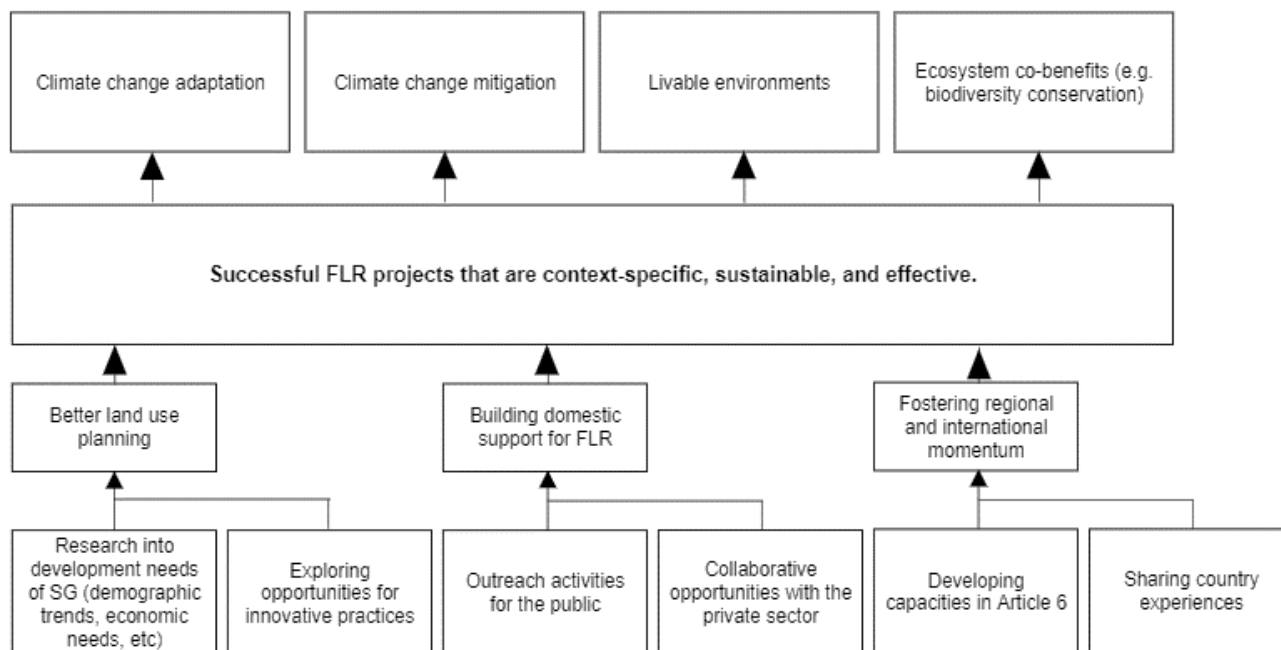
	DETAILS
<b>Project Title</b>	Philippine REDD+ Readiness Phase Completion
<b>Implementing Organization</b>	Name : Department of Environment and Natural Resources Philippine Government Agency
<b>Project Duration</b>	2023 - 2025
<b>Est. Budget</b>	USD\$ 500,000
<b>Main Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutionalize the REDD+ Implementation on a national scale through the Issuance of a National Policy, upon the completion of the REDD+ Readiness Components</li> <li>• Increase access to climate finance to support FLR/ REDD+ Projects in the country</li> <li>• Increase the carbon sequestration potential of the country to contribute to the global climate change mitigation efforts (e.g. Paris Agreement, Glasgow Leaders Declaration on Forest and Land Use, etc.)</li> </ul>
<b>Potential environmental and social risk</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The achievement of REDD+ goals in the country will be delayed without the completion of the components and non-issuance of a national policy.</li> <li>• Acceptability/willingness of stakeholders in undertaking FLR/REDD+ related projects</li> </ul>
<b>Project Details</b>	n/a

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Timeline

No	Item	Budget (USD)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	500,000	320,000	90,000	90,000
<b>1</b>	<b>Institutionalization of the Safeguard Information System (SIS)</b>	205,000			
	a. Transformation of prototype into a web-based system		160,000		
	b. Pilot Testing of SIS			20,000	
	c. Roll-out of the SIS to concerned stakeholders			25,000	
<b>2</b>	<b>Operationalization of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)</b>	205,000			
	a. Creation of Tree Cover Model for the for the Development of the Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)		160,000		
	b. Pilot Testing of the SLMS			20,000	
	c. Roll-out of the NFMS to concerned stakeholders			25,000	
<b>3</b>	<b>Institutionalization of the National REDD+ Implementation</b>	90,000			
	a. Policy Formulation				30,000
	b. Stakeholder Consultation				30,000
	c. Adoption of the formulated policy				25,000

## 6.11 SINGAPORE

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for FLR/REDD+ Project

	DETAILS
<b>Project Title</b>	One Million Tree Movement
<b>Implementing Organization</b>	Organization Name: National Parks Board Nature or type : Government
<b>Project Duration</b>	2020-2030
<b>Est. Budget</b>	Funded from NParks baseline for operations Donations from donors
<b>Main Objectives</b>	To plant an additional one million trees to transform Singapore into a City in Nature
<b>Benefactors</b>	Local population and biodiversity
<b>Potential environmental and social risk</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of momentum</li> <li>• Loss of land due to the need for development</li> <li>• Additional resources needed to maintain and sustain the new saplings</li> </ul>
<b>Project Details</b>	Singapore is currently on track to plant 1 million trees with the necessary institutional arrangements and community engagement programmes to sustain these efforts.

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Timeline

No	Item	Frequency
1	Tree Planting	100k per year
2	Further development of green spaces	Ongoing
3	Stakeholder collaboration and financing for tree planting	Ongoing
4	Community outreach and engagement programmes	Ongoing

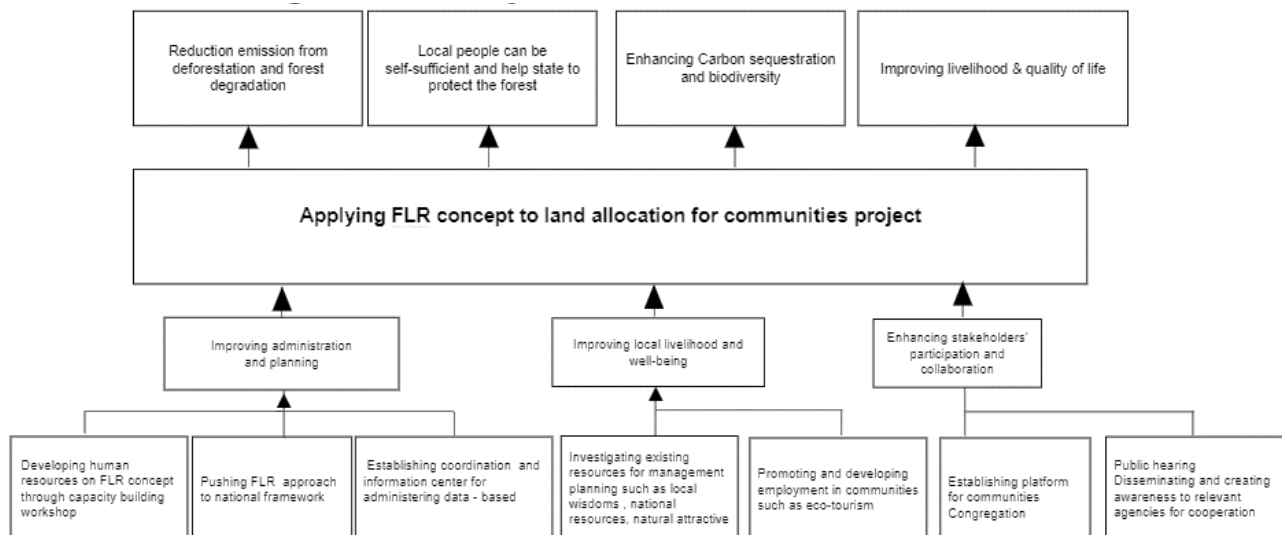
## 6.12 TIMOR-LESTE

- N/A



## 6.13 THAILAND

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for FLR/REDD+ Project

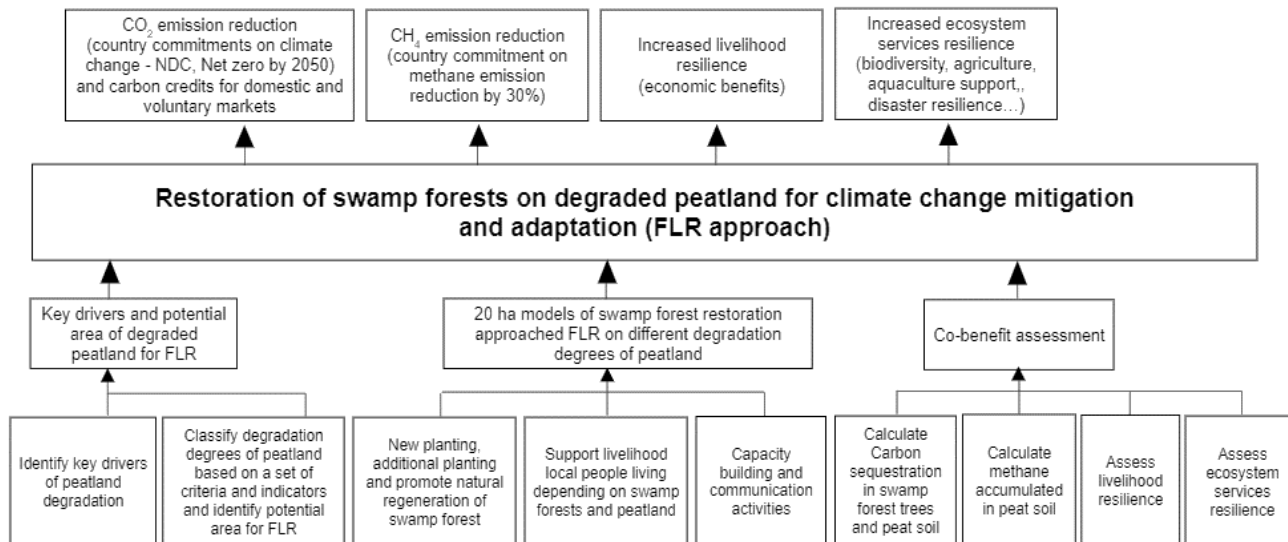
	DETAILS
<b>Project Title</b>	Applying FLR concept to land allocation for communities project
<b>Implementing Organization</b>	Organization Name: Royal Forest Department Nature or type: Government Major functions/duties :
<b>Project Duration</b>	2023-2027
<b>Est. Budget</b>	1,000,000 USD
<b>Main Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To applying FLR concept to land allocation for communities' project leading to achieve RFD' s goals</li> <li>To enhance capacity for RFD officers both in center and regional officers</li> <li>To enhance and rise communities participation</li> </ul>
<b>Benefactors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Royal Forest Department</li> <li>Local Community and individual household</li> <li>Government agencies and private sector</li> </ul>
<b>Potential environmental and social risk</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Illegal land ownership.</li> <li>- Increasing population and economy put pressure on land</li> <li>- If local people cannot be self-sufficient , they will encroach the forest resulting deforestation and many related issues</li> </ul>
<b>Project Details</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project applies FLR concept to enhance and rise local participation and to build capacity RFD staffs through many activities.</li> <li>These can help RFD to achieve its goals (increasing 55% green areas, carbon removal 120 Mt CO2)</li> <li>Improving livelihood &amp; quality of life</li> <li>Leading to emission reduction from forest degradation and deforestation</li> <li>Enhancing forest carbon stock and biodiversity as well</li> </ul>

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Timeline

No	Item	Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1	Capacity building workshop	75,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
2	Pushing FLR approach to national framework	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
3	Establishing coordination and information center for administering data – based	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
4	Investigating existing resources for management planning with local people	750,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
5	Promoting and developing employment in communities	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
6	Establishing a platform for communities Congregation	35,000	35,000	0	0	0	0
7	Public hearing Disseminating and creating awareness to relevant agencies for cooperation	17,000	17,000	0	0	0	0
8	Monitoring and evaluation of implementation	5,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>255,000</b>	<b>186,000</b>	<b>186,000</b>	<b>186,000</b>	<b>187,000</b>

## 6.14 VIET NAM

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for FLR/REDD+ Project

	DETAILS
<b>Project Title</b>	Landscape-based restoration of swamp forests on degraded peatland in Viet Nam.
<b>Implementing Organization</b>	Organization Name: Vietnamese Academy of Forest Sciences; and Vietnam National University of Forestry Nature or type: Public organizations Major functions/duties : Research and Education
<b>Project Duration</b>	2023 – 2027
<b>Est. Budget</b>	USD\$1,000,000 (incl. 20% of counterpart)
<b>Main Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance carbon sequestration and methane accumulation to mitigate climate change and contribute to country commitments on climate change (NDC, Net zero by 2050, methane emission reduction by 30%, Glasgow commitment)</li> <li>To enhance livelihood resilience and ecosystem services resilience</li> </ul>
<b>Benefactors</b>	Forest owners, local community, local authorities, local staff, researchers, country
<b>Potential environmental and social risk</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peatland is very flammable. When it burns, it causes large emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub></li> <li>People living along the coast depend mainly on exploitation of natural aquatic resources and aquaculture</li> </ul>
<b>Project Details</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the key drivers of peatland degradation and classify degradation degree of peatland</li> <li>Apply the FLR approaches through the 20 ha swamp forest restoration models on different degrees of peatland degradation with some efforts to address the given key drivers: new planting, additional planting, promoting natural regeneration of existing mangroves; livelihood support for local communities to reduce impacts on peatland; capacity building and communication activities.</li> <li>Ensure the participation and consensus of stakeholders (local community, local authorities) and call for the involvement of local CSOs, NGOs; ensure co-benefits.</li> <li>Assess effectiveness in carbon sequestration, CH<sub>4</sub> emission reduction, increased resilience of livelihood and ecosystem services.</li> </ul>

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Timeline

No	Item	Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
I	<b>Output 1: Key drivers and potential area of degraded peatland for FLR</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>				
1.1	Identify key drivers of peatland degradation	20,000	20,000				
1.2	Classify degradation degrees of peatland based on a set of criteria and indicators and identify potential area for FLR	60,000	60,000				
II	<b>Output 2: 20 ha models of swamp forest restoration approaching FLR on different degrees of peatland degradation</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>453,000</b>	<b>69,500</b>	<b>69,500</b>	<b>68,000</b>
2.1	New and/or additional planting, and promote natural regeneration of swamp forest	600,000	90,000	420,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
2.2	Support livelihood of local people who depend on swamp forests and peatland (aquaculture, household farm, etc)	110,000		33,000	27,500	27,500	22,000
2.3	Capacity building and communication activities	40,000			12,000	12,000	16,000
III	<b>Output 3: Co-benefit assessment</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>				<b>85,000</b>
3.1	Calculate carbon sequestration in mangrove trees and peat soil	40,000	20,000				20,000
3.2	Calculate Methane accumulation in the peat soil	60,000	30,000				30,000
3.3	Assess livelihood resilience (economic benefit analysis)	30,000	15,000				15,000
3.4	Assess ecosystem services resilience (biodiversity, agriculture, aquaculture support., disaster resilience..)	40,000	20,000				20,000
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>255,000</b>	<b>453,000</b>	<b>69,500</b>	<b>69,500</b>	<b>153,000</b>

## 7. SURVEY RESULTS

After completing all sessions of the workshop, the participants filled out the questionnaire composed of the organization and preparation of the workshop, subjects, design, comparisons with other workshops, and opinions for the workshop.

### 7.1 ORGANIZATION AND PREPARATION

Based on the results of the questionnaire (Table 1), 41.4% of the participants strongly agreed that the organization of the workshop was appropriate, and 48.3% of them agreed to the same survey item.

**Table 1. Organization and Preparation**

Variable	Percentage (%)	
	Strongly Agree	Agree
The organization of the workshop was appropriate	41.4	48.3
I was well informed and kept updated before, during and end of the workshop	51.7	41.4
I was satisfied with the pre-arrangement of the organization	37.9	58.6

### 7.2 EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Based on the results of the questionnaire (Table 2), 44.8% of the participants were very satisfied with the Zoom setting and 51.7% of them were satisfied with the same statement. 51.7% of the participants were very satisfied that the hospitality of the RETC staff and 48.3% of them were satisfied with the same statement.

**Table 2. Educational Environment**

Variable	Percentage (%)	
	Very Satisfied	Satisfied
• Zoom Setting	44.8	51.7
• Hospitality of the RETC staff	51.7	48.3

### 7.3 COMPARISON WITH OTHER WORKSHOP

Relative to other workshops taken by the participants (Table 3), 76.2% of the participants answered the overall quality of this training course was "much higher or higher", followed by 13.8% who said it was "similar". 75.9% of the participants said that the level of intellectual challenge presented was "much higher or higher", and the participants who said "similar" was 24.1%. 65.5% of the participants said that the amount of effort participants put into this course was "high or much higher", followed by 34.5% who said it was "similar". 62% of the participants answered that the level of involvement/participation in this course was "much higher or higher", followed by 34.5% who said it was "similar". 79.3% of the participants answered that the amount of knowledge/information gained through this course was "much higher or higher", followed by 20.7% who said it was "similar".

**Table 3. Relative to other training courses taken by the participants**

Variable	Frequency (%)		
	Much higher	Higher	Similar
• The overall quality of this workshop	69	17.2	13.8
• The level of intellectual challenge presented	13.8	62.1	24.1
• The amount of effort participants put into this workshop	10.3	55.2	34.5
• The level of involvement/participation in this workshop	17.2	44.8	34.5
• The amount of knowledge/information gained through this workshop	13.8	65.5	20.7

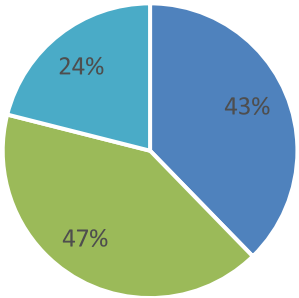
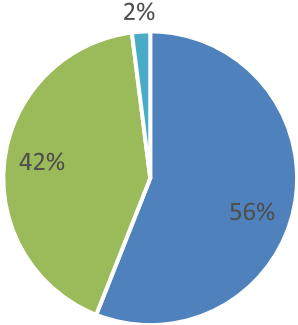
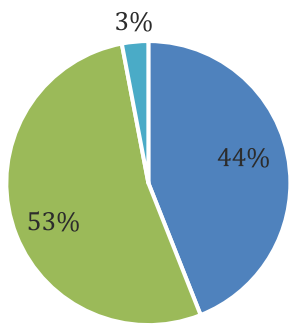
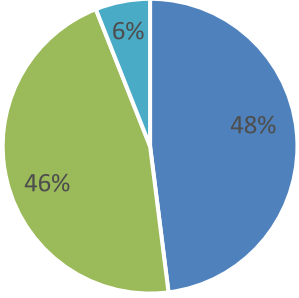
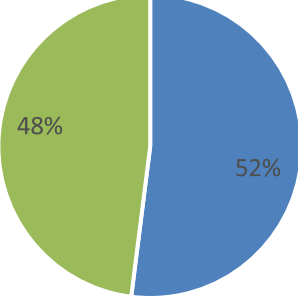
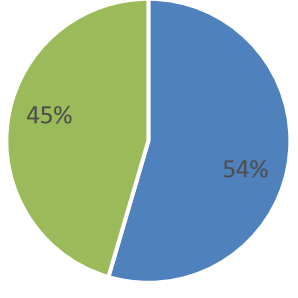
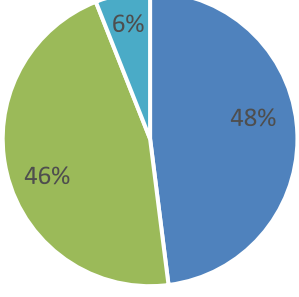
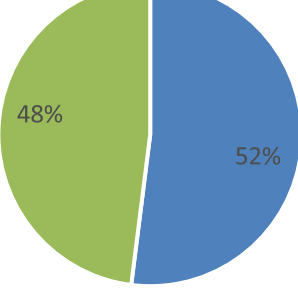
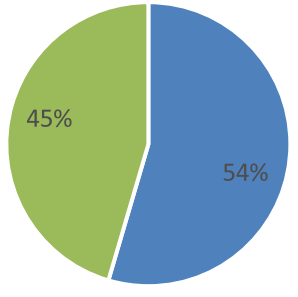
## 7.4 RESOURCE PERSON EVALUATION

I. Resource Person Evaluation Elements	Frequency (%)		
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral
A. Helpful for work and self- improvement			
B. Professionalism of Lecturer	41	56	2
C. Performance and attitude of Lecturer	53	43	4
	54	44	2

## II. LIST OF LECTURERS

No.	Name	Affiliation	Sessions
1	Dr. Kim Raehyun	Division of Global Forestry Korea Forest Research Institute	Keynote address 1. Decoding Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and its potentials in the promotion of FLR/REDD+ activities
2	Dr. Benjamin Singer	Senior Forest and Land Use Specialist, Division of Mitigation and Adaptation, Green Climate Fund	Keynote address 2: Accessing climate change finance for forest restoration and REDD+ projects: An analysis of good examples from around the world
3	Mr. Mathieu Van Rijin	Forestry Officer and Regional Focal point for REDD+ in the Asia Pacific Region Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Session 1: Cooperative action under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement
4	Dr. Chakrit Na Takuathung	Assistant professor Department of Forest Engineering, Kasetsart University	Session 2. Assessment of Carbon Sequestration in FLR Intervention
5	Dr. Motoshi Hiratsuka	Associate Professor, Waseda University	Session 3. Joint Crediting Mechanisms on REDD+ in Northern Lao PDR
6	Ms. Kim Kayeong	REDD+ coordinator ,Korea Forest Service	Session 4. REDD+ Case Studies in AFoCO Member Countries
7	Dr. Ma Hwan-Ok	Project Manager, The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	Session 5. ITTO's Programs relevant for FLR/REDD+
8	Dr. Kim Dong Hwan	Program Officer AFoCO	Session 6. AFoCO's Cooperation for FLR/ REDD+



<p><b>KEYNOTE ADDRESS 1. DECODING ARTICLE 6 OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND ITS POTENTIALS IN THE PROMOTION OF FLR/REDD+ ACTIVITIES- DR. KIM RAEHYUN</b></p>	<p><b>KEYNOTE ADDRESS 2. ACCESSING CLIMATE CHANGE FINANCE FOR FOREST RESTORATION AND REDD+ PROJECTS: AN ANALYSIS OF GOOD EXAMPLES FROM AROUND THE WORLD- DR. BENJAMIN SINGER</b></p>	<p><b>SESSION 1. COOPERATIVE ACTION UNDER ARTICLE 6 OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT- MR. MATHIEU VAN RIJIN</b></p>
 <p>■ very good ■ good ■ average</p>	 <p>■ very good ■ good ■ average</p>	 <p>■ very good ■ good ■ average</p>
<p><b>SESSION 2. ASSESSMENT OF CARBON SEQUESTRATION IN FLR INTERVENTION- DR. CHAKRIT NA TAKUATHUNG</b></p>	<p><b>SESSION 3. JOINT CREDITING MECHANISMS ON REDD+ IN NORTHERN LAO PDR- DR. MOTOSHI HIRATSUKA</b></p>	<p><b>SESSION 4. REDD+ CASE STUDIES IN AFOCO MEMBER COUNTRIES- MS. KIM KAYEONG</b></p>
 <p>■ very good ■ good ■ average</p>	 <p>■ very good ■ good</p>	 <p>■ very good ■ good</p>
<p><b>SESSION 5. ITTO'S PROGRAMS RELEVANT FOR FLR/REDD+ -DR. MA HWAN-OK</b></p>	<p><b>SESSION 6. AFOCO'S COOPERATION FOR FLR/REDD+ - DR. KIM DONG HWAN</b></p>	<p><b>OVERALL QUALITY OF THE WORKSHOP</b></p>
 <p>■ very good ■ good ■ average</p>	 <p>■ very good ■ good</p>	 <p>■ very good ■ good</p>

## 8. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS

### Thank you notes:

- All resource persons were full of knowledge and prepared informative/in-depth presentations.
- This kind of workshop is quite good for forestry officials who are interested in restoring forests and improving local livelihoods.
- Very useful
- Much appreciation and thankful for the opportunity to learn from experts sharing their vast experience and project knowledge.
- Thank you again for this opportunity and have a great day.
- Very good workshop..
- Very good
- It would be good to have in person workshop.
- The workshop was very interactive and well-organized. Giving role assignments and engaging all the participants in different tasks were very fruitful in terms of self-learning and gaining hands-on experience. The AFoCO host staff were kind, cooperative and understanding as always.
- Everything is good already.
- Congratulation of this successful workshop
- The workshop was well organized, but we would prefer physically attending workshop.
- Overall is good and useful.
- Great workshop, very inspiring

### Next training may be operated considered...

- Dr. Kim, Mr. Chakrit Na Takuathung & Ms. Ga-Yeong Kim, Dr. Benjamin GCF, Ms. Kim Gayeong, Dr. Ma Hwan Ok, Mr. Motoshi hirtsuka
- Resource person: Dr. Yanto Rochmayanto (Indonesia)
- Khongor Tsogt, Manager of Mongolian Forest Research Association (FRL consultant to the National REDD+ Program in Mongolia)
- I would like to suggest RECOFTC organization to join the meeting on FRL
- Expert from UN REDD
- Dr. Kirsfianti L Ginoga (Indonesia)
- I would like to suggest that the subtitles of the presenters be on full time (language are not clear at times) and also if more time can be given to the presenters to clearly disseminate the information in their presentations.
- Lastly, putting up a suggestion if program schedule like this can be for a week at least. Some of the presentations have a lot of information and lessons learnt that we can apply in our country but is compressed into an hour only. For e.g., on carbon sequestration.
- It would be more effective if the workshop can be conducted offline or in person.
- To fulfil the workshop, I hope the next workshop can be arranged in the place.

### Next training topic under Forest Landscape Restoration may include...

- lesson learned from practitioners or community joined FRL project for AAR
- Cooperative action under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement
- Session 2 & 3
- REDD+
- Session 2: Carbon Assessment
- (1.0) More on Carbon sequestration and carbon credit by Professor Chakrit (2.0) Carbon Credit financing & proposal plans & templates for securing Green Climate funds on Forest conservation & Restorations.
- Assessment of carbon sequestration in FLR: I think the presentation was very technical and narrow out of the topic. To my idea, the presentation should be about general context of carbon sequestration, how to assess in general, and case study of assessment of FLR.
- However, I am interested in deeper discussion and explanation on accessing climate finance through multilateral mechanism such as GCF Result Based Payment REDD+ for next workshop.

## 9. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NO.	COUNTRY	NAME	POSITION	AFFILIATION
1	Bhutan	Mr.Dorji Wangdi	Principal Forestry Officer	Forest Resources Management Division
2		Ms.Kinley Dem	Dy. Chief Forestry Officer	Forest Resources Management Division
3		Mr.Dawa Zangpo	Dy. Chief Forestry Officer	Forest Resources Management Division
4		Ms.Jamyang Choden	Sr. Forestry Officer	Forest Resources Management Division
5		Ms.Ngawang Dema	Forestry Officer	Forest Protection And Enforcement Division
6	Brunei Darussalam	Ms.Miza Ghani	Forestry officer	Forestry Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
7		Ms. Rahmalina Rahman	Forestry Officer	Forestry Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
8	Cambodia	Mr. Kim Sobon	Deputy Director	Department of Forest Plantation Development and Private Forest
9		Mr. Hort Sothea	Deputy Director	Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity
10		Mr.Pak Sngoun Pisey	Chief of Forest Carbon Credits and Climate Change Office	Department of Forest Industry and International Cooperation, Forestry Administration
11		Ms.Khiev Sokleap	Vice Chief of Forest Carbon Credits and Climate Change Office	Department of Forest Industry and International Cooperation, Forestry Administration
12		Mr.Pich Sovathara	Vice Chief of Forest Certificate and Trade Office	Department of Forest Industry and International Cooperation, Forestry Administration
13	Fiji	Ms. Rosarine Lagi	Forestry Officer for Governance Development	
14		Ms Vakavotu Korosaya	REDD+ Project Officer	
15	Indonesia	Mr.Radian Bagiyono	Deputy Director	Program, Evaluation, Legal, and Technical Cooperation Section, Secretariat of the Directorate General of Climate Change
16		Ms.Rahayu Wulandini	Forestry Technician	Directorate General of Watershed Management and Forest Rehabilitation
17		Ms.Laura Reviani Bestari, S.E,M.Si	Technical Cooperation Analyst on Climate Change	Directorate General of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia
18		Ms.Susy Andriani	Environmental Impact Controller (PEDAL)	Institute for the Implementation of Environment and Forestry Instrument Standards of Banjarbaru (BPSILHK Banjarbaru)
19		Mr.Dodi Frianto, S.Hut,M.Si	Forest Ecosystem Controller	Institute for the Implementation of Environment and Forestry Instrument Standards of Kuok
20		Ms. Siti Nissa Mardiah	Associate Expert of Policy Analyst on Environment and Climate Change	Directorate General of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia
21	Malaysia	Ms. Siti Nor Bushra binti Ismail	Senior Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities
22		Mr.Robert Martin Mijol	Researcher	Sabah Forestry Department
23		Mr. Nor Lokman bin Muhamad Nor @ Fakru	Head of Section (Silviculture)	Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia
24		Mr.Mohamad Fakhri bin Ishak	Research officer	Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)
25		Mr. Simon Anak David	Head of REDD Plus	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
26		Mr. Chan Choon Keat	Assistant Secretary	Forestry Management Division, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
27		Mrs. Suhaini binti Haron	Senior Director	Malaysia Forest Fund

NO.	COUNTRY	NAME	POSITION	AFFILIATION
28	Mongolia	Ms.Maralgoo Ganbat	Project Officer	Mongolian Forest Research Association
29		Ms.Tseepil Avirmed	Officer	Department of Forest Policy and Coordination, Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia
30	Myanmar	Mr. Zaw Min Aye	Staff Officer	Forest Department
31		Mrs. Theint Theint Htun	Staff Officer	Forest Department
32		Mr.Aye Chan Ko Ko	Staff Officer	Forest Department
33		Ms.Ei Sandar Myint	Staff Officer	Forest Department
34	Papua New Guinea	Ms. Elizabeth Kaidong	Acting Manager Climate Change	Papua New Guinea Forest Authority
35		Mr. Kilitol Pondu	Manager Natural Forest Management	Papua New Guinea Forest Authority
36	Philippines	Ms. Jinia Yaneza	Senior Forest Management Specialist	DENR-Forest Management Bureau
37		Mr. Hubert Dale Rina	Forest Management Specialist II	DENR-Forest Management Bureau
38		Ms.Claudette M. Endozo	Senior Forest Management Specialist	DENR-Forest Management Bureau
39		Mr.Jeric Angeles	Forest Management Specialist II	DENR-Forest Management Bureau
40	Singapore	Mr. Mohamad Fairoz Bin Mohamed	Senior Manager	National Parks Board
41		Ms. Lorraine Tan	Manager	National Parks Board
42		Ms.Ester Suen	Manager	National Parks Board
43	Thailand	Ms.Prattana Meesincharoen	Policy and Plan Analyst	Royal Forest Department
44		Ms.Pinyarat Chayaporn	Scientist, Practitioner Level	Royal Forest Department
45		Ms. Areeyapat PETCHARAT	Forestry Technical Officer, Senior Professional Level	Royal Forest Department
46		Ms.Thanaporn Trakuldit	Forest technical Officer, Practitioner Level	Royal Forest Department
47		Ms.Chatkamon Bunnam	Scientist	Royal Forest Department
48	Timor-Leste	Ms. Valentina do Rego Tilman Suri	Technical Staff	Department of Reforestation, National Directorate of Forest Coffee and Industrial Plants, Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery Timor-Leste
49		Mrs. Leopoldina Joana Guterres	Co-Director of Community Relation	Ho Musan Ida ( With One Seed ) ,Rai Matak ( Green Land)
50	Viet Nam	Dr.Phung Van Khoa	Associate Professor, Dr. Vice President, Vietnam National University of Forestry	Vietnam National University of Forestry, Xuan Mai, Chuong My, Ha Noi, Vietnam
51		Ms.Nguyen Thuy My Linh	Deputy Head of Environment and Climate change Faculty	Research Institute for Forest Ecology and Environment (RIFEE), Vietnamese Academy of Forest Sciences (VAFS)



### **Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO)**

AFoCO is a treaty-based intergovernmental organization that is committed to strengthening forest cooperation and taking concrete actions to promote sustainable forest management and address the impacts of climate change.

### **AFoCO Regional Education and Training Center (RETC)**

AFoCO RETC was established as a subsidiary organ of AFoCO to develop the capacities of member countries in dealing with forestry and related environmental issues. The RETC provides practical and problem-solving oriented training programs, training courses, and workshops to enhance the knowledge and skills of diverse participants including government officials from member countries, researchers, university students, and members of local communities, among others.

[www.afocosec.org](http://www.afocosec.org)

### **International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)**

ITTO is an intergovernmental organization promoting the sustainable management and conservation of tropical forests and the expansion and diversification of international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested forests.

[www.itto.int](http://www.itto.int)

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*AFoCO's Training Reports aim to highlight the findings of training activities and provide up-to-date knowledge and information on the topics discussed by participating Member Countries. The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the decision-making bodies of AFoCO or its Member Countries.*

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