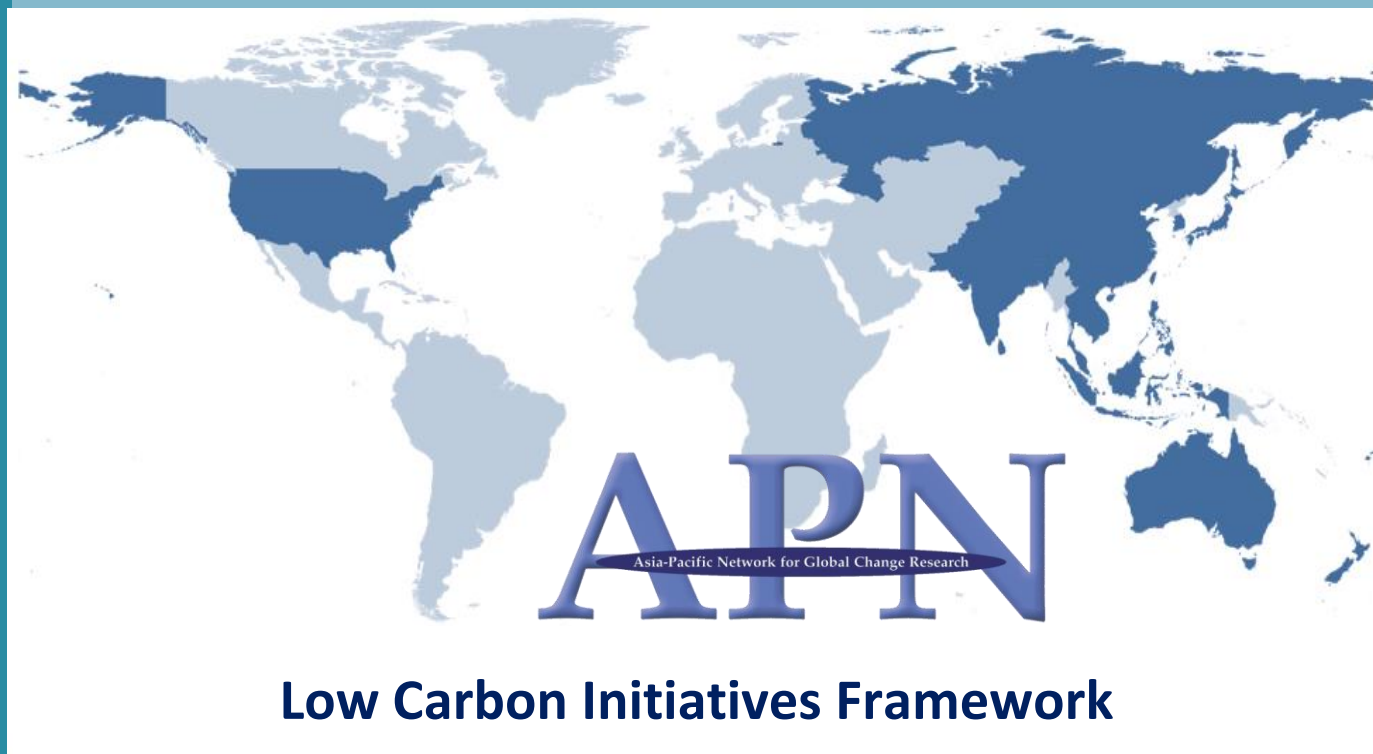


# Strengthening Community Voices in REDD-plus Policy



The following collaborators worked on this project:  
Marin Cristina Guerrero, Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP),  
Philippines, [crissy@ntfp.org](mailto:crissy@ntfp.org)  
Ma. Theresa Padilla-Matibag, NTFP-EP Philippines, [mpmatibag@gmail.com](mailto:mpmatibag@gmail.com)  
Rob Harris, Fauna & Flora International, Cambodia, [Rob.Harris@fauna-flora.org](mailto:Rob.Harris@fauna-flora.org)  
Kirtiman Sherchan, Fauna & Flora International, Cambodia, [Kirtiman.Sherchan@fauna-flora.org](mailto:Kirtiman.Sherchan@fauna-flora.org)



# Strengthening Community Voices in REDD-plus Policy

**Project Reference Number:** LCI2012-02NSY(C)-Guerrero  
**Progress Report for Continued Funding from the APN**

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## OVERVIEW OF PROJECT WORK AND OUTCOMES

### Non-technical summary

“Strengthening Community Voices in REDD-plus Policy” is an APN Low Carbon Initiative (LCI) aimed at developing the capacity of local communities and local governments to fully participate and contribute in the development of future REDD-plus (*Reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation, plus enhancing forest carbon stocks in developing countries*) policies in the ASEAN region. The project focuses on stimulating policy dialogue and reform through a bottom-up process by supporting the regional knowledge component of a wider ASEAN initiative known as “Developing Community Carbon Pools for REDD-plus in Selected ASEAN Countries” otherwise referred to as the REDD-plus Community Carbon Pools Programme (CCPP). The CCPP is a regional REDD-plus initiative with pilot sites in four ASEAN nations: Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam. It is supported by the European Union (EU) and implemented by Fauna & Flora International (FFI), the Non Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP) and the Centre for People and Nature Reconciliation (Pan Nature).

### Keywords

REDD-plus, Community Forestry, Avoided Deforestation, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Indigenous Peoples, National/Sub-national Government, Capacity building, tenure security.

### Objectives

The main objectives of the project were:

1. Develop the capacity of local communities and local government in the formation of REDD-plus policies
2. Stimulate policy dialogue and reform through a bottom-up process
3. Expand/increase knowledge on critical community forestry and REDD-plus themes.

### Amount received and number years supported

The Grant awarded to this project was:

US\$ 28,000 for Year 1:

### Activity undertaken

- (1) A Benefit Sharing Training Workshop, July 23-25, 2013
- (2) Community Partners’ Learning Exchange Visit to the Philippines, October 7-13, 2013
- (3) The 2<sup>nd</sup> ASEAN Regional Policy Workshop on REDD-plus, November 13-15, 2013

### Results

The key findings from our project are:

- 1) The timing, content and understanding of localized context is important in the establishment of REDD-plus benefit sharing frameworks. Of equal importance is a balance between raising expectations and providing incentives for REDD-plus initiatives at the community level. Harmony between equity and efficiency in project implementation is also important to investigate.
- 2) Securing community and local government participation in REDD-plus cannot be assumed or

automatically guaranteed. The development of community participation indicators is therefore essential and has proven to be an important component for project partners in project implementation.

- 3) Community livelihoods as co-benefits to REDD-plus are critical and should be consistent with the goals of REDD-plus and implemented with equal emphasis and support as the other components of REDD-plus. One of the ways to achieve this is by building or improving community forestry institutions or alternative livelihood streams that operate in parallel with REDD-plus projects. An example of this would be eco-tourism projects or the development of small holder NTFP (Non-Timber Forest Products) industries such as bamboo furniture production. Consequently, the success of these projects is automatically tied the ecosystem services that local communities and governments benefit from.
- 4) There is no single roadmap to successful REDD-plus implementation. REDD-plus policy strategies are varied in each country because of the varying legal frameworks and policy processes. Thus, strategies, programmes and projects at each level (national, sub-national and community) have to be relevant and responsive to the conditions of each country.
- 5) The critical steps to effect community engagement in REDD-plus are: informed decision-making by the community as a result of participatory consultations and awareness raising on REDD-plus, community participation in decision-making processes as a result of capacity enhancement, and securing free and prior informed consent (FPIC) of the local communities participating in the REDD-plus programme. At the country level, the following should be considered: clarity of tenure, clarity of carbon rights, keen understanding of social structures within a community, keen understanding and harmonization of national and subnational REDD-plus processes, and the installation of social and biodiversity safeguards.
- 6) Sustained engagement and commitment to forest protection by community partners and other relevant stakeholders is necessary for the success of REDD +.

### **Relevance to the APN Goals, Science Agenda and to Policy Processes**

The lessons drawn from this study are relevant to the APN's LCI because these activities promote and strengthen "interdisciplinary regional global exchange research" on REDD-plus by "identifying key gaps via synthesis and assessment work". For example, one of the key gaps brought up during the regional REDD-plus Benefit Sharing Training Workshop was the need to identify and quantify non-carbon benefits. These included ecosystem benefits such as improved watershed services and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) or non-monetary benefits such as improved governance, clarification of land tenure, capacity building or enhanced participation in decision making. For instance, land use rights gained through a REDD-plus project are difficult to quantify and hence difficult to equate with monetary benefits. This has important implications for future REDD-plus policies because it suggests that not all communities require monetary benefits.

The importance of non-carbon benefits was also recently recognized at the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) COP (Conference of Parties) 19 conference. Pursuant to this decision, parties to the Convention were asked to submit their position on non-carbon benefits. The Philippine Climate Change Commission in response called a meeting to comply with this submission where NTFP-EP highlighted the importance of non-carbon benefits such as improved forest governance, security of tenure and land ownership, improved socio-economic benefits and livelihood improvements, towards Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) /Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and local communities. Focusing non-carbon benefits enables countries to ultimately address the underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and thus achieve carbon benefits. These

lessons were included in the Philippine government's submission to the UNFCCC. Efforts are also being undertaken to include experiences from REDD-Plus sites in an ASEAN REDD-plus common position submission as well.

### **Self evaluation**

One of the key positives under the "Strengthening Community Voices in REDD+" project has been the exchange of experiences and ideas between community groups from all four countries. During the benefit sharing workshop, community leaders from all four countries underlined the importance of tying land tenure and livelihoods to REDD-plus benefits. This was further emphasized during the learning exchange trip to the Philippines when community forest members from Cambodia were motivated by eco-tourism and basket weaving projects from indigenous groups. This indicated that non-carbon benefits based on livelihood improvement and secure tenure were just as important as monetary payments.

Equally important was the exchange between Government officials during the 2<sup>nd</sup> ASEAN regional policy workshop. Government representatives were able to assess their own country's progress in REDD-plus with that of the ASEAN region and in return seek answers from more experienced practitioners. Cambodia for example had already established a National REDD-plus Secretariat which served as example of institutional capacity building at the national level. Indonesia on the other hand shared their experiences in project validation based on voluntary carbon standards such as Plan Vivo and the Verified Carbon Standard. This enabled other country teams to gain insights into validation requirements for their own REDD-plus projects. The Philippines showcased the gains made in FPIC (Free Prior and Informed Consent) policies, having already legislated their own FPIC guidelines under their national bodies. Finally Vietnam's position on carbon rights and benefit sharing, where by the state officially owns all forest resources provided an alternative perspective on land tenure. Given the progress made on this exchanges, the project can be considered a success. Most of the lessons learned from these exchanges have already been debated at regional conferences like the ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN) as well as global and national networks.

### **Potential for further work**

Lessons learned from the different training workshops, cross site visits, and policy dialogues are informing avenues for continued engagement on participatory REDD-plus processes. For example, equitable benefit sharing frameworks were drawn up, best practice community participation indicators applied and policy gaps identified. The partners are now in a position to continue advocacy and research in developing capacity and inroads for more institutional community and local government participation in REDD-Plus process. This can be done through the country level demonstration sites and various policy processes. In Indonesia this can be fed into the newly formed REDD-plus agency and the provincial level climate change and community forestry working groups. Similarly in the Philippines, this can be accomplished through engagement with the REDD-Plus Unit under the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), and the National and Provincial Multi-stakeholder REDD-Plus Councils (NMRC and PMRC). In Cambodia, this would be achieved through the four technical groups formed under the National REDD+ Secretariat. In Vietnam, carbon rights and benefit sharing proposals in Hieu commune could serve as benchmark for the other in-country projects. Themes such as understanding social structures in REDD-plus benefit sharing arrangements, securing transparency and corruption risk assessment are future directions in research that could be undertaken by the partners.

## Publications

### Published:

Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, ASEAN Social Forestry Network, & Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. (2013, April). A Policy Brief: Who Owns the Carbon in the Trees? Clarifying Carbon Rights. *Climate-relevant Modernization of Forest Policy and Piloting of REDD in the Philippines*. Retrieved from [http://www.ntfp.org/ntfpadmin/publications-pdf/20130603\\_Carbon\\_Rights\\_Policy.pdf](http://www.ntfp.org/ntfpadmin/publications-pdf/20130603_Carbon_Rights_Policy.pdf)

Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, ASEAN Social Forestry Network, & Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. (2013, April). A Policy Brief: Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Assessment. Assessing FPIC Implementation in the Philippines. *Climate-relevant Modernization of Forest Policy and Piloting of REDD in the Philippines*. Retrieved from [http://climatechange.denr.gov.ph/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=cat\\_view&gid=17&limitstart=10](http://climatechange.denr.gov.ph/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=17&limitstart=10)

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Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme, (2013, October). Proceedings report on community partners' learning exchange visit.

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Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, ASEAN Social Forestry Network, & Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. (2013, April). A Policy Brief: Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Assessment. Assessing FPIC Implementation in the Philippines. *Climate-relevant Modernization of Forest Policy and Piloting of REDD in the Philippines*. Retrieved from [http://climatechange.denr.gov.ph/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=cat\\_view&gid=17&limitstart=10](http://climatechange.denr.gov.ph/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=17&limitstart=10)

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## TECHNICAL REPORT

Minimum 15-20 pages (excluding appendix)

### **Preface**

Limit to 100 words

“Strengthening Community Voices in REDD-plus Policy” is an APN LCI counterpart project to the “Developing Community Carbon Pools for REDD-plus in Selected ASEAN Countries” otherwise referred to as the REDD-plus Community Carbon Pools Programme (CCPP). From 29 March 2013 to 28 March 2014, NTFP-EP led its implementation in collaboration with FFI and Pan Nature. Its partner for regional initiatives was the ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN). It engaged governments in four pilot countries - Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, and Viet Nam. The project focused on capacity development of local communities and local governments in the formation of REDD-plus policies. Activities supported include a regional policy workshop, a regional training workshop, and a cross-training visit to a pilot site.

## **Table of Contents**

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Methodology .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Results &amp; Discussion .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Future Directions .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>References .....</b>	<b>13</b>

### **Appendix (Program, Participants and Documentation of the following activities)**

- A. Benefit Sharing, 23-25 July 2013, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- B. Community Partners' Learning Exchange Visit (LeXV), 7 to 13 October 2013, Philippines.
- C. ASEAN Policy Forum, 13-15 November 2013, Hanoi, Vietnam.

## 1.0 Introduction

To date most policy reforms concerning REDD-plus are sourced from regional and global forums, often times with very little input from the grassroots level especially from stakeholders most affected by these policies; local communities and local governments. “Developing Community Carbon Pools for REDD-plus in Selected ASEAN Countries” -otherwise referred to as the REDD-plus Community Carbon Pools Programme (CCPP) - is a project that aims to address this very gap.

The REDD-plus Community Carbon Pools Programme (CCPP) is a regional initiative in Southeast Asia with pilot sites in the following four countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam. The programme is supported by the European Union and implemented by FFI (Fauna & Flora International), the Centre for People and Nature Reconciliation (Pan Nature) and NTFP-EP (Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Program) who holds the responsibility of the regional knowledge sharing component of the programme.

The aims of the CCPP are to; improve and strengthen REDD+ related forest governance; institutionalize tenure rights for indigenous people and forest-dependent communities; and create ‘community carbon pools’ through the implementation of REDD-plus.

The APN-LCI project titled “Strengthening Community Voices in REDD-plus” complements this larger initiative by focusing on the regional knowledge sharing component of the programme. The focus on local capacity development in the formation of REDD-plus policies is what differentiates this project from others.

The main objectives under the APN-LCI supported project were to:

1. Develop the capacity of local communities and local government in the formation of REDD-plus policies;
2. Stimulate policy dialogue and reform through a bottom-up process; and,
3. Expand/increase knowledge on critical community forestry and REDD-plus themes.

There were three major activities that were used to facilitate this objectives. These were:

- (1) A Benefit Sharing Training Workshop, July 23-25, 2013
- (2) Community Partners’ Learning Exchange Visit to the Philippines, October 7-13, 2013
- (3) The 2<sup>nd</sup> ASEAN Regional Policy Workshop on REDD-plus, November 13-15, 2013

The main purpose of these activities were to facilitate policy interventions in REDD-plus by providing a platform to share concerns and recommend collaborative policy changes at the sub-national, national and regional levels. In particular, these activities were designed to address critical themes such as FPIC (Free Prior and Informed Consent), land/carbon rights, benefit sharing mechanisms, community forestry management and local stakeholder participation.

Aside from collaborative support from FFI and Pan Nature, the project also engaged national, provincial and sub-national level Government institutions in the 4 pilot countries such as the:

- Forestry Administration under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Cambodia
- Department of Environment-Forest Management Bureau, Philippines
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Forestry, Vietnam
- Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia

At the regional level project activities were planned in collaboration with the ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN) to ensure the widest coverage. At the Global level, these policy discussions were represented by country delegations or national partners to COP 19.

## 2.0 Methodology

NTFP-EP through the APN LCI grant provided additional support and technical assistance to conduct the following activities;

Title of Activity/Event	Venue / Date	Methodologies
1 2nd ASEAN Regional Policy Workshop – Community Forestry and REDD-plus Policy Development: Models, Processes and Actions in ASEAN	Hanoi, Vietnam / 13-15 November 2013;	ASEAN level sharing of REDD-plus project experiences
2 Community Partners’ Learning Exchange Visit to the Philippines	7-13 October 2013	Cross-training field visit to REDD-plus pilot projects in Palawan and Quezon provinces
3 Benefit Sharing Workshop	Phnom Penh, Cambodia / 23-25 July 2013	Training-workshop

The above policy dialogue, training workshop and cross-training site visit were organized to facilitate knowledge sharing and South-South cooperation on lessons learned from the REDD-plus experiences of the participants from the four country pilot sites. The resulting integration of community-based experiences with policy discussions provided practical inputs for the formulation of policy recommendations (policy briefs, policy process inputs) that were steeped in local concerns.

Documentation and processing of lessons learned from each of the above mentioned activities became significant inputs for discussion in the succeeding events organized. The bottom-up approach for learning utilized the experiences and lessons learned from communities as inputs towards policy discussions at the ASEAN level.

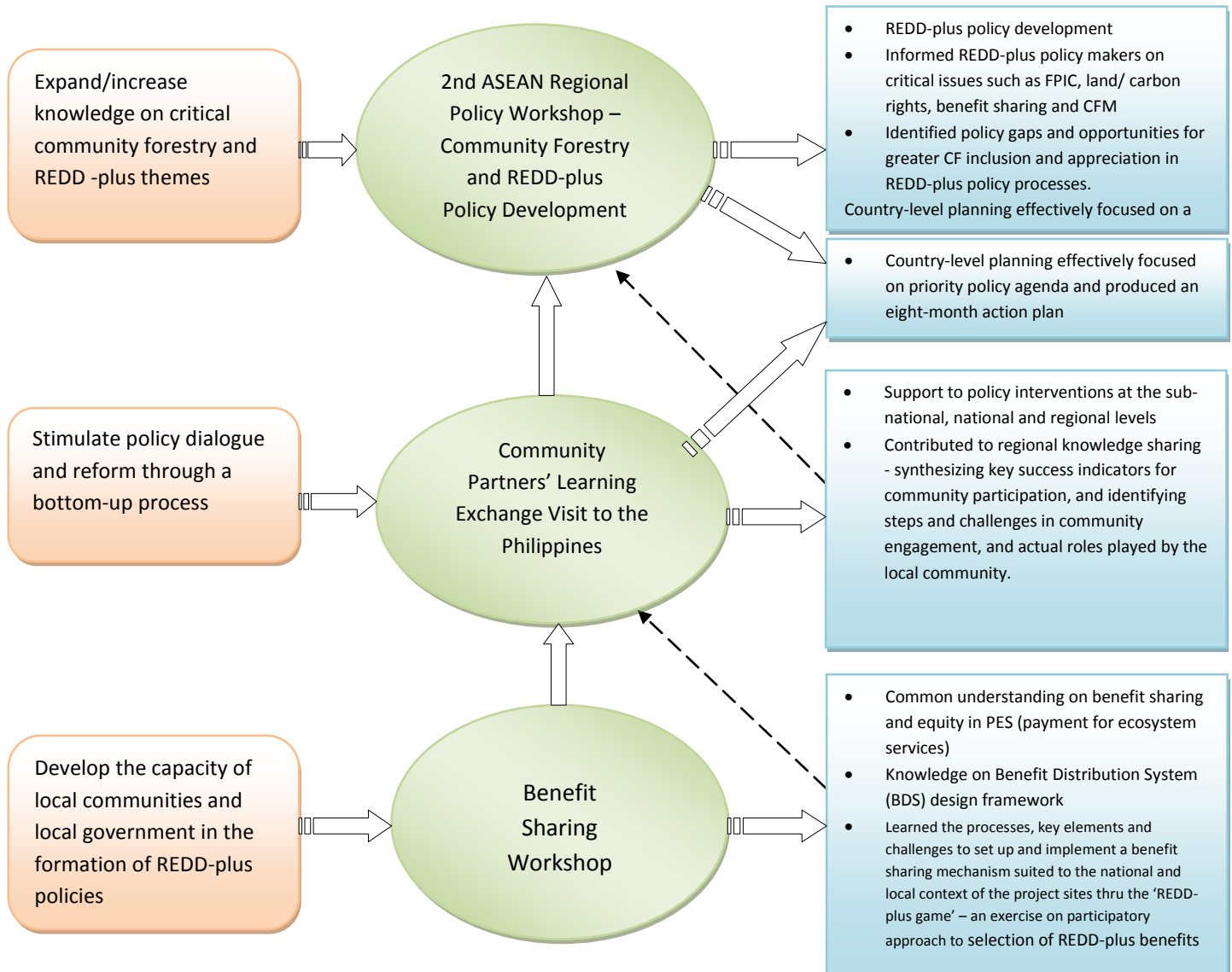
Representatives from all four local governments shared their practical experiences on community forestry and REDD-plus development. They also compared their own experiences with that of other country participants and in the process gained insights for a more inclusive and bottom up policy processes within their jurisdiction and cooperative action among communities, development partners and national governments for sustainable forest development.

Below is the learning and sharing framework used to implement this project in the context of the wider policy discussion:

# OBJECTIVES

# ACTIVITIES

# RESULTS



Participants to the various events appreciated the different training and interactive learning methodologies and techniques used.

## 3.0 Results & Discussion

Below are findings and results of the three major activities implemented by NTFP-EP and jointly supported by APN LCI, FFI and the EU.

### A. Benefit Sharing Workshop, 23-25 July 2013, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

On July 23-25, 2013, a training workshop on REDD-plus Benefit Sharing was conducted in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The workshop was attended by approximately fifty participants representing

project site implementing teams and partners from all four countries, regional and national-level partners, FFI and NTFP-EP regional teams and technical experts on benefit sharing, equity in PES (payment for ecosystem services) and the CCB standard (climate, community and biodiversity).

The objectives of the Benefit Sharing Training workshop were to:

- (1) Establish a common understanding of the meaning of benefit sharing at all levels;
- (2) Determine a common understanding on equity in REDD-plus as the basis to establish a pro-poor BDS (Benefit Distribution Systems);
- (3) Identify ways forward for engaging in the development of the benefit distribution systems (BDS) at the project level.

The intended workshop output is a process design to develop project site-specific BDS. Figure 1 is a graphical presentation of the workshop flow.

**Figure 1. Benefit Sharing Training Workshop**



The first session on Day 1 was aimed at defining a theoretical framework for benefit sharing and equity. These presentations provided participants with foundational principles and background knowledge with regards to the development of a pro-poor BDS (Benefit sharing Distribution Systems). This included key definition of terms and the sharing of community and national level benefit sharing experiences from each pilot site.

These discussions raised the following points and/or issues.

- Net Benefits from REDD-Plus in the presence of standards such as the VCS (Verified Carbon Standard) and CCBA (Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance) Standard, taking into consideration the criteria of “additionality”.
- Finding a balance between equity and efficiency based on the PES transactions, as well as finding a balance between participation and expectations on REDD-plus activities.
- Recognition of IPs/local communities for their contribution in protecting the forests and integration of customary practices in the benefit sharing mechanism. This also points to linking benefit sharing mechanisms to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) and in the



context of IPs management plan such as Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan (ADSDPP), in the case of the Philippines.

The common themes identified across the 4 pilot sites were:

1. Existing system of benefit distribution to communities, but putting clarity if benefits are in the form of net benefits from REDD-plus activities;
2. Definition and quantification of non-carbon benefits;
3. Presence of legal framework specifically on Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM) and observed support of government to REDD-plus;
4. The cost and accounting for cost, where cost of protecting the forests is not accounted due to the “additionality” criteria in REDD-plus;
5. Participatory Forest Management (PFM) and law enforcement of the distribution of benefits, to confront concerns on defining actual activities eligible for REDD-plus and the recognition of customary law in BDS;
6. Discussed benefits beyond cash such as land tenure, agricultural inputs, and infrastructures;
7. Stakeholders are not homogenous; hence there is a need to recognize the political dynamics between and among the stakeholders;
8. Fitting the new system into existing political structure of the country;
9. Determine and locate as to where decisions must come from in terms of fair or equitable distribution of benefits.

The second session of the workshop focused on the ‘REDD+ Game’ – an innovative approach developed by SNV for participatory selection of REDD+ benefits – which created a practical learning experience for the participants to determine the processes and identify the challenges in and key elements needed in setting up and implementing a benefit sharing mechanism suited to the national and local context of the project sites.

#### Learning and Action Points

Key points and learning from this training workshop are summarized below:

- Understanding local context is vital in terms of application of the “REDD-plus Game” and informing the appropriate BDS for the community. This includes the development of an appropriate menu of benefits with well-matched timeframe for distribution.
- There might be a need for more room to revise the preferences or a need to provide flexibility on the PES contract as local communities and project partners learn more along the way given that “REDD-plus game” is hypothetical in nature.
- Proper timing to present and discuss concepts of benefit sharing given that there are some hesitations on the ground. However, discussions may already start to further identify issues and concerns that are deemed important in developing appropriate benefit sharing mechanism.
- Finding balance between raising expectations and people who perform more is essential in the entire process.

Relevant topics brought up at the workshop required further discussions and actions through continuing communications and learning exchanges. They include:

1. Transparency and practical steps specifically on Corruption Risk Assessment in the terms of REDD-plus project;

2. Relationship of FPIC and benefit sharing to understand further existing social structures between stakeholders;
3. Mapping out connections between involved institutions to include discussion on process of engagement and disengagement;
4. Clear distinction between United Nations (UN)-REDD-plus, World Bank, VCS, CCBA, etc. projects in the discussions since not all REDD-plus projects and activities are the same.

Specific actions suggested that would produce tangible outputs to further develop site-specific benefit sharing mechanism include:

- Adoption of the “REDD-plus Game” but must be modified to fit within the existing norms and cultural practices of the communities REDD-plus implementers wish to support;
- Development of specific and manualized forms of BDS for each country which can then be consolidated at the regional level; and,
- Development of a training program for Benefit Distribution System (BDS) in the context of social forestry in the ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN).

## B. Community Partners’ Learning Exchange Visit to the Philippines, 7-13 October 2013

To identify practical strategies, tools and approaches on community participation and engagement in REDD-plus, the Community Partners’ Learning Exchange Visit (LeXV) was organized in the Philippines from 7 to 13 October 2013. There were 39 participants, of which 29% were women, representing community forestry (CF) and indigenous people (IP) partners from the four countries, civil society partners in the Philippines, and FFI and NTFP-EP program officers.

Figure 2. Learning Exchange visit areas



The Philippines was identified as a site-visit site because of NTFP-EP’s the ongoing REDD-plus project jointly implemented by NTFP-EP and its partner organizations in the identified field visit sites in Luzon, particularly in Quezon (General Nakar) and Palawan ((Brgys. Estrella and Urduja) as shown in Figure 2.

Adopting a seminar type approach combined with workshops and site visits, community partners shared their experiences vis-à-vis their successes and lessons as well as challenges faced in the course of implementing REDD-plus projects.

Before proceeding to the project sites, the field organizers see the importance of providing participants with prior information on the country context and situation of the communities to be visited. Thus, a Field Visit orientation on was organized as part of the Pre-Workshop activities. Figure 3 below illustrates the learning structure of the whole 7-day exchange visit.

Figure 3. Community Partners' Learning Exchange Visit to the Philippines



The pre-workshop meeting, held in Manila, was intended for the Philippine team to level-off with the objectives of the exchange visit. It aimed to distil learning and identify challenges and factors that contributed to the initial success of REDD-plus projects in three demonstration sites in Quezon, Palawan, and Southern Leyte. Outputs from the pre-workshop were presented by the community partners during the workshop proper before the site visit.

The workshop proper, first day of the learning visit with participants from other countries, was held in Manila. The 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> day were the site visits in Quezon and Palawan. The activity had plenary sessions on related topics that have direct link to lessons learned, challenges, and success factors for REDD-plus implementation.

Through this initiative, practitioners drew common lessons and insights from the three REDD-plus demonstration sites of the Philippines. It contributed to regional knowledge sharing by synthesizing key success indicators for community participation, identifying steps and challenges in community engagement and actual roles played by the local community.

The documentation of LeXV captures some of the feedback from participants who were inspired from the changed-life stories of community partners, such as Gerry's.

*Gerry used to make 200 sacks of charcoal per day. Joining the REDD-plus demonstration site project, he transformed his views about the forest, shifted to farming and gave up charcoal-making. He earns the same amount of income from farming as that from charcoal-making.*

The participants stated:

*"We intend to form a CF organization dedicated to watershed management and ecotourism." (Cambodia)*

*"We want to build houses with rattan, grow crops along the river, and run our own community enterprise, as we learned from the Philippines." (Vietnam)*

*“The FPIC process is costly and time consuming, but rewarding.” (Indonesia)*

The discussion during the plenary session covered four (4) clusters: REDD-plus in the Philippines, Tenure and Carbon Rights in REDD-plus, Livelihood as Co-benefit in REDD-plus, and FPIC and Social Safeguards in REDD-plus, while workshop sessions focused on the insights and learnings shared and gained during the site visit in General Nakar and Palawan.

#### Insights and Learnings from the Demonstration Site Visits

- a. REDD-PLUS-PLUS-plus demonstration project in General Nakar contributed to the following:
  - Development of a livelihood enterprise specifically honey processing for the IPs, with clear sharing of generated income.
  - While community tenure rights are recognized in the community, the Philippines have shown cases of overlapping of statutory rights over forest and that is a challenge that the Philippines in implementing REDD plus needs to clarify first.
  - Knowledge and skills building on forest carbon inventory and biodiversity assessment.
  - The Philippines has an elaborate FPIC process
- b. ADVANCE REDD-plus project in Palawan contributed to the achievements of the following:
  - POLESTAR (Poblacion, Estrella, Elvita, Taritien) Watershed Management Plan was developed.
  - Passage of a joint resolution of four (4) barangays in Narra and a Municipal Ordinance was recently approved, declaring POLESTAR as protected area, covering 1,800 has.
  - Before the project started, there are two major problems in the area, slash-and-burn and illegal poaching, but due to capacity building and continuous education, these activities are decreasing. For instance, a member of the Forest Carbon Inventory team shifted from charcoal-making to farming, where he generates the same amount of income. Through his initiative, 5 more community members have shifted from charcoal to alternative livelihood which does not involve illegal activity in the forest.
  - Knowledge and skills building on boundary delineation to support the watershed establishment.
  - Members of the paralegal team (formed through the project in collaboration with ELAC) are now equipped to perform citizen’s arrest of violators (confiscating lumbers with no permit or illegal cutting of trees for charcoal making) or to report violators to LGU, police or DENR.
  - Trainings under the ADVANCE REDD-plus project provided a clear message on the relevance of forest protection for the benefit of the present and future generations.

#### Suggestions for Moving Forward

- The community partners to bring back the lessons and inputs from the discussions and field visits in their respective communities.
- A continuous discussion and sharing of lessons among community partners and implementing organizations.
- Application and utilization of skills, lessons, and knowledge acquired from REDD-plus demonstration project to continue the efforts in protecting the remaining forests.
- A sustained engagement and commitment of community partners in protecting the forests for the benefit of the future generation.

**C. 2nd ASEAN Regional Policy Workshop – Community Forestry and REDD-plus Policy Development: Models, Processes and Actions in ASEAN, 13-15 November 2013, Hanoi, Vietnam**

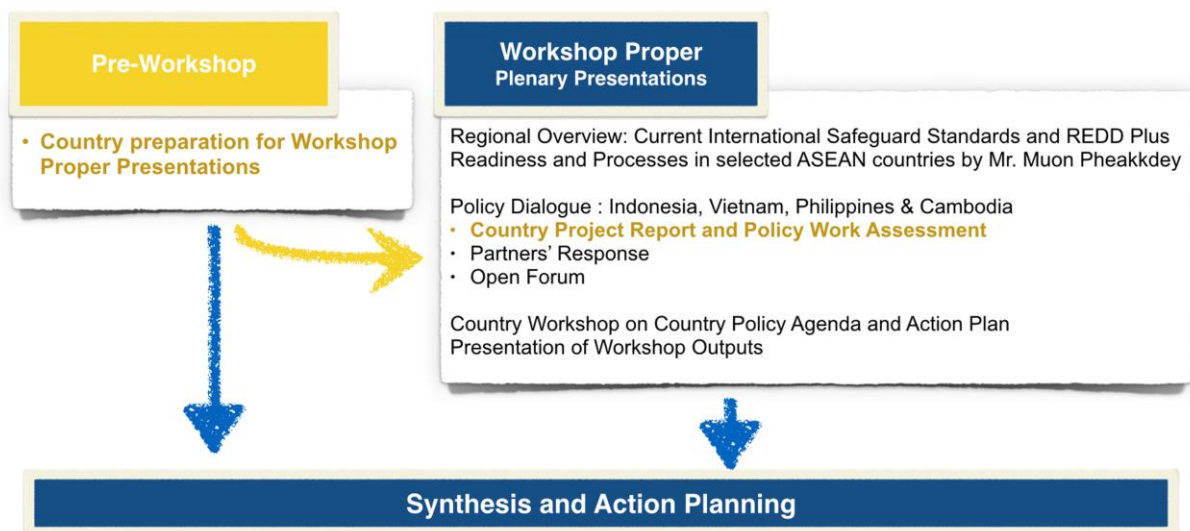
The second regional policy workshop titled, “Community Forestry and REDD-plus Policy Development: Models, Processes and Actions in ASEAN” was conducted on November 13-15, 2013. The purpose of the workshop was to advance the development of a policy environment that promotes and strengthens the role of local government and communities in REDD-plus, building on the outputs of the first regional policy workshop, to achieve the following objectives:

1. Capture and distil lessons learned in community forestry REDD-plus policy processes, particularly in Community Carbon Pool sites and in related regional, national and sub-national developments;
2. Share policy developments in relevant sub-national, national, regional (ASEAN) and international community forestry and REDD-plus policy processes, especially those resulting from initiatives of the Community Carbon Pools projects;
3. Facilitate the review of existing policy developments and identify key support efforts for greater community forestry inclusion and appreciation in REDD-plus policy processes; and
4. Prioritize and plan for key policy actions in support of greater community forestry inclusion and appreciation in REDD-plus policy processes.

Fifty five representatives from government institutions, community partners, program coordinators, policy advisers, and regional staff from four countries participated in the workshop. The key speaker for the workshop was Mr. Pheakkdey Nguon who conducted a presentation on social and environmental safeguards framework and guidelines at the international level.

Prior to the formal sessions, a pre-workshop participated by the program coordinators, policy advisers, and regional staff from the four countries was conducted to level off with the objectives and program agenda of the formal sessions. It was also used as a venue to discuss the progress of the action plans developed during the first regional policy workshop and emergent issues during the project implementation.

**Figure 6. 2nd ASEAN Regional Policy Workshop**



The formal sessions were conducted from November 14-15, 2013. Inputs on the international framework on social and environmental safeguards on REDD-plus were provided in a plenary, while the emergent policy issues and concerns were presented by the project staff from each country in a panel composed of government partners and community partners, and was subjected to open forum after the feedback/inputs from the panel.

The presence of government partners played a key role in eliciting effective participation among the 4 countries. The respective country plans were developed under close discussion with government teams while the country workshops discussed new mechanisms being set up by the government and possible activities that can be done together in the next 6-8 months. The priority agenda, enumerated below is a result a commitment from both government and community partners.

Below are key inputs from the panel in terms of structures and policies to be made available for REDD-plus.

<p><b><u>Cambodia</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To integrate REDD-plus Awareness Raising into the CF legalization process</li> <li>• <b>Capacity Building on REDD-plus Implementation Guidelines</b></li> <li>• Developing indicators for Biodiversity Monitoring</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Indonesia</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mandate in the implementation of REDD-plus in the country, institutional linkage from national to sub-national</b></li> <li>• Benefit in terms water, PES and Ecotourism</li> <li>• Pre condition for REDD-plus is remain contested all level, such as forest law enforcement, <b>secure tenure</b>, spatial plan, etc.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Vietnam</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Shifting the forestland management to 10 village communities in Hieu commune</b></li> <li>• Developing technical procedures and guidelines on community forest management</li> <li>• <b>Proposals on carbon rights</b> and benefit-sharing mechanism for EU-REDD-plus project piloting in Kon tum</li> <li>• Developing and completing CCP project proposal</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Philippines</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of REDD-plus Operations Unit for effective REDD-plus governance</li> <li>• <b>Carbon Rights Policy</b></li> <li>• <b>Governance of Tenure</b></li> </ul>

From these action plans, we noticed a common trend emerging among countries that targeted policy research on carbon rights, tenure, and mandates or guidelines in the implementation of REDD-plus.

The presentation and discussions during the entire policy workshop were summarized into a 7-point agenda.

1. Each country has its own unique approach to REDD-plus. There is no one way to make REDD-plus successful in all countries, rather strategies, programs and projects at each level (national, sub-national and community) have to be relevant and responsive to the conditions of each country.
2. The rights of IPs are getting more acknowledged in all countries.
3. Carbon rights still remains a contentious issue: “who has carbon rights” must still be clarified in each country.
4. Livelihood or enterprise development at the community level has to be consistent with the goals of REDD-plus and as a co-benefit for its implementation.

5. Key elements to the success of REDD-plus are:
  - Tenurial rights
  - Safeguards at all levels
  - Linkage of policies at three levels - national, sub-national, community
6. A need to map out each country's journey, engaging each level of society and continue on in taking the next steps.
7. To sustain this group's efforts, it is necessary to engage the ASEAN through sharing and dissemination of best practices, lessons learned from the implementation of REDD-plus, hence providing more recognition and support to CF and REDD-plus.

## 4.0 Conclusions

The activities planned for the project was able to achieve the targeted objectives.

The Benefit Sharing workshop held in Cambodia last June 23 to 25, 2013 had developed, enhanced and broadened the understanding of local communities and governments representatives on benefit sharing at all levels, horizontal and vertical and provided a platform to discuss cross-country learning on benefit sharing and carbon rights. Just as important, grasped lessons on equity in REDD-plus as the basis to establish a pro-poor BDS and the importance of understanding local context in developing appropriate benefit sharing mechanism. At the project level, participants learned how to design and develop benefit distribution systems (BDS) at the project level.

The Community Partners' Learning Exchange visit in October 2013 organized in the Philippines had provided theoretical, practical and field-based strategies, tools and approaches on community participation and engagement in REDD-plus. The concepts of ancestral domain and FPIC process of the Philippines were elaborated with field interactions of the participants with community members in the two ancestral domain REDD-plus demonstration sites of the Philippines. The visit showcased Philippines' strong recognition of the rights of Indigenous People in policy and practice which can be replicated in the other countries.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> ASEAN Regional Policy Workshop held in Vietnam in November 2013 had attained what it set out to do - informing policy makers on REDD-plus at the sub-national and national levels on critical issues that need to be addressed such as FPIC, land/carbon rights, benefit sharing, CFM and local stakeholder participation. South-South cooperation and exchange expanded each country's perspective on approaches and strategies that can be adopted.

## 5.0 Future Directions

Participants from the communities, CSOs and governments involved in this project envisioned various initiatives to continue strengthening their capacities on REDD-plus engagements to ensure beneficial impact of policies that will be formulated to guide related projects that will be implemented. Below is a summary of future actions:

- Organize discussions on REDD-plus through continuing communications and learning exchanges to include:
  - ✓ Transparency and practical steps specifically on Corruption Risk Assessment;
  - ✓ Relationship of FPIC and benefit sharing on existing social structures between stakeholders;

- ✓ Process of engagement and disengagement of involved institutions
  - ✓ Clear distinction between United Nations (UN)-REDD-plus, World Bank, VCS, CCBA, etc. projects
  - ✓ Sharing of lessons among community partners and implementing organizations.
- Develop site-specific benefit sharing mechanism that will include:
    - ✓ Adoption of the “REDD-plus Game” but must fit with the existing norms and cultural practices of a certain community;
    - ✓ Development of specific and manualized form of BDS for each country which can then be consolidated at the regional level; and,
    - ✓ Development of a training program for Benefit Distribution System (BDS) in the context of social forestry in the ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN).
    - ✓ Demonstration sites in each of the four countries to serve as incubators for further research on biodiversity and social safeguards.
    - ✓ Application and utilization of skills, lessons, and knowledge acquired from REDD-plus demonstration project to continue the efforts in protecting the remaining forests.
    - ✓ A sustained engagement and commitment of community partners in protecting the forests for the benefit of the future generation.
- Policy interventions to:
    - ✓ Be shared with local Civil Society Networks, National REDD+ representatives and working committees in each of the four countries
    - ✓ Reach out ASEAN Social Forestry Network to bolster support at the regional level, while project partners will reach out to Government delegates to global forums such as COP and Bonn Climate Change Conference
- For the project team to
    - ✓ Continue to work with local Government authorities to ensure these policy approaches are being facilitated and researched
    - ✓ Prepare a working technical paper on focus topics that will be drafted and presented to various technical committees under the respective ministries.



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## Appendix

### A. Benefit Sharing, 23-25 July 2013, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

#### PROGRAM

Topics	Resource Persons
<b>Day 1, 23 July</b>	
Introduction to Benefit Sharing	Vanessa Evans, Fauna & Flora International
Equity in Payment for Ecosystem Services	Mark Ellis-Jones, Fauna & Flora International
Updates on National Benefit Sharing Discussions	
1. Philippines	Edna Maguigad, Non Timber Forest Products Edmund Leo Rico, Fauna & Flora International
2. Vietnam	Nguyen Duc To Luu, Pan Nature
3. Indonesia	Ahmad Kusworo, Fauna & Flora International
4. Cambodia	Yeang Donal, Fauna & Flora International
<b>Day 2, 24 July</b>	
Approach to Designing Pro-Poor BDS	Adrian Enright, SNV
Case Study Presentations	
1. Benefit Sharing for IPs in Indonesia	Henky Satrio Wibomo, AMAN
2. Benefit Sharing in Laman Satong	Rahmawati, FFI-Indonesia
3. Benefit Sharing in Bujang Raba	Emmy Primadonna Than, KKI-Warsi
4. Stakeholder Preference for BDS: Bac Can Case Study	Do Trong Hoan and Dave Eastman, ICRAF
REDD-plus Game: Recommendations and Lessons-learned	Adrian Enright, SNV

#### PARTICIPANTS

Name	Country	Organization	Email Address	Contact Number
1. Kirtiman Sherchan	KH Phnom Penh	FFI Country Coordinator for REDD-plus Cambodia, REDD-plus Community Carbon Pools Programme(CCPP)	<a href="mailto:Kirtiman.Sherchan@fauna-flora.org">Kirtiman.Sherchan@fauna-flora.org</a>	017 897 338
2. Yeang Donal	KH Phnom Penh	FFI, Cambodia REDD-plus National Policy Adviser, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:donal.yeang@fauna-flora.org">donal.yeang@fauna-flora.org</a>	012 300 921
3. Ou Samon	KH Siem Reap	FFI, Field Coordinator for Cambodia, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:ousamon@gmail.com">ousamon@gmail.com</a>	012 939 237
4. Ke Sothin	KH Siem Reap	FFI, Community Facilitator for Cambodia, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:touch_sothin@yahoo.com">touch_sothin@yahoo.com</a>	012 772 150
5. Sarin Yoeurn	KH Siem Reap	FFI, Community Facilitator for Cambodia, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:yoeurnsarin@yahoo.com">yoeurnsarin@yahoo.com</a>	097 8533498

Name	Country	Organization	Email Address	Contact Number
6. Eam Sam Un	KH Phnom Penh	FFI, Biologist for Cambodia, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:eamsamun84@gmail.com">eamsamun84@gmail.com</a>	092 871 520
7. Ahmad Kusworo	IND Jakarta	FFI Country Coordinator for REDD-plus Indonesia, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:a.kusworo@hotmail.com">a.kusworo@hotmail.com</a>	081 369 200972
8. Rahmawati	IND Ketapang	FFI, Community Facilitator for Indonesia, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:rahmawati.ffi@gmail.com">rahmawati.ffi@gmail.com</a>	62 813 95906667
9. Edmund Rico	PH Cavite	FFI Country Coordinator for REDD-plus Philippines, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:Edmund.Rico@fauna-flora.org">Edmund.Rico@fauna-flora.org</a>	90 882 08814
10. Edna Maguigad	PH Manila	Philippine REDD-plus National Policy Adviser, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:ednamaguigad@gmail.com">ednamaguigad@gmail.com</a>	091 89702342
11. Jackie Lou Wenceslao	PH Cavite	FFI, Field Coordinator for Philippines, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:jackie.wenceslao@fauna-flora.org">jackie.wenceslao@fauna-flora.org</a>	093 992 69258
12. Dang Thanh Liem	VN Kon Tum	FFI Country Coordinator for REDD-plus Vietnam, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:Liem.Thanh.dang@fauna-flora.org">Liem.Thanh.dang@fauna-flora.org</a>	091 342 1110
13. Nguyen Duc To Luu	VN Hanoi	Alternate Vietnam REDD-plus National Policy Adviser, REDD-plus CCPP; Pan Nature Program Manager, Natural Resource Governance Program	<a href="mailto:ndtluu@nature.org.vn">ndtluu@nature.org.vn</a>	84 12 379 4476
14. Trinh Ngoc Trong	VN Kon Tum	FFI, Community Facilitator for Vietnam, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:trinhngoctrong@gmail.com">trinhngoctrong@gmail.com</a>	84 984 959 452
15. Bui Hien Duc	VN Kon Tum	FFI, Community Facilitator for Vietnam, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:duzc23041988@gmail.com">duzc23041988@gmail.com</a>	84 122 5576713
16. Rosalie Imperial	PH Manila	Senior Forest Management Specialist, DENR-FMB-CBFM Division, Government of the Philippines	<a href="mailto:ra_imperial@yahoo.com">ra_imperial@yahoo.com</a>	632 927 7278 63 949 934 1305
17. Henry Borreo	PH Gen Nakar	SAGIBIN, IP leader	<a href="mailto:borreohenry@yahoo.com.ph">borreohenry@yahoo.com.ph</a>	042 535 2453
18. Pheakkdey Nguon	KH Phnom Penh	REDD-plus Secretariat, FA, Government of Cambodia	<a href="mailto:pheakkdey.nguon@gmail.com">pheakkdey.nguon@gmail.com</a>	012 890799
19. Tuy Sereivathana	KH Phnom Penh	Country Representative for FFI Cambodia	<a href="mailto:tuy.sereivathana@fauna-flora.org">tuy.sereivathana@fauna-flora.org</a>	

Name	Country	Organization	Email Address	Contact Number
20. Mark Ellis Jones	KH Phnom Penh	FFI Cambodia, Chief Technical Adviser, Sustainable Provision of Ecosystems Services (SPES) Programme	<a href="mailto:mark.jones@fauna-flora.org">mark.jones@fauna-flora.org</a>	
21. Adrian Enright	AU Sydney	Project Manager, "Poverty and Sustainable Development Impacts of REDD-plus Architecture" (Vietnam), SNV. Member, Sub Technical Working Group on BDS in Vietnam	<a href="mailto:aenright@snvworld.org">aenright@snvworld.org</a> <a href="mailto:adrian.enright@gmail.com">adrian.enright@gmail.com</a>	61 4 354 15644
22. Henky Satrio Wibowo	IND Jakarta	REDD-plus Program Manager, AMAN	<a href="mailto:henkysatrio@gmail.com">henkysatrio@gmail.com</a>	
23. Emmy Primadona Than	IND Jakarta	Regional Coordinator, KKI-WARSI	<a href="mailto:epd_19@yahoo.com">epd_19@yahoo.com</a>	62 812 18942211
24. Do Trong Hoan	VN Hanoi	Research Officer, World Agroforestry Centre / ICRAF	<a href="mailto:T.Do@cgiar.org">T.Do@cgiar.org</a>	
25. Helen Schneider	KH Phnom Penh	FFI, Programme Director, Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance	<a href="mailto:Helen.Schneider@fauna-flora.org">Helen.Schneider@fauna-flora.org</a>	
26. Jorge Ramos	KH Phnom Penh	FFI, Carbon Accounting Adviser for Cambodia, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:jorge.ramos@fauna-flora.org">jorge.ramos@fauna-flora.org</a>	017 911 497
27. Sopha Sokun Narong	KH Seima	Wildlife Conservation Society	<a href="mailto:nsopha@wcs.org">nsopha@wcs.org</a>	012 418 883
28. Nok Ven	KH Phnom Penh	NTFP-EP, IP REDD-plus Project Coordinator	<a href="mailto:nokven.ipunciya@gmail.com">nokven.ipunciya@gmail.com</a>	012 400 076
29. Teng Rithy	KH Phnom Penh	NGO Forum Coordinator	<a href="mailto:rithiny@ngoforum.org.kh">rithiny@ngoforum.org.kh</a>	012 333 136
30. Chea Phallika	KH Phnom Penh	Community Rights on Hydropower Development Project Coordinator	<a href="mailto:phallik@ngoforum.org.kh">phallik@ngoforum.org.kh</a>	012895 830
31. Datu Abdelwin Sangkula	PH Palawan	NTFP-TF, Project Manager for Advance REDD-plus Project	<a href="mailto:datswin@gmail.com">datswin@gmail.com</a>	0917 3036481
32. Vaing Samrith	KH Mondulkiri	CIYA (IP REDD-plus)	<a href="mailto:samrith_vaing@yahoo.com">samrith_vaing@yahoo.com</a>	092 800 015
33. Rith Bun Roeun	KH Phnom Penh	AFD Director	<a href="mailto:rithbunroeun_afd@yahoo.com">rithbunroeun_afd@yahoo.com</a>	012 928 553
34. Yun Lorang	KH Mondulkiri	CIYA (IP REDD-plus)	<a href="mailto:yun.lorang25@gmail.com">yun.lorang25@gmail.com</a>	099 712423

Name	Country	Organization	Email Address	Contact Number
35. Soviriya Chhoeng	KH Phnom Penh	NTFPEP forestry & REDD-plus officer	<a href="mailto:soviriya@ntfp.org">soviriya@ntfp.org</a>	012 646 504
36. Rob Harris	KH Phnom Penh	FFI, Regional Programme Manager, REDD-plus Community Carbon Pools Programme	<a href="mailto:Rob.Harris@fauna-flora.org">Rob.Harris@fauna-flora.org</a>	
37. Vanessa Evans	KH Phnom Penh	FFI, Socioeconomic Adviser, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:Vanessa.Evans@fauna-flora.org">Vanessa.Evans@fauna-flora.org</a>	
38. Femy Pinto	KH Phnom Penh	NTFP-EP OIC Executive Director	<a href="mailto:femypinto@online.com.kh">femypinto@online.com.kh</a>	012 938 417 023 727 407
39. Mary Ann Mendoza	PH Manila	NTFP-EP Regional Program Officer for Community Forestry and Climate Change	<a href="mailto:meyanmendoza@yemail.com">meyanmendoza@yemail.com</a>	
40. Leonard Reyes	KH Phnom Penh	NTFP-EP REDD-PLUS-PLUS+ CKMO, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:leonard.reyes@gmail.com">leonard.reyes@gmail.com</a>	078 342 502
41. Ket Monny Vathna	KH Phnom Penh	NTFP-EP REDD-plus Communication Intern, REDD-plus CCPP	<a href="mailto:kmvathna@gmail.com">kmvathna@gmail.com</a>	017 798 988
42. Sundara Sem	KH Phnom Penh	APN	<a href="mailto:semsundara@yahoo.com">semsundara@yahoo.com</a>	012 801 177
43. Sophea Kung	KH Phnom Penh	Conference Organizer	<a href="mailto:tnaotkhmer@yahoo.com">tnaotkhmer@yahoo.com</a>	012 800 911
44. Phan Channa	KH Phnom Penh	NTFP-EP Administrative Officer	<a href="mailto:phan_channa@yahoo.com">phan_channa@yahoo.com</a>	012 811 817
45. Anna Manahan	PH Manila	workshop documenter	<a href="mailto:anna.anahan0527@gmail.com">anna.anahan0527@gmail.com</a>	091 7201 0998
46. Pang Chamroeun	KH Phnom Penh	FFI Administrative Assistant	<a href="mailto:chamroeun.pang@fauna-flora.org">chamroeun.pang@fauna-flora.org</a>	012 490 989
47. Chhoun Soklen	KH Phnom Penh	Assistant of Conference Organizer	<a href="mailto:soklen_lucky@gmail.com">soklen_lucky@gmail.com</a>	6 573

**B. Community Partners' Learning Exchange Visit (LeXV), 7 to 13 October 2013, Philippines.**

**PROGRAM**

Date	Activity
<b>PRE-WORKSHOP - Sulo Hotel, Matalino St., Barangay Central, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila October 7, Monday</b>	
<b>Oct 7 – Mon</b>	<b>Workshop 1 –Community partnership and participation in Philippine REDD-plus (Philippine community partners only)</b>
<b>WORKSHOP PROPER - Sulo Hotel, Matalino St., Barangay Central, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila</b>	
<b>Oct 9 – Wed</b>	<b>Opening</b>
8:00-9:45 A.M.	Invocation

Date	Activity
	Introduction of lead facilitators
	Welcome remarks
	Getting to Know Each Other
	Expectations check
	Overview of the Learning Exchange Visit
9:45 -11:30 A.M.	<b>REDD-plus in the Philippines</b>
	Presentations and Q&A on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “The PNRPS” by Olive Melendrez, CoDe REDD-plus / NTFP Task Force</li> <li>• “REDD-plus in Ancestral Domains” by NCIP Executive Director Marlea Munez (Refreshment Break)</li> <li>• “Governance Mechanisms for Community Participation in REDD-plus” by Climate Change Commission Staff For. Alexis Napiz</li> </ul>
11:30 A.M. – 12:30 P.M.	LUNCH BREAK Hotel room check out
12:30 – 1:30 P.M.	Overview of projects in the 3 REDD-plus Demonstration Sites in the Philippines, Q&A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quezon Province: Developing Community Carbon Pools for REDD-plus</li> <li>• Southern Leyte Province: Forest Policy and REDD-plus</li> <li>• Palawan Province: Advance REDD-plus</li> </ul>
1:30 – 3:00 P.M.	Community partnership and participation in Philippine REDD-plus, Q&A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dumagat / Agta / Remontado of Quezon Province</li> <li>• CBFM people’s organizations of Sogod and Maasin Southern Leyte Province</li> <li>• Tagbanua of Narra and CBFM people’s organization of Quezon, Palawan Province</li> </ul>
3:00-3:15 P.M.	Synthesis and Announcement
3:15-3:30 P.M.	Refreshments
3:30 –9:00 P.M.	Land Travel to Quezon Province Arrival and Check-in at Malachi Hotel in Infanta, Quezon Dinner
<b>SITE VISIT 1 – General Nakar, Quezon Province</b>	
<b>Oct 10 – Thu</b>	Early breakfast
7:00 -11:30 A.M.	<b>REDD-plus Demonstration Site in General Nakar, Quezon</b> Field visits to Sentrong Paaralan ng Agta, to the forest training ground for REDD-plus activities, and to honey processing plant Travel back to Malachi Hotel
12:00-1:00 P.M.	LUNCH at Malachi Hotel
1:00-5:00 P.M.	<b>Workshop on Community Tenure and Carbon Rights in REDD-plus</b> Welcome remarks from the Mayor’s Office and from the Tribal Governance Office Introduction of participants Field visit reaction wall Open space learning (Refreshment Break) Input: "Community Tenure and Carbon Rights in the Philippines" by Atty. Edna Maguigad, Q&A Synthesis
<b>Oct 11 – Fri</b>	
8:00-9:00 A.M.	Pre-Travel Orientation on Field Visit to Palawan
9:00 A.M.-7:00 P.M.	<b>Land and Air Travel to Palawan</b> Lunch on the road

Date	Activity
<b>SITE VISIT 2 – Narra, Palawan Province</b>	
<b>Oct 12 –Sat</b>	<b>Activity</b>
	Early breakfast
07:00 A.M. -1:00 P.M.	<b>REDD-plus Demonstration Site in Narra, Palawan</b> Field visits to Malinaw and Urduja LUNCH at Estrella Falls
1:00-5:30 P.M.	<b>Workshop on Livelihood Co-benefit in REDD-plus</b> Welcome remarks by village official, Pala’wan leader and Tagbanua leader Introduction of participants Field visit reaction wall Synthesizing Input: "Livelihood as Co-benefit in REDD-plus" by Roger Garinga (Refreshment Break) Synthesizing inputs: "FPIC Legal Framework in the Philippines" by Atty Edna Maguigad "FPIC in Palawan" by Datu Abdelwin Sangkula "FPIC Community Perspective in Palawan" by Pala’wan or Tagbanua leader Q&A Group exercise Closing activity
5:30-9:00 P.M.	<b>Travel back to Puerto Princesa City</b> Firefly watching / DINNER
<b>Oct 13– Sun</b>	<b>Activity</b>
8:00 A.M.-12:00 P.M.	Opening activity Synthesizing input: "Ensuring Community Participation in Institutional Processes and Mechanisms for REDD-plus: A Palawan Best Practice" by REDD-plus stakeholder from Palawan Group exercise Break Learning Synthesis Game: "Tableau on Learning Moments"
12:00 – 1:00 P.M.	LUNCH
1:00-2:30 P.M.	<b>Closing</b> Group activities: "Learning Exchange Visit Report Card" "Thanking Learning Partners" Closing remarks: NTFP-EP and FFI Awarding of Certificates

#### PARTICIPANTS

Country	Name	Organization	Email Address
Cambodia	1. YeurinSarin	FFI	<a href="mailto:yoeurnsarin@yahoo.com">yoeurnsarin@yahoo.com</a>
	2. That Ratana	CFMC Member	
	3. Yeang Donal	FFI	<a href="mailto:donal.yeang@fauna-flora.org">donal.yeang@fauna-flora.org</a>
	4. Keo Sothin	FFI	<a href="mailto:touch_sothin@yahoo.com">touch_sothin@yahoo.com</a>
	5. ChhoeunSody	CFMC Member	
	6. Po Prab	CFMC Leader	
	7. Ou Sam On	Interpreter	<a href="mailto:ousamon@gmail.com">ousamon@gmail.com</a>
	8. Robert Harris	FFI	<a href="mailto:rob.harris@fauna-flora.org">rob.harris@fauna-flora.org</a>
Indonesia	9. Ahmad Kusworo	FFI	<a href="mailto:ahmad.kusworo@fauna-flora.org">ahmad.kusworo@fauna-flora.org</a>
	10. Laurentius Sikat Gudag	District Agriculture	<a href="mailto:lr.sikatgudag@yahoo.com">lr.sikatgudag@yahoo.com</a>

Country	Name	Organization	Email Address
	11. Hanjoyo	FFI	<a href="mailto:aseng.tan@gmail.com">aseng.tan@gmail.com</a>
	12. Jaswadi	Sungai Pelang, Ketapang	<a href="mailto:jabirjaswadi@yahoo.com">jabirjaswadi@yahoo.com</a>
	13. Victor Sriyanto	Lamang Satong	
Vietnam	14. Nguyen Thanh Tung	Interpreter	<a href="mailto:tung.ssp@gmail.com">tung.ssp@gmail.com</a>
	15. Dang Thanh Liem	FFI	<a href="mailto:liem.thanh.dang@fauna-flora.org">liem.thanh.dang@fauna-flora.org</a>
	16. Trinh Ngoc Trong	FFI	<a href="mailto:trinhngoctrong@gmail.com">trinhngoctrong@gmail.com</a>
	17. Tran Van Thanh	FFI	
	18. A Buon	FFI	
	19. DinhXuan Ben	FFI	
	20. A Tim	FFI	
Philippines	21. Danny Cabiguen	CISA	
	22. Julpino Langbo	Tagbanua Tribal Leader	
	23. Matijun Pacate	KUFA-Sogod, Southern Leyte	
	24. Rowena Panal	NONFODA-Maasin City	
	25. Merlita Tena	Sagibin-LN	
	26. Conchita Calzado	Sagibin-LN	
	27. Roger Garinga	IDEAS	<a href="mailto:rvgaringa@yahoo.com">rvgaringa@yahoo.com</a>
	28. Datu Abdelwin Sangkula	NTFP	<a href="mailto:datswin@gmail.com">datswin@gmail.com</a>
	29. Auhagen Bojan	GIZ	<a href="mailto:bojan.auhagen@giz.de">bojan.auhagen@giz.de</a>
	30. Edna Maguigad	NTFP	<a href="mailto:ednamaguigad@gmail.com">ednamaguigad@gmail.com</a>
	31. Olivia Melendrez	NTFP	<a href="mailto:oliviamelendrez@gmail.com">oliviamelendrez@gmail.com</a>
	32. Tanya Conlu	NTFP-EP	<a href="mailto:tanyantfp@yahoo.com">tanyantfp@yahoo.com</a>
	33. Mary Ann Mendoza	NTFP-EP	<a href="mailto:meyanmendoza@ymail.com">meyanmendoza@ymail.com</a>
	34. Florence Baula	NTFP-EP	<a href="mailto:florence.baula@gmail.com">florence.baula@gmail.com</a>
	35. Leonard Reyes	NTFP-EP	<a href="mailto:leonard.reyes@gmail.com">leonard.reyes@gmail.com</a>
	36. Arnel Tapic	NTFP-TF	
	37. Edmund Leo Rico	FFI	<a href="mailto:edmund.rico@fauna-flora.org">edmund.rico@fauna-flora.org</a>
	38. Rizza Karen Veridiano	FFI	<a href="mailto:karen.veridiano@fauna-flora.org">karen.veridiano@fauna-flora.org</a>
	39. Jackie Wenceslao	FFI	<a href="mailto:jackie.wenceslao@fauna-flora.org">jackie.wenceslao@fauna-flora.org</a>
	40. BJ Lego	Facilitator	<a href="mailto:joedith.lego@gmail.com">joedith.lego@gmail.com</a>
	41. Anna Manahan	Documenter	<a href="mailto:anna.manahan0527@gmail.com">anna.manahan0527@gmail.com</a>

**C. 2<sup>nd</sup> ASEAN Policy Forum, 13-15 November 2013, Hanoi, Vietnam**

**PROGRAM**

Date/Time	Activity
<b>Day 1, 14-Nov, AM Sessions</b>	
8:30 – 9:00	<b>Opening Program</b>
	<p>Welcome Remarks</p> <p><b>Mr. Robert Harris</b> FFI Regional Programme Manager Community Carbon Pools Programme</p> <p><b>Ms. Lia Jasmin Esquillo</b> NTFP-EP Deputy Director</p>



Date/Time	Activity	
		<b>Mr. Trinh Le Nguyen</b> Pan Nature Executive Director
	Introduction of participants	Lead Facilitator
	Regional Policy Workshop Overview	<b>Ms. Meyan Mendoza</b> NTFP-EP Regional Program Officer for Community Forestry and Climate Change
9:00–9:45	<b>Regional Overview</b>	
	Current international safeguards standards and REDD-plus readiness and processes in selected ASEAN countries	<b>Mr. Pheakkdey Nguon</b> Doctoral Candidate Fulbright and IPCC Fellow Graduate School of Geography Clark University, Massachusetts
	Open Forum	Moderator
9:45-10:00	Coffee Break	
10:00-12:00	<b>Policy Dialogue</b>	
	Overview of the Policy Dialogue	Lead Facilitator
	Indonesia:	
	Country project report and policy work assessment	REDD-plus Community Carbon Pools project team for Ketapang, West Kalimantan, Indonesia
	Partners' Responses	National, sub-national, community partners
	Buzz sessions to prepare for Q & A	Vietnam, Cambodia and Philippine country teams
	Plenary Q & A	Moderator
12:00 –1:00	Lunch Break	
<b>Day 1, 14-Nov, PM Sessions</b>		
1:00 –3:00	Philippines:	
	Country project report and policy work assessment	REDD-plus Community Carbon Pools project team for General Nakar, Quezon, Philippines
	Partners' Responses	National, sub-national, community partners
	Buzz sessions to prepare for Q & A	Vietnam, Cambodia and Indonesia country teams
	Plenary Q & A	Moderator
3:00-3:15	Coffee Break	
3:15-5:15	Vietnam:	
	Country project report and policy work assessment	REDD-plus Community Carbon Pools project team for Kon Tum, Vietnam
	Partners' Responses	National, sub-national, community partners
	Buzz sessions to prepare for Q & A	Cambodia, Indonesia and Philippine country teams
	Plenary Q & A	Moderator
5:15-5:30	Closing the day, announcements	
<b>Day 2, 15-Nov, AM Sessions</b>		
8:00 – 8:15	Recap of yesterday's sessions	Facilitator

Date/Time	Activity	
	(group exercise)	
8:15-10:10	Cambodia:	
	Country project report and policy work assessment	REDD-plus Community Carbon Pools project team for Siem Reap, Cambodia
	Partners' Responses	National, sub-national, community partners
	Buzz sessions to prepare for Q & A	Vietnam, Indonesia and Philippine country teams
	Plenary Q & A	Moderator
10:10-10:25	Coffee Break	
10:25-10:45	Group Photo Session	
10:45-12:00	<b>Country Workshop:</b> Policy agenda, strategies and actions for policy development	
	Overview of the country workshop, matrix guide	Lead Facilitator
	Country workshop breakout sessions	Country workshop facilitators (4) Country workshop participants: project implementers, national partners, sub-national partners, community partners
12:00-1:00	Lunch break	
<b>Day 2, 15-Nov, PM Sessions</b>		
1:00-2:00	Presentation of Country Workshop Outputs	Country workshop rapporteurs
2:00–2:30	Synthesis of the Workshop	Lead Facilitator
2:30-2:50	Participants' Feedback	Lead Facilitator
2:50-3:15	Closing Exercise: Country Send-Off	
3:15-3:30	Coffee Break	
3:30-3:45	Closing Remarks	Mr. Robert Harris Ms. Lia Jasmin Esquillo Mr. Trinh Le Nguyen
3:45-4:15	Certificates and Acknowledgments	Mr. Robert Harris Ms. Lia Jasmin Esquillo Ms. Meyan Mendoza
4:15-4:30	Announcements	Facilitator
4:30 – up	Free Time	

#### PARTICIPANTS

NAME	OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO/EMAIL ADD.
<b>VIETNAM</b>		
1. Dr. Pham Manh Cuong	Director, Vietnam REDD-plus Office/Deputy Director for Dept of Science, Technology and International Cooperation	
2. Mr. Dung Viet Nguyen	Pan Nature Deputy Director Community Carbon Pools for REDD-plus National Policy Advisor	
3. Mr. Thanh Van Ung	Deputy Chief of Staff, DARD, Kon Tum Office	
4. Mr. Cuong Viet	Financial Department, Kon Tum DARD	0974692345

NAME	OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO/EMAIL ADD.
Tran		
5. Mr. Giap Hai Pham	National Carbon Inventory Expert, FFI Vietnam	0984453763
6. Mr. Hieu Duc Lai	Forest Protection Department Kon Tum	laiduchieukt@yahoo.com
7. Mr. Hip A	Dale Lam Village	
8. Mr. Hoan Trong Do	Research Officer World Agroforestry Centre, Vietnam Office	hoanicraf@gmail.com
9. Mr. Lam Xuan Nguyen	Forestry Policy Officer Pan Nature	lamnx@nature.org.vn
10. Mr. Liem Thanh Dang	FFI Vietnam	liem.thanh.dang@fauna-flora.org
11. Mr. Luu Duc To Nguyen	Pan Nature Program Manager in Natural Resource Governance	ndtluu@nature.org.vn
12. Mr. Nghe A	Kon Tum Peing Village	04168553640
13. Mr. Phuong Kim Nguyen	Son-PTNT Kon Tum	0903511827
14. Mr. Thanh Van Tran	Hieu Commune People's Committee Officer	
15. Mr. Trinh Le Nguyen	Pan Nature Executive Director	nguyen@nature.org.vn
16. Mr. Van Hai Nguyen	Pan Nature Policy Researcher	van@nature.org.vn
17. Ms. Huong Thi Thu To	Vietnamese Translator	tohuong.dof@gmail.com
18. Ms. Hanh Pham	Vietnamese Translator	minhmhanh@yahoo.com
19. Ms. Le Viet	FFI Vietnam Administration Officer	
20. Ms. Phuong Hong Nguyen	Policy Program Assistant Pan Nature	phuongth@nature.org.vn
21. Ms. Truong Thi Luong	Director of Center for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas (CSDM) Interim IP/ethnic minority representative to the PEB of the UN-REDD-plus Programme, Vietnam	lt.truong@csdm.vn
<b>CAMBODIA</b>		
22. Mr. Delux Chhun	Deputy Chief of Forest Carbon and Climate Change Office, Forestry Administration - National Focal Point for the REDD-plus Community Carbon pools Programme	chhundelux04@yahoo.com
23. Mr. Donal Yeang	National Policy Adviser, FFI Cambodia	donal.yeang@fauna-flora.org
24. Mr. Kirtiman Sherchan	National Coordinator for REDD-plus FFI-Cambodia	Kirtiman.sherchan@fauna-flora.org
25. Mr. Marina Prak	FA Deputy Cantonment Chief for Siem Reap Province - Sub National Focal Point for the REDD-plus CCPP	prakmarinafa@citylink.com.kh
26. Mr. Neron Neak	District Governor Varin District, Siem Reap Province	neron_neak@yahoo.com

<b>NAME</b>	<b>OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGNATION</b>	<b>CONTACT NO/EMAIL ADD.</b>
27. Mr. Nga Mao	Community Forestry Representative to the REDD-plus Consultation Group/CFMC leader for Tbeng Leak Community Forest, Siem Reap	N/A
28. Mr. Pheakkdey Nguon	Doctoral Candidate, Fulbright and IPCC Fellow, Graduate School of Geography Clark University, Massachusetts	pheakkdey.nguon@gmail.com
29. Mr. Po Brab	Community Forestry Chief of Chankran Roy Community Forest	N/A
30. Mr. Rob Harris	Regional Programme Coordinator, FFI	rob.harris@fauna-flora.org
31. Mr. Samon Ou	FFI Cambodia	ousamon@gmail.com
32. Mr. Vuthy Mao	His Excellency Deputy Governor of Siem Reap Province	012356307
33. Ms. Louisa McKerrow	Communications Officer, FFI	
<b>INDONESIA</b>		
34. Mr. Joannes Prabani Setioharnowo	Head of Forestry Office Ketapang District – West Kalimantan, Indonesia	082140681220 sharnowo@yahoo.com
35. Mr. Ahmad Kusworo	FFI-Indonesia	a.kusworo@hotmail.com
36. Mr. Imanul Huda	Director, PRCF Indonesia Climate Change and Comm. Forestry Forum, West Kalimantan Province	prcfindonesia@gmail.com
37. Mr. Loren	Project Leader of REDD-plus Project	loarang@yahoo.com
38. Ms. Yanta	Community Forestry Forum Ketapang District	klarayanta@yahoo.com
39. Ms. Emmy Primadona	REDD-plus Coordinator KKI-WARSI	epd_19@yahoo.com
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>		
40. Mr. Alexis Lapiz	International Science Relations Officers, CCC	
41. Mr. Datu Abdelwin Sangkula	Project Manager ADVANCE REDD-plus, NTFP-TF	datswin@gmail.com
42. Mr. Edmund Leo Rico	National Coordinator; FFI Philippine	edmund.rico@fauna-flora.org
43. Mr. Don de Alban	Programme Manager, Remote Sensing/GIS Advisor, FFI Philippines	Josedon.dealban@fauna-flora.org
44. Mr. Mark de Claro	Legal Division, Forest Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources	deklaromark@yahoo.com
45. Mr. Milo Paz	NTFP-EP Photographer	miloaltopaz@gmail.com
46. Ms. Anna Manahan	NTFP-EP Documenter	anna.manahan0527@gmail.com
47. Ms. Conchita Calzado	Tribal Leader, Dumagat-Remontado Tribe and Former Commissioner NCIP	09292274540
48. Ms. Edna Maguigad	National Policy Adviser NTFP-TF	ednamaguigad@gmail.com
49. Ms. Joedith Lego	Lead Facilitator	joedith.lego@gmail.com
50. Ms. Laarni Ocampo	Admin Officer, NTFP	lc_ocampo@yahoo.com

NAME	OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO/EMAIL ADD.
51. Ms. Lia Jasmin Esquillo	Deputy Director, NTFP	liajasmin@gmail.com
52. Ms. Meyan Mendoza	Project Coordinator, Community Carbon Pools Program, NTFP	meyanmendoza@ymail.com
53. Ng Thi Thu Huyen	EU REDD-plus	thuhuyensmall@gmail.com
54. Ng Vil Quang	Forest Trends	nquang@forest_trends.org
55. Nguyen Xuan Giap	FAO	giapfsiv@gmail.com

Funding sources outside the APN

*A list of agencies, institutions, organisations (governmental, inter-governmental and/or non-governmental), that provided any in-kind support and co-funding for the project and the amount(s) awarded. If possible, please provide an estimate amount.*

DONOR	TYPE / AMOUNT OF SUPPORT
EU	Grant = € 314,231
SDC	Grant = CHF 765,736

## List of Young Scientists

**Maria Cristina Guerrero**  
**Executive Director**

*Non-Timber Forest Products - Exchange Programme for South and Southeast Asia, #92-a Masikap Extension, Barangay Central, Diliman, Quezon City 1101, Telefax 426-2757 email [crissyq33@yahoo.com](mailto:crissyq33@yahoo.com)*

Phone: +84 0913421110

Email: [Liem.Thanh.dang@fauna-flora.org](mailto:Liem.Thanh.dang@fauna-flora.org)

**Meyan Mendonza**  
**Program Officer for Social Forestry and Climate Change,**

*Non-Timber Forest Products - Exchange Programme for South and Southeast Asia, #92-a Masikap Extension, Barangay Central, Diliman, Quezon City 1101,*

**Doctor Leonida A Bugayong**  
**Regional Community Forestry REDD+ Expert**  
**Non-Timber Forest Products - Exchange**

*Programme for South and Southeast Asia,*

Phone: +63-920-4283792

Email: [lenlab82@gmail.com](mailto:lenlab82@gmail.com)

**Linda Rosengren**  
**Regional Project Manager**

REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme  
P.O Box 1380  
#19, Street 360, Boeung Keng Kang I,  
Khan Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh  
Cambodia

**Edna N. Maguigad**

**National Policy Adviser - Philippines**

REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme  
NTFP-EP

Phone: +632-9189202362. +632-922849428

Email add: [ednamaguigad@gmail.com](mailto:ednamaguigad@gmail.com)

**Kirtiman Sherchan**  
**Cambodia Coordinator**

REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme  
FFI Cambodia  
#19, Street 360, Boeung Keng Kang I,  
Khan Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh  
Cambodia  
[Kirtiman.Sherchan@fauna-flora.org](mailto:Kirtiman.Sherchan@fauna-flora.org)  
Mobile: +855(0)17 897 338

**Sugeng Raharjo**

**National Policy Adviser - Indonesia**

REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme  
FFI Indonesia

Phone: 08121102507 ; home:

E-mail [kendilbajuls@yahoo.com](mailto:kendilbajuls@yahoo.com)

**Edmund Rico**  
**Philippines Coordinator**

REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme  
FFI Philippines  
Phone: +63 9999921326  
Email: [Edmund.Rico@fauna-flora.org](mailto:Edmund.Rico@fauna-flora.org)

**Donal Yeang**

**National Policy Adviser - Cambodia**

REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme  
FFI Cambodia

Mobile: +855 12 300 921

E-mail: [donal.yeang@fauna-flora.org](mailto:donal.yeang@fauna-flora.org)

**Ahmad Kusworo**  
**Indonesia Coordinator**

REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme  
FFI Indonesia  
Phone: +62 81369200472  
Email: [Akusworo@gmail.com](mailto:Akusworo@gmail.com)

**Nguyen Viet Dung**

**National Policy Adviser – Vietnam**

REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme  
Pan-Nature – Center for People and Nature  
Reconciliation

Mobile: 091554-1568

Email: [dungnv@nature.org.vn](mailto:dungnv@nature.org.vn)

**Liem Dang Thanh**  
**Vietnam Coordinator**

REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme  
FFI Vietnam

## Glossary of Terms

ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain TITLE
CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
CBFMA	Community-Based Forest Management Agreement
CC	Climate Change
CCC	Climate Change Commission
CCP	Community Carbon Pool
CF	Community Forestry
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EU	European Union
FFI	Fauna & Flora International
FLUP	Forest Land Use Plan
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GhG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH or
ICC	Indigenous Cultural Communities
IFMA	Integrated Forest Management Agreement
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples Rights Act
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
LeXV	Learning Exchange Visit
LGU	Local Government Unit
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NFSCC	National Framework Strategy on Climate Change
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NMRC	National Multi-Stakeholder for REDD-plus Council and
NTFP-EP	Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme
NTFP-TF	Non-Timber Forest Products-Task Force
PNRPS	Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy
PO	People's Organization
REDD	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIS	Safeguards Information System
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

In the Appendix section, the report may also include:

*Actual data or access to data used in the study*

*Abstracts, Power Point Slides of conference/symposia/workshop presentations*

*Conference/symposium/workshop reports*

Documentation of the following events supported by this project is also included in the appendix:

- A. Benefit Sharing, 23-25 July 2013, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- B. Community Partners' Learning Exchange Visit (LeXV), 7 to 13 October 2013, Philippines.
- C. ASEAN Policy Forum, 13-15 November 2013, Hanoi, Vietnam.

***The final project report must follow the template outlined in this document. Use Calibri font size 12 for all the headings and font size 11 for the text.***

The report is to be submitted **one month before the end the Contract Period** in the following formats:

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Dr. Linda Stevenson  
Head, Communications and Scientific Affairs Division  
APN Secretariat  
4F East Building  
1-5-2 WakinohamaKaiganDori  
Chuo-Ku, Kobe 651-0073 JAPAN

2. By e-mail and addressed to Dr. Stevenson ([l Stevenson@apn-gcr.org](mailto:l Stevenson@apn-gcr.org)) and Taniya Koswatta ([tkoswatta@apn-gcr.org](mailto:tkoswatta@apn-gcr.org)).

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Developing Community  
Carbon Pools for REDD-plus  
Programme in Selected  
ASEAN Countries

## BENEFIT SHARING WORKSHOP



Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
July 23-25, 2013

## Contents

Abbreviations .....	4
Executive Summary .....	6
Background .....	9
Objectives of the workshop .....	9
Participants and Resource Persons .....	10
Methodology and Approach .....	10
Preliminaries .....	11
Welcome Remarks.....	11
Workshop Objectives and Agenda .....	12
Plenary Presentation: Key Topics and Sharing from Country-Teams in Community Carbon Pools	
Programme .....	13
Introduction to Benefit Sharing in REDD-plus.....	13
<i>Discussion Highlights</i> .....	15
Equity in Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES).....	16
<i>Discussion Highlights</i> .....	19
Country Sharing on National Benefit Sharing Discussion .....	21
Exploring Benefit Sharing Mechanisms for REDD-Plus in the Philippines: Southern Sierra Madre Case Study .....	21
Perspectives of Benefit Distribution System towards REDD-plus in Vietnam: Recent Assessment and Implications of Community Carbon Pools.....	23
<i>Discussion Highlights</i> .....	26
Vertical REDD-plus Benefit Distribution in Indonesia.....	27
<i>Discussion Highlights</i> .....	28
Benefit Sharing in REDD+ at the National and Sub-National Level: Cambodia.....	28
Approach to Designing Pro-Poor Benefit Distribution System.....	29
<i>Discussion Highlights</i> .....	31
Case Study Presentations: REDD-plus Benefit Sharing in Indonesia .....	32
REDD-plus Benefit Sharing in Indonesia .....	32
<i>Discussion Highlights</i> .....	33
REDD-plus in Indonesia: Benefit Sharing Mechanism in Laman Satong .....	34
<i>Discussion Highlights</i> .....	34

REDD-plus Phases and Opportunity for Benefit Generation: Case Study in Bujang raba.....	34
<i>Discussion Highlights</i> .....	36
Framing our PES Thinking.....	37
<i>Discussion Highlights</i> .....	38
Workshop Session: Applying the “REDD-plus Game” .....	40
Plenary Session: REDD-Plus Game Snapshot, Recommendations, and Lesson Learned .....	40
<i>Discussion Highlights</i> .....	41
Country-Teams Output Presentation .....	42
<i>Discussion Highlights</i> .....	42
Summary of Country-Teams Sharing and Output Presentation .....	45
Closing Remarks .....	47
Annexes .....	48

## Abbreviations

ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan
APN	Asia Pacific Network for Global Change
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASFN	ASEAN Social Forestry Network
BDS	Benefit Distribution System
BS	Benefit Sharing
BSM	Benefit Sharing Mechanism
CADC	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain TITLE
CALC	Certificate of Ancestral Land Claim
CALT	Certificate of Ancestral Land TITLE
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFMA	Community-Based Forest Management Agreement
CCBA	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CCP	Community Carbon Pool
CDA	Child Development Association
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ERR	Emission Reduction/Removal
EU	European Union
FA	Forestry Administration
FFI	Fauna & Flora International
FiA	Fishery Administration
FLGMA	Forest Land Grazing Management Agreement
FPDP	Forest Protection and Development Plan
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FREDDI	Funding Instrument for REDD-plus in Indonesia
FS	Feasibility Study
FTAA	Financial or Technical Assistance Agreements
GDANCP	General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection
GhG	Greenhouse Gas
ICC	Indigenous Cultural Communities
IFMA	Integrated Forest Management Agreement
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples Rights Act
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
LURC	Land Use Rights Certificate
MEF	Ministry of Economic and Finance
MoF	Ministry of Forestry
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NCBs	Non-Cash/Carbon Benefits

NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NMRC	National Multi-Stakeholder for REDD-plus Council and
NTFP-EP	Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme
OM CF REDD+	Oddar Meanchey Community Forestry REDD+
PACBARMA	Protected Area Community-based Resource Management Agreement
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PMRC	Provincial Multi-Stakeholder for REDD-plus Council
PNRPS	Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy
REDD	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SIFMA	Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreement
SIS	Safeguards Information System
TGC	Terra Global Capital
TWG F&E	Technical Working Group on Forest and Environment
UAFP	Upland Agroforestry Program
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
VCS	Verified Carbon Standards

## Executive Summary

The Community Carbon Pools Programme funded under EU-REDD is managed by Fauna & Flora International working closely with the Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme and PanNature. One of the key results of the programme is the establishment of Community Carbon Pool (CCP) with equitable benefit sharing mechanisms, based on community forest tenure in four pilot sites. Thus, to support this as well as the communication and knowledge management component of the programme, a Benefit Sharing Workshop was jointly organized by NTFP-EP and FFI supported by the European Union (EU) and Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change (APN).

The workshop was organized to mainly create an open platform of discussion and cross-country learning on benefit sharing and carbon rights in the four pilot countries, specifically;

1. To have a common understanding of the meaning of benefit sharing at the national, sub-national and project level drawing best practices from lessons learned
2. To have a common understanding of equity in REDD-Plus projects as the basis of establishing a benefit distribution system. Discussion will focus on cross cutting issues, differentiating stakeholders (wealth ranking and stakeholder analysis) and gender considerations.
3. Identify ways forward for engaging in benefit sharing discussions and the development of benefit distribution systems at the project level
4. Identify the ways forward to obtain a level of clarity on the carbon rights issues that would satisfy a legal 'due diligence' (optional)

Forty representatives from four country-teams, regional and national-level partners, FFI and NTFP-EP regional teams, and experts of benefit sharing actively participated in the workshop. While resource persons from each pilot site and experts from FFI shared valuable inputs to contribute to building knowledge and lessons on benefit sharing.

### Discussion Highlights

The first part of the session focused on presenting topics to level off with the concept of benefit sharing including key definition of terms and sharing of community and national level benefit sharing discussions from each pilot site. Four ASEAN countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam) shared their experiences and current discussions on benefit sharing in REDD-plus. The discussions raised the following points and/or issues.

- Net Benefits from REDD-plus in the presence of standards such as VCS and CCBA, taking into consideration the criteria of "additionality".
- Finding balance between equity and efficiency based on the PES transactions, as well as finding balance between participation and expectations on REDD-plus activities.
- Recognition of IPs for their contribution in protecting the forests and integration of customary practices in the benefit sharing mechanism. This also points to linking benefit sharing mechanisms to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) and in the context of IPs management plan such as Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan (ADSDPP), in the case of the Philippines.

## **Common Themes across Four (4) Pilot Sites**

1. Existing system of benefit distribution to communities, but putting clarity if benefits are in the form of net benefits from REDD-plus activities.
2. Definition and quantification of non-carbon benefits.
3. Presence of legal framework specifically on Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM) and observed support of government to REDD-plus.
4. The cost and accounting for cost, where cost of protecting the forests is not accounted due to some criteria such as additionality in REDD-plus.
5. Participatory Forest Management (PFM) and law enforcement of distribution of benefits, to confront concerns on defining actual activities eligible for REDD-plus and recognition of customary law in Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM).
6. Discussed benefits beyond cash such as land tenure, agricultural inputs, and infrastructures.
7. Stakeholders are not homogenous; hence there is a need to recognize the political dynamics between and among the stakeholders.
8. Fitting the new system into existing political system of the country.
9. Determine and locate as to where decisions must come from in terms of fair or equitable distribution of benefits.

The second session focused on a more comprehensive discussion on benefit sharing mechanism supported by the application of “REDD-plus Game” of each country team. The “REDD-plus Game” is a tool that serves as guide for the development of BSM. The steps took note of key questions to facilitate better application and scenario setting to provide space for the different preferences of the community. Also, case studies on benefit sharing mechanism were presented by project partners from Indonesia.

Below is a summary of key points during the discussion of REDD-plus Game and presentation of country-teams outputs.

- Understanding local context is vital in terms of application of the “REDD-plus Game” and informing the appropriate BS mechanism for the community. This includes development of appropriate menu of benefits with well-matched timeframe for distribution.
- There might be a need for more room to revise the preferences or a need to provide flexibility on the PES contract as they learn more along the way given that “REDD-plus game” is hypothetical in nature.
- Proper timing to present and discuss concepts of benefit sharing given that there are some hesitations on the ground. However, discussions may already start to further identify issues and concerns that are deemed important in developing appropriate benefit sharing mechanism.
- Finding balance between raising expectations and people who perform more is essential in the entire process.

## **Ways Forward**

The discussions raised relevant topics that require further discussions through continuous communication and learning exchanges.

1. Transparency and practical steps specifically on Corruption Risk Assessment in the terms of REDD-plus project.
2. Relationship of FPIC and benefit sharing to understand further existing social structures between stakeholders.
3. Mapping out connections between involved institutions to include discussion on process of engagement and disengagement.
4. Clear distinction between UN-REDD, World Bank, VCS, CCBA, etc. projects in the discussions since not all REDD projects and activities are the same.

Also, discussions suggested next steps that would produce tangible outputs to raise the bar for the development of site-specific benefit sharing mechanism.

- Adoption of the “REDD-plus Game” but must fit with the existing norms and cultural practices of a certain community.
- Development of specific and manualized form of BDS for each country which can then be consolidated at the regional level; and
- Development of a training program for Benefit Distribution System (BDS) in the context of social forestry in the ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN).



## I. Background

The Community Carbon Pools Programme is designed to support implementation of pilot REDD-Plus (*Reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation, plus enhancing forest carbon stocks in developing countries*) projects in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam. The core idea behind REDD-Plus is to make performance based payments to compensate reduced emissions. Besides these compensations, REDD-Plus projects should aim to have positive impacts on the social aspects of the communities involved, such as equity and gender. This warrants the sustainability of the projects and helps to achieve validation against multiple benefit carbon standards such as the CCB Standards and Plan Vivo.

Central to the positive impacts, REDD-Plus projects must have on communities is the concept of “benefit-sharing”. Benefit sharing in REDD-Plus projects can be discussed at two levels:

- *Community Level:* Projects need to ensure the equity of outcomes between different interest groups within the community such as men, women, rich, poor, young, old, across different ethnic groups and religious groups.
- *Project Stakeholder Level:* Projects need to ensure “vertical equity” or distribution of benefits and rights among stakeholders at the local, project and national levels.

Discussions around benefit sharing have tended to concentrate on distributing a fair share of revenues from the sale of carbon credits to the communities involved in the project and to some extent to local stakeholders. This has led in most cases to unrealistic expectations as to the feasible financial returns from REDD-Plus projects for communities as well as side tracking the fact that these revenues should be performance based. Hence, the first topic of the workshop focused on discussions on community level and stakeholder level benefit sharing in each pilot site.

The topic of benefit sharing in REDD-Plus projects is also directly linked to the issue of carbon ownership, as in most cases, specific “carbon rights” legislation at the national level is inexistent and not clear who should receive the revenues from the sale of carbon, this was also touched during open discussions at the national level of each pilot site.

### Objectives of the workshop

The workshop created an open platform of discussion and cross-country learning on benefit sharing and carbon rights in the four pilot countries. It was envisioned to achieve the following objectives:

1. To have a common understanding of the meaning of benefit sharing at the national, sub-national and project level drawing best practices from lessons learned
2. To have a common understanding of equity in REDD-Plus projects as the basis of establishing a benefit distribution system. Discussion will focus on cross cutting issues, differentiating stakeholders (wealth ranking and stakeholder analysis) and gender considerations.
3. Identify ways forward for engaging in benefit sharing discussions and the development of benefit distribution systems at the project level
4. Identify the ways forward to obtain a level of clarity on the carbon rights issues that would satisfy a legal ‘due diligence’ (optional)

## II. Participants and Resource Persons

A total of 40 representatives from REDD-plus project implementation country teams (Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam), REDD-plus project partners and other specialists on Benefit Sharing, FFI regional staff team, NTFP-EP regional staff team and external experts participated in the benefits sharing workshop. The first day was joined in by representative from Asia Pacific Network for Global Change (APN).

Below are the key resources persons who have presented topics and shared country's experiences on benefit sharing, while Mr. Adrian Enright from SNV facilitated the workshop-session on the "REDD-plus Game".

Topics	Resource Persons
<b>Day 1, July 23, 2013</b>	
Introduction to Benefit Sharing	Vanessa Evans, Fauna & Flora International
Equity in Payment for Ecosystem Services	Mark Ellis-Jones, Fauna & Flora International
Updates on National Benefit Sharing Discussions	
1. Philippines	Edna Maguigad, Non Timber Forest Products Edmund Leo Rico, Fauna & Flora International
2. Vietnam	Nguyen Duc To Luu, Pan Nature
3. Indonesia	Ahmad Kusworo, Fauna & Flora International
4. Cambodia	Yeang Donal, Fauna & Flora International
<b>Day 2, July 24, 2013</b>	
Approach to Designing Pro-Poor BDS	Adrian Enright, SNV
Case Study Presentations	
1. Benefit Sharing for IPs in Indonesia	Henky Satrio Wibomo, AMAN
2. Benefit Sharing in Laman Satong	Rahmawati, FFI-Indonesia
3. Benefit Sharing in Bujang Raba	Emmy Primadonna Than, KKI-Warsi
4. Stakeholder Preference for BDS: Bac Can Case Study	Do Trong Hoan and Dave Eastman, ICRAF
REDD-Plus Game: Recommendations and Lessons-learned	Adrian Enright, SNV

## III. Methodology and Approach

The workshop adopted a seminar-type approach combined with plenary presentations and workshop-session to test the REDD-plus Game based on each pilot site's context. The workshop-session provided a venue for the country teams to further discuss benefit sharing mechanism and to conceptualize the structure using the REDD-plus Game as guide in their discussions.

Recapitulation exercises of the first day and second day's sessions were conducted to level off with the succeeding topics which also served as an icebreaker to lighten the mood of the workshop.

## IV. Preliminaries

A. **Welcome Remarks.** These were delivered by representatives from NTFP-EP, FFI-Cambodia and FFI - Asia-Pacific Community Carbon Pool and REDD+ Programme.

1. **Ms. Femy Pinto**

*OIC-Executive Director, Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme*

REDD-plus Community Carbon Pools Programme is a regional initiative in Southeast Asia, specifically in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. The programme is managed by Fauna & Flora International in partnership with Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme and PanNature. It is expected to achieve four (4) key results:

- Develop national REDD-plus policies that strengthen community participation and the role of local governments in four countries;
- Develop sub-national REDD-plus procedures and regulations developed in four pilot sites;
- Establish Community Carbon Pools, with equitable benefit sharing mechanisms, based on community forest tenure in four pilot sites; and
- Ensure that High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) are protected in pilot project landscapes.

NTFP-EP's role in the programme focuses on three key areas; policy support especially in the Philippines, communication, and knowledge management for visibility, documentation, and dissemination of learnings and knowledge generated and gained from the process and regional learning exchanges. In support of communication and knowledge management, the benefit sharing workshop is conducted to share and learn from the lessons of each pilot site. The results would then be used to inform the second policy workshop in Hanoi, which will serve as a culminating activity to further discuss the lessons from sub-national to national level.

She also mentioned that participation is not limited among the project staff but also to other CSO partners to continuously bring the project's lessons at the regional level and to bring coherence in contributing to REDD-plus discussions. She shared some photos of the IEC and knowledge/lessons sharing activities conducted in the previous months.

The recent ASFN Conference resulted to moving forward of lessons generated by CSOs including the recommendations for REDD-plus and Social Forestry, specifically on safeguards and benefits sharing. Voices from CSOs are emerging to ensure that safeguards and co-benefits are highlighted especially in the national REDD-plus implementation and pilot demonstration in the region. A recommendation was raised in terms of coming up with an ASEAN block to negotiate safeguards and benefit sharing globally.

Lastly, she thanked the organizers, FFI, NTFP-EP, EU, and Asia Pacific Network for Global Change (APN) for supporting the workshop. She hoped that lessons would be picked up for dissemination in other ASEAN countries and wished for fruitful discussions.

## **2. Mr. Tuy Sereivathana**

*Country Representative, Fauna & Flora International, Cambodia*

Mr. Sereivathana expressed his warm welcome to participants and thanked NTFP-EP for providing them the opportunity to participate in the workshop. REDD-plus regional programme started in Cambodia two years ago and has been generating positive and at times negative things both at the national and community level. However, he hoped that a future visit in Siem Reap would happen to provide lessons from the implementation of REDD-plus programme. He wished for a good outcome and productive discussion on benefit sharing.

## **3. Mr. Rob Harris**

*Programme Manager, Asia-Pacific Community Carbon Pool and REDD+ Programme, Fauna & Flora International*

In behalf of EU-Regional REDD-plus Programme, Mr. Harris welcomed the participants and thanked the organizers for arranging the workshop. He mentioned that he has been involved in the administrative side specifically on the inception of the programme prior to his designation as Program Manager. Through this, he was engaged on many discussions related to the project as well as on project site selection. He mentioned that the current programme on community carbon pools is the most ambitious programme of EU, however the work on the ground is a real testament of its success.

He hoped for a productive session since there is still a lot to learn on the programme along with the challenges and opportunities to advance REDD-plus discussions.

## **B. Workshop Objectives and Agenda**

*Ms. Meyan Mendoza, Program Coordinator, Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme*

House rules were presented.

The learning session aimed to add value for REDD-plus implementation in future sites and to tap key stakeholders in strengthening the discussions on REDD-plus. Specifically, it aimed to have a common understanding of the meaning of benefit sharing at all levels, equity in REDD-Plus projects as the basis of establishing a benefit distribution systems, identify next steps to advance the discussions on benefit sharing, and identify ways forward to scale-up the discussions on carbon rights.

The learning session focused on the core idea of incentives for communities in carrying out activities to reduce emissions towards ensuring sustainability of REDD-plus and validation against multiple benefits for carbon standards.

A session was then facilitated by Ms. Helen Schneider of Fauna & Flora International for each participant to get to know better their co-participants.

## V. Plenary Presentation: Key Topics and Sharing from Country-Teams in Community Carbon Pools Programme

### 1. Introduction to Benefit Sharing in REDD-plus

Vanessa Evans

Socio-Economic Advisor, Fauna & Flora International

The notion of benefit sharing in natural resources was normalized in the International Law of 1992 through the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) – a move that was expected to address problems with the governance of socio-ecological systems in developing countries (Nkhata *et al.* 2012a). In REDD-plus it has captured considerable attention among both policymakers and local communities. Although this was discussed during the Conference of Parties in Doha, no decisions were made and many questions about the design and implementation of national REDD-plus architectures remain unresolved.

Benefit sharing originally refers to the distribution of financial benefits, but in the context of REDD-plus it is understood as distribution of the monetary and non-monetary benefits generated through the implementation of REDD-plus activities. Hence, a comprehensive understanding on the costs and benefits would inform clear view on benefits, most importantly “net benefits” from REDD-plus scheme. This involves the following:

- a. Implementation and transaction costs. These are direct expenses incurred in setting up a REDD-plus system and implementing the necessary policies.
- b. Opportunity costs. There are foregone profits from the best alternative forest and land use.

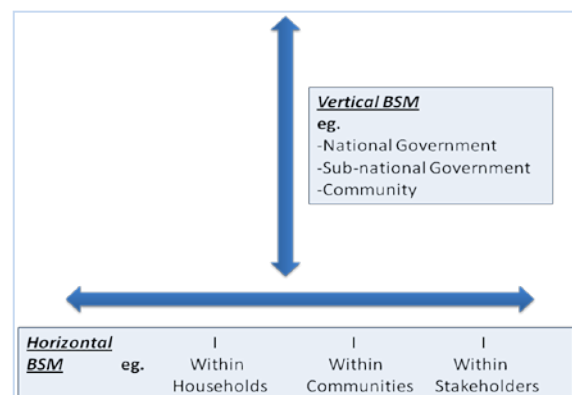
Benefits from REDD-plus can be in the form of cash payment and non-cash benefits such as;

- a. REDD+ project/program/policy implementation benefits such direct financial payments.
- b. Ecosystem benefits such as improved watershed services or non-timber forest products.
- c. Indirect and non-monetary benefits such as improved governance, infrastructure, capacity building, or enhanced participation in decision-making.

Benefit-sharing mechanisms can be organized along two main axes a) *vertical axis* of benefit sharing across scales from national to local level and b) *horizontal axis* of sharing within scales, including within and across communities, households and other local stakeholders (Lindhjem *et al.* 2010; UN-REDD 2011), and within regional and national levels.

The mechanisms for both vertical and horizontal axes of a REDD-plus benefit-sharing need to be designed based on specific contexts in order to:

- a. Maximize equity among the stakeholders responsible for the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation;
- b. Improve the effectiveness of forest management; and
- c. Increase the efficiency of national and sub-national programs such as minimizing transaction and implementation costs.



However it must be noted that mechanisms would require trade-offs due to conflicting policies and stakeholder agenda, especially in case of power-play between different government institutions (Pascual *et al.* 2010).

There are two types of benefit sharing mechanism (BSM) in REDD-plus, but it must be taken into consideration that each phase of REDD-plus may influence the type of BSM currently in place:

- a. Input-based arrangements
  - Agreement between BSM management board and stakeholders to carry out a set of activities in return for upfront monetary or non-monetary inputs.
  - No link is provided between the distribution of benefits and future measurable performance in forest management (Behr 2012).
  - More prominent during the earlier phases of REDD+, Phase 1 (readiness and capacity building) or in transition from Phase 1 to Phase 2 (implementation of policies and measures) (PwC 2012).
- b. Performance-based arrangement
  - Distribution of benefits conditional on achieving measurable change against a baseline. This mechanism is generally linked to market-based payments.
  - To date, performance-based arrangements have been formalized as the national approach to benefit sharing (e.g. via PES schemes) only in Brazil and Vietnam.
  - Other countries appear to be struggling with identifying measurable and verifiable performance indicators (Wertz-Kanounnikoff and McNeill 2012).

Towards the end, Ms. Evans presented the current regulatory framework, legal provisions, and discourses on REDD-plus.

- a. Four (4) countries (Vietnam, Indonesia, Brazil and Tanzania) have national REDD+ programs/strategies that regulate the distribution of REDD+ finance.
- b. The various approaches and options for benefit-sharing mechanisms under consideration in each country tend to build upon existing benefit-sharing models that are most familiar in each context. On the one hand, building upon (or upgrading) existing legal frameworks can reduce the costs of establishing and running new institutions and attract political support from the state. On the other hand, the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of these approaches will rely on the accountability, transparency and financial management capacity of the state – which are rather weak in most of the countries studied.
- c. Carbon rights and carbon tenure are in their infancy and have no legal framework and guidance. This will obstruct the design and implementation of benefit-sharing mechanisms, as it remains unclear who will be eligible to receive REDD+ payments.
- d. Conflicts of interest, which are common in the countries studied, have delayed the implementation of REDD+ policies. Discussions of benefit sharing for REDD+ have been characterized by minimal interaction between sectors.
- e. The design and implementation of policies both for REDD+ and for benefit-sharing mechanisms have been stalled in most of the countries studied by conflicting legal provisions, overlapping mandates and inconsistent implementation among government agencies, weak law enforcement, limited funding and staffing, lack of transparency, unchecked corruption and elite capture.

- f. The diversity of approaches to benefit sharing proposed – which are largely hybrid options – means that discourses on benefit sharing are rather mixed, too. However, in most countries, we observed a common acceptance of the general principles of effectiveness and efficiency of REDD+. However, countries differed greatly in the emphasis they placed on the equity aspects of benefit sharing.

### ***Discussion Highlights***

- Net benefits can be derived from taking out transactions costs from opportunity costs, however REDD-plus does not compensate opportunity costs, hence making the net benefits negative.

Net benefits can also be in the form of income benefits, but it is a good point to locate the costs since these can take away the benefits. The government and NGOs can support the costs to provide balance on the equation since costs and benefits are key features of benefit sharing in REDD-plus, for instance FFI assists in reducing the costs in order for the communities to gain more of the benefits than incurring high costs.

It all boils down to key questions of who will gain the benefits and who will take on the costs from REDD-plus activities while taking into consideration “additionality” as criteria to prove financial stability in REDD-plus.

- On quantification and monetization of external benefits. For instance land use rights cannot be quantified and positioned in the same equation of opportunity less transaction cost, thus how can we demonstrate to people the positive benefits from REDD-plus activities?

There is a process on monetizing and quantifying ecosystem services, for example the mangrove reforestation in Thailand can be quantified on how it has provided benefits to neighboring communities.

- On the distribution of net benefits using the vertical axis.

There should be one mechanism of net benefits distribution that encompasses all levels. This mechanism must also ensure that everyone is equally compensated.

- In Cancun Agreement, benefit sharing is under the social safeguards, thus involvement of IPs is imperative. In the case of Cambodia, the country does not have the idea yet on benefit sharing. Hence, how can we share the lessons to the government for them to have better understanding on benefit sharing?

A session on Cancun Agreement might be needed to discuss it in more details and to comprehensively present the concepts of benefits sharing.

- On mechanisms for BS in the context of VCS and CCBA as standards to prove something such as permanent additonality.

Verified Carbon Standards (VCS) and Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standards do not guide the proponents for benefit sharing arrangement because it depends on the components of the discussions among the stakeholders. But the standards guarantee that everybody is happy and ensure that benefit sharing has equity and there is no conflict of interest in the project, otherwise one cannot pass the standards.

## **2. Equity in Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)**

*Mark Ellis-Jones*

*Fauna & Flora International*

The presentation focused on three questions: what, why, and how to achieve equity in PES and responding to these three questions would bring clarity on concept of Equity in PES.

Equity is best defined as informed fairness in the collective perception of direct participants in PES agreements and third parties affected by performance of the agreement. An equitable PES transaction is frequently judged in terms of the share of benefits amongst PES transaction stakeholders, however the allocation of costs and risks must also be perceived as equitable which arises when expectations divert from reality.

Equity is important in two dimensions:

- Practically: Agreements which are perceived to offer a fair exchange are more likely to be agreed and upheld and less likely to be frustrated in the future.
- Morally: Communities engaged in measures to protect and/or enhance ES provision have rights to a fair share of the resulting benefits and, at a very minimum, this will not bring harm to them.

Vertical and horizontal are two axes for equity, wherein the latter works among stakeholders, while the prior divides the costs and opportunity across institutions. In achieving equity, it mainly focuses on outcome, however equitable outcome within PES transactions will ultimately depend on two key factors; a) nature of access to PES negotiations and b) fair processes of PES negotiations. Thus, compliance to specific requirements is imperative in order to achieve equitable outcome in which benefits, costs, and risks are shared by all PES stakeholders in a consented and acceptable form. Meanwhile, if stakeholders within PES transactions find the balance of benefits, costs and risks to be unacceptable, then it is necessary to reassess the extent to which equitable access and process were achieved and if necessary reopen negotiations based on improved access and procedural fairness.

a. Equitable access requires:

- Full and prior disclosure of all relevant transaction information to all affected parties, such that consent to participate is given with a full knowledge and understanding of all projected impacts
- Organisational systems which ensure that the interests and rights of all interested parties will affect the agreement outcome

b. Equitable process responds to:

- An equitable negotiation process is dependent on procedural fairness.
- Does negotiation design systematically ensure that negotiating positions are recognised and accounted for in agreement outcome?



- Are participants in negotiations and those who they represent able to assess whether a level-playing field was established to effectively represent their interests?

Mr. Jones gave concrete cases to further substantiate the concept of equity on PES, 1) the Lake Naivasaha Watershed Management Project implements a system of which households are paid through vouchers for agriculture inputs purchase, this scheme was agreed upon by the community after the negotiations and 2) ReDirect in Nyungwe National Park Conservation project went through a long process of negotiations with parallel process in the community for them to gain more understanding on PES.

Furthermore, he presented an equity checklist to ensure that adequate amount of time is being spent on such negotiations given its sophistication and technicality. Finally, managing time and expectations are key factors that should be considered in coming up with certain agreements with those who are directly involved in the negotiations.

## EQUITY CHECKLIST

1. Equity Strategy
  - Draw up an Equity Strategy which sets out program manager ambitions for equity and how these ambitions will be achieved. This strategy will inform program design.
2. “Landscape Check”
  - Undertake social impact assessment allowing identification of groups at risk of an inequitable outcome.
  - Review policy and institutions supporting a PES arrangement to assess threats to equity which may be posed by institutional landscape, including role of PES intermediary.
3. Participatory design of access to negotiations
  - Identification of directly and indirectly affected parties.
  - Ensuring all affected parties are effectively represented in giving input into negotiation access rules.
  - Agreeing the means by which affected parties will be contacted and included in negotiations.
  - Full disclosure of all relevant transaction information to all affected parties.
  - Representatives attending negotiations communicate transparently the rules of access and allow time for review and amendment.
4. Participatory design of the negotiation process
  - Agreeing processes whereby negotiation positions are presented.
  - Agreeing weighting to which positions of all affected parties are given during negotiations.
  - Full disclosure of all relevant transaction information to all affected parties.
  - Representatives attending negotiations communicate transparently rules of process and allow time for review and amendment.
5. Negotiations
  - Ensure principles established at Step 2 & 3 are put into operation.
  - Full disclosure of all relevant transaction information.
  - Ensure conclusion between participants of the definition of an equitable outcome.
  - Information to all affected parties.
  - Creating mechanism whereby representatives attending negotiations communicate transparently the conduct and outcome of negotiations and allow time for review and amendment.
  - Ensure independent advisors are available to counsel participants on the extent to which negotiation outcome reflects their intentions for the PES arrangement and will create an allocation of benefits, costs and risks with which they are in accordance.
6. Management Review of Negotiations
  - Review allocation of costs, benefits and risks achieved through negotiations
  - Analyse whether affected parties will be harmed.
  - Plan to ensure risk mitigation for affected parties.
7. PES Contract
  - Written contract in place.
  - Contract circulated for public review prior to execution.
8. Outcomes
  - Ensure a robust system of measurement is in place to monitor absolute outcomes and perception as to the equity of outcome.
9. Review of outcomes
  - Ensuring assessments of outcomes are shared with all affected parties.
  - Ensure affected parties have an opportunity to comment on the equity of outcomes.
  - Redesign of access and negotiation rules and reopening of negotiation rules if necessary.

## ***Discussion Highlights***

- On integrating the culture of IPs in the different mechanisms of equity.

Equity is in the eye of the beholder, if the community thinks that incentives are fair, while investors think that it is fair for them to be compensated, then a framework for equitable benefit sharing exists. The argument is that, the work in the past should not happen today, hence it is all about what people perceive to be good and fair.

- On the difference of equity and fairness. Fairness is from the point of one person, while equity is an outcome when everybody sees something is fair.
- On balancing participation and expectation.

In REDD-plus, one must locate the transaction costs prior to the implementation of REDD-plus activities. It all boils down to full disclosure of information, taking risks, and spending time with the community to further discuss the mechanism. For instance in Cambodia, the project sites are located far from Phnom Penh, while the project managers are based in Phnom Penh, thus the challenge is how to clearly communicate the information from the field going to the central management.

- On having balance between equity and efficiency given that most REDD-plus sites are in rural areas and one of its objectives is to address poverty by empowering the community to manage the forests. While at the same time, there is a need to ensure efficiency based on the PES system since this involves transaction to address the market demand.

Sometimes people think of equity and efficiency trade-offs, but in practice and in the context of PES transaction, it is always washed out during the negotiation process because ultimately, investors will not pay for something that is not efficient enough, while the service providers will not accept the contractor-relation unless they get what they want. In a way, you let the negotiation process responds to the questions with the potential of revisiting the process at the end, in any case of imbalance in the entire process.

- On ensuring the reliability and legitimacy of information being transferred to different stakeholders involved in the negotiations.

The first judgment comes from the project manager and the entity who oversees the decision of the project manager. Hence, a checklist and an oversight function are both relevant to ensure that such information is accurate and credible.

- On easiness of PES implementation.

The role of the government in terms of approval of a deal contributes to the perception of equity, while noting that not all contexts require the role of the government. For instance, government's involvement in a negotiation between two (2) private entities is not needed, but when it comes to carbon and carbon rights, the government plays a key role.

- On negotiation process in the case of providing vouchers to women for subsidy on agriculture.

A feasibility study (FS) was conducted to determine the most vulnerable groups and their potential risks. The first contract was drafted based on the results of the FS which was then discussed to the community including key terms to generate their reaction, while anticipating necessary adjustments. It was reviewed again and presented back to the community to get more points on how the agreement should look like. After the negotiation and necessary adjustments on the contract, a more formal agreement was developed and presented to the community to determine the process of transforming the community's expectations to tangible outputs.

- On linkage between the shared benefit and actual outcome of the project in the case of Kenya.

As control mechanism, there are accredited shops for the provision of agricultural inputs. The vouchers were given to both male and female within a household as a form of payment. There is no system in place to control their respective expenditures, rather the existing system is more focused on the performance of the accredited shops in terms of providing the inputs to the beneficiaries.

- On link between obligations, rights and duties as specified in the contract.

The cost of forest management can be high as much as loss of access, hence it is fair that communities gain benefits from managing their forests. However based on the contract, if there are no activities conducted, no payments will be made. While, in terms of performance concern, legal support system such as Alternative Dispute Mechanism is in place prior to bringing the conflict in a national court.

- On recognition of IPs in terms of their contribution in protecting the forests and success of the project.

In principle, communities must be rewarded but the process of providing the benefits is up to the negotiations from horizontal and vertical perspectives since the experiences of IPs vary from one country to another. Hence, it is important to determine the level of contributions of IPs that needs to be recognized in the context of REDD-plus.

The discussions point to two key concerns, first is that IPs must be provided with benefits and second is in terms of additionality in REDD-plus taking into consideration the past and future contributions of people. Hence, there is a need to determine the practicalities to develop apt mechanism for benefit sharing.

- In the Philippines especially in General Nakar, the marginalization of IPs is strong specifically on conflicts between customary rights and state rights. Addressing this issue is crucial because other than REDD-plus, they are currently negotiating for a big water project. NTFP and FFI provide assistance in tribal governance and development of ADSDPP to prove that IPs can govern the project, hence giving full recognition of their rights. However it all boils down on how one sees the recognition of IPs to inform the development of reward mechanism given that these are donor-supported projects.

### *Response*

Some people consider PES as a great mechanism to achieve the targeted environmental outcomes, while others consider this as a way to mobilize money.

## **3. Country Sharing on National Benefit Sharing Discussion**

### **A. Exploring Benefit Sharing Mechanisms for REDD-Plus in the Philippines: Southern Sierra Madre Case Study**

*Edna Maguigad, National Policy Adviser, NTFP*

*Edmund Leo Rico, National Coordinator, FFI Philippines*

The country is currently on readiness phase in terms of capacity building and demonstration sites and scaling up in the form of policies and establishment of new project sites. Parallel to providing enabling policy for REDD-plus, a policy study on carbon rights was conducted in 2011 and also to support the readiness phase of REDD-plus.

Carbon is a new form of property, in which there is a general rule of state ownership following the Regalian doctrine, however exception applies to indigenous peoples and their ancestral domains. REDD-plus adheres to a rights-based approach where carbon may form part of bundled rights of tenure holders. In the Philippines, carbon rights cannot be assigned to foreign entity, specifically, utilization may only be by the state or by Filipinos or Filipino corporations and carbon rights are not covered by the exception to the Filipino ownership requirement – only limited to “large-scale exploration, development, and utilization of minerals, petroleum, and other mineral oils according to the general terms and conditions provided by law, based on real contributions to the economic growth and general welfare of the country”

Moreover, rights and tenurial instruments in forestlands and the degree of carbon rights can be legally allocated to the following:

- Ancestral Domains – Certificate of Ancestral Land Claim (CALC), Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC), and Certificate of Ancestral Land TITLE (CALT) or Certificate of Ancestral Domain TITLE (CADT)
- Protected Areas – Protected Area Community-based Resource Management Agreement (PACBARMA)
- Private Property
- Forestry Agreements – Lease, License, Permits, License Agreement such as Community-Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA), Integrated Forest Management Agreement (IFMA) and Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreement (SIFMA), Forest Land Grazing Management Agreement (FLGMA), Joint Venture Agreement, Upland Agroforestry Program (UAFP), and Special Land Use Lease Agreements and Permits
- Under the Mining Law: Exploration Permit; Mineral Agreement like mineral production sharing agreement, co-production agreement, and joint-venture agreement or Financial or Technical Assistance Agreements ( FTAA)

Although the country is not yet on the discussion of carbon trading, lessons were gained from the early cases of forest carbon contracts and carbon cowboys.

- An urgent need for policy defining carbon rights ownership, its nature and transferability will define the beneficiaries and the role of government institutions like Local Government Units and National Commission of Indigenous People;
- There is also a need to have a clear policy on how benefits will be shared. The unclear benefit sharing mechanism can be a source of conflict between communities, local governments and national government agencies as was seen in one of the case studies;
- Benefits must go directly to communities that protect the forest and that the goal of benefit sharing is the sustainable development of the community.
- Benefit sharing must also be divided fair and equitably within the community. Funds and other benefits should be under the control of IPs/communities and not the company as has been seen in some community agreements;
- Communities must be clear on basis of benefit sharing and cost-effectiveness of entire project. The community must be clear that the whole project is cost-effective for them. For example, the costs for the preparatory phase for REDD Plus project can be very high. Who will shoulder the cost? It is possible that the government can provide models and minimum standards of what benefits the communities should be getting.
- Over and above financial benefits, non-monetary benefits should also be included

In terms of specific legislation on REDD-plus and BSM under REDD-plus, although the government has not yet formulated these two, key elements needed for operationalization of REDD-plus are already articulated in a number of existing laws on forestry and other environmental laws, which can then be used to influence the development of appropriate benefit sharing mechanism in the country.

- Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) which clearly expresses the rights of ownership over natural resources, including rights to benefit from environmental gains and draw redress for social and environmental costs to such activities.
- National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Law, in which resource users fees collected from entities that derive benefits from within a protected area. These fees form part of the Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF) which is then used for the management of the protected area as identified in the protected area management plan.
- Community Based Forestry Agreement provides a 75%-25% share on the proceeds in favor of the community
- Local Government Code, along with the Constitution which details that LGUs are entitled to an equitable share in the proceeds of the utilization and development of the national wealth within their respective areas, including sharing of the same with the inhabitants. (40%-60% sharing in favor of the National Government)
- Existing and past social forestry programs that provide various incentives such as National Greening Program and Upland Agroforestry Program.

In the recent workshop for the finalization of Proposed Philippine REDD-plus Safeguards Framework and Guidelines, it included principle on benefit sharing formulated as “REDD-plus ensures equitable sharing of benefits among all identified major groups”. The structure for BSM framework would build on the PNRPS, where the National Multi-Stakeholder for REDD-plus Council and Provincial Multi-Stakeholder for REDD-plus Council will formulate the guideline on benefit sharing, while the Forest Management Unit will come up with a local benefit sharing strategy to complement the national strategy.

At the project level, specifically in General Nakar in Quezon, initial considerations and options and stakeholders perceptions were raised, these can then be used in the development of national strategy and mechanism for benefit sharing.

a. Initial Considerations and Options

- The rules and mechanisms have not been fixed yet;
- The project's experiences and lessons from the demo site especially on ancestral domain readiness to engage on REDD-plus can define and influence the rules and mechanism carbon trading and benefit sharing;
- Benefit sharing mechanism should be a consensus from all rights holders and stakeholders;
- Benefit sharing mechanism should be clearly linked incentives to those providing the services;
- A grievance mechanism, possibly lodged to the Provincial Multi-stakeholder REDD Plus Council – *a sub-national REDD-plus governance body and clearing house*, should be in place prior to full engagement on REDD-plus by 2020;
- Establishment of linkages of the EU project with other Initiatives - ICCA, Watershed Protection etc);
- Importance of other non-carbon benefits such as NTFP harvesting, water, aesthetics, eco-tourism and sustainable livelihoods since these responds to community's need for tangible benefits while preparing them for REDD-plus;
- Non-carbon benefits address certain gaps such as lack of basic services and food insecurity. REDD-plus is used as a platform to operationalize certain basic rights such as right to land and territories;
- Addressing NCBs increases the effectiveness of REDD-plus to secure the consent of the community on the project given that REDD-plus safeguards are easier to understand with demonstration of non-carbon benefits;
- Supporting NTFP enterprises such as honey, almaciga minimizes charcoal production, which is identified as a main driver of deforestation and forest degradation in the area;
- There is an overlap on land titles and tenure over the project area, making it more difficult to identify the beneficiaries; and
- Weeding out conflicting claims and harmonizing existing laws resulted to the identification of potential carbon sites.

b. Stakeholders initial perception on BSM for REDD plus, responding to key questions

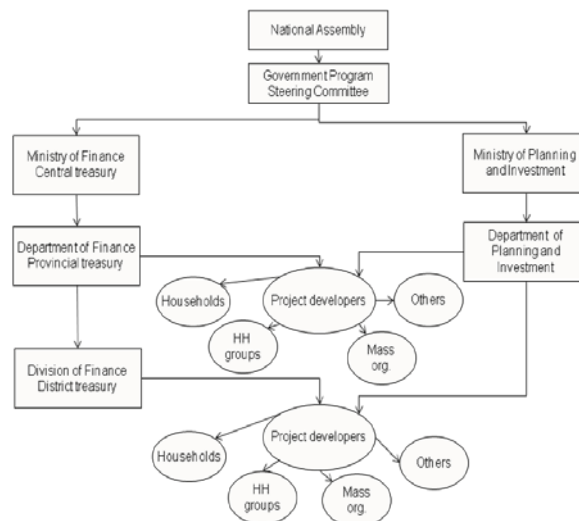
- *Who has the right to own the trees/forest?* LGUs and IPs, polarized understanding between Regalian Doctrine and IP/ICCs' Ownership and the Stewardship Principle.
- *Who do you think have the rights to own the carbon inside the trees?* State, God, Next Generation and the IPs/ICCs.
- *What should be the basis of benefit sharing?* Responses vary, in which IPs/ICCs say it should be IPRA law, LGUs say based on level of management activities undertaken by the beneficiaries.
- Arrived at a consensus agreement, that government should get a share in the revenues, for instance through tax such as share in national wealth.

**B. Perspectives of Benefit Distribution System towards REDD-plus in Vietnam: Recent Assessment and Implications of Community Carbon Pools**

*Nguyen Duc To Loo, PanNature*

The discussion focused on four (4) core topics; 1) existing national BDS and lessons-learned from REDD-plus, 2) design of BDS for REDD by UN-REDD; 3) National REDD+ Action Program for period 2011 – 2020, and 4) discussion on BDS for Community Carbon Pools.

Benefit Distribution System is already applied to previous (661 Program) and current reforestation programs (30A program) of Vietnam, where payment is made from forest owners (forest management boards, forest enterprises) to households and at time to groups of households. The payment is fixed at 100.000 VND for 661 Program and 150.000 VND for 30A Program per hectare per year for forest protection, these is allocated through the government budget and financial system of State Treasury. Figure on the right demonstrates the budget flow for 661 program from the national assembly going down to the beneficiaries at the household level.



BDS is also used at the project level, in particular KfW projects.

- KfW-6 project operates in 4 provinces of central Vietnam to assist the establishment of “production forest with protective functions”.
- The project provides seedlings and fertilizer to households and deposits financial payments on at the Bank for Social Policies. The savings books amount to VND 2.0-3.4 (US\$110-190) million per hectare.
- Households receive the savings book after 3 months from the planting period and if the survival rate reaches at least 80%. They are allowed to withdraw up to 20% of the deposited funds and then an additional 15% every year up to sixth year.
- The conditional payment (with savings book) is seen to be a good practice to be learned in the BDS.

In 2010 – 2011, UN-REDD conducted a comprehensive consultation assessment on how BDS should be designed for REDD-plus in Vietnam. The consultation proposed 17 policy decisions concerning different aspects of regulated BDS in REDD-plus, from organization of REDD-plus benefit sharing in the country including legal framework, classification of revenues, creation of dedicated REDD-plus Fund, benefit sharing structure and levels, to participatory monitoring, auditing, freedom of information, and engagement with anti-corruption agencies.

The country’s 10-year National REDD-plus Action Plan (NRAP) was approved by the Decision 799/QD-TTg in June 2012. The key tasks of NRAP for the period of 2011 to 2015 are as follows:

1. Capacity building and development of institutions for management of REDD+ activities.
2. Survey and establish emission levels in each period and forecast the levels in following years.
3. Establish and function MRV system.
4. Built financial management mechanism for REDD program.
5. Conduct REDD+ pilot projects.
6. Promote collaboration and sharing experiences with regional countries on implementation of REDD+; Build capacity for FLEGT.
7. Summarize experiences in pilot REDD implementation and new international regulations to adjust and improve REDD+ program

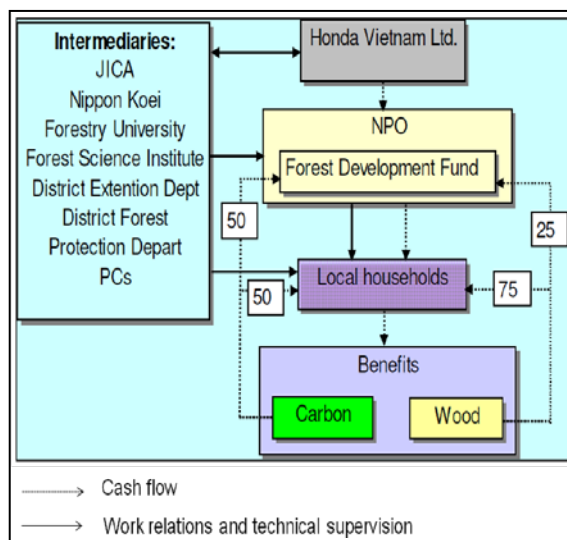


The decision 799 defined the establishment of REDD-plus Fund as a trust fund under Forest Protection Development Funds at central and provincial levels. The REDD-plus Fund is to receive and manage financial sources for REDD-plus and implement REDD-plus service payment. The current engagement with UN-REDD generated the following experiences and lessons.

- Organization of REDD-plus payment includes the establishment of REDD-plus BDS at all levels and identification of recipients, payment levels and payment methods for REDD-plus services, however a more defined BDS is not yet established.
- REDD-plus pilot payment was implemented in 8 provinces by UN-REDD.
- Guidelines and a more detailed regulation for REDD-plus payment are still being elaborated and tested. The REDD-plus fund is a regulated payment, hence the provincial FPDP may not be applicable to community carbon pools on voluntary market due to key concerns 1) regulated payment systems for REDD-plus require top-down planning, budgeting and payment; 2) low participation of communities and difficulty to fulfill FPIC; 3) fixed payment norms that may not satisfy the needs of the final beneficiaries; 4) weak link between payment and performance; and 5) unjustifiable reiteration of fund by management structure that may cause inequality and corruption.

Parallel to this, there are CDM and Voluntary Market projects in Vietnam such as the AR-CDM project in Hoa Binh province aiming to reforest 320 hectares – *a joint initiative of JICA and Honda Vietnam*. From the CDM projects, the following lessons are generated:

- Projects seeking carbon credits from CDM or on the voluntary market are fully tied to measured performance. Projects only receive CERs under CDM if they can prove successful performance according to the CDM guidelines.
- The CDM and voluntary carbon markets do not define cost norms for the support project developers being provided to forest managers, instead the key parameter for project developers is the price of CERs or VERs received at international carbon markets.
- No government agency decides about the location of CDM or voluntary carbon DM methodology.



Consequently, given that community carbon pools (CCP) will participate in voluntary carbon market, principles of free market should be applied for its BDS. From the BDS, key concerns as to what, who, and how benefits will be distributed must be addressed.

- What form of benefits can be derived from CCP?
  - Benefits from CCP should be calculated not from the income (payment from buyers), but from the costs and profits (for sellers) as framed as “adding values” and not “sharing benefits”
  - If the Carbon price cannot cover the costs, communities can refuse to enter into a REDD contract.
- Who will benefit from the CCP?

- From government to community patrolling groups but with application of differentiated costs and profits for different stakeholders.
- c. How to distribute the benefits?
- The first part of the payment (benefit) is to cover the costs for forest protection and management in accordance with the emission reduction level. The emission reduction level and details of the costs should be described in Forest Protection and Development Plan (FPDP) of the community.
  - A proportion of payment is the profit that can be used for community needs (for livelihood development or other safeguards). The profit can be managed by a community fund or distributed to each household in an equity manner.
  - Local intermediaries such as NGO or trust fund (provincial REDD fund) receive a part of the benefit which includes transaction costs and possible some additional awards. The local intermediaries should be accountable for the part of payment.
  - Government can receive some part of payment since it holds Carbon right in Vietnam. The payment can be seen as a “tax” on exporting Carbon service.
- d. Advantages of the BDS based on value added principles
- Directly links the payment to performance based on community FPDP to calculate the direct cost for service production.
  - Forest owners can decide which level and use of costs and profits before entering into a transaction and can participate in all stages of payment and implementation through compliance to FPIC.
  - Management and transaction costs are calculated based on added values of the intermediaries that make the payment transparent and efficient.

### ***Discussion Highlights***

- On linking the transactions costs for the different organizations to determine the level of benefits.

The starting point is production cost not on transaction cost. For the community, it is important to know the profit from voluntary carbon price, otherwise it would be difficult for them to arrive at a decision for REDD contract.

- On ensuring equity on benefit distribution given the misinterpretation on the system. We did not start from benefit but rather on cost for emission reduction activities and if successful, the stakeholders can get profit and commission. It is different in community carbon pool because it is under voluntary carbon market.

#### Additional Input

It is a bit confusing if the process starts with the costs. It is not simple that after the costs of negotiations, the community gets the incentives for reducing emission since at times, the costs may not be paid by the incentives one can get in the future.

- On proper timing for the communities to get their benefits and person to manage the equal distribution among the stakeholders.

Yes it is not simple, since carbon is a special product for a common good. However, in terms of Voluntary Carbon Market, the same approach is applied which starts from the bottom to calculate the needs and accountability of each stakeholder. Once profits are available, the community must decide on how to manage their profits whether to use as community fund or not.

*Follow Up*

The BDS is anchored on carbon as a commodity in the presence of available market, however given that there are non-cash benefits, does the model include these NCBs?

Response

There is a need for cost-benefit analysis since these are two key elements (costs and benefits) in the development of such model for benefit sharing.

**C. Vertical REDD-plus Benefit Distribution in Indonesia**

*Ahmad Kusworo, Fauna & Flora International*

The country has issued a decree through the Ministry of Forestry regarding the procedures for licensing of commercial utilization of carbon sequestration and/or storage in production and protected forests. Table below details the percentage distribution among institutions from each project. Note that the first three projects with 60% distribution are privately-managed forests, while the 30% distribution is for state-managed forests.

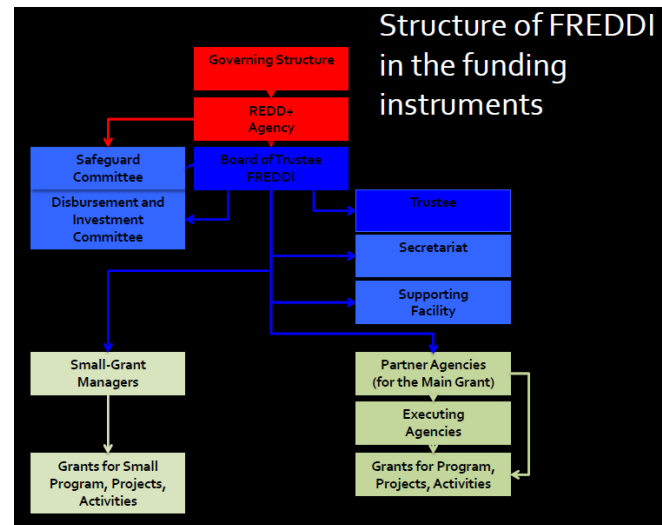
However, the decree has brought implications on certain policies; 1) it was created in the absence of tenure that gives favor to private sector and 2) the Ministry of Finance reiterated that the Ministry of Forestry is not authorized to issue any position on REDD-plus.

Permit holder / developer	Distribution		
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Developer</i>
IUPHHK-HA	20%	20%	60%
IUPHHK-HT	20%	20%	60%
IUPHHK-RE	20%	20%	60%
IUPHHK-HTR	20%	50%	30%
Community Forest	10%	70%	20%
Hutan Kemasyarakatan	20%	50%	30%
Adat Forest	10%	70%	20%
Village Forest	20%	50%	30%
KPH	30%	20%	50%
KHDTK	50%	20%	30%
Protected Forest	50%	20%	30%

Thus in 2012, the government issued a regulation on GhG emission as basis for the emission reduction target of Indonesia. The regulation aims to meet the country’s committed targets, where forest carbon buyers from other countries will receive a carbon emission reduction value of maximum 49%. This regulation requires the establishment of a national REDD agency composed of several body to manage and distribution of funds, figure below demonstrates the structure of Funding Instrument for REDD-plus

in Indonesia (FREDDI) in the context of funding instruments. There are three modalities for the investments flow.

- Modality 1: Grants consists of small and main grants. These were established first and soft-launched on May 2012, where most of funds are allocated for readiness, infrastructure, and capacity building.
- Modality 2: Investments, in which returns are expected in the form of monetary and performance units. This will be implemented once readiness and capacities are in place.
- Modality 3: Payment for Performance. Returns are expected in the form of performance units and will be implemented once MRV system is in place.



### Discussion Highlights

- On the modality of investment necessary for REDD-plus. There is a need for the development of schemes on purchasing payment for carbon in REDD-plus.
- On generated reaction regarding the distribution mechanism.

At the moment, there is no experience yet in terms of implementation. This is appreciated by international players but not by the national entities especially on the level of communities due to lack of consultations and lack of rational explanation on the distribution scheme. Also, the Ministry of Finance contested the Ministry of Forestry for coming up with the distribution scheme for REDD-plus.

- On forest areas under ADAT.

The Ministry of Forestry already recognized ADAT after the ruling of constitutional court in Indonesia. About 40M hectares of forest are recognized as ADAT and mapping was submitted to determine the reference emission level. Thus, an initial map covering 6M hectares is already submitted to the national agency on mapping and an MOU with the Ministry of Environment is already in place in terms of land tenure of ADAT forests.

### D. Benefit Sharing in REDD+ at the National and Sub-National Level: Cambodia

*Yeang Donal, National REDD+ Policy Adviser REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme, FFI Cambodia Programme*

Cambodia has already developed its roadmap for REDD in 2011 and designated the Forestry Administration as the National REDD Focal Point. As part of the REDD readiness, a REDD-plus Benefit Sharing Technical Team is established. The TWG is composed of Forestry Administration (FA), General

Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), Fishery Administration (FiA), Ministry of Economic and Finance (MEF), other line agencies as appropriate, development partner and civil society representatives. It is responsible for considering the systems of managing REDD-plus revenues in Cambodia and guidelines for local benefit-sharing arrangements. The recent preliminary assessment of benefit sharing in the country reveals the following:

- There is a limited capacity to monitor forest management and to distribute revenues in the natural resource sector in an equitable and transparent manner;
- There are challenges in distributing funds from central authorities to the local level; and
- There is a need for further research on existing initiatives on benefit sharing such as REDD+ pilot project and community forestry projects.

Consequently, a specific project on REDD-plus was presented to demonstrate the existing benefit sharing arrangements in Cambodia. Oddar Meanchey Community Forestry REDD+ (OM CF REDD+) started in 2008 covering 13 community forests with a total area of 64,319 hectares, 58 villages and 10,000 households. The project runs for 30 years and enrolled under VCS and CCBA. The main funding support comes from Danida, US Department of State, Clinton Climate Initiative, Pact, UNDP, and FAO and being partnered with Forestry Administration (FA), 13 Community Forestry Groups/CFN, Pact, Terra Global Capital (TGC), Children Development Association (CDA), Monks Community Forestry, and other Local Authorities.

The benefits sharing agreement in OM CF REDD+ was created under 2008 Decision no. 699 of the Council Minister. This decision states that revenues from the project will be channeled through the Technical Working Group on Forest and Environment (TWG-F&E) during the first five years with application of the following system:

- A minimum 50% share of carbon net revenues will be provided to local communities who involving in the project.
- The remaining funds used to “develop new REDD initiatives” and to “improve the quality of the forests”

Although the decision was made by the government itself, there is a need to confront and address the challenges along with the implementation of the benefit sharing in OM CF REDD+ pilot project.

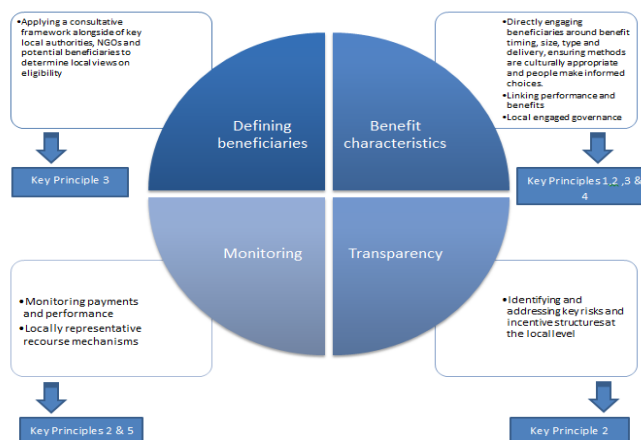
- Benefit-sharing arrangements should be highlighted in the early stage of project planning process.
- Additional opportunities through collection of NTFPs for communities to augment potential REDD-plus funding should also be sought to diverse sources of income.
- There is a strong need to clarify whether communities will receive benefits over the full duration of the project. Like any investment opportunity, a lack of finance certainty will diminish the willingness of communities to participate.
- Formal legislative instruments are needed at the national level to ensure that benefit distribution flows across local, provincial and national scales.

#### **4. Approach to Designing Pro-Poor Benefit Distribution System**

*Adrian Enright, SNV*

There are four quadrants for the fundamental characteristics of benefit sharing mechanism.

- Defining Beneficiaries includes recognition of customary laws and conflict management mechanism present in the local community.
- Benefit characteristics define the level of engagement to find out how benefits sharing system will look like.
- Monitoring focuses on payments and performance.
- Transparency works on identifying and addressing key risks and incentive structure at the local level.



The key on developing culturally and socially appropriate pro-poor benefit distribution system is community’s participation and engagement on discourses on linking benefits to REDD-plus activities such as emission reduction and decision-making on types of benefits and how to go about the distribution system within the target timeframe. Below is the five key steps BDS development.



In the case of an existing system within the project site, it is important to have an assessment of this system to test its effectiveness and can it be used to govern local funds from REDD-plus activities.

Meanwhile, there are two approaches to link benefits to performance; a) linking benefits to emissions reduction and b) linking benefits to proxy measures such as PES. It should be noted that under the VCS, benefits are linked to measured emissions reductions, hence communicating this properly is vital to inform the BS design.

In addition, timing is essential in linking incentives to deliver REDD+ activities under a participatory approach, for instance KfW Vietnam, where savings books are provided after 3 months under the condition of 80% survival rate allowing 15% withdrawal each year up to fifth year. Hence, governance of the funds requires an oversight and transparent delivery to avoid elite capture. However, no matter how transparent the BS may seem, there is a need for clear mechanism to address complaints and disputes within the BDS.

Therefore, the discussion can be summarized to the following:

- Benefit sharing is not just about delivering cash to people involved in REDD-plus;
- It is important to understand existing tenure and customary laws in the community;
- Taking note that involving local actors is key to incentives;
- Monitoring performance & payments is critical; and
- Recourse mechanisms must be based on local context.

## ***Discussion Highlights***

- One of the key points is linking benefits sharing to emission reduction in the context of Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan (ADSDPP).

Benefit sharing must be linked to the existing legitimate activities of the communities. In Vietnam, the process started with the discussion of types of activities, the communities are willing to conduct under REDD-plus which are worthy of compensation. The reduction of NTFPs collection was not seen as a problem since the current level of harvesting is sustainable in the area. Also, people are willing to conduct reforestation activities in the different areas as well as to delegate additional forest patrols since illegal logging is identified as major problem in the forests. Hence, it facilitated an agreement of how REDD-plus in the area would look like – reforestation and increasing number of forest patrols while maintaining the access to NTFPs, in terms of carbon, it is embedded in reforestation and reduction of illegal logging activity.

In addition, the activities and monitoring were designed based on the context of the community. The process has involved selection and agreement on project area and performance-based payment suited to local context. For instance, a 2% baseline was set and a coding payment system was developed in terms of deforestation rate – green for full payment, yellow for half payment and red for no payment. Thus, payment schemes are in three forms; a) no payment if deforestation rate is still at 2%, 2) 50% payment to community if reduced to 1%, and 3) full payment to community if deforestation rate is at 0.50%.

On one hand, coding system also applies for protecting the forests in terms of hectare; a) if deforestation is less than 3 hectares, the community gets a full payment, b) if deforestation is within 3 to 7 hectares, half payment is given, and c) deforestation of more than 7% is equivalent to no payment.

The community wants to see it in real terms instead of talking about carbon because sometimes it is a bit confusing. Hence, one way to deal with the process is to carefully define the project area to avoid common mistake that areas under project deforestation scheme would not any longer allow the existing activities of the community.

- In the Philippines, ADSDPP is being used as a management tool of IPs for the sustainable resource utilization. In the context of REDD-plus, utilization of forest resources must be delineated according to zoning and this was already done in the case of Sierra Madre.

### Response

It must be done on the context of existing planning whether by the government or IPs since the common mistake of REDD-plus project is proceeding with the activities while overriding the existing norms and traditional practices in the area. It should be noted that REDD-plus would still allow certain activities depending on the agreement, but areas included in the carbon accounting must be clearly identified and communicated to people.

At the project level, there are defined REDD-plus activities agreed based on the context of planning and REDD-plus activities financed by international donors and international market. While at the national level, discussions focused more on policies on how REDD-plus activities would fit in a broader structure of quality and measure for forest management. For instance, in sub-national level

planning, there might be activities on emission reduction that could be included as REDD-plus activity, or activities already included in the broader structure but in the presence of REDD-plus those might need financing by international donor.

- On complementation of vertical and horizontal processes.

Horizontal process must have direct link to vertical process, however the four (4) quadrant diagram is more applicable to FFI’s project-level implementation of REDD-plus – *from international level going down to the community level*. Nonetheless, lessons learned and experiences at the project level will be used to inform the development of sharing mechanism at the national level.

- On the best time to start the discussion of benefit sharing with the community.

Timing, amount and type of benefits would still depend on the local context of a certain area, for instance the concern of linking benefit sharing to FPIC process prior to proceeding with the mechanism. However, it would be better to have early orientation of communities regarding the potential benefits from REDD-plus activities to motivate them to continue their activities on forest management.

- In the case of Indonesia, there are 11 villages included hence how will the benefits be taken out from the local funds and equally distribute those among the members of the 11 villages.

The decision around equity should come from the people. Adequate consultation is needed on how to go about actual distribution of benefits since there might be cases of different levels of efforts from the individuals involved in the activities.

## 5. Case Study Presentations: REDD-plus Benefit Sharing in Indonesia

### A. REDD-plus Benefit Sharing in Indonesia

*Henky Satrio Wibowo, AMAN/Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago*

REDD-plus is seen to be a new development paradigm in Indonesia. It is intended to be integrated in the development strategies and planning, to influence all land-based sectors and serves as “guerilla” to change paradigms and practices towards generating carbon and non-carbon benefits. The moving away from cash and carbon would guide the principles for benefit-sharing and incentive mechanisms

Paradigm Shift	
From	To
Community as “disturbed neighbors” of an “REDD+ Project” that needs to be “bribed” through cash-distribution	Community as a part of, and “co-owners” of the project, being inside the project boundary, sharing responsibility as well as benefits
Benefits being defined almost entirely as cash distribution.	Benefits being defined as well-being, happiness, sustainability, with fulfilled social needs.
Benefits being defined almost entirely as derived from carbon.	Benefits being defined as carbon and other social and ecological services.



In terms of benefits in REDD-plus, it is relevant to clarify the definition of benefits and what type of benefits. For instance, there are 11 REDD-plus projects in Indonesia and there are already identified beneficiaries (central government, regional/district government, project developers, and communities) and types of benefits such as direct payment, strengthened rights, jobs, infrastructures, increase of assets, fiscal and technology transfer, and taxes. However, there are still debates on channeling payment distribution to include special allocation fund, payment for performance, and de-concentration fund.

Currently, a Funding Instrument for REDD+ in Indonesia is already in place which serves as Trust Fund for REDD-plus and can be invested to other funds focusing on grant-making modality. Although there are challenges and overlapping rights and government licenses on indigenous territory, there are opportunities for IPs related to REDD-plus such as:

1. Lol Norway-Indonesia: forest moratorium, conflict resolution, etc.
2. Presidential Task Force on REDD-plus and National Strategy on REDD-plus
  - a. Integrating community maps into 'one map policy'
  - b. FPIC mainstreaming
  - c. IPs representativeness in policy making process (part of REDD+ governing body) Roadmap on Forest Land Tenure Reform (Joint proposal with CSOs)
3. FIP- DGM and other related Indigenous Peoples on REDD-plus initiatives

However, REDD-plus benefits are complex and entail a long process from creation of enabling conditions to implementation of benefit sharing mechanism. There are also certain factors that contribute to its complexity, a) carbon (ERR/ Emission Reduction Removal) as one of the products resulting from the "paradigm shift" which can be considered as a "final product", b) benefits are beyond carbon which are dependent on the type of REDD-plus activities, and c) not all REDD-plus activities funded through FREDDI will achieve direct ERR given that early actions as part of readiness phase can be funded as well. Thus, in order to move forward with BS on REDD-plus, it is imperative to confront and address the following challenges:

- How to determine the contribution of MRV for Non-Carbon Benefits (NCBs) to Emission Reduction/Removal (ERR) in payment for performance phase;
- How to recognize IPs Right;
- How to make sure that safeguards implementation and generation of NCBs really become a precondition for ERR and not just a "stamp" to get financing/payment; and
- How to ensure the implementation of benefit sharing safeguards.

### ***Discussion Highlights***

- On process of getting the recognition of IPs since REDD-plus can be used as a tool to promote tenure and ownership.

Prior to 2000, all forests are state-owned and local people residing in these areas are not recognized by the government. After the issuance of a policy, communities are now recognized for the protection of forests, however they are still required to pass through 36 desks in order to get the recognition. The length of how a certain application could last is still dependent on the situation, if for instance, the Forestry Administration (FA) has a promotional agenda however political concern still gets in the way.

## **B. REDD-plus in Indonesia: Benefit Sharing Mechanism in Laman Satong**

*Rahmawati, FFI-Indonesia Programme*

REDD-plus in Indonesia aims to reducing carbon emissions from deforestation by strengthening community-based forest management and developing sustainable livelihoods. It is located in Laman Satong Village, Ketapang District, West Kalimantan covering 1.070 hecatres.

The process of developing the conceptual model focused on identifying focal issues to village forests to turn those into positive outcomes. From the process, 11 activities were identified and through the utilization of a well-being indicator (poor, middle, and rich), the benefit sharing system was developed.

### Benefits Sharing Mechanism

1. Social Groups (10%). Criteria for selection of beneficiaries are elderly people over 70 years old, disabled person, orphan. To provide assistance for housing renovation of poor people and house of worship facilities.
2. Land Owner (10%). To provide support for tree seedling and agriculture tools production such as hand tractor and rice machine
3. Health insurance (5%). Criteria for selection of beneficiaries are critically-ill and admitted to hospital. To provide a total funds assistance of Rp 200,000 for hospital care.
4. Village Forest Institution (70%). To support community patrol & monitoring, boundary demarcation and tree nursery.
5. Adat Institution (5%). To support Adat/customary meetings

### ***Discussion Highlights***

- On process undertaken prior to developing the criteria for benefit sharing mechanism given that social funds, forest management funds, health insurance are included in the menu of benefit sharing.

Village meetings were conducted to arrive at a decision of how benefits will be distributed among the community members. In terms of allocation, the community selected the priorities, while FFI only facilitated the finalization of agreements based on a set of criteria.

- On non-inclusion of youth services in the distribution mechanism.

A youth instructor conducts training on community patrolling, spatial and land mapping, while for women, these are in the form of enterprises based on the results of consultation among the 6 households.

## **C. REDD-plus Phases and Opportunity for Benefit Generation: Case Study in Bujang raba**

*Emmy Primadona, KKI-WARSI*

Indonesia is still on readiness phase specifically on research and negotiation and development of a model. It is being done by an Ad Hoc institution both at the national and provincial levels. Given the country's progress on REDD-plus readiness phase, the view of WARSI is that REDD-plus is not the final outcome but rather an instrument to get forest recognition for community, conflict resolution and micro-spatial plan. It gives ample room to improve forest governance, stakeholder participation,

enhance tenure and access security, and resolve tenure dispute. To date, KKI-WARSI is conducting the following activities to support REDD-plus readiness.

- Dissemination information about issue climate change and REDD-plus;
- Ensure clear tenure, full and effective participation in REDD+ , and capacity building for local people;
- Actively engage in designing safeguards and Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC);
- Testing out safeguard PRISAI and Safeguards Information System (SIS);
- Strengthen and expand the management area for local people through the CBFM scheme;
- Provide capacity building and management plan through some trainings, workshop and excursion;
- Advocacy to get legal recognition to manage the forest areas;
- Encouraging to include the CBFM area in micro Spatial Plan;
- Promoting CBFM model as the key success for REDD-plus;
- Conducting study about BSM in Bujang Raba Ecosystem; and
- Development of project for Bujang Raba ecosystem.

In terms of benefit sharing in REDD-plus, BSM provides incentives for actions and it builds support and legitimacy for REDD mechanisms, however as a reality check, Norway has allocated US\$1 Billion to Indonesia for REDD-plus, in which the allocation is only an estimate of US\$2 per year per person for 10 years. Due to this, the benefit does not necessary mean to be in the form of cash but rather in the form of scholarship and/or health services to maximize the funds.

Parallel to BSM development, Bujang Raba is selected as a model for benefit sharing in REDD-plus due to the following justifications:

1. Geographically, the landscape is in the middle of Sumatera island which heading to Bukit Barisan and TNKS area;
2. Its ecosystem remains as low land forest area in Sumatera and located in the upper stream of Batang Hari river;
3. Rich of flora and fauna species, interconnected with conservation area/National park, as well as corridor of wildlife from TNKS to TN Bukit Dua Belas, TN Bukit Tiga Puluh, TN Tesso Nilo dan TN Berbak;
4. Location of IPs called as Orang Rimba;
5. Model of CBFM initiatives which is based on local wisdom and knowledge;
6. Potential for environmental services, such as clean water, renewable energy, eco tourism, and the supply oxygen for the world; and
7. High pressure of forest conversion, from natural forest to HTI, oil palm plantation, mining and transmigration.

KKI-WARSI conducted series of activities involving participative analysis, community-level and public consultations, learning processes and information dissemination in establishing the benefit sharing mechanism. Through the participatory activities and consultation, aspirations and pre-requisites were identified.

<b>Aspirations</b>	<b>Prerequisites</b>	<b>Tangible Benefits</b>
1. Carbon credit is not the final objective, what we need is access	1. Strengthen ownership by acknowledging	1. The recognition the local people management area through

<p>security and legal recognition to manage the forest</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Local people as forest guardian should get more benefit apart from central and local government.</li> <li>3. The form of compensation is not necessary cash money. It could be scholarship and health insurance program for people</li> <li>4. Other form of compensation could be development aids (infrastructure) and disaster mitigation program.</li> </ol>	<p>community's management area</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Recognition that this area is under threat of forest conversion to HTI, palm oil plantation and mining company.</li> <li>3. Build essential local support, in term of policy and budget to the community based on forest management area should be accommodated in provincial and district spatial plan (RTRW)</li> <li>4. Activate vital knowledge and flexibility to develop more CBFM model according to local characteristic.</li> </ol>	<p>CBFM scheme (customary forest and Village forest)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Capacity building in term of knowledge and local institution.</li> <li>3. Learning model and eco-tourism which is supported by many parties (renting guest house, keynote speaker, facilitating in share learning,</li> <li>4. Water supply for drinking water, electricity, agriculture, paddy field, and so on.</li> <li>5. Supporting development program from the government</li> <li>6. Diversification income (Rubber, fruits, vegetables, rattan, wood, handy craft, rice , fish and so on)</li> <li>7. Access market, especially for rubber commodity (Collaboration with Bridges stone for marketing local rubber)</li> </ol>
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As a concrete example, Ms. Primadona presented the benefits from latex marketing in collaboration with Bridge Stone Company.

- For every single truck of latex sold, the group of natural resource management in the village will receive around Rp. 1 million – an approximate of 3 to 4 trucks of latex are sold monthly which is equivalent to a total income of Rp. 3 to 4 million.

The income is allocated to the following community funds:

1. Social funds to support village people in cases of death, wedding, sickness and customary practices.
2. Village petty cash for infrastructure and community training.
3. Environmental fund for agro-forest enrichment, reforestation and forest patrolling.

### ***Discussion Highlights***

- On the conduct of FPIC process prior to coming up with the plan and if FPIC is anchored on UNDRIP or a national law exists in the country.

The FPIC is anchored on UNDRIP and there are cases where FPIC was done in the absence of a national law.

In the case of Bujang Raba, FPIC for REDD-plus was not conducted since the project is still at its preparatory phase, however WARSI conducted an FPIC to four (4) CBFM models specifically community, village, community plantation and partnership forests since there are opportunities and risks in each model. This was conducted so the community would be able to agree which CBFM model is applicable in their area. Nonetheless, the government will come up with the process since

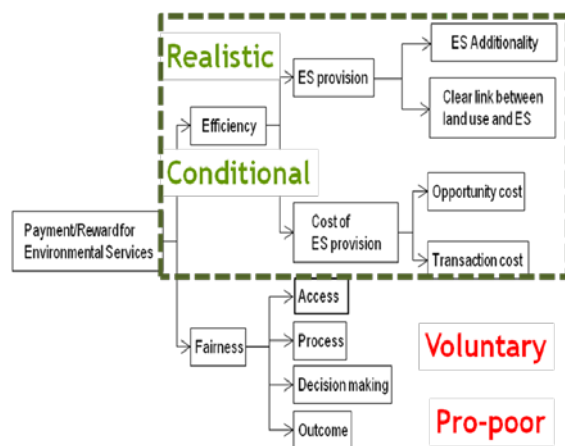
FPIC is an integral component of IP mainstreaming, given also that AMAN alone is composed of more than 2000 IPs.

#### D. Framing our PES Thinking

*Leimona B. van Noordwijk and Dave Eastman, ICRAF*

A prelude was given by Mr. van Noordwijk to support the presentation of Mr. Dave Eastman. He presented ICRAF's framing on PES and what conditionalities might be helpful in designing the BSM for REDD-plus activities.

Benefits from PES are mostly non-financial which can be expanded to social networks with external stakeholders; knowledge and capacity of the community; and small-scale public infrastructure investments since direct financial benefits are limited. Benefits combined with recognition from the governments and external stakeholders can increase farmers' commitment to the scheme.



Given the broader paradigm of PES, its preconditions for application with strict conditionality are not met in many developing countries' context, hence a wider PES interpretation is needed. To do this, there is a need for conduct of action researches, analysis of learning sites in Asia and observation of PES implementation elsewhere. The figure demonstrates the elements of efficiency and fairness vis-à-vis principle of PES. It can be seen that reality and conditions are two key factors relevant in the equation of PES. The conditionality is composed of various levels; trust between local and external agents, co-management plans to implement actions serving as input-control on agro-ecosystem

condition towards identifying consequences for development of environment indicators.

In summary, ICRAF's thinkings on designing REDD-plus BSM are framed as follows:

1. A language of CIS: "co-investment" and "shared responsibility" to promote
  - Conducive to the type of respect,
  - Mutual accountability and commitment to sustainable development
  - Reference to social exchange rather than financial transactions
  - Opportunities for phased strategies.
2. An evolutionary process after creating a basis of respect and relationships through the paradigm of CIS, where there may be more space for specific follow-up in the paradigm of CIS for actual delivery of ES to meet conservation objectives.
3. Changing behaviour needs all of Carrot, Stick, and Sermon
4. Incentives must match interests of local communities, where the very first step is to understand what are their interests and expectations.
5. Assumption that local communities in Bac Can's preferences are better access to landscape's resources such as land use rights or better arrangements of tenure rights.

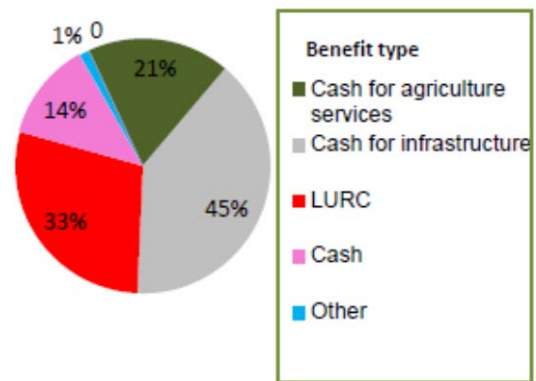
#### **Case Study on Vietnam Forest Tenure and Payment for Ecosystem Services Programs**

The research focused on finding if tenure affects the preferences of the community for benefits, timing, and distribution systems and if tenure should be one of the benefits to encourage participation. The research was conducted in six villages in Ba Be and Na Ri districts in Bac Can province which are also ICRAF's REDD-plus pilot sites. The criteria used for site selections are forest types, land tenure status, with or without LURCs, poverty in Bac Can especially Ba Be.

The research was carried out through three (3) methodologies; REDD-plus game, semi-structured group interview, and individual exit questionnaire covering 66 stakeholders (6 group discussions). The data were analyzed through a combination of triangulation, perception, and preferences.

The results showed different preferences from three (3) methodologies. The semi-structured group interviews resulted to cash for infrastructure as priority preference with 42%, next is Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC) with 37%, while in terms of individual interviews cash and LURC are two priority preferences over benefit type. The REDD-plus game on one hand, revealed the same results as to the semi-structured group interview. The figure on the right, shows that Bac Can participants want to receive benefits in the form of community development funds for public goods projects.

Bac Can preferences (Scenario 1)



To that end, in terms of designing the BDS and policy it might be appropriate to offer purpose-oriented cash and LURCs as benefit and to assess feasibility of LURCs as benefit including local capacities and available lands.

### Discussion Highlights

- On conditionality for PES

There are less strict conditionalities on the global level down to national level and community level and personally, there is a need to start with low conditionality. For instance in Vietnam, they will engage on input-based rather than output-based to secure people's involvement.

In terms of the people involved on PES, the framework does not clearly define the buyers and sellers. It adheres to co-investment rather than payment, wherein local communities invest labor force, while partners put investments in the form of incentives.

- On the effectiveness of "REDD-Plus Game" since the methodology is very hypothetical.

The game is done to mainly know the preferences of the community and most useful in leading the way to where communities might have ideas prior to designing the scheme. Also, although there are uncertainties, it can be adopted on the existing model or can be used as a framework to guide the development of mechanisms appropriate to certain conditions.

### Suggestion

One of the principles focuses on feasibility of the contract and mechanism to review their preferences as they learn more through the process and actual experiences from receiving certain amount of benefits. If the game is hypothetical, there might be a need for more room to revise the preferences or a need to provide flexibility on the PES contract as they learn more along the way.

- On securing tenure as a form of benefit that needs to be considered in PES.

The interest in land use rights as benefit is that people have informal relationship with the state. Hence through land tenure, communities would have formal relationship with the state and would be able to obtain benefits from their lands.

The sense is that, land use certificates motivate people beyond cash incentives to formalize their efforts in managing their lands, while some people prioritize land tenure to continuously derive cash incentives. If the communities are committed, it is only fair to give them formal rights over their lands.

- On general conclusion to start from input-based rather than output-based approach.

This is based on the current policy in Vietnam. There is no study yet on the comparison of two approaches, but we can start with a phase-approach, for instance input-based for disseminating the information then moving towards an output-based approach.

In terms of thinking outside conditionalities and financing options, the input can also include financing options to encourage capital investment through banking to support REDD-plus activities. On one hand, looking at ways to encourage capital inputs outside performance could come first, followed by a performance-based financing system.

## VI. Workshop Session: Applying the “REDD-plus Game”

### A. Plenary Session: REDD-Plus Game Snapshot, Recommendations, and Lesson Learned

*Adrian Enright, SVN*

Mr. Enright gave a snapshot on the steps of REDD-plus Game and highlighted the relevance of participatory approach to determine the conditionality that serves as link between REDD-plus activities and benefits for distribution among identified beneficiaries.

In order to illustrate further the REDD-plus game, he presented the results of the REDD-plus game conducted in Vietnam. As can be seen in the table, benefits are in the form of cash payments and non-cash through infrastructures, extension support on agriculture, and land tenure. In addition, 12 of the 13 groups involved in the REDD-plus game requested that funding for forest protection would be in the form of payment to village households, while only two groups requested for large cash payment. The mechanism has a timeframe of five years and with the use of scenario setting, most groups preferred disbursement with clear preferences for year 1 and year 5.

Kind of benefit	Value in VND
cash payments	any amount up to VND800 million
new school building	VND800 million
upgrade of inter-village road	VND800 million
new well for every household	VND800 million
electricity lines to all houses	VND800 million
agricultural extension support	at least VND160 million per year of support
land use right certificate	VND800 million for 20% of forest area
payment for forest patrols [others]	VND40 million per year

Lessons from REDD-plus Game	Recommendations from UN-REDD Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local people can make suitable choices by way of the REDD+ game.</li> <li>Commonalities in benefit choices - tendency to assign part of benefits to forest patrols, cash to individual households and agriculture inputs.</li> <li>Significant variation in the kinds of benefits and disbursement schedules.</li> <li>Men and women prioritize different kinds of benefits and delivery schedules, as do groups with members from different wealth strata and possibly groups of different ethnic backgrounds.</li> <li>Strong reactions to the conditionality of benefits as soon as they come to understand this defining feature of REDD-plus in the process of the game.</li> <li>Groups change the choice and timing of benefits and adjust preferences in unexpected ways.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employ the REDD-plus game to facilitate self-selection activities in the future.</li> <li>Phased approach: 2 weeks to each phase from levelling off to verification and signing of minutes.</li> <li>Utilization of site-specific information while keeping away from raising expectations.</li> <li>At least one translator per group and 2 facilitators for group of 10 people.</li> <li>Conduct activities in 1 village per day (depending on distance).</li> <li>Time and location must be convenient to all participants.</li> <li>Local participants should be appropriately compensated for their participation.</li> <li>Trusted authority should always sign on meeting proceedings.</li> <li>Incorporate proactive consultations with selected stakeholder groups, particularly marginalized social groups such as women and ethnic minorities.</li> <li>Better to err on the side of simplicity than present too much information.</li> <li>Look for opportunities to use existing systems such as banking, village groups, and trusted member of community</li> <li>Offer villages a wide choice of possible benefits and remain open to suggestions.</li> </ul>



## ***Discussion Highlights***

- On setting specific timeframe for benefit sharing since VCS works on a 20-year period.

It all depends on the local context and results of the consultation with the stakeholders. The presented scenarios are only to illustrate that carbon credits are generated and an appropriate monitoring mechanism for the distribution of benefits is in place.

- On percentage allocation to LGU.

In the case of Vietnam, 20% goes to government for transaction cost, while at the project level it must be defined prior to the discussion of benefits.

- On asking the communities in terms of utilization of cash payment, if for instance the people do not want development projects.

Cash payment is being made in Vietnam, however conditions for spending are still lacking. Hence REDD-plus can provide the conditions in terms of community-based utilization, but it would be difficult to set certain criteria for personal cash utilization.

- On linking Benefit Sharing Mechanism to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).

This process must fit within the structure of FPIC in a specific country. It is a process that involves community participation and the moral aspect of benefits sharing can be anchored in the broader umbrella of FPIC.

In the Philippines, FPIC process involves different stages. For instance, benefit sharing is part of a bigger project and the community will be consulted in terms of their incentives from the project. Results will be reported back to the government for their own validation. From this, the government will send signal if the MOA is ready, where provisions are clearly specified and final stage is the issuance of certification.

- People involved in the development of benefit sharing mechanism. Consultations were done with local authorities, while key resources and actors are involved in the actual REDD-plus activities.
- On identification of actors to be involved in the BSM. This is one of the key concerns that must be addressed during the consultations specifically the identification of eligible beneficiaries to be involved in the activities.
- On discussing benefits sharing mechanism to communities in the presence of infrastructure projects.

It is still dependent on the local context and if these are supported by the government. For instance, benefits sharing mechanism can be done if the government supports the infrastructure project out of REDD-plus, while in other cases like Vietnam, we were told that potential benefit to support women enterprises should be one of the roles of the provincial government. The key is to design the concept based on local context and communities' preferences.

## B. Country-Teams Output Presentation

The participants were grouped according to their country representations. They were tasked to respond to key questions within the space of FFI as a project area. The outputs were presented back in the plenary during day 3 for the participants to raise questions and/or clarifications, *see Annex 4 for country-teams workshop output.*

### ***Discussion Highlights***

#### **1. Cambodia**

- *On additional processes based on the local context of Cambodia with the initial test of REDD-plus Game.*

The game is only useful once established within the structure of REDD-plus in Cambodia. The context of specificity and definition of timeframe are very important in the game. For Cambodia, there is a need to deal with Forestry Administration given that areas are located in community forestlands. While framing it as “co-benefit” rather than benefit payment and clarity on channeling the government funds down to the community are useful in the process of BSM development.

Lastly, since Cambodia is still at the readiness phase, there is no high expectation yet. However, the community has the liberty of choosing their benefits from the existing projects and although mechanism on benefit sharing is not yet in place, there will be consultation on BSM after the completion of the project.

- *On coming up with the list of benefits.*

The list is based on the experiences of all project implementers from REDD-plus project and culled from the results of the social assessment conducted under REDD-plus.

- *On inclusion of media and potential leak of information if they are included in negotiation process*

In general, media participation is essential in information dissemination and communication, however it does not mean that they will be involved in every process. The main objective is to maintain good relationship given the presence of a National REDD-plus Strategy and people are eager to learn more about it. Maximizing their presence will somehow respond to misconception in order to maintain and clarify expectations, also their role is important in translating technical terminologies to simple terms.

#### **2. Indonesia**

- *Did the government approve the structure at the national level?*

REDD-plus in terms of sharing carbon benefits to communities has not yet started, but there will be consultations with the local government regarding this concern.

- *On responsible institutions for signing of contracts between local buyers and/or in cases of international buyers*

A Community Forest Management Union composed of villages and customary villages will be designated for the signing of contracts, while NGOs and government will serve as witnesses. The national framework for BDS in terms of vertical structure is already in place, however horizontal structure does not have the framework yet.

Also, there are guidelines for safeguards to be imposed by the REDD agency if the proponent has generated money based on CCBA, while in terms of international buyer, we do not know yet how to go about it.

Additional Input: There are communities that do not have access to development partners. In the case of EU-REDD in the Philippines, looking at the national level is relevant to influence policy and decisions makers, hence actively bringing REDD-plus discourses at the national level.

### 3. Vietnam

- *On involvement of government in the process of REDD-plus game.*

At the moment, the focus is given to villages in order to avoid delays due to government's involvement. Nevertheless, after the process at the community level, there will be consultations at the district and national level and results will be brought back to communities for final agreement.

- *On cash payment, is it a real calculation or only an assumption and what kind of activities the beneficiaries are required to conduct in order to achieve 100% performance?*

The US\$100 is based on the cost of forest protection. In terms of activities, the communities are currently involved on forest patrolling; they have a book for recording of people's participation and can be the basis of their performance.

- *On providing loan to poor, is it a lesson of the project given the capacity to pay of poor people?*

In some areas there are good experiences in loan schemes suitable for a certain context. However, there might be a need to differentiate loans for productive activity to support income generation from social insurances to support social needs, in any case people would have the difficulty to pay their loans.

### 4. Philippines

- *On composition of the monitoring team.*

The members will be selected from the community as a parallel activity to the development of mechanism or distribution system. The selection would depend on the agreement and decision of the community members.

*Follow up*

- On third party M&E, will this be considered in the future?

There are representatives from outside institutions such as LGUs since it is not practical to monitor your own fund management due to biasness. However, it must be noted that government agencies or NGOs are not allowed to give sanctions to IPs due to customary laws.

In REDD-plus, a Provincial Multi-Stakeholder for REDD-plus Council will be formed to oversee the implementation of REDD-plus activities at the local level. Thus, there will be an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system to immediately support the fund distribution using the customary practices within the community level.

- *On absence of participatory monitoring in terms of carbon measurement to determine the incentives of people for their participation. For instance in some areas, a performance-based payment system is in place specifically for participation in carbon monitoring, while having a payback system in the form of insurance, in any case the community was not able to comply.*

We gave emphasis to premium costs and detailed process of carbon stock measurement is already included in the scenario. In terms of payment, direct payment will be given to stakeholders involved in the activities, for instance efforts of forest patrols will be quantified.

Additional Inputs. Carbon monitoring is one of the project costs, while incentives are accrued to the project. The discussions reflect back to the objective of developing benefit sharing either for REDD-plus or non-REDD plus since there are specific standards for carbon that we are required to comply with. Hence, it might be helpful to link the costs to benefits for transparency either in the context of REDD-plus or non-REDD- plus activities.

## VII. Summary of Country-Teams Sharing and Output Presentation

*Adrian Enright, SNV*

Mr. Enright facilitated the synthesis of sharing from country-teams during the first day session and presentation of workshop outputs during the last session.

He mentioned that from the lessons of each pilot site, there are common themes across countries, while other relevant issues and concerns also emerged.

### **Common Themes across Four (4) Pilot Sites**

1. Existing system of benefit distribution to communities, however there is a need to clarify if benefits are already in the form of net benefits. Also, defining the linkage of benefits to poverty reduction is relevant to develop the mechanism of benefit sharing.
2. Definition and quantification of non-carbon benefits.
3. There is an observed support from the government in terms of REDD-plus as well as presence of legal framework specifically on sharing mechanism. For instance, although the Philippines is not yet on the discussion of carbon trading, an existing legal framework can be used as logical basis for establishing the carbon rights. Furthermore,
  - a. The presentations highlighted existing structures that are retrofitted to REDD-plus like the formation of National and Provincial Multi-Stakeholder for REDD-plus Council in the Philippines.
  - b. Beneficiaries such as IPs, Community, government, and other sectors are already identified.
4. The cost and accounting for cost, where cost of protecting the forests is not accounted due to some criteria such as additionality in REDD-plus.
5. Participatory Forest Management (PFM) and law enforcement of distribution of benefits, to confront concerns specifically:
  - a. Defining actual activities to make them eligible for REDD-plus or other activities related to forest protection.
  - b. Recognizing customary law in the REDD-plus Benefit Sharing Mechanism.
6. The country presentations discussed benefits beyond cash such as land tenure, agricultural inputs, and infrastructures.
7. Stakeholders are not homogenous, hence there is a need to recognize the political dynamics between and among the stakeholders.
8. Fitting the new system into existing political system of the country.
9. Determine and locate as to where decisions must come from in terms of fair or equitable distribution of benefits.

### **For Further Discussion**

1. Transparency and practical steps specifically on Corruption Risk Assessment. For instance, the Philippines considers the assessment of level of corruption within all REDD-plus phases.
2. Relationship of FPIC and benefit sharing to understand further existing social structures between and among stakeholders.
3. Mapping out connections between involved institutions to include discussion on process of engagement and disengagement.

Meanwhile, the presentation of country-teams outputs raised the following key points.

1. Understanding the context is vital in terms of application of REDD-plus game and informing the appropriate BS mechanism to include appropriate menu of benefits with well-matched timeframe for distribution. For the Philippines, structures will be in place to oversee the process, while in Vietnam, an oversight role might not be appropriate in some situation.
2. Finding balance between raising expectations and people who perform more is essential in the entire process.
3. Proper timing to present and discuss concepts of benefit sharing. For instance in the Philippines and Vietnam, discussions are already happening and will be rolled out in September for Vietnam, while in Indonesia, there is an appropriate timing as to when will the discussion start. There are hesitations, but discussions may already start to further identify issues and concerns that are deemed important in developing appropriate benefit sharing mechanism.

In addition, the first day session brought in many lessons at the national level moving towards to the discussions of horizontal approach at the local level. The last day on one hand, provided good understanding on specificity of approach that works best in each pilot site. It covered the most truthful conversation of questioning the process and coming up with an appropriate design based on country's context.

Finally, Mr. Enright thanked FFI and NTFP-EP for providing him the opportunity to be part of the process. The workshop had been a two-way learning experience of sharing and gaining lessons from actual experiences. He also thanked the organizers and logistical team for providing the needs and requirements of the workshop.

## VIII. Closing Remarks

Prior to formally closing the workshop, Ms. Helen Schneider gave a quick reflection on the entire workshop. She mentioned that the workshop started with money and evolved to non-monetary benefits. The discussions reminded the group that equity should be always present in the process.

It was then followed by a feedback session facilitated by Ms. Schneider. Three questions were posted and the participants were requested to respond to each question, *see annex 3 for detailed feedback from the participants.*

Mr. Rob Harris and Ms. Femy Pinto gave the closing remarks.

Mr. Harris mentioned that there is so much content rigor that can be used to convince EU on the achievements of the project. The results will feed in the upcoming discussion in Indonesia and in other countries that have not yet started on benefit sharing. He thanked the organizers and key resource persons for sharing valuable inputs and expressed his gratitude to the participants for putting up an interesting discussion during the entire workshop.

Ms. Pinto mentioned that the workshop presented a lot of lessons as well as demonstrated a lot of work in terms of developing appropriate benefit sharing mechanism. The workshop has clarified definition of terms and processes from identification of benefits to timing preferences.

To that end, she reiterated that extending the participation beyond the project partners is the key to continue build partnership and expand the learning on benefit sharing. Thus, setting up a system in the project sites that would last beyond the project cycle is important in regional learning exchanges.

## Annexes

### 1. Participants' List

	Name	Country	Organization	Email Address	Contact Number
1	Kirtiman Sherchan	KH Phnom Penh	FFI Country Coordinator for REDD+ Cambodia, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	Kirtiman.Sherchan@fauna-flora.org	017 897 338
2	Yeang Donal	KH Phnom Penh	FFI, Cambodia REDD+ National Policy Adviser, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	donal.yeang@fauna-flora.org	012 300 921
3	Ou Samon	KH Siem Reap	FFI, Field Coordinator for Cambodia, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	ousamon@gmail.com	012 939 237
4	Ke Sothin	KH Siem Reap	FFI, Community Facilitator for Cambodia, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	touch_sothin@yahoo.com	012 772 150
5	Sarin Yoeurn	KH Siem Reap	FFI, Community Facilitator for Cambodia, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	yoeurnsarin@yahoo.com	097 8533498
6	Eam Sam Un	KH Phnom Penh	FFI, Biologist for Cambodia, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	eamsamun84@gmail.com	092 871 520
7	Ahmad Kusworo	IND Jakarta	FFI Country Coordinator for REDD+ Indonesia, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	a.kusworo@hotmail.com	081 369 200972
8	Rahmawati	IND Ketapang	FFI, Community Facilitator for Indonesia, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	rahmawati.ffi@gmail.com	62 813 95906667
9	Edmund Rico	PH Cavite	FFI Country Coordinator for REDD+ Philippines, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	Edmund.Rico@fauna-flora.org	90 882 08814
10	Edna Maguigad	PH Manila	Philippine REDD+ National Policy Adviser, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	ednamaguigad@gmail.com	091 89702342
11	Jackie Lou Wenceslao	PH Cavite	FFI, Field Coordinator for Philippines, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	jackie.wenceslao@fauna-flora.org	093 992 69258



12	Dang Thanh Liem	VN Kon Tum	FFI Country Coordinator for REDD+ Vietnam, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	Liem.Thanh.dang@fauna-flora.org	091 342 1110
13	Nguyen Duc To Luu	VN Hanoi	Alternate Vietnam REDD+ National Policy Adviser, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme. PanNature Program Manager, Natural Resource Governance Program	ndtluu@nature.org.vn	84 12 379 4476
14	Trinh Ngoc Trong	VN Kon Tum	FFI, Community Facilitator for Vietnam, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	trinhngoctrong@gmail.com	84 984 959 452
15	Bui Hien Duc	VN Kon Tum	FFI, Community Facilitator for Vietnam, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	duzc23041988@gmail.com	84 122 5576713
16	Rosalie Imperial	PH Manila	Senior Forest Management Specialist, DENR-FMB-CBFM Division, Government of the Philippines	ra_imperial@yahoo.com	632 927 7278 63 949 934 1305
17	Henry Borreo	PH Gen Nakar	SAGIBIN, IP leader	borreohenry@yahoo.com.ph	042 535 2453
18	Pheakkdey Nguon	KH Phnom Penh	REDD+ Secretariat, FA, Government of Cambodia	pheakkdey.nguon@gmail.com	012 890799
19	Tuy Sereivathana	KH Phnom Penh	Country Representative for FFI Cambodia	tuy.sereivathana@fauna-flora.org	
20	Mark Ellis Jones	KH Phnom Penh	FFI Cambodia, Chief Technical Adviser, Sustainable Provision of Ecosystems Services (SPES) Programme	mark.jones@fauna-flora.org	
21	Adrian Enright	AU Sydney	Project Manager, "Poverty and Sustainable Development Impacts of REDD Architecture" (Vietnam), SNV. Member, Sub Technical Working Group on BDS in Vietnam	aenright@snvworld.org adrian.enright@gmail.com	61 4 354 15644
22	Henky Satrio Wibowo	IND Jakarta	REDD+ Program Manager, AMAN	henkysatrio@gmail.com	
23	Emmy Primadona Than	IND Jakarta	Regional Coordinator, KKI-WARSI	epd_19@yahoo.com	62 812 18942211

24	Do Trong Hoan	VN Hanoi	Research Officer, World Agroforestry Centre / ICRAF	T.Do@cgiar.org	
25	Helen Schneider	KH Phnom Penh	FFI, Programme Director, Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance	Helen.Schneider@fauna-flora.org	
26	Jorge Ramos	KH Phnom Penh	FFI, Carbon Accounting Adviser for Cambodia, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	jorge.ramos@fauna-flora.org	017 911 497
27	Sopha Sokun Narong	KH Seima	Wildlife Conservation Society	nsopha@wcs.org	012 418 883
28	Nok Ven	KH Phnom Penh	NTFP-EP, IP REDD+ Project Coordinator	nokven.ipunciya@gmail.com	012 400 076
29	Teng Rithy	KH Phnom Penh	NGO Forum Coordinator	rithiny@ngoforum.org.kh	012 333 136
29	Chea Phallika	KH Phnom Penh	Community Rights on Hydropower Development Project Coordinator	phallik@ngoforum.org.kh	012895 830
30	Datu Abdelwin Sangkula	PH Palawan	NTFP-TF, Project Manager for Advance REDD Project	datswin@gmail.com	0917 3036481
31	Vaing Samrith	KH Mondulkiri	CIYA (IP REDD)	samrith_vaing@yahoo.com	092 800 015
32	Rith Bun Roeun	KH Phnom Penh	AFD Director	rithbunroeun_afd@yahoo.com	012 928 553
33	Yun Lorang	KH Mondulkiri	CIYA (IP REDD)	yun.lorang25@gmail.com	099 712423
34	Soviriya Chhoeng	KH Phnom Penh	NTFPEP forestry & REDD-plus officer	soviriya@ntfp.org	012 646 504
35	Rob Harris	KH Phnom Penh	FFI, Regional Programme Manager, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	Rob.Harris@fauna-flora.org	
36	Vanessa Evans	KH Phnom Penh	FFI, Socioeconomic Adviser, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	Vanessa.Evans@fauna-flora.org	
37	Femy Pinto	KH Phnom Penh	NTFP-EP OIC Executive Director	femypinto@online.com.kh	012 938 417 023 727 407
38	Mary Ann Mendoza	PH Manila	NTFP-EP Regional Program Officer for Community Forestry and Climate Change	meyanmendoza@ymail.com	
39	Leonard Reyes	KH Phnom Penh	NTFP-EP REDD+ CKMO, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	leonard.reyes@gmail.com	078 342 502

40	Ket Monny Vathna	KH Phnom Penh	NTFP-EP REDD+ Communication Intern, REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	kmvathna@gmail.com	017 798 988
41	Sundara Sem	KH Phnom Penh	APN	semsundara@yahoo.com	012 801 177
<b>Workshop Secretariat</b>					
42	Sopheha Kung	KH Phnom Penh	Conference Organizer	tnaotkhmer@yahoo.com	012 800 911
43	Phan Channa	KH Phnom Penh	NTFP-EP Administrative Officer	phan_channa@yahoo.com	012 811 817
44	Anna Manahan	PH Manila	workshop documenter	anna.anahan0527@gmail.com	091 7201 0998
45	Pang Chamroeun	KH Phnom Penh	FFI Administrative Assistant	chamroeun.pang@fauna-flora.org	012 490 989
46	Chhoun Soklen	KH Phnom Penh	Assistant of Conference Organizer	soklen_lucky@gmail.com	010 806 573

## 2. Profiles of Resource Persons

Name	Brief Profile
Tuy Sereivathana	Often referred to affectionately as “Uncle Elephant” in Cambodia, Tuy Sereivathana is FFI Cambodia’s Country Representative. He is also the recipient of the Goldman Environment Prize, widely renowned for honoring grassroots environmentalists. His innovative approach to low-cost solutions to mitigate human-elephant conflict, empowering local communities to cooperatively participate in endangered Asian Elephant Conflict.
Vanessa Evans	She is a Socio-Economic Advisor of FFI’s Environmental Markets Programme. Specializing in REDD-plus projects, she is advising FFI’s REDD-plus projects in Liberia, as well as Community Carbon Pool’s Programme in Vietnam, the Philippines, and Cambodia.
Mark Ellis-Jones	Chief Technical Adviser on the FFI Sustainable Provision of Ecosystem Services Project. He has worked on implementation several PES projects in East Africa and Southeast Asia. He has been with FFI for one year and prior to FFI, he was working for CARE International in a role which included implementing equitable benefit sharing mechanism.
Helen Schneider	FFI’s Director of Livelihoods and Governance. Based in the UK, she manages the strategic direction of FFI’s work to support social aspects of conservation and provides technical support to projects principally in Southeast Asia and America. She also promotes and facilitates reflection and peer learning among staff and partners.
Nguyen Duc To Luu	M.Sc in Agriculture, Program Manager in Natural Resource Governance at PanNature since 2009. Plays a leading role to implement the 3-year project, co-financed by EU and Ford Foundation, “Participation of Grassroots Conservation Organizations in Protection and Management of Special Use Forest in Vietnam” in cooperation with FFI Vietnam. Started affiliating with the MARD’s Central Forest See Company of Vietnam since 1999, he has been intensively working in forestry and developing his expertise in floral biodiversity conservation, NTFPs development and marketing, community participation and benefit sharing, and co-management of forest resources in Vietnam.
Ahmad Kusworo	He has been with FFI since 2009 working on community forestry and climate advisor for

	FFI Indonesia program. National Coordinator for EU CCP, Indonesia to present government of Indonesia policy framework related to BSM in REDD-plus
Yeang Donal	He is currently working as a National REDD+ Policy Adviser at FFI where he supports the development of national and sub-national REDD+ policies that strengthen the role of local government and communities in Siem Reap Community Forestry REDD+ project under REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme in Cambodia. He used to work as a Senior Carbon program Officer at Pact Cambodia where he used to be involved in planning and implementing biomass inventory, social assessments, and benefit sharing consultation for the Oddar Meanchey Community Forestry REDD+ project. Currently, he is also working on Legal Review of Carbon Right in Cambodia with the University of Cambridge.
Henky Satrio Wibowo	Born on October 15, 1974 in Madiun and spent his childhood in Yogyakarta until graduated from the faculty of Literature-Anthropology, Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta. After completing college, he began working in local and international NGOs. He worked for the advocacy of amending the Health Act with the Coalition for Healthy Indonesia. He was actively involved in the emergency response for Aceh after the tsunami in ---. He was a national coordinator of the rehabilitation and reconstruction in Aceh and took part in the establishment of the Community Radio Program-Aceh Reconstruction Radio Network. He was a Program Manager for the Business Ethics Corporate Social Responsibility in Indonesia Business Link. He is currently working as REDD+ Program Manager of AMAN.
Rahmawati	She started working with FFI in 2008 and currently the Community Forest Officer at FFI-Indonesia Programmer Ketapang. She studied BA Faculty of Forestry in Tanjungura University, West Kalimantan Indonesia from 2000-2006. She has been working with 7 villages namely, Laman Satong, Sungai Pelang, Sungai Besar, Pematang Gadung, Beringin Rayo, Tanjung Beulang, Sebadak Raya to assist them in community carbon pools programme.
Emmy Primadona	Regional Coordinator for KKI-WARSI. She studied MA Development Studies on Environment and Sustainable Development in the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), the Hague, Netherland. She finished her BA Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at Jambi University and completed here Accounting in Economic Senior High Schools.

### 3. Day 1: Feedback and Reflection Session

How do you feel today?	Today's Reflection	What's Next?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Happy</li> <li>• Motivated</li> <li>• Good</li> <li>• Normal</li> <li>• Comfortable</li> <li>• Sleepy</li> <li>• Excited</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BSM is complex</li> <li>• Equitable BS needs a lot of consensus building process</li> <li>• Term Equity and Equity Checklist</li> <li>• What specific roles of BS to community and mechanism to manage the flow</li> <li>• Learned REDD+ and BS mechanisms in each county</li> <li>• Benefit Sharing or Benefit Distribution?</li> <li>• Learned about Carbon and Non Carbon Benefit Sharing</li> <li>• Learned about cost-benefit consideration in REDD+</li> <li>• Absolutely learned more different ideas and structure of BS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do we quantify non-monetary benefits?</li> <li>• How to link BS to formal consultation on FPIC?</li> <li>• More exploration into dynamics of different groups with focus on the process of engaging/disengaging the different groups of actors.</li> <li>• Issues to be discussed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Definition of benefits under REDD-plus</li> <li>▪ Designing the process of BS</li> <li>▪ Sharing experiences from each country on the BS designing process</li> <li>▪ Carbon rights</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learned type of benefits and regional approach</li> <li>• Learned about the REDD+ work (especially in BS) of other countries</li> <li>• Appreciated the presentations from the different countries</li> <li>• Better understanding of what is going on in other countries</li> <li>• Learned about national updates from other countries</li> <li>• Balancing the message: Downplaying, managing expectations vs getting community's interests</li> <li>• Equity vs Fairness</li> <li>• Learn more about experience of each country</li> <li>• Useful sharing, importance of benefit sharing and understand the equity</li> <li>• Interesting topic on REDD BS Workshop</li> <li>• Shared the relevance of recognizing the contributions of IPs in protecting the forests</li> <li>• Participants are participatory</li> <li>• Good Inputs for day 1</li> <li>• Met people, Heard Stories</li> <li>• Learned about network</li> <li>• Benefits from REDD+ is not only about carbon credits and there are ecosystems services and non-monetary benefits</li> <li>• Encouraged about the interest shown by the group on fairness and equity</li> <li>• Interesting comparison between 4 ASEAN countries implementing REDD+ and thinking about BSM at the national level</li> <li>• Learned a lot about existing project level BSM</li> <li>• Importance of BS in national down to communities</li> <li>• Different design and approaches of 4 countries in BS</li> <li>• It is like we are about to make an important contribution to the REDD+ community/stakeholders</li> <li>• Actually this workshop does help me understand more and more about the project and lead me to get close to the project. Anyway, I am confused with the topic such as benefit sharing, equity, and the likes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the tools on engaging community discussions on benefit sharing (such as facilitation)</li> <li>• Benefit Sharing for IP and LC (tomorrow or Thursday)</li> <li>• How to clarify the best benefit sharing policy and which instrument to use?</li> <li>• Dimensions of benefit sharing mechanism for proponent</li> <li>• Step-wise approach for BDS design</li> <li>• How to link payment and performance in REDD+ BSM?</li> <li>• Looking forward to a deeper discussion about the 4 elements of equity</li> <li>• Equity on BDS design</li> <li>• Give more experience about REDD-plus benefit sharing in each country</li> <li>• How to link government and community in terms of BDS?</li> <li>• Approach of BSM: National, Sub-national, Community</li> <li>• Who gets what and what do people do with BS (fairness and effectiveness)?</li> <li>• How to engage people to initiate the discussion on benefit sharing?</li> <li>• Verifying local communities preferences on BDS/sharing</li> <li>• The strategy to make the benefit available to community and have equity</li> <li>• Find out concrete solution for benefit sharing in every country</li> <li>• In Cambodia, we are new in this project, should give more explanation on benefit sharing</li> <li>• Want to hear more about Indonesia's project level experience</li> <li>• More community/ground-level discussions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enumerating concerns and issues</li> <li>▪ Identifying appropriate/traditional mechanisms</li> <li>▪ Enumerating existing/traditional mechanisms from indigenous practices</li> </ul> </li> <li>• How to ensure that benefit is distributed to the communities in fair/equitable manner?</li> <li>• How BSM practically work in terms of flows of money and documentation between organizations/institutions.</li> <li>• More discussions of case studies, i.e. Kenya's case where seemingly</li> </ul>
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		<p>successful BSM has been introduced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about site-specific solutions to benefit sharing</li> <li>• I am lagging behind the story, to be frankly. However, I have questions that I believe might be beneficial. Since the participants are getting involved in the project on REDD-plus, they are likely to have knowledge about it, but people outside are not familiar with REDD-plus. Thus, will media for REDD-plus be improved? I still have doubts of the project, albeit what I have heard from the other countries, but what will it be in Cambodia?</li> </ul>
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### Day 3: Feedback and Reflection Session

#### a. Understand meaning of benefit-sharing at the national, sub-national and project level based on good practice and lessons learned.

☹	☺	☺	☺☺
Getting more confused now on difference between project costs and benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confused between monetary and non-monetary</li> <li>• Confused since it is different in another place (national/project area)</li> <li>• Confused at the site implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear BS System</li> <li>• Dimensions of a system</li> <li>• Approaches in practice</li> <li>• More understanding on Benefit Sharing</li> <li>• Fruitful discussion</li> </ul>	<p>Clear in project level but difficult in national level</p> <p>I became an expert on BDS</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a new concept</li> <li>• Need for more experiences of BDS</li> <li>• Some cases are practiced while the other are so conceptual</li> </ul>	<p>Case studies extremely useful to shape my understanding</p> <p>Yes in some aspects of Benefit Sharing itself, while in REDD-plus not so much</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning of Benefit Sharing: non-cash distribution is only based on good practice, but still confused on objective of BS with cash distribution</li> <li>• Should clarify “cost” and “benefit”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some countries are already awaiting payments and have developed their mechanism</li> <li>• The four country-experiences provided a wider perspective on how would a country determine BSM</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can apply this for my community</li> <li>• Enhanced knowledge on benefit sharing particularly on the process and considerations designing the mechanism could be applicable to REDD-plus</li> </ul>	
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**b. Understand meaning of equity as a basis for designing a BDS mechanism (gender, wealth, ranking, etc)**

☹	☺	😊	😊😊
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is beyond my English knowledge</li> <li>• Needs more equity in Saudi Arabia nor in my project site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not many discussions on this regard - unclear discussions</li> <li>• Did not get more understanding for implementation of equity in BDS</li> <li>• General understanding only, would be great to have deeper discussion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good and useful discussions</li> <li>• Interesting sessions</li> <li>• Good Mechanism before conduct of BDS</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not so clear, need more discussion on mechanism of equity implementation</li> <li>• Yes, understand with equity and when it become effective for applying in BDS</li> <li>• Non-sense unless a clear actor involved in the BDS already defined</li> <li>• Did not clarify the method of equity in BDS mechanism</li> <li>• Equity should be defined by the stakeholders</li> <li>• The four key elements have not been exhaustively discussed – so that equity addressed poverty alleviation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear definition, equity checklists</li> <li>• Equity with gender participation in BDS and receive benefits from project equalization</li> <li>• Awareness of the factors to consider to ensure equity</li> <li>• New concept when it combines with effectiveness</li> <li>• Well-defined but wanted to know more on the process of doing an equitable benefit sharing</li> <li>• Keeping in mind the “principles” in equitable benefit sharing is important</li> </ul>	

**c. Identify ways forward on discussing benefit sharing and development on BDS**

☹	☺	☺	☺☺
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The discussion should be a simple way but with deeper approach</li> <li>Learned some from the workshop and hope to learn more</li> <li>Useful but not enough</li> <li>Learned a lot but there is still a gap to further discuss the concept</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interesting with experiences from other countries</li> <li>Good session and strength</li> <li>Some good tools and approaches have been learned</li> <li></li> </ul>	<p>The REDD Game as a good example of methodology Found a good way to go further on BDS Able to determine actions/strategies on how to appropriately do it in the project site or specific country</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Differentiate between REDD-plus projects under voluntary carbon market and UN-REDD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BDS game should be modified/adopted into specific context</li> <li>BSM based on FPIC</li> <li>Very excited to share the information and find the best time to start</li> <li>Discussion with relevant stakeholders at all levels and national level</li> </ul>	<p>It is good to know that there is a way to ensure benefits for the communities A good start for benefits sharing discussion</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We know what we want to do next</li> <li>Developing specific and manualized form of BDS for each country, for regional consolidation</li> <li>Good to develop training program on BDS for social forestry/CF in ASFN</li> </ul>	

**d. Other comments**

- No tour programme: for good reason
- There is so much knowledge and expertise in this room
- Materials should be available very soon
- Clear distinction between UN-REDD, World Bank, VCS, CCBA, etc. projects in the discussions since not all REDD projects and activities are the same.



#### 4. Country-Teams Workshop Outputs

REDD-plus Game	Question to Consider	Cambodia
Step 1 Consultation Stage	Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local authorities such as village, commune, district chiefs (FA, MOE, FiA, Ministry of Economic, Police/Military)</li> <li>UNREDD, FCPF</li> <li>Community-based Organizations: CFMC leaders, Local NGO, IP groups-traditional leaders (marginalized groups), different networks</li> <li>Academic institutions</li> <li>Religious Groups</li> <li>TWG from Development Partners</li> <li>Media</li> </ul>
	Number of people to be involved	11 so that there will still majority in terms of coming up with the decisions
	Most appropriate time for the consultation	After harvest season, November
	Most appropriate venue	Village Meeting hall Pagoda Under the Tree (forest) FA Contonment Office FFI Office
Step 2 Establishing the “menu” of benefits	Types of benefits likely under REDD-plus so that people can choose between them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash</li> <li>Non-Cash benefits such as health care, road, agriculture (techniques and irrigation), electricity, scholarship to add cultural value, water resources/latrines/sanitation, livelihood development such as NTFPs, , food security, all contributing to community welfare</li> </ul>
Step 7 Additional Questions	Stakeholders to likely handle the disbursement of benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village/Commune Chief, CFMC, IP Chief</li> <li>FA</li> <li>Bank</li> <li>NGO</li> </ul>
	Monitoring Systems	Accounting Books/Work plan for public disclosure of expense reports Third party auditing Involvement of NGO such as IBIS RICE and local and IP communities

REDD-plus Game	Question to Consider	Indonesia (Bujang Raba Case)
Step 1 Consultation Stage	Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local government</li> <li>Village forest management group (s)</li> <li>Traditional forest management group (s)</li> <li>Village leaders</li> <li>Youth</li> <li>Women’s group</li> <li>Religious Leaders</li> </ul>
	Process of Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet with each stakeholder group representatives</li> </ul>

		<p>for the “play the game”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Think of local government need to be involved in order to know their development plans</li> </ul>
	Most appropriate time for the consultation	Saturday night after evening (prayers at appropriate time of the year)
	Most appropriate venue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village head’s house</li> <li>Mosque</li> <li>Village meeting place</li> <li>School</li> </ul>
Step 2 Establishing the “menu” of benefits	Types of benefits likely under REDD-plus so that people can choose between them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash: household payment or group payment through existing program/systems</li> <li>In-Kind: village forest management group; customary forest management group including A/F</li> <li>Social Fund: for expenses associated with customary rituals/ceremonies, marriages, funeral expenses, health costs</li> <li>Scholarship: high school, college/university</li> <li>Infrastructures: micro-hydro maintenance, water mill, pico hydro</li> </ul>
Step 7 Additional Questions	Stakeholders to likely handle the disbursement of benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VFMG/CFMG for instance, Forest Management Union (FMU) VFMG1+VFMG2+ CFMG1+CFMG2, etc. to handle disbursement for all benefits (cash and social fund)</li> </ul>
	Monitoring Systems	Oversight Board of FMU composed of members selected by FMU management board/committee
	Grievance Mechanism	BPD?

REDD-plus Game	Question to Consider	Philippines
Step 1 Consultation Stage	Stakeholders	a. IP/Ancestral Domain b. Non-IP Settlers c. Local LGUs d. Private land-owners: clear tenure prior to IPRA
	Number of people to be involved	Population: 25,000 individuals/ 5,000 IPs
	Process of Consultation	a. Explain REDD+ and Benefits/CO-B b. Verify understanding of REDD+ c. Issue Mapping (workshop) d. Needs ID and Prioritization -enumerated/listing prioritized benefits
	Most appropriate time for the consultation	March-May (summer)
	Most appropriate venue	Village/Community
Step 2 Establishing the “menu” of benefits	Types of benefits likely under REDD-plus so that people can choose between them	Classification of Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary</li> <li>Social Fund (education, health, etc.)</li> <li>Infrastructures (schools, road, CR)</li> <li>Conflict Resolution</li> </ul>
Step 3: Playing the Game	Process	a. Scenario Setting/Visioning of the Community b. Resource Allocation Matrix including season/timing
Step 7 Additional	Payment Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop</li> </ul>

Questions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collective Payment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Tribal Council/IPs: Consensus and agreed upon on mechanisms (individual/collective or both)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Monitoring Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. establishment of participatory fund monitoring team</li> <li>b. ADR to cover 15 days</li> </ul>

REDD-plus Game	Question to Consider	Vietnam			
Step 1 Consultation Stage	Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Province</li> <li>• District PC-REDD WG</li> <li>• Commune PC, state forest organizations, and forest rangers</li> <li>• Community: Indigenous households, Kinh Ethnicity (Immigration households accepted by community)</li> </ul>			
	Process of Consultation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women group meeting</li> <li>2. Men group meeting</li> <li>3. Plenary Meeting</li> </ol>			
Step 2 Establishing the “menu” of benefits	Types of benefits likely under REDD-plus so that people can choose between them	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Forest Patrolling</li> <li>2. Support to cropping</li> <li>3. Support to livestock</li> <li>4. Cash Payment: US\$100/HH/year</li> <li>5. Loans to poor HHS</li> </ol>			
	Scenario 1	Menu of Benefits	2015 Year 1	to	2045 Year 30
		Patrolling	90 USD		2,700 USD
		2-5	Deposit in Advance		
Step 7 Additional Questions	Monitoring Systems	Cash Flow	Who Monitors	Tools/Methods	
		International Fund	CFMB, Commune PC	Carbon Contract Transfer	
		Social Policy Bank (Neutral Orgs)	CFMB Commune PC	Receipt Work Plan	
		Community Forest Management Board (CFMB)			
		Households	Mass Orgs such as women union, farmers association, youth union	Recording Monthly report Village meeting Workplan	

Workshop Presentations and Materials: [https://www.dropbox.com/sh/kz5leig7fd1ph6g/rRdt\\_0it7E](https://www.dropbox.com/sh/kz5leig7fd1ph6g/rRdt_0it7E)



## **Developing Community Carbon Pools for REDD-plus Programme in Selected ASEAN Countries**

Community Partners' Learning Exchange Visit  
to the Philippines

*October 07, 09 – 13, 2013*

# Contents

<b>Acronyms</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>I. Introduction</b> .....	<b>9</b>
A. Objectives.....	9
B. Facilitator, Participants, and Resource Persons .....	9
C. Methodology and Approach.....	10
D. Pre-Workshop with the Philippine Team .....	10
<b>II. Learning Exchange Visit: Formal Session</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Preliminaries</b> .....	<b>11</b>
A. Welcome Remarks .....	11
B. Expectations Check .....	11
<b>Plenary Presentations: Key Topics and Sharing on REDD-plus Demonstration Projects in the Philippines</b> .....	<b>13</b>
A. REDD-plus in the Philippines.....	13
B. Tenure and Carbon Rights in REDD-plus .....	25
C. Livelihood as Co-benefit in REDD-plus .....	26
D. FPIC and Social Safeguards in REDD-plus .....	28
<b>Field Visit to REDD-plus Demonstration Sites</b> .....	<b>34</b>
<b>A. General Nakar, Quezon</b> .....	<b>34</b>
1. Demonstration Site Visit.....	34
2. Honey Processing Plant Visit.....	34
<b>B. Palawan Demonstration Site</b> .....	<b>34</b>
1. Barangay Estrella, Narra, Palawan .....	35
2. Brgy. Urduja, Narra, Palawan.....	36
<b>Feedback Session: Reflection Wall</b> .....	<b>38</b>
A. Reflection Wall: Quezon Visit .....	38
B. Reflection Wall: Palawan Visit.....	41
<b>Synthesis and Integration</b> .....	<b>44</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>49</b>
<b>Closing Remarks</b> .....	<b>49</b>
<b>Annexes</b> .....	<b>52</b>
1. Learning Exchange Visit Program Agenda.....	52
2. Participants' List.....	55

- 3. Expectations from the Participants ..... 56
- 4. Pre-Workshop Session: Sharing from Community Partners in the Philippines..... 58
- 5. Learning-Artwork from Participating Countries ..... 62

## Acronyms

ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain TITLE
CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
CBFMA	Community-Based Forest Management Agreement
CC	Climate Change
CCC	Climate Change Commission
CCP	Community Carbon Pool
CF	Community Forestry
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EU	European Union
FFI	Fauna & Flora International
FLUP	Forest Land Use Plan
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GhG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH or
ICC	Indigenous Cultural Communities
IFMA	Integrated Forest Management Agreement
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples Rights Act
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
LeXV	Learning Exchange Visit
LGU	Local Government Unit
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NFSCC	National Framework Strategy on Climate Change
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NMRC	National Multi-Stakeholder for REDD-plus Council and
NTFP-EP	Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme
NTFP-TF	Non-Timber Forest Products-Task Force
PNRPS	Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy
PO	People's Organization
REDD	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIS	Safeguards Information System
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

## Executive Summary

Community Carbon Pools Programme funded under EU-REDD is managed by Fauna & Flora International working closely with Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme and PanNature. One of the activities to support the regional learning exchange component of the project is the conduct of field visit to selected REDD-plus demonstration sites. Thus, for this activity, the Philippine experience on REDD-plus was selected as the subject of the regional learning exchange visit (LeXV).

LexV is envisaged to generate a synthesis of learnings on Philippine community participation in REDD-plus implementation, which can be shared with other countries. Specifically, it focused on the lessons-learned from the implementation of two REDD-plus demonstration projects in Palawan and General Nakar, both projects are being supported by NTFP together with its partner-organizations.

The activity was attended by 39 participants representing community organizations in four (4) ASEAN countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, and Vietnam), development/project partners in the Philippines, Fauna & Flora International, and Non-Timber Forest Products. It adopted a seminar type approach combined with workshops and site visits, where community sharing on experiences on REDD-plus happened.

The discussion during the plenary session covered four (4) clusters: REDD-plus in the Philippines, Tenure and Carbon Rights in REDD-plus, Livelihood as Co-benefit in REDD-plus, and FPIC and Social Safeguards in REDD-plus, while workshop sessions focused on the insights and learnings shared and gained during the site visit in General Nakar and Palawan.

### Discussion Highlights

Below are key highlights of the discussions and main points raised by the participants.

#### **1. On IPs and REDD-plus**

- a. The basic pre-requisite on managing the Ancestral Domains of ICCs/IPs are:
  - o Ownership thru issuance of CADT, which then become the management unit for the ancestral domain.
  - o Development of Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan (ADSDPP) to include strategies and activities on forest management.
- b. The success of Community Forestry in the Philippines builds on tenure and presence of a management plan in the form of CADT and ADSDPP, respectively. While DENR needs to facilitate the delivery of services to local communities and for non-IPs to perform their obligations in protecting the environment.

#### **2. On Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy (PNRPS)**

- a. In the Philippines, the integration of REDD-plus from the national to community level has adopted a nested approach that starts from demonstration sites at the community level, then expanding to regional up to the national level. Thus, involving local forest managers in the national REDD-plus strategy.
- b. Rather than developing new capacities, one measure in the PNRPS is thru enhancement of existing capacities of local communities integrating indigenous knowledge and skills on managing forest resources.



- c. There are challenges in the context of REDD-plus, for instance hydropower industries change the land use of the forests due to GHG emission, which as a result contradicts the aim of REDD-plus in terms of reducing emissions. Thus, there is a need for strategy/mechanism on how to reduce emissions from these industries, at the same time complying with the standards to lessen the harm it may bring to the community.

### **3. On Community-based Forest Management (CBFM) in the Philippines**

- a. Forest management planning is an integral part of the national planning. In the Philippines, since all forestlands belong to the state, management of these is given to communities thru issuance of stewardship but not a title for a maximum of 50 years.

In the forestry sector, CF is a strategy for management of forestlands and a component of both the master plan on forest management and Philippine Development Plan. However, there is an increasing clamor from the LGUs due to devolution of their roles as mandated by the LGU Code of 1991. Thus, to somehow resolve this, under the CBFM strategy, it started with a Tri-partite collaboration between DENR-LGU-PO, but still, the issuance of long-term agreement still lies with the DENR.

- b. It is not possible to have both CADT and CBFMA, unless some communities would like to avail of the assistance for any CBFM activity. This is possible but treated differently, since there are several packages of training activities.

### **4. On Livelihood as Co-benefit in REDD-plus**

- a. Inclusion of water system and agroforestry in the livelihood component.
- b. Although livelihood may be considered as “token” from the project initially, it is foreseen that money from carbon trading and projects funds will benefit the ICCs/IPs and local communities since they are the front-runner for REDD-plus.
- c. Tenure is a pre-condition to ensure that REDD-plus recognizes and respects the rights of ICCs/IPs. Under the new activities of ADVANCE REDD project, the focus is given to the ancestral domain since it is the only leverage of IPs in generating more benefits from their lands.
- d. There is a need to be reminded of that while developing countries like the Philippines is continuously doing efforts on REDD-plus, the developed countries must also do their part in cutting down their emissions.

### **5. On FPIC in REDD-plus**

- a. Securing an FPIC is a pre-condition for every project within the ancestral domain of ICCs/IPs. This is not just asking them but rather involving leaders and members in the entire consultation process, respecting and recognition of their rights and customary laws.
- b. The recent assessment of FPIC in the country resulted to at least 50% substantive violations of the 321 issuances due to corruption within NCIP, lack of technical competency, and gaps in implementing the guidelines.
- c. There is a confusion within the FPIC process since each step has a process itself, however there is a proposal for a more simplified guideline in the context of REDD-plus.
- d. Recommendations to improve the FPIC process are the following:
  - o Representation. In the case of Palawan, there are several groups supportive of mining but only a few of the anti-mining groups is supportive of REDD-plus. In the FPIC process,

the representation of the tribes should be respected and recognized, while the mandated agency should be involved in the entire process.

- Transparency and Accountability. The organization of priorities should be guided by these principles since FPIC process can be divisive.
- Interagency collaboration, where NCIP and LGUs work together in the entire process of FPIC.
- Grievance Mechanism. This should be in place with proper explanation to ICCs/IPs.
- Post-FPIC monitoring. Some communities only feel short-changed as the proponent only tries to get their resources. To that effect, a team composed of LGU, NCIP, and stakeholders should conduct a post-FPIC assessment and capacity building of ICCs/IPs in terms of managing the benefits from the project.

### **Insights and Learnings from the Demonstration Site Visits**

- a. In the case of General Nakar, REDD-plus demonstration project contributed to the following:
  - Development of a livelihood enterprise specifically honey processing for the IPs, with clear sharing of generated income.
  - Knowledge and skills building on forest carbon inventory and biodiversity assessment.
- b. In the case of Palawan, ADVANCE REDD project contributed to the achievements of the following:
  - POLESTAR (Poblacion, Estrella, Elvita, Taritien) Watershed Management Plan was developed.
  - Passage of a joint resolution of four (4) barangays in Narra and a Municipal Ordinance was recently approved, declaring POLESTAR as protected area, covering 1,800 has.
  - Before the project started, there are two major problems in the area, slash-and-burn and illegal poaching, but due to capacity building and continuous education, these activities are decreasing. For instance, a member of the Forest Carbon Inventory team shifted from charcoal-making to farming, where he generates the same amount of income. Through his initiative, 5 more community members have shifted from charcoal to alternative livelihood which does not involve illegal activity in the forest.
  - Knowledge and skills building on boundary delineation to support the watershed establishment.
  - Members of the paralegal team (formed through the project in collaboration with ELAC) are now equipped to perform citizen's arrest of violators (confiscating lumbers with no permit or illegal cutting of trees for charcoal making) or to report violators to LGU, police or DENR.
  - Trainings under the ADVANCE REDD-plus project provided a clear message on the relevance of forest protection for the benefit of the present and future generations.

### **Suggested Steps to Moving Forward**

Below are some suggestions to moving forward, that emerged during the discussions.

- The community partners to bring back the lessons and inputs from the discussions and field visits in their respective communities.
- A continuous discussion and sharing of lessons among community partners and implementing organizations.
- Application and utilization of skills, lessons, and knowledge acquired from REDD-plus demonstration project to continue the efforts in protecting the remaining forests.
- A sustained engagement and commitment of community partners in protecting the forests for the benefit of the future generation.

# I. Introduction

## A. Objectives

The role of NTFP-EP in the Community Carbon Pools Programme focuses on three key areas; policy support especially in the Philippines, communication and knowledge management for visibility, documentation, and dissemination of learnings and knowledge generated and gained from the process and regional learning exchanges. In support of regional exchange of lessons from REDD-plus, a learning exchange visit (LExV) to the Philippines was conducted to mainly generate a synthesis of learnings on Philippine community participation in REDD-plus implementation, which can be shared with other countries. Specifically, it focused on the lessons-learned from the implementation of two REDD-plus demonstration projects in the country (Palawan and General Nakar), both projects are being supported by NTFP together with its partner-organizations.

## B. Facilitator, Participants, and Resource Persons

The learning exchange visit was facilitated by Ms. Joedith “BJ” Lego, with support facilitation by Ms. Meyan Mendoza from NTFP-EP. A total of 17 representatives from community partner-organizations in four ASEAN countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, and Vietnam) participated in the learning exchange visit, together with development/project partners and project staff from FFI, NTFP-EP and NTFP-TF. *See Annex 2 for participants’ list.*

Meanwhile, below are the resource persons who gave discussions on key topics related to REDD-plus and who shared experiences on REDD-plus implementation.

Exchange Visit Day	Resource Person	Topic Presented
Day 0, Pre Workshop Session	Mr. Datu Abdelwin Sangkula, Project Manager, NTFP-TF	Project Overview on ADVANCE REDD Project in Palawan
	Mr. Don Ignacio, Senior Advisor, GIZ REDD-plus Project	Project Overview on GIZ REDD-plus Piloting in Southern Leyte
	Mr. Edmund Leo Rico, Senior Programme Officer, FFI	Project Overview on Community Carbon Pools Programme
Day 1, October 9, 2013	Ms. Marlea Munez, Executive Director, NCIP	Environment and Natural Resources Roadmap Agenda
	Ms Isabelita Austria, DENR	The Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy and Community-based Forest Management in the Country
	Mr. Datu Abdelwin Sangkula, Project Manager, NTFP-TF	Project Overview on ADVANCE REDD Project in Palawan
	Mr. Bojan Auhagen, Junior Advisor, GIZ REDD-plus Project	Project Overview on GIZ REDD-plus Piloting in Southern Leyte
	Mr. Edmund Leo Rico, Senior Programme Officer, FFI	Project Overview on Community Carbon Pools Programme
	Mr. Danny Cabiguen, Calategas Irrigators Service Association	Community Experiences on ADAVANCE REDD Project in Palawan
	Ms. Conchita Calzado, SAGIBIN-LN	Community Experiences on Community Carbon Pools Programme in General Nakar, Quezon
	Ms. Rowena Panal, NONFODA, Maasin City	Community Experiences on GIZ REDD-plus Piloting in Southern Leyte
Day 2, October 10, 2013	Ms. Karen Veridiano, FFI-	Forest Carbon Inventory Demonstration

	Philippines	
	Ms. Jackie Wenceslao, FFI-Philippines	Biodiversity Assessment Demonstration
	Mr. Arnel Tapic, NTFP-EP	Wild Honey Processing
	Ms. Edna Maguigad, Policy Adviser, NTFP-EP	An Introduction to Community Tenure and Carbon Rights in the Philippines
Day 3, October 12, 2013	Chairman Balbita Samdo, Barangay Elbita, Narra, Palawan Community Partners	Community Experiences on Watershed Establishment and Forest Carbon Inventory and Biodiversity Assessment
	Mr. Roger Garinga, Executive Director, IDEAS	Livelihood as Co-benefit in REDD-plus
Day 4, October 13, 2013	Ms. Edna Maguigad, Policy Advise, NTFP-EP	Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) Legal Framework in the Philippines
	Mr. Datu Abdelwin Sangkula, Project Manager, NTFP-EP	Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) Process in Palawan
	Mr. Roger Garinga, Executive Director, IDEAS	Community Participation: Pre-Conditions and Success Indicators

### C. Methodology and Approach

The learning exchange visit was conducted from October 9 – 13, 2013, while a pre-workshop session with the Philippine team was conducted to level-off with the objectives of the exchange visit. It aimed to distil learning and identify challenges and factors that contributed to the initial success of REDD-plus projects in three demonstration sites in Quezon, Palawan, and Southern Leyte. Outputs from the pre-workshop were presented by the community partners during the first day of the learning exchange visit.

The pre-workshop meeting and day 1 session were conducted in Manila, while day 2 and day 3 to day 4 sessions were conducted in Quezon and Palawan, respectively. The activity had plenary sessions on related topics that have direct link to REDD-plus and lessons-learned, challenges, and success factors for REDD-plus implementation.

On one hand, project sites in Quezon (*General Nakar*) and Palawan (*Brgy. Estrella and Urduja*) were visited. Community experience on REDD-plus was the focus of the visit to have better understanding of how the project was implemented in those sites. Other than, success factors and lessons-learned, issues and challenges were also shared by the community partners.

### D. Pre-Workshop with the Philippine Team

The pre-workshop was conducted to prepare the Philippine team in terms of key topics and lessons to share to three (3) participating countries. It was attended by community partners from the three REDD-plus demonstration sites namely, Southern Leyte, Quezon, and Palawan and joined in by the project staff from NTFP, FFI, and GIZ.

The three REDD-plus demonstration projects being implemented in Southern Leyte, Palawan, and Quezon were presented by its respective project implementers, while break-out sessions were conducted to distill lessons, issues, and challenges during the implementation of the projects in the project sites. *See Annex 4 for the results of the pre-workshop activity.*

## II. Learning Exchange Visit: Formal Session

### Preliminaries

#### A. Welcome Remarks

Ms. Lia Jasmin Esquillo Deputy Director of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) and Mr. Rob Harris, Regional Programme Coordinator of Fauna & Flora International (FFI) gave the opening remarks.

On behalf of the NTFP-EP, Ms. Esquillo welcomed the partners from Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. She shared three (3) points on the conduct of the learning exchange visit.

- VOICE. In the efforts of trying to protect the forests, it is important that the voice of the community is heard especially in decision-making process since communities are the key to forest protection.
- INFORMATION. It is important to have information exchange or sharing among the ASEAN countries to have better understanding of other countries' experiences and learn from those either positive or negative experiences.
- POLICY. Plays a key role in ensuring that the voice of the community is heard and rights of the community is protected and respected. For instance, the Philippines has an Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) that protects and recognizes the rights of the ICCs/IPs, while in Indonesia, there are on-going efforts for the passage of a similar law.

To that end, Ms. Esquillo emphasized that in the next few days the participants will be the VIPs of the activity and she hoped for a rich and insightful sessions and a safe journey around the Philippines.

Mr. Rob Harris, on one hand expressed his excitement to be part of the activity and to hear interesting insights and experiences from the community partners, hence contributing to his own process of getting around his work on REDD-plus programme. He shared that EU had a visit two weeks ago and raised some tight questions on REDD-plus implementation. Overall, although there are challenges especially in Cambodia and Vietnam, interesting success stories of the project were presented and a good relationship among the four (4) ASEAN countries was observed during their visit.

Finally, he reiterated that the team has a good understanding on REDD-plus, but it is still important to bring the lessons from the field level to the regional level and beyond the Asia-Pacific Region especially in countries that also implement REDD-plus.

After the welcome remarks, a quick introduction of participants was conducted. Each was tasked to introduce themselves, country representation and what they like about food, habit, etc.

#### B. Expectations Check

A quick buzz-session was followed regarding their expectations on the learning exchange visit. Each was asked to respond to the question of "What do you want to learn/talk about in the next five days". At the end of the learning exchange visit, the participants expected to:

- Learn about best practices on REDD-plus and Community Forestry implementation to include livelihood, forest protection and management.
- Learn from the community partners on how to take care of the forests.
- Learn about the experiences of each participating country and to have a discussion on the Philippine experiences on rights, tenure, community participation and linkages between stakeholders.

*Annex 3 details the expectations from each participating country.*

# Plenary Presentation: Key Topics and Sharing on REDD-plus Demonstration Projects in the Philippines

## A. REDD-plus in the Philippines

### 1. Environment and Natural Resources Roadmap Agenda

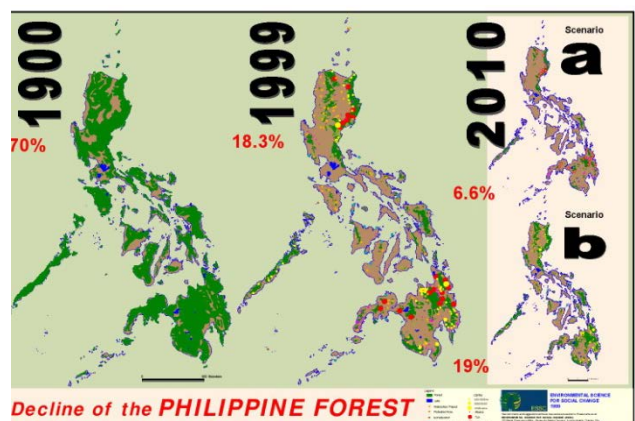
*Ms. Marlea Munez, Executive Director, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)*

The roadmap was formulated with reference to various workshops and sessions with NCIP Environment TWG, Field Level Officials and Staff Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. It will run until 2016 as a platform of actions for IPs Validation, CADT issuance, ADSDPP preparation and FPIC process facilitation.

Ms. Munez presented the vision, mission, and mandate of both NCIP and DENR, thus having direct link and comparison with each other – NCIP being the mandated agency for the promotion and protection of interest and well-being of ICCs/IPs, while DENR as mandated agency for the protection of environment including forests, where ICCs/IPs are situated.

In the Philippines, they are called Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs)/ Indigenous Peoples (IPs) based on the official text of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997. IPRA Law promotes the recognition of rights and respect to customary laws of ICCs/IPs. Thus, in the context of REDD-plus, since a significant area of forestlands is situated within the Ancestral Domain of ICCs/IPs, the involvement of ICCs/IPs must be observed in the entire process, complying with the standards and guidelines for a Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC). She took note that REDD-plus is not a project but a national approach that is being demonstrated at the local level.

The ancestral domain supports the lives of the ICCs/IPs and under IPRA Law, forests are owned by the communities residing in that particular area. In the country where a drastic decrease in forestlands has already happened, it is imperative to involve the community people in bringing back those forestlands. The figure on the right demonstrates two scenarios 1) Scenario A, no involvement of community and 2) Scenario B with involvement of community. It appears that if scenario B continues, in which areas within the ancestral domains are being managed by ICCs/IPs, the country will be more successful on regenerating the forest, which can then be a basis of the government for the 2020 discussion in terms of financing for REDD-plus. She also reiterated that cutting of trees is allowed under REDD-plus as long it uses sustainable management practices, for instance cutting of trees under Sustainable Management of Forest.



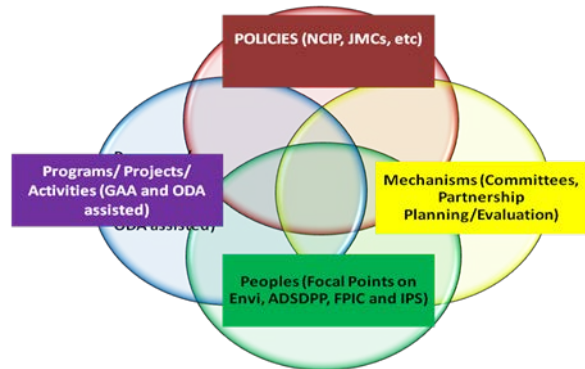
She mentioned that the Environment and Natural Resources Management Roadmap Agenda has the following key elements:

- Integrated, team approach
- A platform of actions for IPS Validation, CADT issuance, ADSDPP preparation and FPIC process facilitation.
- Aimed at providing guidance as to what programs, projects and activities the Commission will adopt and implement.



- Finding ways of interfacing
  - with other institutions such as DENR, DAR and DA
  - among ICCs/IPs and tenured migrants

In order to have close cooperation with other institutions, a Philippine REDD-plus Community of Practitioners (CoP) was established, wherein NCIP, DENR, experts and stakeholders actively working on policies at the local level are involved, thus contributing to the realization of the Cancun Agreement on REDD-plus Safeguards. Figure on the right could be the entry points for complementation.



Towards the end, the basic processes on major deliverables of NCIP are:

- a. Having ownership through issuance of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title, which will be the management unit of forests.
- b. Development of ADSDPP as indicator of how CADT areas should be managed.

### Discussion

- On processing of ancestral domain at various level.  
The process starts at the ground, where the ICCs/IPs initiates the claims. After this, the Commission will conduct the survey and socio-economic baseline assessment. The report from this activity includes proper documentation of oath of claims from all elders for submission to the regional office and then to Commission’s Central Office. After the submission of the report, the Commission will discuss the claim in an En-banc session participated by seven (7) commissioners representing seven (7) Ethnographic Regions.
- On success of Community Forestry in the Philippines and livelihood in Community Forestry.  
The success of Community Forestry in the Philippines builds on tenure and presence of a management plan in the form of CADT and ADSDPP, respectively. DENR on one hand needs to facilitate the delivery of services to local communities and for the non-IPs to perform their obligations on protecting the environment.

In terms of livelihood, a division in the Commission is dedicated for livelihood development. At present, the Commission is in the process of convincing the Department of Budget and Management to increase the budget for ICCs/IPs, since a PhP50,000 budget per year for each IP community cannot even support the survey of their ancestral domain and planning for the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan (ADSDPP).

- IP Leader from Palawan raised that they do not feel the support of NCIP.  
There are gains and lapses but the key is to put the mechanism in place towards ensuring that voices of ICCs/IPs are heard.

## 2. The Philippines National REDD-Plus Strategy

*Ms. Isabelita Austria, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)*

The country adopted the definition of REDD-plus from the UNFCCC, and SFM is one of the strategies in managing the forests in such a way that benefits will be enjoyed through generation, while enhancement of forest carbon stock is through increasing reforestation activities.

The Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy envisions an empowered forestlands managers and support groups sustainably and equitably managing forestlands and ancestral domains with enhanced carbon stock and reduced greenhouse gases emission, having impacts on five key areas: 1) reduced forest degradation, 2) reduced deforestation, 3) poverty reduction, 4) biodiversity conservation, and 5) improved forest governance. It seeks to prepare forestlands managers in implementing REDD-plus with support from the international, national and local agencies, NGOs and other partner institutions towards:

- Sustainable management of forests;
- Enhancement of national carbon stocks;
- Research-based enabling environment for REDD-plus;
- Socio-economic and ecological benefits;
- Enhanced capacity of forest managers; and
- Development a forest carbon emission reduction MRV system that engages local managers and is national in scope.

The PNRPS assumes a 10-year time horizon (2010-2020) and serves as approximate guide for the development of REDD-plus activities in the Philippines. The strategy is divided into three main Phases: Readiness, Scaling up and Engagement. The PNRPS does not seek to prioritize strategies and activities within these phases or establish related budgets, but rather priority-setting and budgeting will be part of future action planning. It will also elaborate plans about how to scale-up from the readiness phase to full engagement. However, the PNRPS timeline does provide insight into the process of early REDD-plus development and scaling up towards national-level engagement.

The PNRPS is distinct from country submissions of Readiness Preparedness Plans (RPPs) to the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, as it is already based on extensive consultations, is written by diverse stakeholders, and already includes an initial strategy for REDD-plus implementation.

- a. *Readiness Phase.* This phase is a proposed 3-5-year period during which the majority of the strategies and activities articulated in the NRPS will be further prioritized, discussed and implemented. The Readiness Phase will target:
  - Ongoing and expanded consultations and national communication and capacity building.
  - Action planning and budgeting to facilitate implementation of the NRPS.
  - Efforts to identify short and long-term funding for REDD-plus.
  - Establishment of pilot/demonstration sites and their related baselines, research, communication, capacity building, carbon monitoring and accounting, institutional support, policy reform, benefit sharing and incentive schemes;
  - Identify and test appropriate carbon MRV approaches and ensure that these can be harmonized across sites.
  - Development of new project sites in the provinces and regions of existing pilot/demonstration projects, where possible;
  - Capacity building, institutional support and demonstration projects within the corresponding Provinces and Regions of pilot/demonstration sites, and
  - Establishment of the national-level bodies responsible for REDD-plus policy, implementation and accounting.
  - National-level policy reform, establishment of national emissions reference levels and targets, establishment of clear safeguards, national-level institutional development, and research.

While other countries have proposed more accelerated readiness timelines, the Philippines recognizes that progress is gradual and will require time if REDD-plus is to successfully reduce emissions.

- b. *Overlapping Scaling Up Phase.* The PNRPS proposes a prolonged scaling-up phase, as some policies, sites and agencies will be prepared to engage sooner than others. Based on the sub-national pilot/demonstration projects and scaling-up to neighboring forests, the NRPS proposes to further scaling-up to the Provincial level surrounding the pilot/demonstration sites, and then scaling up to the corresponding Regional level. Provincial and Regional level pilots are integral to eventual national engagement. Based on these examples and as funding becomes available, other sites, Provinces and Regions can engage as part of a national scaling up of REDD-plus.
- c. *Engagement Phase.* Based on the proposed readiness plan, beginning in around 2015 the Philippines is expected to be able to engage with REDD-plus at a national scale. This will allow the Philippines to more fully engage with performance-based compensation. This strategy reaches until 2020, though REDD-plus and low-emissions forestry strategies are then expected to continue beyond.

Over 60 individuals and 30 non-government organizations (NGOs) participated in the development of the strategy along with the development partners of the country. It has seven (7) components, four (4) are key components, while three (3) are cross cutting components. Table below details each component and highlights from the support activities.

Major Components	Highlights
Enabling Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarify carbon ownership under different tenure regimes.</li> <li>• Anticipate and address sources of conflicts among implementing agencies.</li> <li>• Establish enabling policies for REDD plus, integrating lessons-learned from previous legislation and aligning conflicting laws and policies among different sectors.</li> <li>• Ensure legal, social and environmental safeguards for REDD plus implementation.</li> <li>• Establish a national advocacy community around REDD plus issues.</li> </ul>
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and meaningfully engage stakeholders.</li> <li>• Strengthen existing national-level REDD+ coordinating agency based on existing structures.</li> <li>• Build on existing sub-national structures to establish sub-national institutions through which to implement REDD+.</li> <li>• Establish equitable benefit-sharing schemes with local government units and communities.</li> </ul>
Resource Use, Allocation, and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delineate and map permanent forestland boundaries and classify areas for protection and production purposes, including ancestral domains.</li> <li>• Improve forestland use planning, tenure and benefit-sharing arrangements</li> <li>• Improve enforcement of forest management and protection regulations.</li> <li>• Promote watershed/landscape-based REDD+ planning and management.</li> </ul>
Measuring, Reporting, and Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess existing capacities, available data and future requirements for MRV.</li> <li>• Establish emissions reference levels using existing skills and data as resources become available.</li> <li>• Establish community-based accounting with adequate training, resources, incentives and supervision.</li> <li>• Implement sub-national MRV system, scaling up to a national-level system.</li> </ul>
<b>Cross Cutting Components</b>	
Research and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and do in-depth studies on the primary drivers of deforestation and</li> </ul>

Development	<p>forest degradation and propose science-based rehabilitation and conservation interventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify, establish and thoroughly study a diversity of REDD plus pilot/demonstration sites.</li> <li>• Collaboratively establish a broad REDD plus research agenda, including on policy, social science and carbon cycle aspects of REDD plus.</li> <li>• Establish initiatives to measure site baselines for biodiversity, ecosystem services and carbon stocks, against which to measure future change.</li> </ul>
Communication and Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulate and implement a REDD+ communication plan to raise awareness among stakeholders and facilitate their engagement in consultations and planning.</li> <li>• Conduct training programs for a range of stakeholders.</li> <li>• Develop a national REDD+ Community of Practitioners to help serve as national resource persons.</li> <li>• Conduct wide-spread consultations and dialogues on REDD+ development in the Philippines</li> </ul>
Sustainable Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capitalize on existing national capacities and resources to initiate REDD+ readiness.</li> <li>• Develop proposals for immediate voluntary donor funding for REDD+ readiness.</li> <li>• Explore opportunities for a diversified long-term financing approach.</li> <li>• Plan for long-term financial sustainability and resilience by seeking multiple funding sources, establishing contingencies and investing in self-sustaining local programs</li> </ul>

Also she mentioned that the PNRPS was launched in Cancun and already adopted in the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (Executive Order 881), designating DENR as REDD-plus operational arm. Finally, she emphasized the experiences from the demonstration sites will inform policy formulation and development of methodologies to support the readiness phase of the country on REDD-plus.

### Discussion

- On integration of REDD-plus from national to community level.
- d. In the Philippines, the integration of REDD-plus from the national to community level has adopted a nested approach that starts from demonstration sites at the community level, then expanding to regional up to national level. Thus, involving local forest managers in the national REDD-plus strategy.
- On measures to strengthen local capacity to manage the forests other than tenure and ownership.  
One of the key measures in the PNRPS is the enhancement of capacity of local communities. It builds on the existing practices of local communities; at the same time DENR conducts specific technical trainings that suit certain context. Also, indigenous knowledge and systems are shared to non-IPs and the best way to learn is through cross visits and learning exchanges.
  - On potential conflicts of REDD-plus from other projects like hydropower.  
It is known that hydropower industry changes the land use and contributes to greenhouse gas emission, in which conflict arises in aim of reducing emission through REDD-plus. In that sense, there is need to develop a strategy or mechanism on emission reduction from this industry, at the same time complying with standards to lessen the harm it may bring to local communities.

### 3. Community-based Forest Management

*Ms. Isabelita Austria, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)*

The Community-based Forest Management (CBFM) is a strategy to support several policies such as Sustainable Forest Management (EO 318), Sustainable Upland Development (EO 606), National Greening Program (EO 26), Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program, and National Convergence Initiative. It is a joint effort of DENR and LGU to work with local communities for the protection, conservation, utilization, and management of forest resources

CBFM strategy aims to:

- Protect, rehabilitate, manage, and utilize at least 4 million hectares of forestlands through sustainable forest management practices.
- Generate additional income for forest communities towards poverty reduction and hunger mitigation in the uplands.
- Promote equity through the provision of long-term land tenure security and access to forest resources through issuance of CBFM Agreements and Certificates of Stewardship .
- To enhance the capacity of CBFM Agreement holders as forest managers.

In the forest master plan, 1.9 million hectares already have CBFM agreements out of the 4 million hectares of forestlands outside the ancestral domain areas. Also, only the community or organization that has a legal personality can apply for a CBFM agreement. CBFM has 8 support mechanisms and 5 stages within the implementation framework of CBFM.

- Preparatory Stage includes determination of qualification of the group applying for CBFMA.
- PO Formation and Issuance of Tenure Instrument
- Planning Stage to include a 5-year plan and a 25-year strategic plan
- Implementation Stage
- Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting

Towards the end, Ms. Austria emphasized that the seven (7) criteria (enabling conditions, forest resource security, socio-economic and cultural aspects, forest production, forest ecosystem health, soil and water conservation, and biodiversity conservation) of the Sustainable Management of Forests serve as guide for CBFM strategy, which can be compared to a human body, where one complements the other in order to fully function.

#### **Discussion**

- On encouraging participation of women in REDD-plus.  
It is not much of a problem in the Philippines given that women participation is being mainstreamed in every program of the government. For instance, in the issuance of tenure rights to community, the certificate of stewardship is being named to both husband and wife. However, studies on gender roles may be worth looking at to see how both contribute to the success of such project.
- On knowledge of Filipino people on REDD-plus.  
Only a few people are aware of the concepts on REDD-plus since the country is still at the readiness phase and part of it is knowledge and capacity building. Nonetheless, deforestation and changes of land uses are already known by many.

- On obstacles and evaluation of the program.  
There are three (3) main obstacles for CBFM implementation; 1) policy since this changes from time to time, for instance, the task of issuance of tenure was transferred from regional to central office which entails more time and longer process, 2) political will and support in terms of policy and resource given that Community Forestry requires longer period to organize the people and value the act of working together, and 3) land use conflict such as food production to meet the increasing demand vis-à-vis forest protection.
- On forest management planning as an integral part of the national planning.  
Forest management planning is an integral part of the national planning. In the Philippines, since all forestlands belong to the state, management of these is given to communities thru issuance of stewardship but not a title for a maximum of 50 years.

In the forestry sector, CF is a strategy for management of forestlands and a component of both the master plan on forest management and Philippine Development Plan. However, there is an increasing clamor from the LGUs due to devolution of their roles as mandated by the LGU Code of 1991. Thus, to somehow resolve this, under the CBFM strategy, it started with a Tri-partite collaboration between DENR-LGU-PO, but still, the issuance of long-term agreement still lies with the DENR.

*Follow up.*

The community develops a 5-year plan that includes activities on management of forest resources; hence does this plan have a direct link with the planning of the national government?

At the moment, DENR central office approves the plan in order to look at the data from the inventory. The preparation to utilize a portion of forestlands should be incorporated in the long-term plan, as well as in the 5-year plan of the CBFMA holder. However, there is a weak financial support from the national level in terms of planning for forestland uses and the limited number of personnel at the regional level who provide guidance to people organization in terms of planning is also a challenge especially in remote areas.

- On having both CADT and CBFM in one area.  
CBFM is not a project but a strategy of involving forest-dependent communities and in that sense it is not possible to have both CADT and CBFMA, unless some communities would like to avail of the assistance for any CBFM activity. This is possible but treated differently, since there are several packages of training activities.
- On approval of portion of the Laiban dam project to be included in the National Greening Program.  
In terms of choosing an area, there is a problem in General Nakar since the municipality has secondary forests and most of the areas are situated in the potential site for construction of the Laiban Dam. If the selected area is within the secondary forests, it should not be under a reforestation program, but rather a regeneration program.

#### **4. Creation and Operationalization of National Multi-Stakeholder REDD-plus Council**

*Mr. Alexis Napis, Climate Change Commission*

The Climate Change Commission was created thru RA 9729 or the Climate Change Act. CCC is mandated as a lead policy-making body on climate change and coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating body of the NCCAP.

Moreover, the law mandated the formulation of the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) that would be the basis of the government policy and country's roadmap towards climate change mitigation and adaptation, with integration of disaster risk reduction (DRR). It is the basis for outlining adaptation and mitigation actions as detailed in the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP) for 2012-2028. The NCCAP has seven (7) thematic priorities to contribute on NCCAP's ultimate outcomes towards the achievement of its ultimate goal of building the adaptive capacities of women and men in their communities, increasing the resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimizing mitigation opportunities towards gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development

In the context of REDD-plus, one of the governance strategies in the management of the remaining forests is the creation and operationalization of the National Multi-Stakeholder REDD-plus Council (NMRC). Thus, the Commission as lead policy making body has already convened the members of NMRC and agreed to call it as Interim-NMRC based on the legal basis of integrating the PNRPS into the NFSCC and NCCAP.

The NMRC as envisioned in the PNRPS, is the primary implementation body which advises the Climate Change Commission (CCC) on REDD-plus concerns, facilitates stakeholder engagement, proposes policy reform and has oversight over the designated national authority". It shall serve as the primary implementation body in the governance of the PNRPS, and shall ensure and oversee the implementation of the PNRPS and the Action Plan. From the establishment of the NMRC, it will facilitate the following;

- Establishment of Designated Regional and Provincial Authorities for Forest Carbon
- Establishment of Provincial REDD-plus Councils
- Establishment or recognition of existing Forest Management Units (FMU)
- Formation of National and local 3<sup>rd</sup> party verifying teams
- Establishment of a Designated National Authority (DNA) for forest carbon

The governance strategy on managing the remaining forests is guided by the principles of participation, transparency, and accountability. Thus the NMRC is seen as a mechanism for good governance due to:

- Nature: permanent body; stable management and oversight authority.
- Key Agencies Involved: CCC will lead and facilitate the formation of NMRC.
- Local Level presence: utilizing the MFPCs and LDCs, subject to an assessment of its performance and status.

To date, the Climate Change Commission is drafting a resolution for the establishment of the NMRC and there are on-going efforts for the formulation of its manual of operations.

## **5. Overview of the Three (3) REDD-plus Demonstration Projects in the Philippines**

### **a. The Advance REDD Project**

*Mr. Datu Abdelwin Sangkula, Project Manager, Non-Timber Forest Products – Task Force*

The ADVANCE REDD-project started in September 2010, aiming to promote effective forest governance and sustainable upland development in Southern Palawan, with focus on reducing threats of deforestation and forest degradation through collaborative, local forest governance mechanisms, sustainable livelihood initiatives and climate change mitigation financing in the municipalities of Narra and Quezon, Palawan. Palawan was selected as a demonstration site based on the characteristics of the province: biodiversity and ecological importance; presence of NGO partners in the area; community and LGU support; being a key biodiversity area; and the status of intervention in the province.

The project has three (3) components with corresponding key achievements from the activities conducted:

- Local Forest Governance. Collaborative and local forest governance enhanced in 2 municipalities in Southern Palawan covering over 50,000 has of forest lands.
- Biodiversity Assessment and Carbon Accounting. Forest carbon and biodiversity co-benefits assessed, monitored, and sustainable carbon financing potentials explored for at least 6 barangays
- Sustainable livelihood Systems. Installed in at least 6 barangays benefiting over 1,500 individuals.

Prior to the project start-up, series of orientations and information drives on REDD-plus and the project were conducted among various local stakeholders (local officials, farmers, and IPs) to generate social acceptability. While actual activities conducted to support the achievement of the project’s main objective are:

- Although two of the target barangays did not support the project through local endorsement due to their support to mining, the project focused on the barangays that give full support to the project. The dialogues with Barangay officials on one hand have enhanced a sense of project ownership and transparency.
- Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) of the indigenous communities in 4 ancestral domains were secured as a basic requirement prior to project implementation.
- Community consultations on land and resource use patterns and trends, community mapping, and localized action planning workshops were undertaken among IPs and non-IPs as inputs to FLUP & LFG formation

Table below summarizes the project status for each key result area, initial success, challenges, and lessons-learned from the implementation of ADVANCE REDD project.

Key Results Area	Project Status
<b>1. Forest Governance</b>	<p>a. <u>FLUP Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the process of finalizing the municipal-wide Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) of Quezon municipality.</li> <li>• The village level FLUP proposals of the 4 communities in Quezon have been finished.</li> </ul> <p>b. <u>Watershed Establishment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed the Watershed Management Plan of POLESTAR in Narra</li> <li>• Joint Resolution had been passed and Municipal Ordinance establishing the watershed had been approved</li> </ul> <p>c. <u>Environmental Law Trainings and Deputation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paralegal trainings were conducted to enhance the capacities of local communities on forest management.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deputization of paralegals had been undertaken and waiting issuance of certification from DENR</li> </ul>
<b>2. Forest Carbon Accounting and Biodiversity Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community members had been trained on forest carbon mensuration and biodiversity assessment as Community of Practitioners to ensure their meaningful participation and ownership of the carbon stocks.</li> <li>Conducted actual biodiversity assessment and carbon monitoring</li> </ul>
<b>3. Sustainable Livelihood Initiatives &amp; Water System Development</b>	<p>a. <u>NTFP-based Local Enterprise</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organized and assisted community-based enterprises on NTFP on product development and marketing for IP communities.</li> <li>Initially established marketing networks (local and Metro Manila)</li> </ul> <p>b. <u>Water System Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided clean and potable water system to more than 2,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries in Estrella, Narra and Aramaywan, Quezon and organized Water User's Association in the respective area</li> </ul> <p>c. <u>Agroforestry</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided 20,000+ seedlings and other farm materials to selected farmer-beneficiaries in Narra and Quezon</li> <li>Provided technical assistance to farmer-beneficiaries (farm planning, trainings, etc.)</li> </ul>
<b>Initial Success</b>	
<b>Despite the bureaucratic requirements and peculiarity of Palawan in terms of social and political processes, the project has been successful in securing all the requirements from local endorsements and FPIC of the IPs to SEP Clearance from the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD)</b>	
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completing the project's PDD that would also serve as a framework in coming up with a Victoria Anepahan-wide conservation plan</li> <li>Securing tenurial instrument for the local communities especially the IPs (CADT) as basis for future carbon rights negotiations?</li> <li>Securing resources for the sustainability of REDD-plus preparedness initiative</li> <li>Government bureaucracy (political interferences) and community processes are a continuing challenge</li> </ul>
<b>Lessons-learned</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing a REDD-plus project should consider the bureaucratic requirements as well as the socio-political dynamics of the concerned duty holders and rights holders;</li> <li>FPIC should be an integral part of the project goal and objectives and not simply taken as a <i>process</i>;</li> </ul>

**b. Climate-Relevant Modernization of Forest Policy and Piloting of REDD+ in the Philippines**  
*Mr. Bojan Auhagen, Junior Adviser, GIZ REDD-plus Project*

The project aims to improve forestry policy applied by DENR, LGUs and local population for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and at the end of the project, it is expected to:

- Avoid emissions of 130,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub> from forests;
- Remove 26,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year from the atmosphere;
- Conserve biodiversity through protection and rehabilitation of 5000 hectares of natural forests; and
- Forge conservation agreements as a key element of the REDD-plus strategy implemented on a pilot scale.

GIZ through the assistance of its partners and a consultant selected five municipalities in Southern Leyte, Silago, Sogod, Maasin City, Tomas Oppus, and Bontoc, due to on-going threats and the need

to protect the remaining forest. Its strategy is a combination of work at policy level with field level implementation through working in a collaborative, multi-stakeholders, multi-level approach, in coordination with all actors in support to PNRPS (government, civil society, private sector, development partners).

REDD-plus is a performance-based incentive mechanism that involves three key elements; community, carbon, and biodiversity, addressing the concern of governance. Outputs of the key elements will be used towards the development of a sub-national (Leyte Island) MRV system. Below are key highlights and achievements of the project.

- On Community. 797 households interviewed in 93 barangays (597 households in 71 barangays within the project area and 200 households in 22 barangays as control group) for the socio-economic baseline.
- On Biodiversity. The first Biodiversity Assessment was done in 2011 within Mt. Nacolod Key Biodiversity Area. This resulted in the discovery of 2 new *Platymantis* spp and listed 229 flora spp (31 are found only in the Philippines) and 212 vertebrates (112 birds, 36 mammals, 64 amphibians and reptiles). The assessment also identified the threats and where these are occurring. All information are being integrated in the ongoing Forest Land Use Planning activities of the respective Local Government Units and the formulation of the Conservation Management Framework is being formulated. The results of the Biodiversity Assessment triggered the passing of a Provincial Resolution declaring Mt. Nacolod as a Protected Area. The follow-up dry season Biodiversity Assessment was jointly conducted by the DENR, GIZ, FPE and FFI this year and 2 new species of frogs were again discovered. Also, specimens of Cinnamon are being studied as potential for new specie.
- On Carbon. Developed a baseline study and thematic change detection statistics. While, a manual for forest resource assessment was developed, this manual is compliant with the international standards, suited for the Philippine setting.
- On Governance. Four (4) of the targeted five (5) forest land use plans (FLUPs) were already drafted, of which Silago's CLUP/FLUP was approved by the Municipal Council last December 13, 2011, while Bontoc, Maasin City and Tomas Oppus are pending for approval of their respective Municipal Councils. The FLUPs would also be the basis for the issuance of appropriate land tenure instrument and enhancement of the FLUP guidelines is on-going to incorporate biodiversity conservation, CC adaptation & REDD-plus.

In addition, ten (10) financing agreements (FAs) were signed with 5 LGUs and 5 CBFM POs for the 2,185 hectares with GIZ contributing Php37M and LGU/PO/DENR counterpart of Php19M. This achievement will be reported as GIZ's contribution to National Greening Program of the country, a national reforestation program being implemented by DENR.

Lastly, in terms of support to forest policy, four (4) policy studies in coordination with CoDeREDD & NCIP were completed, Drivers of Deforestation & Forest Degradation, Review of Forest Policies, Clarifying Carbon Rights, and Assessment of FPIC Implementation. Two (2) of the policy studies were already printed except for Carbon Rights and FPIC implementation since both are still on the finalization stage.

On one hand, the project recently underwent into an external evaluation and has identified success factors based on the capacity works framework.

- a. Steering
  - Planned steering structure did not work out well leading to negative perceptions
  - Participative and consultative operational processes
  - Gaps in documentation and communication flows from operational structures to steering structures
- b. Processes
  - Efficient operational processes but gaps in steering processes
  - Efficient mobilization of international and national expertise
  - Gaps in refinements of and use of outputs
- c. Strategies
  - Leveraging and pooling of resources (collaboration strategies)
  - incentive-based FAs
  - Multi-level engagements
  - Localization of pilot measures
- d. Cooperation
  - Broad-based collaboration landscape
  - Active involvement of PNRPS stakeholders
  - Significant role of CSOs, LGUs, local populations and private sector
- e. Learning and Innovation
  - Incentive-based arrangements in pilot measures
  - Tested tools and procedures for MRV development
  - research and science based information for policy dialogues
  - Lessons from pilot measures still to be documented

**c. Community Carbon Pools Programme**

*Mr. Edmund Leo Rico, Senior Programme Officer/EU REDD National Coordinator, Fauna & Flora International (FFI)*

The Community Carbon Pools Programme funded under EU-REDD is managed by Fauna & Flora International working closely with Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme and PanNature. It is being implemented in four ASEAN countries namely Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, and the Philippines. In the country, it selected Southern Sierra Madre, General Nakar, Quezon as the demonstration site based on the following criteria 1) situated in ancestral domain, 2) a key biodiversity area, and 3) an area with the highest rate of land-use change.

The project's overall goal focused on conservation of forest and biodiversity through development of sustainable finance mechanism. Its specific objectives are:

- Strengthen the capacity of local governments and forest dependent communities to protect forest and biodiversity.
- Develop sub-national REDD policies for provincial and municipal levels within the national REDD policy framework.
- Develop pilot REDD projects delivering financial resources to forest dependent communities and local governments.

Below is a summary of the project status and success from the activities conducted.

KRAs	Project Status
1. National REDD-plus policies that strengthen community participation and the role of local governments in 4 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inputted in the national policy research for REDD plus (carbon rights, KDD)</li> <li>• Forest Carbon Trading Moratorium</li> <li>• Initiate harmonization of local forest policies and plans; site for PMRC piloting</li> </ul>
2. Sub-national REDD+ procedures and regulations developed in 4 pilot sites with active civil society participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project site Carbon Rights allocation</li> <li>• Initiation of BS study</li> <li>• Initial opportunity-cost analysis</li> </ul>
3. Community carbon pools established, with equitable benefit sharing mechanisms, based on community forest tenure in 4 pilot sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of five potential REDD plus project areas</li> <li>• Community Carbon Inventory and Assessment (upcoming)</li> </ul>
4. High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) protected in pilot project landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preliminary HCVF Analysis</li> <li>• Participatory Biodiversity Monitoring and Patrol (SMART Monitoring and Patrol)</li> <li>• Biodiversity Assessment (Upcoming)</li> </ul>
<b>Project Success and Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood and Enterprise Development: placed up-front led by NTFP: honey and indigo (dye) production</li> <li>• Formulation of the Dumagat-Remontado Tribe's Ancestral Domain Plan</li> <li>• Demonstration of the PNRPS activities</li> </ul>

Note that the Philippines is still at the readiness phase and carbon trading is not yet happening on the ground. In 2010, a forest carbon moratorium specifically within the ancestral domain areas was enacted through a Memorandum Order from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples. The Memorandum Order No 84-2010 instructed all Regional Directors of NCIP to refrain from approving projects on carbon trading pending the issuance of guidelines on carbon trading by the Commission.

## 6. Community Experiences from REDD-plus

Representatives from the community partners in Palawan, Southern Leyte, and Quezon presented their experiences on REDD-plus demonstration project. The outputs presented are results from the pre-workshop activity on October 7, 2013. The community partners presented the factors that contribute to a successful acceptance of REDD-plus in their community, level of community participation, community motivators and gains from REDD-plus project, challenges and accomplishments. The community partners followed key guide questions in their presentation with assistance from the project staff. *See Annex 4 for detailed community experiences.*

### B. Tenure and Carbon Rights in REDD-plus

#### 1. An Introduction to Community Tenure and Carbon Rights in the Philippines

*Atty. Edna Maguigad, Policy Adviser, Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme*

Atty. Maguigad discussed the different kinds of tenure focusing on two types of tenure present in the country. The main examples used to illustrate tenure rights were the Community tenure rights that are applicable to Philippine forests, these are; Ancestral Domains, Protected Areas and Forestry Agreements. Tenure rights, based on the presentation are linked to carbon rights, wherein it is

stated that carbon rights would fall under tenure rights since one would lead to the other, and the main recipient of these rights would be the ICCs/IPs.

### C. Livelihood as Co-benefit in REDD-plus

The presentation was given by Mr. Roger Garinga, Executive Director of IDEAS. The organization handles the water and agroforestry as part of the sustainable livelihood component of the ADVANCE REDD project. Livelihood is seen as an important component of REDD-plus. Due to some unresolved contentions about the need for livelihood components in the project, it was allotted a small budget. Nevertheless, as REDDPlus looks at the financial mechanism as incentives via carbon trading and other funding support, these future money can be utilized to increase the benefits of community in terms of providing more options for sustainable livelihood.

Co Benefits in REDD-plus are considered as other benefits derived in addition or aside from the main intended benefit from a project, which is the emission reduction from forestry sector. The REDD-plus co-benefits can be in five forms:

- Conserving biodiversity – such as presence of wildlife, fauna and flora.
- Protecting ecosystem services – timber, other non timber, land, water are sustained
- Adaptation needs – protective function of forest against hazards such as typhoon and landslide
- Economic benefits – new financial stream via carbon financing.
- Community benefits – livelihood opportunities for IPs and Local communities.



In the context of ADVANCE REDD project in Palawan, due to fund limitation, livelihood serves as token for the IPs and local communities in the form of water, carabaos, livelihood enterprise, and agroforestry. However these catered to significant number of beneficiaries especially the water system project, and below are the support provided to communities from the livelihood component of the ADVANCE REDD project.

- Agroforestry. 31,326 seedling distributed in 3 communities benefiting 163 households along with provision of training and extension services
- Carabao Dispersal. Distributed 12 carabaos in three (3) barangays
- Livelihood enterprise thru handicrafts and NTFPs
- Water Project. Provided two (2) Level 2 water systems benefiting 342 households/1945 individuals which were used to leverage counterparts from LGUs and CFLI.

Therefore, the ADVANCE REDD project proved that livelihood support is equally important, declaring that it is an integral component in a community-based REDD-plus project even in the early preparedness stage for the reason that IPs and local communities are tired of stand-alone projects such as training and researches without tangible benefits from the implementation.

Mr. Garinga hoped that as the journey on REDD-plus continues, co-benefits is given equal attention and support so that communities will be encouraged to engage fully. Finally, he emphasized that we must not forget that rich countries must commit and act to deeply cut their GHG emission

simultaneously while developing countries are working on the REDD Plus to reduce emission from the forestry sector.

As final words, Amay Julpino emphasized that although the water system is only a small percentage of the project, it is very important to the lives of IPs given that Sitio Katel has been facing difficulties on access to potable water. He mentioned that those are just initial benefits to prepare the community people on handling the real benefits once REDD-plus started in the country.

**Discussion**

- On non-inclusion of tenure as co-benefit from REDD-plus  
Tenure is a pre-condition to ensure that this is respected and recognized in the context of REDD-plus. The new activities of ADVANCE REDD project focus on ancestral domain since it is a good leverage of IPs towards gaining equal benefits from forest resources.

On one hand, the implementers had some difficulties in handling 36,000 individuals with the presence of limited funds. Thus, there is a need to prioritize which is the most pressing concern that needs to be addressed. Although the cost is not yet compensated, it is important to consider that any decision on opening up the forest will come from the communities and while livelihood is only seen as token, the stakeholders foresee that money from carbon trading and other funds will benefit the ICCs/IPs and local communities given that they are the front-runner for REDD-plus.

- Message on behalf of the Community Partner in General Nakar  
The entire discussion focuses on protection of the environment. If people continue to plant trees, yet GHG emission from developed countries is continuously increasing, the efforts in protecting the environment will not make sense. To that effect, the government should formulate or issue a policy that advocates/encourages the reduction of GHG emission from developed countries.

**D. FPIC and Social Safeguards in REDD-plus**

**1. FPIC Legal Framework in the Philippines**

*Atty. Edna Maguigad, Policy Adviser, Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme*

Atty. Maguigad discussed the FPIC legal framework in the country and its relation to REDD-plus. She mentioned that there is a difference between consent and consultation, where the latter is just an activity to raise certain questions, while the former needs basis for a project to push through. The legal basis of securing an FPIC from IPs is all written in the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 and the UNDRIP as agreed upon by countries in 2006. Hence, proponents should be reminded that consent must not only come from the leaders but from all members of the tribes, including women.

Table below summarizes the concept and basis of consent and stakeholders involved.

<p>Concepts of Consent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Contracts Law</b> --validity of contract, freedom to contract</li> <li>• <b>Due Process</b>--There shall be no taking of life, liberty and property without due process of law</li> <li>• <b>Good Governance and Social Accountability</b></li> <li>• <b>Parens Patriae</b> – duty of the state to ensure the rights of those who cannot take care of themselves are considered/ protected</li> <li>• <b>Intergenerational Responsibility</b> - present duty and responsibility for the potential consequences of our actions for the future generations.</li> <li>• “The rights of these future generations are the duties of present generations”</li> <li>• <b>Do-No-Harm principle</b></li> <li>• <b>Precautionary Principle</b> - "When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically."</li> <li>• <b>Social Acceptability</b> -Project sustainability anchors on social acceptability of a project</li> </ul>
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Consent based on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ownership</li> <li>• Other tenure rights</li> <li>• Other Rights-holders whose rights would be affected</li> <li>• Preventing Involuntary Displacement</li> <li>• Preventing further marginalisation or increasing vulnerabilities</li> </ul>
Consent from Whom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indigenous Peoples</b></li> <li>• Local Forest Dependent Communities</li> <li>• Minorities and other vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Local Government Units / Sub National governments</li> </ul>

FPIC is the right to say NO and right to say YES that must be:

- **Free** from force, intimidation, manipulation, coercion or pressure by any government or company.
- **Prior** to government allocating land for particular land uses and prior to approval of specific projects. IPs must be given enough time to consider all the information and make a decision.
- **Informed**, IPs must be given all the relevant information to make your decision about whether to agree to the project or not in a language that you can easily understand. --have access to independent information, not just information from the project developers or your government and have access to experts on law and technical issues, if requested, to help make your decision.

And based on the IPRA law, FPIC guidelines are:

- The FPIC actualizes and strengthens the exercise by ICCs/IPs of their rights to Ancestral Domains, Social Justice and Human Rights, Self-Governance and Empowerment, and Cultural Integrity;
- No concession, license, permit or lease, production-sharing agreement, or other undertakings affecting ancestral domains shall be granted or renewed without going through FPIC
- Consensus-Building and Decision-Making Process primarily through their indigenous socio-political structures. They shall likewise affirm the decisions of their duly authorized representatives.
- Primacy of Customary Law.

Towards the end, Atty. Edna mentioned that the decision in Cancun reiterated the integration of safeguards in REDD-plus and its five eligible activities. Thus, using the existing safeguards and aligning new ones, the process is expected to come up with the safeguards information system (SIS) that will be used in reporting to the United Nations. To wit, these actions must:

- Complement or consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;
- Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;
- Respect for the knowledge and rights of ILCs by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the UNGA has adopted the UNDRIP;
- Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities
- Consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity,
- Actions to address the risks of reversals;and
- Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.



In the context of the REDD-plus in the country, FPIC is categorized under socio-economic safeguards under the Proposed Philippine REDD-plus Safeguards Framework and Guidelines, specifically under the principles of:

- REDD-plus ensures that recognition and respect are accorded to rights over lands, territories, and resources.
- REDD-plus ensures equitable sharing of benefits among all rights- and stakeholders
- REDD-plus builds the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities among rights- and stakeholders in managing their lands.
- REDD-plus involves, consults, and encourages sustained and enabled participation of stakeholders, inclusive of and attentive to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially women and children

## 2. Free, Prior, Informed Consent in the Case of ADVANCE REDD Project in Palawan

*Mr. Datu Abdelwin Sangkula, Project Manager, NTFP-TF*

Mr. Sangkula presented the FPIC and governance processes they went through to push the ADVANCE REDD project implementation in Palawan. In the case of Palawan, there are two stages in governance processes, and one cannot work without the other.

The first stage is the FPIC process involving the following steps based on the NCIP guidelines. It took almost 2 years (October 2010 to August 2012) to cover the entire FPIC process, from community project orientations to issuance of Certificate of Pre-Condition from the NCIP Regional Director.



And from the above steps, the project stakeholders encountered different level of challenges.

### 1. For the communities:

- The process was a little bit tedious on their part because they needed to be present at all times during the FPIC activities which was supposedly to be done at once or twice;
- Their hope that the project especially the component on biodive and carbon assessment would start soon after giving their consent had not been met on time as they expected; and
- In some IP communities, the leaders were demanding for an “entry fee” and per diem during meetings.

### 2. For the Project Partners:

- The process of securing the FPIC was too long which made it more difficult to implement the major component of the project especially on biodiversity assessment and carbon monitoring; and
- The indecisiveness of NCIP caused so much delay in the project deliverables, time consuming and costly on the part of implementers.

### **3. For NCIP**

- The schedule or timeframe on the part of NCIP to fast track the processing of the FPIC was a bit relaxed and the application of the Guidelines was confusing; and
- The Regional Review Team was not quickly organized to review the validation report and the communication to the implementing partners was not regularly undertaken to update the latter on the status of the application for Certificate of Pre-Condition (CP).

Following the FPIC process is the governance process of securing a Strategic Environment Plan (SEP) clearance from Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD). PCSD is unique to Palawan and was created as a machinery to implement the Strategic Environmental Plan for Palawan or the SEP law enacted in 1992. While, the main strategy of the SEP law is the establishment of the Environmentally Critical Areas Network (ECAN) which is composed of 3 components; terrestrial, coastal/marine, and tribal ancestral lands

To that end, it all boils down to governance processes that include LGU endorsement, FPIC, and SEP Clearance. Given the need to secure all permits and consent from IPs, a 3-year period is not enough for a REDD-plus project but rather five (5) years to anticipate these processes since a project cannot push through without the FPIC and SEP clearance, while SEP clearance requires the LGU endorsement and FPIC.

### **3. Community Sharing on FPIC**

*Amay Julpino Langbo, Tribal Leader, Tagbanua*

On behalf of the Tagbanua tribe, Amay Julpino shared their experiences from the FPIC process. First, NTFP organized a series of consultations with the community to discuss the objectives and key elements of project. After this, tribal leaders and representatives from the IP community convened again, where the project was explained comprehensively. A final consultation with the tribal leaders, members of the IP community, and NCIP was conducted, wherein each was asked for their consent on the project.

To that effect, the series of consultations involving the IPs, LGUs, and the mandated agency helped in the decision-making of IPs in terms of giving their consent to the project, Although, it took a long time and process to get their consent and signing of the MOA, the important thing is that IP leaders, members of the tribe and members of the local community have clearly understood the project alongside with recognition and respect to their rights throughout the entire process.

### ***Discussion***

- On the goal on securing an FPIC for REDD-plus project.  
It depends on the situation. For instance, a) the goal of the proponent in securing an FPIC is for the project to push through, b) the goal of the mandated agency is that anyone who wants to secure an FPIC must comply with the guidelines, and c) the goal of the community is that through FPIC, their rights and customary laws are recognized and respected and the project to be undertaken complements their priorities.
- On NCIP being the validator of the FPIC process rather having an independent body or an NGO to validate the process.  
NCIP was established under the IPRA law as the government institution that will oversee the implementation of IPRA. However, in the field-based experiences, there are other

institutions present during the validation, for instance in the Field-based Investigation (FBI) for General Nakar, it was participated by the legal person and another representative from NCIP Region IV office, some CSOs, and the proponent of the project.

- It is a confusing process. Does the MOA include all details and does the community get the data in biodiversity assessment?

Yes, it is confusing given that each step is a process itself and the challenge is that the application of FPIC guidelines in the field varies based on the understanding of the field staff. Currently, there is an effort of pushing for a more simplified process applicable for REDD-plus and consistent throughout the region. If this will happen, FPIC can be done in 6 months.

On one hand, the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) provides the details as per approval of IPs and the NCIP. It includes tasks/roles of the proponent and IPs, written in local language and in English as well. One of the provisions in the MOA is that all generated data from researches must be given and explained to tribe members.

- On which level of the government FPIC is situated.

NCIP is under the Office of the President and the Commission has regional and provincial offices designated for the process validation and implementation at the local level, respectively.

In the central office of the Commission, a unit is designated for FPIC. It is a simple process but at the same time confusing because requirements vary based on the project type and it is up to the proponent which documents to provide, while in terms of REDD-plus a special provision is being proposed.

- On the need for mechanism to improve the FPIC process.

A policy study on the assessment of FPIC process was recently completed under the REDD-plus project of GIZ, through the collaborative efforts of GIZ-NTFP-DENR-NCIP. The assessment covered the 321 issuances for extractive industries, resulting to at least 50% substantive violations. Based on the study, violations can be attributed to:

- Corruption within NCIP and facilitators of the project;
- Lack of technical competency in some NCIP staff; and
- Gaps in the implementation of rules, for instance one mining company was not able to get consent from one (1) tribe and as a way to circumvent the rule of “one-to-one correspondence” (1 AD to 1 FPIC process), they combined the two tribes so they would be able to get a yes for the project.

- Based on the IPRA law, do IPs and Irrigators’ Associations have the power to stop the mining activity?

Yes, by not giving consent to the project or to file a case if there are violations and negative impacts to ICCs/IPs and local communities, in which a court may release a “cease and desist” order to prohibit the operation.

- On key recommendations for other REDD-plus implementers who are still in the process of securing an FPIC.

The following are some key elements to consider in the FPIC process.

- Representation. In the case of Palawan, there are several groups supportive of mining but only a few of the anti-mining groups is supportive of REDD-plus. In the FPIC process,

the representation of the tribes should be respected and recognized, while the mandated agency should be involved in the entire process.

- Transparency and Accountability. The organization of priorities should be guided by these principles since FPIC process can be divisive.
- Inter-agency collaboration, where NCIP and LGUs work together in the entire process of FPIC.
- Grievance Mechanism. This should be in place with proper explanation to ICCs/IPs.
- Post-FPIC monitoring. Some communities only feel short-changes as the proponent only tries to get their resources. To that effect, a team composed of LGU, NCIP, and stakeholders should conduct a post-FPIC assessment and capacity building of ICCs/IPs in terms of managing the benefits from the project. For instance, in Benguet, each tribe received a PhP200M royalty per year, since they do not know how to handle such a huge amount of money, they buried it under the ground. As a result, the money supposed to be used for development projects/activities was lost due to lack of capacity in handling and managing royalty funds.

## Field Visit to REDD-plus Demonstration Sites

### A. General Nakar, Quezon

#### 1. Demonstration Site Visit

The delegates were received by a warm welcome by Former NCIP Commissioner Conchita Calzado and members of the IP tribe. Children of the community showcased their talents through traditional dances to demonstrate how IPs celebrates the gift of nature and forests, while others continue to abuse forest resources.

Due to some concerns in reaching the actual demonstration site, the participants visited a pseudo-forest located in Sentrong Paaralan ng mga Agta (SPA), Barangay Catablingan, General Nakar, where sampling and practical trainings on forest carbon inventory and biodiversity assessment are being conducted. Two stations were set up 1) forest carbon inventory demonstration including tree measurement and plot establishment and 2) biodiversity assessment. The participants were subdivided into two teams, Cambodia and Indonesia were designated in the first station, while Philippine and Vietnam teams went to the second station. After the presentation and demonstration from the FFI team, the two teams switched to attend both stations.

- Station 1: Forest Carbon Inventory Demonstration
- Station 1: Biodiversity Assessment Demonstration

After the site visit to SPA, the participants went to the honey processing plant which was established as part of the sustainable livelihood component of the Community Carbon Pools Programme.

#### 2. Honey Processing Plant Visit

Mr. Arnel Tapic, NTFP Livelihood Officer in General Nakar gave a brief introduction on the honey processing plant, which as he emphasized is just a temporary set up since the actual site is inaccessible at the moment. He explained the value chain process from collection to packaging and reiterated that the members of the IPs are actively involved in every stage of the chain. There are two rooms in the plant, one for the processed and packaged products such as honey and banana chips, while the other room is where the processing takes place. The techniques being used came from a learning exchange program along with the community partners from India and from a Vietnamese expert who had a visit in the community.

The group had a chance to observe the dehumidification of raw honey being done by one of the Agta Tribe members. After the packaging, the honey along with the banana chips is being shipped off to various markets. Mr. Tapic stated that there is a huge banana farm area readily available in the community, which is also being utilized as part of their livelihood and honey is used as coating for the banana chips.

In terms of income, apart from payment to honey gatherers, percentage of the sales is being allocated as community fund – *for every kilo of honey, two pesos is allocated to the community fund and the organizational fund of the IP, while in terms of income from honey gathering, honey gatherers are receiving PhP100 per kilo.*

### B. Palawan Demonstration Site

## 1. Barangay Estrella, Narra, Palawan

Mr. Sangkula facilitated the session in Barangay Estrella. It was participated in by the members of the local community, IP tribal leaders, women organization, and local government officials from the four (4) barangays.

- **Community Experience on Watershed Establishment**

Captain Valbito Samdo of Barangay Elbita shared their experiences on their campaign towards the declaration of POLESTAR as protected area under a watershed management approach. The campaign started in 2004, in which it was first initiated by Barangay Elbita since the barangay is situated at the lowest part of the municipality of Narra, thus prone to flooding during heavy rains.

POLESTAR covers four (4) barangays, namely Elbita, Estrella, Taritien, and Poblacion. At first, Barangay Poblacion was not included and only Barangay Elbita, Estrella and Taritien joined forces for the passage of a resolution towards formal approval of the MLGU. However, this was not realized due to inadequate data specification and non-inclusion of Barangay Poblacion despite the fact that it is included in the map of the MLGU.

Nonetheless, another round of boundary delineation was conducted and through the REDD-plus project, each barangay including Barangay Poblacion has identified their respective data specifications. After the completion of required data, the four barangays passed again a joint resolution in 2009.

On one hand, Mr. Jun Pao, Tagbanua Tribe member emphasized that they are actively involved in the establishment of the watershed and the ADVANCE REDD project provided skills and knowledge on boundary delineation and how to protect the forest.

To that end, the joint efforts and strong partnership between IPs and BLGU resulted to the recent approval of a Municipal Ordinance declaring POLESTAR as protected area covering a total of 1,800 hectares. The management of the watershed will be led by a Watershed Management Board composed of representatives from the four barangays.

- **Community Experience on Forest Carbon Inventory and Biodiversity Assessment**

Mr. Ed Padroncillo, Team Leader of the Forest Carbon Inventory Team shared his experiences from the project. His involvement started from the community training on Forest Carbon Inventory and Biodiversity Assessment in Sabang in 2011. At first, the only objective they had is to visit the underground river instead of participating well in the training. However, the training has clearly delivered the message of protecting the forests and benefits from this effort.

The provision of trainings through ADVANCE REDD project introduced them to new equipments and instruments, which got them more interested in participating. The team underwent to hands-on training, where they had a chance to use the equipments in an actual field work. He reiterated that the trainings have brought them a realization of the importance of protecting the forests and as a Team Leader, he is the voice of the community in reechoing this message and reechoing the concerns of the community to the project implementers as well.

One key contribution of the continuous education and capacity building is the decrease

*Gerry used to gather 200 sacks of charcoal per day prior to his involvement in ADVANCE REDD project. But as he learn and gain more skills and knowledge through his active participation, he decided to stop his charcoal-making activity and shifted to farming, while generating the same amount of income.*

of illegal activities such as poaching and charcoal making, see textbox on the right. The case of Gerry signifies that the project contributed to the change in behavior of the community members. While, another motivation of the community in protecting the forest is the clean water coming from Estrella falls, since the municipality of Narra is a rice granary of Palawan, water is an important input to their farming activity. These efforts have further challenged them on how to free POLESTAR from illegal logging and other damaging activities in order to continuously protect and manage the watershed. As Manong Ed stated, *“Ang bawat isa ang nagiging konsensya para maiwasan ang pagputol ng puno at illegal activities, kame ay hindi lang isang team kung hindi kaisa sa pangangalaga ng kabundukan. (“Each serves as a conscience of the other to do away illegal logging and other activities that could harm the forests, we are not just a team but we are one in protecting the forests.”)*

Ms. Elena Gamueda also shared her experiences from the project. She felt the need to participate in the implementation of ADVANCE REDD being a member of the Barangay Committee on Environment.

She had interests on the paralegal trainings since she can use the skills and knowledge on doing something to lessen the illegal activities in Brgy. Taritien. The paralegal trainings included deputation and arrest of people who do illegal charcoal making. She mentioned that the first arrest was remarkable since the violators had fun while the paralegals are taking their pictures not knowing that they are being arrested for illegal poaching. After the paralegal team’s discussion on the effects of illegal activities, some have decided to stop while some continued on their activity due to poverty and lack of alternative livelihood options.

Another case is the arrest of illegal poachers on a bigger scale, she did not mind the threats and danger she is facing but rather showed her eagerness on arresting the violators. As a result, together with the BLGU, they were able to arrest the illegal poachers. As she emphasized that although she is the only woman in the team, she also has the eagerness and dedication to protect the forest as much as her teammates. The continuous education provided them better understanding of the importance of forests and although there are misfortunes, they are still willing to be involved in REDD-plus towards restoration of the natural ecosystem of Palawan.

Lastly Mr. Danny Cabiguen mentioned that he learned a lot from the trainings including carbon measurement and plot establishment and hoped that the project will continue to further enhance their capacity in protecting the forest.

- 2. Brgy. Urduja, Narra, Palawan.** The group had a quick stop at one of the sitios in Brgy. Urduja where a store for NTFPs was recently constructed as part of the sustainable livelihood component of ADVANCE REDD project.

*After sharing from the community partners, an open plenary was conducted. Below are key highlights of the discussion in terms of contribution of ADVANCE REDD project to IPs and non-IPs and their motivation in protecting the forests.*

- Before the project started, there are two major problems in the area, slash-and-burn and illegal poaching, but due to capacity building and continuous education, these activities are decreasing. For instance, a member of the Forest Carbon Inventory team shifted from charcoal-making to farming, where he can also generate the same amount of income. Through his initiative, five (5) more community members have shifted from charcoal to alternative livelihood which does not involve illegal activity in the forest.

- Knowledge and skills building on boundary delineation to support the watershed establishment.
- Members of the paralegal team (formed through the project in collaboration with ELAC) are now equipped to perform citizen's arrest of violators (confiscating lumbers with no permit or illegal cutting of trees for charcoal making) or to report violators to LGU, police or DENR.
- Trainings under the ADVANCE REDD project provided a clear message on the relevance of forest protection for the benefit of the present and future generations.



## Feedback Session: Reflection Wall

After each site visit and community sharing, a buzz group session was conducted to generate feedback from the participants. Two questions were posted as guide for the country-level buzz session, a) what do you like about what you saw/experienced during our field visit and b) what is not clear and what do you want to find out more about? The following tables detail the results of buzz group session

### A. Reflection Wall: General Nakar Field Visit

Key Topic	What do you like about what you saw/experienced during our field visit
Sustainable Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Honey Production/Community-based honey enterprise</li> </ul>
Multi-Stakeholder Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage children and youth participated in the project\Strong women roles</li> <li>The local communities very passionate and committed in participating in REDD</li> <li>Like the relationship between General Nakar community and FFI/ NTFP community seem ready to engage fully with fieldwork after CP is granted.</li> </ul>
General Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As observed, that is coconut mixed evergreen forest. Is coconut forests included into “carbon accounting”?</li> <li>Carpet forests well protected, different from mosaic forests in Kon Tum province, Vietnam</li> <li>Good access to Barangays and good Forest condition</li> <li>Similar culture to Indonesian IP’s</li> <li>Forest is in good condition</li> <li>Learn how to measure carbon</li> <li>Biodiversity observation</li> <li>Like to see FFI teams learning, from implementation of fieldwork in Palawan and improving methodologies for work in Central Nakar</li> <li>Some good questions asked at the honey processing plant as we think about livelihoods diversification options in other sites, specifically Vietnam.</li> </ul>

After the reflection wall session, the participants were given time to raise some questions which were clustered into five categories; technical (implementation), general (environmental issues/concerns), community forestry (management, livelihood, etc.), site preparation, and government policy and linkage.

Below discussions address questions pertaining to technical support and community forestry.

#### 1. Discussion on technical support provided by the project

- Clarification on biodiversity assessment (Transient or Circular)

FFI Philippines through the Executive Director devised a hybrid system for the biodiversity baseline monitoring suited for the Philippine setting. It somehow coincided with a methodology that looks into land exchange, where the transient goes along the topography. In the design, the transient is about one (1) kilometre to two (2) kilometres and a station is set up in each 250 meters, where pearl habitat assessment is being done – this is to identify if it is cultivated, early second growth, advanced second growth and all growth. For a more in depth assessment on habitat, it is being done every 50 meters involving circular plot less sampling plot within a ten (10) meter radius, every 50 meter point. FFI collects parameters such as ground covers, scarring of tree which is an indicator of degradation, or age,

diameter, the number of rattan – which are all indicators of openness or intactness of the forest and initially used for birds assessment.

- Clarification on Carbon/Biodiversity methodology (Plot Establishment)

The methodology used is FFI's own, in which carbon and biodiversity are intertwined – *carbon plot is within the biodiversity transient*, however, there is a bigger plot for carbon, which was showed during the visit in the demonstration site. FFI is trying to use a 20x20 square plot, as well as 60x60.

At the moment, FFI has been asked to look into this as part of the development of MRV system in the Philippines. The case of Palawan suggests that 20x20 is enough, but there is some level of accuracy on the 60x60 plot system.

- On the MRV system being established particularly at community level.

Development of a national MRV system is still on-going and the achievements in all REDD-plus demonstration sites will be used to inform the mechanism and policy for this. At the moment, only national consultations were conducted and even the biodiversity assessment has no clear direction yet.

- On planting distance, density used for the National Greening Program (NGP)

FFI is not involved in the NGP, but it provides technical assistance to IPs in terms of area mapping appropriate for planting. Also, if they request for assistance on specie matching, FFI can provide this given that there are challenges on suitability of available species.

*Follow up: Seedlings are already overgrown, but not yet planted.*

According to Tatay Erning, IP Elder, DENR requested them to produce the seedlings since some of the villages in General Nakar are situated in remote areas. The plan is to set up a store in the village, but the funds for each village allocated for procurement of seedlings was not given immediately due to bureaucratic processes, hence the seedlings are already overgrown. This problem is not only happening in General Nakar, but also in all project sites of NGP.

- On linkage between reforestation, honey production and the National Greening Program.

Under the Community Carbon Pools Programme, three components are being supported by NTFP – policy support especially in the Philippines, communication and knowledge management for visibility, documentation, and dissemination of learnings and knowledge generated and gained from the process and regional learning exchanges.

## **2. Discussion on Community Forestry**

According to IP Leader, Tatay Erning, the real benefit from community forestry is the protection or ensuring the future of forests and integrity of the ancestral domain for the next generation.

- On the presence of a community forest management plan.

The IPs has a management plan known as the Ancestral Domain Sustainability Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP). They are almost done in developing the ADSDPP which details the management of available forest resources. After the development, this must be coordinated with the LGU for their approval. And at the moment, there are disagreements over some land uses within the ancestral domain, for instance there are areas identified as

sacred sites which must be closed for utilization, but the Forest Land Use Plan designated these areas open for other uses. Most importantly, the IPs has their customary use and management of the forest that should be respected and recognized.

- On the availability of a policy or plan that regulates the number of trees to be used for firewood or building houses.

This is not yet done but IPs follows their customary system of control and boundary delineation exists, where tree harvesting is only allowed to certain areas. For instance, the IPs get their timber in Yukyok and this activity is not allowed beyond this area.

Also, IPs has ruling on provision for, exemption of certain customary uses in forest management. For instance, under a national policy on log ban, IPs may cut trees as long as it is related to their traditional customary use and not for commercial purposes. Hence, regulation is more of the areas than the number of trees allowed for cutting.

### **3. Discussion on Livelihood**

- On accounting and financial management skills needed in the pilot sites.

There are trainings on financial management since this is the biggest challenge for IPs. SAGIBIN, the tribal organization formed a committee that manages the enterprise, working beyond timber products.

In addition, several activities were conducted in preparation for the enterprise development such as historical mapping of existing resources in the community and appraisal on existing bee species potential for breeding. After the appraisal, natural resources inventory, and accounting of non-timber resources, trainings to develop and enhance the skills of the community through the assistance of a people organization would then follow. The capacity development includes training on technical skills for honey processing, financial management and organizational development.

- On ensuring that a market is available for the NTFPs.

NTFP initiated the establishment of a marketing arm for NTFPs known as Customs Made Handicraft Traditions (CMCC). CMCC provides a more active marketing strategy to the partner's handicrafts enterprise carrying out product development, promotional and sales activities. It also provides skills and quality improvement trainings for the artisan. However, the challenge is not the market but rather the available supply, for instance, a lot of businesses are now looking for wild honey rather than the regular honey due to sustainable practices being applied to it.

- On generated income from the project.

There is a clear income and sharing from the honey enterprise as mentioned during the visit in the honey processing plant.

- On distribution of benefits from the enterprise among the tribe members.

For the honey enterprise, it is based on individual income, but for NGP, a list of beneficiaries is being developed in each project site.

### **4. Discussion on Inter-Community Boundary Conflicts**

There are some cases, but these are resolved traditionally and agreements on boundary are being

done through their traditional practices. Boundary concern is more problematic with LGUs and non-IPs, one would say that a particular area is for barangay use, while given the fact that 94% of the municipality are ancestral domain lands and IPs has been living in these areas since time immemorial.

## B. Reflection Wall: Palawan Visit

Key Topic	What do you like about what you saw/experienced during our field visit	What is not clear? What do you want to find out more about?
Sustainable Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handicrafts produced by the community</li> <li>• Waterfall in the community for Eco-tourism</li> <li>• Seedling/Rattan Production and indigenous trees</li> <li>• Small Enterprise</li> <li>• People do agriculture and cultivation</li> <li>• Ownership of the Community over the REDD-plus activities (inventory, handicraft. Watershed)</li> <li>• The project supported alternative house: wooden-saved style of house which can be replicated in Vietnam</li> <li>• Community-based tourism business</li> </ul>	<p><b>How much does the ticket cost to enter the waterfalls and how much income goes to the community?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fifty (50) pesos excluding rental for the hall (1000 for the hall and 300/table). Esterlla Waterfalls is being managed by the MLGU and the entire income goes directly to the MLGU funds.</li> </ul> <p><b>Permit for rattan furniture?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no permit yet, however a rule on permitting applies. IPs can take the NTFPs for their own use under IPRA, but a permit from DENR must be secured on a larger-scale.</li> </ul> <p><b>Are the crafting skills on rattan already existing or due to REDD-plus project?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The skills already exist before the arrival of REDD-plus, but weaving skills is part of the training program for the livelihood component.</li> </ul> <p><b>Does REDD-plus mean money from carbon trading?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That was the original idea, but not the only intention of REDD-plus. Given the fact that even without REDD-plus, there is a need to protect the forests and there are other sources of income. Hence, REDD-plus is one of the potential sources.</li> </ul> <p><b>How long will it take for a rattan chair?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If materials are readily available, it can be finished in 3 hours by a single person.</li> </ul> <p><b>The cost of rattan is 450, what is the costing for labor and materials?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Costing is not yet cleared, but from gathering to a finish product, the entire cost is Php450.</li> </ul>

		<p><b>Is there a plan to replant the rattan?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, a 10-ha land is already allocated for rattan replanting, where 2 hectares are already planted with rattan.</li> </ul>
Multi-Stakeholder Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impressed with unity and commitment from the communities to protect the forest</li> <li>• Cooperation of multi-stakeholder (IPs, Non-IPs, local officials)</li> <li>• Strategy/approach to engage local people in REDD-plus project activities</li> <li>• Active involvement of women in the project</li> </ul>	
General Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean and flowing water with large rice-fields downstream due to intact forest</li> <li>• Nice presentation and Folks view</li> <li>• The community supported the idea of REDD-plus, thanks to some clear messaging at the training workshop (Sabang)</li> <li>• How to prepare NARRA project that support from NTFP-EP and FFI</li> <li>• Success stories of behavior actually being changed by the project. i.e. charcoal collector focusing on farming and persuading others.</li> <li>• Very much like the idea of group conscience, where people discuss with each other in advance the drawbacks of illegal forest activity</li> <li>• The passage of resolution of the watershed after so many years of efforts</li> <li>• A strong sense of responsibility to forest protection and management</li> </ul>	<p><b>On tools, rules, methods, management structure for forest governance available at community level (Map, land use)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If this pertains to the watershed, there is a management structure composed of 4 representatives from the 4 barangays together with the IPs, created for POLESTAR. For other forestland uses, this will be an integral part of the FLUP of the municipality. In other towns, the same body as the watershed management exists, which is part of a bigger body that operates at the MLGU level. It can also happen to NARRA, for instance, the management body watershed can be part of the structure for the FLUP.</li> </ul> <p><b>On the direction of ADSDPP given that only REDD-plus has a clear direction at the moment.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The claim over the AD is still on-going, which is a pre-requisite of NCIP for the actual survey, thus only then, ADSDPP formulation will commence. At some level, the agenda of IPs in terms of land use and location are initially included in the watershed management plan. However this is still a broad stroke of the general land use and there is a need for refinements in terms of putting details on land uses, delineating the production and protection areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Why is there an open space within the project site?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not the entire area of Urduja is covered by ancestral domain, some are classified as alienable and</li> </ul>

		<p>disposable lands, mainly for agriculture. At the moment, there are open spaces since it is still a season for land preparation.</p> <p><b>On financial benefits of the communities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is part of the benefit sharing mechanisms that will be finalized in the succeeding activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>On benefit sharing for REDD-plus.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, a focus group discussion was conducted to discuss the mechanism in the event that money from REDD-plus is already available for the country. Although, there are conflicting ideas, the beneficiaries are clearly identified (IPs, non-IPs, NGOs, LGUs-local and national) while the % sharing is not yet computed but will be part of the follow up meetings and FGDs.</li> </ul>
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## Synthesis and Integration

### 1. Individual Exercise

The first part of the session focused on individual exercise on learnings and insights from the entire exchange visit. Each participant was asked to respond to the question of what they have learned from the sharing, inputs, and field visits either in the form of tools, strategies and approaches.

Country	“I learned _____”
Cambodia	<p><u>Cluster 1: REDD-plus and REDD-plus related activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Forestry including Agroforestry and Ecotourism</li> <li>• REDD-plus project implementation process</li> <li>• FPIC process</li> <li>• Community land use law establishment</li> <li>• REDD-plus project</li> <li>• Method of biodiversity assessment and carbon inventory</li> <li>• Community forest management</li> <li>• Community Forestry organized action</li> <li>• Measurement of tree height in community forest</li> </ul> <p><u>Cluster 2: Livelihood</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handicraft from communities</li> <li>• Waterfalls for ecotourism</li> <li>• Small Enterprise</li> <li>• Benefits of community forest</li> </ul> <p><u>Cluster 3: Partnership building</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good cooperation between community or relevant stakeholders and NGOs</li> <li>• Cooperation with relevant stakeholders to prepare CF law</li> <li>• IPs and their good cooperation</li> </ul>
Indonesia	<p><u>Cluster 1: REDD-plus and REDD-plus related activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Carbon Inventory on REDD-plus</li> <li>• Highly complicated and cost-time consuming FPIC process, but rewarding</li> <li>• The people/communities learned how to protect the remaining forests</li> <li>• Good to see tribal planning</li> </ul> <p><u>Cluster 2: Livelihood</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood, economy, and environment</li> <li>• Other than rice-field, need to explore other options to support the livelihood of communities</li> <li>• The livelihood of IPs in Nakar is still simple/humble</li> <li>• Pig husbandry: no closure but tied with rope</li> <li>• Rice field areas are so big and very promising to support farmers’ livelihood</li> <li>• In the mountain areas, maybe suitable for planting productive trees</li> </ul> <p><u>Cluster 3: Partnership building</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong community engagement and facilitation process</li> </ul> <p><u>Cluster 4: Others</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are so many unused lands</li> <li>• Along the road, did not see graveyard</li> <li>• How large the community/IPs can own a land?</li> <li>• Tagalog word: Salamat po</li> </ul>
Philippines	<p><u>Cluster 1: REDD-plus and REDD-plus related activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connection of people and forests</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respect and recognition of rights of IPs</li> <li>• The project should be explained clearly to the community and there should be documentation of each process related to project implementation</li> <li>• FPIC process and boundary delineation</li> <li>• The need for Environmental Education for communities (IEC)</li> <li>• Forest Carbon stock measurement/inventory</li> <li>• Biodiversity Assessment</li> <li>• Appropriate process prior to project implementation</li> <li>• Nursery Production for rattan</li> </ul> <p><u>Cluster 2: Livelihood</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecotourism</li> <li>• Rattan enterprise and handicraft making</li> <li>• Potential Livelihood project</li> </ul> <p><u>Cluster 3: Others</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More practice and more ideas to other participants</li> <li>• How to speak English</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vietnam</b></p>	<p><u>Cluster 1: REDD-plus and REDD-plus related activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Carbon Inventory</li> <li>• How to address illegal activities such as timber collection</li> </ul> <p><u>Cluster 2: Livelihood</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NTFPs (bamboo house, honey, rattan furniture, etc.</li> </ul> <p><u>Cluster 3: Others</u></p> <p>Improve awareness in utilization of forest resources: e.g. bamboo houses and change in charcoal harvesting</p> <p>How to organize cross visit (discussion sections, field visits, communication device and facilitation)</p>

## 2. Insights and Learnings on Community Participation in REDD-plus in the Philippines

Mr. Roger Garinga presented the results of break-out session on success indicators and good practices on community participation from the pre-workshop meeting.

From the implementing organizations of the three REDD-plus demonstration projects, insights and learnings on community participation in REDD-plus can be summarized to three (3) clusters of thought.

### a. **Key Steps in Community Engagement**

- Conduct participatory consultations and information, education and communication (IEC) activities to bring about REDD-plus awareness and informed decisions by the community
- Secure the free and prior informed consent (FPIC) of the local communities
- Enhance the capacities of the local communities so they can participate especially in decision-making process.

### b. **Roles of Local Community**

- Accountable resource manager through participation and having a voice in planning, creation of policies, and implementation and monitoring of the project

### c. **Success Indicators for Effective Community Participation**

- Project goals are consistent with or supportive of community goals (for example, forest conservation, DRRM).

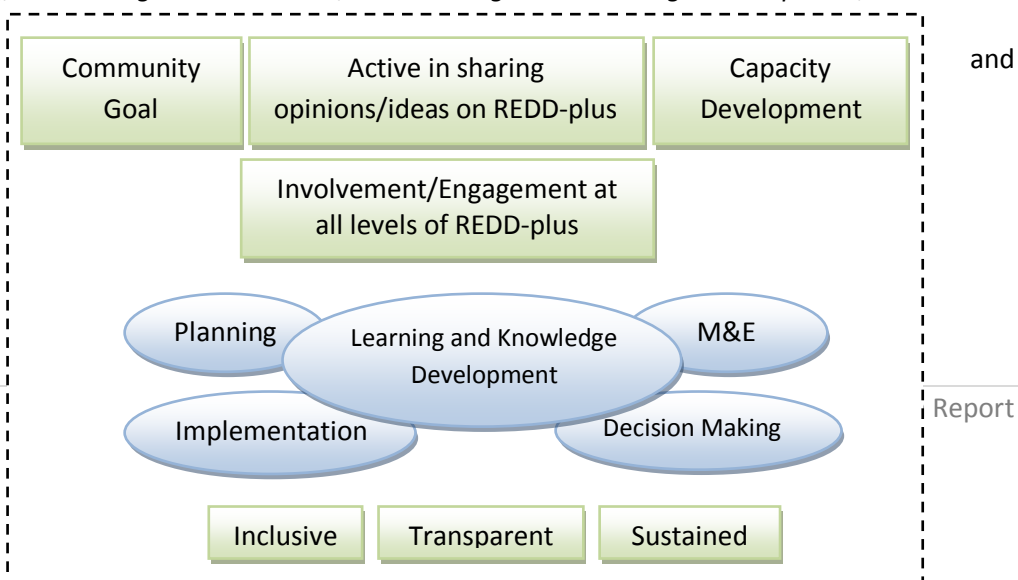


- The project respects local culture, traditions, processes and differences across all sectors and individuals in the community
- An organized local structure and participatory mechanism for community members already exists.
- Credible partnership with REDD Plus local facilitators is established
- The project addresses community needs, both immediate- and long-term
- There is transparency and accountability in all local processes
- Communities' perception of themselves is that of active stakeholder/partner in REDD Plus, rather than beneficiaries alone
- Community tenure is effectively secured, enforced and respected.

On one hand from the community partners, there are good practices which emanated from their participation in the REDD-plus demonstration project.

Roles they have taken in REDD-plus	Success Indicators for Community Participation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expanding role from being beneficiaries to being partner for forest protection in CBFM areas</li> <li>• Tree planting to conserve upland forests and prevent landslides</li> <li>• Training on forest resource assessment</li> <li>• Securing the necessary permit</li> <li>• Active participation in the formulation of local governance and environment policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unity among community members in the goals of protecting and restoring the natural environment</li> <li>• Good grasp and understanding of REDD Plus by community members</li> <li>• Recognition by the community of their own strength and capacity</li> <li>• Valuing and making way for the future of the next generation</li> <li>• Knowledge in protecting the environment</li> <li>• Positioning the implementation of REDD Plus as deterrent to illegal activities like mining and logging in ancestral domain areas</li> <li>• Protection of forests against mining activities and other environmentally destructive activities</li> <li>• Persistence to pursue REDD Plus in spite of long delay in the issuance of permits by a government agency</li> <li>• Honoring contract agreements by completing targets for reforestation</li> <li>• Developing CBFM PO skills on planting trees, survey, etc. and mobilization of tree planting contract with the local government</li> <li>• Keeping in mind the lessons learned from environmental disasters (e.g., in 2004)</li> </ul>

Thus, figure below translates the insights and learnings into indicators that can define community participation. Community participation in REDD-plus must lean towards a community goal, where there is an active sharing of opinions and ideas on REDD-plus supported by capacity development to allow involvement of community partners at all levels of REDD-plus - *planning, implementation, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation, and learning and knowledge development*, which must be inclusive, transparent, sustained.



### **3. Country-level Insight and Learnings**

The participants were grouped according to their country representations and tasked to put together the learnings and to draw a country portrait of REDD-plus site that showcases and integrates the learnings of each member.

#### **a. Indonesia Insights and Learnings**

In Kalimantan, there are two types of centers, interior where the mountainous area is situated and exterior part of the province. In the interior area, people mostly depend on rubber, pig raising and rice cultivation as sources of income. Also other than forestlands, Kalimantan has a coastal area, but unlike in the upland area where the majority of the people are IPs, in the coastal area of Kalimantan, most are Malays who are dependent on rice cultivation. The idea of coastal swamp forest is done mainly to prevent the flooding in the rice field which is similar to inland crop cultivation but utilizing a hand tractor for efficiency.

In terms of livelihood, similar to Palawan, women in Kalimantan are also engaged on making handicrafts, although a stronger level of participation in REDD-plus can be observed in Palawan. The team is planning to engage the community on deer raising since there is also need to comply with the demand of meat, while protecting the forest from harmful activities.

Lastly looking at the perspective of the local government, the project's landscape has demonstrated the importance of securing an approval from IPs in compliance with the guidelines of the national government agency given that ownership of land belongs to IPs. Thus, while this process is happening on the ground, the local government must complement the process through provision of an appropriate support (funding and capacity development) to ICCs/IPs.

#### **b. Cambodia Insights and Learnings**

The team is impressed with the level of experiences the community partners have shared throughout the entire learning exchange visit and it is interesting to see that the project has been engaging the community and local authority in the discussions on REDD-plus. They also expressed their readiness to be trained as handicraft producers and to be actively engaged on biodiversity assessment and forest carbon inventory.

The community forest (ChanKran Roy site) where CFMC operates has waterfalls, forest, and wildlife which can be transformed into an ecotourism site similar to Estrella Falls in Narra and to create a patrolling group that will take the lead in forest protection.

On one hand, a community forestry organization will be formed for the collection of data and submission of such to the local government for approval, following the experience of POLESTAR in watershed establishment.

Finally, the team expressed their keenness to participate in similar activities and other capacity building that will further broaden their knowledge and enhance their skills on forest protection.

**c. Vietnam Insights and Learnings**

The team expressed their gratitude for being part of the learning exchange visit and mentioned that there are valuable inputs which can be adopted and replicated in their community.

- Building houses using rattan, while bamboo for fencing;
- Growing crops along the river;
- Enterprise to be managed by the community. Honey is also available in Vietnam, but the community has not yet on the processing stage, thus the lessons and inputs from the site visit can be utilized for the honey production of Vietnam;
- Development of alternative livelihood option for the community to do away from slash and burn activity; and
- The community partner in Vietnam is also involved on forest carbon inventory and biodiversity assessment.

**d. Philippines Insights and Learnings**

From the site visit in General Nakar, the team from Southern Leyte learned the methods of tree measurement and biodiversity assessment since the CBFM PO partners in Southern Leyte are only engaged on tree planting and not yet on that specific activities. While in Palawan, they gained interesting stories on how to protect the forests to maintain the municipality as the rice granary of Palawan, as well as impressed to see the different NTFPs.

REDD-plus demonstration project in Southern Leyte supported the CBFM POs in reforestation and livelihood activities. For instance;

- In Maasin, 8 hectares are already reforested using a 3x3 distance, while agroforestry covers 50 hectares with 8x8 distance.
- In Sogod, the ENR project assessment already covered 200 hectares and the PO has developed a rattan nursery for livelihood purposes.

## Ways Forward

From the discussion in the plenary and during the field visits, below are suggestions on moving forward.

- The community partners to bring back the lessons and inputs from the discussions and field visits in their respective communities.
- A continuous discussion and sharing of lessons among community partners and implementing organizations.
- Application and utilization of skills, lessons, and knowledge acquired from REDD-plus demonstration projects to continue the efforts in protecting the remaining forests.
- A sustained engagement and commitment of community partners in protecting the forests for the benefit of the future generation.

## Closing Remarks

Prior to formally closing the activity, the facilitator requested the participants to express their thanks to people who helped them learn, people who made the experience fun and people who made the experience meaningful.

The learning exchange visit was then formally ended through closing messages from NTFP and FFI project teams.

- a. **On behalf of NTFP-EP, Ms. Meyan Mendoza, Project Coordinator for Community Carbon Pools Programme** expressed her sincerest gratitude to the following for making the learning exchange visit meaningful.
  - FFI team for meticulously preparing the content and the community partners for the demonstration activity in General Nakar and Mr. Rico for his inputs and expertise and strong support to the activity.
  - NTFP Team for the generosity in providing the logistical support, inputs, knowledge and expertise on REDD-plus, to Atty. Edna for her expertise and humor that gave much needed laughter during the visit and Ms. Olive's assistance in securing the resource persons and designing the visit, as well.
  - Ms. Lego for being the thread that connected all conversations and for a great job in facilitating the entire activity.
  - GIZ Representatives for supporting the activity through presentation of their project and allowing their community partners to participate in the visit.
  - Mr. Garinga for clearly sharing insights on the practice of REDD-plus stakeholders in Palawan and for supporting the Palawan contingent.
  - All visiting project staff for providing support to the community partners; and finally to
  - All community partners for the openness to learn and the commitment to the development of communities and protection of their respective forestlands.
  
- b. **On behalf of FFI-Philippines, Mr. Edmund Leo Rico, National Coordinator for REDD-plus in the Philippines** thanked the delegation and partners from the Philippines, Ms. Mendoza for being the lead and Ms. Lego for facilitating the activity. He emphasized that despite of language barrier between four (4) countries; the exchange visit is very beneficial in the learning process for REDD-plus since the communities are always the front-runner and the courtesy should be always accorded to them with respect and recognition of cultural practices of IPs. He hoped that the discussions on FPIC, community participation, good practices on livelihood, and recommendations on REDD-plus contributed to the achievement of the activity's objectives and expectations of the participants.
  
- c. **On behalf of FFI, Mr. Rob Harris, Regional Programme Manager** emphasized that although there are challenges in terms of logistical requirements, NTFP has been organizing good and meaningful trips. He mentioned that it has been always exciting to see different people from different backgrounds and hoped for a continuous discussion on the learnings and experiences at the country level.

Mr. Harris expressed his gladness to know that REDD-plus has triggered a change in behavior like in the case of Gerry and the people in the community are working on conscience. He mentioned that one of his favorites is looking at the real experiences on the ground. He was reminded by Mr. Garinga's discussion on aiming big and pushing the developed countries to

cut down their emission and to not only leave the responsibility of REDD-plus to developing countries.

Lastly, he thanked the team for making the activity possible and the translators for a great job and hoped to see again some familiar faces in the policy workshop in Hanoi.

- d. **On behalf of NTFP-EP and Task Force, Ms. Tanya Conlu, Conservation and Resource Management Coordinator** thanked the participating countries, community partners, and the host-country for organizing the activity. She mentioned that the learning exchange visit is really what NTFP does and although there is a language barrier, the lessons and insights may be brought back home. Taking a step back, NTFP's involvement on REDD-plus started due to its initiatives and efforts on forest management and seeing the need to include the rights of the communities in all aspects. Hence, whether REDD-plus pushes through or not, we must be reminded that the community has power over their resources and respect and recognition of their rights must be present in every project.

## Annexes

### 1. Learning Exchange Visit Program Agenda

<b>Metro Manila</b>	
<b>Oct 7 – Mon</b>	<b>Workshop 1 –Community partnership and participation in Philippine REDD Plus (Philippine community partners only)</b>
<b>Oct 9 – Wed</b>	<i>Activity</i>
8:00-9:45 A.M.	<b>Opening</b>
	Invocation
	Introduction of lead facilitators
	Welcome remarks
	Getting to Know Each Other
	Expectations check
	Overview of the Learning Exchange Visit
9:45 -11:30 A.M.	<b>REDD Plus in the Philippines</b>
	Presentations and Q&A on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “The PNRPS” by Olive Melendrez, CoDe REDD / NTFP Task Force</li> <li>• “REDD Plus in Ancestral Domains” by NCIP Executive Director MarleaMunez</li> </ul> (Refreshment Break) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Governance Mechanisms for Community Participation in REDD Plus” by Climate Change Commission Staff For. Alexis Napiz</li> </ul>
11:30 A.M. – 12:30 P.M.	LUNCH BREAK Hotel room check out
12:30 – 1:30 P.M.	Overview of projects in the 3 REDD Plus Demonstration Sites in the Philippines, Q&A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quezon Province: Developing Community Carbon Pools for REDD Plus</li> <li>• Southern Leyte Province: Forest Policy and REDD Plus</li> <li>• Palawan Province: Advance REDD</li> </ul>
1:30 – 3:00 P.M.	Community partnership and participation in Philippine REDD Plus, Q&A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dumagat / Agta / Remontado of Quezon Province</li> <li>• CBFM people’s organizations of Sogod and MaasinSouthern Leyte Province</li> <li>• Tagbanua of Narra and CBFM people’s organization of Quezon, Palawan Province</li> </ul>
3:00-3:15 P.M.	Synthesis and Announcement
3:15-3:30 P.M.	Refreshments
3:30 –9:00 P.M.	Land Travel to Quezon Province Arrival and Check-in at Malachi Hotel in Infanta, Quezon Dinner

**Quezon Province**

<b>Oct 10 – Thu</b>	<i>Activity</i>
	Early breakfast
7:00 A.M.-11:30 A.M.	<b>REDD Plus Demonstration Site in General Nakar, Quezon</b> Field visits to Sentrong Paaralan ng Agta, to the forest training ground for REDD Plus activities, and to honey processing plant Travel back to Malachi Hotel
12:00-1:00 P.M.	LUNCH at Malachi Hotel
1:00-5:00 P.M.	<b>Workshop on Community Tenure and Carbon Rights in REDD Plus</b>
	Welcome remarks from the Mayor’s Office and from the Tribal Governance Office Introduction of participants Field visit reaction wall Open space learning (Refreshment Break) Input: "Community Tenure and Carbon Rights in the Philippines" by Atty. Edna Maguigad, Q&A Synthesis
<b>Day 3, Oct 11 – Fri</b>	<i>Activity</i>
8:00-9:00 A.M.	Pre-Travel Orientation on Field Visit to Palawan
9:00 A.M.-7:00 P.M.	<b>Land and Air Travel to Palawan</b> Lunch on the road

**Palawan Province**

<b>Day 4, Oct 12 –Sat</b>	<i>Activity</i>
	Early breakfast
07:00 A.M. -1:00 P.M.	<b>REDD Plus Demonstration Site in Narra, Palawan</b> Field visits to Malinaw and Urduja LUNCH at Estrella Falls
1:00-5:30 P.M.	<b>Workshop on Livelihood Co-benefit in REDD Plus</b> Welcome remarks by village official, Pala’wan leader and Tagbanua leader Introduction of participants Field visit reaction wall Synthesizing Input: "Livelihood as Co-benefit in REDD+" by Roger Garinga (Refreshment Break) Synthesizing inputs: "FPIC Legal Framework in the Philippines" by Atty Edna Maguigad "FPIC in Palawan" by Datu Abdelwin Sangkula "FPIC Community Perspective in Palawan" by Pala’wan or Tagbanua leader Q&A Group exercise Closing activity
5:30-9:00 P.M.	<b>Travel back to Puerto Princesa City</b> Firefly watching / DINNER
<b>Oct 13– Sun</b>	<i>Activity</i>
8:00 A.M.-12:00 P.M.	Opening activity Synthesizing input: "Ensuring Community Participation in Institutional Processes and Mechanisms for REDD Plus: A Palawan Best Practice" by REDD Plus



	stakeholder from Palawan Group exercise Break Learning Synthesis Game: “Tablea on Learning Moments”
12:00 – 1:00 P.M.	LUNCH
1:00-2:30 P.M.	<b>Closing</b> Group activities: “Learning Exchange Visit Report Card” “Thanking Learning Partners” Closing remarks: NTFP-EP and FFI Awarding of Certificates

## 2. Participants' List

Country	Name	Organization	Email Address
Cambodia	1. YoeurinSarin	FFI	yoeurnsarin@yahoo.com
	2. That Ratana	CFMC Member	
	3. Yeang Donal	FFI	donal.yeang@fauna-flora.org
	4. Keo Sothin	FFI	touch_sothin@yahoo.com
	5. ChhoeunSody	CFMC Member	
	6. Po Prab	CFMC Leader	
	7. Ou Sam On	Interpreter	ousamon@gmail.com
	8. Robert Harris	FFI	rob.harris@fauna-flora.org
Indonesia	9. Ahmad Kusworo	FFI	ahmad.kusworo@fauna-flora.org
	10. Laurentius Sikat Gudag	District Agriculture	lr.sikatgudag@yahoo.com
	11. Hanjoyo	FFI	aseng.tan@gmail.com
	12. Jaswadi	Sungai Pelang, Ketapang	jabirjaswadi@yahoo.com
	13. Victor Sriyanto	Lamang Satong	
Vietnam	14. Nguyen Thanh Tung	Interpreter	tung.ssp@gmail.com
	15. Dang Thanh Liem	FFI	liem.thanh.dang@fauna-flora.org
	16. Trinh Ngoc Trong	FFI	trinhngoctrong@gmail.com
	17. Tran Van Thanh	FFI	
	18. A Buon	FFI	
	19. DinhXuan Ben	FFI	
Philippines	20. A Tim	FFI	
	21. Danny Cabiguen	CISA	
	22. Julpino Langbo	Tagbanua Tribal Leader	
	23. Matijun Pacate	KUFA-Sogod, Southern Leyte	
	24. Rowena Panal	NONFODA-Maasin City	
	25. Merlita Tena	Sagibin-LN	
	26. Conchita Calzado	Sagibin-LN	
	27. Roger Garinga	IDEAS	rvgaringa@yahoo.com
	28. Datu Abdelwin Sangkula	NTPF	datswin@gmail.com
	29. Auhagen Bojan	GIZ	bojan.auhagen@giz.de
	30. Edna Maguigad	NTPF	ednamaguigad@gmail.com
	31. Olivia Melendrez	NTPF	oliviamelendrez@gmail.com
	32. Tanya Conlu	NTPF-EP	tanyantfp@yahoo.com
	33. Mary Ann Mendoza	NTPF-EP	meyanmendoza@ymail.com
	34. Florence Baula	NTPF-EP	florence.baula@gmail.com
	35. Leonard Reyes	NTPF-EP	leonard.reyes@gmail.com
	36. Arnel Tapic	NTPF-TF	
	37. Edmund Leo Rico	FFI	edmund.rico@fauna-flora.org
	38. Rizza Karen Veridiano	FFI	karen.veridiano@fauna-flora.org
	39. Jackie Wenceslao	FFI	jackie.wenceslao@fauna-flora.org
40. BJ Lego	Facilitator	joedith.lego@gmail.com	
41. Anna Manahan	Documenter	anna.manahan0527@gmail.com	

### 3. Expectations from the Participants

Vietnam	Indonesia	Cambodia	Philippines	General
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income generation activities based on forest base</li> <li>Best practices in livelihood improvement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How the Philippines improved the economics of peoples in the Forest</li> <li>To improve livelihood of community around the forest</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rights of IP in Philippines applicable in REDD-plus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Experience to speed-up official community land-rights acknowledgement</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Experience in forest management</li> <li>Best practices in REDD-plus and Community Forestry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To learn how Philippines people/communities keep their forests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Experience of CF implementation</li> <li>Learn about REDD-plus project implementation in the Philippines and other countries in the programme</li> <li>Experience on CF management of other countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For communities to learn about the right way to use and take care of the environment (appropriate agriculture)</li> <li>Best practices in REDD-plus project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I want t hear about some unique community perspective on REDD that can be used to talk about this project at the regional level</li> <li>Community reps collectively defining “community participation” through sharing of concrete experiences</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be shared with experiences from other countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The similarity of forest management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To learn and understanding of CF governance in other countries</li> <li>Experience from each country about REDD-plus</li> <li>To share experiences, challenges, and lessons-learned</li> <li>Understand REDD-plus</li> <li>Share lessons-learned and experiences from REDD-plus projects in Cambodia</li> <li>To share and document lessons learned from REDD-plus project implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learn from the experiences of other countries in forest protection and management</li> <li>More learning for REDD-plus</li> <li>To learn from others’ experiences about protecting nature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How community understands/fee about REDD+</li> <li>Filipinos and Foreigners participants will enjoy and learn for the exercises/visits</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The interaction of</li> </ul>			

	government policies and local community forest management			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the network among regional programme staff.</li> </ul>		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be able to go to places that the group supposed to</li> <li>See other sites</li> </ul>	

#### 4. Pre-Workshop Session: Sharing from Community Partners in the Philippines

Guide Questions	General Nakar	Leyte	Palawan
How did REDD-plus start in your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REDD Cowboy orientation on incentives/money: gusto ng MOA signing agad</li> <li>TCD, SAGIBIN and NTFP conducted consultation with council of Elders on REDD-plus</li> <li>Community Consultations</li> </ul>	<p>SOGOD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Started in 2010</li> <li>7 CBFM PO at 5 LGU which participated in a CBFM project funded by GIZ were invited by GIZ to join the new REDD Plus program</li> </ul> <p>MAASIN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Started in 2011</li> <li>DENR-Community Environment and Natural Resources Office in Maasin conducted a survey of 13 barangays or villages in timberland areas, for inclusion in the new REDD Plus program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NTFP organized Orientation seminar for Leaders of IPs, POs, LGUs in 2010.</li> <li>Series of community consultations up to the level of Sub Village (Sitio)</li> <li>Separate consultation for IPs and Non IPs</li> </ul>
What prompted the community to adopt or participate in the program?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To stop illegal activities within the ancestral domain like mining, logging, etc</li> <li>Opportunity to stop the plan to construct the Laiban Dam within the ancestral domain</li> <li>Match the customary traditions of IPs on protecting the forests</li> </ul>	<p>SOGOD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The REDD Plus program will provide an alternative source of income from tree planting and forest protection work (replacing income from abaca industry)</li> <li>The REDD Plus program will help prevent timber poaching and slash-and-burn agriculture in forest areas</li> </ul> <p>MAASIN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The REDD Plus program will support the restoration of our upland forests and prevent landslides</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The objective is consistent with community interest (to protect the forest specially watershed against destructive activities like mining);</li> <li>To avoid or protect from calamities like flood and landslide due to deforestation and climate change;</li> <li>Communities see benefits such as water, additional livelihood, etc.</li> </ul>
What emerged as the community's own goals and objectives for its members and for the forest patch?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respect and recognize the rights of IPs and their AD and their customary traditions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To bring about the socioeconomic welfare of our community members</li> <li>To stop timber poaching, slash-and-burn practices</li> <li>To prevent environmental disasters such as landslides</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect the forest and mountains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Against mining,</li> <li>Sacred places where herbal medicines are collected,</li> </ul> </li> <li>Land for livelihood activities e.g farming.</li> </ul>
What role/s has the community taken on in program implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participated in the workshops, IEC and consultation on REDD-plus</li> <li>Re-echoed the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As project beneficiaries</li> <li>As partners in forest protection in Community Based Forest Management (CBFM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attended training on carbon measurement, learned how to use instruments</li> <li>Joined in establishing</li> </ul>

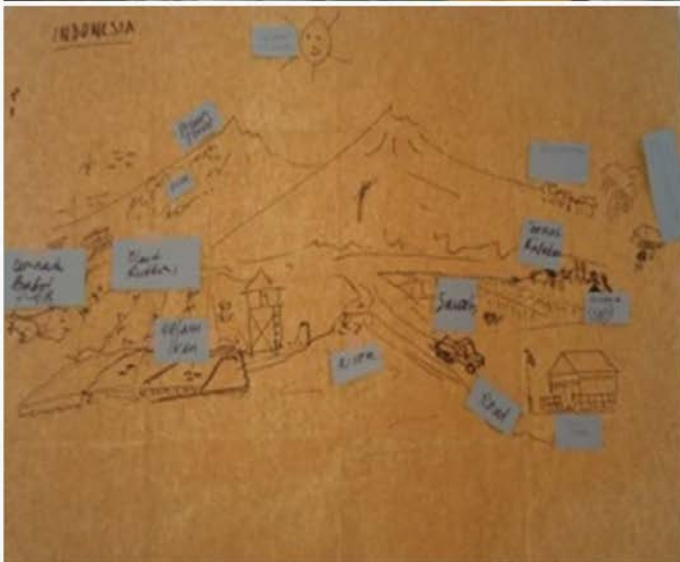
	<p>discussions and the project to other members of the community especially those who have no attended the consultation activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A minimal decrease on tree cutting incidences</li> </ul>	<p>areas</p> <p>Activities conducted by the community partners</p> <p>SOGOD and MAASIN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted seminars/orientation meetings on climate change and forestry law in villages where slash-and-burn agriculture and timber poaching are practiced</li> <li>• Participated in Forest Resource Assessment - FRA (for example, tree measurement and establishment of plots)</li> </ul> <p>SOGOD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planted 100,000 seedlings in 200 hectares</li> <li>• Planted 25,000 rattan seedlings in 50 hectares</li> </ul>	<p>plots, actual survey for carbon and biodiversity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage other members of the community to support and join</li> </ul>
<p>What were the challenges faced by the community in REDD-plus?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to remote areas, Weather and Financial issues</li> <li>• Conflict of interest among POs</li> <li>• Lack of harmony between local ordinance/policies and FLUP and ADMP/ADSDPP: no clear linkage yet between 2 plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBFM areas are very far from our villages and the road is difficult</li> <li>• The number of DENR staff are not enough to supervise tree planting (for example, ensuring correct distance between seedlings)</li> <li>• It takes a long time to process and release Financial Agreement funds for payment of PO members, thru the local government unit (Maasin)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It took more than 2 year to complete the required permits (PCSD SEP Clearance PCSD at NCIP certificate) Boring! Irritating!</li> </ul>
<p>What motivates the community to continue/increase its involvement?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPs does not want to happen the same tragedy in 2004</li> <li>• For the next generation to enjoy the benefits from protecting the environment</li> <li>• To restore and bring back the gifts of nature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We are able to develop our skills in tree planting, plot survey, etc. , and there is now less need for supervision and technical assistance from the DENR staff</li> <li>• The Financial Agreement (Sogod) and the Mobilization Contract (Maasin), motivates the PO members to fulfill on their agreements with the local government unit and GIZ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest protection and additional livelihood support;</li> <li>• Protection against hazards;</li> <li>• For the next generation to benefit in the future</li> </ul>
<p>If community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It did not decrease but</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earlier in Maasin, from 50</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attendance to training on</li> </ul>

<p>involvement has decreased or waned, why?</p>	<p>rather more IPs became interested to participate pang dumami ang mga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some have understood that REDD-plus supports the construction of Laiban Dam since the validation of the MWSS coincided with the validation of NCIP</li> <li>• Others want to become a member due to benefit sharing</li> </ul>	<p>original members it went down to 18 members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other members stopped joining tree planting activities because when the total pay for the CBFM PO was to be divided among 50, each individual member will be receiving a low amount.</li> <li>• Now, 32 members are active and new livelihoods are being implemented to increase opportunities for generating income.</li> </ul>	<p>carbon and biodiversity assessment is diminishing due to lost daily income</p>
<p>From a community perspective, what are the accomplishments of REDD Plus?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REDD-plus can be the key in building partnership/linkage between IPs</li> <li>• Thru REDD-plus, IPs learned how to connect with different government agencies like DENR</li> <li>• Knowledge and skills on protecting the environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conversion of timberland areas to agricultural uses decreased</li> <li>• Targets based on contracts for reforestation completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced illegal activities as the trees were marked;</li> <li>• Learned additional knowledge about the value of the forest;</li> <li>• Livelihood projects and water services.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the community's real gains from participating in REDD Plus?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The real benefits from REDD-plus are not yet felt by the communities at this early stage except for the benefits from the livelihood enterprise.</li> </ul>	<p>SOGOD: A 16 year-old people's organization (PO) with 58 members participating in REDD Plus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earned Php 3.1 million pesos from site preparation (tree planting), and site maintenance (monitoring, evaluation) of 250 hectares of ENR and rattan forest</li> <li>- Php 12,000 per member who joined in site preparation</li> <li>- Php 12,000 per member who joined in site maintenance</li> <li>• Purchased own utility truck</li> <li>• Saved up Php600,000 from tree planting</li> <li>• Awarded Php4000 as incentive per member after a project had been accomplished</li> </ul> <p>MAASIN: A 1-year-old PO with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities learned the value of forest, trees, biodiversity, and its link to the life of the people</li> </ul>

		<p>32 members participating in REDD Plus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earned Php 144,000 from REDD Plus activities like tree planting, site maintenance, monitoring and evaluation of 15 hectares of reforestation area and 8 hectares of agroforestry area</li> <li>• PO saved up PhP6,000</li> </ul>	
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## 5. Learning-Artwork from Participating Countries





**REDD PLUS COMMUNITY CARBON POOLS PROGRAMME**

Second ASEAN Regional Policy Workshop

# **COMMUNITY FORESTRY AND REDD PLUS POLICY DEVELOPMENT**

**MODELS, PROCESSES AND ACTIONS IN ASEAN  
13-15 NOVEMBER, HANOI, VIETNAM**



## Contents

<b>Acronyms</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>10</b>
Objectives of the second regional policy workshop.....	10
<b>Participants, Facilitator, and Resource Person</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Methodology and Approach</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Pre-Workshop Session</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>Formal Session: Second Regional Policy Workshop</b> .....	<b>17</b>
Preliminaries .....	17
Input-Presentation: Social and Environmental Safeguards on REDD-plus .....	18
Open Discussion .....	19
<b>Policy Dialogue</b> .....	<b>21</b>
Indonesia’s Next Steps and Emergent Policy Issues.....	21
Inputs from the Panel .....	21
Discussion Highlights .....	22
Vietnam’s Emergent Policy Issues.....	24
Inputs from the Panel .....	24
Discussion Highlights .....	26
Philippines’ Emergent Issues.....	27
Inputs from the Panel .....	28
Discussion Highlights .....	29
Cambodia’s Emergent Policy Issues .....	30
Inputs from the Panel .....	30
Discussion Highlights .....	32
<b>Country Action Plans</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>Learning-Session</b> .....	<b>34</b>
<b>Wrap-up and Synthesis</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>Feedback from the Participants</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>Closing Activity</b> .....	<b>38</b>
<b>Annexes</b> .....	<b>40</b>
Participants’ List .....	40
Program Agenda.....	44
Country Action Plans .....	46

## Acronyms

ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BS	Benefit Sharing
BSM	Benefit Sharing Mechanism
CADC	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain TITLE
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCBA	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CCP	Community Carbon Pool
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
EU	European Union
FA	Forestry Administration
FFI	Fauna & Flora International
FMB	Forest Management Bureau
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FREDDI	Funding Instrument for REDD-plus in Indonesia
GhG	Greenhouse Gas
HCV	High Conservation Value
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples Rights Act
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
MoF	Ministry of Forestry
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NCBs	Non-Cash/Carbon Benefits
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NMRC	National Multi-Stakeholders REDD-plus Council
NTFP-EP	Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PNRPS	Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy
REDD	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
TGC	Terra Global Capital
TWG F&E	Technical Working Group on Forest and Environment
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
VCM	Voluntary Carbon Market
VCS	Verified Carbon Standards

## Executive Summary

Community Carbon Pools Programme funded under EU-REDD is managed by Fauna & Flora International working closely with Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme and PanNature. It aims to develop national REDD-plus policies that strengthen community participation and the role of local government in four countries; develop sub-national REDD-plus procedures and regulations; establish Community Carbon Pools, with equitable benefit sharing mechanisms, based on community forest tenure; and ensure HCV forests are protected in four pilot sites.

To support the aim on policy review and development, the project facilitates regional policy dialogues for the four pilot sites to discuss and address policy issues related to community forestry and REDD-plus. The regional policy workshop is a venue to raise awareness about community tenure and community forestry arrangements that can help encourage a more positive enabling environment for community forestry REDD-plus development in the ASEAN member countries. Hence, the second regional policy workshop was conducted on November 13-15, 2013, building on the outputs of the first regional policy workshop to achieve the following objectives:

1. Capture and distil lessons learned in community forestry REDD-plus policy processes, particularly in Community Carbon Pool sites and in related regional, national and sub-national developments;
2. Share policy developments in relevant sub-national, national, regional (ASEAN) and international community forestry and REDD Plus policy processes, especially those resulting from initiatives of the Community Carbon Pools projects;
3. Facilitate the review of existing policy developments and identify key support efforts for greater community forestry inclusion and appreciation in REDD Plus policy processes; and
4. Prioritize and plan for key policy actions in support of greater community forestry inclusion and appreciation in REDD Plus policy processes.

Fifty five representatives from government institutions, community partners, program coordinators, policy advisers, and regional staff from four countries participated in the workshop, while social and environmental safeguards framework and guidelines at the international level were presented and discussed by Dr. Pheakkdey Nguon.

A pre-workshop participated by the program coordinators, policy advisers, and regional staff from four countries was conducted to level off with the objectives and program agenda of the formal sessions. It was also used as a venue to discuss the progress of the action plans developed during the first regional policy workshop and emergent issues during the project implementation.

### A. Country-level Emergent Issues

The project team from each country presented the project status and emergent issues in a panel composed of government and community partners. Each presentation was followed by input-sharing from the panel and an open forum so other participants would be able to raise questions and/or clarifications. Below are the emergent issues from each country and discussion highlights.

**a. Cambodia**

Community Level	Sub-National Level	National Level
Land Encroachment	REDD+ implementation guidelines	Lack of awareness of the project at the national level.
Tenure Security (Legalization)	Lack of human resources.	Join Technical Team
Livelihood (Lack of irrigation system for farming & technical skills)	Lack of financial support.	Regular meeting with National Focal Point & Sub-national focal points and other stake holders.
Limited use of forest resources: (NTFPs & Eco-Tourism)	Capacity Building	Project up-date via TWG-FR.
Limited knowledge about REDD+ & Community Forestry Regulation.	Step of REDD+ implementation	Projects = Programme
Lack of financial support for local Authorities to help CF to crack down on illegal activities		Communication Materials
Lack of CF Mgmt Plan		Biodiversity Monitoring - Developing Indicators

**Discussion Highlights**

- a. Awareness raising among the community on REDD-plus and carbon credit.
- b. Livelihood options for communities and national legislation for commercial use of NTFPs.
- c. Policies are in place but the challenges point at translation or implementation of policies at the local level.
- d. Legalization of community forestry following the national guidelines to ensure sustainability in REDD-plus project sites.
- e. Monitoring mechanism to look at the contributions of REDD-plus pilot project to the achievement of objectives in the national REDD-plus roadmap.
- f. Develop a concise policy paper that can be easily understood by national government officials. It might be helpful to be specific on the targets and intention of the project, translated in local language.
- g. Based on the presentation, it is interesting to know how FFI sees the project’s contributions on the national REDD-plus roadmap, but there is a need to be more evident for awareness at the central level and to ensure that officials know that the project has been doing it.
- h. Documentation and summing up of contributions to clearly link the project with the national level framework.

**b. Indonesia**

<b>Emergent Issues</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National policy that will mandate the implementation of REDD-plus at the sub-national level</li> <li>2. Establishment of structure for REDD+ agency and management of FREDDI</li> <li>3. International funds will be delivered to the community thru CF, however there is still absence of framework or mechanism for flow of funds.</li> <li>4. Benefit sharing mechanism at the national level</li> </ol>
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## Discussion Highlights

The following are some gaps at the national level in the context of REDD-plus implementation.

- a. A policy to mandate sub-national level on the implementation of REDD-plus.
- b. Development of mechanism for the flow of funds, linking international funds to community level through community forestry.
- c. Establishment of new REDD Agency to handle REDD concerns and structure to manage the FREDDI.

### c. Vietnam

<b>Policy Issues</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Shifting forestland from Mang La SFE into local communities</li><li>2. Legalizing community rights to forestland or forests vs carbon rights.</li><li>3. Technical procedures/guidelines for promoting CFM (forest regulations, forest management planning, harvesting for local use, patrolling including carbon &amp; biodiversity monitoring, etc)</li><li>4. Benefit sharing mechanism</li></ol>
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## Discussion Highlights

Below are key recommendations from the panel focusing on key elements of REDD-plus.

- a. REDD-plus should be part of a more comprehensive policy framework that outlines benefit sharing from REDD-plus and other forest protection mechanisms.
- b. Ratification of legality of communities working in the forests, while ministries to allow pilot projects and provide entitlement to such benefits from reducing emissions.
- c. Provision of alternative livelihood to sustain community's participation in forest management.
- d. Continuous communication and coordination at the local level and utilization of simple terms to understand better REDD-plus concept.
- e. A need to recognize culture and local situation combined with active participation and law enforcement to ensure success of REDD-plus.
- f. Follow step-by-step procedures involving the community to come up with benefit sharing mechanism, hence keeping up with high expectation of local community.
- g. On Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), there is a need for practical ways of reiterating its relevance, taking into account safeguards as leverage, so the community would be able to understand it better.
- h. On carbon rights and monitoring. Carbon rights is not the same as common property rights that allows the community to manage their resources, while monitoring carbon would entail technical expertise and huge amount of funds to measure carbon in the forests.
- i. On land tenure security, there is a need to ensure active community while promoting the participation of other actors in the form of private-public partnership to continuously bring the benefits to local people.
- j. Continuous exchange of lessons among countries, through a communication network and workshop-sessions.

#### d. Philippines

<p><b>National Level</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who owns the carbon in trees? -- Recognition of IPs and community ownership of carbon under IPRA and the Stewardship principle of the Philippine Constitution VS. State Ownership of all natural resources including Carbon Right under the Philippine Constitution</li> <li>• Need for a clearer, efficient operational rules for FPIC on REDD Plus based on the 2012 FPIC Guidelines</li> <li>• No FPIC Guidelines for non-IP communities</li> <li>• Need to clarify what REDD Plus activities are included under Sec 19.i, Administrative Order 2012-3, FPIC Guidelines - " Carbon trading and other related activities" classified under EILSA ( Extractive Intrusive Large Scale Activities )</li> <li>• Need for a national safeguards framework that recognizes community forestry and community rights in REDD Plus implementation</li> <li>• Absence of a REDD Plus operations unit/Task Force within the Designated National Authority/DENR to support the PNRPS TWGS in fully operationalizing REDD Plus</li> <li>• Need for a specific and clearer mandate on for NMRC, identifying composition, mandates and linkages with other agencies</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sub-National Level</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Recognition of the ancestral domain title of the Indigenous Peoples by non- IP communities and the Local Government Unit</li> <li>• Need to establish legal mandate for Provincial Multi-stakeholder REDD Plus Councils ( PMRC) and the National Multi-stakeholder REDD Plus Councils, clarify its composition and powers</li> <li>• Lack of effective forest law enforcement including participatory and inclusive monitoring/patrolling</li> <li>• Overlapping and simultaneous forestry related projects in the project area /Lack of Coordination among forestry related projects of government and NGOs in the area</li> </ul>
<p><b>Community Level</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of power struggles within the IP community by groups claiming also as the legitimate and accredited Indigenous People Organization ( IPOs)</li> <li>• Existence of two forest land use plan, one facilitated and promulgated by the Municipal Local Government Unit and one delineated by the IPs and included in their Ancestral Domain Sustainability Development and Protection Plan ( ADSDPP) and based on customary law and Indigenous People Rights Act- IPRA</li> <li>• Lack of clarity on the Indigenous Political Structure ( IPS) rules on determining legitimate tribal leaders and varying opinion on "whom to get consent" for the FPIC process in the project area.</li> <li>• Intra tribal conflict on the issue of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim -CADC ( Pre-IPRA title) vs. Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title- CADT ( land title under IPRA) ; ADMP ( Plan Pre-IPRA) vs ADSDPP ( Plan under IPRA)</li> </ul>

#### Discussion Highlights

Below are key inputs from the panel in terms of structures and policies to be made available for REDD-plus.

- a. A REDD-plus Operations Desk will be established with an interim structure under the Forest Management Bureau as a national coordination mechanism for REDD-plus implementation. It shall be responsible in integrating all REDD-plus projects to come up with policy recommendations.
- b. Ratification of ILO 169, provided that discussion of an important provision of the Convention, that has implication on REDD-plus is completed.



- c. The moratorium on harvesting in natural forests and the National Greening Program as key reforestation program of the government can be considered as early actions under REDD-plus.
- d. There are two key challenges on securing rights over ancestral domains, 1) FPIC implementation is not translated thoroughly that brings difficulty on the development of an Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan (ADSDPP) and 2) LGU adoption of ADSDPP to be integrated in the existing environment-related policies in the areas.

## B. Country Action Plans

The country teams developed their respective country action plans focusing on priority policy agenda that can be pushed within the remaining months of the project. From the action plans, there are common policy platforms among countries specifically on carbon rights, tenure, and mandate or guidelines in the implementation of REDD-plus.

### Cambodia

- To integrate REDD+ Awareness Raising into the CF legalization process
- **Capacity Building on REDD+ Implementation Guidelines**
- Developing indicators for Biodiversity Monitoring

### Indonesia

- **Mandate in the implementation of REDD-plus in the country, institutional linkage from national to sub-national**
- Benefit in terms water, PES and Ecotourism
- Pre condition for REDD+ is remain contested all level, such as forest law enforcement, **secure tenure**, spatial plan, etc.

### Vietnam

- **Shifting the forestland management to 10 village communities in Hieu commune**
- Developing technical procedures and guidelines on community forest management
- **Proposals on carbon rights** and benefit-sharing mechanism for EU-REDD project piloting in Kon tum
- Developing and completing CCP project proposal

### Philippines

- Establishment of REDD-plus Operations Unit for effective REDD-plus governance
- **Carbon Rights Policy**
- **Governance of Tenure**

## Synthesis and Moving Forward

The presentation and discussions during the entire policy workshop can be summarized into 7-point agenda.

1. Each country has its own unique approach to REDD-plus. There is no one way to make REDD-plus successful in all countries, rather strategies, programs and projects at each level (national, sub-national and community) have to be relevant and responsive to the conditions of each country.
2. The rights of IPs is getting more acknowledged in all countries.
3. Carbon rights is still a contentious issue: “who has carbon rights” and must still be threshed out in each country.
4. Livelihood or enterprise development at the community level has to be consistent with the goals of REDD-plus and a co-benefit for its implementation.
5. Key elements to the success of REDD-plus are:
  - Tenurial rights
  - Safeguards at all levels
  - Linkage of policies at three levels - national, sub-national, community
6. A need to map out each country’s journey, engaging each level of society and continue on in taking the next steps.
7. To sustain this group’s efforts, it is necessary to engage the ASEAN through sharing and dissemination of best practices, lessons learned from the implementation of REDD-plus, hence providing more recognition and support to CF and REDD-plus.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The core idea behind REDD Plus (*reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, plus enhancing forest carbon stocks*) is to make performance based payments, that is, to pay forest owners to reduce emissions. Such payments for environmental services (PES) can only succeed with clearly defined land tenure and carbon rights. REDD-plus therefore requires a broad set of policies that include institutional reforms in the areas of governance, tenure, decentralisation and community forestry management (CFM). This project is designed to support implementation of pilot REDD Plus projects aimed at establishing social and environmental safeguards, and equitable benefit sharing mechanisms.

The project is intended to build capacity of local communities and local governments to actively participate in REDD Plus pilot projects in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam, and channel lessons learned into policy dialogues at sub-national, national and regional level. The pilot projects will develop local CFM institutions that comprise equitable, easy to understand, locally devised and implemented rules, with a potential to effectively reduce emissions while providing benefits to forest-dependent local and indigenous people. The local practical field experience and local stakeholder dialogues in the pilot projects will provide inputs in the development of national and sub-national policies focusing on REDD Plus and community forestry. This is what distinguishes this project from other REDD Plus policy actions in the region.

In the support of policy review and development, the project facilitates regional policy dialogues for the four country pilot projects to discuss and address policy issues related to community forestry and REDD Plus. The regional policy workshops will be used to raise awareness about community tenure and community forestry arrangements that can help encourage a more positive enabling environment for community forestry REDD Plus development in the ASEAN member countries.

The first regional policy workshop held in October 2012 brought together pilot project implementers in each country, representatives of forest dependent local communities engaged in the project, and representatives of concerned local and national governments. The key outputs of that workshop were that policy concerns and research & support needs in each country were identified. Policy-related action plans were also made by each country team.

### **A. Objectives of the second regional policy workshop**

The second regional policy workshop, “Community Forestry and REDD Plus Policy Development: Models, Processes and Actions in ASEAN” seeks to advance the development of a policy environment that promotes and strengthens the role of local government and communities in REDD Plus, building on the outputs of the first regional policy workshop. It specifically aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Capture and distil lessons learned in community forestry REDD Plus policy processes, particularly in Community Carbon Pool sites and in related regional, national and sub-national developments;
2. Share policy developments in relevant sub-national, national, regional (ASEAN) and international community forestry and REDD Plus policy processes, especially those resulting from initiatives of the Community Carbon Pools projects;
3. Facilitate the review of existing policy developments and identify key support efforts for greater community forestry inclusion and appreciation in REDD Plus policy processes; and

4. Prioritize and plan for key policy actions in support of greater community forestry inclusion and appreciation in REDD Plus policy processes.

## **II. FACILITATOR, PARTICIPANTS, AND RESOURCE PERSON**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> regional policy workshop was facilitated by Ms. Joedith “BJ” Lego, with support facilitation by Ms. Meyan Mendoza from NTFP-EP. A total of 55 representatives from government institutions, community partner, program coordinators, policy advisers, and regional staff from four ASEAN countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, and Vietnam) participated in the policy workshop. See *Annex 1 for participants’ list*.

On one hand, Dr. Pheakkdey Nguon, provided key inputs on the international framework on Social and Environmental Safeguards on REDD-plus.

## **III. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH**

A pre-workshop session with program coordinators, program advisers, and project staff from the four countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam and Philippines) was conducted to level-off with the objectives and outputs of the policy workshop. It focused on the four specific objectives towards coming up with a synthesis of emergent policy issues and concerns of each country and priority policy agenda that can be achievable within the remaining months of the project. The pre-workshop also became a venue for the project staff to present policy updates and project progress in their respective countries.

The formal sessions was conducted on November 14-15, 2013. Inputs on the international framework on social and environmental safeguards on REDD-plus were provided in a plenary, while the emergent policy issues and concerns were presented by the project staff from each country in a panel composed of government partners and community partners, and was subjected to open forum after the feedback/inputs from the panel.

## IV. PRE-WORKSHOP SESSION

The pre-workshop was conducted to level off with the objectives and expected outputs of the policy workshop. It was also conducted so the teams would be able to discuss policy issues and concerns at the project level that can be scaled up at the national level, giving focus on community forestry and REDD-plus. Below key points were emphasized during the discussions:

- Other than policy issues and concerns emanated from the project, it would also be good to look at policies at the national level that has implication on the project, focusing on CF and REDD-plus.
- In terms of scaling up of policy agenda at the regional level, it can be noted that:
  - Unlike Community Carbon Pools, not all REDD-plus are working at the ground level. Hence, in pursuing for regional policy agenda, the basis is the outcome from the community level work scaling up to country-level and then finding common policy agenda among 4 countries that can be pushed at the regional level.
  - There is a need to reflect back at a document where the four countries would be united in pushing for the regional agenda. The previous policy workshop had a document, which could be used to summarize lessons learned and next steps to boost the regional CCP program.
- Maximizing the presence of government partners. It is practical to maximize the workshop to discuss the new mechanism being set up by the government and possible activities that can be done together with government partners in the next 6-8 months, which could then result in a form of commitment from both government and community partners.

After the discussion, a workshop was conducted to discuss among the country teams the achievements and challenges in realizing the action plan from the first regional policy workshop. Each was given with a matrix as their guide and key output was presented back in the plenary, *see separate document for detailed output.*

Below are some highlights of the discussion for each country presentation

### 1. Indonesia

#### Highlights from the Presentation

- In the past there is no process of scrutinizing Hutan Desa or community forestry permit, but now there is an emerging connection between the local and national government.
- On community level structure, REDD-plus TF in West Kalimantan is already established.
- On sub-national level, there is more clarity in discussing issues on deforestation, however there is no guaranteed commitment yet of translation this to actions.
- On the national level, the National REDD-plus Agency is already established on paper but setting up the structure is not yet completed, while the revision of the Ministry of Forestry Decree on Village Forest is not yet done due to difficulty in putting both local government and MoF in the same venue.
- On tenure, the constitutional court made its final decision on granting rights to IPs over their land. There are two main factors that contributed to this positive decision, 1) a national level pressure through AMAN that filed the case of granting at least 14M of forestlands to IPs and 2) international pressure which is strengthened by REDD-plus discourses.

## Highlights from the Discussion

- On most challenging part during the course of the project.  
It all boils down to the relationship between the national and sub-national level, partly because there is not much to expect at the national level, while the authority on land use change is at the district level.
- On carbon rights and carbon law.  
At the moment, the MOF policy framework is strongly moving towards equating carbon to timber and with this new mechanism, management permits will be required if an individual wants to develop a carbon project.

Carbon rights may be used under the timber policy framework, anchored with permitting requirements, however the challenge is more of the dynamics between the Ministry of Forestry *that issued regulation requiring permits for carbon project*, and Ministry of Finance *with its firm decision that carbon is not under the authority of the Ministry of Forestry*.

- On money for REDD-plus.  
According to the National REDD-plus Agency, any money coming from the government funds will follow Indonesia's regulation: funds from the national will flow directly to pilot provinces for allocation to local organizations depending on the approved plan and strategy.

In terms of trading, Merrill Lynch and Rimba Raya have the biggest carbon trading activity in Indonesia. Although both do not have carbon management permit yet, they are already validated by VCS.

- On status of relationship of national agency and FFI.  
FFI did not participate in the development of the plan that would influence policy of funding, but FFI is a key player in terms of consultation on community forestry and REDD-plus.

## **2. Cambodia**

### **Highlights of the Presentation**

On emergent policy issues and challenges in REDD-plus project

1. The community wants the legalization of CF in REDD-plus following the national guidelines.
2. Biodiversity is not yet appreciated at the community level, hence there is a need for more capacity building to clearly convey the concepts and relevance of biodiversity in the forests.
3. FFI has established good relationship with the government but the challenge is more of information and knowledge sharing.
4. Lobby REDD-plus to become a national approach and tool for community forestry.
5. The main problem is not the early stage of decentralization and having a lot of policies at the national level, rather only a few from the task force can make big decision on REDD-plus at the national level.
6. Management rights since community forestry is under the government jurisdiction.
7. Some FPIC consultations are already conducted in some REDD-plus project sites, but FPIC discussion is not feasible to some areas where CF is already approved.

## Highlights from the Discussion

- On framework of other REDD-plus projects.  
Prior to the project implementation, Terra Global Capital (TGC) had consultation with government and the NGO partner. During the project preparation they do not take in money, but they already own 7% of project's credit. However, due to campaign period the documents were not completed and only 7% of the carbon credit was sold Microsoft.
- How would REDD-plus look like in the country given the positive movements of REDD discussions from national to sub-national level?  
In Cambodia, both INGOs and private sector show interests on REDD-plus under the voluntary carbon market. The government is still on discussion, specifically on carbon accounting regarding the voluntary carbon market (VCM), in preparation for UNFCCC agreement in 2020 for compliance market.

In terms of positioning, the focus is more on taking lessons and experiences from the previous projects under VCM and REDD-plus on the ground to inform policy development and resource generation. FFI pushes for more knowledge and communication materials translated in Khmer. The lessons from the previous projects would also inform the strategy on delivering REDD-plus and lowering some community's expectations. This would also provide more lessons for future policies, for instance FFI wants to fill in the gaps on policy agenda that were left behind such as carbon rights review.

## 3. Vietnam

### Highlights of the Presentation

- On non-inclusion of customary rights in community forestry.  
The passage of a New Constitution is on-going, however land tenure is not yet on the priority of the country since all natural forests are still considered as state-owned. The constitution outlines that village community is not eligible for rights on forestlands which brings major challenge on how community forestry would look like. Also, it mentioned that village communities are not eligible as a legal entity to have rights as well as individuals who want to secure management rights, only organizations and cooperatives are recognized by the government as legitimate entity.

Hence, at present the government only grants agreement on management and utilization on forest resources based on policies like

- a. Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Voluntary Partnership Agreement.
  - b. State Forest Enterprise, although delayed as of the moment since the forest entrepreneurs are waiting for the new constitution but co-management may be possible.
- On Benefit Sharing Mechanism.  
BS mechanism for commercial timber harvesting under the national framework states that any household staying for 20 years is allowed to do sustainable timber harvesting, but the challenge is mainly on the existing capacity to carry out this activity.

Recently, Pan Nature proposed a cost and benefit analysis on BS mechanism to easily determine how much money is expected from REDD and how much would it cost for the community organization to protect the forest.

- On Land tenure  
Land tenure is available for production forest, not for REDD-plus. REDD-plus is situated within naturally regenerated forest, since there will be low additionality if within the protection forests.

#### 4. Philippines

##### Highlights of the Discussion

###### Policy concerns

- a. Adoption of the National REDD-plus Safeguards Framework and Guidelines.
- b. The Philippines has developed criteria on selecting sites integrating ecosystem services and other parameters. A planning on spatial planning was conducted last 3<sup>rd</sup> week of October and hopefully the paper will come out soon to inform the discussion on prioritization of sites and incorporation of the National Greening Program in REDD-plus.
- c. There is lack of coordination which needs to be put on discussion with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Department of Interior and Local Government taking note that policy is needed to back up the engagement on REDD-plus demonstration projects.
- d. In terms of national policy, the national strategy was drafted in 2010, however the national action only started after the Law mandated DENR for REDD-plus implementation and no focal was identified. Although discussion on REDD-plus is moving in the absence of a clear structure, while a TWG was formed for the PNRPS, the relevance of the structure to provide better governance mechanism is recognized and there is a standing proposal to set up a REDD-plus operations desk that would focus on REDD-plus.
- e. Overlap on tenurial mechanisms should be resolved when it comes to carbon rights, although there is clarity on who has the ownership at the partner's level.  
For instance, prior to the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act, Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim already exists under the DENR, along with an approved plan known as Ancestral Domain Management Plan composed of a set of tribal leaders. However, the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) was provided under the IPRA Law in 2008 as an overarching mechanism which includes all CADC which has brought main problem since leaders within those CADCs are different from the set of leaders that has the CADTs. In the context of the project it has suspended the issuance this month, pending for release on January.

On one hand, workshop 2 was given as homework to provide more time for country-level discussion for presentation in the formal policy dialogue. It focused on the emergent issues at three (3) different levels and corresponding strategies that can be adopted for implementation. Below are some agreements for the conduct of the formal session in the next two days.



- Prioritize policies that can be addressed directly by government partners attending the workshop.
- The country may emphasize other concerns for discussion with the government partners, while strategically detailing the policies and activities to work on as response to the need of the community.
- The presentation should include some context to level off with the project prior to presentation of the emerging policy agenda.
  - Profile of the project site (maps and establishing the rationale of selecting the site and its relevance to the project)
  - Issues and concerns: policies relevant to CF and REDD-plus
- To provide advance copy of the presentation to partners so they would be able to think about it and better understand the issues and concerns.
- The presentation will be subjected to input and feedback sharing from the panel composed of government partners. The flow would be:
  - 30 minutes for the country presentation
  - 30 minutes for the responses either from the government and/or community partners
  - 20 minutes for counter-response from the implementing organization
  - 10 minutes for open discussion

## V. FORMAL SESSION: SECOND REGIONAL POLICY WORKSHOP

### Preliminaries

The policy workshop was formally opened by Mr. Rob Harris, Regional Programme Manager, Fauna & Flora International, Ms. Lia Jasmin Esquillo, Deputy Director of Non-Timber Forest Products, and Mr. Trinh Le Nguyen, Executive Director of Pan Nature.

**Mr. Rob Harris** welcomed the participants and expressed his sincere thanks to Philippine delegation for travelling in the most difficult time of Haiyan's aftermath. He mentioned that the Regional REDD programme of EU aims to contribute to the improvement of forest governance and financial incentives development for REDD-plus. And relevant to policy is the development of a National REDD-plus Policy and sub-national procedures in REDD plus site to further promote active participation.

The program has only 6-8 months which is a crucial on leaving such legacy and having a good foundation to amplify the partners in taking the next steps. Also, this period is crucial to have higher discussion on policy that would inform the achievement of goal on community forestry and biodiversity across the region.

Towards that end, Mr. Harris reiterated that the workshop is expected to capture key points and recommendations to be conveyed to EU and hoped for a productive workshop.

**Ms. Lia Esquillo** welcomed the representatives from the four project sites and delegates from government institutions. Prior to her welcome remarks, she requested the delegates to offer a moment of silence for the victims of Super Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines.

The recent supertyphoon in the country has tremendously damaged the entire Eastern Seaboard and over 10,000 feared deaths. In the Philippines, it would take months to rebuild and for many it would take a lifetime. And with global warming, stronger typhoons would occur more and super typhoons would be the new normal in the Philippines. However, she emphasized that the importance of work in REDD-plus in terms of reducing GHG emission and the learning exchange creates an opportunity to share and gain lessons and policies at the regional level.

She also mentioned that the previous policy workshop became a venue for the development of policy plans, hence the 2<sup>nd</sup> regional workshop will facilitate the sharing on policy updates, raise emergent issues and concerns from the previous year and distill lessons that have interest from the partners towards conducive policy environment for REDD plus.

**Mr. Trinh Le Nguyen** greeted the participants and expressed his condolences to the victims of Supertyphoon Haiyan in the Philippines. He thanked FFI for including Pan Nature in the project and EU for its funding support.

He mentioned that there are few REDD projects in the ground facing challenges in project implementation, however the involvement of stakeholders on addressing forest deforestation and benefit sharing and development of equity have provided significant contribution to the achievement of the project's objectives.

He hoped that the project would bring success that is beneficial to the community since not all projects provide positive impacts on the ground. He expressed his gladness to see community and

government partners from the four (4) countries in the aim of sharing knowledge on community participation in forest protection.

It was then followed by a quick introduction of participants, a project staff from each country introduced their respective contingencies.

### Input-Presentation: Social and Environmental Safeguards on REDD-plus

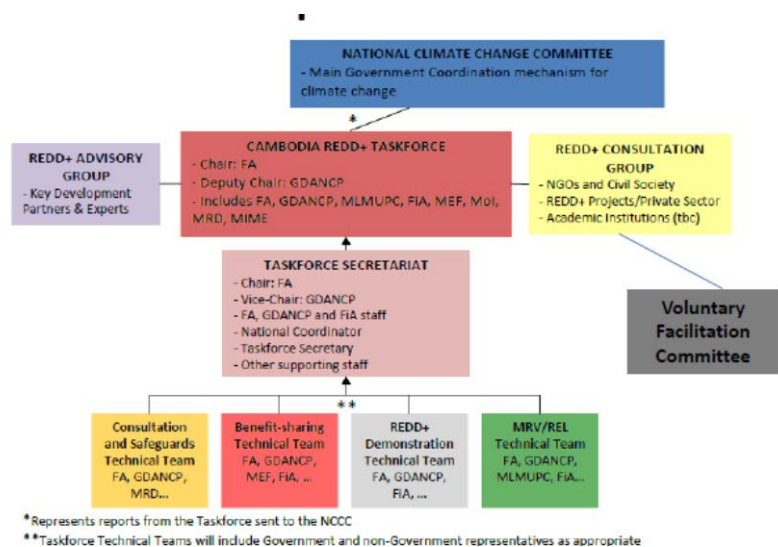
Mr. Pheakkdey Nguon, Doctoral Candidate, Fulbright and IPCC Fellow Graduate School of Geography, Clark University, Massachusetts

According to Cancun Agreement and Durban Platform, safeguards refer to measures to avoid or mitigate negative impacts of REDD-plus projects, and to ensure that REDD-plus projects will enhance social and environmental co-benefits. These measures are keen on social and environmental concerns with corresponding criteria laid out by the Cancun Agreement.

<p><b>Social concerns:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restriction and ban on IPs and local communities' current use of forests and NTFPs</li> <li>• Involuntary resettlement of IPs and local communities from their forests</li> <li>• Exclusion and further marginalization of IPs and local communities in decision making and benefit sharing</li> </ul>	<p><b>Social Criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities</li> <li>• Enhancement of social benefits</li> </ul>
<p><b>Environmental concerns:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conversion of natural forests</li> <li>• Displacement (of pressure to outside REDD+ areas)</li> <li>• Reversals/ Permanence</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environmental Criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No conversion of natural forests</li> <li>• Reduce the risk of reversals and displacement</li> <li>• Conservation of natural forests and biodiversity</li> <li>• Enhancement of environmental benefits (e.g. biodiversity and ecosystem services)</li> </ul>

Apart from the decisions set forth by the Cancun Agreement, he also mentioned three (3) global level safeguards frameworks:

- UN-REDD: Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria with 7 Principles and 24 Criteria closely aligned with UNFCCC guidelines
- World Bank: Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment with 6 operational policies and designed for all Bank projects. Safeguards are not specifically designed for REDD+
- Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance and CARE International: REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards



with 7 principles and 28 criteria that have a strong focus on the rights of IPs and local people and biodiversity

In the context of national application of these safeguards, Dr. Nguon cited Cambodia's efforts to demonstrate how the country translates the international requirements to its national framework.

- a. On developing a national framework. The current project paved the way for the conduct of a preliminary review of safeguards for REDD+ in Cambodia, by Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat. The review includes global safeguards frameworks, legal materials at national level, gaps analysis, and distil of lessons from REDD+ pilot projects to inform the development of a national safeguards framework.
- b. On structures. Figure on the right demonstrates the Cambodia's coordination mechanism, where REDD-plus Taskforce is situated along with its Advisory Group and Consultation Group. The entire structure is being led by the National Climate Change Committee as the main government mechanism to coordinate climate change.

### **Discussion Highlights**

- **On utilization of the Cancun Safeguards which are global and compulsory.**  
The guidelines presented are guided by the Cancun agreement. The Cancun Agreement provided the principles which happened in COP 16, while different guidelines following the Cancun Agreement were developed in COP 17. In terms of three (3) safeguards frameworks, some of these are for World Bank related projects specific to the Bank's project design. The Cancun agreement only provides 7 principles, but if you carry it to the project level, guidelines may either be based on the Cancun agreement or the donor's design.
- **On linkage of projects and safeguards.**  
In Cambodia's context, a national forum on Climate Change was recently conducted, doing away from project based to program based at the central level. There is a need to establish clarity between compliance under UNFCCC and voluntary carbon projects, for instance PES is not necessary for REDD-plus. Thus, it is very important to understand the structure and identify entry points where the international context would fit in, while introducing the project at the national level.

#### **Inputs on Safeguards**

Each country had their respective safeguards, for instance Cambodia complies with CCBA and VCS. The project being implemented at the sub-national level can be linked at the national level and eventually at the international level. If a country complies with CCBA safeguards, there is a need to identify how this makes the project compliance-based, other than linking the existing structure in the future.

#### **Inputs from the Philippines**

The country has three (3) demonstration sites that also pilot test the different methodologies. However, given that REDD-plus is a national approach, the country developed a national safeguards framework and guidelines outlining 10 principles as guided by the Cancun agreement and different safeguards framework globally.

- **Local community benefiting from REDD-plus.**  
 This question remains at context-specific based on the country's conditions guided by consultations among the community, LGUs, and other stakeholders. For instance in Cambodia, the national guideline of the leader stated that benefits should go to local community.
- **Process of approval for proposal to World Bank's FCF programme.**  
 If World Bank already suggested on moving forward to submission of the proposal, they will provide a consultant in proposal development following the Bank's guidelines
- **On ILO 169 in relation with REDD-plus safeguards**  
 ILO 169 responded to one of the decisions of the Cancun agreement.
- **On gaps in terms of translating international agreement to national legal framework, for instance there could be either mistranslation of international framework to national legal framework or control on decision-making process.**  
 The first step is to understand if there are similarities between the international and national framework and to conduct gaps analysis to identify where the national framework can be situated. Hence, there could be three conditions:

  1. Both frameworks match, which does not post any difficulties in such adoption.
  2. It would be difficult if the international and national legal frameworks are different, hence there is a need to have consultations with line-ministries working on REDD-plus.
  3. There is an opportunity for global efforts, but the country lacks on national legal framework to match these global principles, hence there is a need to have consultation with line-ministries working on REDD-plus.
- **On flexibility of safeguards in the context of meeting the requirements based on the international agreements and translating them at the national level.**  
 It depends on the country on setting its flexibility suited to its context, for instance Cancun Agreement outlines specific principles but these must also fit with the national conditions.

*Inputs on indigenous knowledge as an element of social criteria*

Ms. Conchita Calzado reiterated that social criteria on IP rights should observe and recognize the collective knowledge of IPs instead of considering it as an individual knowledge.

- **On lessons from the conduct of the study**  
 There are various lessons from the study;

  1. REDD-plus project in the national roadmap is the main focus of the study, however there are more REDD-plus projects being implemented other than projects included in national roadmap.
  2. The process of FPIC is only being done in secondary REDD-plus projects in Cambodia.
  3. The process of setting up consultation group. At the national level, an NGO-based consultation group was set up composed on 9 sectors, while a government consultation group was also set up composed of 7 ministries. In the government-based consultation group, 2 representatives from the NGO-based consultation group are allowed to access policy documents and to observe in consultation.

## A. Policy Dialogue

### 1. Indonesia's Next Steps and Emergent Policy Issues

<b>Next Steps</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. PDD write up, 3rd party audit, PES contract/ agreement</li> <li>b. Implement activity, monitoring &amp; reporting, result-based payment</li> <li>c. Expand/replicate, share lessons</li> <li>d. Policy engagement e.g. linking community forests with the national REDD+ fund</li> </ul>
<b>Policy Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. National policy that will mandate the implementation of REDD-plus at the sub-national level</li> <li>b. Establishment of structure for REDD+ agency and management of FREDDI</li> <li>c. International funds will be delivered to the community thru CF, however there is still absence of framework or mechanism for flow of funds.</li> <li>d. Benefit sharing mechanism at the national level</li> </ul>

### Inputs from the Panel

#### 1. Mr. Loren, Project Leader, REDD-plus Project

Mr. Loren mentioned that REDD Task Force was formed through a provincial government decree, composed of government agencies, CSOs and Private sector. The main functions of the Task Force are as follows:

- a. Translation of national emission reduction target at the provincial level;
- b. Provide inputs to government in terms of strategies to achieve national emission reduction target;
- c. Develop implementation strategy and provincial action plan on GHG emission-reduction; and
- d. Documentation of consultation activities with stakeholders in West Kalimantan.

#### 2. Mr. Imanul Huda, Director, PRCF Indonesia Climate Change and Community Forestry Forum, West Kalimantan Province

The Forum on implementing community forestry in Indonesia is composed of NGO, LGUs both at the central and district level, local universities, and Ministry of Forestry. One of the main tasks of the Forum is to ensure conservation on REDD is being run well by the forum established through the efforts of the government. Although there is an inadequate presence of experts to improve the capacity of local people, the forum collaborates with local and international NGOs for capacity building activities. As a result, guideline on how to manage the Hutandesa (HD) is being developed for proper supervision and control of these HDs.

Moreover, research and capacity building on community forestry, facilitation of legal aspect on rights to manage the forest and capacity building on forest management and protection, support to livelihood for NTFPs, watershed establishment, ecotourism are being provided by the Forum.

On one hand, assessment through scoring is being done to know the level of improvement on Carbon stock. This assessment follow ranking from 30 to 100 with corresponding color

coding, 80-100 (green) and 30-50 (red) so the community would be able to easily understand this ranking.

### **3. Ms. Yanta, Community Forestry Forum, Ketapang District**

At the local community level, equitable benefit sharing mechanism is present along with support to agriculture and livestock, forest patrol, and forest rehabilitation in cooperation with LGU officials, forestry and agriculture services. Also facilitation in terms of legality of the village forest is being provided to local community as well.

#### **Discussion Highlights**

##### **a. The following are key discussions related to policy and action plan development.**

- **Gaps on policy development that can be addressed by project partners.**  
The link is envisioned, in which the international funds are delivered to local community through Community Forestry and one of the gaps is the framework or mechanism on flow of funds. Thus, since the establishment of REDD fund facility would take some time, the country applies voluntary free compliant.
- **On the development of REDD-plus action plan taking into consideration other programs.**  
The government has different layers of action plans, 1) action plan to reduce emission for all sectors and 2) action plan for REDD using the moratorium of new consortium on forestland peat, legal certification of timber for export, and land use and spatial planning. The analysis in relation to GhG strategy reveals that forestry land use accounts for 80% emission, while energy, industry and other sectors account for 20% emission. From 2013 to 2020, the concentration in terms of reducing emission would be on peat lands, while for 2020 and beyond the focus would be on non-forest.
- **On role played by CSOs in policy development and REDD-plus.**  
CSOs have been instrumental although not strong enough compared to Philippines. They played key roles in GHG emission-reduction initiative and have been part of the discussions on forestry reforms and land rights movement. Together with the Academe, they are also active in government reforms such as handing over forest management from national to local level and contributed to GHG and REDD discussions.

##### **b. Below is a summary of key discussions on fund management.**

- **On strengthening the readiness of community forest managers and local government to engage the national government in terms of transfer of funds and benefits.**  
REDD in Indonesia is still at the readiness phase specifically on preparing enabling policies and development of national benefit sharing mechanism in compliance market covering vertical and horizontal channels. However, it is good to take note that FFI-Indonesia is the only organization that has introduced a benefit sharing mechanism to partner communities compliant with voluntary market. For instance in WARSI, benefits are not provided in the form of cash but in terms of program support.

On one hand, Indonesia has a regulation at the national and provincial level, but a national mandate on how to implement REDD in the sub-national level is still lacking. Thus, the activities in Ketapang focused more on the establishment of REDD Task Force to handle

REDD-plus implementation. And with the recent institutional court decision no. 35 in which access to forest is granted to communities, local NGOs and INGOs can apply alternative mechanism on tenure by applying customary schemes.

- **On fund management and distribution mechanism to ensure transparency.**

The estimated fund requirement to achieve the emission-reduction target is 10B USD and at the moment, Norway has only pledged 1B funds for REDD-plus. If the remaining 9B started to come in, this money will be lodged outside the treasury and will be managed separately through FREDDI.

The concept of FREDDI outlines 3 modalities for disbursement, 1) investment for REDD initiatives where profit is expected; 2) grant in terms of small and medium facility, and 3) purchase of carbon credits.

*Follow up: Available information to understand better the entire mechanism.*

The new REDD agency is not yet established from the closing of the Presidential Task Force, but FREDDI can be seen in YouTube with detailed discussion on how it was established. Also, current discussions have been mentioning that FREDDI will be under the government's budget but will be managed separately.



## 2. Vietnam's Emergent Policy Issues

<b>Policy Issues</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Shifting forestland from Mang La SFE into local communities</li><li>b. Legalizing community rights to forestland or forests vs carbon rights.</li><li>c. Technical procedures/guidelines for promoting CFM (forest regulations, forest management planning, harvesting for local use, patrolling including carbon &amp; biodiversity monitoring, etc)</li><li>d. Benefit sharing mechanism</li></ol>
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### Inputs from the Panel

#### **1. Dr. Pham Manh Cuong, Director, Vietnam REDD+ Office/Deputy Director for Dept of Science, Technology and International Cooperation**

He thanked the organizers for giving him the opportunity to participate and provide inputs on existing policy reforms in Vietnam in the context of REDD-plus. He also expressed his condolences to the Philippines and victims of Super typhoon Haiyan.

The presentation is very timely due to the existing work at the central level. It is interesting to hear the lessons-learned from the local level and the benefits and roles of stakeholders in REDD-plus. REDD will not only bring emission-reduction and carbon as benefits but also non-carbon benefits such as utilization of non-timber forest products, which is very important to forest-dependent communities. Hence, to operationalize REDD-plus and to bring the benefits to local community, there should be alternative livelihood to sustain community's participation in forest management.

At the national level, REDD-plus is being promoted in the entire country since emission-reduction might not be sustainable through site-specific approach. REDD-plus should be part of a more comprehensive policy mechanism, and since available money is only allocated for capacity building and technical support, there is a need to combine various efforts to develop a comprehensive policy outlining benefit sharing mechanism not only from REDD but also from other forest protection mechanisms.

At the local level, key activities must be considered to ensure success of REDD-plus a) continuous communication utilizing simpler terms and coordination for local community to easily understand REDD-plus concept, b) recognition of culture and local situation combined with active participation and law enforcement, c) follow step by step procedures involving local community leading to a clear benefit sharing mechanism to match such high expectation of local community.

Meanwhile, below are key inputs to specific policy agenda that would affect REDD-plus implementation.

- a. Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). The main concern is that there are varying levels of understanding leading to various approaches in terms of FPIC implementation on the ground. There are countries like the Philippines that has good safeguards and regulations, where FPIC forms part of the circle to allow people to participate, monitor, and gain benefits from REDD-plus. Hence, practical ways of reiterating its relevance, taking into account safeguards as leverage, so the community would be able to understand it better.

- b. Carbon rights and monitoring. It is good to have discussions on these but not at the moment in the current context of Vietnam. Carbon rights is not the same as common property rights that allows community to manage their resources, while monitoring carbon would entail technical expertise and huge amount of funds to measure carbon in the forest.

Specific questions of what and who for MRV, on one hand should be addressed since monitoring carbon is different from biodiversity monitoring, while frequency, indicator, cost and mechanisms must also be considered on developing such carbon monitoring scheme.

- c. Land Tenure Security. If this is on a long term basis, the efforts of local community is not enough since there is a need to link REDD-plus to other economies for sustainability. There is a need to ensure an active community while promoting the participation of other actors in the form of private-public partnership to ensure continuous flow of benefits to people.

Towards end, Dr. Cuong emphasized that one of the most important lessons from the workshop is to learn and share in order to improve the knowledge on REDD-plus implementation in other countries. The setting-up of communication network and conduct of more learning exchange sessions would contribute to the realization of this objective.

## **2. Mr. Dung Viet Nguyen, Deputy Director, Pan Nature and Policy Advisor, Community Carbon Pools for REDD Plus**

He mentioned that there is still a need to address the rights on land use since framework that outlines ownership on forestland is not yet established, thus it is might be difficult to think of the incentives from carbon credits. Nonetheless, there are opportunities on community carbon pools, specifically on community empowerment and creation of benefits from REDD-plus.

In the context of Vietnam, there is need to ratify the legality of communities working in the forest, while ministries to allow the pilot projects and to provide entitlement to such benefits from the revenue of emission reduction.

## **3. Mr. A Hip, Community Partner, Dale Lam Village**

Prior to participation to activities, a decision was agreed upon by the local community people. Through their participation, local community was able to understand REDD and to develop land use plan delineating areas for timber, carbon harvesting and agriculture. Moreover, recommendations on incentives policy to enable economic development of the community people were considered.

He also mentioned that they paid attention on REDD plus project implementation in accordance to regulations and step-by-step procedures. Thus, the local people are now fully aware of the need to protect the forest and if the project gains success, local people will continue to have commitment to protecting the forests.

## **4. Mr. Hieu Duc Lai, Forestry Department KonTum**

Below are key inputs provided in the context of different levels of government efforts that would contribute to REDD-plus.

- a. At the community level. There are two different types of forests which entail difficulty in management especially on the existing technical skills of local community and with REDD-plus, it brings a lot of expectations such as support on land use planning and forest patrols. Given that the project is on its later part and realization of carbon incentives would take long period of time, there is a need for local authorities to provide alternative livelihood for the community such as NTFPs.
- b. At the provincial level. It is very important not only for REDD but for other forest protection projects to consider two points; 1) protection and conservation of forest resources and 2) promotion of alternative livelihood for the people living within the forest.

In Kon tum, essential steps are being taken to ensure that local people would have ownership for all areas closely linked to traditional agriculture. The number of state and private sector owned forestlands are being reduced for handing over to local community. This allocation of forestlands is through a RED BOOK to provide entitlement to local people as real forest owners, hence ensuring sustained participation in forest protection and development. It also gives entitlement to local community on benefits such as PES from hydropower project and highlights the community's role as forest managers.

In this manner, REDD-plus must form part of a more comprehensive approach integrating all mechanisms in forest protection and development. The terms and regulations should not be academic but rather terms that can be easily understood by community people.

### **Discussion Highlights**

- **On plan of the government pertaining to voluntary carbon market.**  
Vietnam has two (2) carbon markets; voluntary and compulsory, and under the current economic situation, voluntary market is difficult to implement especially on agricultural lands and forest areas. It should be noted that voluntary market is a joint effort of investment, wherein both are responsible to ensure mutual benefits. The government along with policies on forest protection and agricultural productivity supports the locality and stakeholders in raising awareness and technical skills on forest protection to prepare them for REDD-plus implementation.
- **On efforts on moving forward from project to program level.**  
In Vietnam, the participation in REDD creates a mechanism to bring more sustainable benefits from forests and to further improve community livelihood, prior to having different mechanisms on forest protection at the project level. When Vietnam started REDD-plus, as guided by Cancun Agreement, the government created a national policy framework to prepare local authorities as well as the local community for REDD. The country needs to a) follow step by step procedures, 2) to adopt the project using the existing capacity and 3) to level up the experiences at the project level in order to assess how REDD-plus is working in Vietnam, while coordinating closely the progress of discussions at the international level.
- **There is a high hope, at the same time desperation on ownership; hence should the stakeholders be optimistic or pessimistic with the current framework?**  
The current initiative in Vietnam is that policy framework for REDD-plus is still open being on its pilot stage. At the moment, one cannot confirm because the legal status is not yet apparent that pertains to benefits from participation of local community to REDD-plus, while the new carbon fund does not yet have the regulation specific for its utilization. Land

ownership on one hand is not yet clear since the Constitution still articulates that the state owns the land. Hence it would be difficult to encourage investors to be involved on carbon market in the absence of a legal framework.

- **On inclusion of community forestry in REDD-plus.**

There is an action plan on forest protection and development, but REDD is more biased on investigation and measurement of carbon while CF is different from REDD-plus. In REDD, the stakeholders are provided with information in order to come up with their own decision if they will participate on it or not.

In terms of benefits, REDD implementation is different from community forestry, where the latter needs permit for commercial purposes, while the former needs carbon as main commodity to generate income. Thus, whether or not REDD-plus is included at the national level, it is already integrated in the provincial level action plan until 2020 specifically for two provinces while waiting for the coming out of a national framework.

### 3. Philippines' Emergent Issues

<b>National Level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who owns the carbon in trees? -- Recognition of IPs and community ownership of carbon under IPRA and the Stewardship principle of the Philippine Constitution VS. State Ownership of all natural resources including Carbon Right under the Philippine Constitution</li> <li>• Need for a clearer, efficient operational rules for FPIC on REDD Plus based on the 2012 FPIC Guidelines</li> <li>• No FPIC Guidelines for non-IP communities</li> <li>• Need to clarify what REDD Plus activities are included under Sec 19.i, Administrative Order 2012-3, FPIC Guidelines - " Carbon trading and other related activities" classified under EILSA ( Extractive Intrusive Large Scale Activities )</li> <li>• Need for a national safeguards framework that recognizes community forestry and community rights in REDD Plus implementation</li> <li>• Absence of a REDD Plus operations unit/Task Force within the Designated National Authority/DENR to support the PNRPS TWGS in fully operationalizing REDD Plus</li> <li>• Need for a specific and clearer mandate on for NMRC, identifying composition, mandates and linkages with other agencies</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-National Level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Recognition of the ancestral domain title of the Indigenous Peoples by non- IP communities and the Local Government Unit</li> <li>• Need to establish legal mandate for Provincial Multi-stakeholder REDD Plus Councils ( PMRC) and the National Multi-stakeholder REDD Plus Councils, clarify its composition and powers</li> <li>• Lack of effective forest law enforcement including participatory and inclusive monitoring/patrolling</li> <li>• Overlapping and simultaneous forestry related projects in the project area /Lack of Coordination among forestry related projects of government and NGOs in the area</li> </ul>
<b>Community Level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of power struggles within the IP community by groups claiming also as the legitimate and accredited Indigenous People Organization ( IPOs)</li> <li>• Existence of two forest land use plan, one facilitated and promulgated by the Municipal Local Government Unit and one delineated by the IPs and included in their Ancestral Domain Sustainability Development and Protection Plan ( ADSDPP) and based on customary law and Indigenous People Rights Act- IPRA</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of clarity on the Indigenous Political Structure ( IPS) rules on determining legitimate tribal leaders and varying opinion on "whom to get consent" for the FPIC process in the project area.</li> <li>• Intra tribal conflict on the issue of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim -CADC ( Pre-IPRA title) vs. Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title- CADT ( land title under IPRA) ; ADMP ( Plan Pre-IPRA) vs ADSDPP ( Plan under IPRA)</li> </ul>
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**Inputs from the Panel**

**1. Mr. Alexis Lapiz, International Science Relations Officers, Climate Change Commission (CCC)**

CCC is the lead agency for the establishment of the National Multi-Stakeholder REDD-plus Council being recognized in the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) and affirmed by the President. Island to island consultation activities were conducted to obtain inputs and recommendations from all sectors in terms of setting up the council. As a result, a resolution for the establishment and operationalization of NMRC was recently drafted.

The Commission implements Ecotown for the localization of NCCAP that outlines adaptation and mitigation agenda for seven (7) strategic priorities, wherein REDD-plus falls under the ecosystem and environment stability. The Commission’s efforts are parallel with other agencies, but as pointed out, it would make sense and a lot easier if only one agency is focusing on REDD-plus implementation. In the context of the country, there are some considerations in order to come up with unified foundation, for the concern of both IPs and non-IPs community.

**2. Mr. Mark de Claro, Legal Division, Forest Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources**

DENR as the mandated operations arm by the Executive Order 881, a REDD-plus Operations Desk will be established with an interim structure under the Forest Management Bureau as a national coordination mechanism for REDD-plus implementation. The REDD-plus Operations Desk shall be responsible in integrating all REDD-plus projects to come up with policy recommendations.

Meanwhile, below are some key inputs that have direct link to REDD-plus implementation.

- a. The Philippines adheres to the Regalian Doctrine, in which the state owns the land. It only grants tenure for forest management for 25 years, and renewable for another 25 years. Also the country is yet to ratify ILO 169 provided that discussion on important provision of the Convention, that has implication on ownership of natural resources and REDD-plus is completed. Thus at the onset, there is a need to address these concerns by the sovereign state.
- b. The moratorium on harvesting in natural forests and the National Greening Program as key reforestation program of the government can be considered as early actions under REDD-plus.
- c. DENR has a strong support for the passage of the Sustainable Forest Management Bill which outlines specific provision for REDD-plus.

### **3. Ms. Conchita Calzado, Tribal Leader, Dumagat-Remontado Tribe and Former Commissioner, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples**

She mentioned that the passage of Indigenous Peoples Rights Act and UN declaration have clearly provided the platform to protect the rights of IPs, but the struggle on rights over ancestral domains is not yet over due to some conflicting policies. For instance, 1) the FPIC implementation is not translated thoroughly which brings difficulty on the development of an Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan (ADSDPP) and 2) the challenge on LGU adoption of ADSDPP to be integrated in the existing environment-related policies in the areas. It all boils down to overlapping jurisdiction over forestlands within the ancestral domain, specifically the provision under IPRA law and DENR's mandate, as she put this into her own analysis, does IPs only own the skin of the land or the entire land including resources underneath. (*"Balat lang ba ng lupa ang pagmamamay-ari ng IPs o pati ang nasa ilalim."*)

### **4. Mr. Datu Abdelwin Sangkula, Project Manager ADVANCE REDD, NTFP-TF**

Some laws are on the pipeline, while some are already in place, however the bottleneck is the implementation and harmonization of all laws. In the case of REDD-plus projects, there are exchanges of lessons between project sites, for instance in Palawan, while there is an absence of ADSDPP, NTFP was able to secure commitment of IPs thru consideration of experiences of General Nakar.

### **5. Mr. Edmund Leo Rico, National Coordinator; FFI Philippine**

Despite of challenges at the project level, a lot of efforts in moving forward are seen among the project implementers and project partners. The remaining months will focus on priority activities where LGUs participation can be maximized and it should be noted that Community Carbon Pools project will not end with EU funding, but will be continued with the support of the government to complete the circle in providing the benefits to local communities from REDD-plus.

## **Discussion Highlights**

### **A. Below discussion focused on tenurial rights and FPIC process**

- **On Tenurial Security.**

The DENR is pushing for the Regalian Doctrine, while NCIP pushes for ownership of IPs. In the context of the project, there is a constitutionality issue which is dismissed by the Supreme Court specifically on ownership of natural resources. At this instance, there is a need to harmonize IPRA and the Constitution given that it does not specify the Regalian Doctrine.

- **On instrument for land tenure and its implication to REDD-plus.**

There is a need to define land ownership and tenurial instrument, for example, in the case of the Philippines, a maximum of 50 years is given to local communities under the Community-based Forest Management approach, to do away from short term licenses. It still is a policy issue and a review of different tenurial instruments is being conducted to assess if these instruments have impacts on carbon rights and benefit sharing.

- On the need for FPIC guidelines for Non-IPs**  
 This concern was raised during the conduct of policy study on REDD-plus readiness. For instance if such situation would bring the same impacts, IPs are protected by law, while other forest dwellers do not have the legal mandate to protect their rights. This idea is in accordance to the Cancun Agreement specifically for right to consultation since REDD-plus would create impacts either positive or negative impacts. Hence, to protect the non-IPs forest dwellers is thru getting their consent in the form of an FPIC.
- Factors that affect the long-process of obtaining an FPIC in Palawan**  
 At first, we thought that we do not have to secure an FPIC and the presence of NCIP is not necessary since the IPs is directly involved on the project. However, the Commission reiterated the need to validate the FPIC to ensure that consent from IPs is obtained following the guidelines set by the Commission. The project needs to undertake the entire process following the new FPIC guidelines and because there are issues on how to implement the new guidelines along with bureaucratic processes, securing the FPIC for the project took a long time for its completion.

#### 4. Cambodia's Emergent Policy Issues

Community Level	Sub-National Level	National Level
Land Encroachment	REDD+ implementation guidelines	Lack of awareness of the project at the national level.
Tenure Security (Legalization)	Lack of human resources.	Join Technical Team
Livelihood (Lack of irrigation system for farming & technical skills)	Lack of financial support.	Regular meeting with National Focal Point & Sub-national focal points and other stake holders.
Limited use of forest resources: (NTFPs & Eco-Tourism)	Capacity Building	Project up-date via TWG-FR.
Limited knowledge about REDD+ & Community Forestry Regulation.	Step of REDD+ implementation	Projects = Programme
Lack of financial support for local Authorities to help CF to crack down on illegal activities		Communication Materials
Lack of CF Mgmt Plan		Biodiversity Monitoring - Developing Indicators

#### Inputs from the Panel

##### 1. Mr. Marina Prak, FA Deputy Cantonment Chief for Siem Reap Province - Sub National Focal Point for the REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme

Mr. Prak mentioned that policy legislation on Community Forestry in Cambodia is already in place, but the challenge is how to implement this policy at the local level towards the sustainability of CF. Hence, key considerations to further improve community forestry in REDD-plus are as follows:

- a. Legalization of CF in REDD-plus projects following the country's guidelines.
- b. Capacity building for community.
- c. Meeting the community's expectations since at the moment CF in REDD plus does not give much emphasis on carbon credits.
- d. Provision of alternative livelihood for community and national legislation on commercial use of NTFPs.
- e. Management planning so the community members would understand better REDD-plus concept.

**2. Mr. Deluxx Chun, Deputy Chief of Forest Carbon and Climate Change Office, Forestry Administration - National Focal Point for the REDD+ Community Carbon pools Programme**

He mentioned the following key recommendations on REDD-plus readiness:

- a. A clear monitoring mechanism for REDD-plus roadmap. The community carbon pools project contributed a lot on REDD-plus, however the government is not aware of such level of contribution to national REDD-plus roadmap.
- b. Participation of different organizations in the consultation group.
- c. The policy paper developed from REDD-plus projects has to be short but comprehensive and accessible to different stakeholders. This paper must clearly outline the provisions that could be useful for high government officials. The translation of policy paper to national language would also help government officials in understanding in better.
- d. Scaling-up of different approaches from the community to national level.
- e. Mechanism to meet the expectations of the community given that definition of the project includes the plan to bring the carbon in the market.
- f. The results of the national forest inventory could inform the development of a national MRV, taking into consideration inclusion of social and environmental impacts from REDD-plus.

**3. Mr. Neak Niron, District Governor, Varin District, Siem Reap**

The discussion presented challenges which are difficult to address in some countries, but are easy to address in Cambodia and vice-versa. For instance, the discussion of the Philippine delegation presented a strong commitment of all communities in forest protection, unlike in Cambodia where the main problem is encroachment in forest areas for housing and farming activities. Hence, collaboration with different stakeholders for creating policies and raising awareness on government efforts are essential to sustain Community Forestry and a successful REDD-plus project.

To date, since Forestry Administration has a lot of interest in Varin, the site is added in the technical working group (TWG) for Forestry Reform.

**4. Mr. Pheakkdey Nguon, Doctoral Candidate, Fulbright and IPCC Fellow Graduate School of Geography, Clark University, Massachusetts**

Based on the presentation, it is interesting to learn how FFI sees their contribution on the national REDD-plus roadmap, but there is a need to be more evident for the central level and ensure that the national level knows that the project is doing it. Hence, it might be helpful to be very specific on the target and the project's intention.



## Discussion Highlights

### A. Below are questions raised particularly on plan, standards, and strategies in the context of REDD-plus implementation.

- **On harmonization of actions in Siem Reap.**  
Two (2) representatives from the private sector specifically the Cambodia Timber Association were involved in the development of the national REDD-plus roadmap since they own a lot of concession-lands and their expectation from forest development builds on this channel to inform the government in the development of policies for REDD-plus implementation.
- **On granting permit for implementation of REDD-plus projects.**  
REDD-plus implementation includes the CF framework and FFI assists in the legalization which means that REDD-plus would officially need permit. There is no specific policy on REDD-plus project yet, but there is a discussion on the appropriate policy on permitting REDD-plus implementation in the country.
- **On voluntary REDD-plus in Cambodia.**  
Cambodia has ratified CCB, hence most projects do comply with VCS and CCBA standards and the country is looking forward for buyers of carbon credits. It must be noted that there is a difference between voluntary and compliance to international mechanisms under the UNFCCC.

On one hand, projects being developed for REDD-plus consider the different international standards under the UNFCCC, led by the REDD-plus Task Force Secretariat.

- **Similar to Indonesia, does Cambodia push for their standards other than safeguards framework at the international level?**  
The task of the technical team is to review existing international standards and mechanisms and to conduct gap analysis. There are 3 scenarios; a) in harmony with the international requirements, 2) the national framework does not yet matched with the international requirements, and 3) presence of opportunities at international level but there is absence of mechanism at the national level.

From these analyses, a proposal will be submitted that adheres to the national legal framework and at the same time partisan with the international framework, in which three (3) key ministries will work together to formulate the best way on moving forward based on the priorities of the country.

- **On rectangular strategy.** The future of CF agenda is financing of forest management which is aligned with the national strategy.
- **Is there any threat from the private sector to change the idea of CF in REDD-plus?**  
There are a lot of cassava plantations and the company collects income from the farmers. Currently, the project is engaging various actors taking note of areas owned by the private sector. There could be threats like logging for selected timber but most of the people caught were from other neighboring districts.

## **B. Below are questions raised on integrating rights in CF and REDD-plus**

- **On lobby efforts for tenure rights on community forestry at the national level.**

Community Forestry is used as platform for REDD, other than mechanisms such as carbon pools that also bring benefits not just for the community but also on forest governance. Policy efforts can build on the results of the pilot demonstration projects to inform the government officials the need to either develop new policies or improve the existing ones. Cambodia believes that CF is one of the strategies on sustainable forest development ensuring community benefits whether through REDD or non-REDD projects.

Based on the presentation, the legalization of more than 2M hectares of forestlands is one of the priorities of the project. The legalization has 11 steps and the key concern is to provide assistance to community in undertaking 7 steps and to link REDD-plus to CF legalization since Forestry Administration has the option to decide whether REDD-plus is suited for CF legalization or not.

On one hand, during the National Forum on Climate Change, the country's 10-year Climate Change Action Plan was launched with REDD-plus as one of the pillars. Hence, the key consideration to lobbying efforts is that implementers must be aware of the issues at the national level building on a national framework or making use of those issues as negotiation points for communication with the national government.

- **On gender mainstreaming into REDD-plus projects.**

The country has a National Gender Strategy that mandates the mainstreaming of gender to development programs of the government. This issue cuts across and the government already requested the Ministry of Women Affairs to put forward a 10-year gender plan to be factored in the climate change action plan.

**C. On providing livelihood to local community.** The question is a site-specific concern. In Cambodia's context, one of the activities of MoE under Adaptation Fund is livelihood mapping to understand the types of livelihood activities the people are currently doing and wanted to do in the next 5 years. A baseline data is necessary to inform the development of appropriate livelihood options for the next coming years, which can then be lobbied to donor agencies, but taking note that it would depend on the donors which activities will be carried out from the requests of the community.

In terms of REDD-plus project, there is a need to define non-monetary and monetary benefits from REDD-plus. For example through biodiversity assessment and forest patrolling under the community carbon pools project, local community has identified different species which can be leveraged for livelihood or eco-tourism activity. In terms of mechanism, grants from donor-funded projects are utilized to support livelihood activities of local community but ensuring that these livelihood activities are sustainable as well.

## **B. Country Action Plans**

The session focused on identifying key priorities to address the emergent policy issues which are feasible for the next 6-8 months. From these priorities, each country team was tasked to develop the action plan towards realization of identified priorities, *see annex 3 for the action plans*. From the four (4) action plans, there are common policy agenda among the countries specific to carbon rights,

tenure and management of forestland, and mandate or guidelines for the implementation of REDD-plus

### C. Learning-Session

A quick learning session was conducted and participants were tasked to write down interesting topics or lessons they have learned from day 1 session, see table below.

Country	Lessons/Topics
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All presentations are about land dispute issue</li> <li>• REDD-plus and preparation for implementation</li> <li>• REDD-plus contributes to forest protection</li> <li>• Social concerns for IPS and local community in REDD-plus project sites</li> <li>• Benefit sharing to local communities and patrolling</li> <li>• Philippines does not have a REDD-plus secretariat</li> <li>• International safeguard criteria/Cancun Agreement and country policies related to social and environmental safeguards</li> <li>• IP carbon rights</li> <li>• Social and Environmental Safeguards under UNFCCC</li> <li>• Each country has one objective regarding Forest Protection for carbon pools</li> <li>• Each country has the same challenge but solution is different</li> </ul>
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each country has its own unique approach to REDD-plus at national/ and local/commune level</li> <li>• The rights of IP is getting more acknowledged in all countries</li> <li>• It is still contentious issue who has the carbon rights</li> <li>• Before REDD is implemented the project proponent must ensure that communication has been built with all stakeholders</li> <li>• The existence of community in and around forest becomes key strategy in order to manage the forest sustainably.</li> <li>• How to know about the content of policy on REDD</li> <li>• Many roads to take to make REDD-plus successful</li> <li>• Approach of policy mechanism</li> <li>• Every country has different policy model in REDD-plus</li> <li>• The understanding about REDD-plus has not well interconnected within central and local government.</li> </ul>
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon accounting</li> <li>• To discuss further safeguards and standards</li> <li>• Constitutionality and government leadership on REDD-plus, for instance Vietnam they are in the process of tweaking the Constitution and the government partners are waiting on how would it impact REDD-plus, while Indonesia vasa has established a strong partnership with LGU, unlike in the Philippines, there is still a need to review some mandate and legal basis and strengthen partnership.</li> <li>• Enhance social, economic and environmental benefits,</li> <li>• Respect of IP right</li> <li>• Diversity of political environment and structures across different countries</li> </ul>
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure IP tenure rights in CF and REDD</li> <li>• CF plays very important role in REDD-plus</li> <li>• It is not necessary to issue Red Book to local communities but instead issuance of agreement/contract on REDD-plus.</li> <li>• It is necessary to carry out the next phase focused on livelihood improvement and fortes protection and capacity building</li> <li>• Local people should be included in carbon inventory/accounting</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• POD needs to be submitted to national REDD-plus Committee then to Prime Minister for Approval</li> <li>• Carbon revenue is recognized in long-term, REDD-plus project should be funded from state budget or NGOs</li> </ul>
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## D. Wrap-up and Synthesis

The entire workshop and discussions can be summed up into 7-point agenda:

1. Each country has its own unique approach to REDD-plus. There is no one way to make REDD-plus successful in all countries, rather strategies, programs and projects at each level (national, sub-national and community) have to be relevant and responsive to the conditions of each country.
2. The rights of IPs is getting more acknowledged in all countries.
3. Carbon rights is still a contentious issue: “who has carbon rights” and must still be threshed out in each country.
4. Livelihood or enterprise development at the community level has to be consistent with the goals of REDD-plus and a co-benefit for its implementation.
5. Key elements to the success of REDD-plus are:
  - Tenurial rights
  - Safeguards at all levels
  - Linkage of policies at three levels - national, sub-national, community
6. A need to map out each country’s journey, engaging each level of society and continue on in taking the next steps.
7. To sustain this group’s efforts, it is necessary to engage the ASEAN through sharing and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned from the implementation of REDD-plus, hence providing more recognition and support to CF and REDD-plus.

## E. Feedback from the Participants

A feedback session was conducted and the participants were asked to respond to two main questions 1) what is good about the workshop and 2) suggestions for improvement. Below is a summary of feedback from the participants.

Elements	Good about the Workshop	Suggestions for Improvement
<b>Content and Discussion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different countries, different framework</li> <li>• Good workshop content i.e. focused on critical policy topics</li> <li>• Lesson learnt relevant to REDD-plus (IP rights, carbon rights)</li> <li>• Learning about REDD-plus revenue for forest protection</li> <li>• Presentations are really meaningful</li> <li>• All answers are acceptable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ambitious-complicated template</li> <li>• More sharing of experiences on policy work</li> <li>• Too much to digest during workshop</li> </ul> <p><u>Presentation Content</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PowerPoint presentation too much text</li> <li>• More text in the presentation, some PowerPoint too boring and some people too talkative</li> <li>• I would like to see some handouts of the presentation with more photos from the project sites and activities</li> </ul>
<b>Participants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active involvement by the national coordinators and policy advisers, including engagement with country</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How person in the national level can be involved in this meeting (Indonesian is absent)</li> </ul>

Elements	Good about the Workshop	Suggestions for Improvement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>partners</li> <li>Sectoral participation in each country</li> <li>It is good to gather participants from different countries for discussion on REDD-plus</li> <li>Active participation in process</li> <li>Full of participants as expected</li> <li>Friendliness of the group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less participation from government and related sector ex. private/corporate</li> </ul>
<b>Timing and Schedule</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agenda starting and finishing times written on board/projected on wall</li> <li>Time Management and timing of discussions since some countries are fast, others take too long</li> <li>Time session was quite different from the agenda</li> <li>Please stick to the schedule</li> </ul>
<b>Process Flow</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The process of the workshop is very good/The rule of process is effective to explore and explain REDD issues in each country</li> <li>Sharing of country's experiences on REDD-plus preparedness initiative and presence of community and government representatives in the workshop</li> <li>Sharing of information through country reports</li> <li>More time for more group work</li> <li>Good group discussion by each country team</li> <li>Half program/First-day was excellent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group sessions-mixed participants from each country to share and exchange on various thematic areas</li> <li>Small group interactions composed of country representatives to discuss on thematic issue rather than country reporting/sharing alone</li> <li>Field visit to a REDD-plus demonstration areas for more appreciation</li> </ul>
<b>Facilitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good Facilitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitator lacks in depth understanding of REDD-plus and forestry ideas to be able to draw out and follow up more thoroughly on the reports/concerns/issues reported by individuals</li> <li>Improve facilitation process of extracting information</li> </ul>
<b>Logistics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good venue and Food</li> <li>T-shirt</li> <li>Enough materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hotel pick up is awful</li> <li>Assign an English speaking hotel representative to group to assist logistical questions</li> <li>All halls (meeting rooms) too large to hear clearly</li> <li>Same team should be in the same hotel</li> <li>Very long day</li> <li>It is hard to cross the street to the workshop venue</li> <li>Provide list of participants/directory</li> </ul>
<b>General</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The participants have got common understanding about the key element on REDD-plus</li> <li>There is no another choice but to make REDD-plus successful now and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The strong commitment to make some regulations from the government</li> <li>The representative of government should be key actor who sits at the national level. Hence all recommendations have been</li> </ul>

Elements	Good about the Workshop	Suggestions for Improvement
	<p>forever</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Like seeing a physical output like the policy agenda and an action plan taking it forward</li> <li>• Happy to learn from the workshop</li> </ul>	<p>formulated during workshop can be followed up soon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to link our work to regional networks</li> </ul>

## F. Closing Activity

Prior to formally closing the workshop, a quick send off activity was conducted. The participants were tasked to write down their names in three (3) metacards and to give each card to their co-participants. Each card has the following send off blessings:

- Yellow: may you be blessed with every good opportunity
- Pink: may you be blessed with open doors and favor from everyone you meet
- Orange: may the work of your hands be blessed-always bearing good fruit

It was then followed by closing remarks from Mr. Rob Harris and Ms. Lia Jasmin Esquillo.

Mr. Harris thanked the participants for a productive workshop and for travelling to be able to join in the activity. It is a good opportunity to get the different stakeholders for interaction, so each country team would be able to ask questions and tackle broad discussions.

He mentioned that there are overlaps on work which can be done in the project sites, but he was pleased to see the project's progress and the priorities of each country on moving forward. He mentioned an important point to bring home as reiterated by Ms. Emmy Primadona, "no one has implemented the way FFI has done it as far as REDD-plus project is concern", proving that the team in Indonesia has a good approach in project implementation and in managing community's expectations. In the Philippines on one hand, it is good to hear the possibility of a new structure for REDD-plus and nature of collaboration of different project sites that would directly fit the ASEAN REDD.

He thanked Cambodia team for the openness and commitment of the community in REDD-plus, which has led to thinking of practicality of policy agenda and recommendations that suit the country. In Vietnam, Dr. Cuong has good points, reiterating the need for more activities and encouragement of regional collaboration in every opportunity.

Finally, he mentioned that this is the last regional workshop, although it is a sad occasion, the implementing organizations will continue to find ways in learning exchanges and the work of FFI and NTFP is not yet over in terms of linkage to ASEAN level. He thanked the organizers for making the workshop happen and the people who have worked with Ms. Louisa and Mr. Milo to capture the different points.

Ms. Esquillo thanked everyone for a productive workshop and hoped that the final plan is doable with the active participation of project partners.

She mentioned her personal take-away points from the workshop.

1. For Community representatives. Whether there is REDD-plus or not, they expressed commitment in protecting the forests for the benefit of all people.
2. For Government representatives. Two key points a) it is important to have good communication strategy in doing REDD-plus work without using technical terms which can be understood easily by other stakeholders and b) REDD-plus is not just about carbon, hence there is a need to emphasize non-carbon benefits from REDD-plus, at the same time addressing livelihood requirement of the community.

In terms of moving forward, there are two points to be reminded of:

1. The interface and collaboration between government, CSOs, and community is strong and needs to be strengthened continuously.

2. The experience is rich and our own experiences are enhanced by others; hence it is important to continue the exchange of lessons/learnings which may not be necessary through face to face interaction, but through other mechanisms to continue the process.

She put emphasis that while looking at a bigger picture, it is important to recognize the noble efforts we are doing on protecting the people from climate change impacts and poverty alleviation, hence contributing to the betterment of the home-planet.

Lastly, she thanked the organizer, as well as Pan Nature and FFI for the logistical support they have given to NTFP.



## Annexes

### 1. Participants' List

Country Representation	NAME	OFFICIAL / ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO/EMAIL ADD.
Vietnam	1. Dr. Pham Manh Cuong	Director, Vietnam REDD+ Office/Deputy Director for Dept of Science, Technology and International Cooperation	
	2. Mr. Dung Viet Nguyen	Pan Nature Deputy Director Community Carbon Pools for REDD Plus National Policy Advisor	
	3. Mr. Thanh Van Ung	Deputy Chief of Staff, DARD, Kon Tum Office	
	4. Mr. Cuong Viet Tran	Financial Department, Kon Tum DARD	0974692345
	5. Mr. Giap Hai Pham	National Carbon Inventory Expert, FFI Vietnam	0984453763
	6. Mr. Hieu Duc Lai	Forest Protection Department Kon Tum	laiduchieukt@yahoo.com
	7. Mr. Hip A	Dale Lam Village	
	8. Mr. Hoan Trong Do	Research Officer World Agroforestry Centre, Vietnam Office	hoanicraf@gmail.com
	9. Mr. Lam Xuan Nguyen	Forestry Policy Officer Pan Nature	lamnx@nature.org.vn
	10. Mr. Liem Thanh Dang	FFI Vietnam	liem.thanh.dang@fauna-flora.org
	11. Mr. Luu Duc To Nguyen	Pan Nature Program Manager in Natural Resource Governance	ndtluu@nature.org.vn
	12. Mr. Nghe A	Kon Tum Peing Village	04168553640
	13. Mr. Phuong Kim Nguyen	Son-PTNT Kon Tum	0903511827
	14. Mr. Thanh Van Tran	Hieu Commune People's Committee Officer	
	15. Mr. Trinh Le Nguyen	Pan Nature Executive Director	nguyen@nature.org.vn
	16. Mr. Van Hai Nguyen	Pan Nature Policy Researcher	van@nature.org.vn

	17. Ms. Huong Thi Thu To	Vietnamese Translator	tohuong.dof@gmail.com
	18. Ms. Hanh Pham	Vietnamese Translator	minhmanh@yahoo.com
	19. Ms. Le Viet	FFI Vietnam Administration Officer	
	20. Ms. Phuong Hong Nguyen	Policy Program Assistant Pan Nature	phuongth@nature.org.vn
	21. Ms. Truong Thi Luong	Director of Center for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas (CSDM) Interim IP/ethnic minority representative to the PEB of the UN-REDD Programme, Vietnam	lt.truong@csdm.vn
<b>Indonesia</b>	22. Mr. Joannes Prabani Setioharnowo	Head of Forestry Office Ketapang District – West Kalimantan, Indonesia	082140681220 sharnowo@yahoo.com
	23. Mr. Ahmad Kusworo	FFI-Indonesia	a.kusworo@hotmail.com
	24. Mr. Imanul Huda	Director, PRCF Indonesia Climate Change and Comm. Forestry Forum, West Kalimantan Province	prcfindonesia@gmail.com
	25. Mr. Loren	Project Leader of REDD Project	loarang@yahoo.com
	26. Ms. Yanta	Community Forestry Forum Ketapang District	klarayanta@yahoo.com
	27. Ms. Emmy Primadona	REDD Coordinator KKI-WARSI	epd_19@yahoo.com
	<b>Cambodia</b>	28. Mr. Delux Chhun	Deputy Chief of Forest Carbon and Climate Change Office, Forestry Administration - National Focal Point for the REDD+ Community Carbon pools Programme
29. Mr. Donal Yeang		National Policy Adviser, FFI Cambodia	donal.yeang@fauna-flora.org
30. Mr. Kirtiman Sherchan		National Coordinator for REDD Plus FFI-Cambodia	Kirtiman.sherchan@faun-flora.org
31. Mr. Marina Prak		FA Deputy Cantonment Chief for Siem Reap Province - Sub National Focal Point for the REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme	prakmarinafa@citylink.com.kh

	32. Mr. Neron Neak	District Governor Varin District, Siem Reap Province	neron_neak@yahoo.com
	33. Mr. Nga Mao	Community Forestry Representative to the REDD+ Consultation Group/CFMC leader for Tbeng Leak Community Forest, Siem Reap	N/A
	34. Mr. Pheakkdey Nguon	Doctoral Candidate, Fulbright and IPCC Fellow Graduate School of Geography Clark University, Massachusetts	pheakkdey.nguon@gmail.com
	35. Mr. Po Brab	Community Forestry Chief of Chankran Roy Community Forest	N/A
	36. Mr. Rob Harris	Regional Programme Coordinator, FFI	rob.harris@fauna-flora.org
	37. Mr. Samon Ou	FFI Cambodia	ousamon@gmail.com
	38. Mr. Vuthy Mao	His Excellency Deputy Governor of Siem Reap Province	012356307
	39. Ms. Louisa McKerrow	Communications Officer, FFI	
<b>Philippines</b>	40. Mr. Alexis Lapiz	International Science Relations Officers, CCC	
	41. Mr. Datu Abdelwin Sangkula	Project Manager ADVANCE REDD, NTFP-TF	datswin@gmail.com
	42. Mr. Edmund Leo Rico	National Coordinator; FFI Philippine	edmund.rico@fauna-flora.org
	43. Mr. Don de Alban	Programme Manager, Remote Sensing/GIS Advisor, FFI Philippines	Josedon.dealban@fauna-flora.org
	44. Mr. Mark de Claro	Legal Division Forest Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources	declaromark@yahoo.com
	45. Mr. Milo Paz	NTFP-EP Photographer	milotaltopaz@gmail.com
	46. Ms. Anna Manahan	NTFP-EP Documenter	anna.manahan0527@gmail.com
	47. Ms. Conchita Calzado	Tribal Leader, Dumagat-Remontado Tribe and Former Commissioner NCIP	09292274540
	48. Ms. Edna Maguigad	National Policy Adviser NTFP-TF	ednamaguigad@gmail.com

	49. Ms. Joedith Lego	Lead Facilitator	joedith.lego@gmail.com
	50. Ms. Laarni Ocampo	Admin Officer, NTFP	lc_ocampo@yahoo.com
	51. Ms. Lia Jasmin Esquillo	Deputy Director, NTFP	liajasmin@gmail.com
	52. Ms. Meyan Mendoza	Project Coordinator, Community Carbon Pools Program, NTFP	meyanmendoza@ymail.com
	53. Ng Thi Thu Huyen	EU REDD	thuhuyensmall@gmail.com
	54. Ng Vil Quang	Forest Trends	nquang@forest_trends.org
	55. Nguyen Xuan Giap	FAO	giapfsiv@gmail.com

## 2. Program Agenda

Date/Time	Activity	
<b>14-Nov Day 1 AM Sessions</b>		
8:30 – 9:00	<b>Opening Program</b>	
	Welcome Remarks	<b>Mr. Robert Harris</b> FFI Regional Programme Manager, Community Carbon Pools Programme
		<b>Ms. Lia Jasmin Esquillo</b> NTFP-EP Deputy Director
		<b>Mr. Trinh Le Nguyen</b> Pan Nature Executive Director
	Introduction of participants	Lead Facilitator
	Regional Policy Workshop Overview	<b>Ms. Meyan Mendoza</b> NTFP-EP Regional Program Officer for Community Forestry and Climate Change
9:00–9:45	<b>Regional Overview</b>	
	Current international safeguards standards and REDD Plus readiness and processes in selected ASEAN countries	<b>Mr. Pheakkdey Nguon</b> Doctoral Candidate Fulbright and IPCC Fellow Graduate School of Geography Clark University, Massachusetts
		Open Forum
9:45-10:00	Coffee Break	
10:00-12:00	<b>Policy Dialogue</b>	
	Overview of the Policy Dialogue	Lead Facilitator
	<u>Indonesia:</u>	
	Country project report and policy work assessment	REDD Plus Community Carbon Pools project team for Ketapang, West Kalimantan, Indonesia
	Partners' Responses	National, sub-national, community partners
	Buzz sessions to prepare for Q & A	Vietnam, Cambodia and Philippine country teams
	Plenary Q & A	Moderator
12:00 –1:00	Lunch Break	

Day 1	<b>14-Nov PM Sessions</b>	
1:00 –3:00	<u>Philippines:</u>	
	Country project report and policy work assessment	REDD Plus Community Carbon Pools project team for General Nakar, Quezon, Philippines
	Partners' Responses	National, sub-national, community partners
	Buzz sessions to prepare for Q & A	Vietnam, Cambodia and Indonesia country teams
	Plenary Q & A	Moderator
3:00-3:15	Coffee Break	
3:15-5:15	<u>Vietnam:</u>	

	Country project report and policy work assessment	REDD Plus Community Carbon Pools project team for Kon Tum, Vietnam
	Partners' Responses	National, sub-national, community partners
	Buzz sessions to prepare for Q & A	Cambodia, Indonesia and Philippine country teams
	Plenary Q & A	Moderator
5:15-5:30	Closing the day, announcements	
<b>Day 2 15-Nov AM Sessions</b>		
8:00 – 8:15	Recap of yesterday's sessions (group exercise)	Facilitator
8:15-10:10	<u>Cambodia:</u>	
	Country project report and policy work assessment	REDD Plus Community Carbon Pools project team for Siem Reap, Cambodia
	Partners' Responses	National, sub-national, community partners
	Buzz sessions to prepare for Q & A	Vietnam, Indonesia and Philippine country teams
	Plenary Q & A	Moderator
10:10-10:25	Coffee Break	
10:25-10:45	Group Photo Session	
10:45-12:00	<b>Country Workshop: Policy agenda, strategies and actions for policy development</b>	
	Overview of the country workshop, matrix guide	Lead Facilitator
	Country workshop breakout sessions	Country workshop facilitators (4) Country workshop participants: project implementers, national partners, sub-national partners, community partners
12:00-1:00	Lunch break	
<b>Day 2 15-NovPM Sessions</b>		
1:00-2:00	Presentation of Country Workshop Outputs	Country workshop rapporteurs
2:00–2:30	Synthesis of the Workshop	Lead Facilitator
2:30-2:50	Participants' Feedback	Lead Facilitator
2:50-3:15	Closing Exercise: <i>Country Send-Off</i>	
3:15-3:30	Coffee Break	
3:30-3:45	Closing Remarks	Mr. Robert Harris Ms. LiaJasminEsquillo Mr. Trinh Le Nguyen
3:45-4:15	Certificates and Acknowledgments	Mr. Robert Harris Ms. LiaJasminEsquillo Ms. Meyan Mendoza
4:15-4:30	Announcements	Facilitator
4:30 – up	Free Time	

### 3. Country Action Plans

#### Cambodia

Policy Agenda	Strategy	Action Steps/Activities	Person/Agency-in-Charge	Timeline	Resources Needed
<b>Policy Agenda 1</b>					
To integrate REDD+ Awareness Raising into the CF legalization process	Facilitate the preparation and documentation/ demarcation of the potential CF site, Communication Materials	Follow the 11 step CF process while utilizing REDD+ Communication materials	FFI & Sub-National FA, Local Authorities, Local Communities	7 months	Mlup Baithong / Partner with Local NGOs involved in CF Legalization
<b>Policy Agenda 2</b>					
Capacity Building :- REDD+ Implementation Guidelines.	Training needs assessment	Training course on REDD+ Implementation	FFI, FA & Local Authorities	7 months	Resource Person/ Budget.
<b>Policy Agenda 3</b>					
Biodiversity Monitoring (Developing Indicators).	Procedural guideline on biodiversity assessment and monitoring @ International Level (Review of all biodiversity guidelines).	Training programme on Biodiversity Monitoring Indicators	FA (National Level)/ FFI	7 months	Resource Person/ Budget

## Indonesia

Action Plan					
Policy Agenda	Strategy	Action Steps/Activities	Person/Agency-in-Charge	Timeline	Resources Needed
<b>Policy Agenda 1</b>					
There is no mandate from national to sub national and district level, how REDD+ is implemented in Indonesia	Urge REDD+ agency to formulate the institutional linkage between national-sub-national and local level	In order to formulate the institutional linkage, the REDD+ agency should accommodate some input from the sub national on REDD+ implementation	REDD+ agency and REDD+ task force/commission at sub national	February - July	Consultation meeting, guideline and/or regulation
		formulate the guideline and regulation			
<b>Policy Agenda 2</b>					
Benefits from forest is not only carbon, we can get more benefit in term of water, PES, Ecotourism, etc	Capacity building (raising awareness)	study, training and policy recommendation	NGO, academician	Des- July	Funds, Expert, Consultation meeting
	utilizing non carbon forest resources sustainably	facilitating local institution, potential production and access to market	NGO, private sector, government	Des- July	Business Development Service, Funds
	simplify the community's access to manage the forest resources	removing policy barriers	government	Des- July	Consultation meeting
<b>Policy Agenda 3</b>					
Pre-condition for REDD+ is remain contested all level, such as forest law enforcement, secure tenure, spatial plan, etc	Strengthen forests governance	simplify the legalization process of CBFM scheme	NGO, government	Jan - July	Consultation meeting
		making the guidelines on how the legalization process	NGO, government	Jan - July	Consultation meeting
		Establish criteria and indicator on sustainable CBFM	NGO, government, community, academician	Jan - July	Consultation meeting



## Vietnam

Policy Agenda	Strategy	Action Steps/Activities	Person/Agency-in-Charge	Timeline	Resources Needed
<b>Policy Agenda 1</b>					
Shifting the forestland being managed by Mang La SFE and Thach Nham FPMB into 10 village communities in Hieu commune	<p>Ensuring effective cooperation with Kon Plong DPC as the focal point for that forestland withdrawal and reallocation to village communities.</p> <p>A forestland allocation plan needs to be elaborated for consultation workshop at commune, district and province levels</p>	10 village communities prepare and submit their submission letters on forestland allocation to Hieu CPC. These should be attached to forestland withdrawal and allocation plan that is elaborated by EU-REDD+ project	10 community forest management boards project team	Feb-14	
		Hieu CPC prepares and sends a submission letter attached with the forestland withdrawal and reallocation plan to Kon Plong DPC	Hieu CPC	Feb-14	
		Kon Plong DPC prepares and sends a submission letter attached with the forestland withdrawal and reallocation plan to Kon Tum PPC for approval.	Kon Plong DPC	Feb-14	
		As a role of consultation, DARD and Forest Protection Department should then be assigned by PPC to organize a meeting on the plan verification	DARD	Mar-14	Financial support for verification workshop
		Kon Tum PPC issues a decision on withdrawal and allocation of the proposed forestland area to the Kon Plong District	Kontum PPC	Mar-14	
		As consulted by SubDoNRE, Kon Plong DPC issues a decision on forestland allocation to 10 village communities.	Kon Plong DPC	Apr-14	Financial support for workshop and mapping for red book issuance
<b>Policy Agenda 2</b>					
Developing technical procedures and guidelines on community forest management	Collaborating and consulting local stakeholders to develop community guidelines on forest management	Develop village community regulations on their forest management and protection and submit DPC for approval. This regulation will includes verifications of community rights and responsibilities	District forest protection department Hieu CPC project team	Dec-13	Financial support for approval workshop

		towards their forest resources			
		Develop a 5 year community forest management plan for each village	Project team	3 - 5/2014	Perdiem for people in field work
		Develop a guideline on forest patrolling including carbon and biodiversity monitoring.	Project team	Dec-13	
		Develop a guideline on timber harvesting for local use in accordance to Decision No 178 and Circular 80 on rights and responsibilities of forest recipients in forestland allocation (red book), contract for forest protection (green book) and land release	Project team	May-14	training and handouts printed and delivered to local communities
<b>Policy Agenda 3</b>					
Proposals on carbon rights and benefit-sharing mechanism for EU-REDD project piloting in Kon tum	Sub-national/national consultation on carbon rights in the context of the existing forestland tenure regulations and cost-benefit analysis	Submit the provincial PMU the consultation report on carbon rights with recommendations	PanNature & project team	Feb-14	
		Organise a multi-department consultation workshop to seek a consensus on carbon rights for Kon Tum CCP and make recommendations for PPC	Project team & PanNature	Mar-14	Financial support for a consultation workshop
		Conduct a local consultation to develop benefit-sharing models for CCP, including stakeholder identification in forest commodity chains, their rights and contribution, cost and benefit analysis from village community forest management under REDD+ design, and options for benefit sharing based on community and other local consultation.	Project team & FFI adviser	Feb-14	
		Share and consult with central REDD+ stakeholders e.g. MARD, INGOs, experts	Project team & PanNature	Apr-14	Financial support for central workshop
<b>Policy Agenda 4</b>					

Developing and completing CCP project proposal	Support FFI international specialists to develop the CCP proposal in compliance to international voluntary carbon market	Collaborate and assist FFI international specialists on CCP proposal development and verification	FFI advisers & project team	Nov-14	FFI advisers team involved
		Submit Kon Tum PPC and Government of Vietnam for ratification in prior to market access	Project Management Unit Project team	Dec-14	

## Philippines

Policy Agenda	Strategy	Action Steps/Activities	Person/Agency-in-Charge	Timeline
<b>Policy Agenda 1</b>				
Effective REDD Plus Governance with the establishment of a REDD Plus Operations Unit in DENR-FMB and the over-all NMRC	Operationalization of the EO 881-Establishment of NMRC	Climate Change Commission Resolution Approving the constitution of the NMRC	Forester Alexis Lapiz	January to March 2013
	establishment of the NMRC	Testing at the demonstration sites		
	Creation of the REDD plus Unit within the DENR- Forest Management Bureau			
<b>Policy Agenda 2</b>				
Carbon Rights Policy	Formulation of the Joint Administrative order DENR, CCC and NCIP on Carbon Rights	Presentation of the Carbon Rights research to the PNRPS Working Group on Enabling Policy and Governance	Forester Mark de Claro	
<b>Policy Agenda 3</b>				
Governance of Tenure	Implementation of the Joint Administrative Order 2012, DENR NCIP, DAR, LRA 2012.	Convene the sub national technical groups under the JAO		
	validation and Adoption of ADSDPP	Initialized Harmonization process of the ADSDPP with the FLUP	EU REDD, LGU others, NCIP	January to June 2013
	Review and stocktaking of existing policies on Tenure Instruments		NFTP- Edna	