

Policy Practice gap in Implementation Mechanism of REDD+ from Triple Benefit Perspectives

Learning from the project implemented by the financial and technical support from

The International Grant Program 2016

-The Toyota Foundation

Context



Internationally

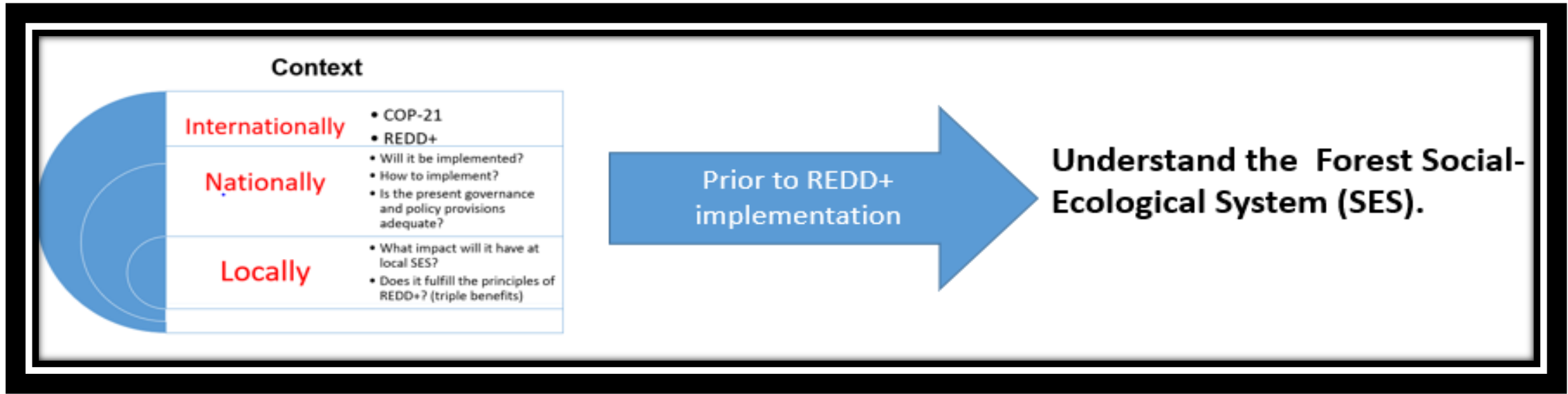
- Paris: COP-21
- REDD+

Nationally

- Will it be implemented?
- How to implement?
- Is the present governance and policy provisions adequate?

Locally

- What impact will it have at local SES?
- Does it fulfill the principles of REDD+?



Collaboration among Stakeholders for Adjustment of Forest Policies to International Framework to Reduce CO2 Emission

Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam & Myanmar



Objective to provide reflective guidelines as a foundation of policy formation from SES perspective with a focus on local contexts for effective REDD+ implementation

**Emission Reduction
Biodiversity Conservation
Poverty alleviation; livelihood benefits**

Why Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and Myanmar?

- Member of Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) supported by Japan
- Undergone massive deforestation in the past
- Currently planning to undertake REDD+ initiatives

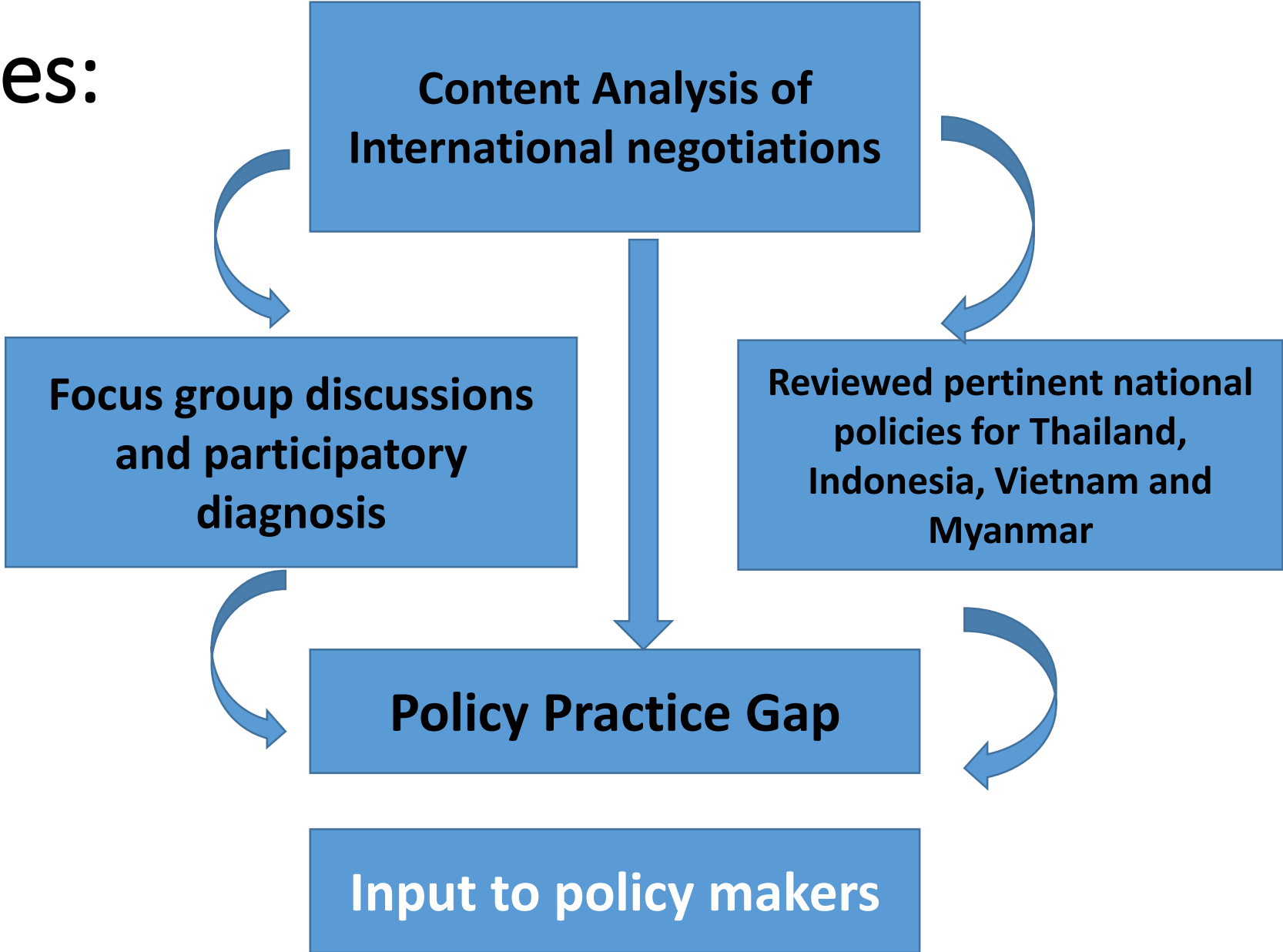
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Why triple benefits?

- Many REDD+ research focused on MRV; least on REDD+ outcome assessment.
- Triple benefits could represent REDD+ outcomes as REDD+ is more than just carbon emission reduction; its more related to rural development and poverty reduction

Data Sources:



Key Findings: What does the policy say?

Myanmar

- ***Myanmar Country Constitution (2008)*** all land in Myanmar is state-owned
- ***Forest Law (1992)***
- ***Land Use Policy (2016)***
- ***Myanmar Investment Law (2016)***: Along with economic reform in the country, Myanmar enacted Foreign Investment Law (2016). Under this law, an investor who obtains permit or endorsement will obtain long-term lease of the land management by the government.
- ***Community Forestry Instructions (2016)*** allows 30 years renewable land lease to local community.
- ***30 year National Forestry Master Plan (2001-2030)***
- ***National Code of Practices for Forest Harvesting (1999)***
- ***National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan-NBSAP (2015-2020)***
- ***10 years Forest District Plans (2017-2027)***
- ***National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS)***

Indonesia

- Permit moratorium policy in 2011
- Forest management unit (Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan/KPH) effectively manage the state-owned forest to lowest level
- Forestry law no 41/1999: exclude adat forest (claimed customary owned forest) from state owned forest (cleared interpretation by the supreme court decision no 35/PUU-X/2012)

Thailand

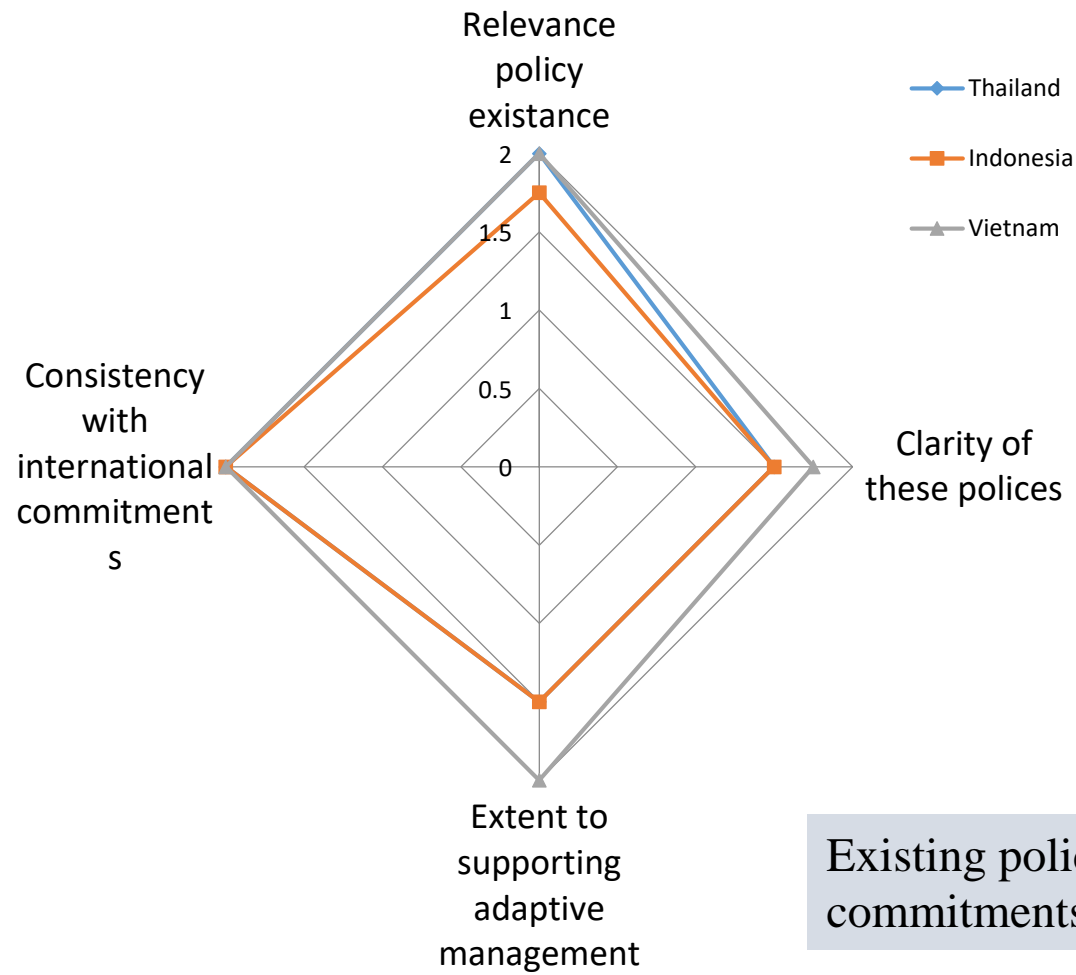
- **The constitution of Thailand:** The Thai Constitution distinguishes local community's right to natural resource management
- ***Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (1941)***
- ***National Park Act, B.E. 2504 (1961):*** covers the determination of National Park Land, the National Park Committee, and protection and maintenance of National Parks.
- ***Forest Plantation Act, B.E. 2535 (1992)*** covers the determination of reforestation and land registration of private reforestation rights, ownership and exemption from royalty on forest products from reforested areas.
- ***Plant Act, B.E. 2518 (1965)*** Amended B.E. 2535 (1992) provides protection of local species
- ***Plant Protection Act, B.E. 2542 (1999)*** regulates the protection and use of plant biodiversity.
- ***Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act B.E. (2535) 1992***

Vietnam

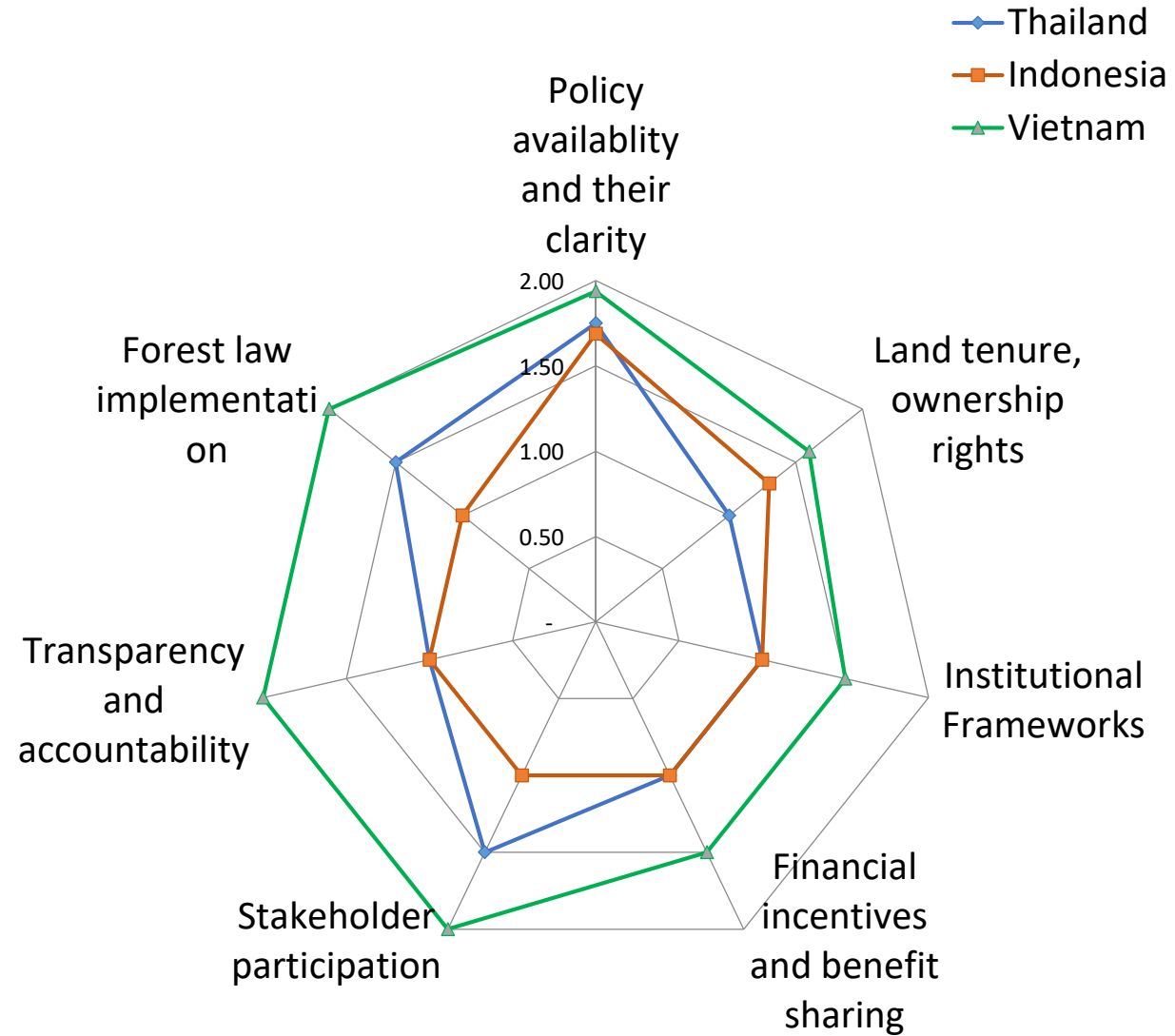
- ***Law of Forest Protection and Development 2004 (LFPD)***, rights of the government on protection and development; allocation forest to local communities, registering the forest use rights; property rights
- ***Decision 178/2001/QD-TTg*** on the sharing of benefit between local household/communities participating in forest protection and management ***National Decree No.99 and Decision 380*** on Payment for Environmental Services.
- ***The Law on Biodiversity (No. 20/2008/QH12)***
- ***The Law on Environmental Protection (No. 55/2014/QH13)***
- Law on Land (LL) and Law on Forest Protection and Development (LFPD) control the correlation between forests tenures and forest resource regulations respectively

Problems with the policies

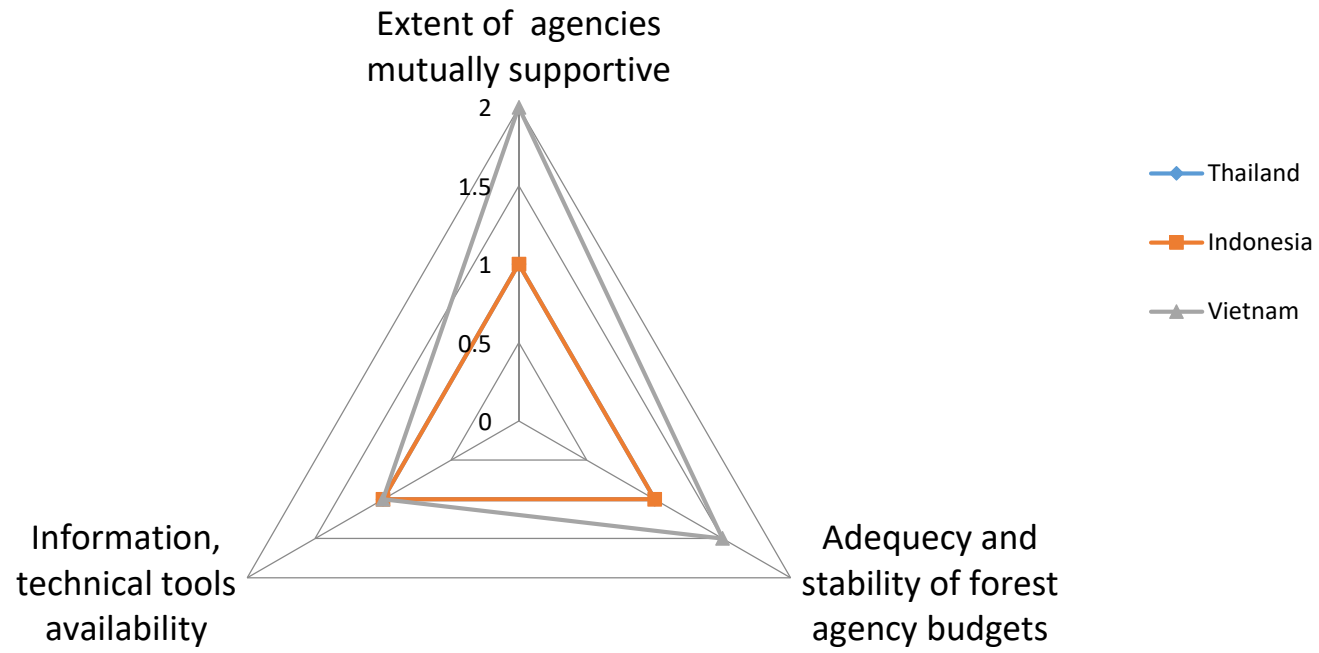
1. Overlapping laws
2. Mutually exclusive laws
3. Equity in forest access and rights inadequate
4. Recognizing property rights and how carbon rights are to be incorporated
5. Inadequate national level forest and climate change budgets, and benefit sharing mechanisms
6. Inconsistency between formal and informal forest use rights
7. Consultation; free, prior informed consent absent



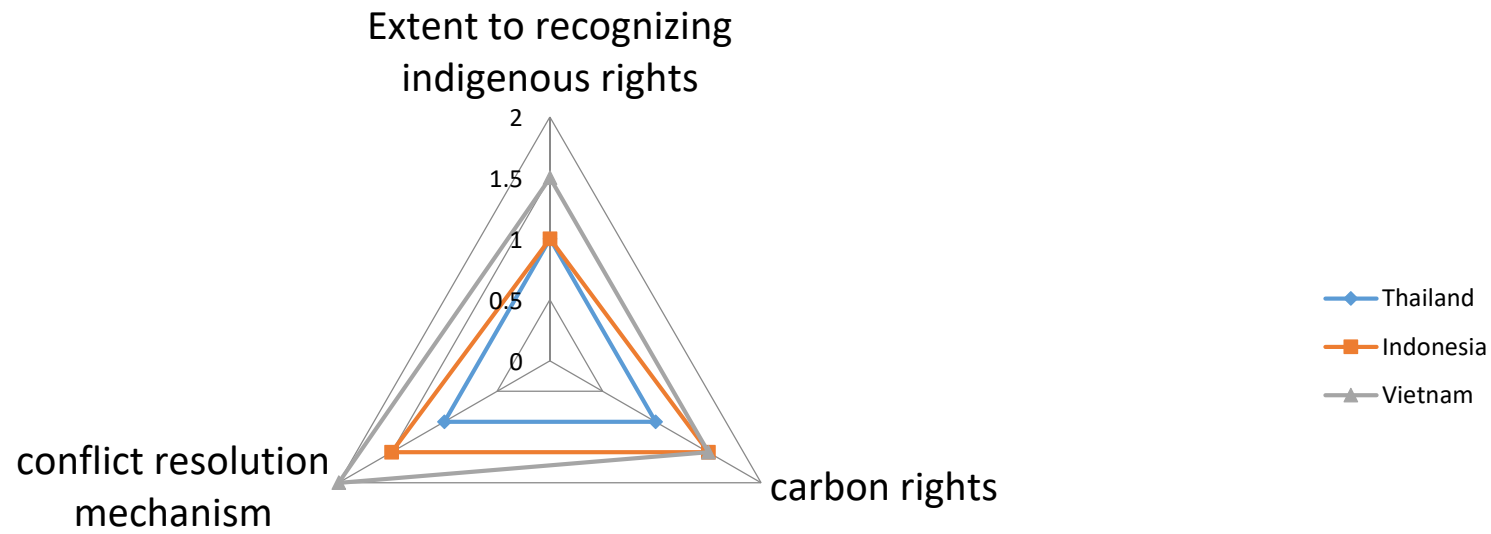
Existing policies and laws, clarity and supporting international commitments and adaptive management



Governance comparisons among Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam



Institutional frameworks



Land tenure, ownership and use

What is the field reality (FGD and Participatory Diagnosis)

Triple benefits

The indicators used to analyze the triple benefits

- (1) change in carbon storage,
- (2) change in biodiversity and ecosystem services
- (3) change in abundance of livelihood resource for local people.

- A measure of +1 is assigned for positive impact and -1 to adverse impact, while 0 is assigned if there are no impact of carbon emission project.
- Since, we do not have any base value before the project was undertaken, we have taken it as zero. Any present outcome observed as the impact of regeneration or restoration project is expressed as change from zero.

Sites: Vietnam

Country	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
Vietnam	Village 3 Huong Loc Commune, Nam Dong district, TT Hue province	Tan Hoi Village, A Luoi district, TT Hue province	Xuan Lam village, Dakrong district, Quang Tri province
Type of the project	It is a community forest allocated to local people for protection and reforestation. The forest is the buffer zone of Bach Ma National Park, which received support from local NGOs	It is a community forest, allocated to local people after the concessions of the State forest enterprises. The community forest received the payment from forest environmental services (PFES) for protection and management.	This is a community forest allocated to local people for the water protection purposes. The source of water is for local usages: living and production activities.
Land ownership	Allocation to local people for the time of 50 years with land use certificate (groups of HHs in the community)		

Sites: Thailand

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
Thailand	Mueang Forest, Chiang Mai, Mae Tha District	Ban Ton Tong Community forest, Lampang district	Ban Hua Thung, Chiang Doi District
Type of the project	It is an afforestation/reforestation project implemented to overcome challenges put forward by the logging concessions.	It is a reforestation project. A forest committee among 13 neighboring is undertaking reforestation project funded by Ratchaburi electricity generating holding public limited.	This is an economic forest earlier rented by the military for cattle rearing project. The community took over the forest for livelihood and food availability. This is the regenerated forest after teak concessions in 1950s.
Land ownership	Community managing the forest without management rights; ongoing conflicts with national park for 35 years	Community managing the forest without management rights.	Community managing the forest without management rights.

Sites: West Sumatra

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
Sumatra	Nagari Indudur Forest, Solok District	Community Forestry of Nagari Sirukam or Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Nagari (LPHN)	Nagari Paru Forest, Sijunjung District
Type of the project	Reduced impact forest after forest fire and logging	Reforested and reduced impact forest after massive logging in 1974	REDD+ project, received support from both governmental and international organizations for forest management
Land ownership	Communal land cum state forest; nagari	Communal land cum state forest; nagari	Communal land cum state forest; nagari

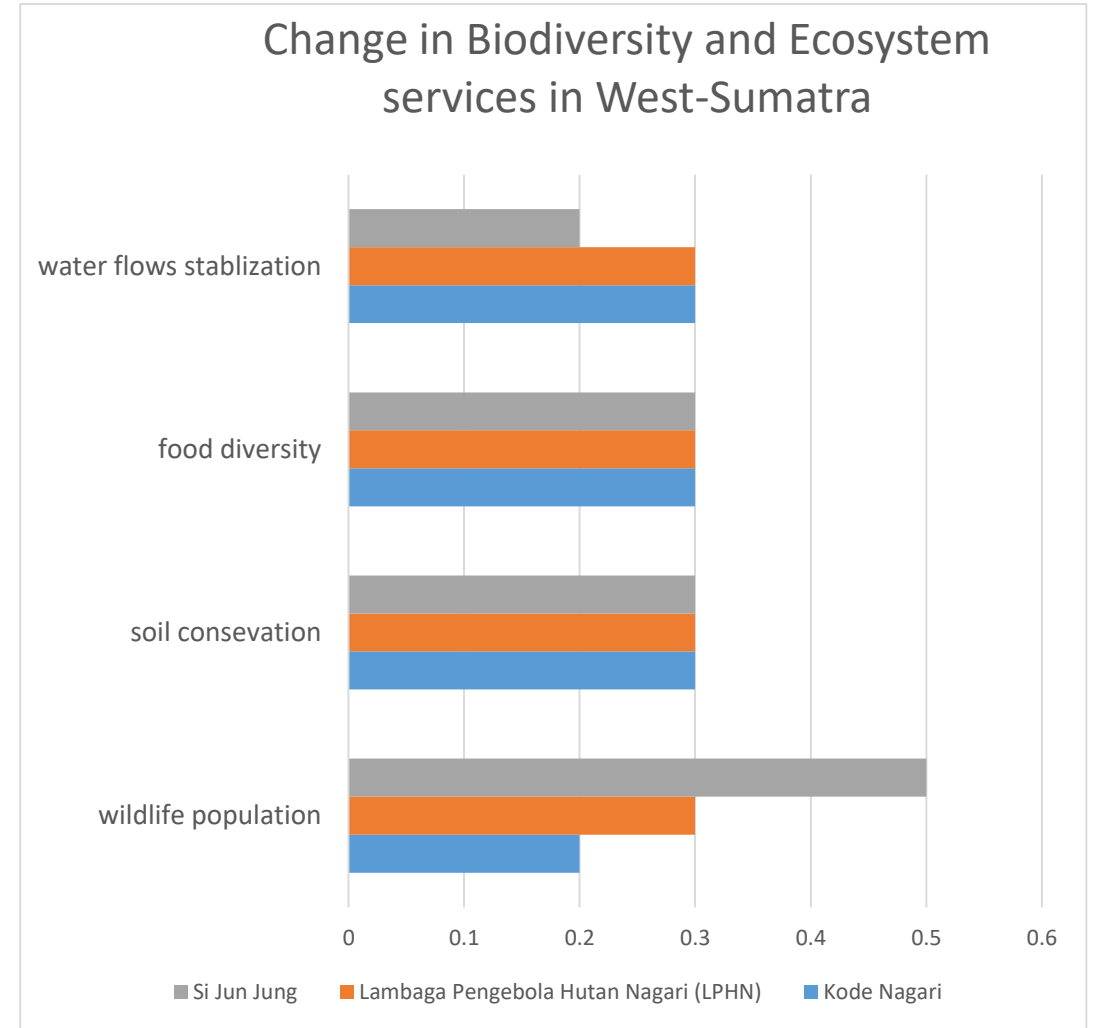
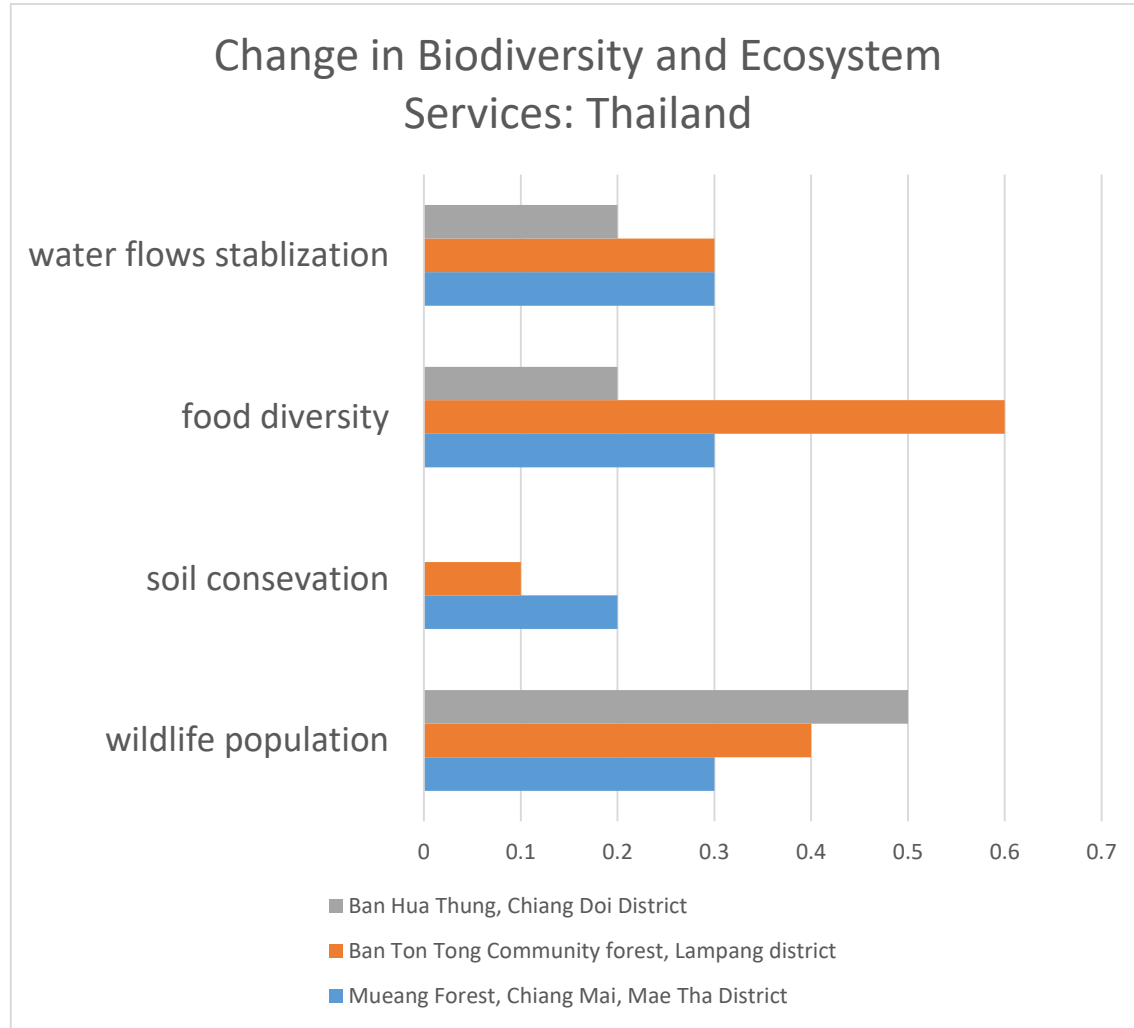
Sites: Kalimantan

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
Kalimantan	Customary Protected Forest of Wehean ethnic (Hutan Adat Wehea), Nehas Liah Bing Village, East Kutai Regency, East Kalimantan Province.	Community Forest (Taneq Olen) of Setulang Village, Malinau Regency, North Kalimantan Province.	Protected Forest of Sungai Wain (Hutan Lindung Sungai Wain), Balikpapan City, East Kalimantan Province
Type of the project	The people of Wehea Dayak ethnic is now conserving the 38,000 ha ex-logging concession area by enriching the forest, protecting from encroachment, protect from forest fire, hunting and gold pan mining.	Community Forest (<i>Taneq Olen</i>) covers area of 5,314 ha, dominated by excellent primary forest	This size of this forest is 9,782 ha. It functions as the water reservoir for Balikpapan City. Around 40% of water is supplied from the forest. Other functions of the forest area are for farming for limited farmers as the buffer zone for the forest.
Land Ownership	Customary Protected Forest of Wehean ethnic (Hutan Adat Wehea),	Community Forest (Taneq Olen) of Setulang Village, Malinau Regency, North Kalimantan Province.	Protected Forest of Sungai Wain (Hutan Lindung Sungai Wain), Balikpapan City,

Sites: Myanmar

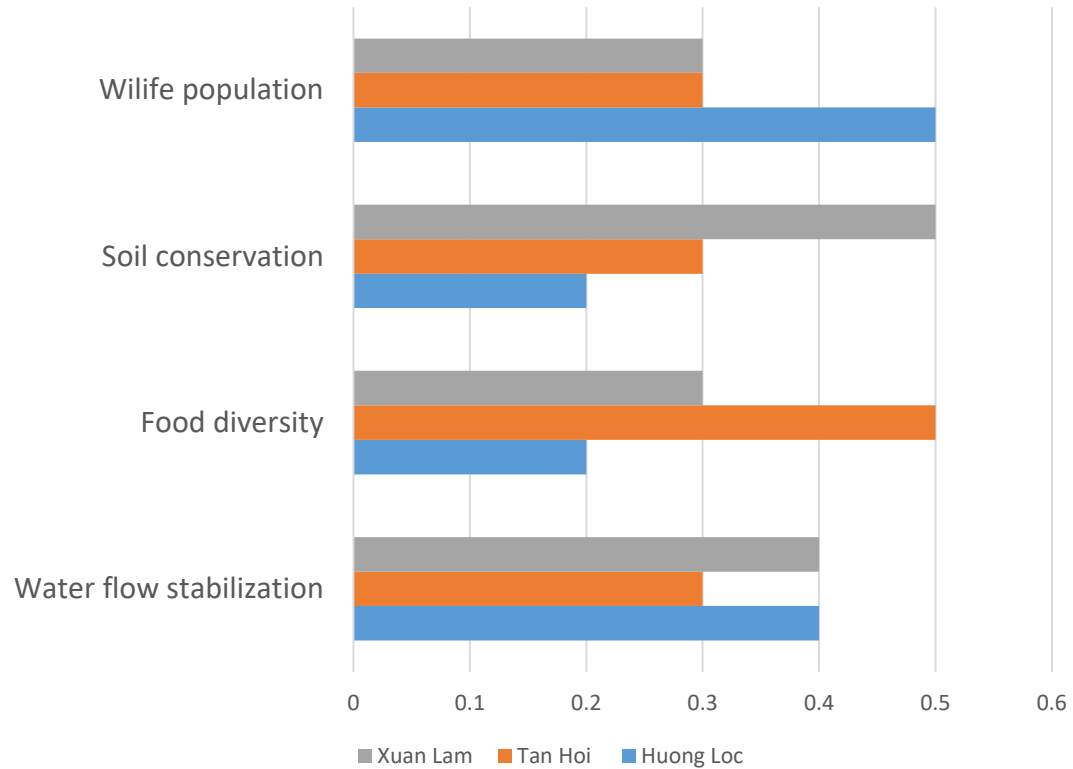
	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
Myanmar	Yoe Sone, Meikhtial District	Pwehla, Taungyi District	Laewon
Type of the project	It is a reforestation project implemented by means of agroforestry to address greening environment as well as enhancing local livelihood.	REDD+ demonstration site received support from project implemented by ICIMOD and FD of Myanmar.	It is a reforestation project implemented by themselves with interested 7 households

Outcome-1

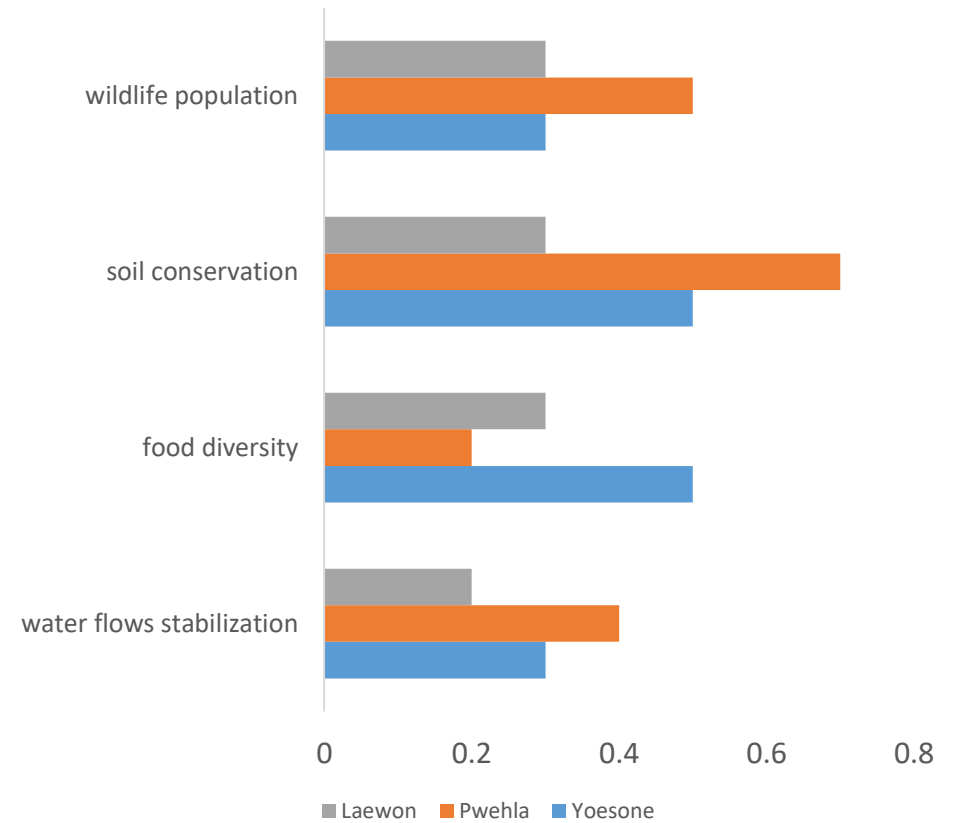


Outcome-1

Change in Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services: Vietnam

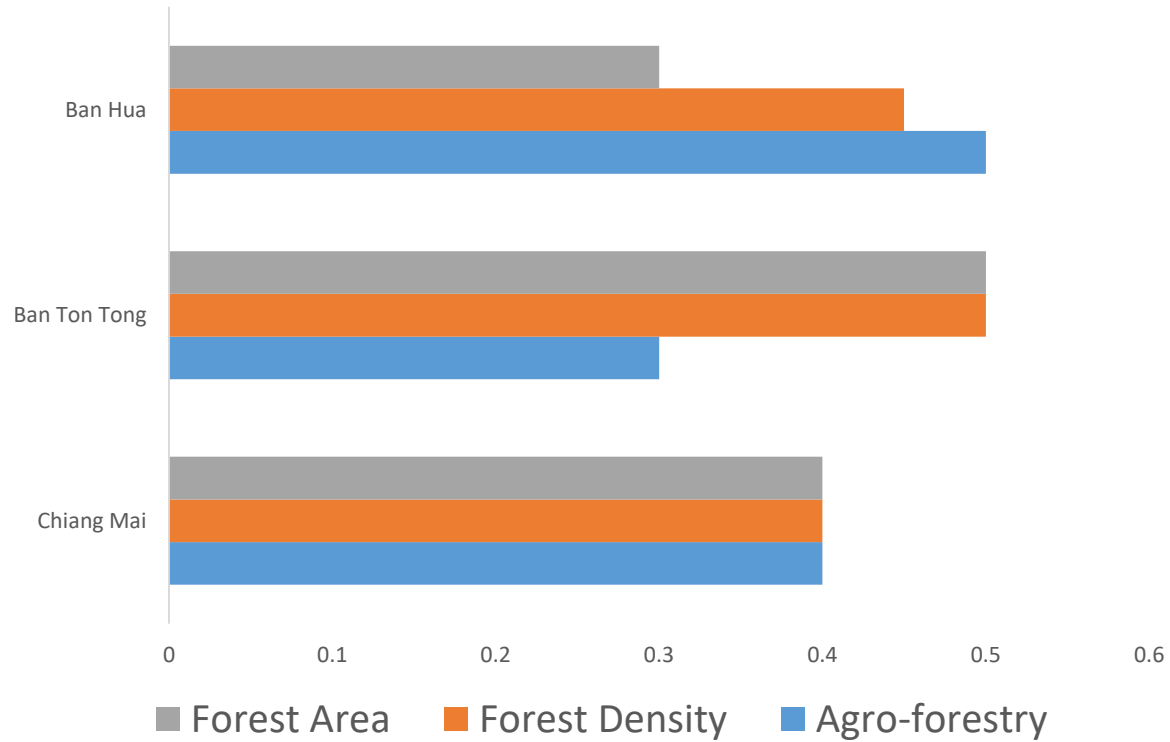


Changes in Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Myanmar

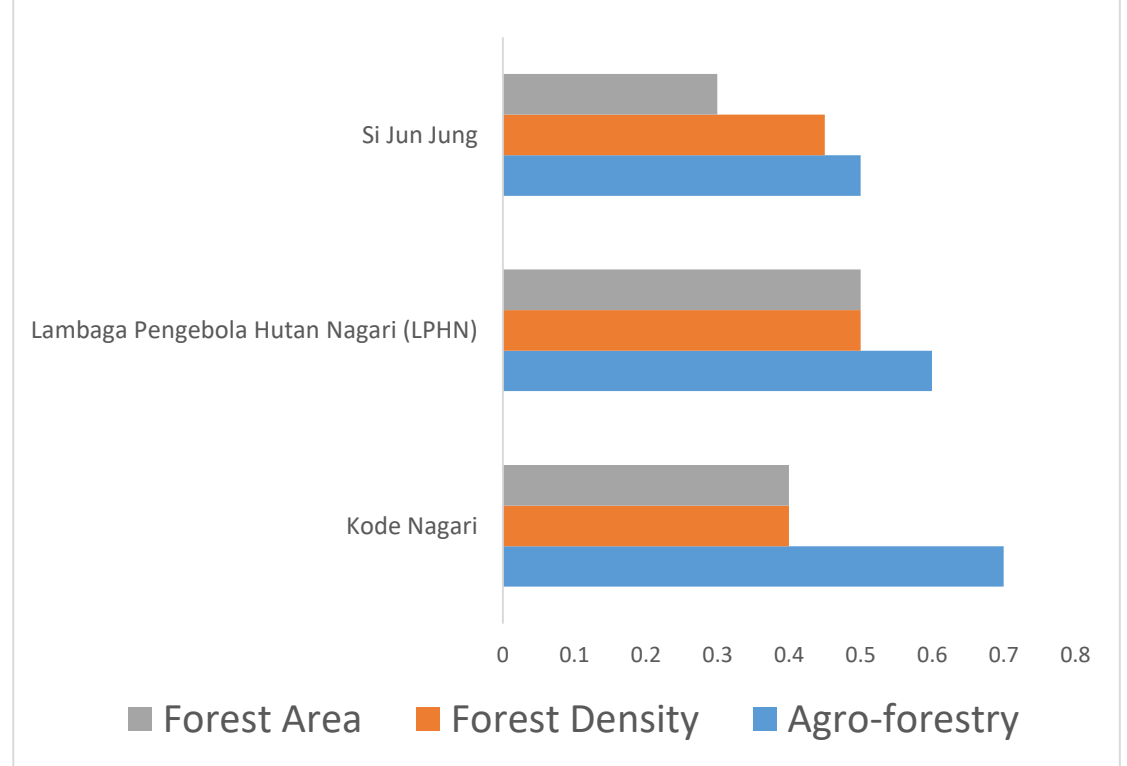


Outcome 2

Changes in Carbon Storage in Thailand

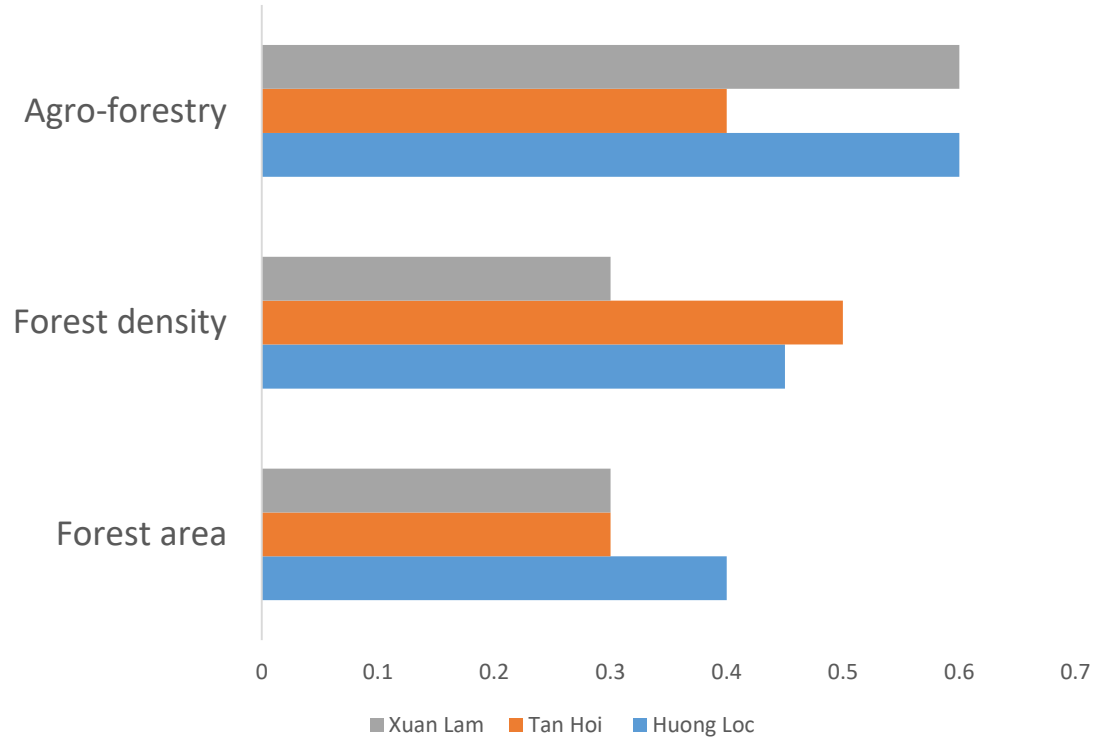


Change in Carbon Storage in West Sumatra

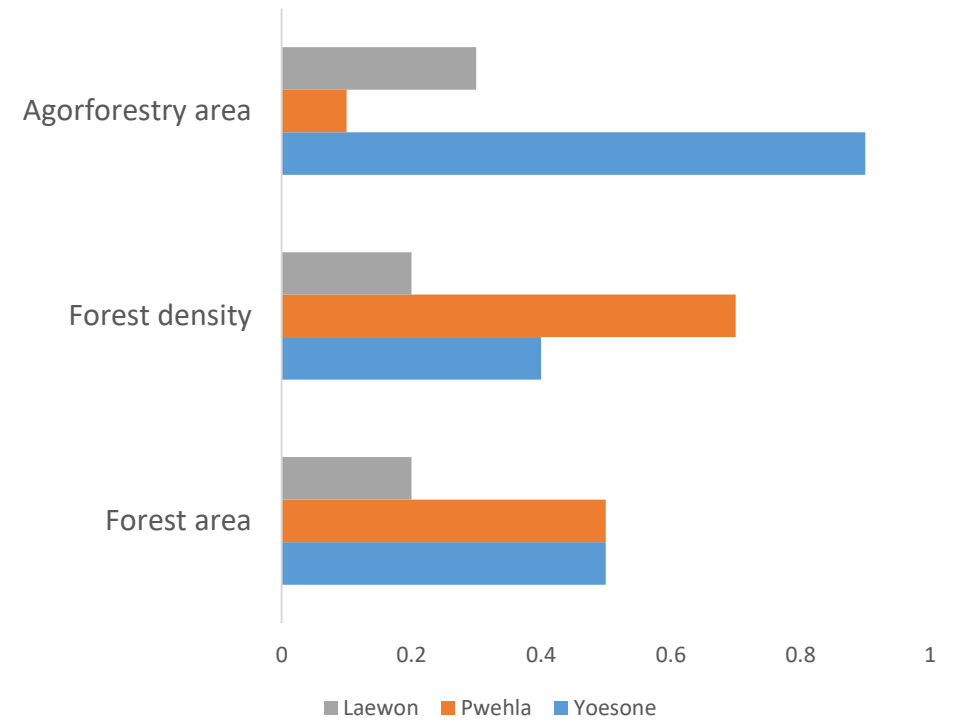


Outcome 2

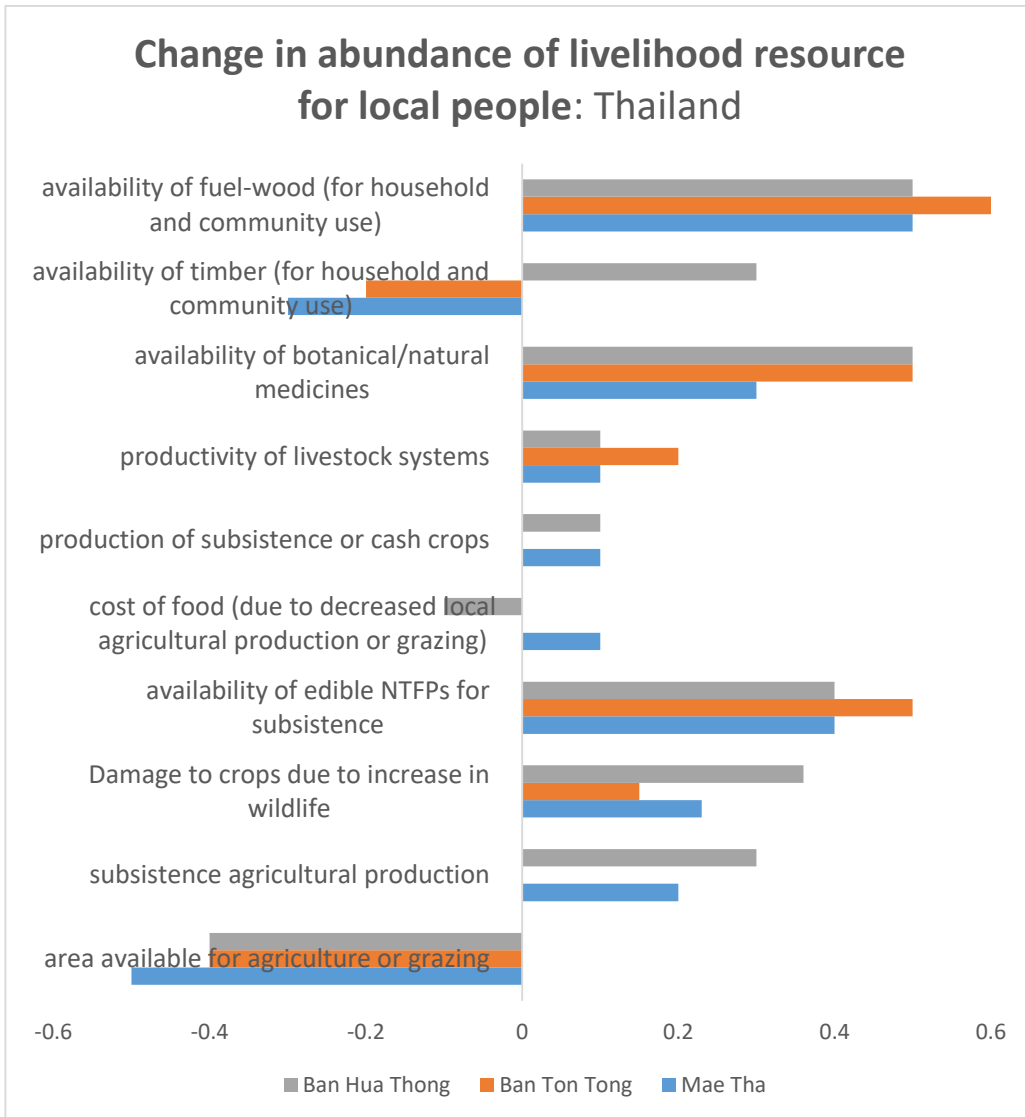
Changes in Carbon Storage in Vietnam



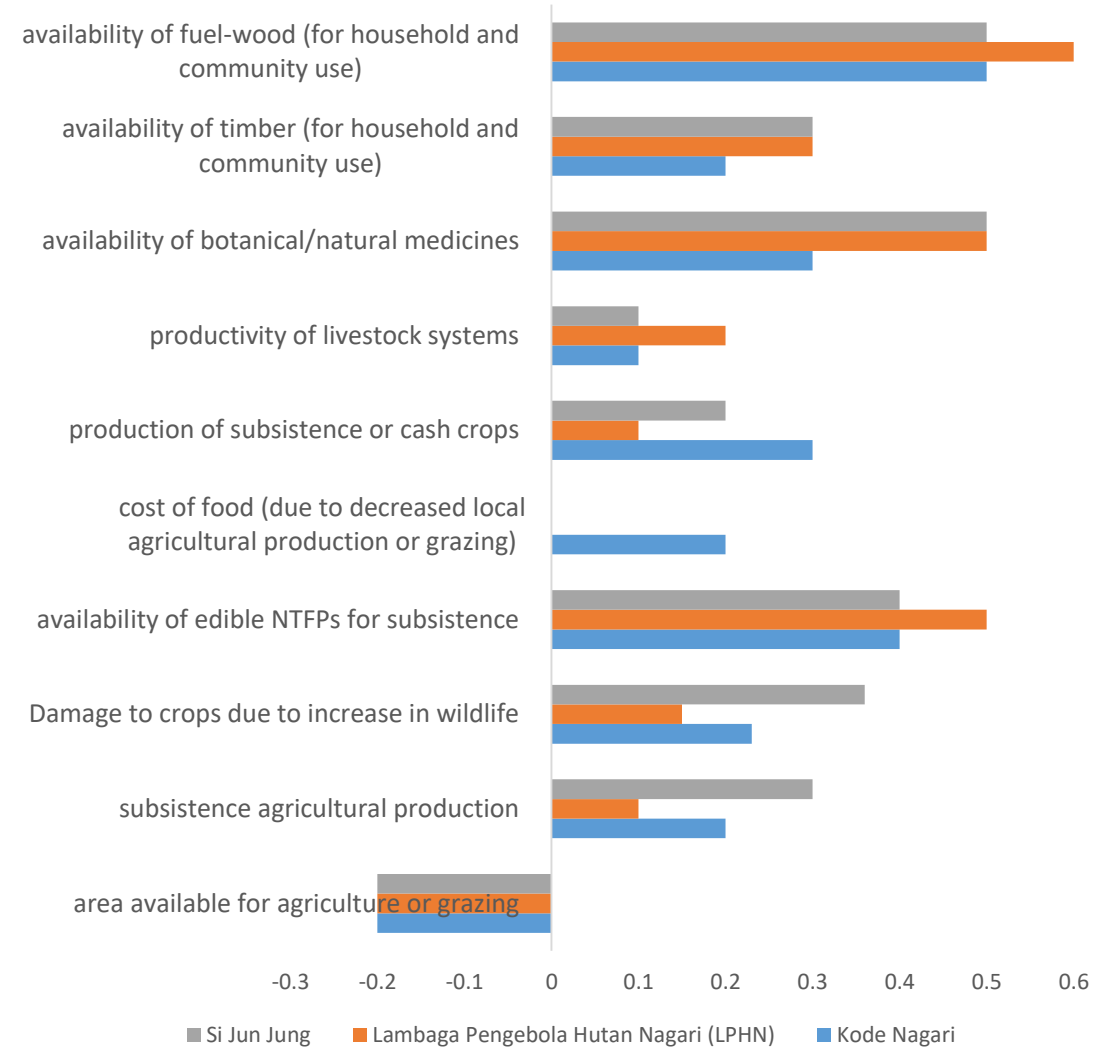
Changes in carbon storage in Myanmar



Outcome 3

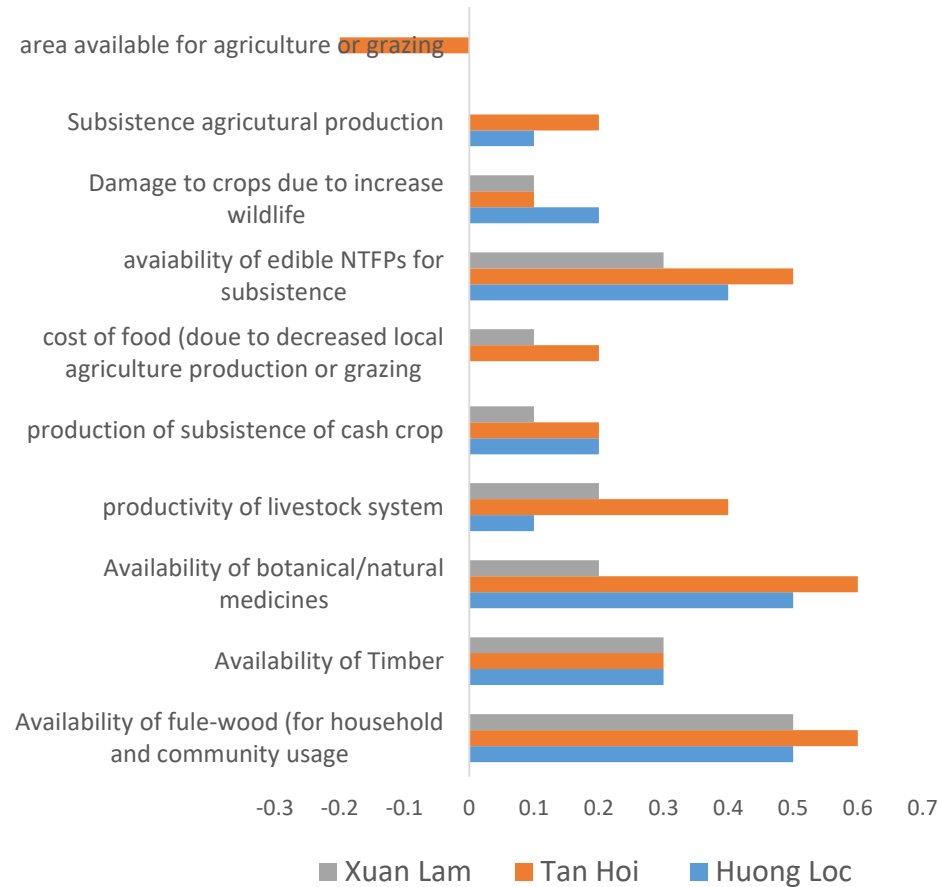


Change in abundance of livelihood resource for local people: West Sumatra

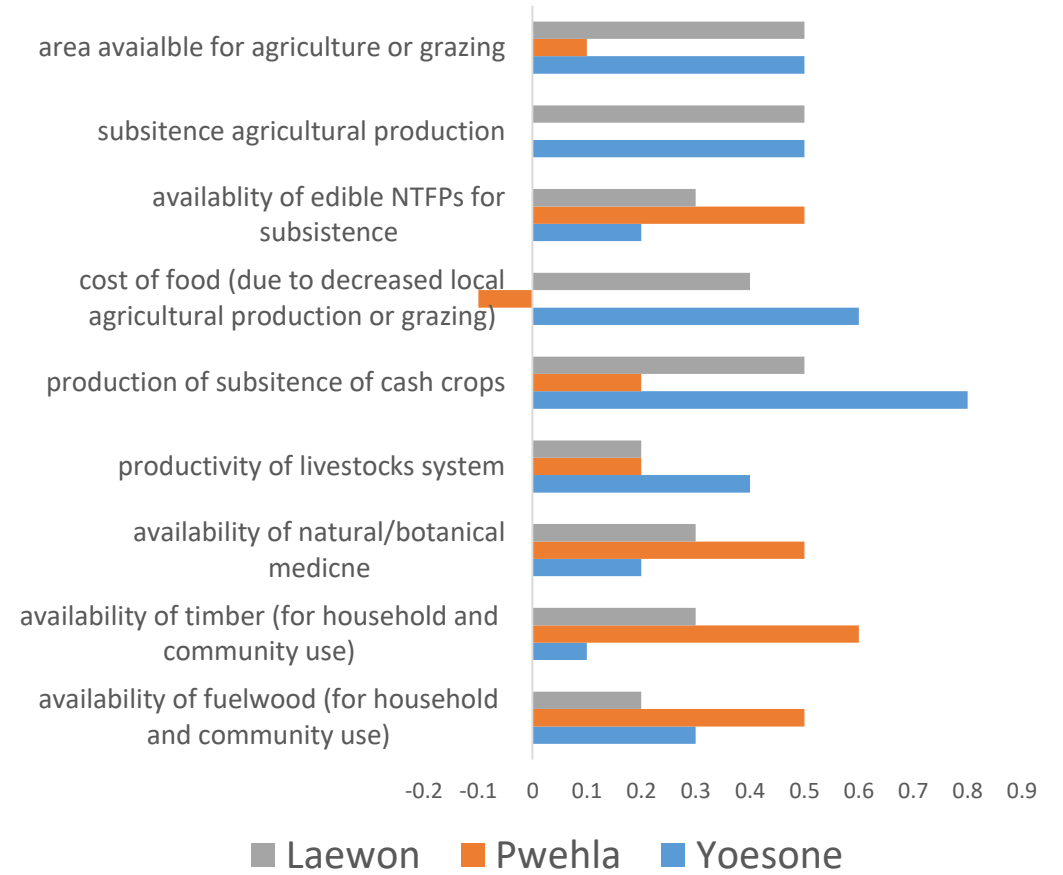


Outcome 3

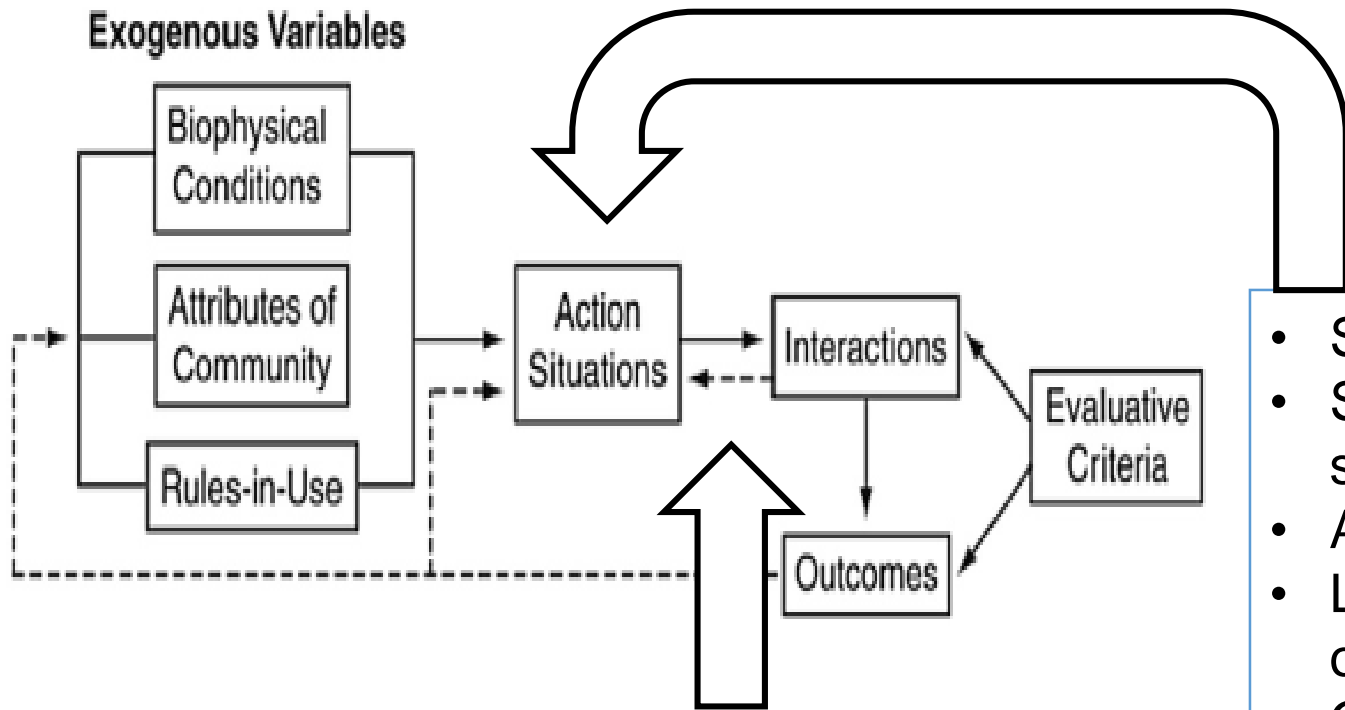
Changes in Abundance of Livelihood Resources for Local People in Vietnam



Change in abundance of livelihood resources for local people in Myanmar



Where is the gap? What are the influential variables in Triple benefits?



Conflict Resolution Mechanisms
 Self-organizations
 Networking
 Investment
 Conflict resolution

- Set of Actors
- Set of positive actors to fill in the context of the situation
- Allowable actions for actors
- Level of control that individual or group has over an action
- Outcome associated with combination of actions
- Information availability
- Cost and benefits associated with actions

Variables Selection-outcome (O)

- (1) change in carbon storage,
- (2) change in biodiversity and ecosystem services
- (3) change in abundance of livelihood resource for local people.

In assessing the impact of carbon emission project, a measure of +1 is assigned for positive impact and -1 to adverse impact, while 0 is assigned if there are no impact of carbon emission project.

Indicators for these outcomes selected through literature review and guidelines from Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance

Influential variables in Triple benefits

Variables	Thailand	Indonesia	Vietnam	Myanmar
Government organization	Present Strong (-)	Present-weak impact	Present-Strong	Present Strong (-)
Non-gov organization	Present -Few	Present-Few	Present- Multiple, strong	Present- Multiple, weak
Network Structure	Present-weak	Present-weak (not vertical)	Present- strong	Present-weak (not vertical)
Property rights systems	Weak	Medium-strong	Strong	Weak-Medium
Governance System rules	Present – few; at community level, weak	Present-few	Present-strong	Present-few, weak
Number of actors	Few (-)- strong actors	Only nagari in WS; K-few	Few	Few
Leadership	Absent	Present-very strong	Present-Weak to medium	Absent
Trust, reciprocity	Low	High	High	Medium
Dependency	High- livelihood; recreational	High-livelihood, economic	High-livelihood	Medium-livelihood

Variables	Thailand	Indonesia	Vietnam	Myanmar
Clarity of system boundaries	Unclearified users and forest boundaries	Clear	Clear	Not-clear
Size of the resource system	Small-Medium-High	Small-Medium-High	Small-Medium-High	Small-Medium-High
Productivity	Medium	High	Medium-high	Medium-high
Action Situation				
Set of Actors	National Park, community	State, Nagari, Users, Economy	Users, state, commercial	Users, state
Set of (+) actors to fill in the context of the situation	Users but state does not recognize	Nagari, State	Users	Users but not recognized
Allowable actions for actors	UTME (national park)	UME (Nagari) UTME (State)	UME (high)	U (User); UTME (state)
Level of control-actors	User (low) State (high)	High(nagari) High(state)	Users (High)	State (high); User (low)
Outcome associated by actions	No collective action	Complex collective action	Higher collective action	Lower collective action
Cost and benefit with actions	Costly for both	Costly for state	Beneficial for both	Break even

Variables	Thailand	Indonesia	Vietnam	Myanmar
Interaction (I)				
Conflict Resolution Mechanisms	Absent for users	State, Nagari, Users, Economy; present	Users, state, present	Users, state Complicated
Self-organizations	Users but state does not recognize	Nagari, State	Users	Users but not recognized
Networking	Absent	Present (only horizontal)	Present-High	Absent-low
Investment	Lower	High(nagari) High(state)	Users (High); state (High)	State (medium); User (low)
Conflict resolution	No collective action	Complex collective action	Higher collective action	Lower collective action
Information availability	Less	Less-medium	High	Less-medium
Outcome (O)				
Biodiversity and ecosystem benefits	Slightly positive	Slightly positive	Positive	Slightly positive
Reduction in Carbon	Slightly positive	Slightly positive	Positive	Slightly positive
Livelihood benefits	Slightly positive	Slightly positive	Positive	Slightly positive

Final Verdict

Conclusion: Feasibility of REDD+ triple benefits at legal and political context

	Emission reduction	Biodiversity conservation	Poverty Alleviation	Feasibility in terms of policy and governance	Overall Feasibility
Thailand	Slightly positive	Slightly positive	Slightly positive	Poor	Low
Indonesia	Positive	Positive	Slightly positive	Slightly positive	Medium
Vietnam	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	High
Myanmar	Slightly positive	Slightly positive	Positive	Positive	Medium

What next?

Lets open up the discussions!!