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REDD Implementing Approaches and Mechanisms in Southeast Asia: Carbon Matters

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Pact

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Peat vs. Non Peat Forest Matters

- Indonesia is the largest carbon emitter in the SE Asia region with 333.4 Mt Carbon/year and one of the largest in the world
- Thailand emitted 272.5, Vietnam 106.3 and Cambodia 4.0. This compares with China at 6,103.4.¹
- Peat land in Indonesia accounts for up to 50% of Indonesia's carbon emissions with 21 million hectares in peat.²
- Peat land can provide up to 2-10 times the amount of revenue per hectare than other land types
- Global attention to peat is higher than other forest types

1. UN Statistics Department (UNSD), 2006
2. Bappenas, Government of Indonesia, COP15, 2009.

Land Tenure Matters

- Permanence of REDD site is extremely important
- Many developing countries have overlapping land claims
- Without clear land tenure laws and data, investors will be reluctant to invest in REDD projects
- Countless REDD projects have been invested in and then canceled due to lack of appropriate due diligence regarding land tenure
- There is a wide range of land tenure mechanisms in SE Asia (full land tenure, concessions, customary rights)

Communities Matter

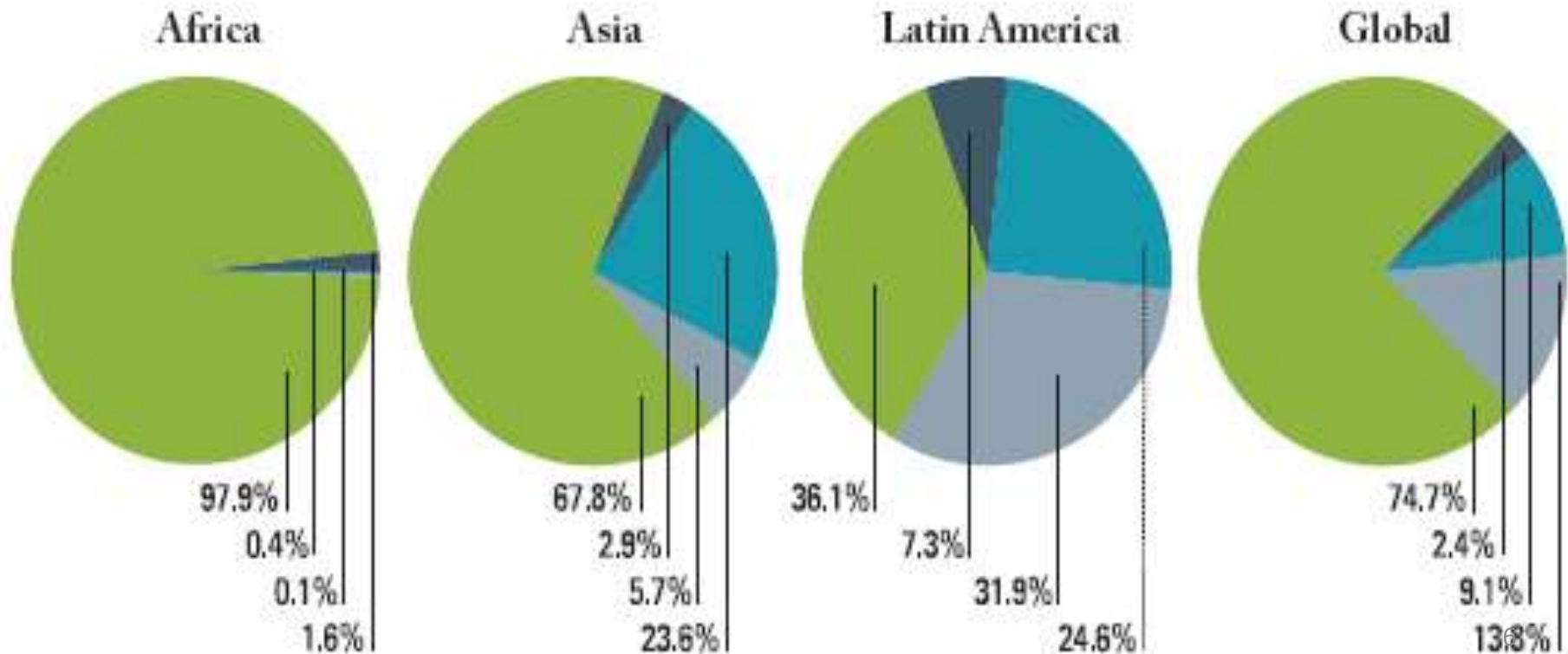
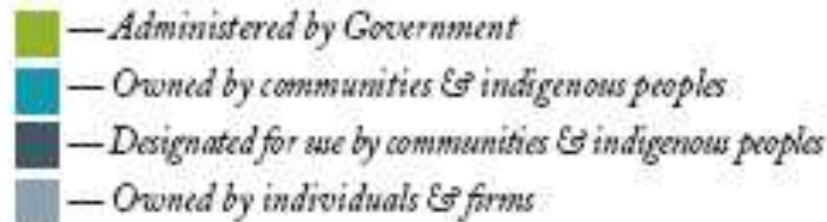
- 20% of the world depend directly upon forests for their livelihoods and these are the poorest
- 140 million forest dependent people in Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand
- >25% of forests in developing countries are now owned by or assigned to communities
- Philippines has 37%, Vietnam has 12% under the 'redbook' and Indonesia has less than 2% of state owned forests managed by communities
- Community and Forestry links need a clear community forestry land tenure
- REDD, poverty alleviation and climate change are interrelated

Legal CF tenure examples: The case for CF permanence

- Indonesia: Community Cooperative has 25 years land tenure
- Cambodia: Passed in 2002, registered Community Forest groups have 15 years land tenure
- Thailand: Community Forestry Act that has not been fully enacted yet
- Philippines: Community Forest groups have 25 years land tenure
- Vietnam: Is considering some options
- China: 58% of forests are owned by collectives and allows for 70 year land tenure but average is about 40 years.

Global Forest Tenure

FIGURE 1: FOREST TENURE BY REGION, 2008



Revenue Distribution Matters

- **REDD Readiness Plans being developed in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Indonesia**
- **Some guidelines exist for revenue distribution in regional countries:**
 - **Vietnam currently drafting guidelines for PES revenues**
 - **Indonesia has a general Ministerial Decree 36/2009**
 - **Cambodia has an ordinance that states the majority of REDD income must make it to communities at the local level. Pertains to the Oddar Meanchey province REDD project making it a sub-national ordinance particular to one REDD project**
- **There is a long way to go in developing transparent and accountable revenue distribution mechanisms throughout the region**
- **Within a broad guideline/framework, provide opportunities to promote different transparent revenue distribution models over several years and create legislation based on actual lessons learned and best practices**

Who Sells the Carbon Matters

- Indonesia: Provides for concessions/licenses for REDD areas. Local entity has the right to obtain a 30 year license to sell carbon credits
- Cambodia, Lao and Vietnam: Government is the sole seller of carbon credits
- Both approaches have different ramifications on private sector REDD investment for Indonesia Cambodia, Lao and Vietnam



THANK YOU

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