REDD+ Safeguard approaches 2014











C ONTENTS

Introduction ·····	02
The Oddar Meanchey Community Forestry REDD Project (OMCFRP), Kingdom of Cambodia ····································	05
Summary —	— 06
1.Basic information	— 07
2.Details of the project activities	— 11
Dien Bien REDD+ Pilot Project, Socialist Republic of Vietnam ·······	···· 19
Summary —	— 20
1.Basic information	— 21
2.Details of the project activities	— 23
Forest Carbon Project in Quirino Province, Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor, Luzon, Philippines, Republic of the Philippines	27
Summary —	— 28
1.Basic information	— 29
2.Details of the project activities	— 32
The Sofala Community Carbon Project, Republic of Mozambique	37
Summary —	— 38
1.Basic information	— 39
2.Details of the project activities	— 43

NTRODUCTION

1. Background

Since 2000, the global annual net loss of forests has reached several million hectares, with deforestation and forest degradation accounting for more than 10% of the total greenhouse gas emissions on Earth. To control the emissions from the forest sector for the mitigation of climate change, countries recognized the necessity to tackle on "reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries" (REDD) in 2005 at the 11th Conference of the Parties (COP11) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Since then REDD has emerged economic-incentives system for low-carbon, sustainable development in developing countries serious deforestation and degradation have resulted in high levels of greenhouse gas emissions. In 2009, REDD was updated to REDD+ to further include enhanced roles of forest conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks., At COP16 in 2010, countries have reached a general agreement on REDD+ which specified the need of safeguards that countries should promote and support in order to guarantee inclusive and transparent REDD+ activities. Specifically, safeguards should be implemented for preventing negative impacts and promoting positive impacts on forest governance, the environment, and the society (Cancun Agreements: Decision 1/CP.16, Appendix I, Para 2).

Several studies on pilot projects and demonstration activities of REDD+ have analyzed challenges and identified good practices of some aspects of REDD+ safeguards. In addition, macro-level discussions about safeguards have been made at the UNFCCC and within voluntary initiatives; however, such discussions have so far lacked the link with real-world experiences of safeguards implementation. Practices to promote and support safeguards on the ground are expected to differ from place to place due to varying socio-economic conditions and local biodiversity. Although the importance of sharing field-level experiences and lessons is recognized,

the diversity of approaches to safeguards has made comparisons difficult.

Under these circumstances, this report "REDD+ Safeguards Approaches 2014" has been prepared with the aim of sharing approaches, and challenges in relation to REDD+ safeguards by collecting information on existing, advanced examples from pilot projects and demonstration activities. The aim of the report is to promote not only effective safeguards implementation at the project level but also to contribute to the international discussion regarding REDD+ safeguards under the UNFCCC and other voluntary initiatives.

2. Structure and contents

2.1 Characteristics of the report

The report contains project-level case information. Investigation was not limited to projects that specifically call themselves REDD+ projects but also covered safeguards related to conservation. First, preliminary investigations were conducted based on published literatures and then investigators visited the sites and interviewed relevant parties. The results were organized in accordance with the seven safeguards specified in the Cancun Agreements (some topics regarding forest governance were reinterpreted and rephrased to fit the project level). The following three points were considered when compiling the report:

1) Each project's characteristics

Approaches to safeguards vary greatly depending on activity type (e.g., aim and content of the project), implementing body (e.g., government vs. private organization), and funding type (e.g., donation or investment); as such, the following basic information was identified for each case:

- Activity type: Reduction of deforestation and forest degradation/Enhancement of carbon stocks (among five REDD+ activities)
- Implementing body: Government-led/private sector-led (for profit)/private sector-led (not for

profit)

- Funding type: Aid Fund/investment

2) National-level information

The report targets project-based initiatives, but it is necessary to consider national-level information to understand how safeguards are promoted and supported. For example, gaps might occur when applying national legislations and policies at the project level, causing negative impacts on the integrity of ecosystems and the subsistence level of indigenous people and community members. To understand the integrity of safeguards implementation across scale, national-level information was included in the report.

3) Compilation of constructive information

The implementation of safeguards is usually an adaptive process where trial-and-error should be incorporated in a constructive manner. Additionally, there is no one-size-fits-all method, safeguards need to consider circumstances. Therefore, the report also complied the information in a constructive manner (i.e., "the project challenged X and achieved Y"), rather than negatively criticizing each challenge. The cases referred to in the report are ongoing, and the readers should note that further efforts and improvements will be made in each project. Therefore, each project was described in two sections: "plan, progress, and results" and "challenges, improvements and future plans."

3. Acknowledgements

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Consultants Association (JOFCA)) , commissioned by the Forestry Agency of Japan. In addition, the contents of the report do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the executing body or supporting organization of each project. The Consortium would be grateful if any errors or insufficient understanding of facts were informed.

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The Oddar Meanchey Community Forestry REDD Project Kingdom of Cambodia

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Summary

Project name	The Oddar Meanchey Community Forestry REDD Project (OMCFRP)			
Project area	Oddar Meanchey Province, Kingdom of Cambodia			
Area	64,318 ha Population Approx. 24,400			
	Government-led			
Executing body	Forestry Administration (FA) (Partner organizations: Pact; Children's Development Association)			
Activity type	Reduction of deforestation	n and forest degradation		
Funding type	Aid fund			
Period	Jan 2008 - Dec 2037			
	Consistency with the National Forest Program (NFP) and other initiatives/Establishment and enhancement of governance Respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local			
	communities			
Relationship with	Participation of stakeholders •			
consideration items	Consideration of biodiversity •			
	Addressing the risk of reversals			
	Addressing displacement •			
Summary				

Oddar Meanchey Province in northwest Cambodia has experienced rapid deforestation and forest degradation due to forestry concessions, an increase of migrants, and other factors. In January 2008, under the leadership of the Forestry Administration (FA) of the Royal Government of Cambodia, Community Forestry International (CFI) (later succeeded by Pact) supported the development of a REDD project targeting 13 community forests in the province.

In this project, the FA utilizes the community forestry (CF) system, and the Children's Development Association (CDA) provides field assistance to community forestry members, such as strengthening land ownership and improving residents' livelihood using non-timber forest products (NTFPs).

In addition, one CF group assisted by the FA and the Monks' Community Forest Association actively engages in biodiversity conservation and monitoring activities. In recognition of these efforts, the project achieved dual verification under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standards (with a Triple Gold status for climate, community and biodiversity) in August 2013.

1.1 National level

1.1.1 Current state of forests

According to the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FAO, 2010), total forested area in Cambodia was 10.09 million ha, accounting for 57% of the country's total area. Among them, natural forest area was 10.03 million ha and artificially generated forest area was 0.07 million ha (FAO, 2010). As of 2010, major forest types are deciduous forests at 4.48 million ha, followed by evergreen forests at 3.50 million ha, and semi-deciduous forests at 1.27 million ha

(Kingdom of Cambodia, 2011a). Between 2002 and 2010, the forested area in Cambodia declined by 4.08 % of total land area, with an annual rate of deforestation of 0.5 % (Kingdom of Cambodia, 2011a).

1.1.2 Relevant domestic laws

Relevant domestic laws related to respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local communities, land ownership and use rights, and consideration of biodiversity at the national level are listed below.

Respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local communities	Land Law (2001)	 Indigenous people shall manage their communities and immovable properties based on their traditional customs. (Article 23) Indigenous people shall be entitled to rights, compensation, and protection based on the law. (Article 24) The borders of these immoveable properties shall be determined in accordance with actual situations. (Article 25) The ownership of indigenous people's immovable properties shall be exercised through their traditional decision-making mechanism. (Article 26)
	Forestry Law (2002)	 Forestry concessions must not interfere with customary rights of indigenous people and local communities. (Article 15) The state recognizes and ensures the traditional user rights for the local communities living within or near permanent forest estate. (Chapter 2)
	Sub-decree on the Management of Forestry Concessions (2000)	 With regard to management plans and monitoring of concessions, consultations with and participation by community members shall be guaranteed. (Article 4) Access to forest resources and religious values within concessions used by community members shall be guaranteed. (Article 4)
Land ownership and use rights	Land Law (2001)	 The ownership of state land and legally obtained private land shall be respected. (Article 3) Land ownership prior to 1979 shall be invalid. (Article 7) Only the legal person and legal entity of Khmer nationality can own land. (Article 8) Natural land (including forests) shall be state owned. (Article 11)

Land ownership and use rights	Forestry Law (2002)	 Relevant agencies shall support land registration by indigenous communities when forests are divided, registered, and demarcated. (Article 11) Local communities can use and manage any part of permanent forest reserve, upon agreement with the FA, as community forestry (CF). The agreement is valid for 15 years with the option for extension. (Chapter 2)
	Sub-decree on Community Forestry Management (2003)	- Community forestry shall be state owned and managed by the FA. (Article 3) - Community forests shall be controlled by representatives elected from the community. (Article 4)
	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (2002)	 Promotion of nationwide tree-planting and revegetation. Enhancement of law enforcement for preventing illegal logging. Evaluation of concession allocation and management. Promotion of community participation in forest protection and management. Introduction of environmentally friendly forest management policies. Monitoring of the state and forest resources trends. Delineate permanent forest estate for conservation, community use and industrial protection. Implementation of forest inventory survey, etc.
Biodiversity	National Rectangular Strategy (2004) National Strategic Development Plan (2008) National Forest Programme (NFP) (2010)	 Prescribes forestry reform through sustainable forest management, and biodiversity conservation through the establishment of protected areas and CF. Increase the rate of forested area from 57.59% in 2009 to 59.19% by 2013. Increase the number of approvals of CF from 210 in 2009 to 450 by 2013. Define six operational areas (forest demarcation and registration, conservation of forest biodiversity and resources, law enforcement and governance, community forestry, capacity and research development, and sustainable financing including REDD) for the enhancement of sustainable forest management. Set policy targets, for example, to increase the areas of protected forest and sustainably managed forests to 3 million ha and 2.4 million ha, respectively.

1.2 Project level¹

1.2.1 Project sites

The project sites (total 64,318 ha) in Oddar Meanchey Province are located in northwest

Cambodia near the border with Thailand (Fig. 1) and contain evergreen forests, semi-deciduous forests, secondary forests and other forest types.

Most of the project level information were based on the PDD (TGC, 2012), the Monitoring Plan (TGC and Pact, 2012a), and Project Implementation Report (TGC and Pact, 2012b) unless otherwise specified.

Initially, the REDD project sites contained 58 registered villages of approximately 9,900 households, and a population of approximately 45,800 people (of which 22,300 were female). Among these, approximately 8,000 households and 24,400 people (of which 12,000 were female)

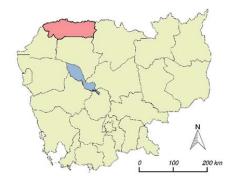


Fig. 1 Location of Oddar Meanchey Province

participated in the 13 CF where the REDD project is carried out. Most of the population is ethnic Khmer, though some Kuy people live in the area as well. In fact, one of the CF sites is managed by multiple villages that are populated predominantly with Kuy people.



Evergreen forest in a CF site

1.2.2 Outline of the project

Oddar Meanchey Province used to be a heavily forested area with a relatively low population density. According to the Forestry Law (2002), most of the forests in the province are state owned; however, because demarcation started only recently, many interested parties are claiming land ownership and use rights. Between 1991 and 1995, implementation of large-scale forestry concessions resulted in the felling of a large number of high-value commercial trees. Because the province experienced a longer civil war than

other Cambodian provinces, the situation has stabilized in recent years, resulting in the return of a large number of internal migrants. The population of the province tripled in the decade between 1998 and 2008, and the annual rate of deforestation in the province increased to a very high level of 2.9% (more than four times the national average). Because provincial residents strongly rely on non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for their livelihood, rapid deforestation due to population growth and an increase in use has pressured these resources, threatening the livelihood of local residents.

Forest protection activities started around 2004, and preparation for the establishment of CFs has expanded under the FA's initiative with support of NGOs and the Monks' Community Forest Associations. In addition to seeking to control the use of resources by community members, the groups also aimed to reduce deforestation by migrants and concessions, and obtain legal rights for community members to use forest resources. As a result, 13 CF sites were established by 2008, and all have been approved by the FA securing usage rights of the forests for 15 years.

Targeting these CF sites, and with the aim of promoting forest protection and sustainable use of forest resources, the Oddar Meanchey Community Forestry REDD Project (OMCFRP) was launched under the FA in 2008. This is the first REDD-plus project officially approved by the Cambodian Government and has a project period of 30 years (from January 1, 2008, to December 31, 2037). In August 2013, the project achieved dual verification under the VCS and CCB Standards (with a Triple Gold status for climate, community, and biodiversity).

1.2.3 Implementation system

Because CF targets state forests, the FA is the implementation body. The approval and supervision of the REDD-plus project plan are done by the FA Central, while on-the-ground activities such as resource conservation, patrolling, and monitoring are coordinated by the FA Cantonment (i.e., provincial FA). With regard to project planning and implementation, Pact, Children's Development Association (CDA), Terra Global Capital (TGC), and other groups have supported the FA (Fig. 2).

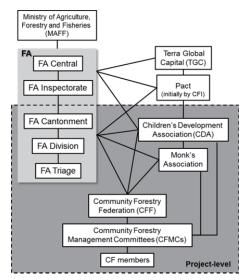


Fig. 2 Implementation structure (produced by FFPRI based on Yeang and Brewster (2013) and interviews with FA, CDA, the Monk's Association and CFMC members)

Community members participate in the project by establishing CF Management Committees (CMFCs) following the steps defined in the community forestry guidelines under the Sub-decree on Community Forestry Management (2003). The Community Forestry International (CFI) and Pact have particularly supported project planning, while TGC has supported technical aspects of carbon accounting and sales. CDA has mainly focused on supporting field activities with community members.The local participate in the project as CF members. The CFMC elected from the CF members make decisions related to each CF site. Each CFMC usually consists of seven members: chair, deputy chair, secretary, treasurer, extension officer, tree-planting officer, and patrolling officer. Additionally, the Community Forestry Federation (CFF), which consists of the representatives of CFMCs, is established to facilitate collaboration and information exchange among the CF sites.

In Sorng Rokavorn CF, the largest in the project, Buddhist monks based in Samraong voluntarily carry out forest management activities and biodiversity monitoring including routine patrols and provide guidance to the community members on sustainable resource use. The Monks' Community Forest Association, to which these monks belong, collaborates with the FA to raise awareness on the project by incorporating Buddhist teaching into conservation activities.

1.2.4 Success factors

- Use of the Community Forestry (CF) system

The project aims to introduce community-based active forest conservation activities under the initiative of the FA using the CF system, and enhance community members' legal rights to use forest resources. The community members now have the rights to participate in forest management decision making through the establishment of the CFMC and election of its committee members.

- Development of various Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

TGC developed new SOPs on biomass estimation, social assessment, assisted natural regeneration, and biodiversity assessment that are also applicable to other REDD projects. These SOPs, registered in the VCS, are expected to facilitate effective implementation of environmental and social safeguards.

- CCBS Triple Gold status

The three Gold optional criteria of the CCB Standards - climate, community, and biodiversity - have been met by securing community benefits, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation measures through improvement of community members' forest management abilities through project activities.

- Incorporation of Buddhist teaching into project activities

To foster understanding among the community members and stakeholders, the Monks' Association and the CDA, in collaboration with the FA, engaged in public awareness activities (e.g., preaching and posters) that incorporate Buddhist teaching. The monks also introduced a "soft" approach to control illegal activities (based on conviction and warning instead of punishment), which helped reduce the hostility between the CF members and intruders (Bradley, 2009).



Community Forestry Federation (CFF) meeting

2. DETAILS OF THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

2.1 Consistency with the National Forest Programme (NFP) and other initiatives/Establishment and enhancement of governance

Plan, progress, and results

- Relevant laws are shown in Table 1. The project places an emphasis on consistency with the Forestry Law and the sub-decree on CF management.
- All 13 CF sites have been approved by the government, and the CFMCs, consisting of members elected from these CF members, implement forest management activities under the guidance of the FA.
- The promotion of community forestry and development of new forest finance mechanisms including REDD+ are part of the main strategic areas under the National Forest Programme (Kingdom of Cambodia, 2010).
- CF member representatives, NGOs, and the FA (provincial level) hold monthly meetings to share information and discuss problems.
- At the quarterly meetings of provincial working groups and the Oddar Meanchey CFF, progress and results of the project are reported to local government officers.

- Regular meetings on patrols carried out by the CFMC, FA, military, police, and other parties have been agreed to be held.
- Communication between the communities and the FA and supporting NGOs is done primarily via the CFMC through regular village-level meetings.
- In the village-level meetings, brochures, posters, and videos in Khmer language have been distributed, displayed, and screened. Land use schematic drawings for individual villages are also displayed in each village.
- As a response to the area's low literacy rate, village meetings are held as often as possible where means other than documents (such as videos and pictures) are used as much as possible to reach minority groups.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- The Cambodian military has built a military camp inside some parts of the community forestry in order to defend Cambodian territory after border conflict with Thailand. In addition, permanent settlements of internal migrants continue to threaten the usage rights of the CF members.
- Because patrol meetings have been held irregularly, the start of joint patrols has been delayed.

Table 1 Laws/Programs related to the project

	Name	Description	
	Environmental Protection of	Prescribes conservation and sustainable use of environmental	
	Nature Resource	resources, including biodiversity. Also prescribes the basis for	
	Management Law (1996)	implementing an environmental impact assessment.	
		Prescribes land rights. States that forests are basically state owned.	
	Land Law (2001)	Also recognizes land management by indigenous people based	
		on customary law.	
		Prescribes forest classifications (e.g., protection forest, production	
0	Forestry Law (2002)	forest) and their definitions as well as establishment of the CF	
		system, among others.	
	Sub-decree on Community	Prescribes the procedure for establishing community forests, rights	
0	Forestry Management	to manage and use these forests, roles of the community	
	(2003)	members and forest agencies, election of the CFMC members, etc.	
	Notice of Forest Dragraman	Attains policy goals set in the National Rectangular Strategy and	
	National Forest Programme	National Strategic Development Plan in the forestry field. Sets CF	
	(NFP) (2010)	promotion as an environmental policy field.	

Note: O - Law/Program specifically considered before implementing the project

2.2 Respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local communities

2.2.1 Identification of the rights to own and use land and resources

Plan, progress, and results

- During the process of establishing community forests, their mechanism and benefits of enhancing usage rights, etc. were explained to community members who lived around the candidate forests, and options to participate in CF were given to them. During the process of setting community forest borders, there were cases in which individuals waived land ownership based on discussions that such land would be managed as part of community forests.
- Under the CF system, the community members have secured legal rights to use community forests and actively participate in conservation and management activities by electing representatives to serve on a Community Forestry Management Committee (CFMC).
- The Kuy, an indigenous group, have participated in the management and use of community forests using the same means as the Khmer people.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- Migrants continue to increase near some CF sites, and as a result, new communities have been established that violate existing rights to use community forests.
- Migrants who live outside community forests have been encouraged to join a CF group to reduce illegal use of community forests, encourage sustainable use of forest resources, and participate in conservation activities.
- With regard to migrants who live inside community forests, community members are requesting administrative bodies to confirm their existing rights to use and conserve community forests. (For additional information, refer to 2.3.3 Dispute settlement)

2.2.2 Use of local customs and knowledge

Plan, progress, and results

- The CF system has simultaneously focused on

protection of rights to use forest resources based on local customs and traditional knowledge, and improvement of livelihood and conservation.

- Non-CF members who live in other areas can use CF resources for self-consumption.

2.2.3 Prior agreement of indigenous people and community members

Plan, progress, and results

- Using a process that incorporates the concept of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC), workshops and meetings on the REDD-plus project were held in Khmer language. At a meeting held on October 14, 2011, the community members' consent was confirmed.

2.2.4 Benefit sharing

Plan, progress, and results

- According to the official endorsement through government decision nr. 699 ("Sar Chor Nor No.699"), guiding principles ensure that the net carbon income will be use to i) improve forest quality, ii) maximize the benefit flows to participating local communities and, iii) assess potential sites for additional REDD+ project.
- The CCB project development design (PDD) specifies that at least 50% of the net profit will be allocated to the local communities.
- These funds provided to community members are planned to be managed as a CFMC fund.
- Improvement of forest quality will be achieved mainly through assisted natural regeneration activities.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- As the CFMC lacks experience in fund management, further capacity building is necessary.

2.2.5 Avoidance of negative impacts on indigenous people and community members

Plan, progress, and results

- Initially identified negative impacts of the project are: illegal logging, hunting, restriction of forest resource use such as charcoal production, and an increase of infectious livestock and other diseases as a result of increase in mosquitoes as a result of decrease in fuel wood use.

- With regard to the potential restriction of forest resource use, activities such as education on how to sustainably harvest NTFPs, market access support for increasing cash income, creation of employment through patrols, and improvement of agricultural techniques, have been or will be implemented.
- There is also a plan to distribute livestock mosquito nets to prevent infectious livestock diseases.
- To support socially disadvantaged people, safety management training sessions for hazardous jobs such as demining, forest fire control, and forest management have been provided, and regular monitoring of households with disabled members is planned.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- Based on the results of participatory rural appraisals and other information, efforts have been made to expand community-led forest management activities as well as activities for socially disadvantaged people.
- While many activities have been planned, a lack of funds has so far delayed their implementation, and the activities that have been implemented are limited in scale.

2.2.6 Implementation of monitoring

Plan, progress, and results

- Three studies-household survey (biannual), participatory village assessment (biannual), and regular social assessment (as necessary)-have been undertaken or planned.
- Household surveys aim to identify socioeconomic and forest resource use situations at the household level and are also used to calculate emission factors. An initial report was submitted in 2010.
- Participatory village assessments aim to study needs and situations at the village level and to reflect community members' opinions on project activities. Participation of socially disadvantaged groups (e.g., women, low-income people, and households with disabled members) is a priority. The first report was submitted in 2012.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- The region's low literacy rate (particularly among

- women) has limited some of the monitoring activities; as such, expansion of education programs is being considered.
- It is difficult for people who suffer from mental or physical disablements (many of which are the result of civil war and landmine accidents) and single-parent families to participate in project activities and often feel isolated within their communities; therefore, it is considered that special assistance is necessary for them.
- Ideas, such as, community calendars, billboards, and radio programs, have been discussed and partially implemented to encourage the participation of seasonal workers and children out of the school system.

2.3 Participation of stakeholders

2.3.1 Development of understanding among stakeholders

Plan, progress, and results

- Between January and March 2008 (prior to the project's commencement), briefing sessions for community members were held alongside household surveys.
- The FA has held meetings with representatives from the army, police, and administrative districts in the province as necessary, explaining the mechanism of the project and requesting cooperation.
- To aid with the holding of community meetings and distribution of documents to participants, the CDA and the Monks' Association have received support from the FA and donors since April 2008. Activities led by the Monks' Association focus on public awareness activities that incorporate Buddhist teaching.
- Since 2009, brochures written in Khmer language describing the details and impacts of the project, countermeasures, written government agreements, and so on, have been distributed at community meetings. In addition, videos in Khmer have been screened.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- Currently, promoting an understanding of safeguards is considered more important among NGO staffs than promoting an understanding of the background and mechanisms of the REDD-plus project.

2.3.2 Consensus building and transmission

Plan, progress, and results

- Community consensus on CF management such as border identification, resource management, and patrolling is built by the CFMC.
- Consensus on the REDD-plus project was formed over several joint CFMC meetings supported by FA in collaboration with Pact, the CDA, the Monks' Association, and other parties. Discussions and blackboard demonstrations were primarily done in Khmer.
- As for consensus building at the national level, a briefing session was held for the Technical Working Group on Forestry and Environment (TWG-F&E), which consists of government policy makers and donors. Following this session, approval was obtained from the TWG-F&E and the Cambodian Prime Minister (official document "Sar Chor Nor No.699").
- Forest resource management within the community was discussed at the same time that participatory village surveys were conducted, which was then reflected on project activities.
- A radio program on the benefits and need of forest conservation sponsored by the Monks' Association has been aired.
- The outline of the project as well as project documents, videos of project activities, and case reports are made public on the web. (Documents are mainly written in English and videos are either in English or in Khmer with English subtitles.)
- The solicitation period for public comments on concessions within the project sites has been set to 60 days or longer in a sub-decree.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- CFMCs have identified insufficient funding for holding regular meetings.
- CDA and the Monks' Association are seeking funds to extend their outreach activities using radio and TV programs.

2.3.3 Dispute settlement

Plan, progress, and results

- Dispute resolutions are sought by the CFMC for individual CF groups. If finding a solution has proved difficult, the matter is shared with the CFF and then deliberated.

- Reports, claims, and requests to preserve CF use rights from the CFMC to government (e.g., FA, military, police, and relevant local government agencies) are made via the CFF (the representative).
- The threat to CF rights related to military activities has been discussed several times with the military, FA, and CFMC.
- Community members may also directly report to local authorities (e.g., Commune Council) for any dispute.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- Solutions to problems related to resource use by migrants who live outside the CF sites have been sought; however, agreements have not been reached
- Regarding the permanent settlement of migrants within the CF sites, the CFMC and the CFF made claims to the FA and local governments, requesting the preservation of their rights, and have been waiting for a governmental resolution. Due to continued illegal settlement, some CFMC may have to discuss about redefining the CF borders in the future.
- Discussions on military activities are ongoing, but procedures for solving disputes are yet to be cleared.

2.3.4 Promotion of stakeholder participation

Plan, progress, and results

- Upon establishment of the CF groups, considerations were made to allow residents of all villages near the forests to participate in the groups.
- Support for low-income groups to participate in the CF groups has been provided, with an aim of attaining a 50% participation rate for those in this particular group.
- Monitoring activities are planned for socially disadvantaged people.
- New migrants have also been encouraged to join the existing $\operatorname{\mathsf{CF}}$ groups.
- Gender training has been provided to project supporters (e.g., Pact, CDA) to ensure that gender is considered at all stages of project implementation.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- Incorporating new migrants incorporated into the CF system is an ongoing challenge.
- A low literacy rate and the burden of household duties have kept the female participation rate and proportion of women occupying leadership positions low. The importance of female participation in CF management has become increasingly understood among men in leadership positions (Bradley et al., 2013).

2.4 Consideration of biodiversity

2.4.1 Identification of biodiversity and ecosystem services to be preserved

Plan, progress, and results

- At the planning stage, internationally threatened mammals, birds, endemic trees, and their habitats were identified as important in terms of environmental conservation.
- Landscape-level ecosystem services were identified, such as downstream watershed protection at Tonle Sap Lake, soil erosion control, and fire control.
- In addition to wood, medical plants and resin, NTFPs (e.g., fuel wood), and spiritual forests were identified as important for community members.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- There is a restriction in the size and location of biodiversity monitoring due to the existence of landmines and other accessibility problems.

2.4.2 Identification of risks to biodiversity

Plan, progress, and results

- Identified risks include a decrease of habitats such as forests and wetlands due to land resale, conversion of agricultural land to residential developments, hunting and associated arson, illegal logging, unsustainable resource use, and large-scale concession development.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- New, large-scale concession developments have decreased in recent years; however, deforestation and fires associated with military activities as well as deforestation and excessive use of resources caused by an increase of migrants have increased

in recent years.

- Due to the absence of local plant experts, information on the risks of invasive alien plants is limited.

2.4.3 Biodiversity conservation measures and avoidance of negative impacts

Plan, progress, and results

- Conservation of the habitats of rare species has been advanced by strengthening land ownership, supporting sustainable land use and forest resource use, cracking down on illegal logging, planting native trees, and promoting forest conservation through the sustainable use of NTFPs.
- The planting of additional useful tree species and introducing a sustainable usage plan are strategies aimed at mitigating the impacts of excessive use of certain useful tree species.
- Illegal logging and wildlife poaching are controlled by patrols.
- There is a concern that deforestation and fires may increase invasive alien species; therefore, the introduction of invasive alien species will be prevented by controlling logging and fires and removing alien species that are found while planting trees.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- Ongoing implementation of patrols led by community members has faced difficulties due to insufficient numbers of volunteers (paid and unpaid) as well as conflicts with migrants. Cooperation of military and police is essential; however, many CF groups do not have enough funding and equipment and have not been able to undertake effective activities.
- A small number of the CF sites assisted by the Monks' Association have been able to undertake very active forest conservation activities and practice sustainable resource use.
- Human-induced fires are still problems for many of the CF sites.
- Many of the countermeasures are behind schedule due to lack of funds.

2.4.4 Biodiversity monitoring

Plan, progress, and results

- In 2010, Birdlife International conducted a biodiversity survey in major community forests, with a plan for project participants to monitor these factors once every five years (Elliott et al., 2011).
- Also in 2010, Birdlife International and Pact conducted a training session on this biodiversity survey for the community members and FA staff (Elliott et al., 2011).
- In the community forests assisted by the Monks' Association, intensive monitoring that uses camera traps and regular reports has been undertaken.
- A short message service (SMS)-based patrol reporting system has been in operation since 2011.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- The necessity to develop a manageable monitoring plan was suggested during a third-party review, and in the final monitoring plan, monitoring indicators have been reduced from the ones originally planned.
- With active support from the Buddhist monks, monitoring has been undertaken in the community forests with the largest areas and best conservation state.

2.5 Addressing the risk of reversals

Plan, progress, and results

- Launch of the CFMC fund has been considered to sustain project activities and support sustainable use of forest resources. Because of a lack of experience in fund management, capacity building is being planned.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- Due to recent low funding, the plan and support for project execution and capacity building are delayed.
- Uncertainty over the prospect for project funds is due to the slowdown of the carbon market,

leading the partner NGOs to seek new sources of funding other than carbon.

2.6 Addressing displacement

Plan, progress, and results

- A buffer zone has been established around the project's CF sites and the following five countermeasures against leakage have been planned or implemented:
 - Introduction of heat-efficient stoves to reduce deforestation pressure
 - Introduction of mosquito nets for livestock to control infectious diseases that result from reduced use of fuel wood
 - Support for the intensification and streamlining of agriculture to reduce conversion of forests to farmland
 - Support for the development of water resources such as water tanks and wells; for example, community members submit a proposal to obtain a small loan for water resource development
 - Support for securing market access for promoting technical guidance on the sustainable use of NTFPs and increasing cash income
- Negative impacts on communities outside the project area are expected to be insignificant, except for illegal loggers and poachers.
- Negative impacts on biodiversity outside the project sites are estimated to be insignificant; rather, positive impacts on forest conservation and public awareness are expected.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- The fund shortages have led partner NGOs to seek fund sources other than carbon.
- There is a concern that conflicts between the CF members and illegal loggers/poachers may increase in the future as a result of increased patrols.

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Dien Bien REDD+ Pilot Project Socialist Republic of Vietnam

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SUMMARY

Project name	Dien Bien REDD+* Pilot Project * Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Developing Countries			
Project area	Dien Bien Province, Socialist Republic of Vietnam			
Area	Approx. 956,000 ha (whole province) Approx. 480,000 (population of the whole province)			
5	Government-led			
Executing body	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA);Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)			
Activity type	Reduction of deforestation and forest degradation			
Funding type	Aid fund			
Period	March 2012 - March 2014			
	Consistency with the National Forest Program (NFP) and other initiatives/Establishment and enhancement of governance			
	Respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local communities			
Relationship with	Participation of stakeholders •			
consideration items	Consideration of biodiversity •			
	Addressing of the risk of reversals			
	Addressing displacement •			
Summary				

The goal of this project is to develop an implementation plan for the REDD+ project at the provincial (quasi-state) level. In addition, to the aim is to implement provincial-level actions and reflect these results on national-level planning and guidelines, as well as disseminate them to other provinces for further implementation. The Dien Bien (Provincial) REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP), which is a provincial-level REDD+ implementation plan, and the Commune REDD+ Action Plan (C-RAP), which implements the REDD+ project at the commune level, have been developed. Both plans incorporate a livelihood improvement action plan as well as a forest management action plan.

In addition, workshops and seminars on forest monitoring, safeguard measures, and other topics central to the components of PRAP, have been held to improve the skills and awareness of local administrative officers and community members. Additionally, studies have been carried out on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the province, and baseline studies on social economy have been implemented by selecting pilot communes within the province.

1. BASIC INFORMATION

1.1 National level

1.1.1 Current state of forests

According to Global Forest Resources Assessment (FAO, 2010), the total forested area of Vietnam was 13.8 million ha, accounting for 44% of the country's total area. Of this forested area, 10.29 million ha were natural forests and 3.51 million ha were artificial forests.

In accordance with utilization purposes, the forests are classified into protected forest, special-use forest, and production forest. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), the areas of said forests at the end of 2008 were 4.7 million ha, 2.1 million ha, and 6.2

million ha, respectively.

Forested area in Vietnam significantly decreased between the 1940s and 1990s but then experienced a rapid recovery, increasing by 47% between 1990 and 2010 (FRA 2010). This was mainly due to the expansion of artificial forests, as the area of primary forests decreased by approximately 80% during the same period.

1.1.2 Relevant domestic laws

Relevant domestic laws related to respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local communities, land ownership and use rights, and consideration of biodiversity at the national level are listed below.

Respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local communities	The Constitution (1992)	- All ethnic groups shall be equal and shall have rights to protect their manners, customs, traditions, and cultures while maintaining their ethnic characteristics. (Article 5)
Land ownership	Land Law (2003)	- Land is owned by the people of the country and the country represents the ownership. The country gives land use rights to individuals, households, and organizations for a fixed term. (Article 5)
and use rights	Forest Protection and Development Law (2004)	- Œneral households and individuals can have forest use rights. (Article 5)

1.2 Project level

1.2.1 Project area

Dien Bien Province, the project area, is situated in northwestern Vietnam, adjoining Laos to the west and China to the northwest. The population of the province is approximately 480,000, 83% of which live in rural areas (JICA, 2012).

The per-capita income increased from 224,000 VND/month in 2004 to 611,000 VND/month in 2010, but the province still has the second lowest income level in the country, with a household poverty rate (i.e., the rate of people with a monthly income of less than 10 USD) of 50%, which is the highest in the country (JICA,2012).

Dien Bien's forested area is approximately 350,000 ha (37% of the total area of the province), of which, by forest type, 340,000 ha (97%) is

natural forest and 11,000 ha (3%) is artificial forest. By management type, 102,065 ha is production forest, 177,926 ha is conservation forest, 31,212 ha is special-use forest, and 38,987 ha is non-forest land (JICA, 2012).

In addition to the Kinh people, ethnic minorities such as Thai and Muong also live in the province.

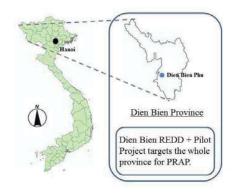


Fig. 1 Geographic location of the project area

1.2.2 Outline of the project

Vietnam is a leader in climate change initiatives and was one of the nine countries initially included in the UN-REDD program as well as the first country approved by the Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) under the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). Vietnam has been supported by the UN-REDD National Program and the World Bank in the preparation stage of REDD+ and has implemented many actions since 2009.

In Dien Bien Province, JICA implemented the "Study on Potential Forests and Land Related to Climate Change and Forests" between September 2009 and March 2012, during which a basic study on the implementation of REDD+ in the province was conducted. Then this cooperation with JICA was agreed to by MARD, the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), and the Provincial People's Committee (PPC) of Dien Bien Province in February 2012. The Working Group for the

Development of the REDD+ Action Plan was established within the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) for the project, and the PRAP and the C-RAP were also formulated and began to hold regular meetings. This process has increased the relevant administrative officers` knowledge about REDD+ and has also improved their planning and facilitation abilities to implement REDD+.



A village meeting at a pilot commune

<u>PRAP:</u> (Action Plan on "reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management, conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stock" in Dien Bien Province in period 2013 - 2020. It also aims to effectively promote REDD+ programs at the provincial level while maintaining consistency with REDD+ programs at the national level.

<u>C-RAP</u>: Commune REDD+ Action Plan for the period 2013 - 2020 that incorporates concrete REDD+ forest management actions and livelihood improvement actions to implement REDD+ programs at the commune level (i.e., "close to the ground").

1.2.3 Implementation system

The chief implementer of the project is the DARD (a provincial-level organization of the MARD), with support provided by the JICA. The Vietnam REDD+ Office (VRO) participates as a partner.



Socioeconomic survey at a pilot commune

2. DETAILS OF THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

2.1 Consistency with the National Forest Program (NFP) and other initiatives/Establishment and enhancement of governance

Plan, progress, and results

- Relevant laws are shown in Table 1.
- The VRO is involved as a partner and consistency with domestic laws has been ensured.
- Vietnam developed the National Action Program on "Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Sustainable Forest Management, Conservation and Enhancement of Forest Carbon" (NRAP) for the period 2011 2020 in 2012. The PRAP of Dien Bien Province was developed within this program and is consistent with its guidelines (JICA, 2014a, 2014b).
- The PRAP of Dien Bien province was approved in May 2014 by the PPC (Decision 379/QD-UBND) for the first time in Vietnam (REDD VIETNAM, 2014).
- The consensus regarding the C-RAP of Muong

Phang commune and Muong Muon commune has been built within both CPCs, and both CPC chairmen have also expressed the will of the acceptance of the C-RAP respectively as of April of 2014.

- Newsletters have been prepared and distributed in both Vietnamese and English. Additionally, workshops have been held to enable the progress of the project and for the results to be known to the public (JICA, 2014a).
- In an effort to formulate the REDD+ Action Plan, public consultations with interested parties have been held.

Challenges, improvements, and future plans

- The C-RAP is likely to be updated to a more effective action plan by the end of 2015 based on pilot activities implemented in the Muong Phang commune and the Muong Muon commune (JICA, 2014 c, 2014d).

Table 1 Laws/Programs related to the project

	Name	Description
	No. 29/2004/QH11	Stipulates the definitions, categories, and functional
0	Law on Forest Protection and	types of forests. Specifies forest ownership, forest use
	Development	rights, and the responsibilities of forest owners.
		Stipulates the biodiversity conservation plan, the
	No.20/2008/QH12	national master plan, conservation and sustainable
	Biodiversity Law	development of natural ecosystems, species and genetic
		resources, international cooperation, etc.
		Stipulates strategic environmental assessment,
		environmental impact assessment, conservation and use
	No.52/2005/QH11	of natural reserves, environmental conservation in
	Law on Environmental Protection	economic activities, environmental conservation in
		urban and residential areas, water resource protection,
		etc.
	No.13/2003/OH11	Stipulates the use of different land categories, rights and
	law on Land	responsibilities of land users, relevant administrative
	Law Oil Laild	procedures, etc.
		This comprehensive forest protection and development
	Decision 57/2012/QD-TTg	plan, by effectively managing existing forests, aims to
0	Forest Protection and Development	increase forest cover to 42% - 43% by 2015 and to 44%
	Plan in Period 2011 – 2020	- 45% by 2020 and improve the life of Vietnamese
		people.

Name		Description	
	Decree 99/2010/ND-CP	This program provides incentives for forest owners to	
0	Policy on Payment for Forest	protect and manage their forests in ways that provide	
	Environmental Services (PFES)	ecological services.	
	Decision 799/QD-TTg		
	National Action Program on "Reducing		
	Emissions from Deforestation and	This program aims to promote REDD+ at the national	
0	Forest Degradation, Sustainable Forest	level and specifies national policies for the mechanism.	
	Management, Conservation and		
	Enhancement of Forest Carbon"		
	(NRAP) in period 2011 – 2020		
	Decision 161/QD-UBND Village and		
	Commune Development Planning	This is a commune-level development plan with a focus	
0	Project on planning of New Rural	on livelihood improvement for various sectors such as	
	Development in the period of 2011 –	forestry and agriculture.	
	2020		
		This policy aims to compartmentalize land by defining	
0	Plan 388/KH-UBND	parameters for and encouraging forest owners to	
		promote forest allocation.	
		This program aims to provide financial and technical	
		support to community members for livelihood	
		improvement. The target areas are wide ranging and	
	Resolution No.30a/2008/NQ-CP	including agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, and forest	
	Program for poverty reduction in 61	management. An initiative has been undertaken where	
	poor districts (30A)	conversion of forests to agricultural land is reduced by	
		improving the food allocation scheme, thereby indirectly	
		supporting forest protection and development. So far,	
		this program has been introduced to 61 districts.	

Note: O - Law/Program specifically considered before implementing the project

2.2 Respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local communities

2.2.1 Identification of the rights to own and use land and resources

Plan, progress, and results

- Village borders have been clarified and defined for two pilot communes, and a manual for setting village borders within a commune has been developed.

Procedure used to set village borders for both pilot communes (JICA, 2014a):

- 1) Participants were presented with a base map and asked about their understanding of what was being shown (by explaining landmarks, etc.).
- 2) Under the guidance of the facilitator, the chiefs of two adjoining villages and community members held discussions, during which they drew tentative village borders on the map.
- 3) Community members, relevant officers of the CPC (including the chairperson or vice chairperson), and forest rangers, among others, confirmed and agreed on the borders drawn on the map and these borders were confirmed in the field.
- 4) In accordance with these confirmations, village borders were adjusted.
- 5) The two additional adjoining villages repeated steps 1) through 4).

2.2.2 Use of local customs and knowledge

Plan, progress, and results

- Before creating the PRAP and the C-RAP, a preliminary socioeconomic survey was conducted for pilot communes to collect baseline information on each individual commune (e.g., socioeconomic information on ethnic minorities). This information is reflected on the C-RAP (JICA, 2014c, 2014d).

2.2.3 Prior agreement of indigenous people and community members

Plan, progress, and results

- Before the PRAP and the C-RAP were created, public hearings and village meetings were held to explain the project to and hear opinions of community members (JICA, 2014a). Public hearings were held for officers at the district and commune levels, as well as the village chiefs. In addition, in the initial stages of the village meetings, guidance on the project, discussions about the advantages and disadvantages of participating, and options for narrowing down project activities were provided for community members.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- In an effort to ensure that safeguards are implemented, it is necessary to follow the principles of FPIC (free, prior, and informed consent). During this FPIC process, community members are informed on the details of REDD+, its potential advantages, disadvantages, risks, etc.

2.2.4 Benefit sharing

Plan, progress, and results

- PRAP proposes a benefit distribution system (BDS) that includes incentives options such as villages being eligible to receive funds for livelihood improvement activities, and credits obtained by implementing REDD+ being used for livelihood improvement activities in other villages. Furthermore, the mechanism assumes where the funds obtained from livelihood improvement activities are invested in other livelihood improvement activities (JICA, 2014c, 2014d).

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- In implementing the BDS, it is important to keep transaction costs as low as possible; to do that, a simple sharing system is necessary. However, in Vietnam, the .administrative structure consists of national, provincial, district, and commune levels, making it difficult to simplify the process.

2.3 Participation of stakeholders

2.3.1 Development of understanding of among stakeholders

Plan, progress, and results

- In formulating the PRAP, a working group was formed under the Project Management Unit established within the DARD (a target group). This working group consists of eight people - the deputy director of the DARD, the deputy director three technical officers from Sub-Department of Forestry, the vice director of the Sub-Department of Forest Protection, the director of forest protection and development, and the deputy director of forest protection and management-who meet develop implementation plans for project activities, as well as to confirm progress and find solutions to problems (JICA, 2014a).
- The C-RAP was formulated by consulting the opinions of the administrative officers at the district and commune levels, such as those from the District People's Committee (DPC), the Protection Forest Management Board, the Special Use Forest Management Board, and the CPC, among others (JICA, 2014).

2.4 Consideration of biodiversity

2.4.1 Identification and monitoring of information on organisms and ecosystems in the target area

Plan, progress, and results

- Forest inventories have been created at the national level.
- The PRAP and the C-RAP include the monitoring of forest change, which leads to the support for the monitoring of information on organisms and ecosystems.

2.5 Addressing the risk of reversals

Plan, progress, and results

- Livelihood improvement activities to promote forest conservation are important components of the REDD+ Action Plan and it is suggested that the risk of reversal can be reduced by these activities (JICA,2014b).

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2.6 Addressing displacement

Plan, progress, and results

- It is suggested that leakage risks can be reduced by monitoring forest change (JICA, 2014b).

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Forest Carbon Project in Quirino Province, Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor, Luzon, Philippines

Republic of the Philippines

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SUMMARY

Project name	Forest Carbon Project in Quirino Province, Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor, Luzon, Philippines			
Project area	Nagtipunan and Maddela, Quirino Province, Republic of the Philippines			
Area	Approx. 177 ha Population Approx. 110			
	Private sector-led (commercial purposes)			
Executing body	Conservation International Philippines (CIP); moreTrees			
Activity type	Enhancement of forest ca	arbon stocks		
Funding type	Investment fund			
Period	2007 - 2029			
	Consistency with the National Forest Program (NFP) and other initiatives/Establishment and enhancement of governance			
	Respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local communities			
Relationship with	Participation of stakeholders •			
consideration items	Consideration of biodiversity •			
	Addressing the risk of reversals			
	Addressing displacement •			
Summary				

The Sierra Madre Mountains, situated in Quirino Province in the Philippines, contain about half of the forested area that currently exists in the country, provide various habitats for endangered species, and are an important source of water for nearby communities and their members' livelihoods. However, deforestation, soil degradation caused by unsustainable agriculture, and increasingly frequent floods and draughts have threatened the stable living of community members.

Under these circumstances, the Conservation International Philippines (CIP) has supported an initiative in which a new income source from fruit sales is created by combining native tree planting and fruit tree agroforestry.

Furthermore, in collaboration with moreTrees, a Japanese carbon offset provider, any absorbed carbon associated with tree planting as part of the CIP initiative is sold as credits to make the project's activities more feasible. This project has been awarded the Gold Level validation under the Climate, Community, and Biodiversity (CCB) standards and Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) validation.

1.1 National level

1.1.1 Current state of forests

According to Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) 2010, the total forested area of the Philippines was 7.67 million ha, accounting for 26% of the country's total area. Of this forested area, 7.31 million ha were natural forest and 350,000 ha were artificially generated forest.

The forested area of the Philippines decreased at a rate of 216,000 ha/year on average between 1969 and 1988. While the country's forested area has been rising in recent years, closed canopy forests have gradually been converted to open canopy

forests, which leads to forest degradation.

According to a document by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)¹, many of the Philippines' forests are managed as community forests under government programs. The area of government-managed forests was estimated to be approximately 6 million ha in 2009.

1.1.2 Relevant domestic laws

Relevant domestic laws related to respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local communities, land ownership and use rights, and consideration of biodiversity at the national level are listed below.

Respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local communities	The Constitution (1987)	 People's lives, freedom, and property shall not be taken away without proper legal procedure and all people shall enjoy fair protection under law. (Article 3) The State shall recognize and promote the cultural community rights of its indigenous people. (Article 2) The State shall guarantee the rights of community members to participate in political and social decision-making processes and to have access to public information. (Article 3, Article 13, among others)
	Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) (1997)	The State shall guarantee the indigenous people economic, social, and cultural welfare by protecting their rights to their ancestral land and shall recognize the applicability of common law principles in determining the ownership and borders of such land. (Rule III, Part I) The principle of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) must be applied before developing the land of indigenous people. (Rule III, Part II)
Land ownership and	The Constitution (1987)	- All land and natural resources of the country shall be state-owned and their use and development may be implemented jointly by the State and either (1) the citizens or (2) organizations with 60% or more of capital owned by citizens. (Article 12)
Land ownership and use rights	Executive Order No. 263 (1995)	 Community-based Forest Management (CBFM) is a national strategy for sustainably managing state-owned forests. (Section 1) With the approval of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), communities can manage and use forests. (Section 3)
Consideration of biodiversity	Executive Order No. 578 (2006)	- All relevant organizations are obliged to incorporate and make mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in their policies, rules, programs, and development plans.

¹ Philippines (2011). "Supplement to Expression of Interest in Joining the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)".

1.2 Project level

1.2.1 Project area

The project area (approx. 177 ha) is situated in Nagtipunan and Maddela in Quirino Province in a mountainous region with an altitude of between 100 m and 700 m. The project area consists mainly of public land, though a small area of private land is included as well. A Certificate of Stewardship Contract (CSC) was issued under the Integrated Social Forestry (ISF) program.

Approximately 110 people (of which 11 are female) consisting of three non-indigenous ethnic groups live in the area. All community members engage in agriculture/farming as their main source of income, both within and outside of the project area, and their income level is lower than subsistence income (generally 1,500 dollars or less per year). Therefore, some members must engage in other jobs other than agriculture.

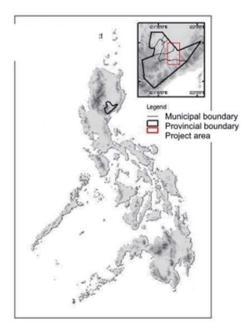


Fig. 1 Geographical location of the project area (Conservation International, 2010)

1.2.2 Outline of the project

This forest carbon project has been awarded Gold Level validation under the CCB standards and VCS validation. Currently, preparations are ongoing to update the project to more strictly conform to CCB standards and verify the VCS validation.

The funds for the project activities have been provided by moreTrees, a Japanese carbon offset provider. CI Japan and moreTrees have agreed that all project activities and related costs will be provided by moreTrees.



A plantation (Fast-growing species)

1.2.3 Implementation system

The implementing bodies are the CIP, which supervises the project, and moreTrees, which provides funding for the project. Actual project activities are implemented by the PEDAI, a local non-governmental organization (NGO). Participating households are organized under three Peoples' Organizations (POs)² and support and consultation for project activities are provided for each PO.

² Groups consisting of local farmers: a chairman is elected from the members by the members. Because participation is voluntary, not all community members belong to a PO.

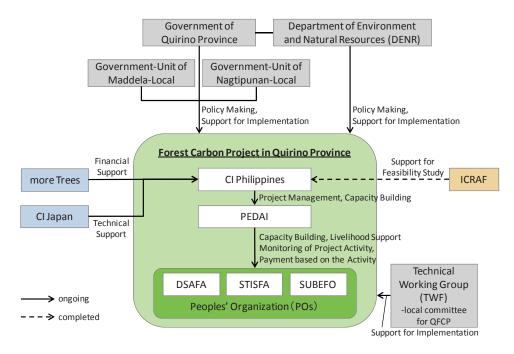


Fig. 2 Implementing system

1.2.4 Success factors

- Confidence building among interested parties
Project reports have been shared at several levels, including the Barangay,³ community, provincial, and regional levels, and a Technical Working Group (TWG) has been established to confirm progress, identify problems, and discuss approaches to finding solutions among project partners. These activities have helped build confidence among the community members and partners. Another factor for success is that the project team consists of multiple organizations with different expertise (e.g., CIP, PEDAI). The project would have been impossible to implement singly by the CIP.



A planted tree (3 years old)

³ Equivalent to a village or district. Barangay is the smallest administrative division in the Philippines and constitutes cities and municipalities.

2. DETAILS OF THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

2.1 Consistency with the National Forest Programme (NFP) and other initiatives/Establishment and enhancement of governance

Plan, progress, and results

- Relevant laws are shown in Table 1.
- The definition of a forest used in the project is the same as the one set by the DENR and submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): crown cover ratio 10% or higher, tree height 5 m or higher, area 0.5 ha or larger.
- A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was exchanged with the central government (DENR) and the local government at the start of the project.
- Annual project reports have been submitted to the government. Reports can be made verbally instead of in writing.
- A TWG was established to confirm progress, identify problems, and discuss approaches to finding solutions among project partners. The

- meetings have been held irregularly, with two held in 2012⁴.
- In addition to TWG meetings, meetings of the CIP, PEDAI, and community members have been held (roughly monthly) to discuss problems that cannot be solved by community members themselves. In addition, at the end of each year, progress made that year and plans for the next year are evaluated and discussed.
- In addition to a printed brochure outlining the project in English, the Community Based Monitoring Guidelines document has been prepared, which is a printed manual written in the local language and used by community members to implement monitoring practices.

Improvements and future plans

- Community members do not have access to the Internet and cannot use information published online
- The brochure and monitoring guidelines have not necessarily been distributed to all community members.

Table 1 Laws/Programs related to the project
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Name		Description
0	DENR Administrative Order No. 24 Series of 1991	Prohibits logging in all mature forests in the Philippines.
0	R.A. No. 7586 "National Integrated Protected Areas Systems Act of 1992"	Prescribes the preservation system in the country, including protected areas in the Sierra Madre region.
0	Executive Order 363 Series of 1995	Position the CBFM as a national strategy toward sustainable development.
	Village Law No. 23	A new local law for controlling deforestation was established after the start of the project (Village Law No. 23), which prohibits logging in natural forests.

Note: O - Law/Program specifically considered before implementing the project

⁴ In 2013, TWG meetings were not held but there were opportunities where discussions occurred regarding land use plans in the province as well as other issues.

Technical Working Group (TWG)

Meetings are held irregularly with \sim 20 participants from the CIP, PEDAI, DENR, the local government, POs, and other parties. The agenda items of the two meetings held in 2012 were as follows:

- Confirmation of the agenda of the previous meeting
- Problems identified in the previous meeting
- Progress of activities
- Future activity plan
- Schedule of the next meeting

Meeting duration depends on the agenda. In 2012, the first meeting took 4 hours and 40 minutes while the second meeting took 7 hours and 15 minutes, including lunch time.

Meeting results are recorded in a document (which averages about five pages) that includes participants' names and affiliations, meeting date, agenda items, discussions made, results for each agenda item, and the name of the person who prepared the document.

2.2 Respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local communities

2.2.1 Identification of the rights to own and use land and resources

Plan, progress, and results

- Most of the project area is public land, and under the ISF program, the DENR has issued a 25-year CSC to approved households. Land plots subjected to the project have been selected in consultation with CSC holders. Additionally, reforestation contracts have been signed with individual private land owners. Through these, it is confirmed that land rights owners intend to participate in the project, and project activities will be implemented only in prescribed land plots and will not violate any property rights.

2.2.2 Use of local customs and knowledge

Plan, progress, and results

- Organic feed fertilizer and a banana cultivation method (i.e., where banana trees are cut down to promote regeneration) have been applied to afforestation and agroforestry.

2.2.3 Prior agreement of indigenous people and community members

Plan, progress, and results

- In the project preparation stage, briefing sessions were held in many Barangays. Those Barangays that showed strong interest were selected as project sites.

- Land plots in which project activities such as afforestation or agroforestry will be implemented have been determined in consultation with community members.

2.2.4 Benefit sharing

Plan, progress, and results

- Net profits from the project (i.e., profit on the sale of carbon credits minus project expenses) are returned to the POs in the form of an incentive fund, which is used as a revolving fund, or one used to invest in future activities.

Improvements and future plans

- Uses of the profits obtained have been considered by the POs. Three possible uses are: 1) investment in reforestation activities (expansion of area), 2) investment in non-agriculture subsistence activities (seedling production, livestock production, food processing, etc.), and 3) investment in households (e.g., vegetable cultivation by each household).

2.3 Participation of stakeholders

2.3.1 Development of understanding among stakeholders

Plan, progress, and results

- Community members have been provided with ability development opportunities, technical training, and support for their subsistence activities.
- TWG meetings have been held where progress is confirmed, problems are identified, and discussions for finding solutions to the problems

are made. (Reposted)

- Meetings of the CIP, PEDAI, and community members have been held to discuss problems that cannot be solved by community members themselves. Additionally, at the end of each year, progress made that year and plans for the next year are evaluated and discussed. (Reposted)

2.3.2 Consensus building and transmission

Plan, progress, and results

- Decision making related to afforestation and monitoring activity plans, solutions to technical problems, among other issues, have been made at workshops attended by community members, local government, the CIP, and PEDAI.
- The workshops have been held irregularly during the project period, in addition to before the project's start date.

2.4 Consideration of biodiversity

2.4.1 Identification and monitoring of information on organisms and ecosystems in the target area

Plan, progress, and results

- A forest map was created in 2009 by the CIP using satellite images from around 2007.



Fig. 3 Geographical location of the project boundaries (Conservation International, 2010)

- Prior to the commencement of the project (in July 2009), in collaboration with the DENR, the CIP carried out biodiversity monitoring. A study plot (100 m \times 10 m) was established at four sites in the project area, where the number of total species, as well as the number of endemic species and endangered species, species composition, diversity, and distributions was studied for both flora and fauna (including birds and bats).
- The results were summarized in tables, which have been used as baseline data for assessing impacts associated with the project.
- The monitoring comprised a limited area; however, many studies have been conducted in surrounding areas, the data of which have been used to complement other information.

Improvements and future plans

- The forest map has not been updated, despite the need to do so, because of the significant cost involved. The idea of diverting satellite images from other projects has been considered as a cost-cutting measure.
- The next monitoring session is planned for 2014.

2.4.2 Identification of impacts on biodiversity

Plan, progress, and results

- Impacts on biodiversity are assessed by comparing the with-project scenario with the without-project scenario. (Results in Table 2)

Table 2 Assessment of the impacts of the project on biodiversity

Without-project scenario	With-project scenario		
The diversity of species dependent on forests will be maintained or reduced.	Afforestation will increase forest cover area, thereby increasing the food for species dependent on forests. In addition, species migration from nearby forests will be promoted.		
Remaining natural forests will be lost, and seed dispersers (which support natural regeneration), as well as endangered species and endemic species, will lose their habitats.	Fragmented forests are linked to afforested areas, forming large continuous forests. Species, which are threatened with the loss of forests, will benefit.		
The number of endangered tree species will decrease.	Afforestation, which uses particular tree species, will increase the trees concerned.		
Agricultural land will dominate landscapes.	Natural habitats will increase in forested landscapes.		
The amount of disrupted land area will grow, increasing the negative impacts of invasive alien species.	Forests will stabilize, making it difficult for invasive alien species to establish.		

2.4.3 Implementation of project activities

Plan, progress, and results

- The project activities (e.g., afforestation and agroforestry) have been designed with the primary aims of restoring forest cover, reducing soil erosion, and conserving soil fertility in the river-head areas of Sierra Madre Mountains, thereby ensuring water supply to the communities.
- All tree species used in afforestation, except for mahogany,⁵ are endemic species.
- Previously, chemical fertilizer was used, which affected fauna and flora in the region; therefore, organic fertilizer is used in this project.

2.5 Addressing reversals

Plan, progress, and results

- Resumption of agriculture is assumed in the reemission scenario; however, the risk of conversion of forests to agricultural land is considered small due to benefits that can be gained from agricultural activities.

Improvements and future plans

- While forest maintenance cost can be financed by selling carbon credits, the project area is frequently damaged by typhoons and there is concern about the occurrence of re-emission in the future.

2.6 Addressing displacement

Plan, progress, and results

- Land reclamation and movement of livestock (e.g., buffalo) outside the project area are assumed to be displacement sources; however, their scales are considered small and the increase of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions will be insignificant, according to the afforestation and reforestation (A/R) clean development mechanism (CDM) guidelines.
- Community members are responsible for conducting patrols to prevent forest fires, insect damages, etc.
- Implementation status of patrols has been checked weekly by the CIP and PEDAI.

Improvements and future plans

- In the future, regardless of scale, high-resolution satellite images may be necessary to calculate leakage emission amounts.
- Currently, large-scale leakages have not been identified; however, charcoal burning is sometimes witnessed in and around the project area.

Table 3 Assumed leakages and response methods

Leakage	Response method			
Reclamation	 All community members who participate in the project have been interviewed. Two of the 11 community members responded that they may reclaim their land for farming in the future; however, the total area is small (6.8 ha) and, based on A/R CDM guidelines, GHG emissions by leakages will be insignificant. 			
Movement of livestock	 Assuming that range buffalo unfed by farmers will be the ones that may move to outside of the project area, the livestock unit (LSU) will be calculated. Because the LSU calculated for the buffalo is small (5.11), based on the A/R CDM guidelines, GHG emissions by leakages are assumed to be insignificant. 			

References

Conservation International (2010) Project Design Document under Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards. Edition 01. Forest Carbon Project in Quirino Province Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor, Luzon, Philippines.

⁵ Mahogany trees are expected to contribute to local biodiversity due to their adaptability to the region, relatively high growth speed, and usefulness for protecting other trees and improving micrometeorological spaces. In addition, communities in the Philippines are strongly interested in the planting of mahogany for economic reasons. In the project, mahogany trees are planted on the outer sides of the project area and the amount of carbon absorbed by mahogany is excluded from calculation.

The Sofala Community Carbon Project Republic of Mozambique

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Summary

Project name	The Sofala Community Carbon Project				
Project area	Gorongosa site (Nhamatanda District, Gorongosa District) Zambezi Delta site (Cheringoma District, Marromeu District) , Republic of Mozambique				
Area	Gorongosa site: 55,877 ha; Zambezi Delta site: 455,515 ha Population Approx. 150,000				
From this sole and the	Private sector-led (commercial purposes)				
Executing body	Project planner: Envirotrade Carbon Limited (ECL); Project operator: Envirotrade Mozambique Limitada (EML)				
Activity type	Enhancement of forest carbon st	ocks			
Funding type	Investment fund				
Period	2002 -				
Relationship with consideration items	Consistency with the National Forest Program (NFP) and other initiatives/Establishment and enhancement of governance				
	Respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local communities				
	Participation of stakeholders •				
	Consideration of biodiversity				
	Addressing the risk of reversals				
	Addressing displacement •				
Summary					

This project aims to promote sustainable land use and management by small-scale farmers in rural areas, and in addition to activities associated with REDD+, promotes the following four types of subsistence improvement activities: (1) use and sustainable harvesting of wood, (2) agroforestry, (3) drip irrigation and bush meat, and (4) production of non-timber forest products. As for activities associated with REDD+, communities formulate their own forest plans and based on the plans, plant trees, carry out patrols in forest management areas, develop firebreaks, and practice a fire management technique known as early burning¹ to prevent the spread of fire to agricultural land, thereby conserving wildlife and forests.

¹ Prior to dry season (when leaves and undergrowth become dry), low-intensity fires are artificially created to reduce flammable organic matter, thereby preventing fire damage.

1.1 National level

1.1.1 State of forests

According to Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) 2010, the total forested area of Mozambique was39.02 million ha, accounting for 50% of the country's total area. Of this forested area, 38.96 million ha were natural forest and 60,000 ha were artificially generated forest.

The forested area of Mozambique decreased at an average rate of 220,000 ha (approximately 0.5% of the total forested area) per year between 1990 and 2010. (FAO, 2010)

According to the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for the preparation stage of REDD+, which has been submitted to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), production forests and a part of soil and water conservation forests are managed by the National Directorate of Lands and Forests (DNTF) of the Ministry of Agriculture. The remaining soil and water conservation forests and biodiversity conservation forests are managed by the country's Ministry of Tourism (MITUR). (Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs, 2013)

1.1.2 Relevant domestic laws

Relevant domestic laws related to respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local communities, land ownership and use rights, and consideration of biodiversity at the national level are listed below.

	The Constitution (2004)	- The country shall be governed by laws that are ba on the guarantee of and respect for basic hur rights and freedom. (Article 3)	
Respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local communities	Land Law (1997)	- For natural resource management and conflict resolution in rural areas, local people shall act in accordance with their customs. (Article 24)	
	Forestry and Wildlife Law/ Legislation on forestry and wildlife (1999)	 Reserves should be managed in accordance with plans drafted with the participation of local people. (Article 10) In allocating forest concessions, prior hearings from and negotiations with associated local people shall be considered. (Article 17) When forests are developed for commercial, industrial, or energy-related purposes, the views of local people should be respected. (Article 18) 	
Land ownership and use rights	The Constitution (2004)	- Land ownership belongs to the country. (Article 109)	
	Land Law (1997)	 Land is a national property and cannot be sold or transferred. (Article 3) Land use rights may be issued to communities and individuals. (Article 13) The maximum duration of commercial land use rights shall be 50 years; however, this rule shall not apply to land that has been allocated to local people. (Article 17) 	
Biodiversity	The Constitution (2004)	- When the government develops policies, the prevention and control of pollution and erosion, integration of environmental values, rational use of natural resources, among others should be mentioned as aims. (Article 117)	

	The Environmental Law (1997)	- Preservation of biodiversity and ecosystems shall be the basic principle of use and management of the environment. (Article 4)	
	Policy and Strategy of Forests and Wildlife Policy (1997)	- Capacity in relation to the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity shall be enhanced.	
	National Environmental Policy (1995)	 The environment and natural resources shall be managed with the goal of maintaining ecosystems' various functions and productivity for future use. International and local initiatives for solution of environmental problems shall be coordinated. 	
Biodiversity	Regulation about odiversity Process of Environmental Impact Assessment (2004)	- This regulation shall apply to all public and private undertakings that may affect environmental components directly or indirectly. (Article 2)	
	Decree on Rule for Procedures to Approve Projects of REDD+ (2013)	- With respect to the policies for promoting and supporting safeguards, the project should consider: (1) consistency with activities recognized by laws related to the conservation and sustainable use of forests and biodiversity, (2) consistency with policies related to the conservation and sustainable use of forests and biodiversity, (3) promotion of the respect for the rights and effective participation of local people, and (4) compatibility with the food security of local people. (Article 17)	

1.2 Project level

1.2.1 Project area

The project area is located in the buffer zone of the Gorongosa National Park and the Marromeu National Park, in the province of Sofala in the central part of Mozambique. The area consists of two sites: Gorongosa site and Zambezi Delta site. The Gorongosa site extends from Nhamatanda District to Gorongosa District and the Zambezi Delta site extends from Cheringoma District to Marromeu District. Ten communities within these four districts are covered by the project. Land borders shown in Figure 1 were set by the community leaders based on traditional demarcation rules.



Tree planting (Photo provided by EML)

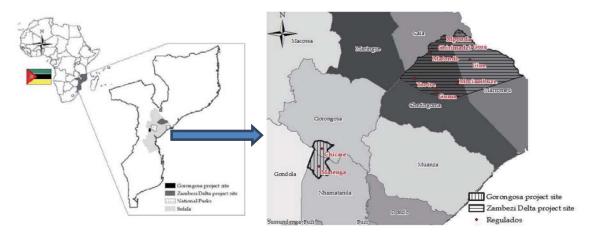


Fig. 1 Geographical location of the project area (Envirotrade, 2010)

1.2.2 Outline of the project

During the colonial period, employment in the area where the project is implemented at present was mainly created by export-related road construction and cotton cultivation; however, employment opportunities were negatively affected when the country became independent in 1975. The project area was one of the areas severely damaged by the civil war, which lasted from 1976 until 1992. Landmines planted during the civil war and the destruction of infrastructure limited agricultural activities, causing serious food shortages and forcing local people to evacuate to other areas until the mid-1990s when the civil war ended.

As a result, government and private organizations are still hesitant to make investments in the area, and only a handful of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) engage in income generation activities in these communities. Most households do not have the skills to gain income within the community, and instead obtain short-term cash income from working in nearby towns. Access to electricity, transportation, and communication systems is also not sufficient.

In the forestry sector, the expansion of agricultural land and the production of charcoal have increased deforestation and the situation is worsening due to a growing population.

Against this backdrop, the REDD+ Project was started with the aim of promoting sustainable land use and management and improving the livelihood of local people (e.g., through creation of

employment).

motivation.

1.2.3 Implementation system

The implementing bodies are the ECL, which deals with fund offering, donor organizations, and credit purchasers, and the EML, which operates activities at the project sites.

1.2.4 Success factors

- Payment contract on an individual basis

 If payment is made on a household basis, male members of a household may exclusively benefit; therefore, by making payment on an individual basis, funds will reach women, consequently promoting the participation of women in the project.
- Payment contract on a performance basis
 In the payment contract for afforestation programs, performance during the first two years is evaluated based on the survival rate of planted trees (an indicator of the growth of planted trees), and other items, and payment is made accordingly. This system has helped maintain farmers'
- Promotion of livelihood improvement activities that correspond to falling carbon credit prices
 It was initially planned that, within the project, at least one-third of the profits from selling carbon credits would be given to farmers who implemented activities associated with REDD+ and agroforestry; however, carbon credit prices fell and this has affected the plan. Therefore, to avoid a decrease in payout due, it was decided that project operation and future investment funds

secured from selling carbon credits would be reduced and payments to farmers would be prioritized. This measure has helped maintain farmers' incentives for the project (although the project is currently facing funding difficulties as a result).



Non-timber forest products (apiculture)
(Photo provided by EML)

2. DETAILS OF THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

2.1 Consistency with the National Forest Programme (NFP) and other initiatives/Establishment and enhancement of governance

Plan, progress, and results

- Relevant laws are shown in Table 1.
- Although the government holds land allocation rights, the Land Law recognizes customary rights, and legal problems related to this current land use form (i.e., the right to allocate land to community members is delegated to community leaders) have not occurred.
- Stakeholder meetings have been held twice a year since the preliminary study stage, and the project has been communicating with the government.
- Government has been involved in the project through the application of regulations, conflict intervention, promotion of empowerment

- processes for communities, guidance on laws regarding rights and responsibilities of community members, etc.
- Regular meetings of the core members of the project have been held to maintain a relationship with the local government. The meetings are attended by community members, traditional leaders, officers of the Natural Resource Management Committee², NGOs, government representatives, etc.
- Annual reports are published on the Plan Vivo website (www.planvivo.org), and information is made public through newspapers and workshops.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- According to 2009 statistics, the literacy rate in the rural areas of Mozambique is only around 10%.

Table 1 Laws/Programs related to the project

Name		Description		
0	Land Law	It is permitted to issue land use rights to communities and individuals		
	Policy and Strategy of Forests and Wildlife Policy	Improving capacity in relation to the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity is an aim.		
	Forestry and Wildlife Law / Legislation on forestry and wildlife	Reserves should be managed in accordance with plans drafted with the participation of local people.		
0	The Constitution	Land ownership belongs to the country.		

Note: O - Law/Program specifically considered before implementing the project

2.2 Respect for the rights of indigenous people and members of local communities

2.2.1 Identification of the rights to own and use land and resources

Plan, progress, and results

- Land borders in the areas where afforestation and forest conservation activities are implemented as part of the REDD+ Project were determined by the traditional leaders of the communities and the Natural Resource Management Committee; therefore, land use conflicts have not occurred.

2.2.2 Use of local customs and knowledge

Plan, progress, and results

- In selecting afforestation and forest conservation sites, soil type is classified and endemic species are identified. In addition, sacred sites where project activities cannot be implemented for religious reasons, among other sites, are identified, making use of the knowledge of community members.

43

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ A traditional organization that aims to manage shared resources.

- Regarding the use of forests, local traditional knowledge is used to determine the best season for collecting seeds, etc.

2.2.3 Prior agreement of indigenous people and local people

Plan, progress, and results

- Stakeholder meetings have been held twice a year since the preliminary study stage, and policies have been determined by emphasizing the involvement of communities' traditional leaders as well as the Natural Resource Management Committee.

2.2.4 Benefit sharing

Plan, progress, and results

- It is planned that at least one-third of the profits from the sale of carbon credits will be given to farmers who implement activities associated with REDD+ and agroforestry. In the payment contract for afforestation activities, the performance during the first two years will be evaluated based on the survival rate of trees (an indicator of the growth of planted trees), among other items, and payment will be made accordingly.
- If activities associated with REDD+ are carried out on common land, the profits shall be passed on to the community fund for 10 years.

2.2.5 Avoidance of negative impacts on indigenous people and community members

Plan, progress, and results

- In electing members of the Natural Resource Management Committee, it is guaranteed that women, the poor, and the young will be given equal rights, thereby indirectly preventing the occurrence of activities that cause negative impacts.

2.3 Participation of stakeholders

2.3.1 Development of understanding of among stakeholders

Plan, progress, and results

- Some community members have been employed and trained as community technicians. Guidance on

the project and technical support for agriculture has been provided by these community technicians.

- Opportunities have been created where donors visit the project sites to see how carbon credits are being created, thereby cultivating their understanding of the project.

2.3.2 Consensus building and transmission

Plan, progress, and results

- Traditional leaders of the communities and the Natural Resource Management Committee have been involved in the decision-making process for all activities, as well as the reporting and evaluation of the results.
- Discussions are ongoing on ways to improve project performance; for example, it has been agreed that early burning should be introduced.

2.3.3 Conflict resolution

Plan, progress, and results

- Spreading forest fires may create conflicts with communities outside the project sites. When such conflicts have occurred, inter-community meetings are held to come up with solutions.

2.3.4 Promotion of stakeholder participation

Plan, progress, and results

- To encourage the participation of women, payment contracts are concluded on an individual basis rather than a household basis.

2.4 Consideration of biodiversity

2.4.1 Identification and monitoring of information on organisms and ecosystems in the target area

Plan, progress, and results

- Prior to the commencement of the project, inventory studies were conducted, where tree species were identified and ecosystems were assessed. A Shannon Index³ was used to assess ecosystems, specifically miombo forests, savanna riparian forests, and secondary forests.

³ An index used to quantitatively evaluate species diversity

- In 2009 and 2010, inventory studies were conducted using FAO funding. For 15 fixed sampling plots, growth rate, tree species composition, fire regimes, and other criteria were measured.
- All study results are available on the project website (www.miombo.org) and the website of the University of Edinburgh.

Challenges, improvements and future plans

- The monitoring items currently proposed are as follows:

Impacts on organisms

- Fragmentation and degradation of the landscape (determined by satellite image analysis)
- Tree species composition and vegetation types (in collaboration with Eduardo Mondlane University)

Agroforestry and fire regimes (evaluated by transect surveys for birds)

Impacts on water resources

- Rainfall
- Water level of irrigation wells
- Mortality rate before and after planting (at nurseries and on farmland)

Impacts on soil

Organic carbon and nitrogen concentrations in soil

2.5 Addressing the risk of reversals

Plan, progress, and results

- Because payment based on carbon credits is risky, values have been added to the credit price by using the Plan Vivo Standards.
- A business group has been established to serve the communities in an effort to diversify income sources, ensuring sustainability.

Improvements and future plans

- The falling of carbon credit prices is the biggest risk.

2.6 Addressing displacement

Plan, progress, and results

- Assumed leakages are farmland development,

charcoal making, and collection of fuel wood.

- Farmland development incorporates activities that enable a shift to settled farming. For example, due to the absence of livestock in the project sites, it is difficult to collect and process agricultural residues in one place as part of farming. Therefore, in the project areas, agricultural residues have been plowed into farmland to fertilize the soil.
- Sustainable production of charcoal at the project sites has been promoted; however, it has resulted in a decrease in cash income. Therefore, alternative means for livelihood improvement (e.g., lumbering, farming of guinea fowls) have been provided to community members to supplement their income and support the realization of sustainable charcoal making.
- As for fuel wood collection, agroforestry at the project sites is promoted to establish a sustainable supply system, thereby controlling logging outside the project area.
- Also, in collaboration with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), environmental education programs have been offered for the communities

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REDD+ Safeguard approaches 2014

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