TRAINING REPORT

Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in the Asia-Pacific Region – Exploring synergies for FLR and REDD+

5-7 October 2022

AFoCO

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Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in the Asia-Pacific Region – Exploring synergies for FLR and REDD+

5 - 7 October 2022

Notes to Readers

The report was prepared by the AFoCO Regional Education and Training Center for the post-session of the 2022 AFoCO - ITTO Joint Capacity Building Workshop on Forest Landscape Restoration in the Asia-Pacific Region: Accessing Climate Change Finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR "An Intensive Discussion for FLR and REDD+" organized in Forest and Wildlife Training Center, Phnom Penh, Cambodia from 5-7 October 2022.

The Secretariats AFoCO are grateful for the support and resources provided by participants of the Member Countries: Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam.

The data in the report has been validated by the participants of the consultations on "An Intensive Discussion for FLR and REDD+". The views expressed in this report may not necessarily reflect the views of the AFoCO.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

GDANCP	General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FOLU	Forest and Other Land Use
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FRL	Forest Reference Level
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Level
FRMD	Financial Resources Management Department
LCCR	Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LTS	Long-term Support
LUCF	Land Use Change and Forestry
MOAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MRV	Measure, Reporting and Verification
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
PGA	Participatory Government Assessment
RBP	Result-based Payment
SESA-ESMF	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, and Environment and Social Management Framework
SIS	Safeguard Information System
SLMS	Satellite Land Monitoring System
SoI	Summary of Information
SPAL	Soil & Plant Analytical Laboratory
UWICER	Ugyen Wangchuck Institute for Conservation and Environment
WMD	Watershed Management Division

1. INTRODUCTION

Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO) and International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) have been jointly organizing capacity-building workshops on Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in collaboration with partner organizations since 2021. The workshops are targeted at government officials and forestry experts from the Asia-Pacific Region to improve their understanding of the FLR. At its first workshop in 2021, critical FLR principles and guidelines were introduced, and the participating countries recommended 'Preparing good proposals to Finance FLR projects' and 'Successful FLR efforts in the Region' for the next year's capacity-building workshop topics.

Emphasizing the benefits of implementing FLR, the second AFoCO-ITTO Capacity Development Workshop on FLR in the Asia-Pacific Region with a focus on "Accessing climate change finance and carbon benefits for FLR" is organized on 28-30 September 2022. The workshop focuses on the Paris Agreement and carbon benefits in an FLR scheme. It is structured under three main components: (1) Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, (2) Cases of FLR and REDD+ mutually supported, and (3) country-based reporting and proposal development covering the potential of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to promote FLR, so that the countries are encouraged to access climate change financing exploring cooperative efforts and actions for the region.[1]

As a post-work session, the AFoCO RETC organized an intensive discussion with 14 AFoCO Member Parties at the Forest and Wildlife Training Center in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, from October 5 to 7, 2022. Acknowledging the importance of partnerships in maximizing the financial support for FLR , the workshop introduced a concept of the Climate Action Partnership Strategy currently under development as part of Strategic Plan 2024-2030. Accordingly, the participants will be encouraged to discuss challenges and opportunities in implementing FLR/REDD+. Participants also took the chance to explore REDD+ implementation in Cambodia by visiting project sites in the country. The outputs of the workshop contributed to the Annual Thematic Dialogue 2022 on October 25, 2022, wherein member countries discussed a new institutional initiative on climate partnerships and actions.

2. OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS

The workshop aimed to provide an intensive discussion among the member countries for FLR/REDD+ by learning about Cambodia's experiences in REDD+ implementation. It will also provide an arena for knowledge sharing in REDD+ implementation and the way forward to enhance the effective implementation of FLR/REDD+ activities with climate partnership actions.

At the end of the workshop, the participants were able to:

- Understand the concept, challenges, and opportunities of climate action partnership through FLR/REDD+
- Identify critical considerations to improve future planning of FLR/REDD+ projects

1. FAO recommended that to achieve the global FLR targets, finance for FLR should improve by promoting FLR as a joint climate change mitigation and adaptation target to climate finance such as GCF, and building partnerships (source). UN-REDD Programme promotes FLR-related partnerships by mainstreaming "Investment: Bolstering and spurring further investments into restoration" as one of the key approaches in cooperating with them to achieve FLR goals (source). Recently, Costa Rica received USD 16.4 million from the World Bank Trust Fund, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) for reducing 3.28 million tons of carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (source). These are promoting partnerships and their carbon benefits maximized by the values of FLR in integration and stakeholder participation.

3. ANALYSIS OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

3.1 PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

This workshop welcomed 15 technical-level government officials and forestry experts involved in FLR/REDD+ and national-level forest plans/programs of Member Countries. Those involved for more than five (5) years of serving the government were invited from the respective member countries.

Table 1. Number of participants from member countries

Sr.	Countries	No. of Participants	Female	Male
1.	Bhutan	1	1	0
2.	Brunei Darussalam	2	2	0
3.	Cambodia	6	4	2
4.	Indonesia	1	0	1
5.	Mongolia	1	1	0
6.	Myanmar	1	0	1
7.	Thailand	1	1	0
8.	Timor-Leste	1	1	0
9.	Viet Nam	1	0	1
	Total	**15**	**10**	**5**

(Note: 15 participants who received the certificate of completion)

Table 2. Position of participants

Sr.	Position	Number
1.	Associate Professor	1
2.	Principal Forestry Officer	1
3.	Policy/Plan Analyst	1
4.	Vice Chief	4
5.	Forest Ecosystem Controller	1
6.	Project/Staff/Forestry Officer/Technical Staff	5
7.	Staff	2
	Total	**15**

3.2 PURPOSE OF PARTICIPATION

Country	Purpose of Participation
Bhutan	• Learn about the best practices in REDD+ / FLR activities in other countries. Explore and discuss with the Parties on the RBP and especially the funds acquired for the REDD+ Implementation Phase • Opportunity for trading surplus carbon in the voluntary carbon market and potential bilateral negotiations for avoided deforestation and forest degradation
Brunei Darussalam	• To learn from the on-site visit on REDD+ project implementation involving the communities and the processes involved • To identify the potential for regional cooperation in developing FLR/REDD+ projects and subsequently on the potential of tapping into carbon market financing mechanism
Cambodia	• Can AFoCO or ITTO finance a REDD+ project? • Could you show us how FLR and REDD+ work effectively together?
Indonesia	• N/A
Mongolia	• How does the distribution of carbon credits work for both public and private sectors? As some corporates are willing to invest to offset their emissions, and our government also needs to achieve its NDC, what is the benefit sharing scheme for all the stakeholders/participants (i.e., the government; private investors; beneficiaries – landholders and the local community, project implementing agency/ unit, etc.) in the carbon crediting projects? And how is it operationalized? • What is the legal arrangement (or best practices) for the FLR/REDD+ project? How is the double counting/ overlapping issues avoided? • How does the local community practically receive their benefits from carbon credits from implementing FLR/REDD+ projects? (period, compensation options, etc.)
Myanmar	• Climate Change finance and Carbon Benefits for FLR/REDD+
Thailand	• The development of REDD+ implementation on each country are unequal and how can AFoCO provide or assist the proper regional project in the future? • Finance and Carbon Benefits are the key factors of REDD+ and FLR implementation achievement • REDD + and FLR are abstract for the local people or stakeholders
Timor-Leste	• What is the potential benefits of REDD+ activities? • What types of REDD+ activities could be more efficient to be implementing in Timor-Leste?
Viet Nam	• To learnt FLR and or REDD+ activities, knowledge, experiences in designing and implementing REDD+/FLR in the region • To identify and understand potentials for FLR and or REDD+ in the region and in Vietnam.

(Note: Information excerpted from Country Reports submitted by Participants)

3.3 CORE PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED

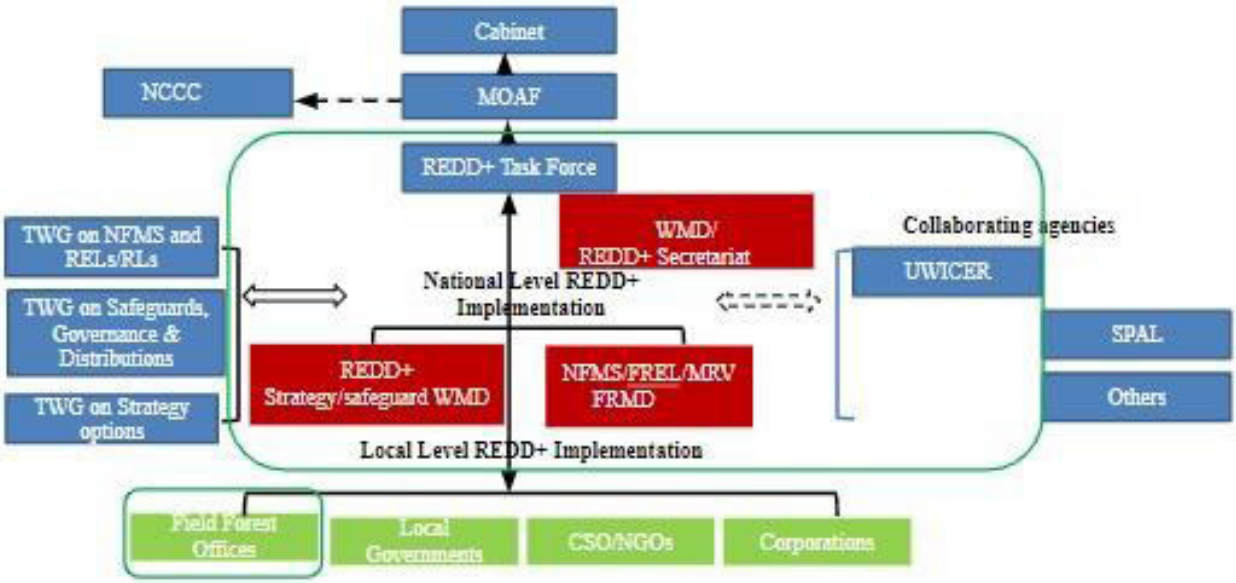
Country	Core Problems
Bhutan	• Not able to implement REDD+ strategy/Barriers / Hurdles to smooth implementation of REDD+ Implementation
Brunei Darussalam	• Inadequate resources to implement FLR/REDD+
Cambodia	• Increasing challenges in REDD+ Implementation in Cambodia
Indonesia	• N/A
Mongolia	• Persistent reduction in forest ecosystem function (carbon stock and canopy cover) and inability to carry out REDD+ Implementation Phase
Myanmar	• What are the challenges in the region when implementing REDD+ activities? • Lesson learned from successful climate change finance?
Thailand	• REDD+ and FLR implementation on the private land or state land for economics forest plantation
Timor-Leste	• N/A
Viet Nam	• N/A

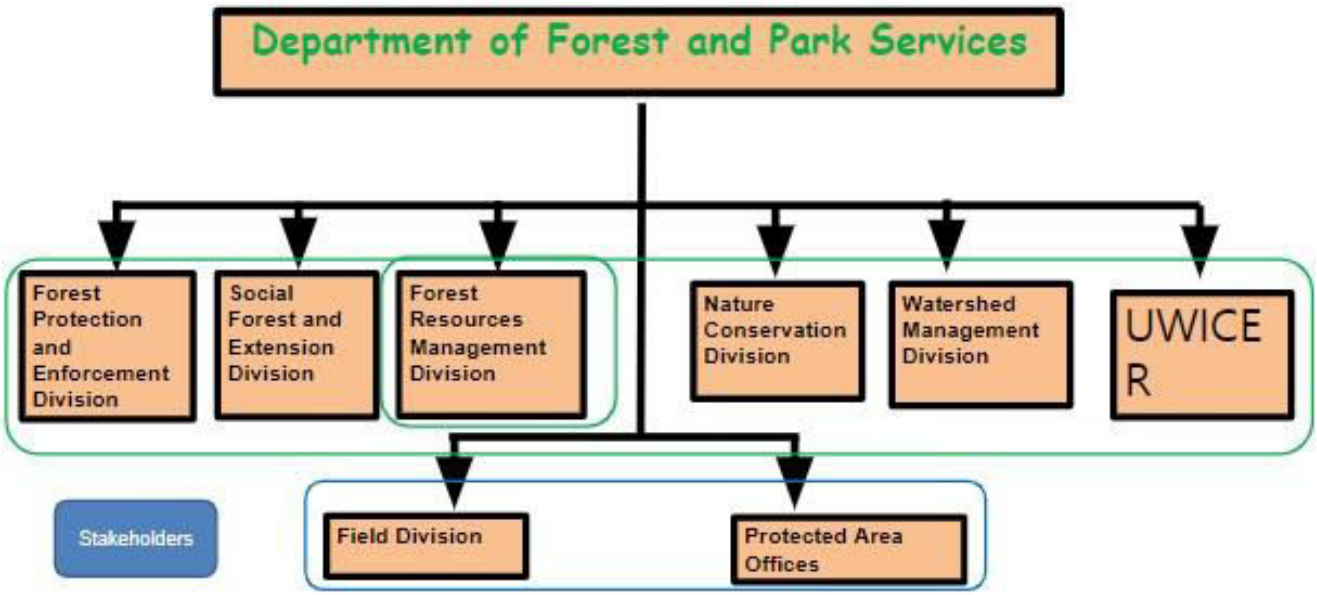
(Note: Information excerpted from Country Reports and Action Plans submitted by Participants)

3.4 CURRENT STATUS AND ISSUES IN PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

3.4.1 BHUTAN

1. Brief overview of structure for REDD+ Readiness in Bhutan





2. Current Status and Issues

a. Background and current status in Bhutan

Department of Forests and Park Services

Vision

"Sustaining Bhutan's forest resources & biodiversity for the happiness of present and future generations"

Mission

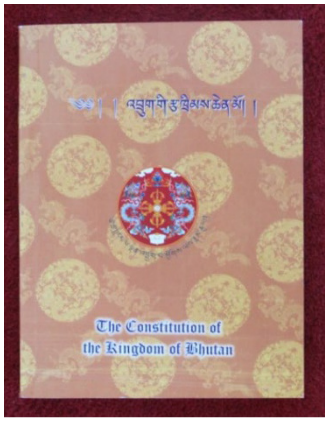
"To conserve and manage Bhutan's forest resources & biodiversity to ensure social, economic and environmental well-being, and to maintain a minimum of 60% of the land under forest cover for all times to come"

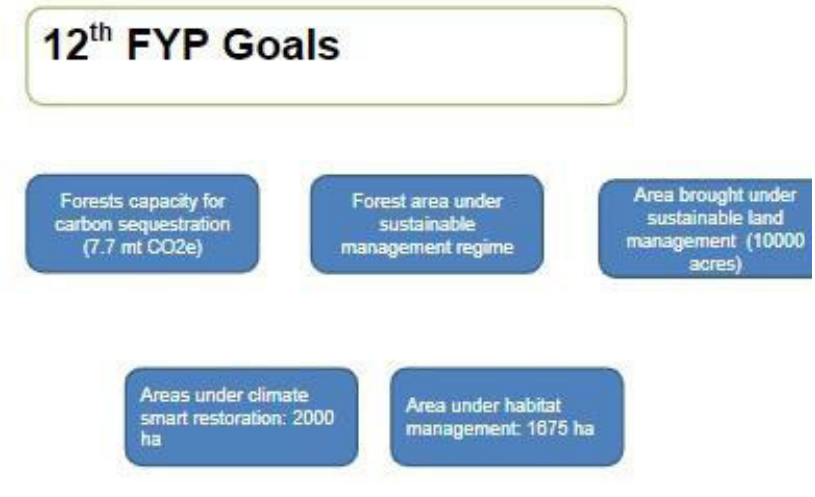
b. Related National Targets, Policies, Strategies & Plans

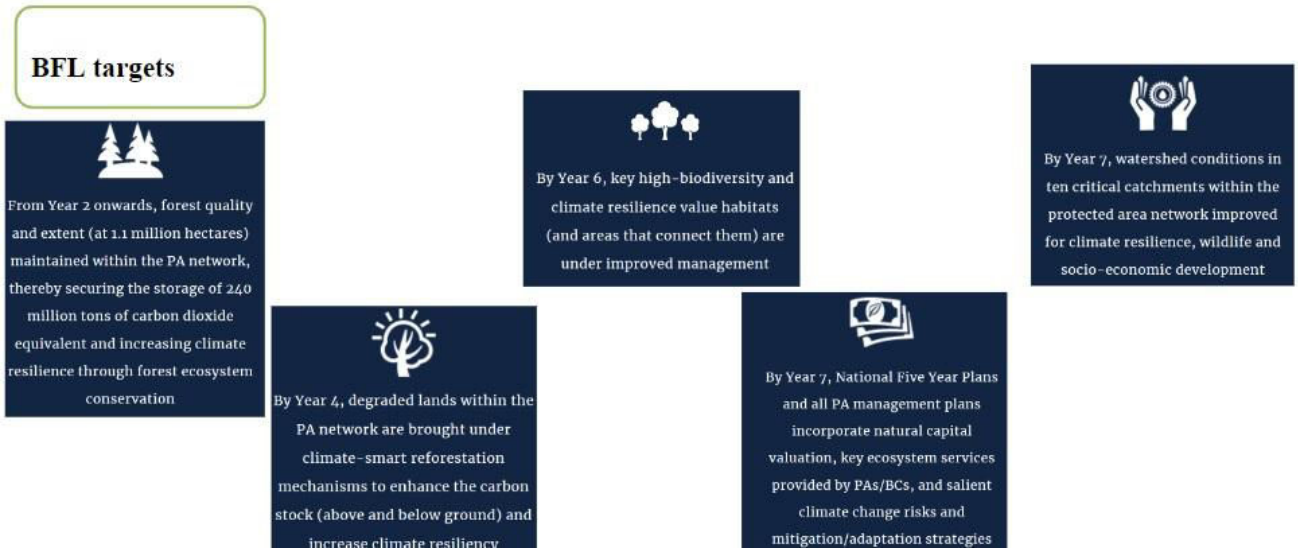
The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan

" The Government shall ensure that, in order to conserve the country's natural resources and to prevent degradation of the ecosystem, a minimum of sixty percent of Bhutan's total land shall be maintained under forest cover for all times"

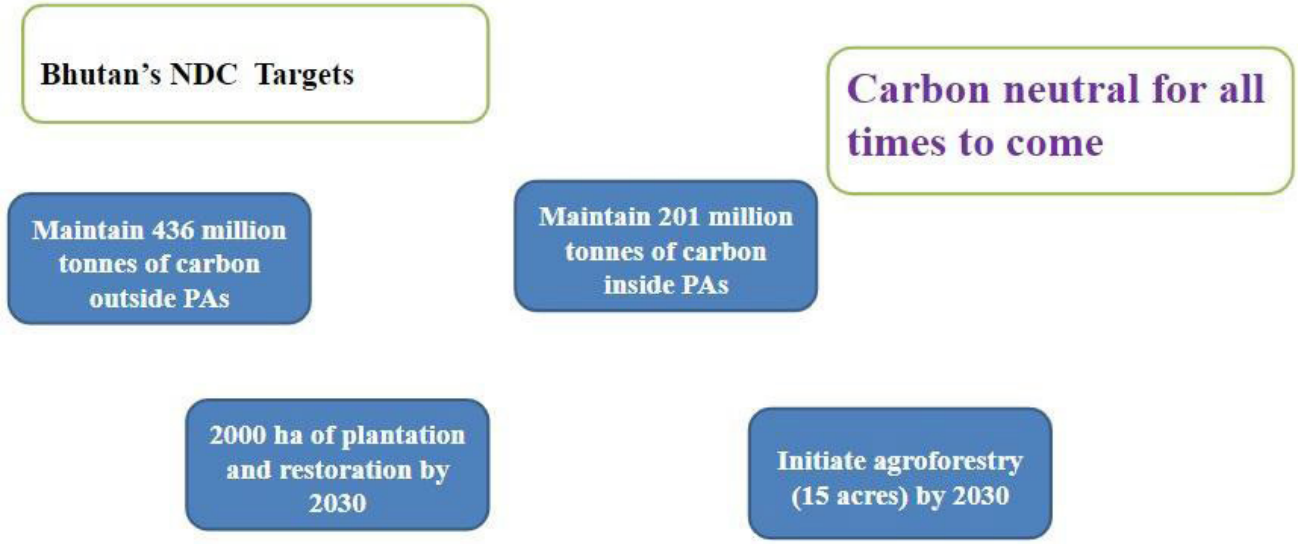
Article 5: Section 3. Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan







National REDD+ Strategy Vision
A perpetually carbon neutral, climate change resilient and prosperous society

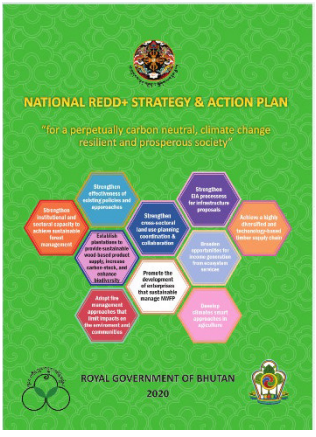


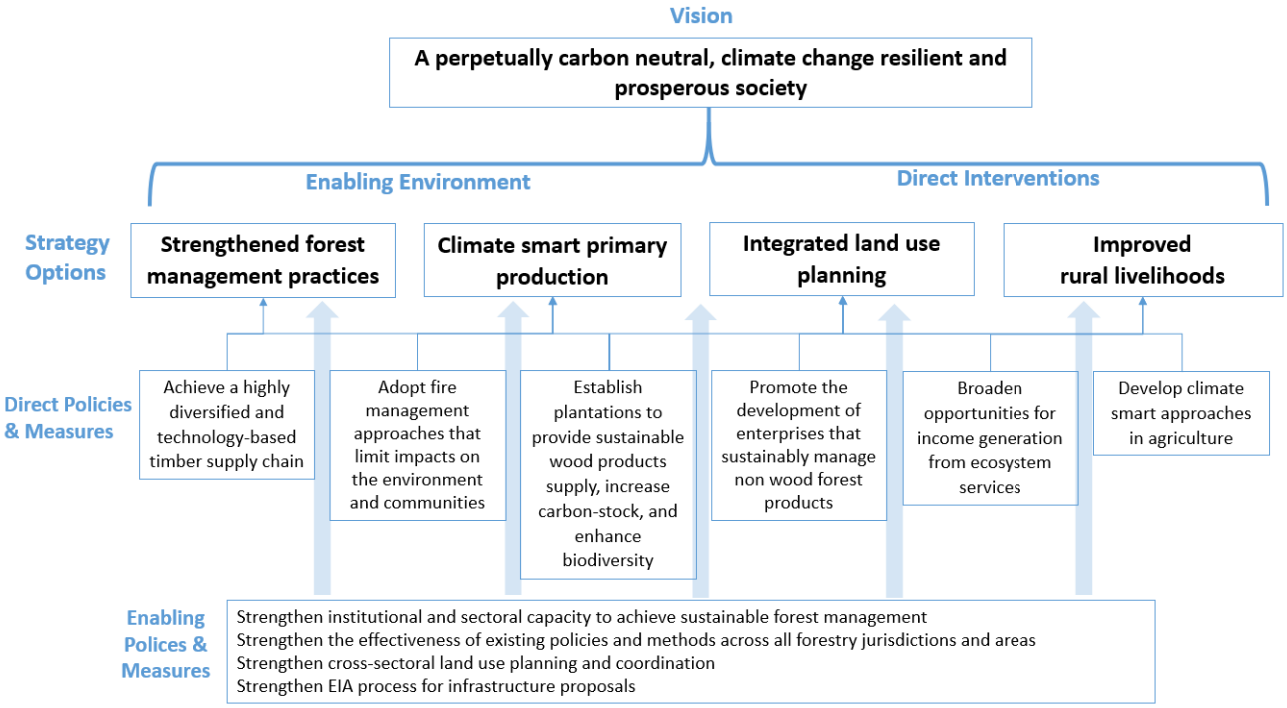
Guiding Principles

1. Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan
2. Gross National Happiness
3. Low emission, climate change resilience and sustainable development

Objective

1. Reducing emissions and enhancing carbon stock
2. Enhancing livelihoods
3. Protecting Ecosystem Services
4. Biodiversity Conservation
5. Improving forest governance
6. Participation and empowerment



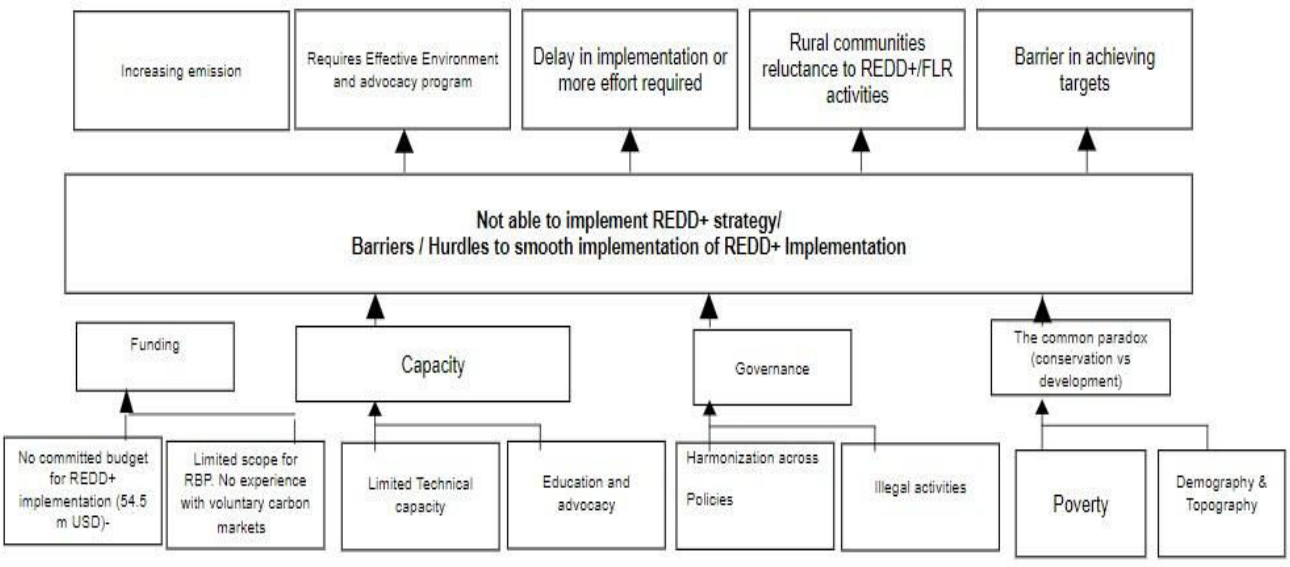


c. Experience in the Implementation of FLR/REDD+ Projects

For successful implementation of any REDD+/FLR project, the following is must:

- National coverage
- Enabling policy and regulatory framework
- Well-defined objectives, goals, and outcomes
- Some form of flexibility for implementation
- New information/ baseline data
- Adequate fund allocation
- Effective team/ own people

3. Problem Tree for FLR/REDD+ Implementation



4. Exploration of Project Subjects

[List of current/previous project implementation related to the workshop topic in the last ~5 years]

No.	Project Title	Duration	Details
1	REDD Readiness Project	10 years	Target Area; Nation wide Budget: 8.6 million USD
2	Enhancing sustainability and climate resilience for forest and agriculture scale and community livelihood (GEF LDCF)	5 years (30th October, 2017 to 30th October, 2023)	Aims: Addresses adverse impacts of climate change on rural livelihood security (SDG 13), and poverty (SDG 1), and effects of sector led development practices on the ecological integrity of biodiversity rich forested landscapes (SDG15) Target Area; Nation wide Budget: 13.9 million USD
3	Assessment of Adelgid Diversity and Distribution in Conifer Forest of Bhutan to Mitigate Future Outbreaks	2 years (2020 - 2022)	Aims: Examine adelgid species regarding their biology, diversity, distribution, effect on host plants, and ecological and economic impact due to its potential of creating a large-scale disturbance in the forest landscape of Bhutan Target Area; Conifer Zone (10 Dzongkhags) Budget: 0.061 million USD
4	Bhutan for Life Project	14 years (2016-2030)	Objective: Operationalize an integrated landscape approach through strengthening of biological corridors, sustainable forest and agricultural systems, and build climate resilience of community livelihoods USD 118.2 million (GCF- 26.5 m, RGOB and Private Donors- 91.7 million)
5	Living Landscapes: Securing High Conservation Values in South-Western Bhutan	04.2020 - 03.2028 (8 Years)	Objective: Secure biodiversity and ecosystem services outside the protected area system through identification of High Conservation Values (HCVs) in the programme landscape and promotes their integration in official land use plans USD 9.7 m Euro 9 Dzongkhags in South-Western Bhutan

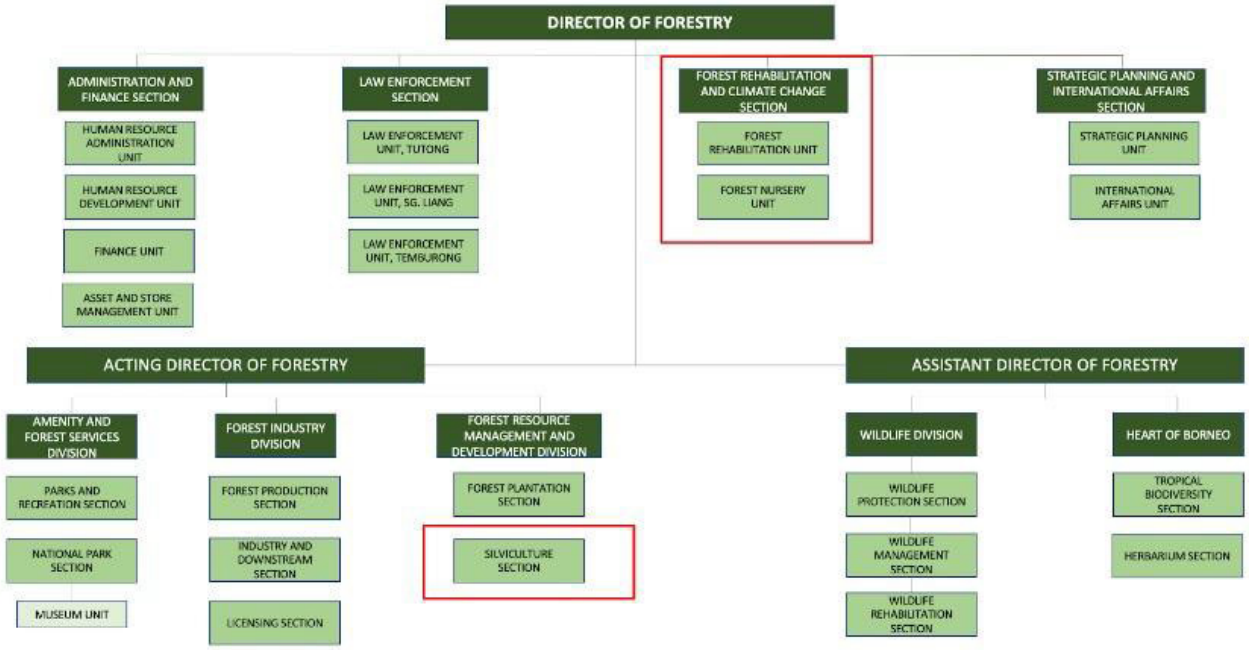
5. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Bhutan

N/A

3.4.2 BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

1. Brief overview of structure for REDD+ Readiness in Brunei Darussalam

There are no current FLR/REDD+ projects in Brunei Darussalam. There are only small-scale rehabilitation/restoration projects.



2. Current Status and Issues

a. Background and current status in Brunei Darussalam

- In Brunei Darussalam, there are no FLR or REDD+ projects
- Most restoration/rehabilitation projects are being done on a small scale and in patches
- Restoration of logged-over forests are also being done through enrichment planting with silvicultural practice
- Most restoration/rehabilitation projects are funded by the Government and timber industry– by Forestry Department and local higher institutions (for research)
- Restoration/Rehabilitation effort has been a long term commitment and continuous effort by the Forestry Department in pursuance of Sustainable Forest Management.

2.0) ON ENVIRONMENTAL FORESTRY

2.1 To formulate and vigorously pursue a Forest Conservation Programme for the whole country in a manner that will yield the greatest sustainable benefit to the present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations.

2.2 To manage the genetic resources including habitats, with the aim of sustaining the biodiversity of, and ecological processes in, all ecosystems.

2.3 To develop and maintain Recreational Forests and National Parks in strategic locations throughout the country, and provide facilities for recreation for social, artistic, scientific, and educational pursuits and enjoyment of the people; and to promote international nature tourism in the country.

2.4 To manage the remaining forests on State lands such that commercial exploitation may not in any way jeopardize environmental quality prior to conversion into nonforest use.

2.5 To rehabilitate wastelands in the country through revegetation for the protection of the site from further deterioration, and for the restoration of the ecological stability.

2.6 To foster awareness and appreciation of forests and forestry among the people, and to encourage their active participation in forest conservation and development projects.

b. Related National Targets, Policy, Strategies & Plan

Brunei Darussalam
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2020

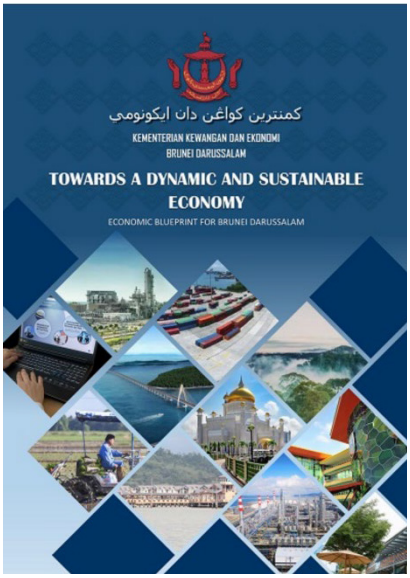
Brunei Darussalam is no exception to being impacted by the effects of climate change as the rest of the world - believing that the challenges posed by climate change demand urgent, decisive and concerted global action.

Brunei Darussalam hereby communicates its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and relevant information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding in accordance to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 27 as contained in Annex 1 of decision 4/CMA.1.

This NDC supersedes the INDC and has been developed in an inclusive Whole-of-Nation process through the instituted national climate change governance. It sets a new ambition level which includes an economy-wide 2030 NDC target based on clear climate mitigation, resilience and adaptation policies.

However, limitations resulted from the COVID-19 pandemic, have posed challenges in the preparation of this NDC, which may be updated in due course should there be new findings from further assessments.

Brunei Darussalam is committed to a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20% relative to Business-As-Usual levels by 2030.



Aspiration 4 - Sustainable Environment

In pursuit of economic progress, we will remain mindful of the preservation of our environment. By venturing in sustainable development i.e. green and blue economy, we can conserve our status as the Green Gem in the Heart of Borneo and reduce our carbon footprint.

c. Experience in the Implementation of FLR/REDD+ Projects

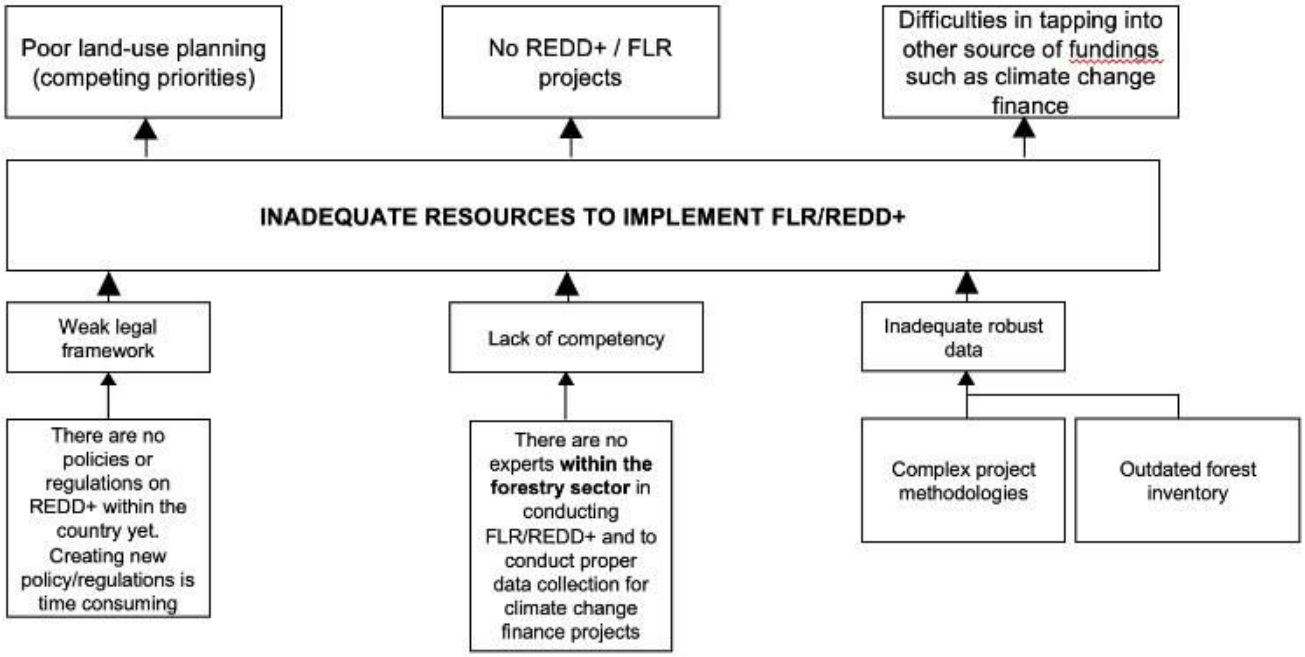
1. Restoration of location 'B' at Berakas Forest Reserve using Miyawaki Method (new project) : 0.5 ha

2. Restoration of degraded Peat Swamp Forest at Badas

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

AFTER planting + maintenance:

3. Problem Tree for FLR/REDD+ Implementation



4. Exploration of Project Subjects

[List of current/previous project implementation related to the workshop topic in the last ~5 years]

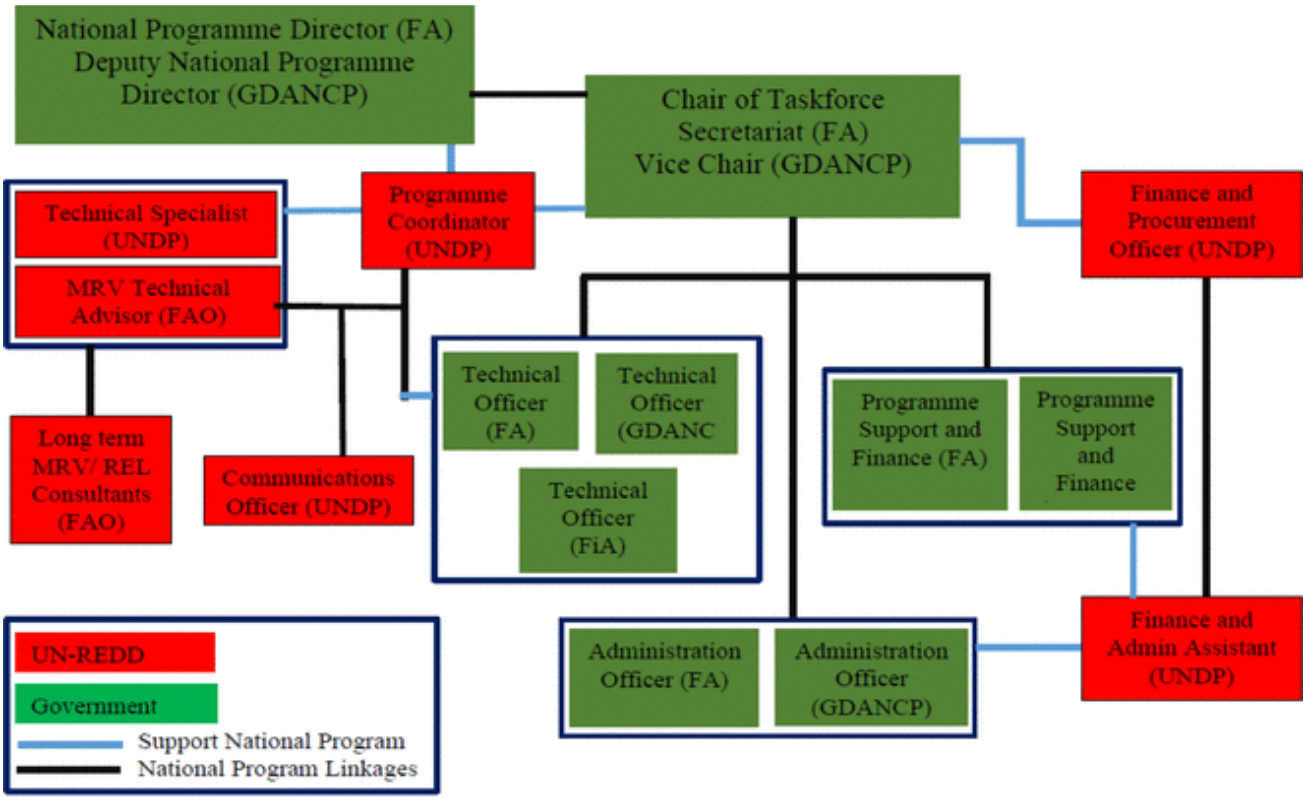
No.	Project Title	Duration	Details
1	Restoration of location 'B' at Berakas Forest Reserve using Miyawaki Method (new project) : 0.5 ha	24 months	Aim: To restore the degraded land using Miyawaki Method Detail: 10,000 trees + shrubs of native coastal species will be planted Budget: BND 89,600.00
2	Greening project within Berakas Forest Reserve planting compartments	10 months	Aim: To restore previously forest fire-impacted area, resulting in invasion of Acacia species Detail: 5,000 native dipterocarp species will be planted Budget: BND 83,900.00
3	Restoration of degraded Peat Swamp forest	1 month	Aim: To restore the degraded peat swamp forest by planting native *Dryobalanops rappa* species Detail: 356 trees were planted Budget: None, saplings were supplied by the Nursery Unit of the Forestry Department and planted by the whole Forestry Department staff
4	Enrichment planting at logged over production forest; Compartment 77, Labi Hill Forest Reserve – 289 ha	24 months	To carry out silvicultural treatment at logged-over production forest; enrichment planting and timber stand improvement. 27,640 dipterocarp tree species were planted Budget: BND $171,600.00
5	Enrichment planting at logged-over production forest; compartment 98, Ladan Hills Forest Reserve – 359 ha	24 months	To carry out silvicultural treatment at logged-over production forest; enrichment planting and timber stand improvement. 41,000 dipterocarp tree species will be planted Budget: ≈ BND $250,000.00

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

N/A

3.4.3 CAMBODIA

1. Brief overview of structure for REDD+ Readiness in Cambodia



Source: Background Document of the Cambodia NRS (Nguon and Chhun 2014)

2. Current Status and Issues

a. Background and current status in Cambodia

Cambodia developed a national road map for readiness for REDD+ in 2009-2010 and established its first REDD+ pilot project in 2008, submitted a Readiness Plan Proposal to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility in 2009 and also became a partner country of the UN-REDD+ Programme in 2009 and signed a UN-REDD+ National Programme in 2011. Cambodia now has three pilot REDD+ projects (Oddar Meanchey, Seima and Kulen Promtep).

Readiness phase: 2011-2015

Implementation phase: 2015-now

Result-based payment: …

https://cambodia-redd.org/

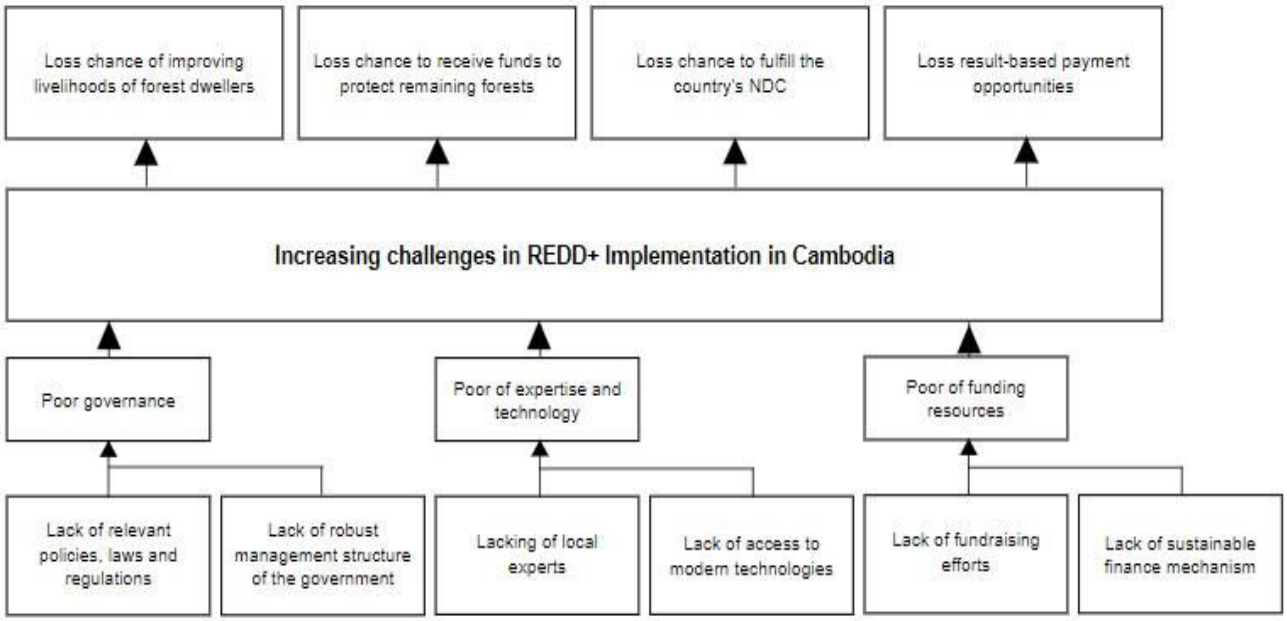
b. Related National Targets, Policy, Strategies & Plan

- The National REDD+ Strategy 2017-2025 Forest Reference Emission Level 2017
- Safeguard Information System
- National Forest Monitoring System
- Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
- Action & Investment Plan for the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy of Cambodia
- https://cambodia-redd.org/technical-report.html

c. Experience in the Implementation of FLR/REDD+ Projects

- N/A

3. Problem Tree for FLR/REDD+ Implementation



4. Exploration of Project Subjects

[List of current/previous project implementation related to the workshop topic in the last ~5 years]

No	Name	Size (ha)	Annual ER (tCO2e)	Status
1	Tumring	67, 791	385,333	Ongoing
2	Keo Seima	167,000	1,740,000	Ongoing
3	Southern Cardamom	497,000	4,299,967	Ongoing
4	Prey Lang	90,000	299,222	Ongoing
5	Phnom Somkos	-	-	Establishing
6	Central Cardamom	-	-	Establishing
7	Northern Plain	-	-	Establishing
8	Lom Phat	-	-	Establishing

5. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Cambodia

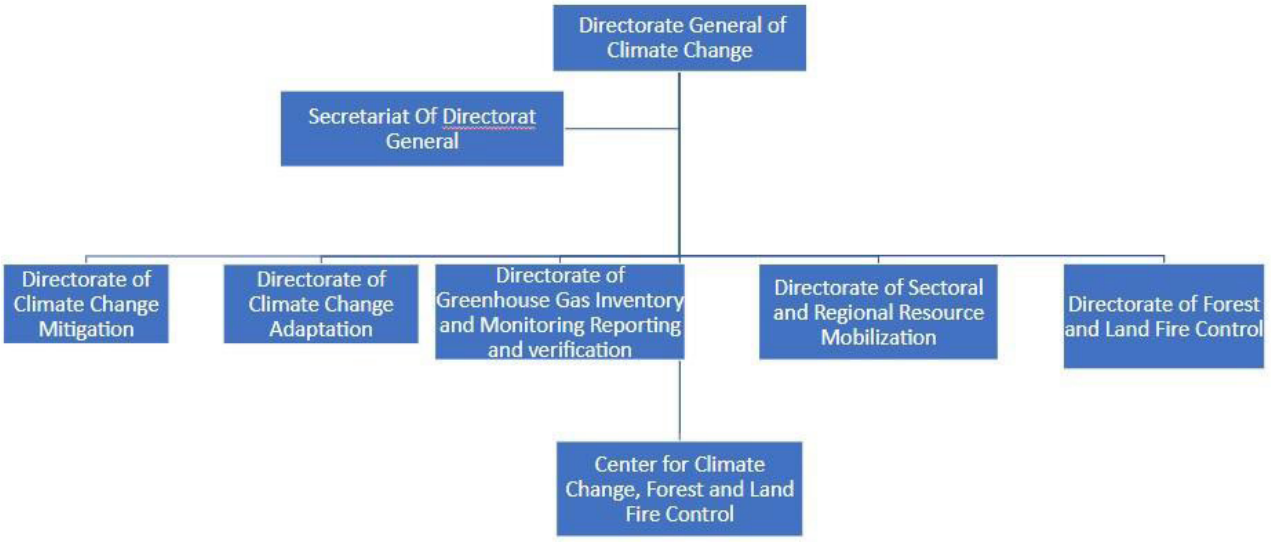
What challenges or risks does your country face in implementing a REDD+ project?

- Lack of participation
- Lack of budget
- Lack of understanding of the local people
- Lack of technology
- Lack of experts

3.4.4 INDONESIA

1. Brief overview of structure for REDD+ Readiness in Indonesia

Organization Structure DGCC Of MoEF

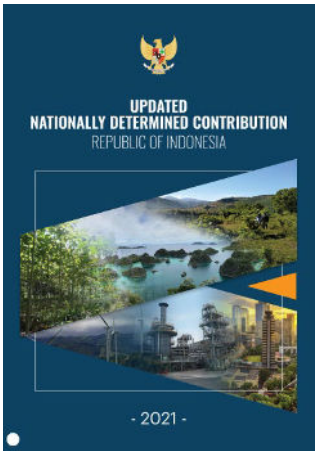


2. Current Status and Issues

a. Background and current status in Indonesia

Updated NDC Indonesia

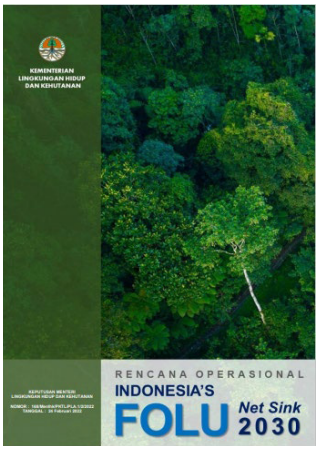
Document LTS-LCCR



b. Related National Targets, Policy, Strategies & Plan

Implementation LTS LCCR: FOLU, Indonesia Target: FOLU Net Sink 2030

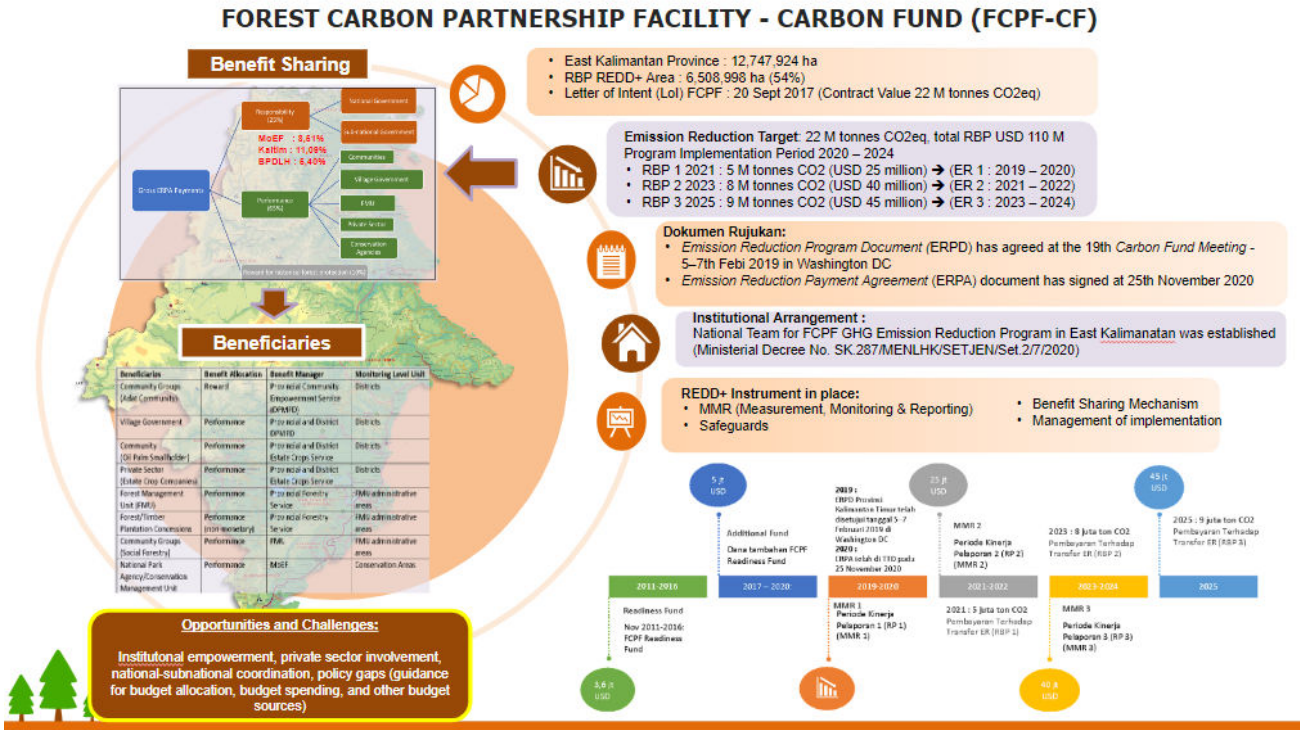
Target, policy, strategy, and plan RENOPS (Rencana Operasional) FOLU Net Sink Indonesia

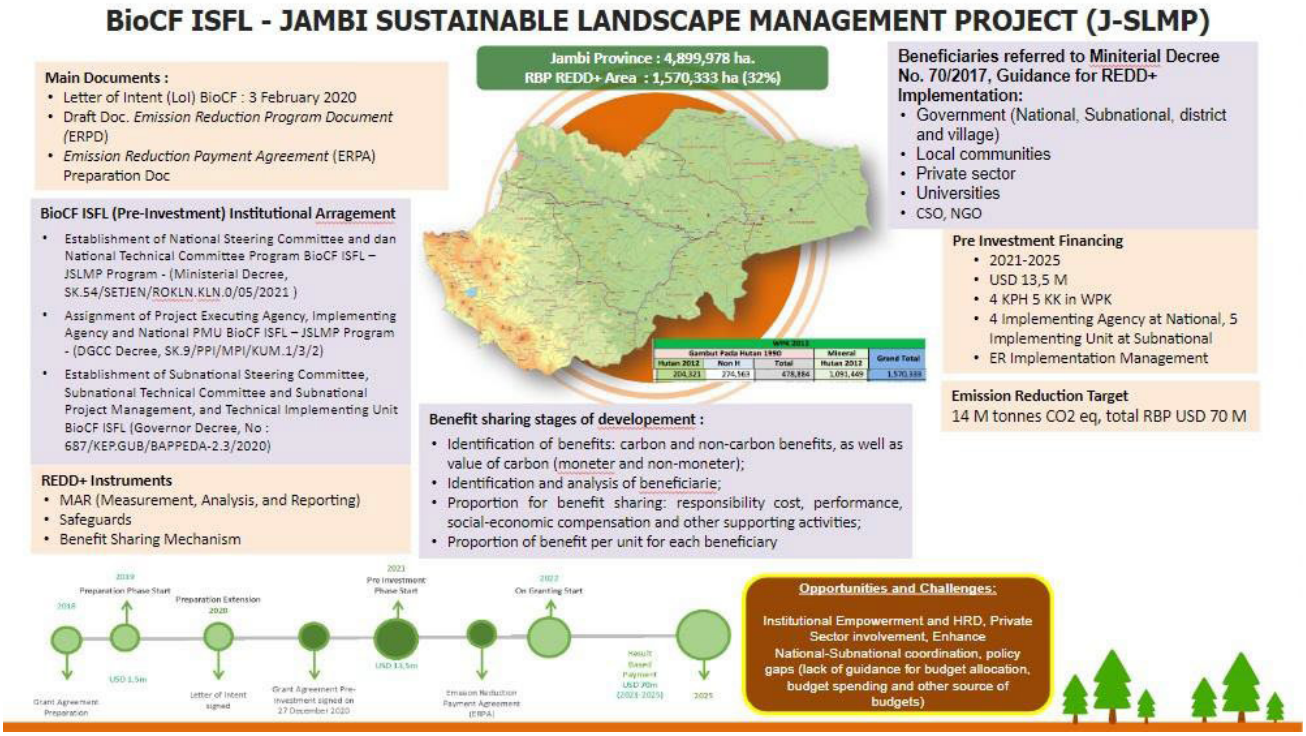


c. Experience in the Implementation of FLR/REDD+ Projects

Project 1: FCPF World Bank di Kaltim

Project 2: Bio Carbon Fund di Jambi





3. Problem Tree for FLR/REDD+ Implementation

N/A

4. Exploration of Project Subjects

N/A

5. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Indonesia

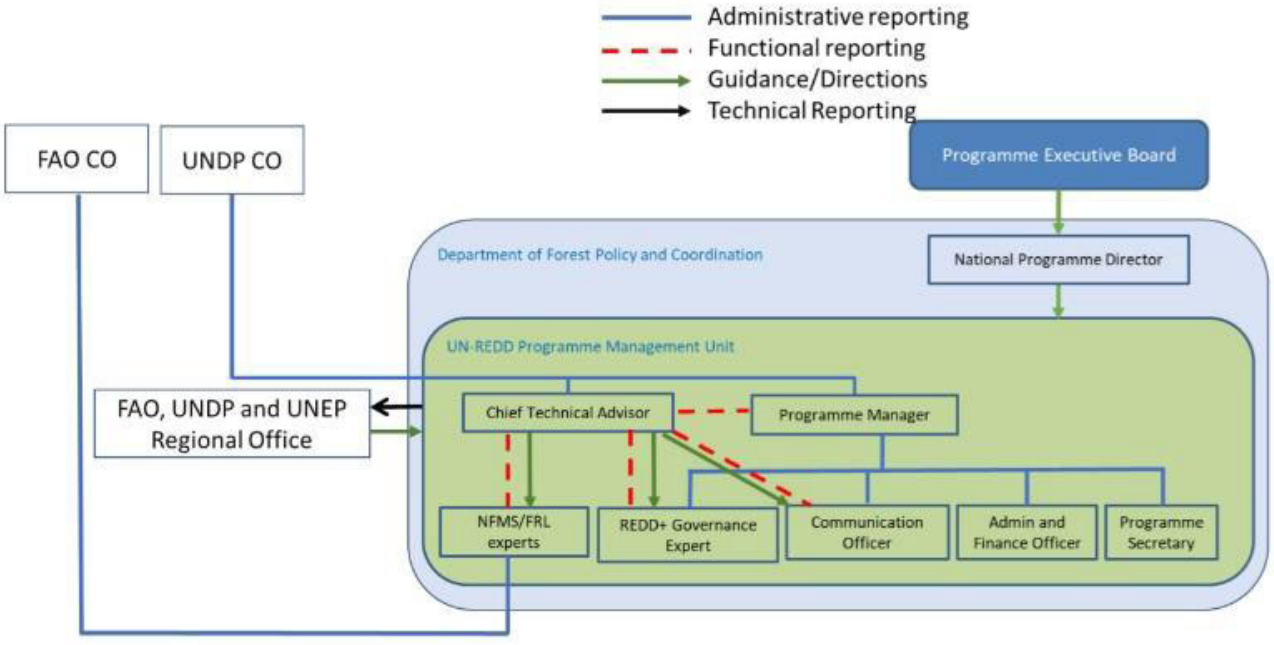
Is it possible to set up a carbon market in practice for both internal and external organizations/agencies in Indonesia in the next coming years? If not, what are the main reasons?

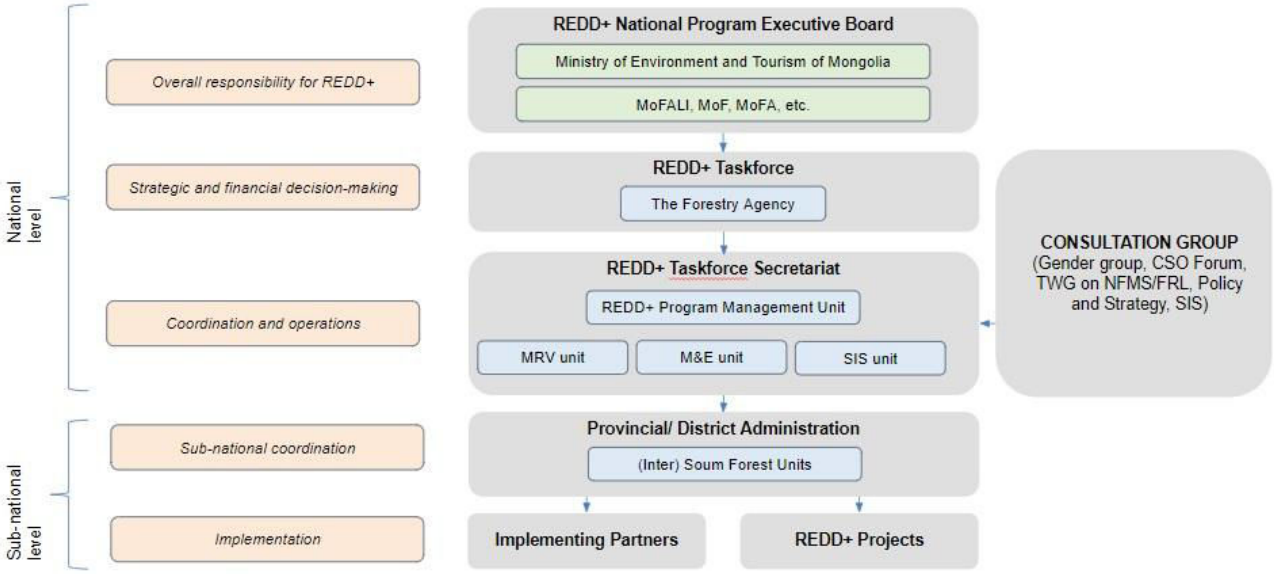
It is very possible, but not in the near future, because currently the regulatory framework is still being drafted, and Indonesia is still waiting for the results of the UNFCCC COP agreement on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement for the operational regulation of the carbon market. Currently there is still a tug of interest between developing and developed countries. Indonesia is heading that way (establishment of carbon markets in Indo even in Southeast Asia)

3.4.5 MONGOLIA

1. Brief overview of structure for REDD+ Readiness in Mongolia

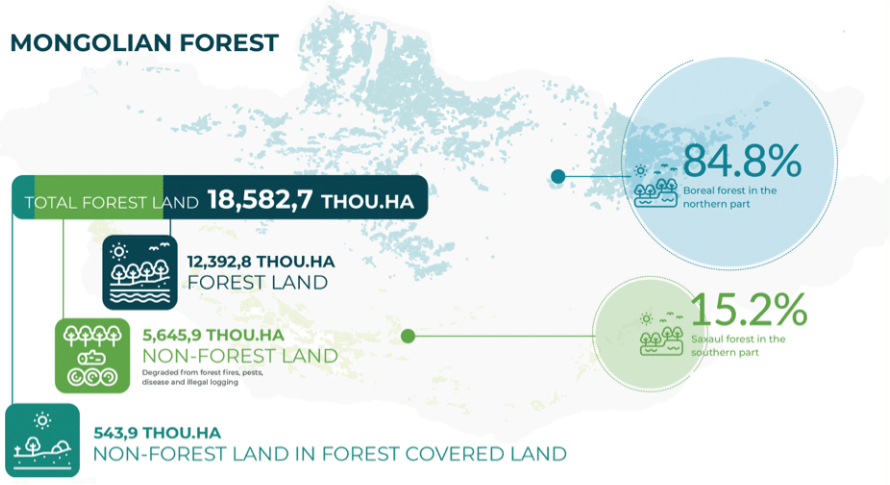
The structure above illustrates the previous institutional arrangements of the REDD+ Mongolia Program.
There were no existing institutional structures that could address the activities and coordination required to implement the REDD+ Program. It was therefore necessary to create some new institutional structures. The proposed management arrangements guide the design and later the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy. They are intended to provide inter-agency and sectoral coordination.





2. Current Status and Issues

a. Background and current status in Mongolia



- Mongolia's vast land area includes approximately 13 million hectares of forestland (7.9% of the total territory).
- Mongolia's unique national and local circumstances were carefully considered, and is the first country with significant boreal forest cover to become a partner country of the REDD+ Program in developing countries.
- Mongolia has significant potential to reduce its forest carbon emissions, and enhance and sustainably manage its forest carbon stocks, through the implementation of REDD+ activities.

- Boreal forests stretch across the northern reaches of the globe and they are the world's largest biome, and make up 29% of the world's total forest area, as well as 32% of global land-based carbon stocks.
- Compared with tropical forests, they store twice as much carbon per hectare, much of it in the soil.
- Mongolia's boreal and saxaul forests provide important benefits such as biodiversity shelter, store large amounts of carbon and methane, prevent erosion on steep mountainsides, and are a natural barrier against the encroaching desert.

REDD+ Vision: *"Building climate resilient forest ecosystems, livelihoods and a sustainable economy for a greener future"*
(This vision reflects Mongolia's reality in which warming is taking place at a rate three times the global average, limited potential for RBPs, and the greater possibility of donor funding for an adaptation implementation programme in which mitigation is a co-benefit.)

National Goal: To strengthen Mongolia's forest sector to promote the sustainable management, utilization and protection of forests in a strategic manner in order to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and to contribute to Mongolia's green and climate-adapted development. Through the implementation of the NSAP-REDD+, Mongolia aims to increase its ambition for forest-related emissions reductions from the current 5% by 2030 compared to the baseline level

Strategic Objectives for FLR/REDD+: To realize Mongolia's REDD+ vision and goal, the NSAP-REDD+ aims to implement the following four strategic policy area objectives and measures:

1. Emissions reductions from reducing deforestation and forest degradation;
2. Enhancement of forest carbon stocks;
3. REDD+ co- benefits in climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and rural economic development;
4. Operationalization of specific REDD+ design elements.

b. Related National Targets, Policy, Strategies & Plan

NUMBER OF LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE FORESTRY SECTOR ACTIVITIES:
39 international agreements, conventions and protocols, 5 sectoral law, 37 regulations

National Targets that directly support FLR/REDD+ (forest restoration and conservation measures, and climate change mitigation efforts):

- **Increase the area of forest cover to 9% of the country's total territory by 2030;**
- **Greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation shall be reduced by 5% in 2030;**
- **Forest area from natural regeneration and afforestation shall be increased by 1500 thousand hectares in 2030;**
- The average area affected by forest fire shall be decreased by 70% in 2030;
- Forest pests, threat of disease spread and epicenters shall be fully controlled in 2030;
- Forest ecosystem, biodiversity conservation and protection are improved;
- The rate of usage of primary wooden materials shall be increased up to 80% and fully meet people's demand for wood and wooden products;
- Food supply and household income shall be increased through the improvement of non- timber forest product use;
- Sustainable forest management shall be introduced to Mongolian forest sector, qualitative advancement is made in forest conservation, sustainable use and restoration and ecologically beneficial healthy forest is established;
- Comprehensively restore 300,000 – 400,000 ha of degraded lands in pastures, mining, forested areas and agricultural lands;
- 20 thousand seasonal local jobs shall be created through the GBNP.

In order to make a significant contribution to mitigate climate change, the "Billion Tree" national campaign will be effectively launched, and the green economy will be supported by improving the law and legal environment to support citizens, enterprises, and organizations.

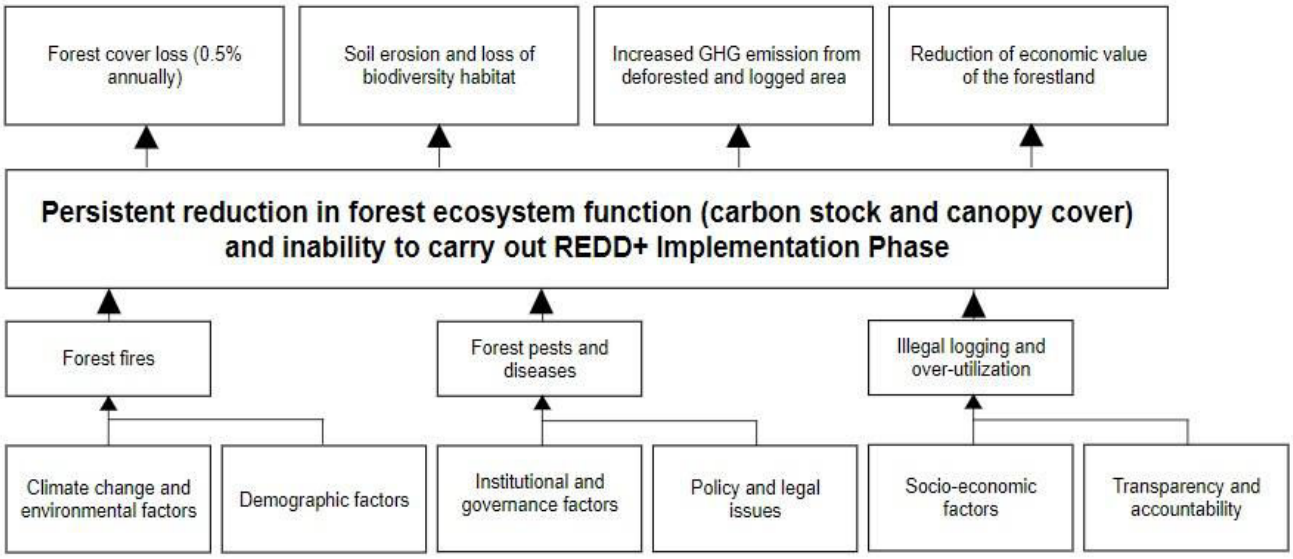
Within the "Billion Tree" national campaign, the Government aims to increase the forest fund to 9% by planting, maintaining and growing billions of trees by 2030, reduce desertification and land degradation, increase greenhouse gas sequestration, increase water resources, mitigate climate change, and accelerate the revival of green development.

c. ce in the Implementation of FLR/REDD+ Projects

NATIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN FOR REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION (REDD+)

NATIONAL STRATEGY GOAL	**To strengthen Mongolia's forest sector to promote the sustainable management, utilization and protection of forests in a strategic manner in order to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and to contribute to Mongolia's green and climate-adapted development.**			
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Indicator	Baseline	Target by end-2021	Target by end-2025
	Forest-related Carbon Emissions	3,551,439 tCO_2e/yr. (FRL 2018[19])	3,326,040 tCO_2e/yr.	2,649,844 tCO_2e/yr.
	Forest-related Carbon Removals	74,055 tCO_2e/yr. (FRL 2018[20])	92,568 tCO_2e/yr.	99,973 tCO_2e/yr.
	Total Available SFM Finance (public, private and donor)	327.1 billion ₮/yr. (US$ 124.37 million)[21]	401 billion ₮/yr. (US$ 152.47 million)	490 billion ₮/yr. (US$ 186.31 million)
	Reduced vulnerability to Climate change	All 1,281 FUGs and 4.1 million ha of forest ecosystems are considered vulnerable[22]. No existing adaptation action	5,000 rural women, men, youth and elderly, 1.32 million ha of vulnerable ecosystems	8,000 rural women, men, youth and elderly, 2.97 million ha of vulnerable ecosystems

3. Problem Tree for FLR/REDD+ Implementation



4. Exploration of Project Subjects

[List of current/previous project implementation related to the workshop topic in the last ~5 years]

No.	Project title	Budget and Funding organization	Duration	Objective
1	UN-REDD+ National Program (Readiness Phase)	3,996,450 USD / UNDP, UNFAO, UNEP/	2015-2018	Support the GoM in designing its National REDD+ Strategy and in meeting the requirements under the UNFCCC Warsaw Framework to receive REDD+ Results-Based Payments (RBPs).
2	REDD+ Feasibility Study in Mandal soum, Selenge aimag	33,000 USD /AFoCO, Yuhan Kimberly, MFRA/	June to September 2022	Calculate the potential amount of carbon emission reduction through deforestation prevention activities stated on the SNAP, and socio-economic benefits at the project site.
3	Mongolia-Korea "Greenbelt" project	9 million USD /KFS/	2006-2016 2017-2021 2022-2026	Step-by-step handover of the forest strip area, establishment of a 40-hectare park in the Dambadarjaa, planting forest buffer strip and mitigating desertification and land degradation
4	"Prevention and mitigation of Dust and Sandstorms originated in dry land areas of Mongolia" project	556,000 USD /UNCCD, UNFAO/	2020-2021	Demonstrate approaches to prevent and mitigate negative impacts of sand and dust storms (SDS) in dry land areas of Mongolia for combating desertification and reforestation approaches in the southern part of Mongolia.
5	"Ensuring Sustainability and Resilience (ENSURE) of Green Landscapes in Mongolia" project	7.9 million USD /GEF/	2019-2026	Biodiversity conservation, sustainable land and forest management, through the application of best practice and innovative green development approaches at landscape scale.

5. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Mongolia

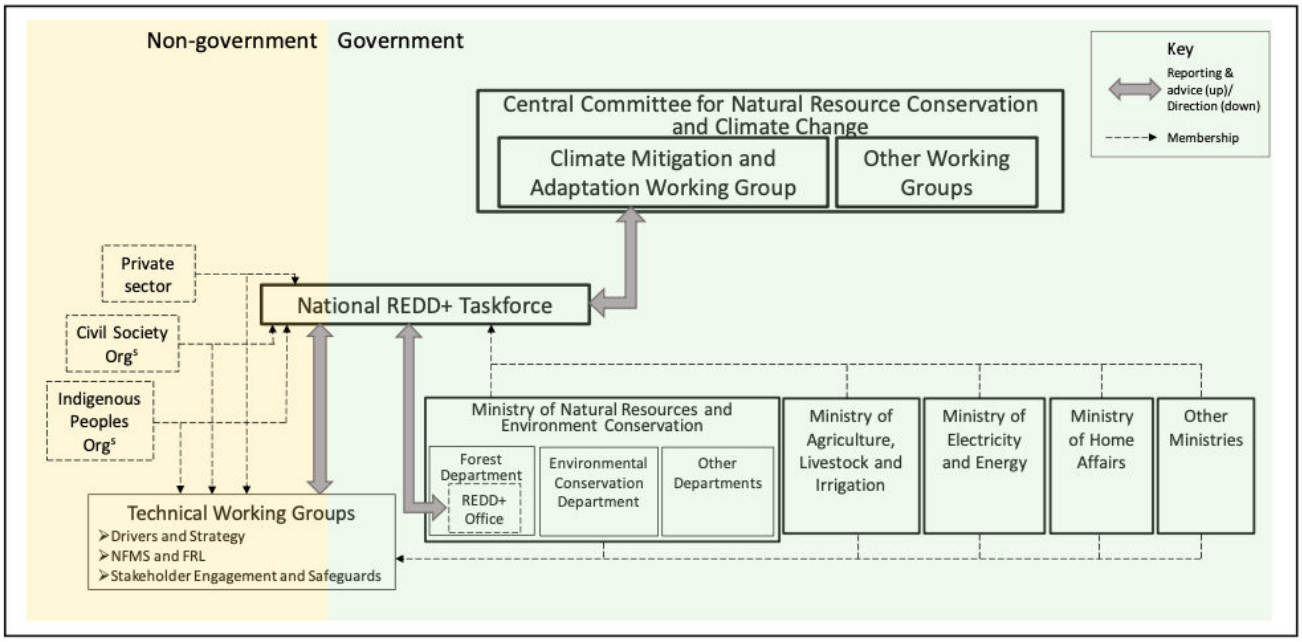
How do you identify the site area for the FLR/REDD+ project?

Currently, there is no specific mechanism that regulates selecting site areas for projects. However, within the "Billion Tree" national campaign, specific sites are selected for tree plantation, af/reforestation as well as for other activities. As the campaign aligns with the FLR/REDD+ project objectives in all respects, the government can select those sites for FLR/REDD+ project implementation.

3.4.6 MYANMAR

1. Brief overview of structure for REDD+ Readiness in Myanmar

Institutional Arrangement for REDD+ Implementation



2. Current Status and Issues

a. Background and current status in Myanmar

Forest Policy and legislations

POLICY IMPERATIVES

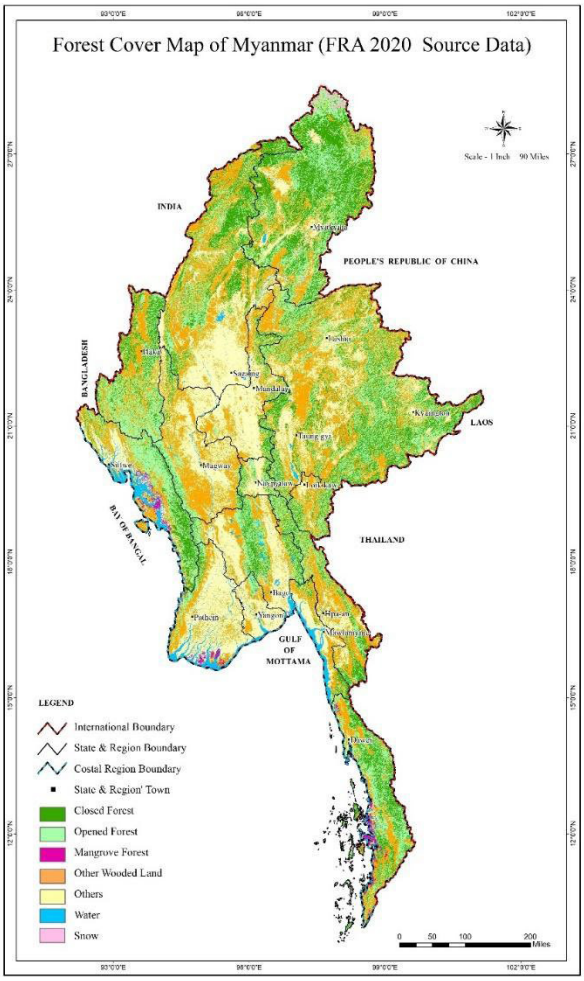
The New Forest Policy was formulated in 1995. It is a major breakthrough in Forestry Sector of Myanmar.

- **PROTECTION** of soil, water, wildlife, biodiversity and environment;
- **SUSTAINABILITY** of forest resources to ensure perpetual supply of both tangible and intangible benefits
- **BASIC NEEDS** of the people for fuel, shelter, food and recreation;
- **EFFICIENCY** to harness, in the socio-environmentally friendly manner, the full economic potential of the forest resources;
- **PARTICIPATION** of the people in the conservation and utilization of the forests;
- **PUBLIC AWARENESS** about the vital role of the forests in the well-being and socio-economic development of the nation.

Natural Resources in Myanmar: Forestry Sector

- Forest Cover Status –FRA 2020 Source Data

Category	Area (,000ha)	% of total country area
Closed Forest	11811.8	17.46
Open Forest	16283.61	24.07
Mangrove	448.4804	0.66
Total forest	**28543.89**	**42.19**
Other Wooded lands	18756.05	27.72
Others	18386.8	27.18
Water	1971.14	2.91
Total	**67657.88**	**100**



Major Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

- **Large scale agriculture**
  - Over 50% of World's Deforestation
  - Main Crop – Oil Palm, Rubber Ko Koe, Coffee
  - According to FAO 2020, Forest Area 420 million ha (D)
  - 1,324,484 ac of agriculture land expansion between 2002 to 2014 (D)

- **Mining**
  - From 10% to one third (D)
  - Countries - Brazil, Most African Countries, Indonesia, Philippines etc.
  - 10% of Amazon Forest are deforested due to mining during 2005-2015
  - Sagaing Region and Shan State Region – in Myanmar

- **Legal and illegal logging**
  - 90% of world's deforestation – logging
  - Esp. – Brazil, Indonesia, India, Vietnam, Thailand
  - 10.7% of world's logging and timber market: growing between 2020-2027
  - Annual lost USD 10 Billion to 15 Billion: illegal logging according to world bank

- **Infrastructure development**
  - World's Population: 9.9 B in 2050
  - Need more land according to increased population
  - Urbanized: forested land were cutting
  - Transform of forested land to urban area of
  - 11 mha to 33 mha according to research study

Myanmar's Vision for REDD+

"Myanmar's forests play a leading role in contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation under the NDC and, through the ecosystem services they provide, contribute to vibrant sustainable economic, particularly rural, development, thus contributing to the achievement of many of the SDG targets in Myanmar"

Strategic Objectives of the REDD+

- Reduction of deforestation and related carbon emissions by 30% by 2030.
- Enhancement of forest carbon stocks by 90 million tonnes of C02e by 2030.
- Reduce degradation on existing overexploited forests and prevent future forest degradation
- Conserve forest carbon stocks, particularly in Protected Areas

Goal of the National REDD+ Strategy

"to contribute to the achievement of a climate resilient, low carbon and sustainable development path of the country through transformational change in the land-use and forestry sector by reducing deforestation and forest degradation while enhancing livelihoods, sustainable growth and development."

b. Related National Targets, Policy, Strategies & Plan

The important instruments currently used for managing the forests and environment in Myanmar:

- Forest Policy (1995)
- Environmental Policy (2019)
- National Environmental Policy (2019)
- National Land Use Policy (2016)
- Myanmar Climate Change Policy (2019)
- National Wetland Policy and Action Plans
- Environmental Conservation Law (2012) and Rules (2014)
- Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law (2018) and Rules (2002)
- Forest Law (2018) and Forest Rules (to be enacted)

MCCSAP action area	National REDD+ Strategy
Integrating Climate Change into development policies and plans	Vision plus several PAMs
Establishing institutional arrangements to plan and implement response to Climate Change	Section 4.1
Establishing financial mechanisms to mobilize and allocate resources for investment in in climate smart initiatives	Section 5
Increasing access to technology	Relevant to Section 4.3, NFMS
Building awareness and capacity to respond to climate change, and	Section 6
Promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships to support investment in climate smart initiatives	Annex 2, Stakeholder engagement guidelines

Myanmar's Nationally-Determined Contribution (NDC)

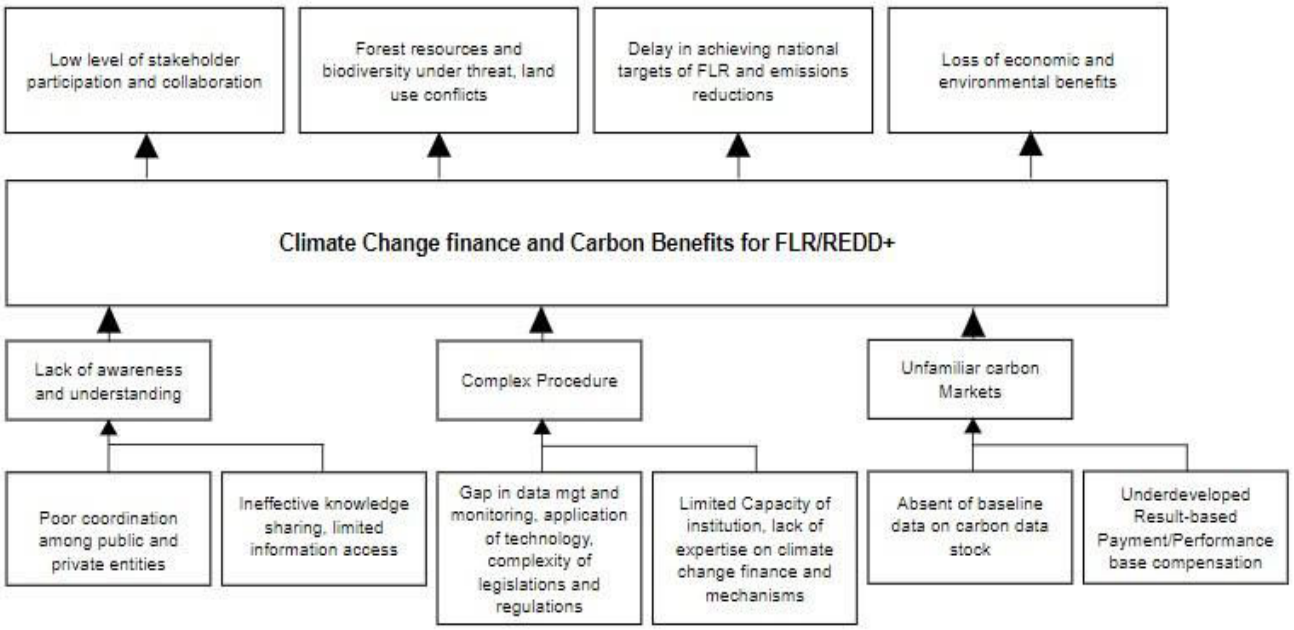
- NDC presents a vision for achieving climate resilient, low-carbon, resource efficient and inclusive development as a contribution to sustainable development. To support this vision, Myanmar is developing its Green Economy Strategic Framework with associated action plans

- National Target- RF+PPF = 20,305,982 hectare (30% of total country's area)
- RF+PPF – 25.82% of total country's area (as of September 2022)
- PAS targets up to (6,768,661 hectare) 10% of the total country area.
- PAS (57 PAs) – 6.43% of total country's area (as of September 2022)

c. Experience in the Implementation of FLR/REDD+ Projects

- Knowledge
- Communication
- Engagement of public media

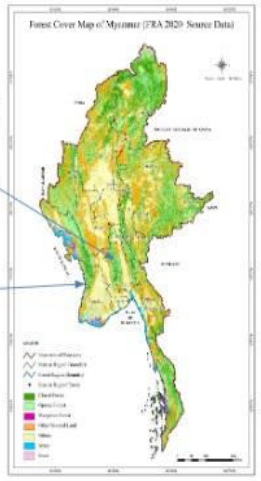
3. Problem Tree for FLR/REDD+ Implementation



4. Exploration of Project Subjects

[List of current/previous project implementation related to the workshop topic in the last ~5 years]

	Project Title	Duration	Aim
1	Korea-Myanmar REDD + Joint Project Phase II	(Oct 2019 – Sep 2023) (3 yrs)	- To build capacity of relevant stakeholders for REDD+ - To assess socio-economic condition, biodiversity conservation in project zone after piloting REDD+ activities and to validate and verify a VCS Donar – Korea Forest Service
2	Restoration of Degraded Mangroves and Sustainable Development in Myanmar	(2022-2023 – 2027-2028) (5 yrs)	- To restore degraded lands in delta of Myanmar. - To create a healthy mangrove ecosystem - To address issues including natural disaster risk reduction, biodiversity improvement and poverty reduction with sustainable livelihoods in the coastal communities. Donar- Worldview International Foundation(WIF)
3	MRRP (Myanmar Reforestation and Rehabilitation Programme)	2017-2018 FY - 2026-2027 FY (10 yrs)	- To restore and rehabilitate the forests with the various appropriate methods and to support the community forestry and agro-forestry practices (Government Funds Only)

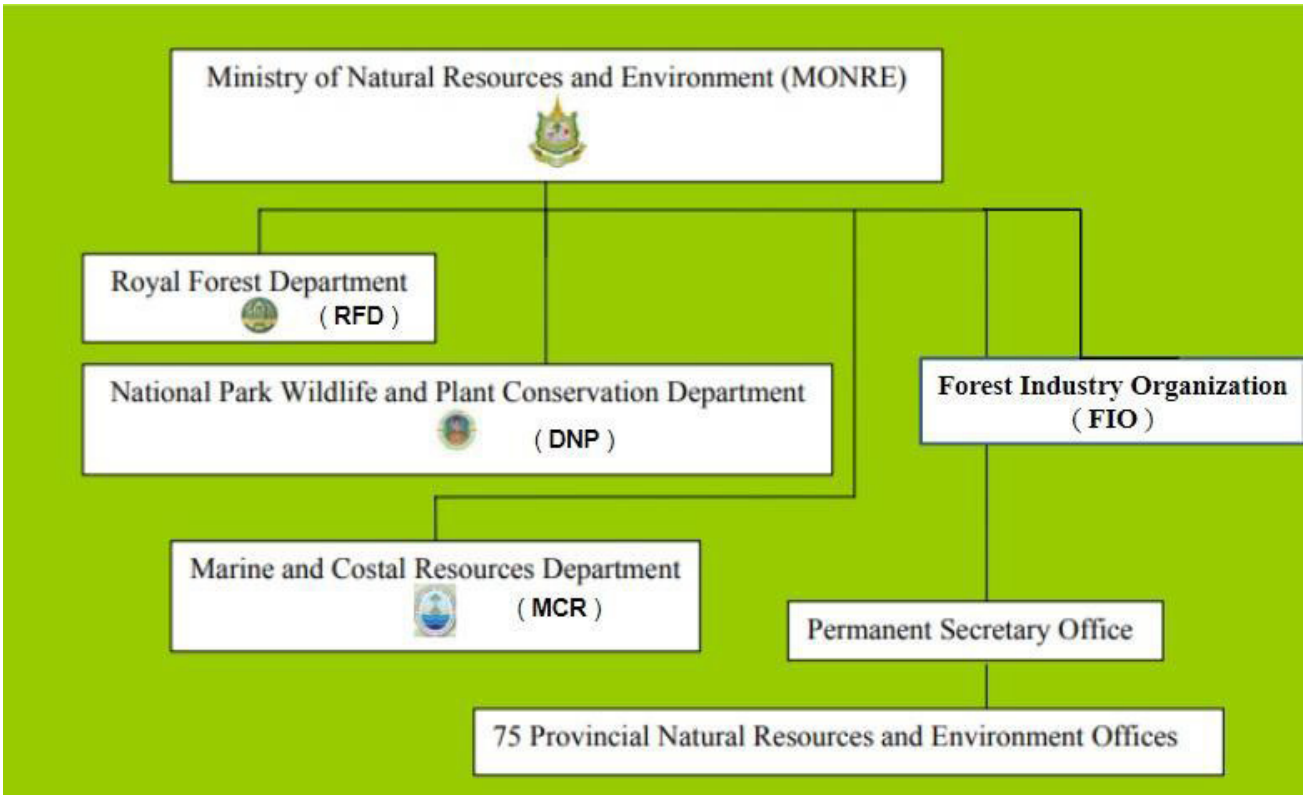


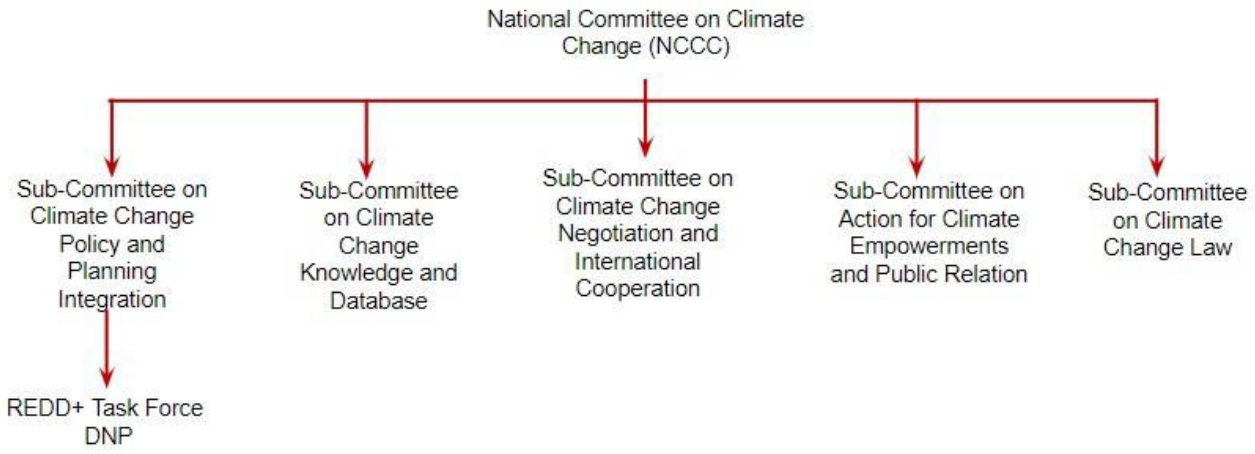
5. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Myanmar

N/A

3.4.7 THAILAND

1. Brief overview of structure for REDD+ Readiness in Thailand

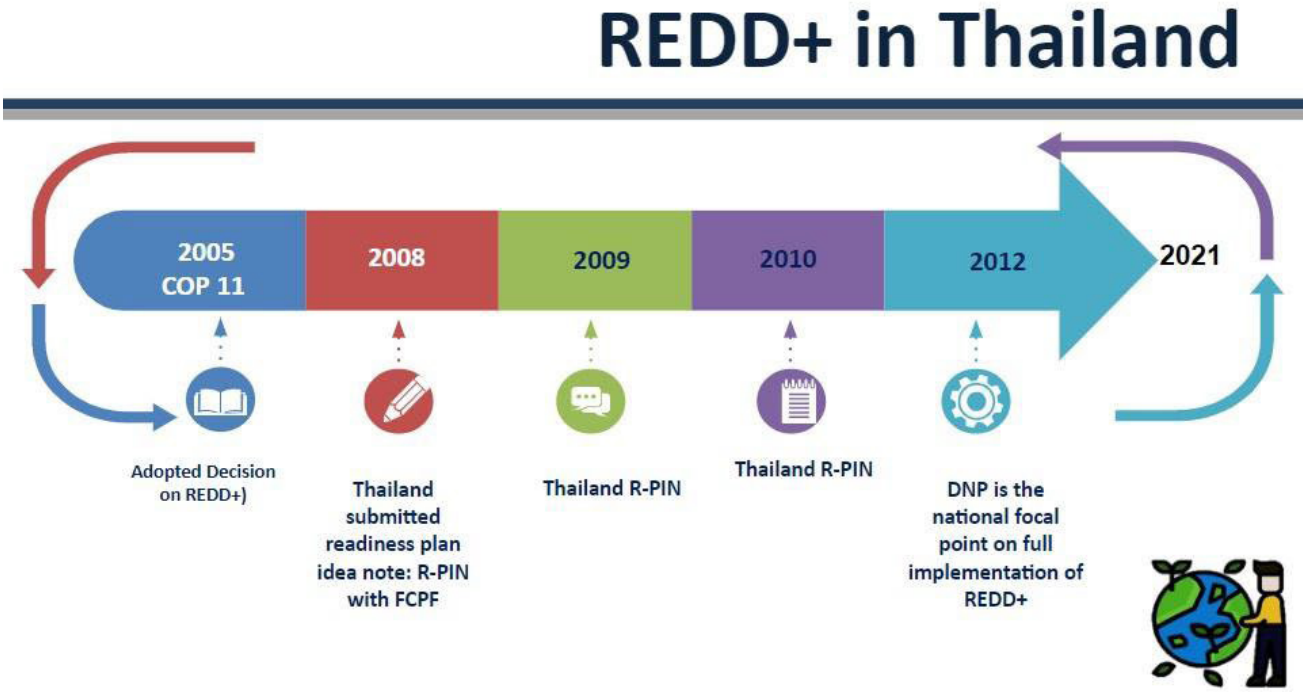




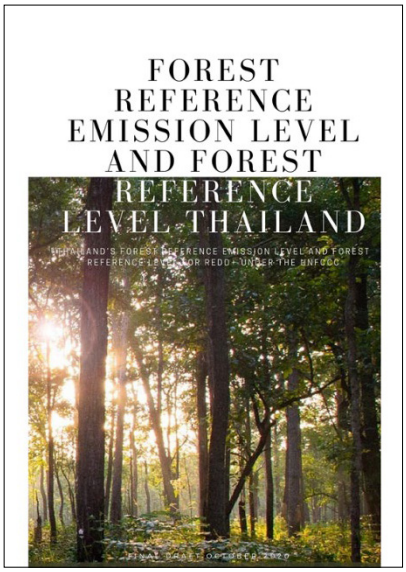
Under the authority of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

2. Current Status and Issues

a. Background and current status in Thailand



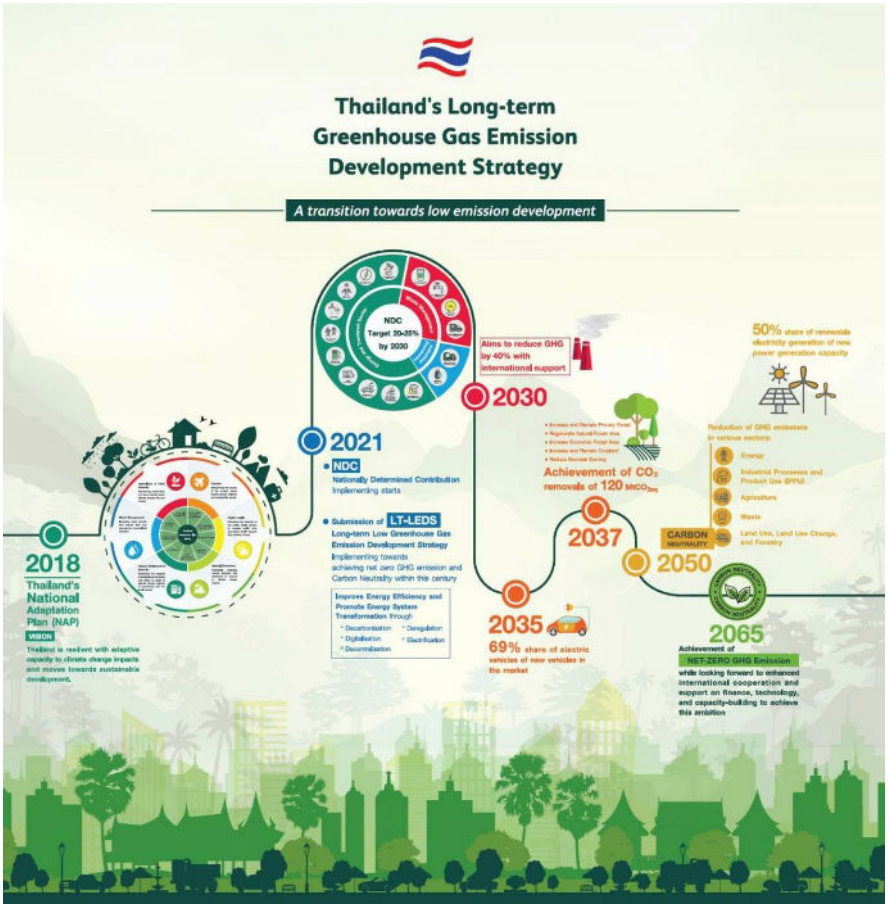
- Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) is a Focal Point of Thailand REDD+
- Thailand submitted FREL and FRL to the UNFCC, 28 January 2021
- Developed Thailand National REDD+ Strategy



b. Related National Targets, Policy, Strategies & Plan

Thailand National Policy on Climate Change

- National forest policies: national target 40% from 25% conservation forest, 15% economic forest
- Thailand's NDC aims to reduce GHG 20% and (25% supported) by 2030 in Energy, Transportation, Industry and Waste Sectors. Forest sector is not included.
- Thailand's Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy
- 2030 NDC Target 40%
- 2050 Carbon Neutrality
- 2065 Net-Zero Emission



c. Experience in the Implementation of FLR/REDD+ Projects

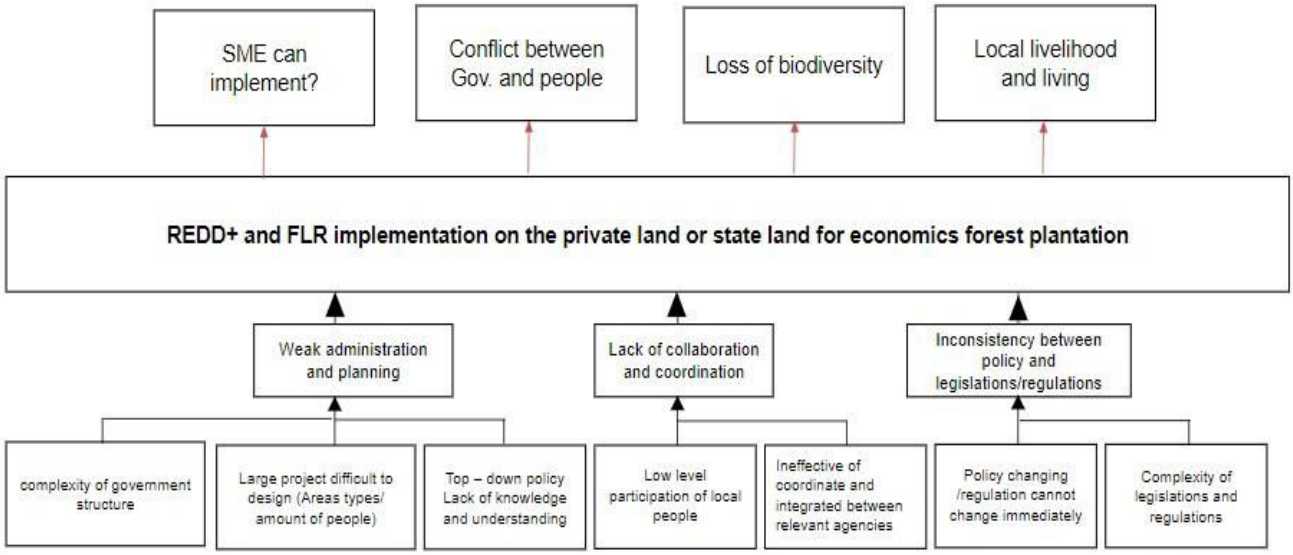
Implementation on Greenhouse Gas Storage Assessment Pilot Projects under the RFD

- The pilot project is collaboration between RFD and Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO)
- To create perception in carbon credit sharing regulations in case of projects located in forest areas (RFD areas) and to invite private sectors to join in developing reforestation projects in the forest areas.
- This is also readiness for RFD officers who will operate according RFD regulation on carbon credit sharing.
- To understand *T- VER processes such as Project design document (PDD), Registration Process, Procedure for Registration and Issuance of T-VER Credit.

TGO

*T-VER = Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction Program

3. Problem Tree for FLR/REDD+ Implementation



4. Exploration of Project Subjects

[List of current/previous project implementation related to the workshop topic in the last ~5 years]

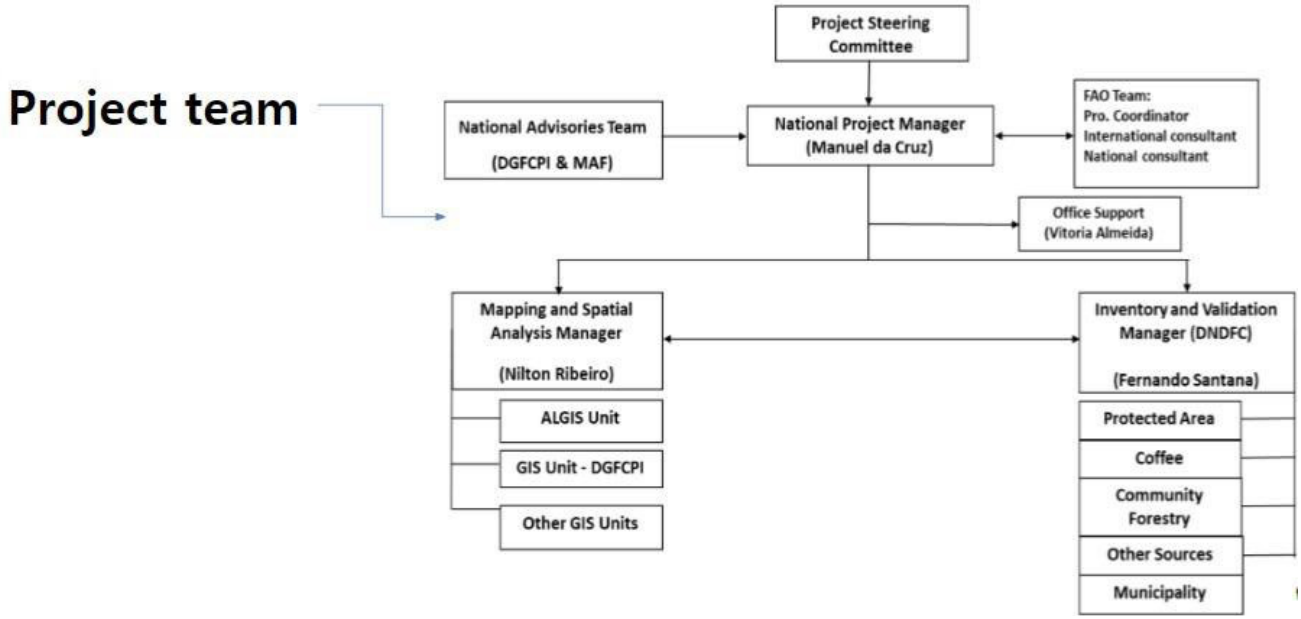
No.	Project Title	Duration	Details
1	REDD+ and FLR implementation on the private land or state land for economics forest plantation	2 years	• Setting up the standard (domestic and international) and process for implement • Setting up the national agency • Providing Guild line or manual for implementation • Providing MRV process

5. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Thailand

N/A

3.4.8 TIMOR-LESTE

1. Brief overview of structure for REDD+ Readiness in Timor-Leste



2. Current Status and Issues

a. Background and current status in Myanmar

The Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) values the importance of forests. Timor-Leste indicates in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2016 that the forestry sector can play a significant role to mitigate climate change. Having been responsible for less than 0.003% of global emissions, the Land-Use Change Forestry sector of Timor-Leste alone had about 14% of total national GHG emissions (1,483 Gg CO_2 eq) in 2010.

Some of the main drivers of deforestation in Timor-Leste are repeated burning, clearing land for cultivation, hunting and grazing. These drivers had resulted in very little primary forest remains from what were originally largely forested areas. Vegetation now largely consists of secondary forest, savanna and grasslands. Dense forests are estimated at 30 % of total forests (or 300,000 ha). Additionally, inconsistency in data of forest loss had contributed to lack of integration of public programs and policies.

The NDC indicates several options for climate change mitigation and adaptation in the Land-Use Change and Forestry (LUCF) sector that have guided the development of this GCF readiness project, among them exploring opportunities to assess the potential for climate change mitigation through REDD+ activities that should be led by domestic laws and regulations, and based on the national priorities. Thus, REDD+ preparatory support to Timor-Leste is developed.

Objectives

In line with the national climate-investment prioritization process, the objectives of the project are:

- To support the GoTL to establish a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and a Forest Reference (Emission) Level (FRL/FREL)
- To develop technical and functional capacities for implementation of the NFMS including Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) and National Forest Inventory (NFI).

b. Related National Targets, Policy, Strategies & Plan Project framework

The project outcome is based on the GCF project framework where it is responded to the three main outcomes as followed:

√ GCF 1.1 Systems to enable NDA fulfill its roles & responsibilities

√ GCF 1.3 Stakeholders Capacity, systems and network established

√ GCF 2.2 Country strategic frameworks developed and enhanced

c. Experience in the Implementation of FLR/REDD+ Projects

Outcome 1

√ GCF 1.1 Systems to enable NDA to fulfill its roles & responsibilities. Five outputs and activities under this sub outcome:

1.1. 1: Assess existing Institutional coordination capacity and technical gaps for NFMS

1.1.2: Support to Technical Working Groups (TWGs)

1.1.3: Organize a consultative process to reach agreement on national definitions for parameters for REDD+, including 'Forest', 'Deforestation' and 'Forest Degradation'

1.1.4: Develop a NFMS/MRV Action Plan for REDD+

1.1.5: Assess existing land and forest cover maps, change assessment and classification systems

√ GCF 1.3 Stakeholders Capacity, systems and network established. Two outputs and activities under this sub outcome:

1.3.1: Organize REDD+ MRV trainings for the TWGs and task teams

1.3.2: Establish Database Management System for NFMS/MRV data

Outcome 2

√ GCF 2.2 Country strategic frameworks developed and enhanced. Seven outputs and activities under this outcome:

2.2.1: Develop standard operating procedures for a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) methodology

2.2.2: Develop NFI methodology and pilot NFI plots

2.2.3: Development of monitoring protocols for community forest users' groups 2.2.4: Create consistent time series of forest cover and assess change, produce maps and final report of land and forest cover

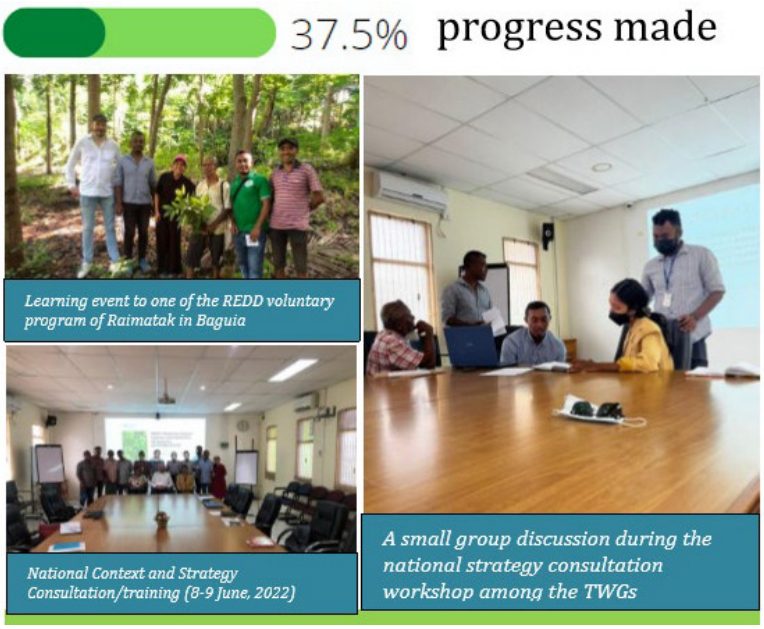
2.2.5: Assess and analyze available data and allometric equations to support establishment of EFs and RFs

2.2.6: Develop modalities for FRL

2.2.7: Final report for FRL submission to UNFCCC PROJECT

For sub outcome 1.3 on stakeholders' capacity, systems and network established, the progress made until date:

- Conducting a comprehensive review on the existing database management system of the relevant institutions (DGFCIP, SSE and MPO). This activity is in response to the activity 1.3.2.
- International mission of the LTO to Timor-Leste to understand the national vision of the country towards REDD+, at the same time delivering one out of four training on the national context and strategy of REDD+ on FRL/FREL. This activity is in response to the activity 1.3.1.



For outcome 2.2 on country strategic frameworks developed and enhanced, the progress made till date:

- Development of SLMS methodology is ongoing. An introduction training to SEPAL, Google Earth Engine, and Collect Earth were done. An International mission is expected in October for further in-country training. This activity is in response to the activity 2.2.1.
- Development of NFI methodology is ongoing. A training for data analysis was delivered. An International mission is expected in September for in-country training and piloting/testing of NFI methods. This activity is in response to the activity 2.2.2.
- Draft of monitoring protocols for CFUG is made available for technical review. Field testing is expected. This activity is in response

3. Problem Tree for FLR/REDD+ Implementation

- No open-data policy
- Internet speed/capacity for remote sensing activity
- Unaligned Government internal rules, e.g. 14-day limit field work for staff
- Limited facilities for technical staff
- Limited funds for sustainability/continuity

4. Exploration of Project Subjects

[List of current/previous project implementation related to the workshop topic in the last ~5 years]

No.	Project Title	Duration	Details
1	Ho Musan Ida (WITHONESEED)	30 years Since 2010	improving the resilience of subsistence communities to make environments sustainable, to end poverty and hunger, to deliver agroforestry education and create regional and international partnerships. Details of the payment budget for farmers in 2021: U$. 137.077.50
2	REDD+ Readiness Support to Timor-Leste: Capacity and Institutional Development	25 months Dec 2020 – January 2023	Budget: $ 499,770.00 Source of fund: Green Climate Fund (GCF) Beneficiaries: NDCC, NDA for GCF, MAF, DGFCIP, ALGIS

5. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Timor-Leste

How is land allocated in Timor-Leste?

Timor-Leste is allocated to: a. State forest: existing forests in real estate of State; b. Community forests means existing forests on property communities or State forests subject to agreements community management; c. Private forests means forests existing on properties private.

Are the drivers of Deforestation that are being mentioned illegally conducted?

Yes, because of the family's economic needs, people usually do illegal logging for firewood and sell it.

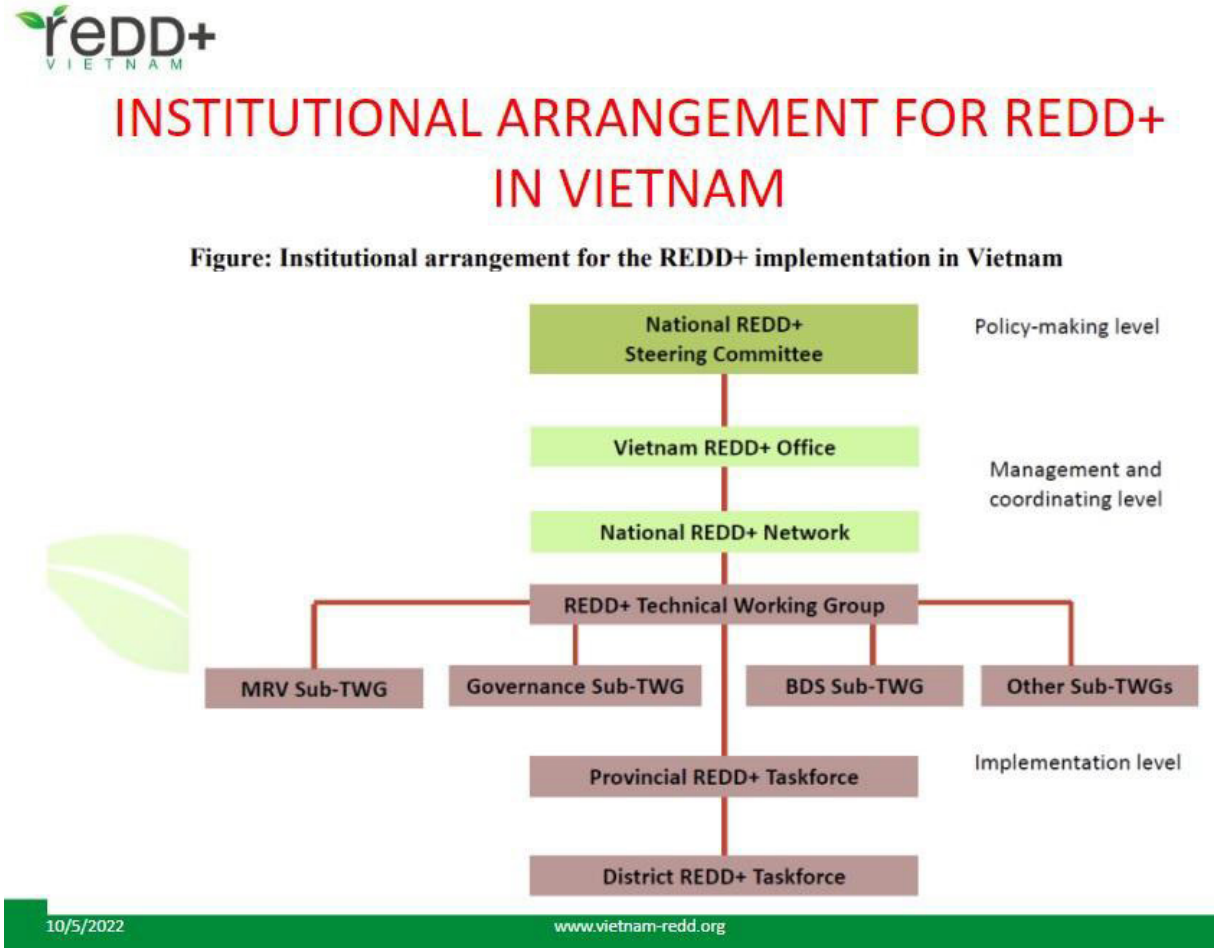
Has Timor-Leste already overcome the issue of the inconsistency data for forest loss? How and who else is involved for data recording?

Due to this problem, the state recruited more forest guards in each municipality but still could not control them because forest guards still lacked facilities such as motorbikes/cars to control the forest.

3.4.9 VIET NAM

1. Brief overview of structure for REDD+ Readiness in Viet Nam

Vietnam is among top countries having been affected most seriously by climate change but having forest cover increased overtime. In 1999 the forest cover was 33.2%, in 2005 - 37%, in 2010 - 39.5%, in 2015 - 40.84%, and in 2020 it was 42.01%.
The vision on forest has changed from "many forests" to "better forest".
"No forest land conversion to other land use" except for very special cases approved by the Government and or the Office of the National Assembly.
Increase of the participation of the private sectors in the forestry development (in terms of sustainable production chain supporting forest protection and development).
Proposing a draft of "Carbon sequestration service payment".



2. Current Status and Issues

a. Background and current status in Viet Nam

Implementation Progress of REDD+ in Viet Nam

- On 27 June, 2012, No.799/QD-TTg on Approval of the National Action Program on Reduction of Green-house Gas Emissions through Efforts to Reduce Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Sustainable Management of Forest Resources, and Conservation and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks" 2011 – 2020;
- On 5 April 2017, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 419/QĐ -TTg on Approval of the National Action Programme on the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions through the reduction of Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Sustainable Management of Forest Resources, and Conservation and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks (REDD+) by 2030;
- On 16/06/2017, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 886/QD-TTg Approving the Target Program on Sustainable Forest Development for Period 2016-2020.
- On 08 March 2018, the Minister of MARD issued Decision No.823/QĐ-BNN-TCCB approving the establishment of State Steering Committee Office for the Target Program on Sustainable Forest Development for 2016-2020 and REDD+ implementation by merging State Steering Committee office for Forest protection and development plan for 2011-2020 and Vietnam REDD+ Office;
- On 01/04/2021, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 523/QĐ-TTg Approving the Forest Development Strategy for period of 2021-2030, vision to 2050;
- The 4 pillars under Warsaw Framework for REDD+:
- Established the Forest Reference Emission Levels/Forest Reference Levels (FREL/FRL) submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in January 2016 and completed technical review in April 2017.
- National REDD+ Action Programme approved June 2012 (Decision 799/TTg) and replaced April 2017 (Decision 419/TTg).
- National Forest Monitoring System and a Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System under development and improvement.
- Develop Safeguard Information System (SIS) and Summary of Information (SoI) completed in 2018.
- Therefore, Vietnam has completed the Warsaw Framework for REDD+, meeting all requirements of UNFCCC. Vietnam has good conditions to be received the result-based payment for REDD+.
- An Emission Reduction Program in The North Central Region financed by FCPF/Carbon Fund successfully defended the Program Document at the 17th meeting of Forest Carbon Partnership Facility in Paris from 29 January to 1 February 2018.
- According to the Program Document, during the period 2018-2025 the Program will reduce 24.6 million tons of CO2, of which the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (through the World Bank).
- Since 2009, Vietnam has participated REDD+ initiatives with 45 REDD+ related projects, estimated 90 million USD in supporting awareness raising, capacity building and pilot activities, model and preparedness for REDD+ implementation in Vietnam.
- 22 PRAP approved, many provinces have established the steering committees for REDD+.
- 11 provinces need to update the PRAP to 2030 in line with the newly approved National Action Program on REDD+ (NRAP) at Decision 419 dated 05/4/2017.
- An Emission Reduction Program in The North Central Region financed by FCPF/Carbon Fund successfully defended the Program Document at the 17th meeting of Forest Carbon Partnership Facility in Paris from 29 January to 1 February 2018.
- According to the Program Document, during the period 2018-2025 the Program will reduce 24.6 million tons of CO2, of which the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (through the World Bank) has ordered 10.3 million tons of CO 2 for the period 2019-2024.
- On October 22, 2020, Vietnam and the World Bank (the agency entrusted by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility) negotiated/agreed on the progress of payments, prices ... on the purchase of 10.3 million tonnes of emission CO 2 from the Program.

Challenges

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

Strengths and Opportunities

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

b. Related National Targets, Policy, Strategies & Plan

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, and Environment and Social Management Framework (SESA-ESMF)

*** Grievance redress mechanism**

*** Free, prior, and informed Consent (FPIC)**

- **Viet Nam was one of the first country to pilot free, prior and informed consent for REDD+ in Lam Dong Province in 2010. The guideline was later incorporated into the process to develop and revise the NRAP, as well as the national guidance to provinces on the development of their PRAPs.**

*** Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA)**

c. Experience in the Implementation of FLR/REDD+ Projects Challenges

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

Lessons Learnt

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

3. Problem Tree for FLR/REDD+ Implementation

N/A

4. Exploration of Project Subjects

[List of current/previous project implementation related to the workshop topic in the last ~5 years]

N/A

5. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Viet Nam

N/A

4. PROGRAM

Day	Time (Cambodia time, GMT+07)	Activity	Remark
Oct 4 (Tue)		Participants' arrival in Cambodia	
Oct 5 (Wed)	09:00-09:30 (30')	Opening & Introduction of the Workshop	FWTC/RETC
	09:30-09:45 (15')	Break	
	09:45-10:45 (60')	Recap of the Previous Online Workshop & Orientation for Participants' Roles and Group Work	RETC
	10:45-12:00 (75')	Presentation 1: Country Report	Participants
	12:00-13:00 (60')	Lunch Break	
	13:00-14:15 (75')	Presentation 2: Country Report	Participants
	14:15-15:45 (90')	Presentation 3: Introduction of the Concept for AFoCO Climate Action Partnership Strategy	AFoCO
	15:45-16:00 (15')	Break	
	16:00-17:00 (60')	Discussion 1: AFoCO Climate Action Partnership Strategy • Do you think the AFoCO Partnership Strategy is feasible? If not, what makes it feasible? • What are your expectations toward the AFoCO Climate Action Partnership?	Participants
	17:00-17:15 (15')	Break	
	17:15-17:45 (30')	Wrap Up for Discussion	
	17:45-18:00 (15')	Daily feedback and housekeeping announcement	RETC
Oct 6 (Thu)	09:00-17:00	Field Visit to REDD+ Project Sites in Cambodia	FWTC/ RETC
Oct 7 (Fri)	09:00-09:30 (30')	Recap on the previous day	
	09:30-10:15 (45')	Discussion 2: Reflections from the Field Visit	RETC
	10:15-10:30 (15')	Break	
	10:30-12:00 (90')	Discussion 3: REDD+ in Your Country • What are the obstacles and barriers to national/subnational REDD+ implementation in your country? • What are the limitations of international support for REDD+ in your country? • What are your country's challenges in accessing climate funds, including REDD+?	Participants
	12:00-13:00 (60')	Lunch Break	
	13:00-14:00(60')	Discussion 4: SDGs and REDD+ • What are the top priorities among Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in your countries? • What roles do you expect REDD+ projects and activities to play a role in achieving the SDGs in your country?	Participants
	14:00-15:00 (60')	Discussion 5: Synergizing REDD+ and FLR • How do we link REDD+ activities to FLR to make synergies mutually supported?	Participants
	15:00-15:30 (30')	Break	
	15:30-16:30 (60')	Wrap Up & Way Forward	RETC
	16:30-17:00 (30')	Closing	FWTC/RETC
Oct 8 (Sat)		Participant Departure	

5. FIELD TRIP INFORMATION NOTE

Date & Time **Location** **Purpose**	- 6 October 2022, 05:15 to 18:30 - Tumring REDD+ Project Site, Kampong Thom Province, Cambodia - To provide an opportunity to explore the implementation and monitoring of the REDD+ project in Cambodia - To observe the benefits derived from the implementation of REDD+ based on experiences of Cambodia's REDD+ project - To learn challenges and opportunities from stakeholders (government, private sector, NGOs, local communities) engagement in REDD+ implementation

Site Information (retrieved http://www. tumringredd.org/)

The Tumring REDD+ Project is a joint REDD+ project of the Republic of Korea and Cambodia REDD. It was initiated by signing MoU between the two parties on 10 December 2014.Tumring REDD+ Project covers 67,791 hectares of semi-evergreen forest and evergreen, where 14 community forestry are dwelling in. This project site is part of the Prey Lang Landscape, which is important for wildlife, one of the last remaining intact, contiguous lowland forest habitats in Cambodia, and the project supports about 250,000 indigenous peoples and local communities both directly and indirectly. The project aims to contribute to the long-term greenhouse gas emission reduction from the forestry sector and enhance the livelihood of the forest-dependent communities in the project area.

Schedule

Time (Cambodia time, GMT+07)	**Activity**	**Remark**
5:15	Participants gathering at the hotel lobby	
05:30-09:30 (240')	Depart from Hotel to Tumring REDD+ Project Site by car	FWTC/RETC
09:30-10:00 (30')	Break	Participants
10:00-11:00 (60')	Presentation: Experiences and Lesson Learned from REDD+ Implementation in Cambodia (30-min presentation & 30-min discussion)	Mr. Y Chaly , REDD+ Communication Officer, Forestry Administration
11:00-12:00 (60')	Meet with local community forest management committees	Tumring REDD+ Project Team
12:00-13:00 (60')	Lunch Break	Participants
13:00-14:30 (120')	Walk to the project site and observe the on-ground management processes	Tumring REDD+ Project Team
14:30-18:30 (240')	Depart from Tumring REDD+ Project Site to Hotel by car Dinner at Kravanh Restaurant	FWTC/RETC

- Drinking water, lunch, and dinner will be served during the field trip.
- June to November is the rainy season in Cambodia, please dress accordingly.
- Please bring your personal items and essentials such as a notebook, pen, umbrella/hat, and medications.

6. SESSION SUMMARY AND OUTPUTS

6.1 Discussion 1. AFoCO Climate Action Partnership Strategy

Overview	This discussion will introduce two guiding questions to acquire participants' opinions and expectations on AFoCO Climate Action Partnership Strategy. The participants were divided into three groups (Groups 1, 2 & 3) and facilitated by AFoCO RETC. Each group discussed and presented based on two guiding questions.
Content	• Do you think the AFoCO Partnership Strategy is feasible? If not, what makes it feasible? • What are your expectations toward the AFoCO Climate Action Partnership?
Outputs	• All participants presented that the strategy is feasible. **Participant's opinion** • Member countries can apply easily and reach their national targets in a short period of time. • The Partnership provides better access to funding donors and equal competency, because all the information and national targets will be transparent for both the member countries and the international corporations. • Sharing the best practices and lessons learned within the member countries would make the implementation of the next projects more fruitful. • The partnership can help countries to connect and collaborate especially between countries who have not implemented REDD+ and with countries who has experience in conducting REDD+ • helps in assisting countries to obtain other source of funding, from building up of the infrastructures, capacity building, project development up to the revenue-creation • would create bigger impact through its Partnership Strategy. • In order to reach the SDGs, global goal and national targets to mitigate the climate change through reducing deforestation and forest degradation, partnership is required. By doing that, synergy can be made, and the common target is obtainable. • AFoCO has strong track record in implementing partnership strategies and carrying out climate actions, such as the Landscape Partnership Asia, we believe the strategy is feasible • Strengthen bilateral cooperation between AFoCO and Parties/ bilateral agreements **Expectations** • Expect that individuals and private sectors in the countries would also have access to the AFoCO Climate Action Partnership through their government, following their national regulations. • Provide a platform to initiate REDD+ or share best practices with member countries • AFoCO take lead in capacity development for MRV • Establish a dynamic carbon platform by reaching out to more international market and donors • Help/Assist Parties achieve FLR and REDD+ targets • Easier access to funding sources with less complex regulations / methodologies

6.2 Discussion 2. Reflections from the Field Visit

Overview	AFoCO RETC team will present highlights and key observations from the field trip and a summary of the discussion with local community forestry management committees at the Tumring REDD+ Project Site, Kampong Thom Province, Cambodia. Each participant will be also invited to share their own observations and lessons learned from the field trip.
Content	Project information Highlights from presentation Summary of discussion with local community forest management committees Key observations
Highlights	Project site was initiated in 2015 as a pilot project. The project covers 67,791 hectares and involves 14 community forest. The project shared carbon credits & fully implemented after money was received. The project area produces almost 400 tons of carbon stock per hectares and 90% (645,410 tons) of carbon stock have been sold to international market. During Phase I (2015-2018), the project supported community development, biodiversity, and climate impact assessment and now implementing Phase II. **Preparation** • pre-assessment to identify root causes of deforestation • FPIC (rights, information) with communities **Implementation** • involvement of communities, local & international NGOs, line departments • benefit sharing mechanism, SOP developed, transparency • adjusts with national level implementation • sold carbon stocks through national system • regular communication with stakeholders • support/advice local communities & their livelihood development **Monitoring** • permanent sample plots for accessing yearly changes of carbon stock • present of species • daily patrolling by community committees • regular meeting with management teams & community committees **Partnerships** • develop strategies to reduce deforestation • carbon developers (monitor, assessment, verification of carbon stocks) • marketing partners
Key Observations	The following factors makes the project a success; • strong partnerships and support from stakeholders • regular monitoring & evaluation • sustainability (keep the momentum) • monetary & technical support to communities • transparency

6.3 Discussion 3. REDD+ in your country

Overview	This discussion will introduce three guiding questions to know participating countries' challenges in implementing REDD+ activities and accessing international support for implementation. The participants were divided into three groups (Groups 1, 2 & 3) and facilitated by AFoCO RETC. Each group discussed and presented based on three guiding questions.
Content	• What are the obstacles and barriers to national/ subnational REDD+ implementation in your country? • What are the limitations of international support for REDD+ in your country? • What are your country's challenges in accessing climate funds, including REDD+?
Highlights	There are 4 major obstacles and barriers occurring in REDD+ implementation and receiving international support; partnerships, funding, resource/capacity & expertise and policy/governance. **Partnerships** • Cooperation and Coordination – no permanent commitments between stakeholders • Lack of motivation – lacking awareness for the REDD+ implementation in the country and Opportunity Cost (Agriculture vs Conservation). • Sociological barrier – Dissemination of information, social approach varies due to the difference in culture between provinces, capacity building (understanding the concept of REDD+ is not clear) • No permanent commitment/involvement • Many stakeholders with competing priorities **Funding** • Sustainable Funding – When the project is over, there are no fund for continuation of the activities for the project to be effective and continuous. • Limited budget to develop above mentioned components • Lack of financial support from the government and depends on fund sources from international donors to implement the REDD+ projects • Financial support and funding from donor countries • Financial – Funding support is not enough domestically. Experts or strong regulations may be present, however initial investment to conduct necessary data collection and research are often limited. • Limited source of funding for the plus activities • Accessing the climate funds required and is possible only for accredited agency, NGOs while it may not be possible for responsible government • Complex and long processes and effort to access to the fund **Resources, Capacity & Expertise** • Limited Resources – Capacity human resources (Project Staff and relevant agencies) & land and finance. • Lack of capacity building activities in responsible institution, especially technical parts • Lack of expertise to develop REDD+ nested projects applying specific methodologies of different voluntary standards • Technological barrier – Internet capacity, capacity building among local communities on the use of technology • Technical support - currently, some activities can be implemented, but needs international expert support • Capacity – No expertise in REDD+ implementation in the country yet. Regulations may be there, however clear directions and scope of REDD+ are lacking (Brunei, Thailand, Timor-Leste) • Limitations of Baseline data • Lacking of human resources and technical capacity (lack of knowledge) • Lack of Robust data • Limited capacity for institutes to develop the proposal • Lack of robust data [low quality data, limited access to data (transparency issue)] **Policy & Governance** • Lack of harmonization of policies • Governance - Weak administration and planning, Complex government structure, Complex legal and regulation framework • Political support – Strong support from the government is needed for continuous and sustainable funding and REDD+ policy and regulations establishment. • Complex procedure – Complicated and lengthy • Complex methodology - accessing & understanding of methodologies and mechanism to access the funds • No clear, consistent policy directions and strong legal framework may deter investors **Others** • FREL, SIS, NFMS are still needed to be updated to the UNFCCC following to the Warsaw Framework • Nesting system mechanism of REDD+ projects into national REDD+ are still in progress while those projects are applied in different methodologies • Uncertainties related to international transfers of resources • Economical barrier – Imbalances in incentive (ensuring incentives to protect the forest are more than incentives from extracting timber) • Result based payment of REDD+ project is possible when FREL, SIS, NFMS are updated

6.4 Discussion 4. SDGs and REDD+

Overview	This discussion will introduce two guiding questions to know participating countries' SGDs priorities and their expectations towards achieving these goals in terms of REDD+ implementations. The participants were divided into three groups (Groups 1, 2 & 3) and facilitated by AFoCO RETC. Each group discussed and presented based on two guiding questions.
Content	• What are the top priorities among Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in your countries? • What roles do you expect REDD+ projects and activities to play a role in achieving the SDGs in your country?
Outputs	• Sustainable management of forests and improve land use - Improve the livelihood of local communities and ensure the sustainability of the forest resources & better care of ecosystems (protecting, restoring & etc); • Protect and conserve the forest - important for mitigation of climate change and sustainable cities and communities for better environment and education for future generations (improve social well beings); • Reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation - achieve NDC's; • Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks - Diversify and improve Economy (Potential of Carbon Market); • Cooperation Efforts - Source of funding and accelerate efforts to deliver in order to achieve SDGs & ensure the project developed and implemented in efficient and effective manner; • Strengthen forest governance - equity (Benefit Sharing) and inclusiveness (gender). • REDD+ project can be considered as a successful mechanism that provide sustainable finance to ensure SFM and conservation of forest and biodiversity leading to achieving the SDG. • Not only forest and wildlife, REDD+ also tackle the issues of livelihood improvement of local communities living inside and surrounding the forest area. • REDD+ projects will help in halting forest cover loss through incentives (i.e. RBPs, carbon market etc.) • Indirectly help achieving Goal 15 through restoration of degraded forests • Through REDD+, knowledge and capacity to meet climate change (Goal 13) goal can be met as most REDD+ projects involve capacity building • Through REDD+, new policies are established, which can be integrated and further support in climate change policies and planning

6.5 Discussion 5. Synergizing REDD+ and FLR

Overview	This discussion introduced a guiding question to know the participant's opinion on finding synergies between REDD+ & FLR activities. The participants were divided into three groups (Groups 1, 2 & 3) and facilitated by AFoCO RETC. Each group discussed and presented based on the guiding question.
Content	How do we link REDD+ activities to FLR to make synergies mutually supported?
Outputs	• All participants agreed that similar activities are exist between FLR & REDD+ and noticed that more assessment and expert review are needed. • FLR & REDD+ are under the same national regulation (Indonesia) • Recommended activities to link FLR & REDD+1) forest carbon stock enhancement , 2) reduce emission from deforestation & forest degradation

7. SURVEY RESULT

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

7.1 ORGANIZATION AND PREPARATION

Based on the results of the questionnaire **(Table 1)**, 53.8% of the participants strongly agreed that the organization of the workshop was appropriate, and 38.5% of them agreed to the same survey item.

Table 1. Organization and Preparation

Variable	Percentage (%)	
	Strongly Agree	Agree
• The organization of the workshop was appropriate	53.8	38.5
• I was well informed and kept updated before, during and end of the workshop	53.8	30.8
• I was satisfied with the pre-arrangement of the organization	61.5	30.8

7.2 EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Based on the results of the questionnaire **(Table 2)**, 23.1% of the participants were very satisfied with the venue, and 76.9% of them were Satisfied with the same statement. 53.8% of the participants were very satisfied that the hospitality of the organizers and 30.8% of them were satisfied with the same statement.

Table 2. Educational Environment

Variable	Percentage (%)	
	Very Satisfied	Satisfied
• Venue	23.1	76.9
• Hospitality of the organizers	53.8	30.8

7.3 COMPARISONS WITH OTHER WORKSHOP

Relative to other workshops taken by the participants (Table 3), 85.7% of the participants answered the overall quality of this training course was "much higher or higher", followed by 15.4% who said it was "similar". 84.6% of the participants said that the level of intellectual challenge presented was "much higher or higher", and the participants who said "similar" was 15.4%. 81.7% of the participants said that the amount of effort participants put into this course was "high or much higher", followed by 8.3% who said it was "similar". 84.6% of the participants answered that the level of involvement/participation in this course was "much higher or higher", followed by 15.4% who said it was "similar". 76.9% of the participants answered that the amount of knowledge/information gained through this course was "much higher or higher", followed by 23.1% who said it was "similar".

Table 3. Relative to other workshops taken by the participants

Variable	Frequency (%)		
	Much higher	Higher	Similar
• The overall quality of this workshop	46.2	38.5	15.4
• The level of intellectual challenge presented	23.1	61.5	15.4
• The amount of effort participants put into this workshop	25.0	66.7	8.3
• The level of involvement/participation in this workshop	30.8	53.8	15.4
• The amount of knowledge/information gained through this workshop	53.8	23.1	23.1

8. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS

Words of appreciation:

- Everything is great
- Brilliant arrangement and very insightful
- Very nice and useful.
- Thank you AFoCO for your excellent hospitality!
- Thanks for time, opportunity, share knowledge. Nice workshop. Thanks to the resource persons, the AFoCO committee of all delegates from each country. Kind regards from Indonesia. I hope I can do better in the future.
- Good, systematic arrangement, well prepare for both theory and practical within workshop.
- The workshop was very fruitful, especially the field visit where we met the communication officer of the Tumring REDD+ project. The officer and the local community gave strong background information on how the project was managed on the ground, and answered questions that could not be found on the internet or relevant official documents. The AFoCO Partnership Strategy was also very interesting and Mongolia looks forward to the future cooperation on the strategy implementation phase.

Suggestions on structure of subsequent workshops:

- The field visits could be longer with less travelling hours, so to understand the field situations better

Suggestions on topics and resource persons for subsequent workshops:

- Dr. Khongor Tsogt, Manager of the Mongolian Forest Research Association, prior FRL expert of REDD+ project in Mongolia.
- Dorji Wangdi
- Dr Kim, Dr Soozin, Ms Khin
- Mr. Chaley & Dr. Chakrit Na Takuathung, (from Thailand) who gave lecture on Assessment of Carbon Sequestration in FLR intervention
- Dr. Kirsfianti L. Ginoga and Dr. Yanto Rochmayanto

9. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NO.	COUNTRY	NAME	POSITION	AFFILIATIOIN
1	Bhutan	Ms. Kinley Dem	Principal Forestry Officer	Forest Resources Management Division
2	Brunei Darussalam	Ms. Miza Ghani	Forestry Officer	Forestry Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
3		Ms. Rahmalina Rahman	Forestry Officer	Forestry Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
4	Cambodia	Mr. Pich Sovathara	Vice Chief	Forest Certificate and Trade Office Department of Forest Industry and International Cooperation, Forestry Administration
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Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO)

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

AFoCO Regional Education and Training Center (RETC)

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

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