Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)

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Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Activity data
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AGB	Above Ground Biomass
ALRO	Agricultural Land Reform Office
ASFN	ASEAN Social Forestry Network
BAAC	Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives
BAU	Business as Usual
BB	Bureau of the Budget
BEDO	Biodiversity Economic Development Office (Public Organization)
BGB	Below Ground Biomass
BSIS	Biodiversity Survey and Information System
CBCM	Community Based Carbon Monitoring
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Climate Change
CCCO	Climate Change Convention Officer
CCMP	National Climate Change Master Plan
CCNS	Climate Change Negotiation Sub-Committee
CCTS	Climate Change Technical Sub-Committee
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CERD	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
CODI	Community Organization Development Institute (Public Organization)
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DBH	Diameter at breast height
DDG	Deputy Director General
DEQP	Department of Environment Quality Promotion
DG	Director General
DIO	Department of International Organizations
DLA	Department of Local Administration
DMC	Digital Mapping Camera
DMCR	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources
DNA	Designated National Authority
DNP	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
DOAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DOL	Department of Land
DOPA	Department of Provincial Administration
DPIM	Department of Primary Industries and Mines
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EF	Emission Factor
EGAT	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIO	Forest Industry Organization
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FPIC	Free Prior Informed Consent
FSMP	Forest Sector Master Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GISTDA	Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (Public Organization)

GNP	Gross National Product
GOT	Government of Thailand
GPP	Gross Provincial Product
GRP	Gross Regional Product
GSEI	Good Governance for Social Development and the Environment Institute
HCV	High Conservation Value
IC	Information Center
IMPECT	Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPFEE	Indigenous Peoples Foundation for Education and Environment
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
KMUTT	King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi
KP	Kyoto Protocol
KUFF	Kasetsart University Faculty of Forestry
LEAF	Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests Program
LDD	Land Development Department
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LULUCF	Land use, land use change and forestry
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MOC	Ministry of Commerce
MOD	Ministry of Defense
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MRV	Measurable, Reporting and Verification
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NEB	National Environment Board
NEQA	The Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act
NESDB	National Economic and Social Development Board
NESDP	National Economic and Social Development Plan
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NGO	Non Government Organization
NLAC	National Land Allocation Committee
NRCT	National Research Council of Thailand
NRDD	National Rural Development Database
NSCCM	National Strategy on Climate Change Management
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Product
OAE	Office of Agricultural Economics
ONEP	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
OP	Operation Policy
ORRAF	Office of the Rubber Replanting Aid Fund
PAC	Protected Area Committee
PCD	Pollution Control Department
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PPP	Policies, Plans and Programs
PS	Permanent Secretary
PTT	PTT Public Company Limited
QA	Quality assurance
PSP	Permanent Sample Plots
RECOFTC	The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and Pacific.
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks
REL	Reference Emission Level
RFD	Royal Forest Department
RID	Royal Irrigation Department
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal

RTSD	Royal Thai Survey Department
SC	Steering Committee
SEIA	Social and Environment Impact Assessment
SESA	Strategic Environment and Social Assessment
SIS	Safeguard on Social and Environmental Impacts Information System
TAO	Tambon Administration Organization
TBCA	Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation Area
TEI	Thailand Environment Institute
TF	Task Force
TFS	Task Force Secretariat
TFSMP	Thai Forestry Sector Master Plan
TGO	Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization)
THAIFORM	Thailand National Forest Monitoring System
THEOS	Thailand Earth Observation System
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRF	The Thailand Research Fund
TSP	Temporary Sample Plot
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WSC	Watershed Classification
WWF	World Wildlife Fund (Thailand)

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Summary of the R-PP

Date of R-PP preparation (beginning to submission):	March – December 2012
Expected duration of R-PP implementation:	2015 –2018
Total budget estimate:	US$ 21,714,000
Anticipated sources of funding:	From FCPF : US$ 3,600,000 National government contribution : US$ 411,000 Other Development Partners: : US$ 17,703,000
Expected government signer of R-PP grant request:	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Expected key results from the R-PP implementation process:	1) Development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Framework 2) Design of Thailand's Reference Level for REDD+ 3) Design of monitoring system for REDD+ 4) Capacity building

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Thailand's landscape and forest resources reflect its topographic, agro-ecological zones and cultural diversity which results in a complex mosaic of agriculture and forests. Similar to other developing countries in the region, the forest areas in Thailand have been under serious threat. The forest cover has declined from 53.3 % in 1961 to 25.3 % in 1998. The assessment of forest cover during the early period used the interpretation of Landsat-MSS at the scale of 1:250,000. In 2000, the imageries at the scale of 1:50,000 were introduced. Due to the change of scale and method of calculation, a new benchmark of forest area of 33.1% was then established. With population growth and increased demand for forest products and land, deforestation and degradation of the forest could be aggravated in the years to come, affecting the livelihoods of a large number of forest-dependent people and Thailand's environmental sustainability. Reducing deforestation and forest degradation while addressing livelihoods concerns at the same time is a challenge for Thailand.

The need for a multi-sectoral approach to REDD+ is recognized by Thailand's Government. The government has put in place an institutional arrangement/management structure that reflects the relevant sectors engaged in land use as well as other stakeholders with an interest and stake in REDD+. The REDD+ institutional/implementation framework is to provide the scheme for the design and implementation of the appropriate institutional, financial, legal and governance arrangements to successfully implement REDD+ in Thailand in accordance with international guidance for future REDD+ efforts. This institutional arrangement consists of a two-tiered institutional mechanism for implementing REDD+. At the national level, a National REDD+ task force was established to facilitate, coordinate and spearhead the REDD+ activities and it will be supported by a REDD+ Office to be established early in the readiness phase. At sub-national level, REDD+ Offices will also be established throughout the regions to coordinate and facilitate REDD+ pilot activities at sub-national level and establish capacity building and stakeholder consultation for local communities. Local NGOs, and local forest-dependent communities that are playing an important role in forest conservation and provision of extension services would be part of REDD+ implementation at local levels.

The principles behind this two tiered approach is for REDD+ to ensure credibility and to provide for transparent, efficient and effective decision making, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ efforts. Since implementation of REDD+ is a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder endeavor and comprises actions at the national and sub-national levels, Thailand will use the three main instruments for REDD+ implementation: institutions, financial measures and regulatory framework. This will enable Thailand to operationalize and implement its provisional REDD+ strategy options to minimize the conversion of forest land into other uses, hence reducing emissions, and equally to introduce actions that will enhance the sequestration capacity according to the national REDD+ strategies.

Key issues unique to REDD+ implementation that must be resolved during the readiness phase include institutional arrangements to plan, implement and monitor REDD+ activities; financing mechanisms for REDD+ activities and transactions; benefit sharing arrangements; carbon ownership to be addressed to three key beneficiaries (for their efforts in the context of implementing REDD+ strategies; carbon registry to serve as national carbon tracking system; capacity building to improve technical background knowledge and skills and the regulatory framework to ensure clarity concerning key implementation**.** In

addition, a Stakeholder Forum will be established to engage a wide range of stakeholders, especially forest-dependent local communities in the entire REDD+ process. During readiness, the institutional/implementation arrangements will be adjusted for the effective and inclusive delivery of readiness.

The consultation process for the formulation of the R-PP began with early national and regional information sharing and dialogue with relevant stakeholders based on the mapping exercise conducted. A total of 1,692 individuals from 180 stakeholder groups were consulted through workshops and meetings. Two multi-stakeholders workshops were held at national level and six multi-stakeholder workshops were held at regional level targeting: relevant government sectors engaged in land use, military personnel, Foreign Affairs, media, universities, international organizations, and the private sector. In addition a further four regional dialogues were held twice in each region, exclusively targeting forest-dependent local communities including local communities living and depending on the forest and its resources, women and youth groups and, civil society organizations. As a result of the early information sharing and dialogue and initial level assessments conducted, this R-PP was then formulated. This document includes a comprehensive consultation and participation plan to be implemented during the readiness phase between 2015 and 2018.

The preliminary analysis indicated that the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are complex but are not so different in the various agro-ecological regions. Analysis revealed that deforestation is mainly caused by development policies of the state such as the policy on forest concessions, mines and dams as well as infrastructure development which leads to the destruction of forests and biological resources as a result of road construction and settlement in forests. In addition, the policy on promotion of capital intensive monoculture commercial crops results in the expansion of agricultural areas.. The deforestation rate due to these factors is approximately 100,000 hectares per year during 2000-2006. Forest degradation, where the land remains as forest but the density and quality of the forest is decreased, is caused mainly by illegal logging and harvesting of non-timber forest product for commercial purpose, and uncontrolled forest fires. Some of the underlying factors of deforestation and forest degradation include: unclear forest areas and other land use boundaries; increasing population and inequality in income and wealth and opportunity to earn a living, which results in use of forest areas for livelihood. It is recognized that information and data for the analysis were not always readily available. Such further information and analysis is crucial for the identification of REDD+ strategic options. Supplemental analysis will therefore be conducted during the Readiness phase to better define and quantify the causes of deforestation and forest degradation and to cover various ecological zones/regions in more detail.

A number of potential strategic options to address the direct causes of deforestation and forest degradations were identified through analysis of existing policies, legal framework and plans, as well as stakeholder consultations. The proposed strategic options include establishment of clear forest area boundaries and zoning, updating and harmonizing forest and forest-related policies, improving efficiency of forest law enforcement, building awareness of forest conservation, development of alternative livelihoods, developing forest certification and chain of custody standards, enforcing environmental and social impact assessments of any infrastructure projects, and improving fire detection and control capability. These potential REDD+ Strategies Options will be evaluated further through the REDD+ Readiness phase. Several studies will be undertaken, including: risk analysis (summarizing major types of risk, and their significance for the major REDD+ strategy activities); and feasibility assessment (socioeconomic, political and institutional) of the options. A forest governance assessment framework will be undertaken in the Readiness Phase.

REDD+ activities have the potential to deliver significant social and environmental co-benefits, however, many participants during the early information sharing and dialogues have also highlighted the potential risks, particularly for forest-dependent communities.

Strategic environmental and social issues which must be considered at the REDD+ readiness stage include biodiversity and ecosystem services; micro-climate; water services and quality; soil condition; food security, placement of people and fauna, cultural and social problems resulting from migration and immigration, land ownership, land tenure , land accessibility, energy supply and gender equity and other benefits to improve education and health of the people while pursuing growth with low emissions from land use change.

SESA will be carried out during the Readiness phase which will include stakeholder analysis, description of the initial social and environmental situation of the forestry sector in Thailand, analysis of the possible impacts of different REDD+ strategy option scenarios, analysis of impacts of different REDD+ alternatives, and development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Tasks to be conducted during the Readiness phase will include 1) scope of assessments and baseline analysis; 2) measures for impact mitigation and efficiency improvement. The results from SESA analysis will be used to suggest measures for negative impact mitigation and efficiency improvement for positive impacts in REDD+ strategy options; the suggestions will include the revision of REDD+ strategic options; the revision of rules and regulations together with institutional management; terms/conditions of REDD+ project implementation and stakeholder participation, 3) monitoring framework: SEIA will suggest the monitoring system, reporting pattern and indicators for monitoring of social and environmental impacts from REDD+ strategy implementation and 4) reporting: the results and conclusions from SESA will be summarized in the draft report. The draft report disseminated publically to relevant stakeholders. Besides, a safeguard information system should be designed. This system will be initiated to test, as appropriate subject to available financial support.

The Development of Environmental and Social Management Framework: the ESMF is an output of the SESA process. It aims to ensure that REDD+ policy/REDD+ scheme „do no harm" and, instead, should „do good" to all environmental and social aspects. The integration of the social and environmental considerations will be handled using the ESMF tool. This tool will be used to guide the process of incorporating the safeguards for identified negative impacts. The tool provides the guidance to identify salient environmental and social issues early on, prepare, as needed, remedies and plans to address these issues, and monitor implementation.

The need for a reference emission baseline: A reference emission level provides national stakeholders with a measure of the current level of emissions from forests and land-use change and gives a measure of the magnitude of the task to reduce emissions. It also gives potential future funding sources for REDD+ activities a measure of the relative importance of different strategic options and provides the baseline against which future reductions in emissions are measured and credited. Forest carbon stocks in Thailand were estimated in 1989, 1994 and 2006. The results indicated that annual loss of carbon from natural forests during the period 1994-2006 averaged 33 million tonnes, which is partly offset by net sequestration in plantations of approximately 17 million tonnes. Based on an average carbon density in natural forests the loss of carbon from deforestation of approximately 180,000 hectares annually accounts for about 16 million tonnes, suggesting that forest degradation accounts for approximately 17 million tonnes. All these figures need to be verified by more detailed analysis, which will require good coordination between the many departments holding the relevant data. This analysis will be undertaken during the first two years of the Readiness phase to develop a credible national baseline.

In Thailand, each sector has established systems for monitoring relevant sector indicators, and the aim is to build a national REDD+ monitoring system that will integrate forestry sector information with that of other relevant sectors. For forestry related data the existing national forest information systems will be harmonized and integrated into an NFMS, and for the other sector data, discussions will be arranged with all the relevant agencies to share data and submit needed information to a REDD+ Co-benefit monitoring system that will be the second component of the National REDD+ monitoring system

National forest land use change monitoring is conducted by several agencies. However, these agencies use different forest area estimation techniques, classification systems, and imagery. For example, the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) uses Landsat-5 imagery with automated and visual interpretation, while the Royal Thai Survey Department (RTSD) uses aerial photographs taken with digital mapping camera (DMC). National carbon stock change monitoring data do not currently exist, although tree volume data from THAIFORM, that could be converted to carbon using existing allometric equations or other conversion factors does exist. Other existing volume data have several limitations: inconsistent data across the country; several data custodians; lack of data on some forest resources; lack of tools to accurately estimate carbon in standing trees; and lack of mechanisms for information dissemination sharing, networking. No comprehensive national forest information system is in place. The various government departments under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) have their own databases and systems. An International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) supported pre-project is currently under preparation with the Royal Forest Department (RFD), to strengthen the existing national forest information systems.

Most of the forest resources assessment work is currently conducted by the DNP, which has the largest pool of forest inventory experts and personnel. Within the DNP, there currently exist infrastructure for inventory and monitoring systems, which could be built upon, strengthened and integrated, to implement a national forest information system (re-measure and analyze the permanent sample plots), for the purposes of REDD+ monitoring. This implementation will be coordinated by the REDD+ TF. Capacity building, in the form of training, is needed in the DNP and collaborating agencies. Furthermore, during the Readiness phase, international and regional cooperations in REDD+ monitoring would take place, since some of the pertinent REDD+ drivers (*e.g.* illegal logging) are of trans-boundary nature and this will also help to address the issue of leakage and the current displacement of emissions among countries through illegal logging. Studies will be implemented to: i) examine the potential scope of multi-country monitoring, harmonization requirements and possible implementation arrangements; ii) devise mechanisms to link the NFMS with community-level and project- type monitoring systems; iii) prescribe the necessary guidelines (systems, design, methodologies and parameters) for implementing carbon monitoring at the community-level; and iv) identify capacity building needs for community-level monitoring support.

Verification standards for REDD+ are lacking in Thailand. Thus, during the Readiness phase, it is proposed to develop national standards and guidelines for independent and transparent verification. These standards would outline who the verification bodies are, what the verification process should be, how verification results will be reported, and how to make adjustments in reports of reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation. Capacity building measures, specifically training, for government staff, private sector and NGOs on the verification requirements will be undertaken.

A process is proposed for the development of a component to the national REDD+ MRV system for monitoring benefits from REDD+ interventions other than reductions in net greenhouse gas emissions, that includes biodiversity, soil and water conservation and social

and environmental impacts and the effectiveness of the planned safeguards and governance. A large number of agencies are currently monitoring most of the indicators that are required to assess co-benefits from REDD+ interventions other than changes in carbon stocks and emissions of CO_2. These include indicators for changes in household and community livelihoods, biodiversity, soil and water land-use rights and ownership and governance. This will build on the wide ranging monitoring systems already in place in various agencies and will be tested in the pilot sites, which will enable gaps in monitoring capacity to be identified.

It is expected that the REDD+ readiness program would require a large number of activities to be implemented by many different stakeholders during 2014-2017. The progress of implementation of these activities will need to be closely monitored to ensure all are completed in time using Milestones and Indicators established in the monitoring framework, to enable the program manager to check progress. The outcomes of many of the activities are based on assumptions that need to be reviewed, and also carry risks that may impede or prevent implementation and these will need to be mitigated. Many activities are interlinked and need to be coordinated. Periodic and progress reports form an important part of monitoring and need to be delivered on time in accordance with the framework

During the Readiness phase, the REDD+ Office will develop a detailed work-plan and revise the milestones and indicators accordingly during the first six months. A Gant chart will be developed to lay out the schedule and linkages between all the activities to aid monitoring. The REDD+ Office will ensure that all reports and documents required for monitoring are prepared and delivered in accordance with the work-plan.

COMPONENT 1: ORGANIZE AND CONSULT

1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements

Standard 1a the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:
National Readiness Management Arrangements:

The cross-cutting nature of the design and workings of the national readiness management arrangements on REDD+, in terms of including relevant stakeholders and key government agencies in addition to the forestry department, commitment of other sectors in planning and implementation of REDD+ readiness. Capacity building activities are included in the work plan for each component where significant external technical expertise has been used in the R-PP development process.

National Framework for Environmentally Sustainable Growth

Thailand's economy relies primarily on its natural resources. The Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) (2002-2006) adopted the principles and Philosophy of Self-Sufficient Economy[1] to guide the development and administration of the country, at the same time as continuing the holistic approach to people-centered development from the Eighth NESDP. However, the Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016), articulated the importance of environmental friendly inclusive growth and development by:

- generating resilience in all dimensions including social, economic and natural resources;
- empowering communities to serve as the foundation for developing the economy and quality of life;
- conserving, rehabilitating, and utilizing the environment and natural resources in a sustainable manner to achieve sufficiency and reduce poverty;
- preserving natural resources and biodiversity, along with safeguarding the quality of the environment to provide a secure foundation for national development and livelihoods for both current and future generations, and
- creating mechanisms to safeguard national benefits in a fair and sustainable manner.

To support the Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016), the government has recently unveiled the country strategy called "The New Growth Model" to be integrated into the overall country development strategy, as a framework for budget allocation. This model was approved by the Cabinet in October 13, 2012 (framework for budgetary allocation has already been provided for fiscal year 2014) to be implemented from 2014 onwards. It integrates strategy and policy, outlining four major pillars to be addressed for growth and development. One of the strategic pillars is the Green Growth model, which consists of five key priority areas:

- ecologically based urban and industrial development

[1] The philosophy of the Sufficiency Economy was initiated by His Majesty the King in order to lead his people to a balanced way of living, to maintain stability to persist on self-reliance. The Sufficiency Economy is believed to adapt well within existing social and cultural structures in a given community under subsistence production with equitable linkage between production and consumption and the

community has the potential to manage its own resources. Under this philosophy, the country's natural resources need to be used efficiently and carefully to create sustainable benefits.

- reduction of green house gas emissions
- financial policy for environment
- natural resources restoration and water resource management
- climate change mitigation and adaptation

To give credence to the important role that environment plays in sustainable development, the Constitution of Thailand enacted in 1975 the Environmental Law, which was promulgated through the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act (NEQA), B.E. 2518 (1975). The National Environment Board (NEB) was subsequently established under this Act and chaired by the Prime Minister. The NEB is an inter-ministerial body that handles all natural resources and environmental policies and measures. In 2002, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) was established to be responsible for managing the nation's natural resources and for the protection and restoration of the environment. Since then, several Acts, Laws and other Legislation have been issued to create an appropriate legal and regulatory framework to address natural resource and environmental (Component 2a). To address land use in Thailand the Government has established the National Land Allocation Committee chaired by Minister of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) with representation from relevant Departments. This high level Committee is responsible for land allocation policy and manages land allocation according to the Land Law and related Cabinet Resolutions.

Under the NEQA B.E. 2535 (1992), Thailand has established three Environmental Quality Management Plans (1999-2006, 2007-2011 and 2012-2016) with the multi-sectoral participation process. The objectives of the plans are to manage the natural resources and environment in a sustainable way. Its strategies are to i) improve the production and consumption base to be environmentally friendly, ii) conserve and rehabilitate natural resources, iii) promote good governance in natural resource utilization, iv) create good environmental quality for people at all levels, v) prepare for climate change risk and disaster management, vi) and create awareness about environmental issues amongst Thai people and society.

Under the New Growth Model, MONRE is charged with the responsibility for implementing two of the strategic pillars-the climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as the natural resource restoration and water resources management. Therefore the National REDD+ program that the government plans to implement would contribute significantly towards climate change mitigation in Thailand, as well as contributing towards the sustainable environmental and natural resources management of the country.

Community Forestry Program: Forest resources have been an integral part of Thailand's rural life, involving all aspects of local people's activities, thereby contributing to their social, economic, cultural, environmental and political objectives. At present, there are 184,710 people living in and around protected areas (national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and non-hunting areas) and some 1.2 to 2 million people are reported to be rely on forests for their livelihood. In addition, another 20 to 25 million people are reported to live near national forest reserves and use them for forest products both for household consumption and to sell them in markets for cash income (Wichawutipong 2005; Pragtong, pers. comm.). As early as the 1970s, the Royal Forest Department (RFD) recognized community (or village) forestry as a strategy for sustainable management of the nation's forest resources (FAO 1978; Pragtong

1991). In 1991 a Community Forestry Division, now renamed as the Community Forest Management Bureau, was created with a mandate to plan and promote community forestry, and to involve local communities, local organizations, NGOs and other civil society organizations and various other institutions in local forest management. The Thai Forestry Sector Master Plan of 1992 recognized community forestry as one of the main strategies (TFSMP, 1993). Under the National Reserved Forest Act. B.E. 2507 (1964), there are more than 10,000 villages involved in managing community forest, of which 8,500 communities are reported to have formally registered with the RFD, covered an area of 500,000 hectares. Under the RFD, the institutional management for community forestry has been long established, with a very robust monitoring and evaluation unit. This unit will play a key role during the Implementation phase of REDD+ and would inform the co-benefit monitoring process for REDD+ (see Component 4b). Community forest organizations have built up networks in each region and formed their network at national level that includes highland ethnic groups. The national community forest network is an important stakeholder for participation in the national REDD+ mechanism.

Local Forest-Dependent Community: In Thailand there are about 57 ethnic groups. However, there are approximately 10 highland ethnic groups including Akha, Karen, Lisu, Aeu Mien, Lua, Lahu, Hhmong, Khamu, Mlabri (Mla) and Thin. They are concentrated around 20 provinces in the Upper and Lower North and the Western regions of Thailand. They are heterogeneous with distinct cultures, languages, customs, modes of dress and belief. According to the Department of Social Development and Welfare (2002), the total officially recognized population of "ethnic groups" was 923,257. These ethnic groups are recognized as Thai citizens. They are able to receive all the fundamental rights, and are protected by the laws of the Kingdom. In this regard, the government has given importance to ethnic groups in Thailand by assigning the Office of Ethnic Affairs, Department of Social and Welfare Development, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security to specifically look after and take actions concerning ethnic groups. The term "**local forest-dependent communities**" is used throughout the R-PP which includes all highland ethnic groups, forest dwelling, forest dependent, hill tribes, fisher communities (the Chao Ley) and local communities in Thailand. They are all considered and recognized to be important stakeholders for participation in the REDD+ activities. The Constitution of Thailand does not use the term "Indigenous Peoples" but uses the term "communities" or "traditional communities". However, the government recognized the existence of ethnic groups as described above, including fishing communities (the Chao Ley). During the Readiness phase of REDD+, the World Bank″s safeguards policies in line with the Cancun agreement will be implemented in response to the outcomes of the Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA) process. In addition, their rights should be recognized and respected under the international human rights covenants and conventions as appropriate, subject to national circumstance corresponding to domestic policies and laws.

National Climate Change and REDD+ Framework

Thailand has participated in several international instruments relating to environmental conservation and human rights such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD). To respond to climate change and the preservation of environmental integrity, Thailand has therefore actively participated in the global climate change debate and fora. The Government of Thailand (GOT) ratified the UNFCCC in December 1994 and the Kyoto Protocol in August 2002. Subsequently, in 2004, Thailand designated the Office of Natural

Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) under MONRE as the national climate change focal point. In 2007, Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO), a public organization, was established as the Designated National Authority (DNA) for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects, and the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) was established as the policy making body on climate change issues. This Committee is chaired by the Prime Minister and consists of representatives from line ministries. It can be seen that Thailand sees the importance of policy guideline related to climate change. In addition, the actions on climate change and REDD+ mechanism are also continued and able to be coordinated to implementation under relevant conventions such as Biodiversity Convention, etc.

In 2008, the Cabinet approved the National Strategy on Climate Change Management (NSCCM) (2008-2012) to support Thailand's action on climate change and to provide a comprehensive guideline of national responses to climate change. The key elements in the Strategy include (1) build capacity to adapt and reduce (2) promote greenhouse gas mitigation activities based on sustainable development; (3) support research and development for the better understanding on climate change; (4) raise awareness and participation in solving climate change problems; (5) build capacity of relevant organizations to work on climate change; and (6) support international cooperation to achieve common goal of climate change mitigation and sustainable development. Linkages between policies on climate change operation in Thailand are shown in Box 1.

The ten-year National Climate Change Master Plan (CCMP) Draft (2010-2019) has been adopted and is now in the process of being extended to a 40-year period (2011-2050) to provide long-term development directions to all sectors in order to manage climate change. The goal of the CCMP is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to become a low carbon society in the next 40 years, by 2050. The tools and key elements for the achievement of the CCMP are a self-sufficient economy, appropriate financial mechanisms, research and development, agriculture and food security, local wisdom and appropriate technology, education, international cooperation, and forest and ecosystem protection. Peoples' participation in readiness preparation for climate change mitigation especially youth and women's groups has been raised.

The Plan emphasizes the importance of an effective reforestation program over the next ten years through community participatory processes. Several government policies stated to the Parliament of August 23, 2011 also supported the CCMP such as promoting local community participation and gender inclusion; establishing equitable land and natural resources use; raising awareness of natural resources and environment; and supporting the implementation of existing international commitments which would effectively add value to natural resources and environment management. Recently, GOT has promoted women's role in country development by establishing the Thai Women's Empowerment Fund. The Fund was established to raise the potential of women in every domain. The fund also serves as a funding source for women who want to have better access to education, employment, and healthcare services. As a result, women would benefit from better living standard (in terms of education, wealth and stability). The Fund of US$ 3.33 million (100 million Baht) per province is open to all women coming from any background, whether rich or poor, urban or rural.

In response to challenges posed by climate change, in 2007, Thailand established the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) chaired by the Prime Minister and vice-chaired by the Minister of MONRE and the Permanent Secretaries (PS) of relevant ministries (Finance, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Cooperatives, Transport, Information and

Communication Technology, Energy, Science and Technology, Public Health and Industry) as members, NESDB Secretary General and 5-9 experts related to climate change (e.g. laws, economics, environment, science and technology, energy). NCCC has the main task to formulate and oversee major climate change policies on mitigation of greenhouse gases, adaptation to impacts and vulnerabilities of climate change and research and development, and provide advice on the national positions when contributing to the international efforts to the UNFCCC and international forums[2]. The Climate Change Coordinating Office was also established under the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) to serve as a secretariat of the NCCC. Under the NCCC, two sub-committees in charge of the technical, negotiation and coordination on issues related to climate change were established, namely Climate Change Technical Sub-Committee (CCTS) and Climate Change Negotiation Sub-Committee (CCNS). CCTS is chaired by the PS of the MONRE and the committee members are representatives from relevant ministries to provide technical supports for NCCC to formulate climate change related policies. This body could serve as the policy coordination body for REDD+ during the preparation process. CCNS is co-chaired by the Director General (DG) of the Department of International Organizations (DIO) together with the Secretary of the ONEP and the committee members are representatives from relevant ministries to provide advice on the national positions in contributing to international texts and fora. Moreover, a Climate Change Convention Officer (CCCO) has been set up in all 19 Ministries and other 11 relevant agencies under the NCCC (Figure 1a-1). The NCCC is considered to be the national body on CC. All the National Policies have to be approved by NCCC and implemented by related institutions. On the other hand, the related institutions can also propose relevant policies to be approved by NCCC. It is envisaged that this policy decision-making structure will contribute to the effective implementation of REDD+ readiness.

A Study by the World Resources Institute reported on the global gross greenhouse gases emissions from industry, energy, agriculture, land and forest utilization and waste sectors for 1990-2010, from 187 countries is shown in Table 1a-1. There were 2 countries that sequestered greenhouse gases namely Niue and Bhutan (World Resources Institute, 2010).

The estimated annual emissions of CO_2 from the top ten emitting countries and Thailand during the period 1990-2010 is shown in Table 1a-1

[2] The Office of the Prime Minister Order on the Implementation of Climate Change 2007, revised in 2009

Table 1a-1: Estimated annual emissions of CO_2 from the top ten emitting countries and Thailand during the period 1990-2010

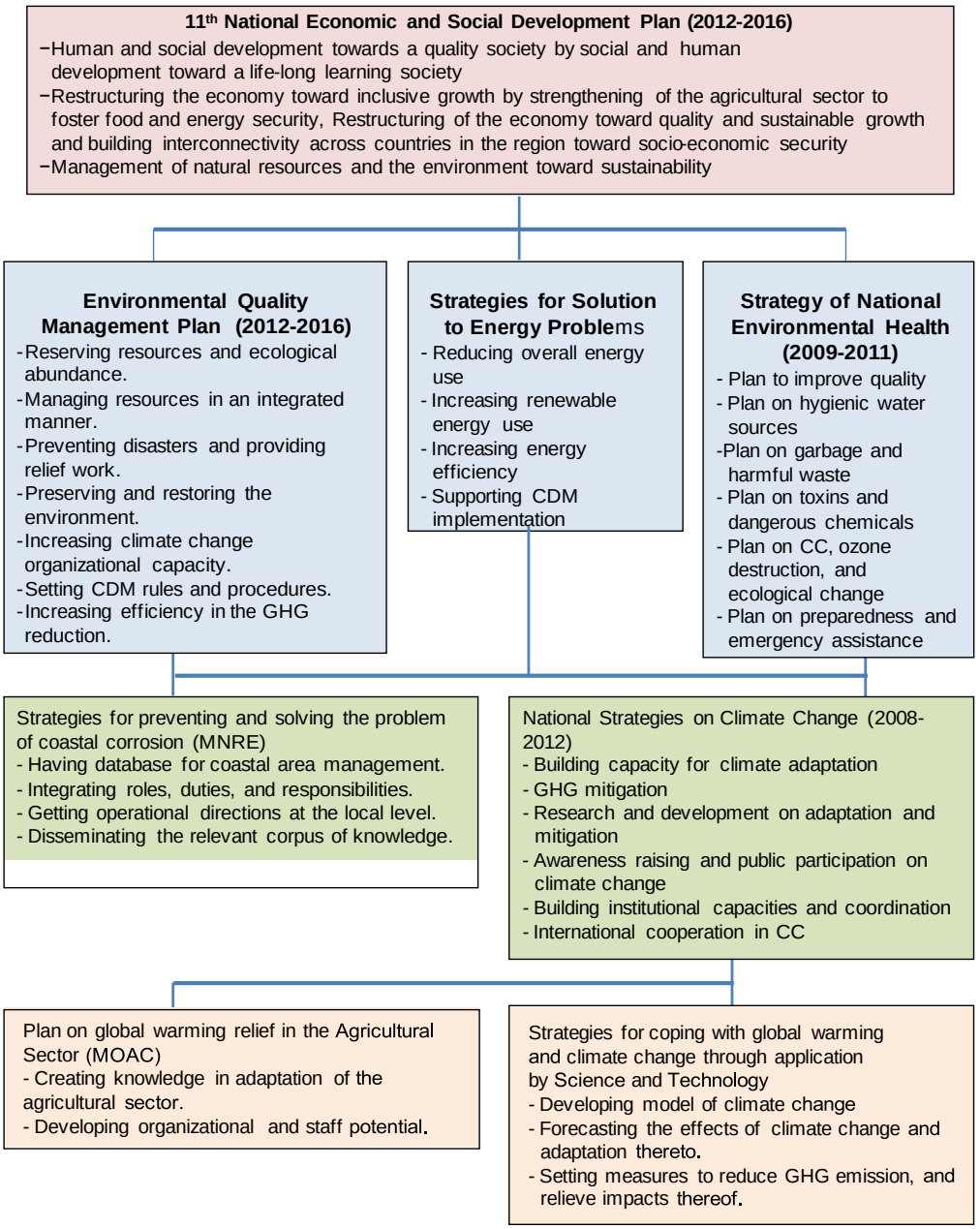
Rank	Country	Emissions (mil.tons CO_{2eq})	Percent of total global emissions
1	China	10,081.5	21.6
2	USA	6,775.4	14.5
3	EU (27)	4,823.4	10.3
4	EU (15)	3,970,7	8.5
5	Russia	2,317.3	4.9
6	India	2,304.4	4.9
7	Brazil	2,136.2	4.6
8	Japan	1,297.8	2.8
9	Indonesia	1,170.0	2.5
10	Germany	926.7	1.9
26	Thailand	229.1	0.8

However, Asian developing countries emitting similar amount of greenhouse gases as Thailand were Malaysia and Pakistan. They ranked No. 29 and 30 which emitted greenhouse gases of 0.72% and 0.71% of the global volume, respectively.

The Center for Applied Economics Research, Faculty of Economics, Kasetsart University (2010) has prepared a Report on Thailand Greenhouse Gas Emissions for the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in order to produce the 2nd National Communication for submission to UNFCCC. This reported that total net greenhouse gas emission by Thailand in 2000 was 229.08 million tons carbon dioxide equivalent taking account of sequestration. The highest proportion of greenhouse gas emissions at 69.9% of the national total volume were from the energy sector, followed by the agricultural sector at 22.6% while gas emission from industrial process was 7.2% and waste disposal emitted the least amount of 4.1%. This compares with Land-use, Land-use Change and Forestry, which had net greenhouse sequestration of -3.4%. Although the forestry sector can be a sink for sequestration of greenhouse gases, the government should have a clear policy on greenhouse gases reduction from other sectors, especially, the energy sector. In addition, the government should promote the increased potential of forestry sector to sequester greenhouse gases through a participatory process.

Such data does not reflect the current emissions of greenhouse gases from Thailand. The results of the 2nd National Communication to be presented to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) must be awaited.

Box 1: Linkages between Policies on Climate Change Operations in Thailand



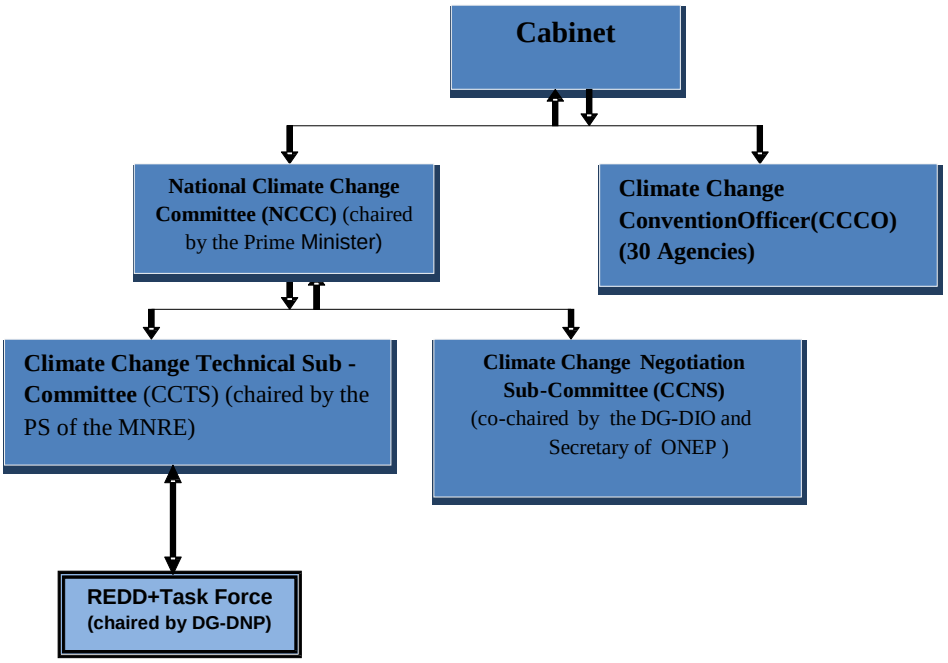


Figure 1a-1: Organization charts of policy decision-making body related to climate change in Thailand.

REDD+ Institutional Arrangements in Thailand

In 2010, GOT decided to participate in the REDD+ partnership and followed up with the establishment of REDD+ Taskforce (TF) in 2011 as an inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral committee. The REDD+ TF in Thailand is currently chaired by DG of the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) and includes representatives from key government agencies contributed to the drivers for deforestation and forest degradation. The REDD+ TF is under the supervision of CCTS (Figure 1a-1).

Recently in 2013, the REDD+ TF has been strengthened for the REDD+ readiness in Thailand by revising the composition of committee members and including more stakeholders from both government and non-government agencies, such as , civil society organizations local forest-dependent communities, private sector organizations, academia and research institutions. Each representative has been nominated by their respective institution through a self selection process. The composition of the REDD+ TF is currently under improvement and has not yet been updated. Details are summarized in Table 1a-2. Detailed analysis of stakeholders' will be done during the project readiness preparation as defined in Component 1c, including appropriate proportional representation of each sector. The process of self recruitment of relevant stakeholders such as civil society organization, private sector, industry sector and local forest-dependent communities, etc shall be determined and carried out by each group. Table 1a-2 displays a comparison of REDD+ Task Force component between the present, the readiness preparation phase and the REDD+ implementation phase as specified on the preliminary draft. The need for a multi- sectoral approach to REDD+ implementation is critical as the GOT recognizes that the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation often lie outside the forestry sector. Therefore for REDD+ to be implemented in

an inclusive and participatory manners, it requires an institutional arrangement/management structure that reflects the relevant sectors engaged in land use and other stakeholders with an interest and stake in REDD+.

Table 1a-2: Composition of the REDD+ TF Committee (which is under the revision and improvement and has not yet been updated)

Organization	List of stakeholder
Government	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)
	Royal Forest Department (RFD)
	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR)
	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)
	Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) (TGO)
	Bureau of the Budget (BB)
	Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB)
	Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (Public Organization) (GISTDA)
	Forest Industry Organization (FIO)
	Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE)
	Department of Land (DOL)
	Land Development Department (LDD)
	Department of Provincial Administration (DOPA)
	The Treasury Department (TTD)
	Agricultural Land Reform Office (ALRO)
Academia	Kasetsart University Faculty of Forestry (KUFF)
	King Mongkut‟s University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT)
Private sector	Suan Kitt Group
Local forest-dependent community	Northern Forest Community Networks
	North-eastern Forest Community Networks
	Southern Forest Community Networks
	Central and Western Forest Community Network
International organization	RECOFTC The Center for People and Forests

Note: Stakeholders in the composition of each Technical Working Group are currently being revised. Number of stakeholder's representatives in each group shall be proportional. In this regard, representatives of local forest-dependent communities will come from Forestry Community Network, including Highland Ethnic Groups.

The main tasks of REDD+ TF include: (i) development of guidelines for REDD+ readiness activities, (ii) development of action plans according to REDD+ policy and strategy, (iii) appointment of Technical Working Groups (TWGs) for REDD+ readiness as required, (iv) reviewing REDD+ related plans/project/proposals, (v) providing technical support to CCTS, (vi) coordinating relevant stakeholders to provide information needed for REDD+ activities, (vii) organizing workshops and seminars to support REDD+ activities, and (viii) carrying out any operations related to REDD+ activities as appointed by the CCTS.

During the formulation of the R-PP, DNP set up the Steering Committee (SC) consisting of DNP Officials and key relevant stakeholders to oversee the formulation of the R-PP in

collaboration with National/International Consultants and the National REDD+ TF. Between May 2012 and October, 2012, three meetings were held between the SC and the National REDD+ TF to discuss progress made on the formulation of the document, and solicit technical inputs from various stakeholders. In addition, two multi-stakeholder national workshops, six regional workshops and four local community dialogues were held (see Component 1b) during formulation to create awareness and solicit inputs from the relevant stakeholders pertaining to the various components of the R-PP. Once the R-PP was revised based on this extensive collaboration of relevant stakeholders, DNP in early December 2012, posted the revised draft on their website for further public consultations. The final revised draft of the R-PP was submitted to TF for consideration and subsequent approval by the PS of MONRE as Chair of CCTS who is the Secretary of NCCC. In this regard, representatives from civil society sector, local communities and highland ethnic groups will join as members of the working group too. However, during the 2nd round of the National Dialogue, some groups of civil society sector and forest-dependent communities proposed that the proportion of members in the REDD+ Task Forces between public sector and civil sector should be 50:50. The discussion for the optimum proportion for the operation of such Task Force must be clearly done at the beginning of the REDD+ readiness preparation.

During the Readiness phase, the REDD+ TF will be empowered to establish a number of Technical Working Groups (TWGs) and working bodies, such as the REDD+ Office and the REDD+ Information Center; which will assist in the development of the national REDD+ strategy. The REDD+ TF will report the operations to the CCTS and make recommendations on policy and regulatory issues for endorsement by the CCTS (Figure 1a-2). To provide strong multi-sectoral coordination for all REDD+ related activities within Thailand, individual members of the REDD+ TF will be responsible for both providing sector related inputs to REDD+ policy development and ensuring that their respective departments are fully appraised of all decisions and activities relating to REDD+ and provide all necessary support to the REDD+ Office.

The TWGs will have multi-disciplinary experts and would support the development of the various components of the R-PP. The TWGs will report to the REDD+ TF and work in line with the REDD+ Task Force Secretariat (TFS), which will coordinate with implementing agencies within the TF and TWGs. As part of the institutional arrangements for REDD+, TWGs will be formed (the composition of these groups will consist of expert representatives from: local forest-dependent communities, highland ethnic groups, national government and private sector, etc.). Detailed TOR of each TWG will be developed in the Readiness phase with the following guidelines.

- TWG on Land-use Policy and Planning, which covers issues on land use analysis, demarcation, policy and planning, presentation of zone for proper utilization of forest land use. At present, the National Land Allocation Committee under supervision of the ONEP has the mandate to implement the Land Code Promulgating Act in Thailand. The committee will include, but not be limited to, representatives from MONRE, DNP, RFD, DOL, LDD, GISTDA, Academia, civil society organization, representatives or local community networks including highland ethnic groups, private sector, and specialists related to land allocation. The REDD+ TF will be responsible for this TWG to ensure a multi- sectoral coordination of institutes involved in land-use policy and planning in accordance with related land codes and laws.
- TWG on REDD+ Strategy will address issues related to governance, forest policy framework, rules and regulations, linkages with other government agencies, and national and sub-national REDD+ strategy. This TWG shall coordinate and gather inputs for REDD+ policy development from representatives of various REDD+ stakeholder groups to prepare national and sub-national REDD+ strategy and draft regulations relating to the implementation of REDD+ activities in Thailand. The committee will include, but not be limited to, representatives from MONRE, ONEP, DNP, RFD, DMCR, DOPA, private sectors, industrial sectors, academia, civil society organization, local community networks including highland ethnic groups, women and youths network,, and

specialists related to forest governance and specialists related to socio-ecological economist specialist.

- TWG on REDD+ Institutional Analysis will be responsible for developing the REDD+ institutional arrangement and framework needed for the REDD+ implementation. An institutional restructuring will be arranged subject to national circumstances to fulfill key functions essential for the Implementation phase. Recognition of inputs from stakeholders participating in consultation process is of great importance to ensure that the institutional structure is not state-centered. The committee will include, but not be limited to, MONRE, MOAC, ONEP, DNP, DOPA, Academia, civil society organization and local community networks including highland ethnic groups and women and youth network.

- TWG on Reference Emission Level (REL) and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Development would cover issues related to forest data, forest inventory, data management, and MRV. The TWG will coordinate sustainable resources and forest management and assessment of carbon stocks as well as formulation of reference RLs/RELs and designing the MRV system. It shall develop guidelines, criteria, indicators and technical specifications necessary to follow in the REL and MRV system. The committee will include, but not be limited to, DNP, RFD, DMCR, LDD, GISTDA, TGO, RTSD, Academia, civil society organization, local community networks and specialists related to geo- information and monitoring system.
- TWG on Finance and Benefit Sharing Mechanism will cover issues related to finance mechanisms and arrangements for the REDD+ readiness, and develop and implement a benefit sharing system. This TWG will assess existing relevant legal framework for finance mechanism and benefit sharing system and enabling legal framework or draft new legal instruments. These processes will be further developed and discussed extensively with stakeholders during the readiness phase. The committee will include, but not be limited to, MOF, DOPA, DNP, RFD, DMCR, TGO, Academia, civil society organization, private sector, and local community networks including highland ethnic groups and women and youths network and specialists related to socio-ecological economist specialist.

- TWG on Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA) and Safeguards will be formed to ensure that social and environmental considerations are incorporated through REDD+ readiness. Thailand is cognizant of the potential risks REDD+ may have on livelihoods, security to land tenure, forest governance, culture, and biodiversity. SESA would be the main instrument used to identify, reduce and mitigate these risks. Relevant stakeholders would be involved through the different formulation stages. The SESA and Safeguards TWG would ensure the integration of gender analysis as women play an important role in natural resource management. The committee will include, but not be limited to, DNP, RFD, DMCR, Academia, civil society organization, local community networks including highland ethnic groups and representatives from women and youth group of local communities, and specialists related to social and environment, public participation, and policy.

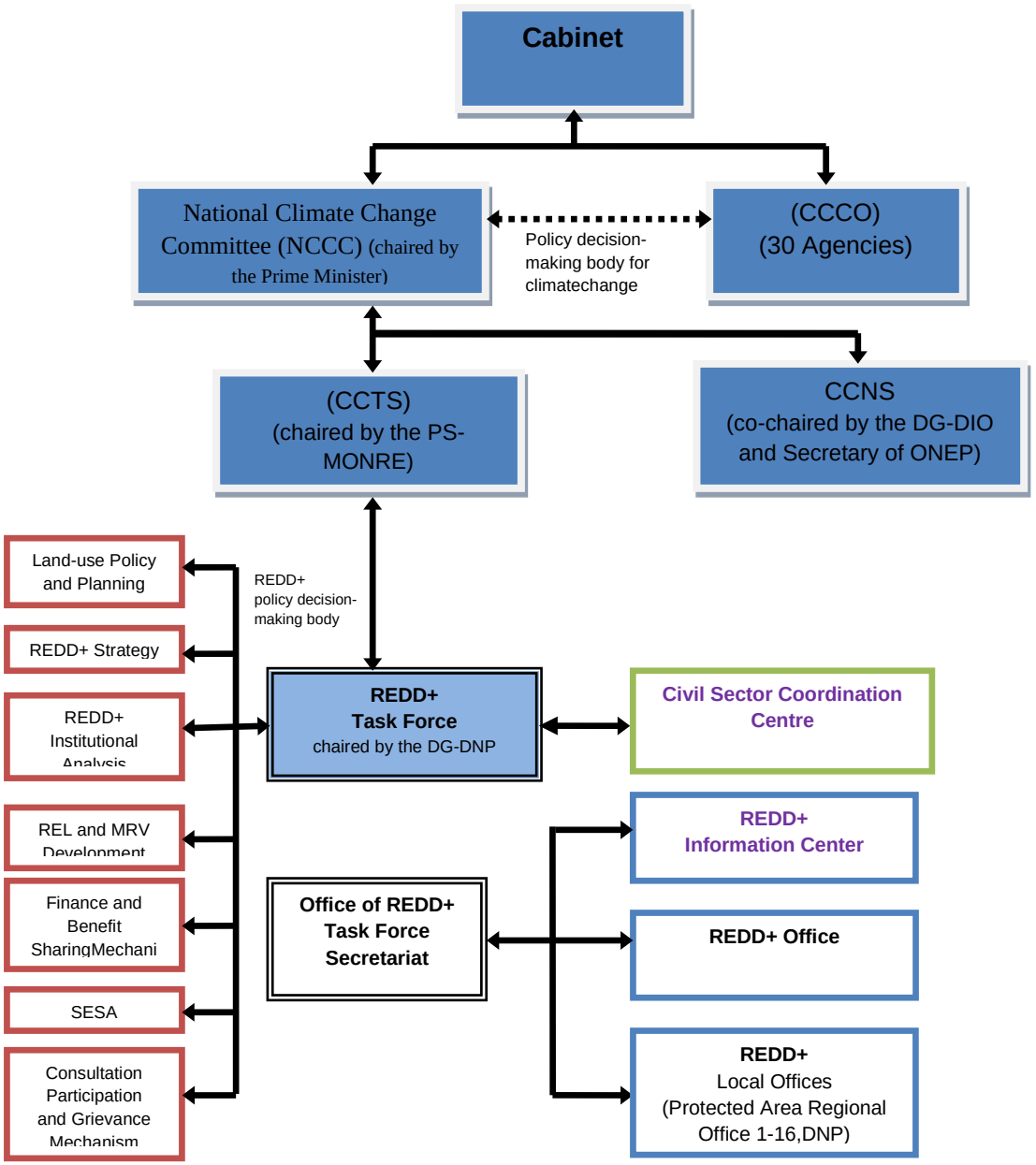


Figure 1a-2: Institutional arrangements for REDD+ readiness.

- TWG on Consultation Participation and Grievance Mechanism related to stakeholder engagement, especially those of forest dependent ethnic groups and local communities which are a critical aspect for ensuring social inclusion, participation and the effective and efficient delivery of REDD+ readiness in a socially and environmental sustainable way. The committee would consist of expert representatives from: local communities, highland ethnic groups, civil society organizations, women and youth networks, academia, local administration organizations, and national government. to enhance stakeholder engagement process and to facilitate assessments of existing mechanisms at national regional and local levels. Consultation and participation are cross cutting issues, so during readiness, the TWG group will support consultation and participation processes for the various components of the R-PP, as well as support capacity building to ensure that the R- PP effectively addresses social inclusion during the readiness process. The importance of building on and/or setting up an effective grievance and feedback redress mechanism is acknowledged as important to address any potential conflicts that may occur during Readiness (see Component 1c).

- Selection of Representatives of each stakeholder group to be members of each technical working group, must be done independently by each stakeholder group.

Local forest-dependent communities including highland ethnic groups, particularly, women and youth groups will be provided with knowledge and information in order that they can fully participate in the Readiness process. The communities shall be allowed to nominate their representatives and youth to participate in consultations, design, monitoring and implementation through engagement with the working group in appropriate activities. This creates opportunities for consultation on technique and the prevention of negative social and environmental impacts. The youth will be trained to understand about REDD+ and build networks in order to expand REDD+ knowledge through participation in all 4 regions.

In the implementation and readiness preparation coordination phase**, the Office of REDD+ Task Force Secretariat (TFS)** will serve as the national coordination unit located within DNP to coordinate with implementing agencies within the TF and TWGs. The Office Chief will lead the TFS and draw the membership from the DNP, RFD, DMCR and FIO. The REDD+ TFS will act as the secretariat of the REDD+ TF to strengthen the coordination between these two instrument bodies. An additional full-time staff will be recruited if required.

The REDD+ Office, a standing office, will be established to serve as the national implementing agency and located at the DNP to coordinate, facilitate and promote all REDD+ activities. The DNP"s Director of the Forest and Plant Conservation Research Office will lead the REDD+ Office and draw the membership from DNP, RFD, DMCR and FIO. An additional full-time staff will also be recruited as required. The main tasks of the REDD+ Office will include:

(a) Managing implementation of readiness activities

(b) Planning and implementation of the national REDD+ strategy

(c) Coordinating and participation in the international REDD+ dialogue and negotiation and providing material support delegations from Thailand

(d) Capacity building through workshop and seminars for REDD+ readiness

(e) Preparing technical and progress reports for the REDD+ TFS, TF and the CCTS, and providing support to the TWGs for the preparation of working plans and regulations for submission to the REDD+ TF for endorsement to the CCTS.

The REDD+ Information Center (IC) will be established to serve the requirements of the carbon registry in REDD+ activities and transactions in two functional elements- protocols and registrations. The director of the DNP Office of Restoration and Development of Protected Areas responsible for forest resources survey and analysis will head the IC. The IC will have participation from government agencies involved in collecting forestry-related data, including DNP, RFD, DMCR, FIO, LDD, GISTDA, RTSD and TGO.

The **REDD+ Civil Sector Coordination Center** is a center that civil society organization and local communities as well as ethnic groups proposed to be established for operation coordination at area level and for coordinating with REDD+ Task Force. The civil society organization has already proposed its primary responsibility as detailed on Annex b-2. Further discussion and consultation among relevant civil sector and other sectors on proper scheme, role and detail of such Center will be conducted in the preparation phase.

In addition to the national institutional framework, appropriate sub-national arrangements in line with Thailand's decentralization process will be established. The sub-national institutions will coordinate and facilitate REDD+ pilot activities and establish capacity building and stakeholder consultation mechanisms for local communities. During the readiness phase, 16 existing Protected Area Regional Offices will also be appointed to serve as the REDD+ implementing agency at sub-national/local levels. NGOs, local forest-dependent communities and ethnic groups that are playing an important role in forest conservation would be part of REDD+ implementation.

It is expected that REDD+ implementation activities would involve multiple sources of funding (projects, compliance and voluntary market), multiple activities throughout the country (pilot activities, capacity building, and consultation at different levels), and multiple stakeholders (government, private sector, donors and NGOs). The REDD+ TF has been revised to include sectors engaged in land use and land use change, relevant academic institutions, NGOs, CSO and local community networks in order to ensure coordination amongst sectors and relevant stakeholders and enhance the development of inclusive and pro-poor REDD+ strategy options.

Nevertheless, to effectively implement the REDD+ national strategy, major institutional rearrangements have been widely reviewed and discussed among key stakeholders during the early information sharing and dialogue (see Component 1b). These discussions include mechanisms to enhance coordination among all stakeholders during the full implementation of REDD+ that will expand and diversify over the country. Consequently, there were recommendations for the REDD+ TF to be chaired by the PS of MONRE and supervised directly under the NCCC as illustrated in the organization chart (Figure 1a-3). Furthermore, Table 1a-2 provides a comparative framework of institutional arrangements during the Readiness and Implementation phase.

Although few activities related to REDD+ have been carried out in Thailand (Annex 1a-2), however, the CCMP expects that the REDD+ mechanism would be the potential mechanism for the country to promote forest conservation and enhancement of carbon stock in forest sector which is one of the major strategies in climate change mitigation. Capacity building on REDD+ including development of REL, forest inventory, study on land use change, measuring of carbon stock by local community and dissemination of information are suggested as the activities in CCMP. Several good practices on the ground (Annex 1b-3) can be modified to REDD+ initiation.

Table 1a-3: Development of REDD+ institutional arrangements: Existing, Readiness and Implementation phase

Existing Institution	Readiness phase	Implementation phase
Chair DG-DNP **Vice Chair** DDG-DNP **Committee members** RFD, DMCR, ONEP TGO, RECOFTC, GISTDA ORRAF, TPW, DOAE, DOL LDD, DLA **Secretary** DNP **Institutional structure** • Under CCTS supervision • No standing office and other institutions either at national or local level	**Chair** DG-DNP **Vice Chair** DDG-DNP **Committee members** **Government** RFD, DMCR, ONEP TGO, BB, NESDB, GISTDA, FIO, DOAE, DOL, LDD, DOPA, TTD, ALRO, **Academia**: KUFF, KMUTT, **Organizations and Civil Society Sector** Suan Kitt Group, Sueb Nakhasathien Foundation, GSEI, TEI, IPFEE, Raks Thai Foundation, Sustainable Development Foundation, IMPRCT, Regional Forest Community Networks (North, North-east, South and Central and West) **Secretary** DNP **Institutional structure** • Under CCTS supervision • Appoint TWGs for REDD+ readiness • Establish standing office secretariat for REDD+ TF • Set up REDD+ Office • Set up REDD+ Information Center • Appoint DNP Regional Offices to serve as REDD+ Local Offices	**Chair** PS-MONRE **Vice Chair** DG-DNP**,** RFD and DMCR **Committee members** **Government** RFD, DMCR, ONEP TGO, BB, NESDB, GISTDA, FIO, DOAE, DOL, LDD, DOPA, TTD, ALRO, Civil Society Sector, Academia, Private Sectors, Civil Society Organization, Community Forestry Networks, Highland Ethnic Groups Network, and Women and Youth Network (Each group or network shall select representatives to participate in the number as discussed in the readiness preparation phase. **Secretary** Director of the Office of REDD+ TF Secretariat **Institutional structure** • Under NCCC supervision • Appoint additional TWGs for REDD+ implementation • Maintain the REDD+ TFS, the REDD+ Office and REDD+ IC • Appoint MONRE Provincial Offices to serve as REDD+ Local Offices • Appoint Provincial REDD+ Consultation Committee or Provincial REDD+ TF • Appoint Consultation Committee at Community Level

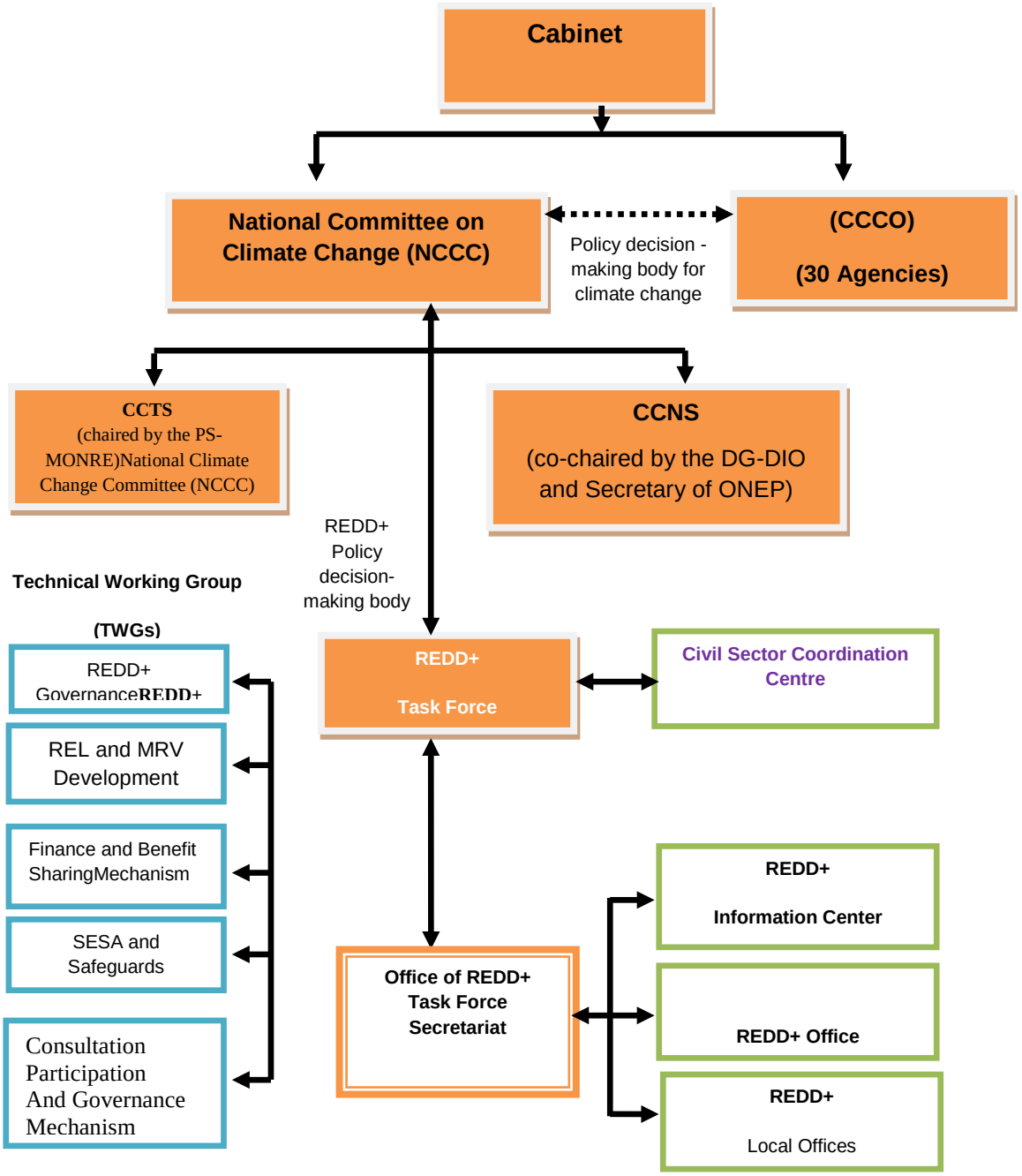


Figure 1a-3: Institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation

Institutions in Natural Resources and Forest Management

Several other existing management structures working on forest management and forest governance will contribute to the successful management and implementation of REDD+. Although these structures work outside of the REDD+ arrangement frameworks, their activities support current and future REDD+ management. It will be critical to ensure that these structures communicate with each other and the REDD+ TF by organizing regular meetings and workshops to address all aspects of REDD+ implementation.

The RFD of Thailand was founded in 1896 to consolidate the exploitation of forests. As a result, all forests were taken into public ownership from the feudal chiefs to be managed by the Government. The RFD was divided into three Departments in 2002: the RFD, DNP and DMCR. All the departments are under the supervision of the MONRE. The RFD is responsible for forests outside Protected Areas, which are the DNP‟s responsibility. The DMCR manages coastal flora and fauna, including mangrove forests outside Protected Areas, through conservation and rehabilitation.

The MONRE was established in 2002 with a wide variety of responsibilities, including the protection of the nation's natural resources: water, oceans, minerals and forest, as well as responsible for the restoration of the environment. The departments that are closely related to natural resource and forest management are:

1) ONEP develops natural resources and environmental enhancement and conservation management plans and policies
2) DEQP carries out research, training, public awareness, development of environment technology, natural resources and environment.
3) PCD regulates, supervises, directs, coordinates, monitors and evaluates rehabilitation, protection and conservation of environmental quality

The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) has an important role in coordination across the forest, agriculture, and rural development sectors as outlined below:

1) LDD is responsible for land-use planning including several categories of forestry land uses.
2) DOAE is the core agency to promote and develop farmers to be self-reliant, to produce high quality agricultural products, and to promote sustainable agriculture practices e.g. community enterprise.
3) OAE collects statistics and conducts economic studies concerning agricultural crops, including forestry information
4) ORRAF is responsible for the development of rubber plantations.
5) Agricultural Land Reform Office (ALRO) is responsible for state forest land declassified as degraded forest for distribution to farmers.
6) The Office of Marketing Organization for Farmers is a possible alternative to developing markets for forest products.

Other Ministries/Agencies

(i) The Ministry of Interior (MOI) is of great importance in forest administration at local levels. The day-to-day operations of MONRE Provincial Officers are supervised by the office of the Governor of the different provinces and other relevant officers under supervision of the Department of Provincial Administration (DOPA) and DLA. DOL is responsible for administration of land information and mapping, while the Natural Resources and Environmental Crime Suppression Division of the Royal Thai Police assists in

forest protection and control of illegal activities.

(ii) The Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Commerce (MOC) are responsible for promoting forest-based industries and internal and overseas trade.

(iii) The National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) prepares and promotes the NESDP on a five-year cycle, formulates the policies to implement the plans and assesses the progress of forest development programs to ensure their consistency with the plan.

Institutional Arrangements for REDD+ Implementation

Some TWGs to be established will function throughout the Readiness phase namely TWGs on REL and MRV Development, Finance and Benefit Sharing Mechanism, SESA and Stakeholder Engagement. Additional TWGs required will be proposed. For instance, TWG on REDD+ Governance will be established to cover issues of government structures, strategic implementation, capacity building and external linkages with other government agencies.

At the operational level, ministries will be coordinated and asked for their cooperation in sending representatives to be members of the REDD+ Task Force including sub-committees. At policy level, representatives from each ministry have already engaged in the Climate Change Technical Sub-Committee with the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment as the Chairman and the National Climate Change Policy Committee with the Prime Minister as the Chairperson. All issues relating to REDD+ requiring multidisciplinary and integrated implementation will be presented to the National Climate Change Policy Committee, by the REDD+ Task Force through the Climate Change Technical Sub-Committee, for consideration. In the future, implementation may be carried outs by making agreements on each key issue of REDD+ between relevant departments and ministries that see the importance of mutually acceptable solutions as well as creating opportunities and options for occupations to forest-dependent communities including highland ethnic groups as appropriate and necessary.

REDD+ offices established to serve as the REDD+ implementing agency at sub-national/local levels will be extended from Protected Area Regional Offices to local forest administration at the provincial level and will work in coordination with the MOI"s DOPA and DLA. The Local Office may appoint Provincial REDD+ Consultation Committee to advise and examine REDD+ activities in the area.

Criteria and Indicators to Monitor Progress Made During Readiness Phase

Assessing the success of implementation of REDD+ readiness in a manner that meets the FCPF standards, criteria and indicators for the R-Package Assessment Framework that is currently being developed to submit to the Partners Committee (PC 14) for comments and adoption, will be considered. As a head start, Thailand will consider incorporation of indicators from the R- package in all the components of the R-PP to be used as benchmark for monitoring both process and progress made during readiness. It is understood that the assessment process would be participatory and multi stakeholder and, therefore an attempt is made to build on, and integrate with, existing structures and platforms, created for REDD+ such as the TWG on: SESA, Consultation, Participation and Grievance or existing national procedures for program monitoring and evaluation.

Criteria to be considered as a checklist during implementation for adjustment as appropriate .

1. *Accountability and transparency:* Check to see how national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements are demonstrating that they are operating in an open, accountable and transparent manner?

2. *Operating mandate and budget*: How is it shown that national REDD+ institutions operate under clear mutually supportive mandates with adequate, predictable and sustainable budgets?

3. *Coordination with national or sector policy frameworks*: How are national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements ensuring readiness activities are consistent with, coordinated, and integrated into the broader national or sector policy frameworks?

4. *Technical supervision capacity:* How effectively and efficiently are national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements leading and supervising multi-sector readiness activities, including the regular supervision of technical preparations?

5. *Funds management capacity:* How are institutions and arrangements demonstrating effective, efficient and transparent financial management?

6. *Feedback and grievance redress mechanism:* What evidence is there to demonstrate the mechanism is operating transparently and impartially, has a clearly defined mandate, and adequate expertise and resources?

Summary of national readiness management arrangements activities and budget is shown in Table 1a-4.

Table 1a – 4 Summary of National Readiness Management Arrangements activities and budget

Component 1a: Summary of National Readiness Management Arrangements Activities and Budget						
Main Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
		2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**Total**
Support REDD+ readiness process	Course development and training	11	11	6	0	28
	Meeting of Working Group on Organization Analysis	22	22	22	17	83
	Consultation Workshops	22	22	11	11	66
	Technical support	11	11	11	11	44
	Capacity building	22	22	22	22	88
	Attend international meetings, workshops, including lesson learned experience	22	28	28	28	106
Establishment of REDD+ Office	National office operating cost	55	55	55	55	220
	Regional office operating cost	110	110	137	137	494
	Capacity building	33	44	55	55	187
Establishment of REDD+ Information Center	Hardware for database management	17	5	5	5	32
	Hire information specialist	10	10	5	0	25
Total		**335**	**340**	**357**	**341**	**1,373**
Government		29	29	31	31	120
FCPF		**306**	**311**	**326**	**310**	**1,253**

Other Donors						
Main Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
		Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Support REDD+readiness process	Technical support	65	65	65	65	260
	Capacity building	20	30	30	30	110
Establishment of REDD+ Office	Vehicles and Equipment	450	0	0	0	450
	Capacity building	130	130	130	130	520
Establishment of REDD+ Information Center	Hardware for database management	60	0	0	0	60
Total		**725**	**225**	**225**	**225**	**1,400**

1b. Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups

Standard 1b the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:
Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups:

The R-PP presents evidence of the government having undertaken an exercise to identify key stakeholders for REDD-plus, and commenced a credible national-scale information sharing and awareness raising campaign for key relevant stakeholders. The campaign's major objective is to establish an early dialogue on the REDD-plus concept and R-PP development process that sets the stage for the later consultation process during the implementation of the R-PP work plan. This effort needs to reach out, to the extent feasible at this stage, to networks and representatives of forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers and forest-dependent communities, both at the national and sub-national level. The R-PP contains evidence that a reasonably broad range of key stakeholders has been identified, voices of vulnerable groups are beginning to be heard, and that a reasonable amount of time and effort has been invested to raise general awareness of the basic concepts and process of REDD-plus including the SESA.

Note: This section contains information on stakeholders and the consultation and participation process around the development of the R-PP. The information-sharing strategy is included in Component 1c.

Introduction

Thailand has a favorable legal and regulatory framework that supports community participation in preservation of the environment and forest resource management. The National Environmental Quality Promotion and Preservation Act, B.E. 2535 (1992) is the first law that empowers communities to effectively participate and contribute towards the preservation of the environment. Strategies in forest resource management in Thailand have been modified by The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2540 (1997): Section 46 on decentralization policy. This law provides traditional communities the right to conserve or restore their customs, local knowledge, arts and culture of their community and of the nation. Furthermore it promotes participation by local communities in the management, maintenance, preservation and exploitation of natural resources and the environment in accordance with the law. The Decentralization Act of 1998 provides guidelines for the election of community representatives to the Tambon Administration Organization (TAO), and strengthens the Council by devolving funds. TAOs are encouraged and assisted to develop forest management plans and activities for TAO forests or community forests/village groups.

In accordance with the constitution of Thailand, MONRE has set in place a policy to support participatory management of natural resources and DNP as part of MONRE is charged with the establishment of multi-sectoral Protected Areas Committees (PAC) with representatives from local communities, civil society, DNP and other government sectors. These are functional committees mainly responsible for provision of advice and participation in the planning, implementing, and monitoring of protected area management. In addition, under the Provincial Administration Act, B.E 2551 (2008), the Ministry of Interior has established elected village committee throughout the country. These committees are responsible for advising the village leaders, as well as integrating all the development plans from the different groups, which include women and youth groups within the village into one consolidated plan that is then implemented based on budget allocation from the ministry. Furthermore the village committee serves as a conduit for information dissemination at village levels.

The GOT has acknowledged the important role relevant stakeholders play in ensuring the effective delivery of REDD+ readiness in an inclusive and participatory manner. The country is committed to utilizing the laws and regulations above in order to enhance stakeholder engagement, public consultations and to build on the existing structures and platform for moving the consultation process for REDD+ forward. It is understood that REDD+ has the potential to deliver significant benefits to local forest-dependent communities, including the sustainable management of biodiversity, the provision of alternative livelihoods, equitable benefit sharing of revenues generated from emission reductions, etc. However, Thailand recognizes the potentially serious risks to livelihoods, security of land tenure, forest governance, culture, and biodiversity. For REDD+ programs to succeed in the long term, these risks have to be identified, reduced and mitigated, and stakeholders have to be involved in the formulation and implementation stages. It is therefore acknowledged that REDD+ requires extensive information sharing with and consultation among relevant stakeholders including multi-sectoral government agencies, civil society, private sector, and local forest-dependent communities to create transparent and inclusive institutions that would respond to the needs and reality of local communities and relevant stakeholders.

With the introduction of REDD in Thailand after COP 13 in 2007, several government agencies, academic institutions, NGOs, and the Indigenous Peoples Foundation for Education and Environment (IPFEE) have conducted various sensitization and awareness programs on REDD+ targeting forest-dependent local communities, ethnic groups and other stakeholders. The following key information sharing activities have been undertaken by government and non-government agencies:

- Thailand Research Fund (TRF) published two books on REDD in 2009 and 2011, titled “Follow up negotiations on REDD in global forums and significant impact to Thailand” and “Development of reference emission level under REDD mechanism for Thailand”
- DNP with the support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) organized a one-day seminar on “Moving Ahead with REDD+” for all relevant stakeholders in July 2011. This can be considered as the first national forum on REDD+. The seminar aimed at raising awareness of stakeholders in REDD+ and provided a forum for an open discussion. The seminar was attended by government agencies and civil society.
- RFD and DNP with the cooperation of the ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN) and RECOFTC organized a three-day workshop on “Climate change and the REDD mechanism” and “The FPIC Process for Safeguards under the REDD+ Mechanism” for staff of RFD, DNP and DMCR in May and August 2012. The workshop aimed to raise awareness and understanding of climate change issues and the REDD+ concept to government staff so that they are able to communicate these issues effectively with local communities.
- DNP organized three one-day training courses for staff throughout the country in May-July 2012. These courses aimed to raise awareness and understanding of the REDD+ concept and its contribution to sustainable development. There were approximately 200 staff per course. Additionally, a training course on REDD+ awareness was conducted in 19 villages with a total of 950 people attending in 2012, and will be conducted again in another 19 villages with a further 950 people in 2013. This training course will be continuously held every year in order to cover as much as possible.
- REDD+ awareness campaigns with the local communities have been actively carried out mostly by NGOs such as RECOFTC and IPFEE.

- DNP organized several meetings to update knowledge and information on REDD+ issues from the UNFCCC meetings to relevant stakeholders since 2009.
- DNP developed a Master Plan on Climate Change (2008-2012) to direct forest resource management and biodiversity conservation and support climate change mitigation.
- DNP developed a manual on climate change and REDD+ in Thai language for its staff as well as various forms of document to promote dissemination of knowledge such as posters and information files.

R-PP Early Information Sharing and Dialogue Activities

During the formulation phase, Thailand has built on these awareness processes and has conducted extensive information sharing and sensitization forums on REDD+ and the R-PP based on the mapping exercise below. Furthermore, participatory structures, communication plans, conflict resolution and management mechanisms were discussed and identified.

Process to Enhance R-PP Consultation and Participation Activities

Prior to the implementation of the various multi-stakeholder workshops at national and regional levels for dialogue with local communities (see below), the SC together with the National Consultants conducted a strategic planning exercise with the aim of identifying who the relevant stakeholders for REDD+ are. Based on the stakeholder mapping exercise (see below) DNP then sent out invitation letters to all the relevant stakeholders at national and local government levels, including NGOs, local community groups and ethnic groups to attend all workshops held to date. The R-PP document was translated into Thai and circulated prior to meetings

Stakeholder identification

Stakeholder analysis exercise: Before the commencement of the information sharing process, a partial stakeholder analysis exercise was conducted (for details see Annex 1b-1). The aim was to determine and identify key stakeholders from sectors that contribute directly or indirectly to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as those whose support will be needed; to implement actions that are needed to address the problems. Stakeholders are defined as those individuals or groups affected negatively or positively by the proposed interventions include public and private sectors (Annex 1b-2), as well as civil society and local forest independent communities. The early information sharing and dialogue process was designed to ensure that appropriate representatives of each of the groups were invited (Table 1b-1). All the stakeholders identified were invited to participate in national, regional or local consultation processes. The invited stakeholders undertook self-selection among the group to choose representatives.

Table 1b-1: Results of main stakeholder mapping

Category	Stakeholders
National Governments	**Ministry of:** Agriculture and Cooperatives, Defence, Energy, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Industry, Interior, Natural Resources and Environment, Science and Technology, Social Development and Human Security, Transport, **Department of:** ALRO, DNP, DMCR, FIO, LDD, DOAE, DOL, DEQP, DIO, DOPA, DPA, DPIM, GISTDA, NRCT, OAE, ONEP, ORRAF, RFD, RI, RTSD, TGO **Regional/provincial levels:** Forest Resource Management Regional Office (1-13), Marine and Coastal Resources Conservation Center (1-6) Protected Area Regional Office (1-16), Provincial Agricultural Extension Office (1-77) Provincial Agricultural Land Reform Office (1-77) Provincial Electricity Authority Provincial Land Development Offices (1-77) Provincial Natural Resources and Environmental Office (77 Provinces)
Civil Society Sector	Foundation for Ecological Alert of Thailand Foundation for Ecological Recovery Foundation of Western Forest Complex Conservation Good Governance for Social Development and the Environment Institute Foundation and Network of Tree Bank for Civil Society Green World Foundation Heifer International (Thailand) Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and Environment Institute of Sufficient Economy Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association Journalists Rabbit in the Moon Foundation Rak Thai Foundation Sueb Nakhasathien Foundation Sustainable Agriculture Foundation (Thailand) Thai Environment Institute Thai Environmental Journalists Association The Chaipattana Foundation

Category	Stakeholders
	Elephant Conservation Network The Rajapruek Institute Foundation Regional Community Network etc.
Forest-dependent Local Communities/Civil Society	Central and Western Community Forest Network, Conservation Network of Tanaosri Mountains Ethnic Groups Network, Indigenous Peoples Foundation for Education and Environment Karen Education and Culture Restoration Group, Northern Community Forest Network, North-eastern Community Forest Network, Participatory Natural Resources Management Network, Southern Community Forest Network, Sustainable Natural Resources and Agriculture Network,
Private/Industrial Sector	Mining: Rock, lime, coal, cement, zinc Industry: Furniture and wood processing, pulp and paper, rubber, sugar, maize, salt, shrimp farm, oil Palm
Research and Academia	Kasetsart, Mahasarakham, Mahidol, Suranaree, Khon Kaen, Ubon Ratchathani, Mae Jo, Mae Fah Luang, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Asian Institute of Technology, Rajabhat Universities

Information sharing and stakeholder dialogue

DNP implemented a series of two national and six regional multi-stakeholder workshops with the aim of sensitizing relevant stakeholders on REDD+ and the R-PP process. All stakeholders listed from stakeholder analysis were invited by DNP to participate in the relevant workshops The numbers of local forest dependent communities expressed positive support on REDD+ R-PP which could help forest management in their communities sustainably. They also asked for financial support and participation in implementation on the ground not just for technical meetings and seminars. Their written comments are attached in Annex 1b-4(1)-(7).

Stakeholders were provided with an opportunity for meaningful discussions on REDD+. To ensure that local community group's concerns, suggestions and recommendations were fully captured; DNP organized four regional dialogues (North: Chiang Mai; Central/West-Kanchanaburi, North-east: UdonTani; South: Krabi,), explicitly targeting forest-dependent local communities and had focus group discussions at each regional workshop. Details of information sharing and regional dialogue are presented in Table 1b-2. The dialogue process was undertaken between May and October, 2012. In addition, the last dialogue was held in the South (Krabi) in January 2013. The inputs from the dialogues were used to formulate the various components of the R-PP. After the final draft of R-PP was formulated in November 2012, the document was then translated into Thai and distributed to all relevant agencies for comments. The document was also posted on DNP website for public consultations. In addition, the World Bank and the USAID funded LEAF program delivered a two day workshop-March 7-8, 2013, (see concept note in Annex 1b-5). This workshop targeted explicitly CSOs, local communities and ethnic groups (both Bangkok based CSOs and as well as those in the Regions) who had not had the opportunity to participate in prior meetings in the past. The aim of the workshop is to sensitize participants on REDD+, but more important to solicit their views on REDD+ relating to R- PP. CSOs, like Thai Climate Justice, Northern Farmers Networks, and Land Reform Networks etc. were invited to participate.

Thailand presented the R-PP Draft to a Meeting of the Committee of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (PC14) at Washington D.C. in March 2013, at which it was approved, but Thailand was asked to conduct dialogues one more time with civil society sector, local communities and highland ethnic groups at the regional level in order to gather opinions and concerns that had not been previously expressed. Such dialogue was financed by Switzerland government through Asia-Pacific Regional Community Forestry Training Center. The summary of the regional and national dialogues containing target groups is presented in Tables 1b-3, 1b-4. Summary of concerns and recommendations from the regional dialogues is shown in Appendix 1b-7. Summary of major opinions from regional dialogues is shown in Appendix 1b-8. Summary of the results from the national dialogue is shown in Appendix 1b-9. In addition, civil society sector, communities, highland ethnic groups and foundations and Network of Tree Bank for Civil Sector presented an analysis of the R-PP Draft, version of date 24th February 2013 and analysis of Readiness Preparation on REDD+ mechanism version of date 19th August 2013 as Appendix 1b-10, 1b-11 and 1b-12.

Table 1b-2: Details of information sharing and dialogue to date

Workshops	Target audience	Month date	No. of participants	No. of stakeholder	Regions
Two national level multi-stakeholder workshop	National level sectors involved in land use, non-governmental organizations, private sector, research academia	May 1 and October 19, 2012	411	50	Bangkok
Regional consultation workshops	Multi stakeholders from different government sectors at provincial levels, local communities, NGOs and private sectors	May 2 and October 19, 2012	186	42	East, West and South
Regional consultation workshops	Multi stakeholders from different government sectors at provincial levels, local communities, NGOs and private sector	May 4 and October 17, 2012	184	56	North-east
Regional consultation workshops	Multi stakeholders from different government sectors at provincial levels, local communities, NGOs and private sector	May 11 and October 15, 2012	213	50	North
Regional dialogue	Exclusively local communities including women and youth groups	October 11, 12 and 16, 2012 and January 24, 2013	258	65	North, North-east, Central ,west and South
Total			**1252**	**263**	

Table 1b-3: Regional Dialogues

Meetings	Target Groups	D/M/Y	Number of Participants	Regions
Central Regional Dialogue	Local Communities, Civil Sector, Civil Society Sector and Private Sector from Karen Network for Culture and Environment, Elephant Conservation Network, Community Forestry Network of 5 Eastern Provinces, Tree bank Network, Western Karen Community, Western Indigenous Peoples Network, Nature Conservation Network for Western Tenasserim Mountain Range, The Thai Climate Justice, and Western Forest Complex Conservation Network	15-16 July 2013	75	Central, Kanchanaburi Province
Northern Regional Dialogue	Local Communities and Civil Society Sector in Central Region from Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT), Karen Network for Culture and Environment, Tribes Network, Land Reform Network, Community Forestry Network, Watershed Conservation Network, Tree Bank Network, Chiang Dao Villagers Network, Northern NGO Coordinating Committee on Development, Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and Environment, Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Foundation (IKAP), Wisdom of Ethnic Foundation (WISE), Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF) Rak Thai Foundation (RTF), The Hill Area and Community Development Foundation (HCD), Network of Research for Self Adaptation Based on Local Resources, Network of Eco-Tour by Community for Community, Christian Council of Thailand (CCT), Council of Ethnic and Indigenous Peoples, The Thai Climate Justice, Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF), and Taiyai Education and Culture Association (TECA)	17-18 July 2013	80	Northern, Chiang Mai Province
Southern Regional Dialogue	Local Communities, Civil Sector, Civil Society Sector and Private Sector from Network of People Affected by Declaration of Tai Rom Yen National Park Area, Banthat Mountain Range Land Reform Network, Tree Bank Network, Forest and Sea for Life Foundation (3 persons), Andaman Organization for Participatory Restoration of Natural Resources (ARR), Budo Mountain Range Community, and The Thai Climate Justice	25-26 July 2013	58	Southern, Surat Thani Province
Northeastern Regional Dialogue	Local Communities, Civil Sector, Civil Society Sector, Private Sector, and The Thai Climate Justice	29-30 July 2013	59	Northeastern, Khon Kaen Province
Total			272	

Table 1b-4: National Dialogue

Meeting	Target Groups	D/M/Y	Number of Participants
National dialogue	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Bureau of the Budget, The Community Forestry Training Center for People and Forests, Rak Thai Foundation, Sueb Nakhasathien Foundation, Tree Bank Network, Elephant Conservation Network, Land Reform Network, Nature Conservation Network for Tenasserim Mountain Range, Western Karen Community, World Bank, Forest and Sea for Life Foundation, Sustainable Development Foundation, Hmong Association, Northeastern Land Reform Network, Northern Land Reform Network, Banthat Mountain Range Land Reform Network, Southern Agriculture Federation, The Thai Climate Justice, Tribes Network, Network of Research for Self Adaptation Based on Local Resources, Ban Hua Thung, Chiang Dao Sub-district, Chiang Dao District, Chiang Mai Province, Sakon Nakhon Ineligible People Network, Western Indigenous Peoples Network, Network of People Affected by Declaration of Tai Rom Yen National Park Area, Community Forestry Network, Northern Agriculture Federation, Riang Dong Forest, Village No. 6 Rueangpang, Loei Sustainable Development Foundation, Sakon Nakhon Ineligible People Network, Western Indigenous Peoples Network, Network of People Affected by Declaration of Tai Rom Yen National Park Area, PTT Public Co., Ltd, Northern Agriculture Federation, Thailand Karen Network (Indigenous People), Riang Dong Forest, Village No. 6 Rueangpang, Loei Sustainable Development Foundation, Community Forestry Network	5 September 2013	**168**

Key discussion topics:

- Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Thailand
- Reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+)
- Stakeholders concerns and expectations about REDD+
- REDD+ readiness arrangement in Thailand
- Initial concerns on the environment and social implication of REDD+
- How can local communities engage in REDD+?

Economic, social and environmental impacts of REDD and the mitigation of risks

- Land tenure and land use rights
- Ownership of carbon and trees
- Equitable distribution of revenues
- Issues of forest governance
- Institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks
- Opportunity costs of land use
- Interest of forest-dependent people and forest dwellers
- Existing and future monitoring systems for forests and forest emissions
- Inclusive participation in the design and implementation of REDD strategies

The information received from the discussion was used to formulate the R-PP especially on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (Component 2a), proposed REDD+ strategies (Component 2b), benefit sharing and ownership (Component 2c),

consultation for SESA (Component 2d), reference level (Component 3) and monitoring system (Component 4). Consultation and information sharing process will be continued efficiently during the Readiness phase.

The main questions, concerns and comments that frequently emerged from both rounds of regional and national dialogues with relevant stakeholders, including civil society organization, local forest-dependent communities and highland ethnic groups are as follows:-

Concerns

- If REDD+ is implemented, communities have concerns regarding their food security, because agricultural areas cannot be expanded, and this may cause conflict within the communities concerning land use over such matters as expansion of agricultural area and forest areas conservation, and possible revenue reduction because of reduced agricultural yield. This will be risky because REDD+ issues may be used by politicians as an instrument for land negotiation. Communities are afraid that they may be evicted from their original areas, and there is a chance that wildlife may come to destroy crops of communities due to biodiversity conservation.
- Use of local community wisdom should be applied in the decision making process of REDD+. It is necessary to ensure that REDD+ will not conflict with the lifestyle and culture of local communities.
- Issues on land rights and boundary line must be discussed in all dialogue fora.
- References to Good governance of the forestry sector have expressed the issues of corruption and ineffective law enforcement.
- The dialogue fora of local communities have raised the issues on land rights and land use rights. These issues should be clearly determined.
- The participation process must ensure the actual involvement of stakeholders from all sectors.
- The Working group drafting R-PP lacked the social and human dimensions and focuses on the scientific dimension only.
- If REDD+ is still based on people's participation, it must be jointly implemented in people's areas with a budget for establishing pilot areas, which must be properly balanced and with top priority. Incentive activities still lack budget at this point.
- After proposing to the cabinet, how will REDD+ have procedure-mechanism for administration? How much can local people participate? How much will it really benefit communities?
- To fulfill REDD+, former existing problems must first be solved. Those are: community rights must be recognized; forest laws must be reformed; and certain land boundaries must be determined.

Recommendations

- Local communities feel that potentially positive impacts of REDD+ include: better Health ; improves economic alternative livelihoods; increase in biodiversity due to increase in forest cover; and stronger networks in NRM. The following recommendations were made:
- There is a possibility to implement pilot projects during the readiness preparation Phase of the country. This will help communities to benefit from such implementation By learning from, and expanding the successful forest conservation projects involving community participation. Such projects as JOMPA Project, the Resources Management
for Self Adaptation Project at Ban Hua Thung, Chiang Dao Sub-district, Chiang Dao

District, Chieng Mai Province and the people are alive and forests are survived Project At Phato, Chumphon Proposed as models.

- Stakeholders must participate in REDD+ implementation including the REDD+ Task Force, particularly, civil society sector and local communities by having roles in decision process at all levels. The working scheme should be tangibly "bottom up" and information should be passed from community level to working authorized groups/ committees.
- Benefit sharing mechanism must be developed transparently and fairly. Local communities proposed that other benefits from REDD+ project in terms of forest conservation, payment for eco-system services and biodiversity conservation must be applied and should be an integral part of village development plan as well.
- Capacity should be enhanced. Information concerning climate change and REDD+ should be disseminated through various forms of media. The draft proposal should have simple content, which is easy to understand. Stakeholders of all sectors and groups at all levels of national, provincial, local community, NGOs, etc. should have the chance to access information and provide comments and recommendations through social media such as webpage and *Facebook*.
- Indigenous People Foundation for Education and Environment asks to use the process of Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) as a guideline for REDD+ Implementation.
- Tree Bank Foundation Network and Tree Bank Network of Civil Society Sector need to be added to the structure of REDD+ Task Force and Organization for REDD+ Activities in the Readiness preparation phase.
- Some matters must be resolved at the national level, but REDD+ is a mechanism or model for solving conflict between public and civil society sectors as well as for presenting guidelines for good economic, social and environmental solutions to the government or for consideration in formulating the government policy. REDD+ projects cannot be managed by communities but communities can express opinions and propose models to the government policy that are considered to provide good solutions.
- REDD+ should allow women and youths to play a role in network establishment, particularly, to enable youths to be middlepersons for transferring information and communicating with local people.
- Climate Change and forest resource conservation should be incorporated into the country's education curriculum.
- The government should give importance to national coordination and the establishment of an independent organization to play a role in performance assessment.
- The forest definition and the ownership under REDD+ mechanism should be discussed.
- Definition of "deforestation causes" should be reviewed and analyzed. The main cause of deforestation should be identified i.e. infrastructure development, economic policy or plans. Causes of forest degradation, include illegal logging that requires guidelines to deal with the problem. Social and environmental impacts should also be explained to people in communities by referring to laws and forest acts. Rights of indigenous people under the Constitution, Sections 66 and 67 should be specified and included. Forest management practices by original communities should be compared with the operational methods proposed under the REDD+ mechanism.
- New definitions to be used in the R-PP such as Community Forest, Tribes, Shifting Cultivation or Rotating Cultivation, and who are the relevant actors in the Readiness activities, must be re-discussed and agreed by the various sectors.
- The Constitution of Thailand, Sections 66 and 67 as well as CBD, Clauses 8J and 10 must be adhered to.

- REDD+ Information Center should be independent from state agencies, and a REDD+ Center for Civil Society should be established.
- The idea of having REDD+ mechanism as a fund is supported. Currently, the civil society representatives do not agree with a market based mechanism because they believe that developed countries must reduce greenhouse gases emission of their countries first.
- Major/ minor stakeholders should be grouped.
- The state should produce a document setting out livelihood rights for local people, because if they have rights over the land used for their livelihoods they will help conserve forest and will be able to plant trees in their own lands without a fear of being guilty of an offence.
- REDD+ implementation must be in accordance with social context.
- The proposed indicators should correspond to the local context i.e. highland agro-forestry is different from that of the lowland.
- Local communities and indigenous people who rely on forest and live in forest areas should be recognised and respected, The state should have measures for promoting local communities to look after the forest and manage forest resources sustainably, while state agencies undertake the duty of providing support and joint learning.
- The pilot areas to be established should be spread across the country thoroughly in order to have replication because this will indicate the reliability of the results.
- The representative of the Hmong Association, Phu Thabberg, Phetchabun expressed satisfaction that Thailand will implement at REDD+ because this will give villagers more chance for such dialogue. Reference to the significant statement on page 80 in paragraph stating that *"The government is aware of problems on land use conflict. Therefore, in 2012 the Committee on Integration of Systematic Land Administration was established with the Deputy Prime Minister as the Chairman."* provides security and confidence regarding residential status. It is considered that the establishment of such a committee everything would proceed well, concerns would be eliminated, and community rights would be recognized in order to fulfill REDD+ because it was thought that DNP had inadequate rights and power.
- The R-PP should identify indicators that will mark progress towards success or REDD+. It should also identify what REDD+ will involve and how REDD+ will be useful for Thailand.
- Committees at area, provincial and other organizational levels should be interconnected. Committees at lower levels should be linked to those at upper levels in a similar way to that for committee/farmer council members within the National Farmer's Council.
- Definition of "forest" must cover all relevant situations in order to avoid loss of livelihood opportunities for people such as "Forests mean general forests and areas covered by trees where their conditions are similar to forest".
- REDD+ must create opportunities for all categories of forest area to be involved in projects including forest areas managed by various agencies, community forestry areas, livelihood areas of people where trees have been planted and maintained similar to forests, because they are the largest proportion of the area of the country.
- Budget management should be mostly weighed for pilot implementation because that is the best way to create participation in the process rather than fora for improving understanding.
- The creation of Pilot areas should cover all area categories and all groups. As many as possible Pilot areas should be established and spread across the country. The pilot implementation is compared as protection and solving problem on livelihood lands of people. However, additional budget must be supported because the budget for readiness preparation is limited.

Concerns, expectations and good practices on the ground which will be beneficial to REDD+ implementation are presented in Annex 1b-6.

Methods and tools used during the early information sharing and dialogue on REDD+ and R-PP

- Workshops
- Interviews
- Focus group meetings with local communities and highland ethnic groups
- Expert consultations
- DNP meetings with relevant agencies

Creation of effective information and communication strategy for REDD+: An effective communication and outreach plan would be critical for the success of REDD+ readiness. Due to the complexity of REDD+ and the many relevant stakeholders involved, it will be important to put in place an effective communication strategy on the country's vision for implementing REDD+. Diverse communication and information materials targeting different stakeholders during implementation will be needed to ensure that stakeholders have access to information in a timely and culturally appropriate manner to enhance not only their inclusion and participation, but to ensure that their views are incorporated into national decision making and implementation processes. The following activities will be undertaken:

- Maintenance of an updated information base on all stakeholders involved in the process
- Introduction of mechanisms to ensure relevant information reaches stakeholders prior to consultations so that they are well prepared. Prompt report back after consultations so that information can be verified
- Use of measures to ensure that all issues and concerns of stakeholders are captured and directed to relevant authorities
- Promotion of youth networks in knowledge management on REDD+.

The response system will be in the form of a stakeholder database – a user-friendly information system designed to store all data from consultations in an accessible manner. The database system should allow for rapid and efficient recording and classification of comments so that they can be processed and transformed into usable information.

Communication and Information Materials to be Developed

Appropriate schemes will be developed for different stakeholders, such as

- establish the REDD+ website, *Facebook*;
- print material such as brochures and guidebooks in local languages;
- news bulletins, press releases;
- audio visual material in local language;
- provincial and village radio and television broadcasts;
- technical workshops;
- mobile communication clinics;
- training of community facilitators;
- national/provincial/district workshops;

- training courses;
- use of community drama and folklore;
- use of traditional and local systems for disseminating information; and
- any locally and nationally appropriate information and communication systems.

All suggested communication and information materials will be developed in the Readiness phase as shown in activities and budget Table 1b-5

Table 1b-5 Summary of activities and budget for information sharing and early dialogue of readiness preparation.

Activities	Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Preparation of plan for information sharing and consultation	15	15	0	0	30
Prepare local language media material	10	15	15	15	55
Conduct media campaign	10	10	10	0	30
Develop and manage website	11	0	0	0	11
Publication of documents	5	5	11	5	26
South East Asia regional info sharing	0	0	10	10	20
National meeting or dialogue	15	15	15	10	55
Meetings or dialogues at provincial and community levels	30	30	30	20	110
Capacity building for information communication and others	35	35	20	20	110
Youth Network (4 Regions)	0	7	7	7	21
Total	**131**	**132**	**118**	***87***	**468**
Government	11	11	12	7	***41***
FCPF	**120**	*121*	106	*80*	**427**

Other Donors					
Activity	Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Prepare local language media material	54	0	0	0	54
Conduct media campaign	90	0	0	0	90
Development and manage website	16	0	0	0	16
Publication of documents	45	45	50	45	180
South East Asia regional info sharing	50	50	50	50	200
Information sharing on outcomes of pilot Activities	0	18	20	18	54
National workshops	18	18	20	18	72
Provincial and local workshops	221	221	246	221	884
Capacity building	15	15	20	15	60
Technical assistance	18	18	20	18	72
Youth network (4 regions)	20	20	20	20	80
Total	**547**	**405**	**405**	**405**	**1,762**

1c. Consultation and Participation Process

Standard 1c the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:
Consultation and Participation Process:

Ownership, transparency, and dissemination of the R-PP by the government and relevant stakeholders, and inclusiveness of effective and informed consultation and participation by relevant stakeholders, will be assessed by whether proposals and/ or documentation on the following are included in the R-PP (i) the consultation and participation process for R-PP development thus far (ii) the extent of ownership within government and national stakeholder community; (iii) the Consultation and Participation Plan for the R-PP implementation phase (iv) concerns expressed and recommendations of relevant stakeholders, and a process for their consideration, and/or expressions of their support for the R-PP; (v) and mechanisms for addressing grievances regarding consultation and participation in the REDD-plus process, and for conflict resolution and redress of grievances.

Background

During the implementation of Readiness phase Thailand will undergo extensive consultations with relevant stakeholders on the various components of the R-PP by building on the early information and social mobilization campaign and dialogue already conducted. The government aims to institutionalize inclusion, active participation and engagement of relevant stakeholders in REDD+ readiness. The utilization of participatory processes within the country will make it possible to ensure transparency in decision-making, improve the empowerment of stakeholders, involve them in making decisions, and implementation and monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ activities.

Consultation and Participation Process:

Stakeholder Engagement: The objectives of consultation and participation would be to:

- Raise awareness on REDD+ among a wide range of stakeholders engaged with the REDD+ process. The awareness raising is important before any key decisions are made. Gender and Youth Networks are among the target of awareness raising. The budget for establishing Youth Network is proposed in Component 1b.
- Conduct nation-wide consultation on issues of REDD+ with all stakeholders in government, civil society, private sector and local forest-dependent communities including highland ethnic groups network
- Establish a channel through which impacted local forest-dependent communities including highland ethnic groups network and the private sector can access information and participate in the design and implementation of REDD+ activities
- Improve the quality of decision-making about REDD+ processes by giving voice to and capturing the experiences of civil society organizations, local forest-dependent communities including highland ethnic groups network, private sector and other relevant stakeholders
- Encourage the development of regulatory frameworks across all sectors that impact land use change and are socially inclusive, transparent and measurable
- Strive towards equitable outcomes of REDD+ policies and activities, and increase the chances that local forest-dependent communities benefit from REDD+ revenues as well as improving forest governance.

Participatory mechanisms and structures identified in the initial stage of information sharing will also be used to enhance the active engagement and inclusion of stakeholders most especially the forest-dependent communities.

The early information sharing and dialogues undertaken so far have helped to inform the formulation of the R-PP. However the analysis of options to deliver REDD+, the issue of land tenure/user rights, role of private sector, institutional arrangement, capacity needs, benefit sharing arrangements, among others still need further discussion. Furthermore, consultations on the social and environmental impacts and risks associated with different options and design of the environmental management framework will be required. The incorporation of gender and youth issues into REDD+ readiness would be one of the strategic analyses needed to inform gender sensitive strategy options. It is recognized that differential gender and youth impacts from strategic options would need to be carefully analyzed, addressed and monitored, as women and youth play a significant role in natural resource management.

Goals of the Consultation and Participation Plan

- Increased awareness
- Participatory decision making
- Involvement in implementation
- Integration with safeguard measures (SESA)

Specific Objectives

- Establish a channel through which beneficiaries can access information and participate in the design and implementation of REDD+ activities
- Build awareness for cross-sector mainstreaming of activities and monitoring processes that can contribute to reduction of emissions from conversion or degradation of forests
- Improve the quality of decision-making processes
- Promote the development of regulatory frameworks that are socially inclusive and transparent
- Promote equitable outcomes of REDD+ policies
- Increase the chances that local forest-dependent communities benefit from the revenues from REDD+
- Identify indicators for assessing REDD+ performance.
- Discuss potential and existing land user conflicts, review lessons on conflict management and recommend a framework for inclusive and transparent resolution and management processes.
- Free prior informed consent (FPIC) should be used for participation in REDD+ pilot areas. This will provide information to communities and ethnics in advance and give them sometimes for discussion and making decisions in relevant issues. In case of pilot projects will be implemented in communities, the FPIC must be used in order to know whether or not the communities want to be pilot areas and how to implement. However, Such process must be studied and learned gradually.

Key Stakeholders to Target for the Consultation and Participation

During the implementation of Readiness phase, the stakeholder analysis will be built upon the exercise described in Component 1b. Lessons will be identified and appropriate steps taken to address concerns of stakeholders. This would include:

- Relevant national ministries engaged in land use

- Private sector, especially in forest and wood products, agro-industries, energy, mining and consultancy
- NGOs, especially those involved in community development and conservation.
- Local communities and highland ethnic groups
- Women and youth groups
- Research institutions and academia
- Law enforcement agencies
- Vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Key Issues to Address during Consultation and Participation

Fundamental REDD + Issues; Impacts and Risks

Based on the REDD+ strategy options and already identified issues affecting land use, benefit sharing and forestry, the following issues will be key discussion topics:

- Current status of national forests
- Previous and current policies to halt deforestation and forest degradation
- Main causes and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
- Proposed REDD+ strategy options
- Economic, social and environmental impacts of REDD+ and mitigation of risks
- Land tenure and land use rights
- Equitable distribution of revenues
- Issues of forest governance
- Setting up effective grievance and feedback redress mechanisms
- Institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks
- Opportunity costs of land use
- Interest of forest-dependent people and forest dwellers
- Existing and future monitoring systems for forests and forest emissions
- Inclusive participation in the design and implementation of REDD+ strategies
- Potential REDD+ projects and activities
- MRV and RELs.

Ensuring Meaningful Participation

The importance of stakeholder engagement in REDD+ process is recognized. Meaningful participation and inclusion of relevant stakeholders, especially local forest-dependent communities and highland ethnic groups in decision making processes are ensured. During Readiness phase, the consultation and participation of key stakeholders would build on early dialogues during the formulation of the R-PP, and the plan for consultation, participation, and outreach that has been developed for the R-PP. To ensure true participation, a Consultation, Participation and Grievance TWG will be created as part of the REDD+ institutional arrangements (see Component 1a). This TWG will liaise with the national body responsible for leading the REDD+ process to ensure regular engagement with key stakeholders and facilitate their participation in both stages of R-PP preparation and implementation. These will include activities related to: national REDD+ strategy, reference levels, monitoring of carbon and co-benefit from REDD+, designing effective benefit sharing mechanisms and a grievance system. It is expected that the inclusion of stakeholders would result in a sustainable institutional structure that ensures meaningful participation in decision-making concerning REDD+ strategies and activities beyond the readiness phase. Building on

existing participatory structures to further enhance the inclusion process will also be planned. It is recognized that meaningful partnerships would need to be created with the civil society organization and local forest-dependent community including highland ethnic groups as discussed below.

Table 1c-1 shows the project activities and stakeholder involvement to ensure meaningful participation.

Table 1c-1: Participation of key stakeholders in REDD+ project activities

Key activities/decision	National Govt.	Local Govt.	CSO/ NGOs	Local Community including highland ethnic groups	Private Sector
Establishing baselines (carbon inventory and socioeconomic)	X	X	X	X	X
Setting up MRV	X	X	X	X	X
Safeguards Environment/ Social impacts	X	X	X	X	X
Benefit sharing design	X	X	X	X	X
Land tenure arrangement	X	X	X	X	
Forest governance	X	X	X	X	X
Establishing grievance Mechanism	X	X	X	X	X

Phases of Proposed Consultation and Participation Process

Experience in conducting the early information sharing and dialogue during the formulation phase, revealed the importance of creating inclusive and participatory processes. It is therefore necessary that all stakeholders have prior, well-informed and realistic understanding of REDD+. The need for strengthening the capacity of relevant stakeholders, particularly policy makers, implementation agencies and local communities/ civil society organization including highland ethnic groups was identified for the success of REDD+. The consultation and participation process must therefore be developed in steps, so that there is adequate time for understanding to be developed, consolidated and shared. The Consultation, Participation and Grievance TWG under the REDD+ Office will undertake the following activities:

Step 1: Awareness Raising and Capacity Building

The role of CSOs and local forest-dependent communities: This step emphasizes raising awareness and building capacity of REDD+ among a wide range of stakeholders engaged with the REDD+ process. It is important that the Readiness process first builds awareness and capacity before key decisions are made. To ensure the active participation of local stakeholders, the consultation process would include supporting existing civil society and local community networks through the creation of a national REDD+ Civil Society Platform to engage in capacity building, knowledge sharing and learning and building the bridge between the community process and national planning and decision-making processes. This platform and other local networks will be linked through the REDD+ TF and will be empowered by provision of resources to enable them to strengthen the decentralized CSO/Local communities' networks as well as implement capacity building activities in related to REDD+ readiness. The government would also partner with the Platform for them

to support and carry out some of the consultations that would target local forest-dependent communities including highland ethnic groups during readiness.

Building effective grievance and feedback redress mechanisms for REDD+: The environmental and social risks associated with REDD+ could result in potential conflicts if not mitigated and managed well. Therefore it is important for Thailand to set up functional and effective grievance and feedback redress mechanisms to handle and resolve potential conflicts that may occur during REDD+ readiness. There is a realization that designed well, feedback and grievance mechanism should improve responsiveness to citizen concerns, help identify problems early, and foster greater trust and accountability with program stakeholders. The Readiness phase would conduct an assessment of what options already exist at the local and national levels and could be modified to put in place an accessible, transparent, fair, affordable and effective grievance feedback and redress mechanism for issues arising under REDD+. A grievance framework will be put in place to define the structure, functioning and governance of such mechanisms. This will take into account customary grievance approaches practiced in Thailand by local forest-dependent communities. Detailed consultations on setting up the mechanism will be carried out.

Response system for consultation must be in a format of stakeholders' database which is designed to be used easily and be able to access to information from consultation. Such system must be able to record effectively and be able to sort out opinions for easy use.

Step 2: Piloting and Testing

Thailand is proposing to implement demonstration pilot activities during readiness. The country acknowledges that FCPF resources will only be used for strategic planning, capacity building and analytic work. However, the implementing of selected pilots are planned based on lessons learned from ongoing community based forest conservation programs such as Core Environment Program and Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Initiatives, Integrated Community based Forest and Catchment Management to Eco-system Services, and Joint Management of Protected Areas Project.

The selection of pilots under REDD+ will take into consideration its different geographic regions and traditional practices. Generally, Thailand has been divided into four major regions - northern, northeastern, central and southern regions. The best practice in a region might not be applicable to all others, and pilot activities would provide better understanding to the REDD+ mechanism. The pilot activities are the only means to demonstrate and create lesson learned from REDD+ that can be fed into the development of REDD+ strategy. The designed monitoring mechanism will also be tested at the pilot sites. Before the pilot sites are selected, it is necessary to provide information on the process to all stakeholders. This is considered a major activity in the readiness preparation process and will continue for at least three years.

Step 3: Ready for REDD+

The final step of the consultation process is the evaluation of results from pilots prior to full engagement with a mechanism of REDD+. A process of in-depth stakeholder consultation that involves government, civil society, private sector and local forest-dependent community representatives will be used for evaluation.

Detailed work plan for the consultation and participation process will be formulated during the Readiness phase, however, a roadmap can be summarized as shown in Figure 1c-1, and summary of activities and budget is show

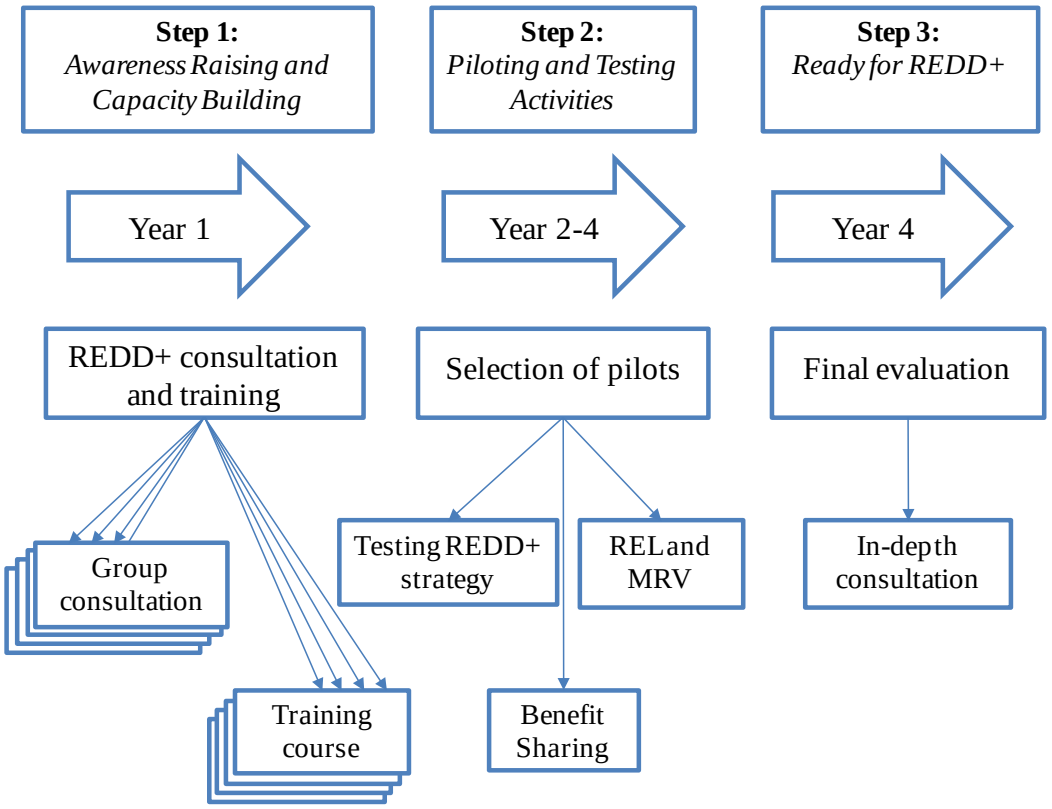


Figure 1c-1: Consultation and participation roadmap during the Readiness phase.

Criteria to be considered as Checklist during Implementation for adjustment as appropriate.

1. *Engagement of key stakeholders:* Check to see how full, effective and on-going participation of key stakeholders is demonstrated?
2. *Consultation processes:* Check to see what evidence demonstrates that consultation processes at the national and local levels are clear, inclusive, transparent, and facilitate timely access to information in a culturally appropriate form?
3. *Information sharing and accessibility of information:*
   - Check to see how national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements have demonstrated transparent, consistent and comprehensive sharing and disclosure of information (related to all readiness activities, including the development of REDD+ strategy, reference levels, and monitoring systems).
   - What evidence is there that information is accessible and is being received by stakeholders?
4. *Implementation of consultation outcomes:* How are the outcomes of consultations disseminated and taken into account in management arrangements, strategy development and technical activities related to reference level and monitoring systems development?

Table 1c-2: Summary of consultation and participation activities and budget

Activities	Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Prepare action plan for participation process development and consultation during the readiness preparation phase	10	15	0	0	25
Regional consultation and awareness raising	10	20	20	10	60
Local consultation and awareness raising	30	30	30	30	120
Working Groups coordinate with stakeholders	10	10	10	10	40
Develop grievance framework and solution channel	35	35	30	30	130
Manage grievance mechanism at all levels	10	35	35	35	115
Total	***105***	***145***	***125***	***115***	***490***
Government	*11*	*15*	*12*	***11***	***49***
FCPF	*94*	*130*	*113*	*104*	*441*

Other Donors					
Activity	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Regional level consultation	108	108	108	108	432
Local level consultation	20	20	20	20	80
Training courses in determining the value	90	90	90	90	360
Establish and operate REDD+ CSO/LC	18	18	18	18	72
Environmental and social safeguards for	45	45	45	45	180
Potential REDD+ projects and activities	20	20	20	20	80
Develop grievance and feedback	25	20	0	0	45
Manage grievance mechanisms at different	13	30	30	39	112
Disseminate grievance information	20	40	40	70	170
Total	**359**	**391**	**3**	**4**	**1,531**

COMPONENT 2: PREPARE THE REDD+ STRATEGY

2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

Standard 2a the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:
Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance:

A completed assessment is presented that: identifies major land use trends; assesses direct and indirect deforestation and degradation drivers in the most relevant sectors in the context of REDD-plus; recognizes major land tenure and natural resource rights and relevant governance issues and shortcomings; documents past successes and failures in implementing policies or measures for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; identifies significant gaps, challenges, and opportunities to address REDD-plus; and sets the stage for development of a national REDD-plus strategy to directly address key land use change drivers.

Introduction

This Sub-Component assesses land use, land use change drivers and forest law, policy and governance in Thailand. This assessment will help to identify 1) key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and activities related to conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks; and 2) shortcomings in current land use, forest law, policy and governance structures that contribute to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

Thailand is located in the south-eastern part of continental Asia, bordered by Myanmar, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Malaysia. It has a land area of approximately 51.3 million ha. Estimates of forest cover include 15.8 million hectares in 1997, with the main forest types being evergreen forest and mixed deciduous forest (Figure 2a-1).

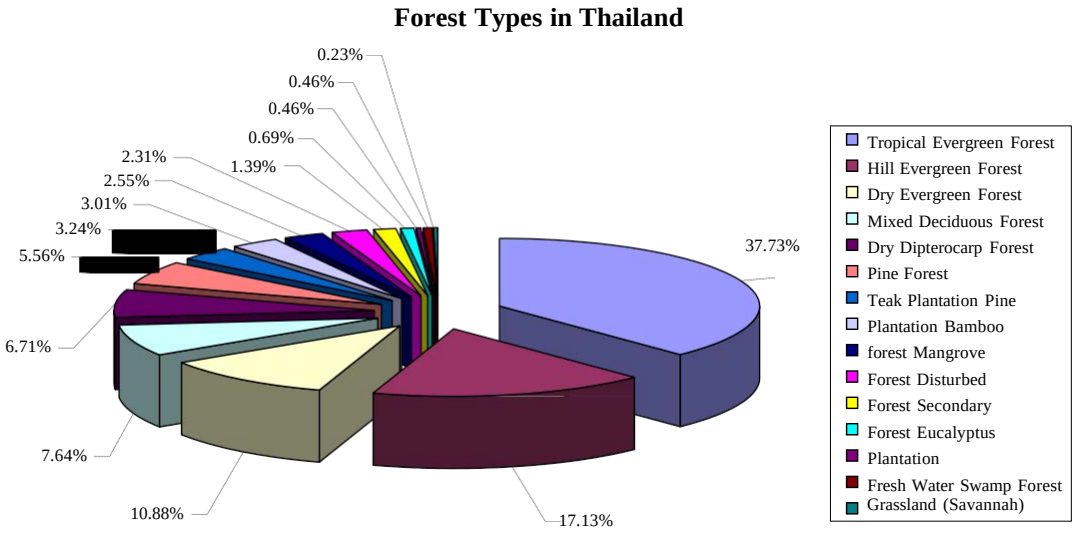


Figure 2a-1: Forest types in Thailand.

Sources: DNP (2007)

Forest Area Trends

Forest areas in Thailand show a steady declining trend as discussed in details in Component 3. Deforestation in Thailand in the past decade could be the result of several factors including accessibility to market based economics, improvement of infrastructure facilities (*e.g.* road, electricity and communication), and improvement of forest management. However, these factors are highly correlated to each other. Today people cook on natural gas rather than firewood and charcoal, and wood substitutes are increasingly replacing wood in house construction as it is more affordable than timber. Forest management has slightly improved due to both the direction of government policy and pressure from society. Government policies have emphasized conservation and sustainable use of forest resources since the national logging ban in 1989. The government has also recognized and supported people's participation and private investment. Nevertheless, without public outcry for stronger conservation and protection, the improvement in forest management would not have succeeded.

Legal Framework

The 2007 Constitution of Thailand recognizes the peoples' rights related to natural resources management, including forests, as indicated in the following main sections:

Section 66 Persons so assembling as to be a community, a local community or a traditional community shall have the right to conserve or restore their customs, local knowledge, good arts and culture of their community and of the nation and participate in the management, maintenance, preservation and exploitation of natural resources, the environment and the biological diversity in a balanced and sustainable fashion.

Section 67 The government (on behalf of the state) may give a person and communities the right to participate in the conservation, preservation and exploitation of natural resources and biological diversities and in the protection, promotion and preservation of the quality of the environment for regular and continued livelihood in the environment which is not hazardous to his or her health and sanitary condition, welfare or quality of life, shall be protected as appropriate.

Any project or activity which may seriously affect the community with respect to the quality of the environment, natural resources and health shall not be permitted, unless, prior to the operation thereof, its impacts on the quality of the environment and on public health have been studied and assessed and a public hearing process has been conducted for consulting the public as well as interested persons and there have been obtained opinions of an independent organization, consisting of representatives from private organizations in the field of the environment and health and from higher education institutions providing studies in the field of the environment, natural resources or health.

The right of a community to bring a lawsuit against a Government agency, a State agency, a State enterprise, a local government organization or other State authority, which is a "legal person" for the performance of duties under this provision shall be protected.

Section 290 A local government organization has powers and duties in connection with the promotion and maintenance of the quality of the environment as provided by law.

The law under paragraph one shall at least contain the following matters as its substance:

(1) the management, preservation and exploitation of the natural resources and environment in the vicinity of the locality;

(2) the participation in the preservation of natural resources and environment outside the area of the locality only in the case where the livelihood of the inhabitants in the area may be affected;

(3) the participation in considering the initiation of any project or activity outside the area of the locality which may affect the quality of the environment, health or sanitary conditions of the inhabitant in the area;

(4) the participation by local communities.

The GOT has established stringent laws for the protection and conservation of forest areas including water and biodiversity. Presently, there are six directly forest-related Acts and 3 relevant Acts.

1. **Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (1941)** concerns logging operations and non-timber forest product (NTFP) collection, transport of timber and non-wood products and sawn wood production as well as forest clearing.
2. **National Park Act, B.E. 2504 (1961)** covers the determination of National Park Land, the National Park Committee, and protection and maintenance of National Parks.
3. **National Forest Reserve Act, B.E. 2507 (1964)** includes the determination of National Reserved Forest, control and maintenance of the National Reserved Forest
4. **Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2535 (1992)** establishes provisions for national wildlife preservation, establishment of a Protection Committee and identification of 15 species of reserved wildlife.
5. **Forest Plantation Act, B.E. 2535 (1992)** covers the determination of reforestation and land registration of private reforestation rights, ownership and exemption from royalty on forest products from reforested areas.
6. **Chain Saw Act, B.E. 2545 (2002)** was enacted with appropriate guidelines for chain saw control, an important deforestation equipment.
7. **Plant Act, B.E. 2518 (1965)** Amended B.E. 2535 (1992) provides protection of local species
8. **Plant Protection Act, B.E. 2542 (1999)** regulates the protection and use of plant biodiversity.
9. **Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act B.E. (2535) 1992** as shown in Appendix 2a-1 controls environmental quality protection, environmental impact assessment, environmental protection zoning and environmental plan.

Whereas each law related to forestry has different intentions and enforcement requirements and the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2007 was enacted, the government since 2005, therefore, has had a policy to improve public laws by amending existing laws within the following framework:-

1. To comply with the provisions of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2007, Section 66, Section 67 and Section 290.

2. To be in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Decree on Criteria and Procedures for Good Governance 2003

3. To be in line with the 10th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011)

4. To be in line with the Government Policies.

Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation has amended 2 laws, under its responsibility, namely National Park Act 1961 and Wildlife Preservation and

Protection Act 1992, in accordance with the Law Improvement Plan for the year 2005 and 2008 by entire re-drafting both laws under the guideline for law improvement mentioned above. Such amendment process was already passed consultation from all relevant sectors. Currently, it is at the stage of review and possible further amendment for completion of the draft.

Royal Forest Department has worked on, the amendment 4 laws under its responsibility since the fiscal year 2005 until now, namely the Forest Act 1941, National Reserved Forest Act 1964, Commercial Forest Plantation Act 1992, and Chainsaw Act 2005, in accordance with Public Law Improvement Plan and guideline framework as mentioned above.. Currently, the draft amended laws are being proposed for enactment.

The regulatory framework to support REDD+ comprises the existing laws dealing with forestry matters as set out above and in addition there are a number of important laws and regulations covering other sectors such as land, water and mining that will influence the effectiveness of REDD+ interventions in generating co-benefits. As outlined in Component 2c new regulations will need to be adopted specifically to support REDD+.

The regulatory framework covering the management, conservation and use of water resources is extremely complicated with over 30 laws and regulations administered by eight different ministries (ONWRC 2003), which are all represented on the National Water Resource Committee that has been established to improve coordination. The situation is being addressed through the development of a new Water Act that has been in process since 1992. The Draft Water Act may be expected, among other things to make provision for payment for water by users to suppliers as a form of PES, although some users are already making payments towards the management of watersheds. A system of water rationing is in place to ensure that all users get a fair share of the available supply in different seasons, though it is reported that many farmers extract more than they are officially allowed in order to grow two crops of rice annually.

As with water, the regulatory framework covering land-tenure rights is also complicated. The Land Code (1954) defines public and private land and makes provision for individuals to obtain certificates recording hereditable rights to land ownership. However, since the promulgation of the Land Code there have been numerous other regulations defining forest lands in various categories of protected areas and reserved forest as “public land” despite the fact that significant proportion of such land is and has been occupied. The consequences of this situation leads to uncertainties over ownership and use rights to land by farmers in forest areas that has in turn led to what is defined as “encroachment”. The Agriculture Land Reform Office (ALRO) has the power to allocate land to landless farmers.

Infrastructure and mining development require EIAs and an important element of governance relates both to, the assessment and approval of EIAs and to the follow-up monitoring to ensure compliance.

Articles 66 and 67 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand of 2007 recognize the right of communities to “participate in the balanced and sustainable management, maintenance, preservation and sustainable utilization of natural

resources, environment, and biological diversity" [sic]. In practice, however, many communities have not been able to take advantage of this constitutional protection. None of forest related laws above directly regulate the use, benefit, management, etc. of forest resources by communities. On the contrary, some of the provisions in these laws have criminalized the status of traditional communities living on their traditional lands. Additionally, the Cabinet Resolution of January 17th, 1989 imposed a nationwide ban on logging. This resolution revoked all logging licenses in natural forests and banned all forms of logging.

In addition to these laws, there are many Cabinet Resolutions regarding forest and resource management. Examples of relevant Cabinet resolutions that show the evolution of decisions regarding forests and include:

(1) On 28 May 1985, 21 October 1986, 12 July 1988, 7 November 1989, 19 November 1991, and 21 February 1995, the Cabinet enacted resolutions on watershed classification and criteria for land use within each watershed class covered altogether 25 main watersheds in the country. The main purposes of watershed classification are to increase effectiveness in land use and to reduce conflict among stakeholders who need to utilize land on watershed areas. No settlement can exist in WSC 1A and 1B.

(2) The Cabinet Resolutions of 4 April 1975 legalized the use of "degraded" forest and 2 June 1987 amended on 9 May 1989: defined forest degradation as forest under poor condition that cannot be recovered naturally, consisting of trees with GBH > 50-100 cm less than 50 trees per ha or trees with GBH > 100 cm less than 13 trees per ha, except in Watershed Classes (WSC) 1A, 1B and 2, in which no forests are classified as degraded. However, such determination opens a loophole for encroachment supported by investors which leads to more degraded forests.

(3) The Cabinet Resolutions in 1991 and of 10 and 17 March 1992: Forest reserves are classified into three categories including the conserved forest zone (Zone C), the commercial forest zone (Zone E), and the zone suitable for agriculture (Zone A).

(4) The Cabinet Resolutions of 30 June 1998 on Resolving Land Issues in Forest Areas and 24 April 2007 giving MONRE 2 years to complete the task:

a) There will be no issuance of agricultural land titles inside protected areas.

b) DNP is charged with identifying and registering all occupants in protected areas and establishing their date of origin inside the area. DNP will define an occupation boundary for households/community. There will be no expansion of settlements outside this boundary. In case it is proven that a household or community was settled in the area after the area was gazetted, DNP will either:

- relocate the households to a new area and provide initial subsidies to enhance alternative income generation; or
- if no land is available for resettlement, forbid all further expansion and seek to support existing livelihoods.

c) In upland areas, government development agencies seeking to promote upland development should take notice of protected area restrictions and initiate only low- impact activities.

(5) The Cabinet Resolutions of 25 January 1975 recognized the possibility of other land-uses within reserved forest land, 29 April 1975 approved MOAC‟s plan for land allocation, 12 June 1984 withdrew forest status from forest reserve land already occupied, 16 January 1995 re-allocated degraded forest land between zones and 1 September 1995: Provides criteria to accept communities living or utilizing land in WSC 1A.

(6) The Cabinet Resolution of 10 August 2004: Initiated a "New Plan of Forest Villages Project", aimed to reduce the incidence of trespass on forests by building collaborative management practices to protect, conserve and sustainable use resources, with communities living in the Project areas. This Resolution is considered to be positive in the recognition of the possibility for people and forest coexisting. DNP and DMCR are responsible for implementation of this Resolution.

The Cabinet Resolution on 3 August 2010 on “Policy on Rehabilitation of Karen Lifestyle” (on resources management): the Cabinet agreed with the principle of policy and practice for rehabilitation of Karen lifestyle and assigned relevant agencies to take action on such principles. Details of such resolution appear in Appendix 2a-2.

Even though, there are a numbers of relevant laws and acts in place, some gaps and limitations in practice in areas still exist. Therefore, such matters should be intensely analyzed to seek effective practice. Project design for REDD+ mechanism should be carefully done through consultation with REDD+ Task Force and relevant Technical Working Groups.

Institutions

Government Organizations

The RFD was founded in 1896 in Thailand to consolidate the exploitation of forests. As a result, the ownership and control of all forests were transferred from the feudal chiefs to the public ownership and government management. The RFD was divided into three Departments in 2002: the RFD, DNP and DMCR. All these departments are under the supervision of MONRE. The DNP is responsible for Protected Areas. The RFD is responsible for forests outside protected areas. The DMCR is responsible for resource management (conservation and rehabilitation) of coastal flora and fauna, including mangrove forests.

State Enterprises

The Forest Industry Organization (FIO) is the state enterprise in the forestry sector in Thailand, which is involved in reforestation, teak plantation, sawmilling, and development of forest villages.

Non-government Organizations

There are many types of organization within the NGO community whose activities have a bearing on the forestry sector. Some NGOs concern themselves with environmental matters, some with local development, and others with both.

Universities

There are several universities in the country that offer Bachelor’s and Master’s degree

courses related to forest and natural resources management but with different emphasis on technical subjects. Kasetsart University is the only one with a comprehensive forestry faculty in the country. It offers BS, MS, and PhD programmes in forestry and related subjects. The four-year BS programme presently includes three specific degree programmes. These are Forestry, Wood Sciences and Technology, and Pulp and Paper Technology. The Forestry courses include: forest resource management, forest conservation, forest engineering, silviculture, social forestry and forest biological sciences.

Private Forest-based Companies and Organizations

Organizations concerned with the forest-based industry are typically companies concerned with forest plantations and wood industry operators that include those for furniture making, sawmilling, panel manufacturing, pulp and paper manufacturing, rubber wood product manufacturing, and commercial plantation. Most companies are members of trade Associations, which keep a registry of their members; maintain data on product types, capacity, and production; and, conduct periodic assessments of the state and problems of their industry.

Major Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

Deforestation refers to a situation where forest is cleared and the land-use changed more or less permanently to some other use. Deforestation is caused mainly by conversion of natural forest to commercial monoculture agricultural system (encroachment), infrastructure development and mining. Degradation refers to a situation where the land remains as forest but the density and quality of the forest is decreased. Forest degradation is caused mainly by illegal logging and uncontrolled forest fires. Estimates of forest cover losses due to infrastructure development are provided below; data were not available to estimate historical deforestation rates from other drivers, in particular over the period 2000-2010. However, an activity has been proposed in the Readiness phase to update the driver analysis and reflect the reality (see Table 2a-3).

Direct Causes of Deforestation

Encroachment

Causes of deforestation come largely as a result of the state's development policies. They are policies on forest concessions and mines and infrastructure development resulting in the destruction of forests and biological resources and consequential road construction which facilitates access and settlement in forests. In addition, Policy on promotion of capital-intensive commercial crops results in expansion of agricultural areas.. Data from OAE indicates that the area of land used for agriculture increased by an average of about 45,000 ha between 2005 and 2010. Forestland cleared for other uses other than agriculture especially tourist resorts reported by DNP ranged from 7,386 ha in 2004 to about 2,841 ha in 2007 (Figure 2a-2). However, in-depth analysis reflecting reality on the ground must be done during the readiness preparation phase.

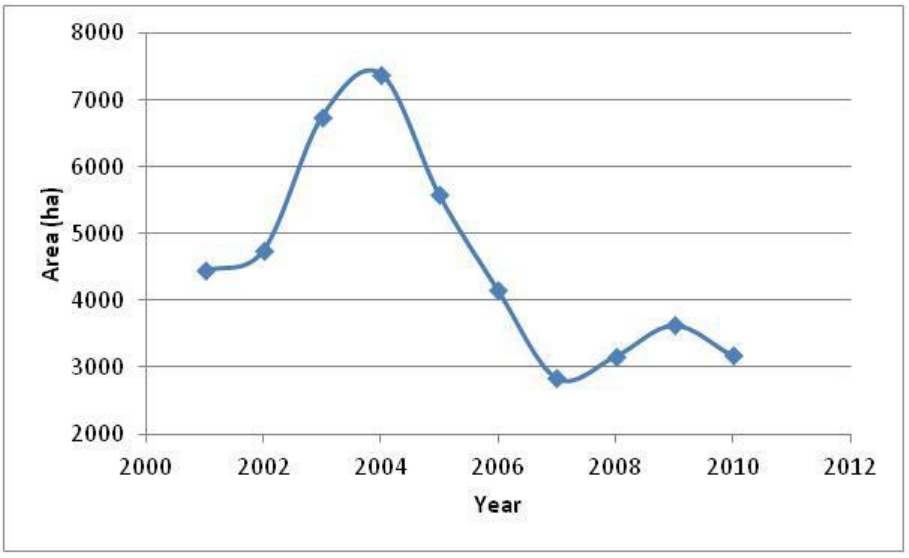


Figure 2a-2: Forestland cleared for tourist resorts 2002-2010.

Sources: DNP (2004, 2005, 2010)

Infrastructure Development and Mining

Infrastructure development, which includes roads, water reservoirs for agriculture, and power line wayleaves, is required for Thailand to be able to keep developing. Of all the potential infrastructural developments, water reservoirs for irrigation and power line wayleaves were the most destructive in terms of forest loss. In 2011, about 13,972, 10,306 ha and 5,843 ha were lost to irrigation, power lines wayleaves and mining respectively (RFD,2011). Panayotou and Sungsuwan (1994) noted that irrigation infrastructure development related to decrease of forest area in northeast Thailand. Several studies in the past have pointed to infrastructure development and mining as main drivers for deforestation, and this has also been highlighted during the consultation process. .

Direct Causes of Degradation

Illegal Logging

Illegal logging includes timber harvesting mainly by organized criminal gangs, as well as timber harvesting by rural households for domestic consumption. Illegal logging and the timber trade are extremely profitable due to strong timber demand in East and Southeast Asia, high prices and the existence of high value species, such as *Dalbergia cochinchinensis* (price about US$ 5,000 per m^3)..The DNP reported an increase in the value of confiscated *D. cochinchinensis* between 2009 -2012 (Figure 2a-3).

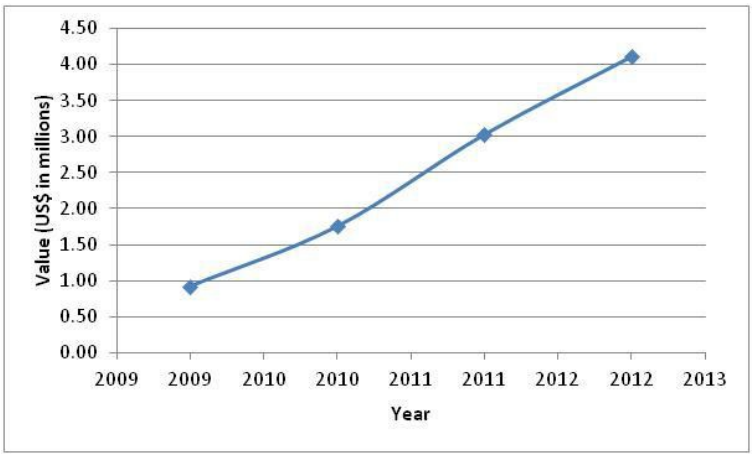


Figure 2a-3: Value of confiscated *Dalbergia cochinchinensis* between 2009 and 2012 (data to August).

Source: RFD staff (pers. comm., 2012).

The scale of illegal logging is difficult to estimate but it is generally regarded as an important driver of the loss of forests in Thailand, and appears to be continuing since the national logging ban in 1989. According to recent statistics, the reported volume of confiscated logs ranged from about 8,937 m^3 to about 22,620 m^3 in 2005 (DNP, 2004; 2005; 2010) (Figure 2a-4)

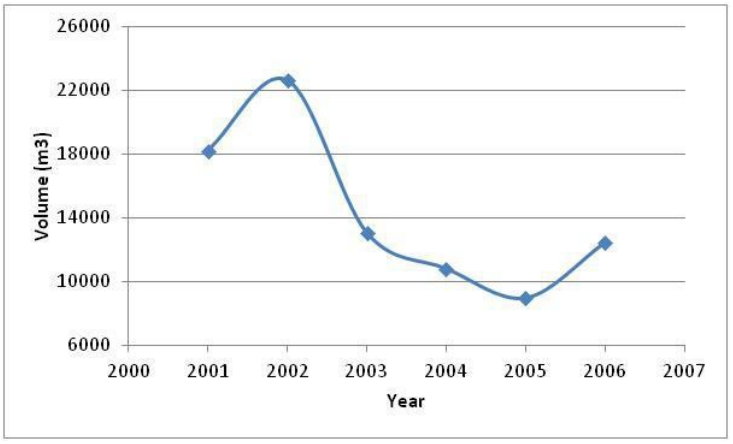


Figure 2a-4: Volume of confiscated logs 2001 to 2006.

Source: DNP (2004; 2005; 2010)

Harvesting of NTFP is mainly for household consumption and sale in local markets. The number of reported cases of illegal NTFP harvesting is relatively low. For example, the DNP reported that there were only about 5 to 18 cases per year over the period 2001 to 2010. However, this figure appears an underestimation.

Uncontrolled forest fires

Forest fires are an important cause of forest degradation. Forest fires in Thailand are mainly surface fires, and burn seedlings, saplings, some trees and some NTFPs. They originate mainly from burning of forest to produce NTPFs such as mushrooms, and grass for

cattle grazing, and hunting. The areas burnt are quite significant (Figure 2a-5).

Note that two methods were used to determine areas shown in Figure 2a-5: GIS and Landsat imagery (1999-2002), and after 2002 the data were provided by field officers. The post-2002 data is probably more reliable. Over this latter period the average area burnt was about 16,024 ha per year (standard error: ± 3,208 ha per year).

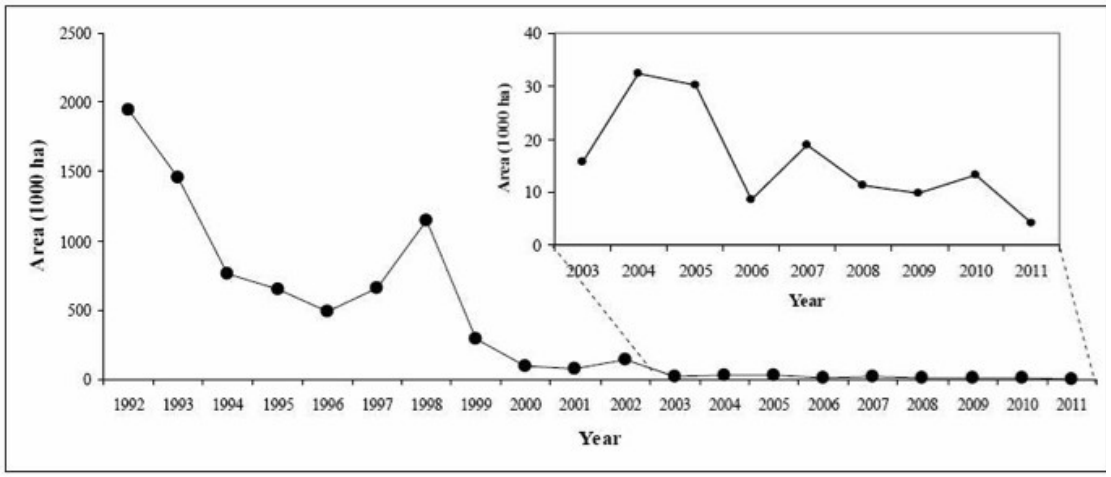


Figure 2a-5: Areas burnt by uncontrolled forest fires. Burnt areas were estimated using aerial photos (1992-1998), GIS and satellite imagery (1999-2002) and data provided by field officers form forest fire control stations (2003+).

Source: RFD (2010; 2011)

Deforestation Rates by Key Drivers

The change in forest area between 2000-2006 according to RFD Forestry Statistics was 1.146 million ha giving an average annual loss of about 191,000 ha. Many drivers contributed to this loss, but detailed breakdown is not available. Data for 2011 showed that infrastructure development accounted for 24,280 ha and mining for 5,843 ha.

Indirect (underlying) Causes

The indirect (underlying) causes of deforestation and forest degradation listed in Table 2a-1 are multiple and highly complex; and require further analysis. They include for deforestation (encroachment, infrastructure development, and mining) and for degradation (illegal logging and uncontrolled forest fires). Many of these causes are discussed in the Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016) and are in process of having follow-up action.

Table 2a-1: Major causes of deforestation and forest degradation

REDD+ indicator	Direct cause	Indirect (underlying) cause
Deforestation	1. Encroachment (conversions of natural forest area to commercial monoculture agriculture and other investments concerning, food and energy crops, forest plantations and tourism resorts)	1. Unclear forest area and other land use boundaries 2. Insufficient public knowledge and awareness of forest conservation 3. Inadequate integration among responsible agencies in natural resources and environmental management 4. Poverty resulting in use of forest area for livelihoods 5. Conflict between conservation and implementation of development strategies, e.g., (a) government and company promotes production of food and energy crops by guaranteeing product price, which then become an incentive for increased forest encroachment; (b) government promotes tourism in natural forest national parks, but insufficient assessment of impact and control of carrying capacity control
	2. Infrastructure development	• Increasing population
	3. Mining	• Unclear forest area and other land use boundaries
Forest Degradation	4. Illegal logging	1. Insufficient law enforcement 2. High economic-value tree species, which is an incentive for illegal logging 3. Insufficient public knowledge and awareness of forest conservation 4. Increasing population 5. Poverty resulting in use of forest area for livelihoods
	5. Uncontrolled forest fire	1. Insufficient public knowledge and awareness of forest conservation 2. Demand of NTFP for subsidy

During the 2000s, the causes for forest loss can be attributed to national policy and legislative oversights and fundamental and inter-related socio-economic factors, such as population growth; inequitable distribution of income resulting in continued rural poverty; limitation of livelihood options for rural people; and the demand for commercial monoculture agricultural land and fuel wood. These consequences of population growth factors have yet to be integrated into natural resource management policies and strategies.

Population growth puts pressure on forest resources. The official record of the Thai population increase does not reflect the real pressure on forest resources because these records do not include unregistered persons (*e.g.*, refugees, unregistered persons and illegal immigrants). These groups create more pressure on resource consumption, in particular in the border provinces. The main consequence of population growth and settlement of both registered and unregistered populations is urbanization, which results in the permanent replacement of forest area.

A study of deforestation in several Northeastern provinces cited population density, wood price, poverty in terms of real provincial GDP, road density, rice yield, and distance from the market as central factors contributing to deforestation (Panayotou and Sungsuwan, 1994). A similar study in the same region cited poverty in terms of real GDP per capita, population growth, and the real price of cassava as the main causes (Tongpan *et al*., 1990). Yet another study showed that the demand for agricultural land, which helps to explain the conversion of forest to agriculture, is positively related to the price of main crops and the numbers of the farm population, and negatively related to agricultural productivity and degree of industrialization (Panayotou and Parasuk, 1990).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (1993) developed a model to predict forest cover loss using various variables. This study concluded that nationally:

- Population density was the most important underlying cause of deforestation in the country. Population density shifts the demand for agricultural land and construction wood.
- Wood prices were the second most important factor affecting changes in forest cover.
- Agricultural productivity was found to be the third most important factor affecting changes in forest cover, although the results are not fully conclusive for all regions. An increase in agricultural productivity would result in reduced forest cover, since demand for land would increase. Thus, it appears that, comparing the effects of subsistence and profit-oriented farming, the latter has a greater effect on changes in forest cover.

These studies also showed three aggregate factors that are evidently linked to deforestation. These are: state policies, private commercial interests, and population growth (Figure 2a-6). However, the impact of these factors is likely to have changed over the past 20 years and therefore needs further in-depth investigation at local level in order to revise the assessment of the relative importance of all drivers and reflect the real situation as much as possible.

Amano, *et al.* (1996) studied historical changes of forested area in Thailand and related forest area change to land use variables. They found that some agricultural activities were significantly related to forest land use; these were cassava, cotton, sorghum, and soybean. Also, increasing population did not directly affect change of forest land use. The methodology in this study can be used for further analysis, however, most of the land use variables have changed and need to be updated during the Readiness phase.

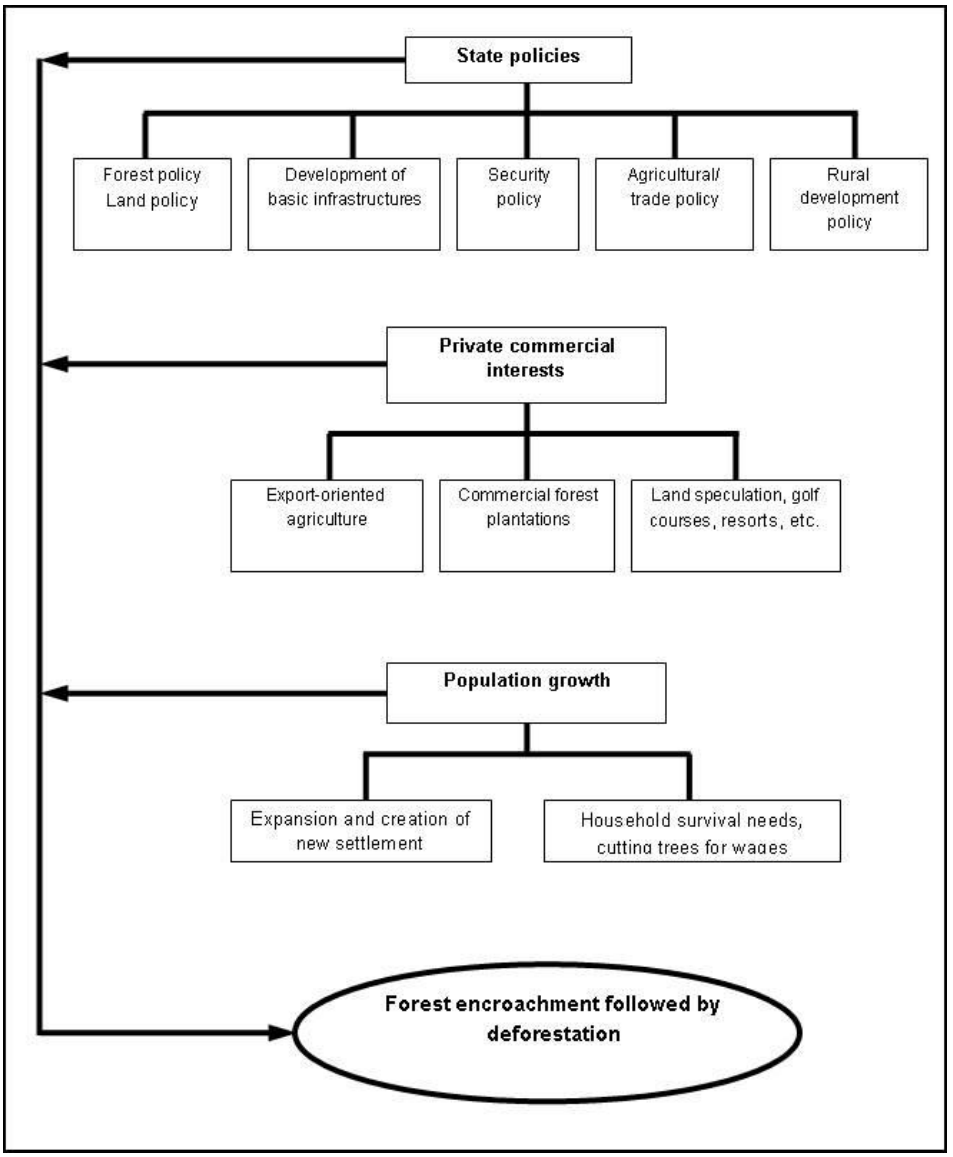


Figure 2a-6: Three aggregate factors that control the rate of deforestation.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (1993).

In conclusion, although there is lack of consensus over which of the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation are the most destructive, it is generally considered that:

- The causes are highly interrelated and complex and one cannot understand the nature of forest destruction until the forestry sector is seen holistically. Its different aspects cannot be dealt with in isolation. They call for realism rather than idealism, and a regard for the interests of the majority in society as opposed to the economic self-interest of the rich.
- Past policies and legislation are inconsistent with social and economic realities of today and they have not been effective by any assessment.

- Past studies quoted above to predict forest cover based on several socio-economic and environmental variables are old. Thus, new studies shall be commissioned in the Readiness phase, as part of updating driver analysis, that will build upon these past studies, as well as analysis of the interactions between agriculture, mining and forestry.

The major direct and indirect (underlying) causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Thailand obtained from the stakeholder consultation and review of existing documents and data have been summarized in Table 2a-1 above. .

Analysis of Past Efforts to Combat Deforestation and Forest Degradation

National Government

The Government of Thailand has introduced several policies in an attempt to combat deforestation and forest degradation. As discussed earlier, these include the Cabinet adopted National Forest Policy on 3 December 1985, the First to Eleventh NESDPs, and Thai Forestry Sector Master Plan (TFSMP) 1993 (Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, 1993). The TFSMP emphasized: policy, legal and institutional reform; participation of rural people in managing forests; conservation and multiple use of remaining natural forests; and a ban on logging concessions; among others. Cabinet Resolutions of 10th and 17th March 1992 classified three categories of reserve forest: conservation forest zone (C), commercial forest zone (E), and agriculture zone (A). This was another attempt to stop deforestation and degradation in the high conservation value (HCV) areas (Zone C) and other areas. Cabinet Resolution 30
June 1998 on resolving land issues in forest areas was intended to stop the expansion of agricultural land into protected forest areas.

A ministerial regulation in 1989 imposed a national logging ban in the country. It was introduced to attempt to protect and rehabilitate natural forest, improve degraded forestland, and conserve soil, water and biodiversity by expanding conservation forest area. The national logging ban has helped to slow down the rate of forest destruction, but it has not stopped it.

The government also recognizes that traditional practices and local wisdom on natural resources and forest management are potential means to combat deforestation and forest degradation.

These public policies on combating deforestation have been focused on measures to maintain forest cover through rehabilitation of degraded areas and reintroducing trees in deforested marginal lands. However, this approach has not been fully successful in halting deforestation. Policies have not adequately addressed rural poverty as a root cause of deforestation; and the impacts on forests of the policies of agriculture and other related sectors have not been duly recognized resulting in inconsistencies and policy conflicts which make the effort to curb deforestation ineffective (ITTO, 2006).

In regards to tenure and use rights of forest and forest products, all the natural forests within protected areas or national forest reserves are owned by the state and managed by three government agencies, DNP, RFD and DMCR. In protected areas, local communities have no formal use rights (although they are allowed to collect free of charge some basic forest products, such as dry fuelwood and some NTFPs for household consumption). All decisions relating to the use and management of protected areas are made by the DNP authorities. In the national forest reserves, local communities are reported to have use

rights to forest resources (but not to the forest land). RFD attempts to control the forests and local communities are engaged in protecting and patrolling the resource. Villagers are allowed to collect free of charge dry and dead wood for household use as fuelwood and construction timber, but felling of any living tree species in natural forests is prohibited. In plantation forests, felling of reserved tree species, such as teak, for household use or for village development activities may be allowed but requires a permit from RFD. Villagers are also allowed to collect free of charge various NTFPs for household consumption.

Past attempts by the Royal Forest Department (RFD) and Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) to rehabilitate degraded forests have had limited success due to overwhelming constraints posed by "illegal encroachers" residing in the forests. However a number of projects have been implemented that provide useful guidance and experience. These include:

- The Biodiversity Conservation Initiative (BCI): A pilot stage of this project was funded by ADB between 2006 and 2009 in the western forestry complex. The main focus of the project was on improving livelihoods of communities living in or near important protected forest areas in order to reduce pressure for further encroachment into forest and to build community capacity to protect the forest. There are both good lessons and lessons that are needed to be corrected because forest-dependent communities provide information that some actions brought conflict to communities when money was granted to communities.
- The Community Based Forest Conservation Project
- Analysis of PES in northern Thailand undertaken together with the LEAF Project
- Assessment of carbon stocks in 35 communities by the Community Forest Division of RFD.
- JOMPA Project ,which supported a participatory process by communities in management of Protected Areas.

At the policy level, it is considered that "illegal encroachers" have been encouraged by incoherent and uncoordinated government policies regarding natural resources and agricultural, mining, infrastructure, and tourism expansion. Some of them have also been encouraged by commercial land speculators who encourage small farmers to clear forest and claim title and then sell the land to them. When the First to Sixth NESDPs were initiated, export of agricultural products was given priority. To reach this goal, Thai farmers were encouraged to expand their farmland. Later, during the Seventh and Eight NESDP, the government recognized that economic development without proper sustainability planning; consideration for the environment, and involvement of the local population would have a detrimental impact on the environment. Meanwhile, the Ninth and Tenth NESDP promoted the balance between the environment, social and economic development. The Eleventh NESDP promotes the balance between the environment, social and economic development. It also sets out the goals of conservation of natural resources and biodiversity by maintaining forests at no less than 40% of total land area, with protected forest no less than 19% of total land area.

Industry and Private Sectors

Many business firms in Thailand are involved in the enhancement of forest ecosystem services and the improvement of local livelihoods through their corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs. Examples of the business firms and their initiatives, which may be built upon to develop private sector involvement in REDD+, are as follows:

- **Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand** (EGAT) participated in the national reforestation campaign to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne in 1994. EGAT"s Reforestation Project has planted about 53 million trees in more than 61,500 ha of degraded forest area in 49 provinces of Thailand. EGAT also engages in a public awareness campaign on sustainable forest conservation (http://community.egat.co.th/new).

- **The Coca-Cola Company's** Community Watershed Partnership (CWP) program, provides support for activities related to watershed protection, and education and awareness building.

- **Electricity Generating Public Company Limited (EGCO)** launched the project, "A Watershed Forest: A Source of Energy for Life" in 2010. The project aims to implement the vision of His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen on the Preservation of Watershed Forests and support government's efforts in developing alternative energy sources.

- **PTT Public Company Limited (PTT)** launched "Heartfelt reforestation through tree planting by lovers of forest" to support the reforestation of 160,000 hectares of deteriorated areas in the national forest reserves. This target has already been achieved and the program continues. The company also supports the PTT Developing Village including a variety of training programs such as the PTT "Youth to Conserve Forest", the "Forest Wildfire Volunteer", and the "People Volunteer for Forest Protection". It has also launched the *Green Globe Award*, built the *Sirinath Rajini Center for Mangrove Forest Studies*, and initiated the project, "84 Tambons on A Sufficient Path", to honor the King on his 80th birthday (http://www.pttplc.com/en/social-activities-environmentreforestation. aspx#).

Civil Society Organisations

Inpaeng Community Carbon Offset Project in Sakon Nakhon province, northeastern Thailand. The forest area surrounding the community was once rich in biodiversity and natural resources, providing an abundant source of natural raw materials for rural livelihoods. Forestland conversion to cash crop production such as cassava and paper mulberry was recognised by the villagers as a serious problem leading to the collective rehabilitation of degraded forest around the village. This caught the attention of government agencies and academic institutions and the Thailand Environment Fund was used to support the replication of the initiative in other villages around the area leading eventually to the formation of the Inpaeng Community Network covering almost 1,000 villages in 80 sub-districts of five northeastern provinces of Thailand. The Inpaeng Community is now known for hosting the Inpaeng Life University-learning institute for everyone. The project ―Developing Smallholder Agro-Forestry Carbon Offset Protocols for Carbon Financial Markets is part of the Carbon2Markets Program initiated by the Michigan State University.

The Carbon2Markets Program has been establishing protocols and systems to support the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of both REDD+ (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) and carbon sequestration projects that focus on Reforestation and Agro-Forestry (http://www.carbon2markets.org). It has pilot sites in a number of developing countries, including Cambodia, Guatemala, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, and Thailand. Under the project, started in 2007, the Carbon2Markets cooperated with the Inpaeng Community Network, National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT), and Mahasarakham University to develop and field test carbon sequestration measurement and monitoring

technologies. The project targeted the teak plantation of the Inpaeng Community Network during the first phase (2007-2010). The total area of teak plantation registered initially with the project was 289.79 ha with 94 smallholders. On 19 February 2011, the Inpaeng Community Network sold 75,000 tons of CO_2e for 2010-2011. At a price of US$ 4.25 per ton, income from the project totaled US$ 37,000 for two years (2010-2011). Individual farmers received income shares, ranging from US$ 21.47 to US$ 1,151.90 per household. A total of 4,340 farmers benefited from the project. They are anticipated to deliver and receive payments from carbon sequestration services for 15 years.

Tree Bank an initiative of the Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) with the Phato Watershed Management Unit of the RFD, in Chumphon province to encourage indebted landowners to plant trees in their land which the bank recognizes as collateral for their bank loans. At present, there are two tree bank programs operational in Thailand. Currently, some 7,600 members and clients have deposited a total of about 0.9 million trees into the Tree Bank Program of BAAC. Another tree bank program is run by a people's organization which encourages people to plant trees for products and/or for soil conservation, and the planted trees will qualify participants for loans from the Tree Bank Organization. The Tree Bank Organization has a total of 1,015 branches with 100,350 members in 53 provinces. At least 10 million standing trees throughout Thailand have been deposited/registered with the organization. Research conducted by RECOFTC at the Klong Rua community, site of a Tree Bank branch, in Chumphon province, has shown the potential of agro-forestry under the Tree Bank program in supporting the implementation of REDD+ in the country (Sunthornwong and Thaworn, 2011).

Forest Governance for REDD+

It has been widely acknowledged that REDD+ will be more sustainably implemented by putting in place effective, transparent, and accountable governance systems that will contribute to yielding positive results, impacts and outcomes. For Thailand, the key governance issues relating to REDD+ that will be reviewed during the readiness phase include, but are not limited to: Forest Land Tenure and Ownership- looking at the issues of customary rights, user access rights and land tenure in general (Who owns forest lands? What is the nature of ownership - statutory or customary; individual or communal? What is the extent to which customary claims are recognized in law? Do the rights include access as well as commercial utilization of forest resources? What are the implications of REDD+ for local tenure arrangements?); The role of local level institutions in dealing with effective forest governance?; Participation by local stakeholders in the decision making process; Benefit sharing mechanism that is equitable and transparent; Inclusion of community based forest associations in managing and policing forest and its resources. (See also Comp.2c on institutional arrangement/managements for land tenure, benefit sharing, grievance mechanisms and participation).

It is well known that land conflicts still exist because some local people and communities have occupied lands that have been declared as areas of Protected Forests or National Reserved Forests or have encroached onto such lands for agricultural purposes. Such situations are still a complicated problem. The number of offences under the Forest Act and the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act 1992, Section 6 Civil Liability and Article 97 (Appendix 2a), are shown in Table 2a-2 below. According to the survey of population in Protected Forest Areas, it was found that there were people dwelling and making their living both before and after the area's declaration. Therefore, for resolving such problems the Cabinet passed a resolution on 30th June 1998 determining measures to solve them. A summary of the results of implementation of this Cabinet resolution, reported on 15th July 2013 are given in Table 2a-3.

Table 2a-2: Number of cases and estimated value of losses from infringements of the Forestry Act and the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act 1992, Section 6 Civil Liability and Article 97

Infringement	Number of cases		
	2011	2012	2013
Encroachment into Pas	1,571	2,965	910
Illegal logging/NTFP collection	1,543	2,642	1,466
Value of losses THB million	-	2052.2	664.6
Value of losses US$ million	-	68.4	22.2

In the past, all people who encroached into forest areas or carried out illegal logging, whether business persons, physicians, former politicians or farmers would be arrested by competent officials if they were considered guilty and there were evidence of such offence under relevant acts or laws. The penalty determination, depending on the particular offence, may be imprisonment, fines or undertaking public service activities such as planting trees in destroyed areas. Re-offenders must be imprisoned. In this regard, if a prosecuted person considers the outcome to be unfair, the matter can be appealed to the Commission on State Land Solution and the Commission on Natural Resources and Environment of the Senate for consideration and resolution.

Although, there are communities residing in Protected Areas (national parks and wildlife sanctuaries) and national Reserved Forests, community forestry can be legally conducted in Reserved Forests only by virtue of Section 19 of National Reserved Forest Act 1964 and it must be jointly done by communities and forestry officers. For the Protected Areas, the intention of the laws is to protect river sources and manage national forest and natural resources and biodiversity. Therefore, community forestry is not allowed in the Protected Areas.

The government has been aware of problems relating to land use conflicts. Therefore, the Committee on Integration of Systematic Land Administration was appointed in 2012 with the Deputy Prime Minister as Chairman. This committee has emphasized problems on land conflict and the land use zoning system, which will be carried out across the country. During the readiness preparation of REDD+, Technical Working Group on Land Use Policy and Planning will hold a workshop in order to determine a bottom up participation process, which will discuss, express and provide opinions and recommendations for an action plan and strategy for the solution and management of land use conflicts and land possession in forest areas. The result from the workshop will be presented to REDD+ Task Force, Technical Climate Change Sub-committee and Climate Change Committee.

Regarding the solution of land problems in forest areas, all groups of forest dependent communities can provide comments and information for solving the conflicts of land use to the Committee on Integration of Systematic Land Administration through working groups at area level as shown in Figure 2a-7.

Problems of land utilization and recommendations for solving the problems will be used in the SESA process (2d) for social and environmental impacts assessment relating to land occupation conflict, or used for arrangement of the organizational framework, for determination of rules and other matters. This will mitigate possible negative impacts of land-use conflicts. Moreover, the monitoring framework (Component 4b) must be developed to further monitor such impacts.

Table 2a-3 Summary data of land possession survey in protected areas and result of the implementation under the Cabinet Resolution 30 Jun 1998 (Division of Management of Lands and Communities in Protected Forest Areas, Protected Areas Restoration and Development Office, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, 2013)

No.	Protected Forest Name	Result of land possession survey					Result of land plot survey					Result of possession verification				
		Item*	Plot	Rai	Ngan	Wah	Item*	Plot	Rai	Ngan	Wah	Item*	Plot	Rai	Ngan	Wah
1	National Parks	125,759	155,176	1,528	0	4	102,615	122,425	1,130,857	3	0	111,422	142,981	971,245	1	66
2	Wildlife Sanctuaries	51,290	58,348	607,278	2	41	33,918	42,298	386,100	3	74	30,689	58,358	351,851	2	45
3	Non-hunting Areas	7,661	9,012	90,106	0	74	5,226	6,236	55,103	3	65	8,485	10,542	78,787	2	76
4	Forest Parks (4 parks)	-	-	-	-	-	86	94	669	3	28	-	-	-	-	-
Toatl		184,710	222,536	2,225,540	3	19	141,845	171,053	1,752,732	2	62	150,656	207,080	1,371,489	0	91

Data of possession verification as of 15th July 2013

* Remark
1. Item means Number of individual who claims to possess area in forest areas (which may or may not have family because there is no data specified).
2. The above data is compiled up to now. However, it may be revised if there is additional information.
3. 1 ha = 6.25 Rai

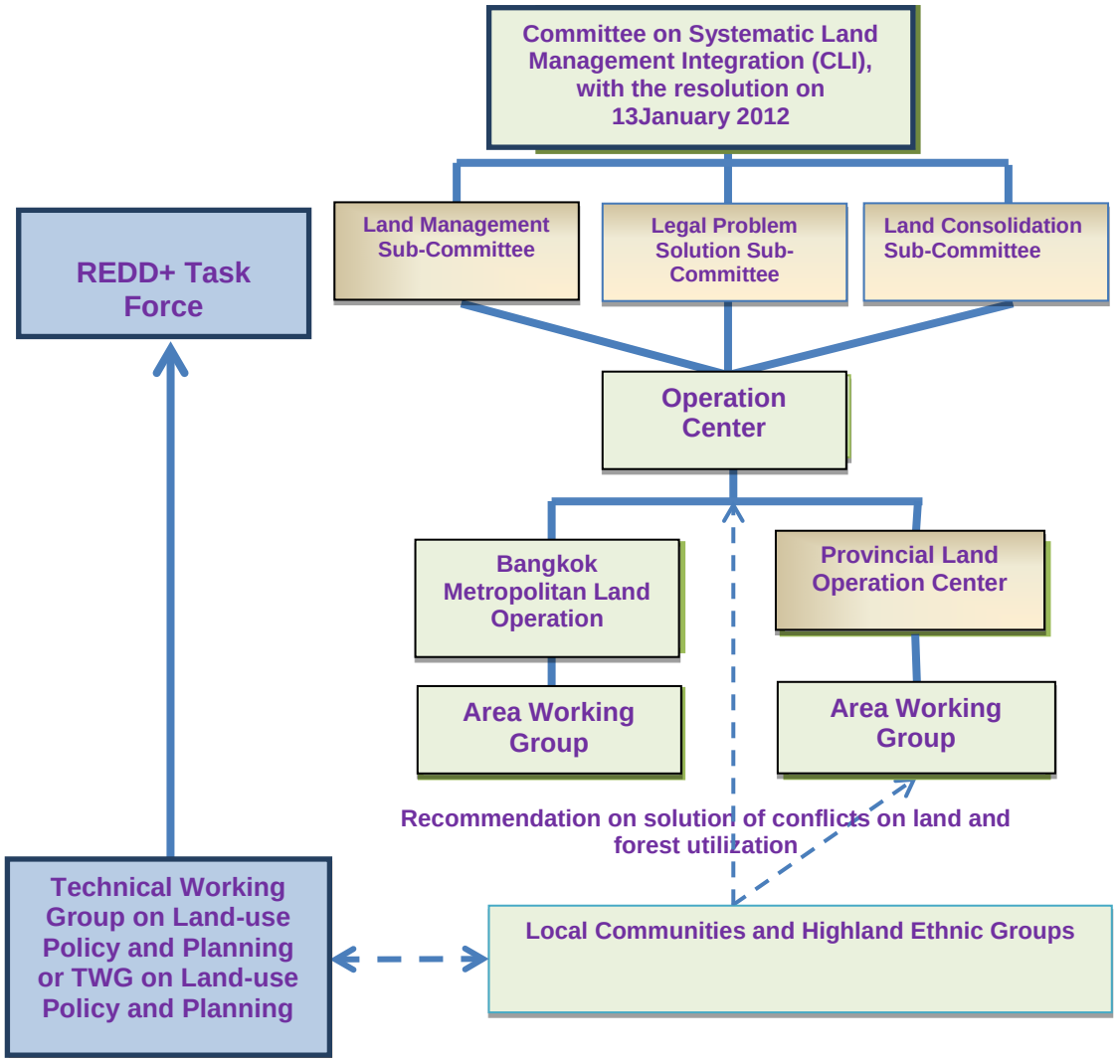


Figure 2a-7 Trend and chance of connecting communication and coordination of Technical Working Group on Land Use Policy and Planning under REDD+ Task Force and Committee on Systematic Land Management Integration and chance that forest-dependent communities including highland ethnic groups are able to provide such committees opinions and information for solving land use conflict.

Thailand has been productive in terms of promulgating legal instruments within the forestry and other Sectors that are both socially progressive and environmentally sound. However, the government has been facing enormous challenges to fully implement these policies and legislation. A forest governance assessment framework for REDD+ implementation has not been undertaken. It is proposed that it will be conducted during the Readiness Phase using existing tools, such as the World Bank (2009), framework consisting of principles and criteria for good governance of the forest and other important and relevant sectors, to include agriculture, land, water, mining and energy and tourism. Of particular importance will be the implementation of the laws and regulations, the identification of shortcomings in implementation and identification of measures to resolve issues and

improve governance. This process will involve the following steps: 1) analysis, involving relevant multi-stakeholders, of existing governance systems looking at the issues identified above; 2) formulate an effective transparent, inclusive governance system to be put in place during REDD+ implementation, based on the analysis; and 3) selection of indicators relevant to stakeholders through a qualitative and participatory approach. This assessment will involve examining key governance issues, including transparency, accountability and participation; issues of carbon ownership and land tenure, benefit sharing; ability of forest institutions and conflict management; quality of forest administration; coherence of forest legislation and rule of law; and economic efficiency, fair and incentives; as well as an approach to reduce deforestation and degradation and associated carbon emissions The assessment will also include a review of available relevant documentation on the role of communities in natural resource governance, including information from projects that have focused on these issues where appropriate such as the successful implementation of JOMPA (Joint Management of Protected Areas). Overall lessons from initiatives to support good governance, either in terms of policy formulation, setting up effective institutions to address governance issues, participation and ownership issues, etc will be document and be used to help put in place good governance for REDD+.

The governance assessment will include other sectors that directly or indirectly contribute to deforestation and forest degradation. It is important to analyze the policies and the state of governance in these sectors to: i) identify incentives, measures, and practices that are related to REDD+, and ii) examine the extent to which these sectors could adjust their policies and programs to reflect and integrate REDD+ activities and objectives for reducing forest emissions. In view of the very large number of laws and regulations referring to each of the sectors mentioned there are examples of overlap and contradiction in the implementation of laws relating to different sectors. Areas where there are contradictions that directly or indirectly affect the risk of deforestation or degradation will need to be identified and steps taken to resolve the matter between the sectors concerned.

Criteria to be considered as checklist during implementation for adjustment as appropriate:

1) Assessment and analysis
    - Check to see whether the summary of the work conducted during the R- PP formulation and implementation phases for this component present a complete, comprehensive and accurate (to the extent possible) analysis of recent historical land use trends and assessment of relevant land tenure, natural resource rights, forest law, policy and governance issues?
2) Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers
    - Check to see how the analysis used to prioritize key direct and indirect drivers was used to address programs and policies included in the REDD+ strategy?
3) Links between drivers and REDD+ activities
    - Check to see what evidence demonstrates that systematic links between key drivers and REDD+ activities were identified?
4) Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, governance
    - Do action plans make progress in the short-, medium- and long-term towards addressing relevant land tenure, natural resource rights and governance issues in priority regions related to specific REDD+ programs, outline further steps and identify required resources?
5) Implications for forest law and policy

- Does the assessment identify implications for forest law and policy in the long-term?

Table 2a-4 summarizes the activities and budget needed for the assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance during the Readiness phase.

Table 2a-4: Summary of assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance activities and budget

Activities	Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Improve the analysis of drivers and causes of deforestation	17	11	0	0	28
Meeting of Technical Working Group on Land Use Policy and Planning	19	22	22	22	85
Assessment and prioritization of deforestation drivers that create regional greenhouse gases emission	10	10	0	0	20
Assessment of forestry good governance	10	10	0	0	20
Total	**56**	**53**	**22**	**22**	**153**
Government	7	7	0	0	14
FCPF	**49**	**46**	**22**	**22**	**139**

Other Donors					
Activities	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Update driver analysis	100	150	0	0	250
Economic analysis of strategy options	100	100	0	0	200
Undertake regional assessments of drivers contribution to overall emissions	20	0	0	0	20
Undertake forest Governance assessment	50	0	0	0	50
Total	**270**	**250**	**0**	**0**	**520**

2b. REDD+ Strategy Options

Standard 2b the R-PP text needs to meet for this component: REDD-plus strategy Options

The R-PP should include: an alignment of the proposed REDD-plus strategy with the identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and with existing national and sectoral strategies, and a summary of the emerging REDD-plus strategy to the extent known presently, and/or of proposed analytic work (and, optionally, ToR) for assessment of the various REDD-plus strategy options. This summary should state: how the country proposes to address deforestation and degradation drivers in the design of its REDD-plus strategy; a plan of how to estimate cost and benefits of the emerging REDD-plus strategy, including benefits in terms of rural livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and other developmental aspects; socioeconomic, political and institutional feasibility of the emerging REDD-plus strategy; consideration of environmental and social issues and risks; major potential synergies or inconsistencies of country sector strategies in the forest, agriculture, transport, or other sectors with the envisioned REDD-plus strategy; and a plan of how to assess the risk of domestic leakage of greenhouse benefits. The assessments included in the R-PP eventually should result in an elaboration of a fuller, more complete and adequately vetted REDD-plus strategy over time.

Introduction

This Sub-component proposes a preliminary set of strategies, to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, and enhance and conserve carbon stocks, thereby directly addressing the key drivers of deforestation and degradation identified in Sub-component 2a. However, it is recognized that not all the answers are known with regards to the best strategy options for REDD+. Thus, during R-PP implementation a process of consultation will continue to identify the best options, using a process of refining and testing the strategy options.

Proposed REDD+ Strategy Options

A number of potential strategy options were identified through analysis of existing policies, legal frameworks and plans, as well as stakeholder consultations. These were evaluated, and key strategy options were selected, based on their importance and feasibility to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The proposed key strategy options and activities to address the direct and indirect causes of deforestation and degradation are provided in Table 2b-1. Strategy options 1.1 to 1.5 in Table 2b-1 are all aimed at dealing with causes of encroachment, including development pressures from building tourist resorts and second homes. These strategy options are consistent with the country's Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016). The NESDP lays out the strategy for managing natural resources and the environment to achieve sustainability.

In this regard, options should be considered in order to reduce problems of logging, forest clearing and forest degradation, which reflect real problems and solution as well as create new and appropriate opportunities. This includes voluntary forest plantations on people's legally owned lands.

Evaluation of Strategy Options

An estimate of the potential costs and benefits for the emerging REDD+ strategy are extremely speculative at this stage as no details have yet been prepared for pilot sites where interventions will be tested and potential reductions in carbon dioxide emissions assessed. In order to assess the order of magnitude of the potential benefits from reduced emissions from interventions tested during the Readiness phase a number of assumptions have been made. During the process, forest dependent local communities will be consulted through REDD+

task force and relevant technical working groups. Relevant stakeholders including forest dependent local communities will be consulted before selection pilot sites for testing.

The total investment in direct interventions in proposed pilot sites that are aimed at reducing emissions, such as forest boundary delineation and demarcation, forest zoning, alternative livelihoods and improved surveillance is around US$ 5.5 million. This includes the cost of initial planning and consultation and monitoring the outcome. The investment proposed for piloting participatory boundary delineation and demarcation is US$ 560,000, and this is assumed to enable about 350,000 ha of forest to be surveyed and marked on the ground with the participation of the local communities. Other investments in piloting the development of improved livelihoods for forest dependent communities, zoning and planning for tourism, mining and infrastructure development are assumed to apply to a total of around 150,000 ha in pilot sites. Inventory data suggests that the average carbon stock across all forest types is currently around 87 tons carbon per ha. This gives a total carbon stock in the area of forest to be covered by pilot REDD+ interventions of around 44 million tonnes.

Assuming that this stock is being reduced by about 1% annually due to deforestation and degradation the annual loss of carbon stock is around 0.4 million tonnes, which would convert to about 0.9 million tonnes of carbon dioxide annually. It has been assumed that the boundary delineation would achieve a 5% reduction in the current level of emissions and that the improved forest protection and management resulting from improving local community livelihoods and zoning of forest land for other economic uses would achieve a 10% reduction in emissions. The total annual reduction therefore, under these assumptions is around 100,000 tonnes or about 1 million tonnes over a 10-year period after the investment takes place. This gives an abatement cost of US$5.6 per ton, which is close to the current market value for CO_2. This does not take account of possible co-benefits, which will be very site dependent, and can be taken into account when selecting sites for pilot activities, nor does it include any sequestration that may be achieved through restoration of forest cover within pilot sites, which would be minimal in the first few years.

These potential REDD+ Strategies will be evaluated by the REDD+ strategy TWG (see Component 1a) further during the REDD+ Readiness phase. Evaluation of the proposed REDD+ strategies will involve a participatory approach and will undertake the following tasks:

- Consultation with all sectors of REDD+ stakeholder on forest definition covering various dimensions.
- Evaluation of costs and benefits: Scoping of REDD+ strategies will be undertaken in relation to the costs and benefits considering, *inter alia*: carbon density; co-benefits: biodiversity and local livelihoods; jurisdiction; opportunity costs, investment costs, transaction cost, resource management issues, *etc.*
- Identification of potential synergies and conflicts between the proposed strategies.
- Identification of linkages with drivers of deforestation and governance issues.
- Consideration of ways of mitigating conflicts or modifying the options to compensate affected institutions and stakeholder groups.
- Elaborate on the effects of policies of relevant sectors outside the forest sector.

As indicated in Component 1a, the need for a multi-sectoral approach to REDD+ is recognized by GOT. The government has also put in place an institutional arrangement/management structure that reflects the relevant sectors engaged in land use as well as other stakeholders with an interest and stake in REDD+.

The following studies will be commissioned in the Readiness phase:

1. Risk analysis: A risk analysis framework that summarizes major types of risks, and how significant they are for the major REDD+ strategy activities.
2. Feasibility assessment (socioeconomic, political and institutional): Regional feasibility of the options through analysis of risks, and opportunities for the proposed options.

Table 2b-2 shows the activities and budget in developing REDD+ strategy options during the Readiness phase. Note that policies outside the forestry sector are addressed through the REDD+ TF, which consists of multi-stakeholders (see, for example, items 1.2.3 and 1.5 in Table 2b-1).

Table 2b-1: Proposed REDD+ strategy options to address causes of deforestation and forest degradation

REDD+ Indicator	Direct cause	Strategy options	Activities	Expected output
Deforestation	1. Encroachment (conversions of natural forest area to commercial monoculture agriculture and other investment uses, *e.g.*, food and energy crops, forest plantations and tourism resorts)	1.1 Participatory delineation and demarcation of clear forest area boundaries.	1.1.1 Pilot participatory boundary demarcation in five regions.	Conversion of natural forest area to other uses reduced.
		1.2 Update and harmonize forest and forest-related policies, and ensure synchronization and coordination between sector development policies, such as agriculture and energy policies.	1.2.1 Meetings of related TWGs. 1.2.2 TF conducts regular meetings. 1.2.3 TF seeks MOUs over policy and planning among sectors, and refers to Cabinet.	
		1.3 Capacity building of field forestry officers, other law enforcement officers and the judiciary to strengthen forest law enforcement and coordination.	1.3.1 Curriculum development and training courses.	
		1.4 Promote public knowledge and awareness of forest conservation.	1.4.1 Develop incentive for forest conservation, for example, award prize from a set fund for best forest practices.	
		1.5 Relevant agencies coordinate development of an optimum forestland zoning system that excludes forests of high conservation value from forest areas earmarked for tourism development.	1.5.1 Meetings of related TWGs 1.5.2 Pilot in one reserve forest area.	

REDD+ Indicator	Direct cause	Strategy options	Activities	Expected output
			1.5.3 Risk analysis of domestic leakage of greenhouse benefits, and feasibility assessment.	
		1.6 Develop alternative livelihoods for people dependent on forest resources to supplement their income. (This option is feasible because it has been successfully practiced at the project level in Thailand. An example is the Ngao Model Forest in northern Thailand, where local people have increased income from sale of value-added NTFPs such as bamboo).	1.6.1 Review existing research. 1.6.2 Pilot in one reserve forest area, and one Protected Area.	
		1.7 Develop forest certification and chain of custody standards	1.7.1 RFD implements ITTO Project 470/07 Rev. 1 (F). (A two-year project "Development and implementation of criteria and indicators of sustainable management of planted forests and community forests" has just been initiated in 2012; its outputs would support this strategy option. As well, the RFD has now set up a Forest Certification Bureau in its organization).	

REDD+ Indicator	Direct cause	Strategy options	Activities	Expected output
		1.8 Promote to plant various species of trees for food security and environmental quality promotion.	1.81 Develop planting incentives for food security and environmental quality promotion	1.8.1.1 Areas are used with maximum value and benefit while expansion of agricultural areas into forests are reduced. 1.8.1.2 Ecology of agricultural areas, which are the most areas of the country, are diversified and balanced with food and energy securities. 1.8.1.3 Increasing of deforestation and forest encroachment is reduced. 1.8.1.4 Tree cover in agricultural areas is increased similar to forest cover. 1.8.1.5 There are trees as a source of greenhouse gas sequestration and value of economic security is added to communities. 1.8.1.6 There is strong participation from trees owner during REDD+ preparation.

REDD+ Indicator	Direct cause	Strategy options	Activities	Expected output
	2. Infrastructure development	2.1 Review environmental and social impact assessment process and results of all infrastructure projects (EIA and SIA) 2. 2 Exclude, as much as possible, forests of high conservation value from infrastructure development.	2.1.1 ONEP submits EIAs and SIAs to the Task Force. 2.2.1 Establish cooperation between RFD, DNP and the Department of Primary Industries and Mines for land zoning in mining concessions.	Reduced impact of infrastructure development on HCV and other forest areas
	3. Mining	3.1 Review environmental and social impact assessment process and results of all mining projects (EIA and SIA). 3.2 Exclude, as much as possible, forests of high conservation value from mining concessions. 3.3 Strengthen regulations requiring mining companies to restore mined areas, to maximize carbon sequestration.	3.1.1 See Activity 2.1.1 3.2.1 Establish coopera-tion between RFD and the Department of Primary Industries and Mines (DPIM) for land zoning in mining concessions. 3.3.1 Identify progressive mining company to pilot HCV exclusions and restoration.	Reduced impact of mining on HCV and other forest areas
Forest Degradation	4. Illegal logging	4.1 Improve aerial surveillance.	4.1.1 Discussions with relevant agencies on the technology and feasibility. 4.1.2 Pilot technology	Reduced illegal logging and harvesting of NTFPs

REDD+ Indicator	Direct cause	Strategy options	Activities	Expected output
		4.2 Conduct detailed study of wood industry: wood supply and demand and develop future wood production forecasts from forest and rubber plantations.	4.2.1 Commission study and follow-up with DPIM and RFD on future timber raw materials supply. 4.2.2 Engage private sector wood industry to review future wood demand.	
		4.3 Develop forest certification and chain of custody standards.	4.3.1 See Activity 1.7.1	
		4.4 Promote tree planting, especially of high-value tree species, to increase wood supply.	4.4.1 Develop incentives for tree planting.	4.4.1.1 There are sufficient forest resources to meet demand for utilization and reduced wood utilization in forest areas
		4.5 Promote planting of NTFP outside forest areas, and development of markets for NTFP.	4.5.1 Develop incentives for planting NTFP.	
		4.6 Update and harmonize forest and forest-related policies, and ensure synchronization and coordination between sector development policies.	4.6.1 See Activities 1.2.1, 1.2.2 and 1.2.3	
		4.7 Capacity building for field forestry officers, other law enforcement officers and the judiciary to strengthen forest law enforcement and coordination.	4.7.1 See Activity 1.3.1	
		4.8 Promote public knowledge and awareness of forest conservation.	4.8.1 See Component 1c.	

REDD+ Indicator	Direct cause	Strategy options	Activities	Expected output
		4.9 Develop alternative livelihoods and markets for people dependent on forest resources to supplement their income.	4.9.1 See Activities 1.6.1 and 1.6.2	
	5. Uncontrolled forest fire	5.1 Improve fire detection and control capability.	5.1.1 Strengthen fire detection capability.	Reduced occurrence of uncontrolled forest fires
		5.2 Capacity building for local people and field forestry officers for fire protection and monitoring.	5.1.2 Strengthen existing fire control procedures. 5.2.1 Develop incentives for forest fire protection.	
		5.3 Promote public knowledge and awareness of forest conservation.	5.3.1 Involve the Department of Agriculture in creating awareness in preventing forest fires resulting from agricultural activities.	

Criteria to be considered as checklist during implementation for adjustment as appropriate:

Presentation and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options

1. Check to see whether REDD+ strategy options are prioritized based on comprehensive assessment of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation (or informed by other factors, as appropriate), and via a transparent and participatory process?

Feasibility assessment

2. Check to see whether REDD+ strategy options are assessed for their social and environmental feasibility, risks and opportunities, and analysis of costs and benefits?

Consistency with other policies

3. Check to see whether major inconsistencies between the priority REDD+ strategy options and policies or programs in other sectors (e.g., transport, agriculture) have been identified?

Integration with relevant strategies and policies

4. Is an agreed timeline and process in place to resolve inconsistencies and integrate REDD+ strategy options with relevant development policies?

Table 2b-2: Summary of the activities and budget in developing REDD+ strategy options

Activities	Budget allocation in Thousand US$				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Analyze and determine REDD+ strategy reflecting solution and creating new options	11	11	11	11	44
REDD+ strategy analysis	11	17	0	0	28
Analysis of opportunities and risks and assessment of feasibility for REDD+ activities implementation	10	10	0	0	20
Study of local requirement	11	11	0	0	22
Survey good practices of communities and conduct study and research on balance and sustainable resources management by communities	10	11	10	10	41
REDD+ Strategy Workshop	30	25	22		77
Workshop for readiness preparation on strategy implementation at national, provincial and district levels	11	11	11	11	44
Consultation with stakeholders	32	22	22	11	90
Determination of pilot areas potential	11	11	0	0	22
Training communities on career options	11	17	9	0	37
Total	**148**	**146**	**85**	**43**	**422**
Government	15	14	8	4	41
FCPF	**133**	**132**	**77**	**39**	**381**

Other Donors					
Activity	**Budget allocation in Thousand US$**				
	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Technical workshops on REDD+ strategy	18	18	18	18	72
National/provincial/district workshops on readiness activities	180	180	180	180	720
Study on domestic demand and trade of logs/timber	150	15	0	0	165
Stakeholder consultations	45	45	0	0	90
Curriculum development and training courses	28	28	18	18	92
Pilot participatory boundary demarcation	250	250	0	0	500
Forest certification and chain of custody	105	90	0	0	195
Pilot tourism zoning and alternative livelihoods in reserved forest	800	800	800	800	3,200
Assessment and procurement of surveillance technology	100	20	20	0	140
SEA regional dialogue on drivers and strategy options	50	50	0	0	100
Capacity building for law enforcement	45	45	0	0	90
Biomass disposal	100	100	0	0	200
Total	**1,871**	**1,641**	**1,036**	**1,016**	**5,564**

2c. REDD+ Implementation Framework

Standard 2c the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:
REDD-plus implementation framework:

Describes activities (and optionally provides ToR in an annex) and a work plan to further elaborate institutional arrangements and issues relevant to REDD-plus in the country setting. Identifies key issues involved in REDD-plus implementation, and explores potential arrangements to address them; offers a work plan that seems likely to allow their full evaluation and adequate incorporation into the eventual Readiness Package. Key issues are likely to include: assessing land ownership and carbon rights for potential REDD-plus strategy activities and lands; addressing key governance concerns related to REDD-plus; and institutional arrangements needed to engage in and track REDD-plus activities and transactions.

Introduction

The REDD+ implementation framework is to provide the scheme for the design and implementation of the appropriate institutional, financial, and legal and governance arrangements to successfully implement REDD+ in Thailand in accordance with international recommendations for future REDD+ efforts. Its principles include the basic requisites of REDD+ to ensure credibility and to provide for transparent, efficient and effective decision making, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ efforts. It has to set out the appropriate institutional, financial, regulatory and technical capacities needed to enable Thailand to operationalize and implement its provisional REDD+ strategy options. The overall aim is to minimize the conversion of forest land into other uses, hence reducing emissions, and equally to introduce actions that will enhance the sequestration capacity. In addition, it needs to ensure that REDD+ implementation activities will deliver real reductions of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (measurable, reportable, and verifiable) according to international guidance (UNFCCC relevant decisions) and to meet a national development priorities within the existing framework.

Implementation of REDD+ is a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder endeavor and comprises actions at the national and sub-national levels. In Thailand, three main instruments will be used for REDD+ implementation: institutions, fiscal measures and regulatory framework. In addition, information management will be undertaken to form the basis of the implementation framework. Each of these instruments needs to be designed for the tasks that will need to be undertaken for effective implementation. Specifically, key issues unique to REDD+ implementation that must be resolved during the readiness phase are: institutional arrangements, financial management, benefit sharing system, establishment and operation of carbon registry and information and knowledge management. Stakeholder participation and consultation as well as capacity building are the main means to make well-informed decisions. Stakeholder consultation of the following issues unique to REDD+ to implement the national strategy options and development priorities have been undertaken to allow the integration of experiences:

a) Institutional arrangements to plan, implement and monitor REDD+ activities e.g. government or other institutions authorized to participate in domestic and/or international transactions based on GHG emissions reductions following reductions in deforestation and/or forest degradation.

b) Financing mechanisms for REDD+ activities and transactions e.g. anticipated co-financing which could potentially include potential donor or partner agencies, type of support, and amount of contribution for the R-PP implementation.

c) Benefit sharing arrangements e.g. international REDD+ funding to be shared

domestically across wide areas and different stakeholders, benefit sharing schemes based on fair and equitable, efficient, effective and transparent principles, revenue allocation mechanism, payment structure and conflict resolution mechanisms.

d) National carbon tracking system or registry for REDD+ activities and transactions e.g. development of criteria to specify REDD+ project proposals, appropriate protocol standards, establishment of national carbon registry and institutional integration.

e) Capacity building to improve technical background knowledge and skills e.g. financial management, accounting, facilitation, negotiation, moderation, planning, monitoring and evaluation skills.

f) Regulatory framework e.g. interpretation and use of existing legislation and development of specific legislation to ensure clarity concerning REDD+ implementation.

Most important, key challenges for the success of REDD+ efforts in Thailand are the way in which institutions will actually lead and coordinate across sectors and stakeholder groups, how benefits are fairly shared and how various interests are satisfied or mediated.. The process to make required decision jointly during the readiness preparation phase will be the key to ensure effectiveness, efficiency transparency. Like many other countries in the region, building technical understanding among stakeholders on key issues unique to REDD+ implementation in Thailand will be necessary before making decisions.

Most civil society sector and forest-dependent communities advocate that REDD+ mechanism should not be taken into a market mechanism, but they propose that a fund system should be used. In reality, there must be assistance for REDD+ readiness preparation and implementation for developing countries, including Thailand. Potential enhancement of such matters through pilot project testing must generally get grant aid from foreign countries in a form of fund. The implementation towards the future achievement at national level may take up to 10 years. Therefore, in-depth analysis must be done appropriately as to what will be the most appropriate form of financial mechanism for future national REDD+ implementation for supporting the balanced and sustainable development and promotion of environmental quality and natural and forest resources at both national and global levels. There will be a participatory process by all sectors, particularly, forest-dependent communities and highland ethnic groups. In addition, livelihood quality of such groups will be improved for better living.

Regulatory Framework

In Thailand, MONRE has ultimate responsibility for the majority of state forest lands but there are different institutions responsible for different forest categories as indicated in component 1a: (a) RFD is responsible for Reserved Forests outside Protected Areas (b) DNP is responsible for forest Protected Areas (c) DMCR is responsible for mangrove forests outside Protected Areas and (d) FIO is in charge of forest plantations.

REDD+ readiness requires a regulatory framework that ensures key principles, *i.e.* transparency, efficiency and effectiveness, to implement REDD+ strategy options. Generally, regulations relevant to implementation of REDD+ strategic options for tackling the drivers for deforestation and forest degradation in Thailand are now in place through existing forest laws and policy under which the relevant agencies are currently employed as mentioned earlier. In addition, legal support to the rights of local people to utilize and manage forest resources is also recognized through the Forest Law, B.E. 2484 (1941) and the National Forest Reserve Act, B.E. 2507 (1964), which includes the determination of National Reserved Forest, control and maintenance of the National Reserved Forest. However, there are

important new issues that may require a special REDD+ regulation issued by the government during the readiness phase.

Since REDD+ payments will be performance based, the regulation will need to safeguard against the risk of projects being allowed to go ahead that will not be able to achieve the expected levels of emission reductions and expected benefits. Such failures will lead to conflicts between stakeholders involved. Thus benefit sharing should also include the sharing of risk and liabilities. TGO has developed the system for GHG mitigation options in other sectors. A regulatory environment governing REDD+ transactions and an institutional regime will be investigated. This will provide clarity related to key REDD+ issues including clear REDD+ related terminologies in Thai, clear delegation of responsibility for approving all REDD + activities based upon the National REDD+ strategy, the type of activities that will be allowed, ownership of carbon rights, the principles for a benefit sharing system and financial management and distribution mechanism.

In addition, particular issues need to be addressed: how REDD+ activities are to be developed and which organizations, groups and individuals are eligible to participate in REDD+ activities funded both from national and international sources and which can participate in different funding sources. Legalization of the institutional arrangements outlined in Component 1a as well as roles and responsibilities among government agencies and other involved stakeholders, is also necessary for REDD+ readiness and implementation. This will harmonize diverging interests among involved stakeholders. To set up a REDD+ regulatory framework, existing legislation that could implement REDD+ strategic options needs to be interpreted and/or developed and specific legislation enacted with supporting ministerial instructions to ensure clarity concerning REDD+ activities. It will also require a sequenced approach to ensure that decisions related to key REDD+ issues have sufficient time for intensive stakeholder consultation.

Institutional Arrangements

As indicated in the institutional arrangements discussed in Component 1a, restructuring of existing institutions and the establishment of new institutions at national and sub-national levels to implement the R-PP will be undertaken step by step subject to national circumstances to fulfill key functions for REDD+ readiness and implementation. During the REDD+ readiness, a consultation process to formulate the kind of activities related to REDD+ that communities need, will be undertaken. This will aim to ensure that the state decentralized structure is arranged so that local forest-dependent communities from all ethnic groups, forest dwellers, forest dependent communities, hill tribes and local communities in Thailand, are considered and recognized as key stakeholders as mentioned in Component 1a. Therefore, the following key steps will be essential for the institutional arrangement:

- Establish a number of technical working groups essential to the readiness and development of national strategy to provide technical and administrative advices to the REDD+ TF. Detailed Terms of Reference (TOR) to specified roles of each TWG will be arranged to cover all groups of relevant stakeholders with an appropriate proportion.
- Establish the Office of the REDD+ TF Secretariat to serve as a standing office for the REDD+ TF and a national implementing government agency
- Establish the REDD+ implementation Office.
- Establish the REDD+ Information Center to fulfill a national carbon registry system, and
- Appoint the role of the DNP"s Protected Area Regional Offices to serve as a hub of sub-national/local level implementing body.

Any institutional restructuring, which cannot be undertaken during the R-PP formulation phase due to the regulations and legislation imposed by forest administration agencies, will be arranged step by step subject to national circumstances to fulfill key functions essential for the Implementation phase:

- Restructure the REDD+ TF to be under the NCCC as indicated in Figure 1a-3 in Component 1a;
- Establish additional technical working groups essential to the REDD+ implementation to provide technical and administrative advices essential for the REDD+ implementation to the REDD+ TF, and
- Enhance the role of local forest administration at provincial level to effectively implement the REDD+ in line with other local stakeholders and jointly work with local communities including highland ethnic groups..

Financial Arrangements

Defining financing mechanisms has dominated international negotiations yet uncertainties prevail. Fund and market based mechanisms, despite having different underlying principles and operation, are not mutually exclusive. From early discussions of fund versus market-based finance, a variety of financing sources needed for REDD+ particularly in the early phases are now recognized i.e. voluntary contributions, market-based and fund-based finance. Thailand aims to test all different funding sources in line with the strategic decision for REDD+ implementation such as national, international bi-lateral and multi-lateral funds, and eventually anticipated future compliance market. International financial contributions (*e.g.*, FCPF or UN-REDD Programme) and bilateral initiatives will be the main funding source for the readiness phase.

The most important aspect for the financial mechanism is, the fact that, while international, multi-lateral or bilateral funding may be the main source of funding for REDD+ in the readiness phase, it will be important to also explore internal mechanisms to generate funds. The REDD+ implementation framework in the readiness phase will establish appropriate financial arrangement that can deal with multiple funding sources and ensure that funds get to the intended beneficiaries. The funding arrangement will have to cope with the disbursement of REDD+ benefits to sub-national and local level, while accessibility by local forest-dependent communities and ethnic groups needs to be ensured by taking international requirements into account.

The establishment of a new and special REDD+ fund such as the National REDD+ Fund will be proposed as a financial instrument to facilitate financial and benefit-sharing mechanism (Figure 2c-1) in line with the institutional arrangements described earlier in Component 1a (Figure 1a-2). The REDD+ TF will supervise appropriate methods of disbursement, while the Office of REDD+ TF Secretariat will be responsible for the management and administration of the National REDD+ Fund. The National REDD+ Fund will work as a channeling vehicle of funds to manage FCPF funds and to implement activities for the preparation of the country to implement fully fledged REDD+ initiatives. The REDD+ funds will be then decentralized through the REDD+ Office, REDD+ Local Offices and intended beneficiaries, local forest-dependent communities and ethnic groups at the national, sub-national and local level accordingly (Figure 2c-1).

To ensure credibility, transparency, accountability, inclusiveness and efficiency, an establishment of National REDD+ Fund needs to be determined in detail at an early stage during the readiness phase through the TWG on Finance and Benefit Sharing Mechanism (Figure 1a-2) with consultations among REDD+ TF, the Ministry of Finance and relevant stakeholders. More importantly, further analytical and design work as well as stakeholder consultation is required to allow a well-informed decision.

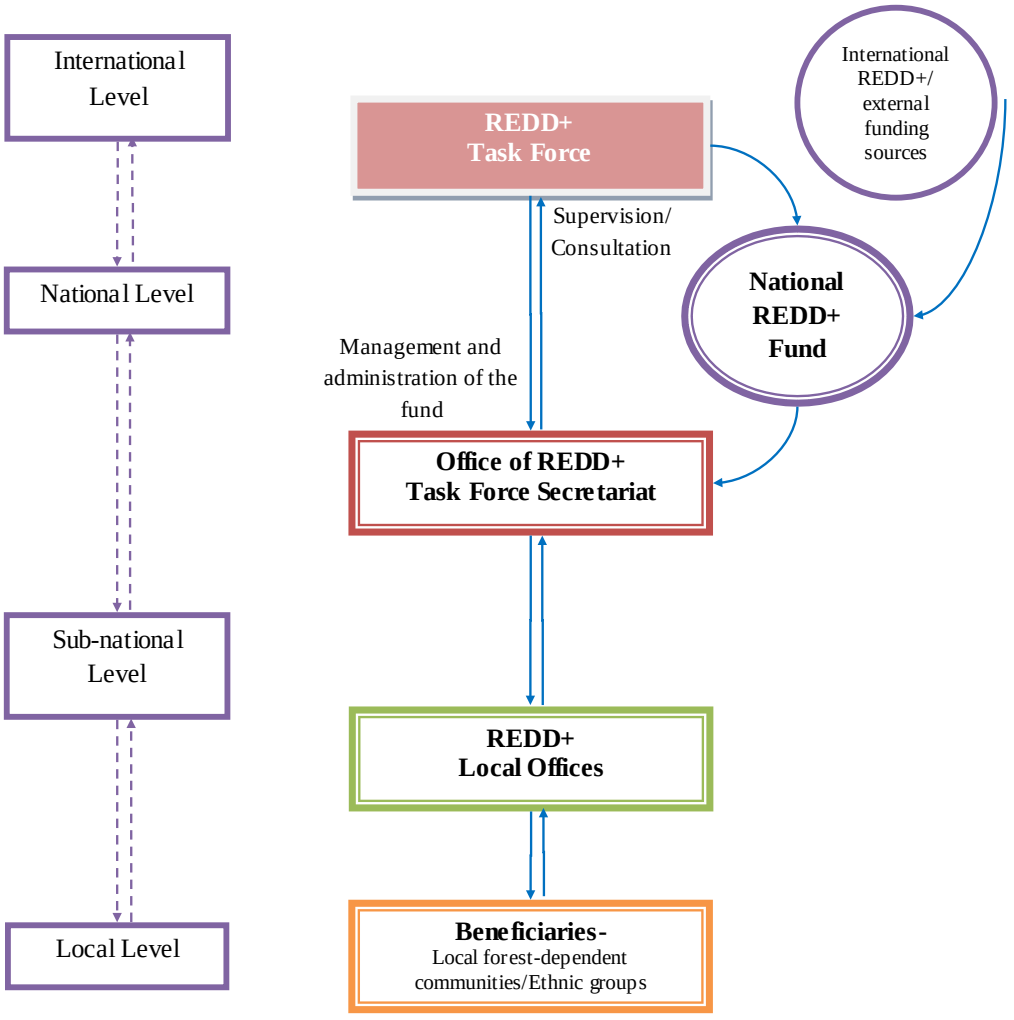


Figure2c-1: Financial arrangements for REDD+ implementation

Benefit Sharing

Benefit sharing mechanisms have been discussed during consultations to establish the extent to which benefits will be shared domestically across wide areas and different stakeholders. The most important aspect is that payments from international REDD+ funding sources will have to be shared among eligible stakeholders, through a fair and equitable, efficient, effective and transparent benefit sharing system. The benefit sharing system will be extremely complex because of the number of stakeholders involved and the high costs of achieving emission reductions at current carbon value. Payments for Ecosystem Service (PES) at multiple levels,, international and national, could be beneficial to REDD+ payments and benefit sharing.

The promotion and development of community participation in Protected Areas project launched in 2010 by DNP is also another good practice of incentive-based forest conservation programs that aims to strengthen and enhance the participation of local forest-dependent communities in forest conservation in watershed areas (DNP, 2012). Similarly, ADB executed the GMS Core Environmental Program (CEP) and the Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative (BCI), a regional technical assistance program for promoting establishment of sound environmental management systems and institutions, and selected the Tenasserim – Western Forest Complex as one of BCI pilot sites and biodiversity landscapes in the GMS. Community funds were subsequently established in 20 targets communities for poverty alleviation through the sustainable use of natural resources and developing the quality of life. The creation of financial models and mechanisms was accomplished and the revolving fund for conservation of the Tenasserim biodiversity corridor created opportunities for poorer and forest dependent households to access funding (ADB, 2008; RECOFTC, 2009; 2010). However, it is found under the project evaluation that there have been some internal community conflicts, which will be used as a case study for further assessment of the appropriateness of the approach.

Recently, LEAF with support from USAID has analyzed existing policies and legislation that are relevant to PES implementation in Northern Thailand and identified primary challenges for PES implementation. These include unclear land rights in State-owned land, unclear rights over ecosystem services and payments for them, limited policy support to encourage demand for PES and an inadequate regulatory and institutional regime for PES (Tulyasuwan, 2012). An analysis of PES practice, community based forest management and other incentive-based conservation programs in Thailand is recommended and lessons learned from these existing practices could be, therefore, applied along with the REDD+ financial mechanism for REDD+ readiness in Thailand. Pilot activities are recommended during the readiness phase to focus on land management practices that affect the provision of ecosystem services, in the light of unclear rights in ecosystem services and payments for them. Diverse and simple benefit sharing arrangements can be tested during the readiness phase through pilot activities.

Eventually a more complex system will need to be designed and legalized based on experience gained. This would allow for scaling up of REDD+ efforts during the Readiness phase and ultimately accommodate a national approach. More importantly, it will ensure that households and communities adopting new practices to implement REDD+ should be able to benefit from technical support and financing to establish the necessary improvements in practice. At community level, mechanisms to subsidize the development and formalization of associations need to be discussed during the readiness phase. Furthermore, other considerations need to be taken into account: appropriate forms of benefits such as direct payments and in kind contribution; risk minimization and conflict management; and opportunity costs of other land uses as well as assessment of cost effectiveness of different

benefit sharing options. The existing relevant legal framework should be assessed for potential opportunities and bottlenecks, while an enabling legal framework, through drafting new legal instruments if necessary, as an essential prerequisite for successful PES, will be arranged for the REDD+ readiness. These processes will be further developed and discussed with extensive stakeholders during the readiness phase by TWG on Finance and Benefit Sharing Mechanism proposed in line with the institutional arrangements (Figure 1a-3 in Component 1a).

In addition, an approach will be sought for creating incentives in a clear form and allowing participation in ways such as receiving compensation for data preparation and care of trees.

Carbon Ownership

Carbon emission reduction rights are linked to who owns and manage the forests. In the case of carbon rights in state forests, the government will receive payments with a sharing mechanism but, in principle, local communities or villagers should receive financial reward if their own carbon stocks are conserved. Therefore, REDD+ regulation will address insecure tenure and establish clear tenure rights for forest resources to ensure that corresponding rights match their obligations for managing and maintaining the resources. An appropriate legal framework related to land and forests ownership is of great importance to entitlement of benefits as they define rights and responsibilities under REDD+. Eligibility to receive benefits is determined by not considering only carbon tenure/ownership but also contributions of stakeholders in being involved in REDD+ efforts. Some criteria need to be considered, especially where there are various stakeholders linked to the administration of the area such as protected areas.

At the national level, MONRE has ultimate responsibility for the majority of state forestlands in Thailand but these designated forest areas are managed by different institutions- DNP, RFD, DMCR and FIO as mentioned in Component 1a. At the sub-national level, the Governor of each province coordinates forestry activities with local level departments and responsible regional offices of DNP/RFD/DMCR. In the case of carbon rights at the national level, the government will receive payments and distribute with a sharing mechanism through the National REDD+ Fund and relevant organizations in line with the institutional arrangements (Figure 2c-1). Nevertheless, high levels of dependency on forest resources by the poor and ethnic groups living in or adjacent to protected areas seems to be a complex issues and needs to be addressed. Effective land use and land tenure arrangements need to be put in place where forest–dependent communities and ethnic groups claim ancestral land, which is now under a protected area mandate. Therefore the three key groups of beneficiaries will be assessed for their efforts in the context of implementing REDD+ strategies: government agencies, national and sub-national level; communities, forest-dependent and ethnic groups; and private sector and NGOs. To resolve conflicts and speed up forest demarcation with participatory benefits for local communities, the relevant organizations need to set up a forest demarcation project to settle land conflicts and multi-stakeholder participatory and consultative approaches have to be used under REDD+ mechanism. Planned measures and activities and further analytical work and design of revenue allocation mechanism and payment structures will contribute to develop a primary benefit sharing system to be applied at a pilot scale in selected locations where different stakeholders are involved. Experience gained and eventually additional requirements that evolve at the international level will have to be used to refine it towards the end of the readiness phase.

Carbon Registry

Experience with the carbon registry for the energy sector within TGO will be useful for the development of a REDD+ carbon registry to verify and document carbon emission reductions from implemented REDD+ measures that would trigger the release of REDD+ payments and ensure that double accounting does not take place. A carbon registry for REDD+ implementation framework involves two functional elements to administer carbon credits and facilitate a nested approach: (a) protocols or rules for measuring and reporting GHG emissions and reductions including national REL and MRV system establishment and national greenhouse gas accounting system; and (b) registry or formal repository for recording the forest carbon credits of REDD+ projects.

The REDD+ implementation framework in Thailand will gain experience through demonstration pilot activities and sites that aim to implement REDD+ at the national level. It requires a national carbon registry, which initially has to facilitate carbon accounting related to REDD+ pilot efforts, but ultimately to allow carbon accounting at the national scale based on a standardized protocol. Thailand will establish the REDD+ Information Center under the supervision of the REDD+ Office to implement REDD+ as indicated earlier in the institutional arrangements (Figure 1a-3 in Component 1a). The role and mandate of the REDD+ Information Center is to manage both functional elements of a national carbon registry and ensure that sub-national REDD+ interventions comply with national and international policies and guidelines. The TWG on REL and MRV Development within the REDD+ TF, a key element of the system, will be established to work in parallel and closely with the REDD+ Information Center to review the proposed Thailand national forest monitoring system (THAIFORM) design which would serve as a National Carbon Accounting System (Component 3) to implement REDD+ in a fair, transparent and independent manner. The TWG on REL and MRV Development would make appropriate decisions for the REDD+ Information Center to:

a) Establish a clear national REL and sub-national REL for a National Carbon Accounting System

b) Establish data collection definitions, measurement standards, and data analyzes for a National Carbon Accounting System

c) Collate and harmonize existing GHG inventory data and tools to identify gaps and areas where further research is required

d) Develop a national MRV system with independent and transparent verification and decide verification bodies

e) Detect and avoid leakage through a robust MRV system to allocate equitably the benefits and risks associated with REDD+ at the national level

f) Register REDD+ projects which provides essential information such as project boundary, participants, baseline, sources of data, methods for analyzing data, minimum levels of accuracy and precision, methods for establishing REL"s, and estimating leakage.

g) Develop guidelines to access and review REDD+ proposals.

The REL establishment and MRV system development are described in greater detail in Components 3 and 4 of this document respectively.

During the readiness phase, information and knowledge management will ensure accessibility of REDD+ related information to relevant stakeholders and the public, fill knowledge gaps through knowledge capitalization and the synthesis of information, as well

as facilitate transparency of decision-making and monitoring process. The REDD+ Information Center will also gradually establish a REDD+ clearing house mechanism by refining, harmonizing and strengthening existing information management related to arrangements and efforts in Thailand as well as information on how the registry for REDD+ activities and transactions will be conducted.

Capacity Building

Human resource capacity building and institutional strengthening of relevant government agencies at different levels and other involved stakeholders including communities will have to be arranged gradually. A variety of training and capacity building measures to access data/information, technology transfer and know how, and shared learning are necessary to meet the needs of all agencies and individuals required to create a comprehensive REDD+ program. Technical assistance and capacity building proposed at the national and sub-national levels include:

National Level

A series of sequential awareness raising measures to:

- Create basic understanding and interest in REDD+ as a foundation for specific training measures for government and other institutions
- Promote consultation and participation for various involved stakeholders as well as the providers of environmental services who receive payments and users who pay for such services
- Provide technical information on key REDD+ issues to various stakeholders as a basis for well-informed decision making (financial and benefit sharing mechanism, REL establishment and carbon registry)
- Create basic understanding and interest in REDD+ to facilitate the coordination of inputs of different donor initiatives
- Incorporate REDD+ and related issues into the tertiary level education curriculum in all sectors involved
- Develop awareness creation materials and campaigns at different levels

Sub-national and Local Level

- A series of sequential awareness creation measures to create basic understanding and interest in REDD+ as a basis for specific training measure for local communities
- A series of technical assistance and capacity building on key REDD+ issues to local communities to facilitate REDD+ implementation at local level (e.g. MRV system at community level)

It will also be necessary to make a diagnosis of capacities related to REDD+, which will allow a more accurate design of the program for the creation and strengthening of these capacities. Proposed measures and activities related to the different components have to be implemented during the readiness phase to establish the outlined REDD+ framework. This would be carried out simultaneously with other actions that also need to be conducted during the readiness phase. The budget summary for the main activities is provided in Table 2c-1.

Criteria to be considered as check list during implementation for adjustment as appropriate:

1) Adoption of legislation and regulations
   - Check to see whether necessary legislation and/or regulations related to REDD+ programs and projects have been adopted?
2) Transparent and equitable framework
   - Check to see what evidence there is that the implementation framework is operating in a transparent and equitable manner, and how it defines e.g., the process for participation in programs, carbon rights, benefits sharing/distribution of benefits, REDD+ financing mechanism/financial architecture and financing modalities, procedures for official approvals, monitoring systems and grievance mechanisms?

3) National REDD+ information system or registry

   Is a national geo-referenced REDD+ information system or registry operational, comprehensively incorporating all relevant information (e.g., information on the location, ownership, carbon accounting and financial flows for sub- national and national REDD+ programs and projects), and does it ensure public access to REDD+ information?

Table 2c-1: Summary of REDD+ implementation framework activities and budget

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in Thousand US$)				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Regulatory framework	Preparation standards for REDD+ Project	28	28	0	0	56
Land Use	Establish Technical Working Group on Forest Land Use Policy and Planning	19	22	22	22	85
	The pilot for participatory preparation of Land boundary	0	0	17	17	34
Financial management	Analyze existing funding mechanisms	11	0	0	0	11
	Preparation mechanism of REDD+ fund	11	11	0	0	22
Benefit sharing system	Analyze and produce documents concerning of benefit sharing preparation	0	0	11	11	22
	Analyze options of future benefit sharing	0	0	17	17	34
	Mechanisms on finance and benefit sharing	0	0	17	11	28
Management of Knowledge and Information	Establish REDD+ clearing house	10	20	11	0	41
Enhancement of working potential	Raise awareness of stakeholder groups	11	6	6	5	28
	Study and analyze feasibility concerning career options of communities	17	11	0	0	28
Total		**107**	**98**	**101**	**83**	**389**
Government		10	9	11	8	38
FCPF		**97**	**89**	**90**	**75**	**351**

Other Donors						
Main Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Estimated Cost (in Thousand US$)**				
		Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Regulatory framework	Establish national standards for REDD+	25	25	0	0	50
Financial management	Establish REDD+ fund mechanisms	0	13	0	0	13
Information and knowledge management	Establish REDD+ clearing house	30	30	20	30	110
Capacity building	Raise awareness among stakeholders	21	21	21	21	84
	Provide REDD+ information to TF and stakeholders	21	21	21	21	84
Total		**97**	**110**	**62**	**72**	**341**

2d. Social and Environment Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD+ Implementation

Standard 2d the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:
Social and environmental impacts during readiness preparation and REDD-plus implementation:

The proposal includes a program of work for due diligence in the form of an assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts as part of the SESA process. It also provides a description of safeguard issues that are relevant to the country's readiness preparation efforts. For FCPF countries, a simple work plan is presented for conducting the SESA process, cross-referencing other components of the R-PP as appropriate, and for preparing the ESMF

Introduction

Activities that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) and contribute to conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+) have the potential to deliver significant social and environmental co-benefits. Yet many participants in the consultations have also highlighted the serious risks, particularly for local forest-dependent communities. Strategic environmental and social issues must be considered at the REDD+ readiness stage. These include biodiversity and ecosystem services; micro-climate; water services and quality; soil condition; food security, placement of people and fauna, cultural and social problems resulting from migration and immigration, land ownership, land tenure, land accessibility, energy supply and gender equity and other measures to improve the education and health of the people while pursuing growth with low emissions from land use change. Thus the drivers of deforestation and degradation identified in component 2a, and the strategic options identified in component 2b have highlighted the importance of using a strategic environmental and social assessment to ensure that REDD+ does "good" for the population and the potential negative impacts derived from the strategy options are fully mitigated.

Justification of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment

Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) uses a range of analytical and participatory approaches that aim to integrate environmental and social considerations into policies, plans and programs (PPPs) and evaluate the inter linkages with economic and institutional considerations. The purpose of this component therefore, is to utilize the SESA process to assess the likely impacts of the REDD+ strategy options and implementation framework identified in Sections 2b and 2c or that will be identified in the course of the preparatory work. The objective is that REDD+, starting with the preparation for REDD+ readiness to implementation, should "do no harm" and, instead, should "do good". Apart from the World Bank's safeguard policies on social and environmental impacts that are designed to avoid, limit and/or mitigate harm to people and the environment, and strive to achieve benefits instead, Thailand has a legal framework that provides directives for conducting environmental impact assessment (EIA) and SESA for projects and programs.

The Constitution of Thailand, Article 67 describes the right to a healthy and decent environment and responsibility of development projects to conduct an EIA in case the project has potential impact to environmental quality, the results of which must be approved by designated independent organizations. There are other laws and regulation relevant to this article, *e.g*. The National Environmental Quality Promotion and Preservation Act, B.E.2535 (1992).

Social and Environmental Impacts of REDD+

The REDD strategic options proposed in component 2b aim to contribute to reducing GHG emissions and poverty reduction, and to enhancing economic growth through the sustainable and equitable management of forests while increasing forest carbon stocks. Implementation of these options will involve local forest-dependent communities, ethnic groups, women and youth. Nevertheless, in spite of the positive results expected with regard to efforts against climate change, the launch of REDD+ could have negative impacts on the environment and on local forest-dependent communities. For example components 1b, 2a, and 2b have helped to articulate concerns of local forest-dependent communities, and NGOs regarding the potential social and environmental impacts associated with REDD+. Some of the concerns expressed by communities during the dialogues are:

- Dilemma of local communities and hill tribes living in forest areas about their rights under the REDD+ mechanism that may lead to change in their traditional livelihood and, in the worst case, resettlement of the forest dwellers.
- Land tenure: many communities, especially ethnic groups and households that live in, and depend on forest resources for their economic and social livelihoods without any legal title. Risks of REDD+ violating land rights and user rights.
- The issue of land tilting and demarcation was raised as a concern regarding potential inter-community conflict due to land use such as agricultural expansion versus forest conservation; decrease of income from agriculture; risks of politicians using REDD+ as a tool for land negotiations.
- Fear of resettlement from their lands due to REDD+.
- Risks that forest biodiversity may lead to increase in certain wildlife populations and result in damage to agricultural farms.
- The potential for conflicts between government agencies and local communities, particularly in resource utilization and land management.
- Centralized REDD+ administration and management may neglect stakeholder participation or cause imbalance in the proportion of stakeholder groups in REDD+ activities.
- Risks of not using communities' local traditional knowledge in REDD+ decision-making process. The need to make sure that REDD+ implementation should not create conflicts with traditional lifestyles and cultural practices.
- Unfair access to financial resources, as some groups may have privileged access to funds, loans and resources for development while others are neglected.
- Increased forest encroachment as some communities are allowed to remain in forest areas.
- Inefficient institutional arrangements and policies that may negatively impact on the welfare of the poor to benefit from REDD+.
- Lack of good governance in forest management in the light of corruption and inadequate forest enforcement.
- Reduced emphasis on the importance of biodiversity conservation, as the basis of food security and medicine for local communities, through forest landscape rehabilitation because of over-emphasis on carbon sequestration.
- Reduced emphasis on other ecosystem services in terms of watershed protection,

and alleviation of natural disasters

- Development and activities must be on the basis of sustainable forest management including conservation of ecosystem and biodiversity, appropriate livelihood and social development, conservation of local culture and tradition of the country.

SESA will be conducted to assess the positive and negative impacts that could be generated in the implementation of REDD+ strategic options. SESA will be undertaken through a participatory process involving local forest-dependent communities, marginalized groups, women, and other forest users.

Institutions that Can Play a Role in SESA and ESMF

Given the multi-sectoral nature of REDD+ mechanism and the varied nature of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Thailand, the SESA process would seek to highlight the perspectives of the various ministries and land resource users on potential negative and positive impacts of REDD+. The consultation process during SESA and development of ESMF would involve the following stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels:

- National governments such as Ministries of Natural Resources and Environment, Agriculture, Interior, Defense, Science and Technology, Transportation, Energy and Industry.
- Public Organizations such as TGO and GISTDA
- Local forest-dependent communities such as Community Forest Network, Ethnic Group Network, Sustainable Natural Resources and Agriculture Network, Participatory Natural Resources Management Network and Local People User groups.
- Private sector companies involved in activities such as Mining (Rock, lime, coal, cement and zinc), Industry (tree plantations, wood processing and furniture, pulp and paper, agribusiness, transport, energy, sugar, cassava, maize, rubber, salt, shrimp farm)
- NGOs
- Research and academia.

Consultations for SESA

A detailed plan of consultation during the SESA will be developed by the entity that will carry out the study using FCPF framework but also exploring, for example, UN-REDD and CCBA social and environmental standards, principles, criteria and tools for REDD+ where relevant to enhance the process. The main output of the SESA process is the development of a strategic Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

Social and Environmental Considerations

The FCPF will be one of the major funding sources for the implementation of R-PP and consideration will be made for fulfilling the World Bank safeguard policies, especially: (i) OP 4.01 on "Environmental Evaluation"; (ii) OP 4.04 on the Natural Habitats; (iii) OP 4.10 on Indigenous Populations (local forest-dependent communities in case of Thailand); (iv) OP 4.11 relating to Physical Cultural Resources; (v) OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement; and (vi) OP 4.36 on Forests. SESA will confirm the following as major REDD+ objectives: (i) regulating forest sector activities and promote efforts against deforestation and forest

degradation; and (ii) Protecting and promoting the rights and opportunities of local forest-dependent communities and ethnic groups.

SESA will be carried out during the R-PP implementation which will include stakeholder analysis, description of the initial social and environmental situation of the forestry sector in Thailand.

Anticipated Tasks to be Conducted during the Readiness Phase

Tasks to be conducted during the Readiness Phase would include scope of assessments and baseline analysis.

SESA will identify the key drivers influencing social and environmental problems. The analysis will take into account past development and the current situation, and the results will explain the future trend of key social and environmental problems without REDD+ implementation (as the baseline). SESA would identify existing regulations, gaps in institutional organization and competency of personnel in order to avoid undesirable impacts from REDD+ readiness implementation. Other issues are: (i) potential of institutions to facilitate the relationship between REDD+ and social and environmental issues, and (ii) efficiency of mechanisms for integration of social and environmental factors in the forestry sector. This ongoing assessment will be combined with stakeholder consultations.

The initial aim of the SESA is to identify important social and environmental issues and linkage between REDD+ strategic plan, and policies. Preliminary studies combined with SESA consultations, will identify key social and environmental issues relating to REDD+ strategy options, analysis of policy and strategic framework related to REDD+. The review of key social and environmental problems will be linked to prioritization of problems and activities suggested by the REDD+ strategic plan. There will be additional analysis for each identified negative and positive social and environmental impacts. REDD+ strategies and activities will be prioritized in terms of impacts on affected areas by Province (Changwat), District (Amphor) or Sub-district (Tambon). The results and conclusions will be reviewed followed by stakeholder consultation. Baseline data and social and environmental problem are listed in Annex 2d-1.

Measures for Impact Mitigation and Efficiency Improvement

The results from SESA analysis will be used to suggest measures for mitigation of negative impact and improve efficiency to achieve positive impacts in REDD+ strategy options The suggestions may include (i) revision of REDD+ strategic options; (ii) revision of rules and regulations together with institutional management as appropriate, such as revision of policy and strategic plans to ensure the efficiency of REDD+ project implementation; (iii) terms and conditions of REDD+ project implementation; and (iv) stakeholder participation.

Monitoring Framework

SESA will suggest the monitoring system, reporting pattern and indicators for monitoring of social and environmental impacts from REDD+ strategy implementation.

Reporting

The results and conclusions from SESA will be summarized in the draft report, which will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders.

Development of Environmental and Social Management Framework

The ESMF is an output of the SESA process. It aims to ensure that REDD+ policy and REDD+ activities "do no harm" and instead, should "do good" socially and environmentally. The integration of the Social and Environmental considerations will be handled using the Environment and Social Management Framework tool (ESMF). This tool will be used to guide the process of incorporating the safeguards for identified negative impacts. The tool provides guidance to identify salient environmental and social issues early on, prepare remedies as needed, and plans to address these issues, and monitor implementation.

Expertise to be Involved

This assignment requires a multidisciplinary team consisting of experts from various filed of specialization. The proposed expertise may include but not limited to:

1. Land use expert
2. Forest ecologist and forest management expert
3. Lawyer in human rights
4. Social and environmental experts
5. Policy Analyst
6. Public Participation Expert with long-term experience with organizing public participation and consultation processes related to local forest-dependent communities.

In this regard, the impact assessment mechanism must give opportunities to local communities and the civil society sector to participate in the development of the safeguard plan for social and environmental impacts and design of REDD+ implementation process. This is in order to understand lifestyle of local communities residing and earning livelihoods in forest areas before implementation of any REDD+ project. Therefore, participatory technical research should be jointly conducted by public agencies, civil society sector, local communities and academic institutions accepted by all parties, in areas where traditional local communities have developed guidelines for sustainable resources management that can be spread to other regions. The impact assessment mechanism should be undertaken by an independent organization.

Criteria to be considered as a checklist during implementation for adjustment as appropriate

1. *SESA coordination and integration arrangements:* Check to see whether the necessary institutional arrangements for coordinating the integration of environmental and social considerations into the REDD+ process are in place?
2. *Analysis of safeguard issues:* What evidence is there that applicable safeguard issues have been fully identified/analysed via relevant studies or diagnostics?
3. *REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts:* How are SESA results and the identification of social and environmental impacts (both positive and negative) used for prioritizing and designing REDD+ strategy options?
4. *Environmental and Social Management Framework:* What evidence is there that the ESMF is in place and managing environmental and social risks and potential impacts during the REDD+ strategy implementation phase?

The budget summary for the main activities in social and environmental impacts assessment is provided in Table 2d-1.

Table 2d-1: Summary of activities and budget in social and environmental impacts assessment.

Main Activity	Minor Activities	Estimated Cost (in Thousand US$)				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Understanding social and environmental impacts	Social and environmental impacts analysis for strategy options	11	11	0	0	22
	Baseline analysis of stakeholders and FDD drivers	5	5	0	0	10
	Social and environment impact analysis	17	17	0	0	34
	Establish monitoring framework	0	11	11	0	22
	Finalizing and reporting SESA	0	44	44	44	132
	TWG on SESA and safeguards	11	11	11	11	44
System/measure of safeguard on social and environmental impacts	Guideline of safeguard on social and environmental impacts	0	17	10	10	37
	Designing safeguard information system	0	17	11	0	28
	Test the safeguard information system	0	0	0	22	22
Total		**44**	**133**	**87**	**87**	**351**
Government		4	11	7	7	29
FCPF		**40**	**120**	**80**	**80**	**320**

Other Donors						
Main Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Estimated Cost (in Thousand US$)**				
		Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Understanding social and environmental impacts	Baseline analysis of stakeholders and FDD drivers	25	20	0	0	45
	Social and environment impact analysis	25	20	0	0	45
	Establish monitoring framework	20	0	0	0	20
	Finalizing SESA	50	0	0	0	50
	Undertake SEIA for pilot site(s)	50	50	0	0	100
Awareness raising	TWG on SESA and safeguards	25	25	25	25	100
	Preparation and publication of material	28	28	28	28	112
	Information sharing	28	28	10	10	76
	Meetings to synthesize relevant experience	28	28	10	10	76
Focus groups	Discussions on potential pilot sites	8	8	0	0	16
Total		287	207	73	73	640

COMPONENT 3: DEVELOP A NATIONAL FOREST REFERENCE EMISSION LEVEL AND/OR FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL

Standard 3 the R-PP text needs to meet for this component: Develop a National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest Reference Level:

Present work plan for how the reference level for deforestation, forest degradation (if desired), conservation, sustainable management of forest, and enhancement of carbon stocks will be developed. Include early ideas on a process for determining which approach and methods to use (e.g., forest cover change and GHG emissions based on historical trends, and/or projections into the future of historical trend data; combination of inventory and/or remote sensing, and/or GIS or modeling), major data requirements, and current capacity and capacity requirements. Assess linkages to components 2a (assessment of deforestation drivers), 2b (REDD-plus strategy activities), and 4 (monitoring system design).

(FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a stepwise approach may be useful. This component states what early activities are proposed.)

Introduction

Increasing environmental degradation that among other things, contributed to the devastating floods in southern Thailand in 1988, led the Royal Thai Government to impose a "total logging ban" in natural forests in January 1989. Since then, the National Forest Policy has been amended to encourage forest protection. In 2008, conservation forests were gazetted to cover 33.44 percent (17,158,565 hectares) of Thailand's total land area. However, despite the logging ban deforestation has continued and has been estimated to have increased from 0.73% annually during the period 1991- 1999 to 1.07% in the 2000- 2005 period. In 2000, Thailand's forestry emissions were estimated at 13 million tonnes carbon dioxide, which represents 15% of the total national emissions.

In response to these developments, Thailand has increased support for upland watershed protection, the creation of community watershed networks, and provided increased budgetary support for forest protection. The country's extensive coastline also provides conditions for significant mangrove forests. However, in relation to REDD+, Thailand is lagging behind its neighbors in many areas.

Thailand is strongly potential on remote sensing, GIS, forest monitoring and has its own satellite namely THEOS – Thailand Earth Observation System which acts as the Center for regional information sharing. Regional Data Center under the Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (Public Organization) is the source of satellite images and data.

Forest Area Definition

Thailand has adopted the FAO definition of forest as "tree covered landscape of >0.5 hectares, with an average tree height of >5 meters and >10 % canopy cover" for forest inventory and the interpretation of satellite imagery.

The DNP has defined forest to cover all forest types such as evergreen, pine, mixed deciduous, dry dipterocarp, scrub, swamp, mangrove and beach forests in the national forest reserves, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and areas with a forest working plan. The definition of forest area will be reviewed by stakeholder consultation and revised where agreed and will be used for the initial REL analysis processes.

Information and Data on Drivers of Deforestation and/or Degradation

During the preparation of the R-PP, focal group discussions were held with representatives from the main agencies in Thailand involved in measuring and monitoring forest cover and forest density. The DNP is responsible for assessing forest cover within Protected Areas, and the RFD assesses forest cover in Reserved Forests, while the RTSD undertakes periodic air photo assessments and interprets areas of different land-use, including forests, countrywide. The DMCR monitors areas that are legally zoned as mangrove forests.

The reference scenario will define the expected or business as usual (BAU) level of carbon dioxide emissions from deforestation and degradation should there be no change in the policy and regulatory environment aimed at reducing such emissions. The baseline reference emissions level will be used for measuring future reductions in emissions resulting from the specific actions taken in the coming years. At the present time the emphasis is on developing a national reference baseline, but during the readiness phase site specific and sub-national reference emission levels will need to be developed.

Four approaches have been used to derive an estimate of the current level of emissions. One of these uses past trends of deforestation and degradation as determined from remote sensing and forest inventories to project future emissions according to the change on forest cover and forest density. This also uses data on changes in land-use by various sectors to indicate the relative importance of the different drivers. A second approach forecasts likely changes in forest cover, based on a number of macroeconomic factors that have been shown to influence deforestation. This gives a slightly different result, as there is reason to believe that the rate of conversion is now slowing down. The third approach is based on the historic trend in the relationship between population density and forest cover to estimate current and future forest cover. Population density has been shown previously in Thailand and in many other countries to be a good indicator for integrating the impact of many social and economic factors that drive change in land-use. The fourth approach uses periodic estimates of forest carbon stocks to estimate past changes and project the future scenarios.

Land Cover and Inventory Assessment

Thailand has a long history of assessing forest area dating back to 1961. The first survey by Ordnance Survey Department (OSD) used 1:25,000 panchromatic aerial photographs and reported that the forest covers of 27.362 million hectares or 53.3% of the total area of the country. Following introduction of the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (now Landsat) (Klankamsorn, 1992), the Thailand National Remote Sensing Program was set up in 1971. Early in 1973, several government agencies began using Landsat-1 imagery in their activities including in the field of forestry and this proved to be an important tool for natural resource surveys. The RFD established the Remote Sensing and Forest Mapping Sub-division (Forest Resources Assessment Division) and started to use Landsat imagery for natural forest cover assessment. The first assessment report of forest cover using interpretation of Landsat-MSS at the scale of 1:250,000 was published in 1973 which indicated that the forest cover of Thailand had been reduced to 22.172 million hectares or about 43.33 percent of the total land area. Between 1973 and 2000 forest cover was assessed every three to five years, and showed a steadily downward trend.

In 2000 the RFD conducted the forest land-use assessment using visual interpretation of Landsat-TM imagery at the scale 1:50,000. The detail of forest types and other main land uses was classified instead of forest and non-forest classes. In addition forest land-use data was entered in GIS databases. This data showed that forest cover of Thailand had been reduced to 17.211 million hectares or about 33.14 % of total land area. This estimate was substantially higher than in previous years based on the lower resolution images. This

experience showed that forest assessment using visual interpretation of large-scale image (1:50,000) and using GIS to calculate forest land-use areas is more reliable and accurate than small scale (1:250,000) (Ongsomwang, 2003). A further forest land use assessment in 2004 by using visual interpretation of Landsat-TM imageries at the scale 1:50,000, forest cover of Thailand in 2004 was about 16.759 million hectares or about 32.66 % of total land area. In 2005, the Permanent Secretary's Office under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), joined with DNP, RFD and DMCR to do a rapid forest cover assessment and it found that forest area of Thailand was about 16.578 million hectares or about 32.31 % of total country area (Figure 3-1).

Until now, forest cover assessment in Thailand has been based on visual interpretation of satellite data with GIS used to measure the areas of the different forest types identified. Following the launching of Thailand's THEOS satellite it is expected that digital image processing for national forest cover assessment and change detection will be applied as it is both cost effective in terms of staff time and provides higher precision, but well trained staff in digital image processing will be required (Ongsomwang and Rattanasuwan, 2009).

Assuming that the 1961 data, based on large-scale aerial photos and the 2000 and later data based on the high-resolution satellite are reasonably accurate the intermediate data, based on low-resolution imagery can be adjusted to give a smooth trend line, which can be projected for the next five years as one reference scenario. This projects annual decline in forest cover of about 180,000 hectares annually in 2006 falling gradually to about 160,000 hectares annually in 2020. This compared to the estimate of 191,000 hectares referred to in Component 2a based on shorter time series.

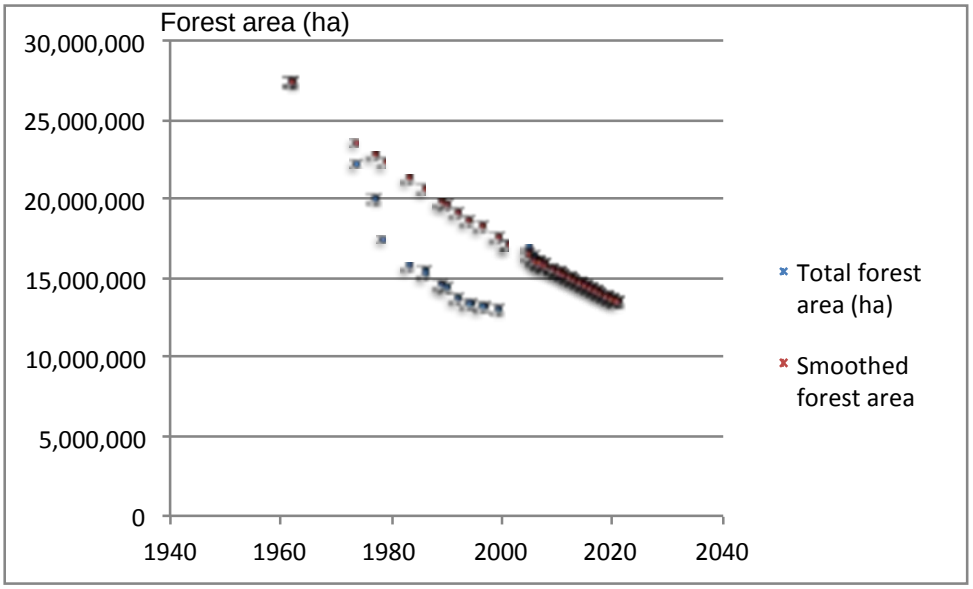


Figure 3-1. Change in estimated forest area (hectare) 1973 - 2000.
(source: Original data from DNP smoothed by consultants)

Econometric Studies

In 1996, Amano *et al* published the results of an investigation into the relationship between 28 macro-economic variables and the rate of deforestation during two 8-year periods. They found that for both periods, the annual area deforested could be explained by a limited number of the variables (8 in the first period and 11 in the second). For the second period, 1983-1991, nine of the variables were changes in sector/sub-sector Gross Provincial Product (GPP) and two were changes in the areas of soybeans and sorghum, both of which were expanding at that time. The sub-sectors that influenced deforestation were found to be agriculture; crops; livestock and fisheries, and the four sectors were mining, electricity and water, transport and communications, and finance. The sector GPPs used 1972 as the base year. The study was based on the aggregation of 73 provinces, which had been grouped into six clusters based on the relative importance of four land use classes. The report concluded that although soybeans and sorghum were not directly expanding into forest land, they were displacing other crops which were then grown on cleared forest. Reports from the stakeholder consultation suggest that this process is still continuing and examples were given of rubber replacing sugar, and forest being cleared to plant sugar. This has implications for the expansion of crops that might be used for bio-energy.

In order to test the relevance of the approach the coefficients for each variable derived by the study were applied to the average annual change in the same sector/sub-sector GDPs and crop areas for the period 2006-2009, adjusted to 1972 constant prices. The results suggested that deforestation should be around 45,250 hectares annually. This is very close to the average annual increase in the area of land used for agriculture as reported by OAE and referred to in Component 2a. With the more recent data it was the Crops and Fisheries sub-sectors and Finance, and Electricity and Water sectors and the two crops all contributed to deforestation, while the livestock sub-sector, which has a negative coefficient, contributed to a small reduction in the rate of deforestation because it has a declining GDP. The other sectors, Agriculture, Mining and Transport and communication all had positive coefficients and so that these sectors appear to have grown with no impact on the rate of deforestation.

Population Trends

The regular estimates of forest cover and population density in the corresponding year, during the period 1961 to 2006 show a strong relationship between the two, as has been found in many countries, as shown in Figure 3-2 below.

Using projections of population density to estimate forest cover in the future suggests that forest area will continue to decline by about 82,000 hectares annually until 2020.

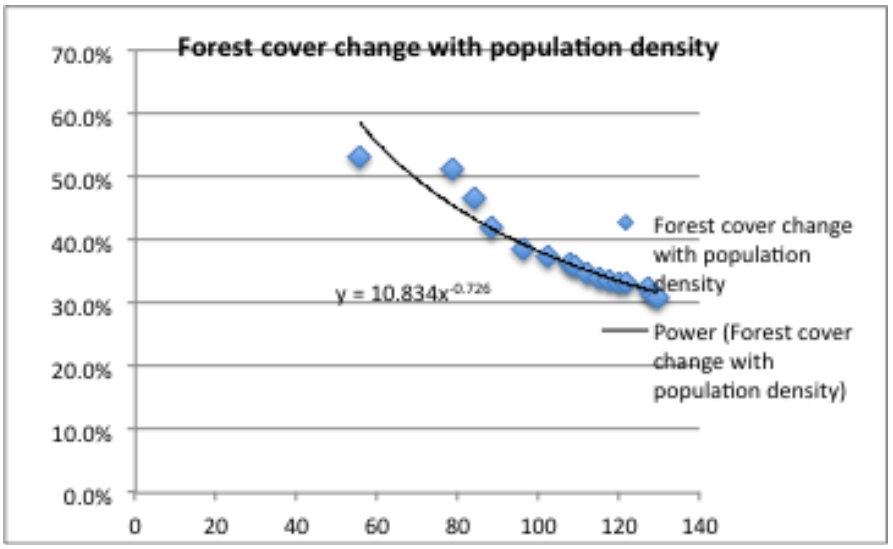


Figure 3-2. Relationship between forest cover % and population density 1961-2006. (Source: Population data from National Statistics Office and forest cover from DNP)

Carbon Stock Assessments

A number of studies have been conducted to estimate the total forest carbon stocks in natural forest and plantations and this enables the changes over the 17 years between 1989 and 2006 to be assessed. The 1989 data is based on the forest areas of different forest types with the carbon densities used in the 1996 assessment. The 2006 data is based on the National Forest Inventory supported by ITTO and referred to in Component 4a. The carbon densities are approximate, based on IPCC conversion factors from stem volumes to aboveground biomass. The measured average growing stock per hectare for each of the forest types declined between 1996 and 2006, which tends to confirm that substantial degradation took place. A summary of the results are given in Table 3-1 below and shows that between 1989 and 1994, carbon stocks declined by about 12 million tonnes annually and in the following period to 2006 they declined by almost 15 million tonnes annually despite the sequestration of about 17 million tonnes annually by plantations. If all this lost carbon is converted to CO_2 it represents total annual emissions of about 54 million tonnes.

Table 3-1: Estimates of total aboveground carbon stocks

Aboveground C stock ('000 tonnes)	1989	1994	2006
Natural forest	1,821,505	1,682,186	1,287,854
Plantations		77,972	292,694
Total	1,821,505	1,760,158	1,580,549
Total change		**-61,347**	**-179,610**
Average annual change		**-12,269**	**-14,967**

Summary of Likely Changes in Forest Cover and Carbon Stocks to 2020

All three methods of estimating future forest cover indicate that it will continue to decline under a business as usual scenario, but there are substantial differences between the estimates, ranging from loss of land to agriculture of around 45,000 hectares annually according to the econometric modeling which does not take account of expansion for other uses, through about 82,000 hectares annually according to population density trends to about

180,000 hectares annually based on past trends in forest cover decline. Despite the substantial area of plantations that are sequestering CO_2 the net decline in the natural forest is more than offsetting this growth. As plantations are harvested in the future the sequestration benefit from the plantations will level off. All the stakeholder consultations supported the conclusions from this data that forest area is still declining.

The estimates of the change in carbon stock in the natural forest shown in Table 3.1 are equivalent to an annual loss of about 33 million tonnes of carbon, which is partially offset by the sequestration in the plantations. The weighted average carbon stock in the forest is about 87 tonnes per hectare, which means that the loss of carbon stocks is equivalent to the annual loss of about 378,000 hectares. Assuming that the estimate of the deforestation from historical forest area data represents the most likely situation, with a loss of around 180,000 hectare annually, it suggests that the balance in the loss of carbon stock is due to forest degradation. This is consistent with the inventory data, which show that the average growing stock in all forest types is declining. The loss in carbon stock due to deforestation is therefore likely to be around 16 million tonnes leaving around 17 million tonnes being lost as a result of forest degradation. With around 15 million hectares of forest this represents about 1.1 tons per hectare which is likely to be more than the amount of carbon sequestered through the growth of the trees and plants.

A Reference Emission Scenario

It is clear from the above analysis that the forest sector is a significant net emitter of CO_2 and will benefit greatly from measures to reduce emissions and put forest conservation and management on a sustainable basis. Inconsistencies and deficiencies in the data on forest cover and growing stock mean that it is impossible to develop a definitive reference emission scenario without substantial more work to collate existing information and re-measure forest areas and sample plots. This will be done early during the readiness phase so that by 2015, when Thailand will be fully ready for REDD+ a credible baseline will be established

To estimate the national CO_2 emission level, different data and methods will be used in accordance with the three tiers recommended by IPCC. Based on the recommendations of the focal group discussions, Landsat-5 Thematic Mapper with 30 meters resolution will be used as the reference data (Table 3-2), while THEOS satellite images will be utilized to classify forest and non-forest areas. High-resolution remote sensing data such as aerial photography from MOAC and RTSD projects will be used to provide Tier 2 and 3 quality data. The classification techniques will be visual interpretation for increased accuracy for emission calculations in forest areas. The timeline for developing a national REL is to use Tier 1 and some Tier 2 data within two years of the Readiness Phase beginning, and aiming to achieve Tier 3 data within six years (see Table 3-2).

Collection of Additional Data

As discussed in more detail under Component 4a, Thailand established a national baseline forest resources monitoring system (THAIFORM) during the period 2000-2006 with the support of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). The results from this investigation include both area and growing stock information for the first time. Re-measurement of the plots planned for 2014-15 will enable comparison with the current baseline data that will provide both a more accurate measure of the current trends and emissions. The system currently has a few limitations for estimating carbon as discussed under Component 4, but these will be rectified as part of the development of the MRV system.

In Component 4b the existing arrangements for collecting data and information on biodiversity, water and socio-economic development is reviewed and will provide baseline data for monitoring of co-benefits. In addition, this analysis will be linked to 2a where analytical work on the drivers will be conducted as appropriate.

Further Studies

The current arrangements for collection of econometric data are discussed under Component 4b and these provide a wealth of information that will be used to follow up and up-date the studies discussed above. This will enable models to be developed that will allow a number of scenarios representing possible development paths for other sectors to be evaluated and used to support decision-making.

Development of Reference Emission Level

A definitive REL will be based on the baseline data collected and analysed for the National Forest Monitoring System as described under Component 4a with projection for emissions being based on the comparison with the THAIFORM inventory system undertaken between 2000 and 2006, referred to above. Component 4a describes the institutional arrangements for the collection, sharing and organizing of the data.

A Community Based Emission Reduction project is currently in progress as described in Component 2a, which has developed a REL based on information from the forest management data for the participating community managed forests. Similarly, pilot projects to examine emission reduction possibilities related to the main REDD+ strategy options identified, will require local level RELs that will be developed as part of each pilot project. These sub-national RELs will be taken into account when deriving a national REL and the possibility that within country leakage may occur will be examined by identifying localities to where drivers may be displaced.

Plan for REL development process is shown in Figure 3-3, with the activities and budget in Table 3-3.

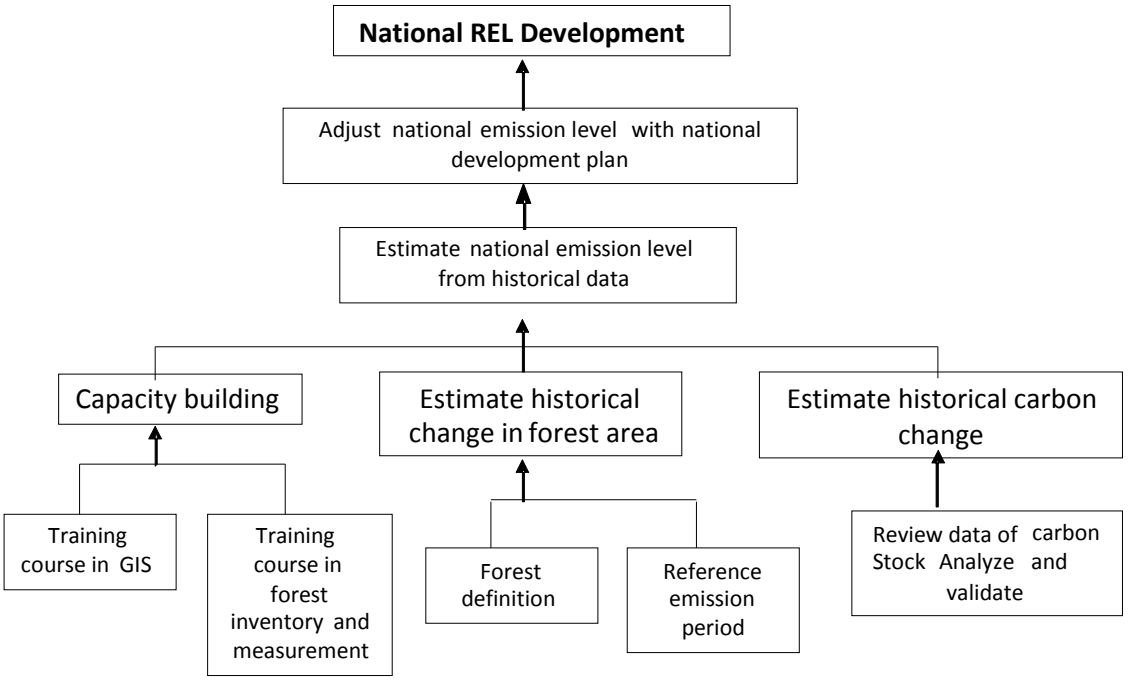


Figure3-3. Development process of national REL during Readiness phase.

Table 3-2: Methods to be used for development of the reference emission baseline

Detail	IPCC Tier 1	IPCC Tier 2	IPCC Tier 3
Remote sensing data used to classify land use and forest area in the past (reference data).	Landsat – 5 TM (30 m resolution)	- Aerial photography (MOAC) Frame camera Scale 1: 25,000 Acquired in 2002 - Landsat – 5 TM (30 m resolution)	- Aerial photography (MOAC) Frame camera Scale 1: 25,000 Acquired in 2002
Remote sensing data for classifying land use and forest area.	THEOS	THEOS	Aerial photography (RTSD) -Digital camera -Ground sampling distance25 cm -Acquired in 2011
Classification Technique.	Automatic classification	Visual interpretation	Visual Interpretation
Output from Classification	Forest and Non-forest area	- Forest and Non-forest area - Area of land use outside forest	- Forest density class in each forest types - Area of land use outside forest
Reference year used to calculate the reference data.	LS5: 2006	LS5: 2006 AP: 2002	MOAC: 2002 RTSD: 2011
Carbon stock data		THAIFORM re-measurement for AGB	Allometric equations and BGB studies
Assess sub-national RELs		Piloted by four years	Piloted by six years
Time line for REL	Two years	By four years	By six years

Criteria to be considered as checklist during implementation for adjustment as appropriate:

1) *Clear, step-wise methodology*

- Is the preliminary sub-national or national forest REL or RL presented as part of the R-Package using a clearly documented methodology based on a step-wise approach, if appropriate?
- Are plans for additional steps and data needs provided, and is the relationship between the sub-national and the evolving national reference level, if relevant/if appropriate, demonstrated?

2) *Historical data, and adjustment for national circumstances*

- How does the establishment of the REL/RL take into account historical data, and if adjusted for national circumstance, what is the rationale and supportive data that demonstrate that proposed adjustments are credible and defendable?

- Is sufficient data and documentation provided in a transparent fashion to allow for the reconstruction, or independent cross-checking, of the REL/RL?

3) Consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines

- Is transparent, complete and accurate information consistent with UNFCCC guidance and the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines provided, allowing for technical assessment of the data sets, approaches, methods, models, if applicable, and assumptions used in the construction of a reference level?

Table 3-3: Summary of reference level activities and budget

Activities	Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Review and analyze existing information	11	11	0	0	22
TWG on REL an MRV	22	22	22	0	66
Develop model for emissions estimations under scenarios	11	11	11	0	33
Total	**44**	**44**	**33**	**0**	**121**
Government	4	4	3	0	11
FCPF	**40**	**40**	**30**	**0**	**110**

Other Donors					
Activities	Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Review and analyze existing information	50	40	0	0	90
Acquire and rectify Satellite imagery	100	40	0	0	140
Calibration/vegetation plots	30	0	0	0	30
Promote development of national GIS data repository	85	0	0	0	85
Develop model for emissions estimations under scenarios	45	45	0	0	90
Integrate national and sub-national RELs	180	180	180	0	540
Prepare RELs for pilot sites	90	90	0	0	180
Total	**580**	**395**	**180**	**0**	**1,155**

COMPONENT 4: DESIGN SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING AND INFORMATION ON SAFEGUARDS

4a. National Forest Monitoring System

Standard 4a the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:
National Forest Monitoring System

The R-PP provides a proposal and work plan for the initial design, on a stepwise basis, of an integrated monitoring system of measurement, reporting and verification of changes in deforestation and/or forest degradation, and forest enhancement activities. The system design should include early ideas on enhancing country capability (either within an integrated system, or in coordinated activities) to monitor emissions reductions and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, and to assess the impacts of the REDD-plus strategy in the forest sector.

The R-PP should describe major data requirements, capacity requirements, how transparency of the monitoring system and data will be addressed, early ideas on which methods to use, and how the system would engage participatory approaches to monitoring by forest–dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers. The R-PP should also address the potential for independent monitoring and review, involving civil society and other stakeholders, and how findings would be fed back to improve REDD-plus implementation. The proposal should present early ideas on how the system could evolve into a mature REDD-plus monitoring system with the full set of capabilities.

(FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a staged approach may be useful. The R-PP states what early activities are proposed).

Introduction

This component develops a proposal to design a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) for Thailand that will be one component of a national REDD+ Monitoring System. The objective of the NFMS is to inventory and monitor emissions and removals of GHG due to avoided deforestation and forest degradation, enhancement of forest carbon stocks, and conservation and sustainable management of forests. The NFMS will ultimately provide estimates of GHG emissions and removals from the forests that can be compared against the projected REL.

Design Criteria and Processes

The design of the NFMS will be based on the following criteria:

1. Use aerial photographs (or satellite imagery) to map forest and land use change, and permanent sample plots (PSP) to estimate carbon stocks and changes in carbon stocks
2. Target precision, which is a mix of IPCC Tier 2 and Tier 3
3. Use existing data and ecological studies wherever possible
4. Provide statements of precision associated with the reported data (*e.g.*, carbon stock estimates)
5. Prepare monitoring reports that are easy to use and interpret
6. Establish mechanisms and incentives for data sharing within the country.

The procedures that are developed for REL (Component 3) will be used to map forest and land use change over time and space. The national REL and MRV Development Technical Working Group (TWG) to be established under the national REDD+ Task Force; (see Component 2c) will coordinate the design and implementation of carbon stock estimation and will work with universities for research and technology transfer of the relevant disciplines. The Group will consist of technical experts from relevant agencies, be independent and have adequate authority.

Current Monitoring Methods

Forest and Land use type change

There exist methods for forest area land use change monitoring in several agencies, including the DNP, DMCR, RFD, GISTDA and RTSD. However, these agencies use different forest area estimation techniques, classification systems, and imagery. For example, the DNP uses Landsat-5 imagery with automated and visual interpretation, while the RTSD uses aerial photographs taken with digital mapping camera (DMC). This has caused some discrepancies in the R-PP analysis of deforestation. The causes of inconsistency in different years include differences in types of remote sensing imagery, resolution, and method of forest area calculation. Further analysis of the inconsistencies in the historical levels of deforestation will be conducted during the Readiness phase (see Component 3, budget Table 3-3; item "Review and analyze existing information").

Carbon Stocks

National estimates of carbon stocks for REDD+ activities do not currently exist, although there are some data on tree volume/biomass, which could be converted to carbon. However, the existing volume/biomass data have several limitations:

1. The existing data are not consistent and standard across the country
2. There are several types of data, including ecological research data and forest inventory data. The ecological data emphasis is on ecological attributes such as stand structure, biomass, soil, and biodiversity and the plot sample sizes are typically small. The forest inventory data emphasize tree and stand volume; the level of detail of the data is low; and the sample size is typically large
3. There are several data custodians including the DNP, the RFD and the DMCR. Each agency has its own objectives, methodologies, standards and sample sizes (Table 4-1). The DNP is responsible for protected forests (national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, *etc*.), RFD is responsible for national reserve forests, and DMCR is responsible for mangrove forests and other coastal forests outside protected area.
4. Limited data on some forest resources (*e.g.*, tree resources outside forest)
5. Limited detailed map area data to permit scaling-up of the ecological data to regional or national scale
6. Insufficient tools to accurately estimate carbon in standing trees in natural forests. Development of these tools requires destructive sampling of a large number of trees, which is restricted by law
7. Mechanisms for information dissemination sharing, networking and access do not exist or are informal.

Table 4-1: Existing network of permanent sample plots (PSP) and temporary sample plots (TSP) in various government agencies in Thailand

Agency	Plot types	Coverage	Data gathered	Remarks
DNP	THAIFORM: Inventory PSPs	National: forest and non-forest areas (20 x 20 km grid). Objectives: national land cover and vegetation monitoring, and national forest inventory.	Tree, seedling, sapling, soil, land use class, site disturbance, wildlife habitat	Potential for NFMS; suitable for ground-truthing remote sensing imagery
	Inventory PSPs	Forest areas (protected forests and reserve forests): 10 x 10 km grid. Objective: national forest inventory	Tree, seedling, sapling, land use class, site disturbance	Potential for NFMS; suitable for ground-truthing remote sensing imagery
	Inventory PSPs	Protected forests: 5 x 5 km grid. Objective: inventory and monitoring of protected forests	Tree, seedling, sapling, land use class, site disturbance	Potential as NFMS but restricted only to protected forests; suitable for ground-truthing remote sensing imagery
RFD	Inventory temporary sample plots (TSPs); and research PSPs in selected community forests; done mainly by government officials	Community forest inventories and research plots	Tree carbon	Suitable for ground-truthing remote sensing imagery
DMCR	Research PSPs	Mangrove forests research	Species and stand structure dynamics	Suitable for ground-truthing remote sensing imagery

The most promising data source for national REDD+ carbon stock monitoring is the DNP THAIFORM. It is most logical and cost-effective to adopt and build upon it for REDD+. The THIAFORM system is described further below.

National Forest Resources Monitoring System (THAIFORM)

With the support of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Thailand established a national baseline forest resources monitoring system (THAIFORM) during the period 2000-2006. This system consists of ground sampling to estimate aboveground forest resource statistics of tree attributes, seedlings, saplings, bamboo, rattan, and coarse-woody debris (CWD), as well as land use class, site disturbance and soil characteristics. It is intended to provide the forest resources data at regular intervals by various land use classes or other domains of interest that are statistically valid nation-wide. The ground sampling design was a single systematic sample of points on a 20 km x 20 km uniform grid, covering all Thailand's land mass, whether vegetated or not, including fresh water bodies. A "hidden" cluster consisting of one PSP and four TSPs was established at each of the 1,129 grid intersections.

There are approximately 432 PSPs in the forest area and 697 in the non-forest area. The PSP is for monitoring changes and the TSP for the national forest inventory. The PSPs are located by inserting a metal pin in the ground at the plot centre and marking and recording witness trees inside and outside the plot. The data collected are quite comprehensive, and include seedling and sapling density, tree dimensions, bamboo and rattan length, climbers, coarse woody debris, forest/land-use class, site disturbance, and soil.

The grid has since been intensified in forested areas to 10 km x 10 km (approximately 1,600 plots) and in the Protected forests (5 km x 5 km). There are plans in the future to expand the 5 km x 5 km grid to all forest areas (a total of about 7,000 plots), to enable reporting by province. The estimated total cost to re-measure plots on the 5 km x 5 km grid in all forest areas is about US$ 5 million. The intensity of the grid is to be increased to 2.5 km x 2.5 km in Protected forests, but only in "hot spots". The baseline sample data from the plot clusters have been compiled into plot statistics, and analyzed to provide summary statistics for the entire country and for specific strata (forest type, land use type, watershed, forest complex and region). Examples of the forest type statistics are shown in Table 4-2 below (DNP, 2007). Note that the 17.15 million ha total forest area reported in Component 3 (using remote sensing-based) is lower than this, but within the confidence limits, of that in Table 4-2. This is because the ground-sampling based approach picked up more forest area than the satellite-based approach. Preparation of a national forest inventory (2006-2007) report is in progress.

Table 4-2: Forest area, number of permanent sample plots, and tree volume per hectare and biodiversity by forest type from the THAIFORM 20 x 20 km grid

Forest Type	Area (ha)	No. of plots	Total volume (m^3/ha)	Shannon-Weiner biodiversity index
Tropical Evergreen Forest	7,408,127	33	217.7	2.827
Hill Evergreen Forest	3,363,199	24	144.5	2.427
Dry Evergreen Forest	2,136,086	47	123.8	2.417
Mixed Deciduous Forest	1,499,805	163	88.2	2.210
Dry Dipterocarp Forest	1,318,010	74	83.8	1.991
Pine Forest	1,090,767	3	71.6	1.952
Teak Plantation Pine	636,281	11	61.7	0.435
Plantation Bamboo	590,832	2	39.8	1.178
forest Mangrove	499,935	10	38.7*	1.737
Forest Disturbed	454,486	6	35.6	1.078
Forest Secondary	272,692	29	29.0	1.307
Forest Eucalyptus	136,346	13	23.6	1.365
Plantation	90,897	14	19.9	0.435
Fresh Water Swamp Forest	90,897	1	9.1	0.000
Grassland (Savannah)	45,449	2	6.2	1.102
Total	19,633,808	432		

*This is the volume of trees in this forest type; this forest type has since been amalgamated with the Mixed Deciduous Forest type.

Source: DNP (2007)

Table 4-2 is based on ground sampling and includes plantations and areas that may not be recognized as forest from satellite images and so differs from those given in Component 3. Similarly, estimates of periodic changes in the attribute totals were to be

produced every five years in standard reports. Approximately 80% of the forest area plots have been re-measured; none of the non-forest PSPs have been re-measured. The cost of forest-area plot re-measurement is approximately US$ 800 per plot, which includes direct measurement costs (US$ 500) and wages (US$ 300). The fieldwork is done by regional staff and the quality assurance (QA) and training is done by the central (headquarters) staff. To date, however, no reports on change monitoring have been produced.

The THAIFORM is, however, limited by the following factors:

1. Sample plots in three southernmost provinces were not sampled due to insecurity in that area.
2. The existing tree volume equations, and thus carbon stocks, maybe inaccurate for national application. The existing equations are local tree volume equations (only tree DBH is the independent variable, no height) developed by Pochai and Nanakorn (1992). They were developed by the RFD based on upper stem diameter measurements of standing trees using a Spiegel Relascope. Furthermore, these equations were developed using a small sample of trees from only one area in Ngao Demonstration Forest, Lampang Province.
3. Analysis of the data is incomplete and limited mainly to tree attribute statistics such as volume.
4. Uncertain data access and sharing capacities of the existing national forest information management database.

There exist allometric equations and other relationships that are used to estimate aboveground tree biomass for a limited number of forest types and tree species. Examples of these allometric equations include those for Dry Evergreen Forest by Tsutsumi, *et al*. (1983), Dry Dipterocarp Forest by Ogawa, *et al*. (1965), Evergreen Forest by Ogawa, *et al*. (1965), and Mangrove Forest by Tamai, *et al*. (1986) and Komiyama, *et al*. (2005). Wood density coefficients exist for a large number of tree species, and are also used to convert tree volume to biomass. The tree biomass is then converted to carbon typically by multiplying biomass by 0.47 or 0.5. Biomass expansion factors to estimate biomass of branches and leaves from bole biomass, and shoot/root ratios to estimate root biomass from aboveground biomass, do not exist. A shoot/root ratio of 20-25% is usually assumed.

Estimates of soil carbon exist for a limited number of research sites, mainly forest plantations. Soil samples were collected in a sub-sample of PSPs of the THAIFORM system for carbon analysis, but the laboratory analysis for carbon was not done. The soil samples are still available and could be analyzed in the future.

National Forest Information System

There is no comprehensive national forest information system in place. The various government departments under MONRE have their own databases. The MONRE has developed strategies to improve the forest information database with an objective to combine the data from the three relevant departments. The purpose was to create a comprehensive database for use by line authorities and local communities. Each department had to strengthen and develop its own databases in order to meet the requirements of MONRE and these efforts need to be coordinated within a common framework to avoid duplication and gaps. It is not clear, however, if these strategies have been implemented or were successful.

An ITTO diagnostic mission to Thailand (ITTO, 2006) recommended that the entire forest statistical system needed to be carefully reviewed; including clear identification of data needs and gaps. An ITTO supported pre-project is under way with the RFD to strengthen the

national forest information system. The ITTO Pre-Project PPD 139/07 Rev. 1 (M) is a feasibility project with the following components:

1. Analysis of the status of existing information system.
2. Survey of information needs (users and uses of the National forest information system (NFIS); planning, monitoring and evaluation; reporting requirements (international, national, institutional); and gaps in the existing information and access to information.
3. Develop an action plan for the strengthening of the NFIS.

The objective is that parts of this NFIS Action Plan will be submitted to ITTO for possible funding for implementation. The Pre-project is still ongoing and expected to be completed in April 2013. An information system for the NFMS for REDD+ should be linked with this ITTO project.

Proposed REDD+ Monitoring System

The REDD+ Monitoring system will consist of two integrated components, one dealing with forests and changes in forest cover and forest quality related to emissions of GHGs and the other dealing with other co-benefits. The latter is described in detail in Component 4b and the linkage between the two systems is shown in Figure 4a-1, and will include development of a national safeguards information system (SIS) in compliance with the Cancun agreements as a priority and integral component of the monitoring arrangements.

Proposed National Forest Monitoring System

Monitoring Emission Factors and Activity Data

The proposed NFMS involves repeated wall-to-wall classification and mapping using remote sensing imagery to determine Activity Data - location and areas of forest/land-use types, and ground sampling to estimate Emission Factors - carbon stock by forest/land use type (Table 4-3 and Figure 4-1). That is, the mapping aims to answer the question: “How is the area changing over time and where is the carbon stock located?” and the ground sampling answers the question: “How much carbon stock is there and how is the quantity changing over time?” A TWG on REL and MRV Development in coordination with the REDD+ Office (Component 1a) will review the proposed THAIFORM monitoring design, data collection definitions and measurement standards, prior to implementation.

The classification and mapping will use data from Thailand’s THEOS satellite, which has a 15-m resolution (4 multi-spectral) and 2-m (panchromatic). The classification technique will be visual interpretation resulting in classification of forest types and non-forest areas. Future enhancements include use of aerial photographs from the RTSD using digital mapping camera with visual interpretation, to refine forest area classification into carbon density classes. The classification will be done every 2-3 years. See Component 3 for more details.

THAIFORM was initially designed to provide national forest inventory (NFI) information. However, it can also serve to estimate carbon stock as a component of the REDD+ NFMS. Since the current monitoring systems are scattered in various government agencies, this R-PP strongly recommends that THAIFORM form a national baseline for developing a NFMS for REDD+ implementation and monitoring. The ground sampling would be based on the THAIFORM design as described earlier in this Component. This involves re-measurement of the permanent sample plots on the 10 x 10 km grid (approximately 1,600 PSPs) in the forest areas and on the 20 x 20 km grid (approximately

800 PSPs) in the non forest areas. The PSPs are to be re-measured every 3-5 years at a cost of approximately US$ 800 per plot, on average for the forest and non-forest areas. The ground plot land cover class data from THAIFORM would be used to ground truth the wall-to-wall classification and mapping based on remote sensing.

The THAIFORM easy toolkits and training manuals will be developed for local people and regional forest officers during the Readiness phase.

The GHG that it is proposed to monitor is carbon dioxide (CO_2). The priority carbon pools are aboveground; the others are (in order of priority): forest floor litter, below-ground (roots), soil, and woody debris. Each of these carbon pools will be monitored under IPCC Tier 2, as agreed to by the Focus Group on Carbon Stock monitoring. Emission Factors (EF) (carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks per unit area), and Activity Data (AD) (forest area and change in forest area) information is combined to compile GHG for REDD+ (tons of CO_2 equivalent), forming part of the country's National Communications to the UNFCCC. Under the IPCC method, the GHG Emission and Removals Estimate = AD x EF. The NFMS can also be used for National Forest Inventory (NFI) reporting on growing stock. As mentioned earlier, THAIFORM was initially designed to provide nation-wide information. Thus, the THAIFORM will serve the dual purposes of REDD+ monitoring (Emission Factors) and NFI.

Table 4-3: Proposed design of national forest monitoring system

Monitoring Component	Method
Activity Data (Forest/Land use area change, by forest/land use type and key carbon drivers); refer to Component 3.	1. Wall-to-wall classification and mapping using remote sensing: in the short-term THEOS satellite imagery (Tier 2), and in the medium term the RTSD"s aerial photographs using digital mapping camera (DMC) (Tier 3). See Component 3 for more details. 2. The first classification will be into land-use classes, and the second classification will be of forest areas in crown density classes; Tiers 1 to 3. 3. Repeat the classification and mapping every 2-3 years in the short term, and subsequently consider longer intervals.
Emission Factors (carbon stock change by forest/land use type)	1. Continuous forest inventory ground sampling (Tier 3). Adopt the THAIFORM and forest area grids of PSPs for repeated measurement of changes in forest carbon, i.e., 20 x 20 km grid in non-forest areas and 10 x 10 km grid in forest areas. 2. Data collected to include tree attributes, seedlings saplings, bamboo, rattan, CWD, land-use class, site disturbance and soil. 3. Re-measure the plots every 3-5 years. Intervals less than 3 years may be too short to capture real change and it is expensive; and intervals more than 5 years may be too long to detect some changes and relocating the plots may be a problem. Some attributes, however, such as soil, may be re-measured over longer time intervals, e.g., 10 years. 4. Use indirect methods of carbon estimation requiring conversion of observed variables into biomass using equations and factors of biomass expansion, and then a factor of 0.5 to estimate carbon stocks. (Tier 2). National tree carbon equations and other relationships for the major forest types need to be developed (Tier 3).

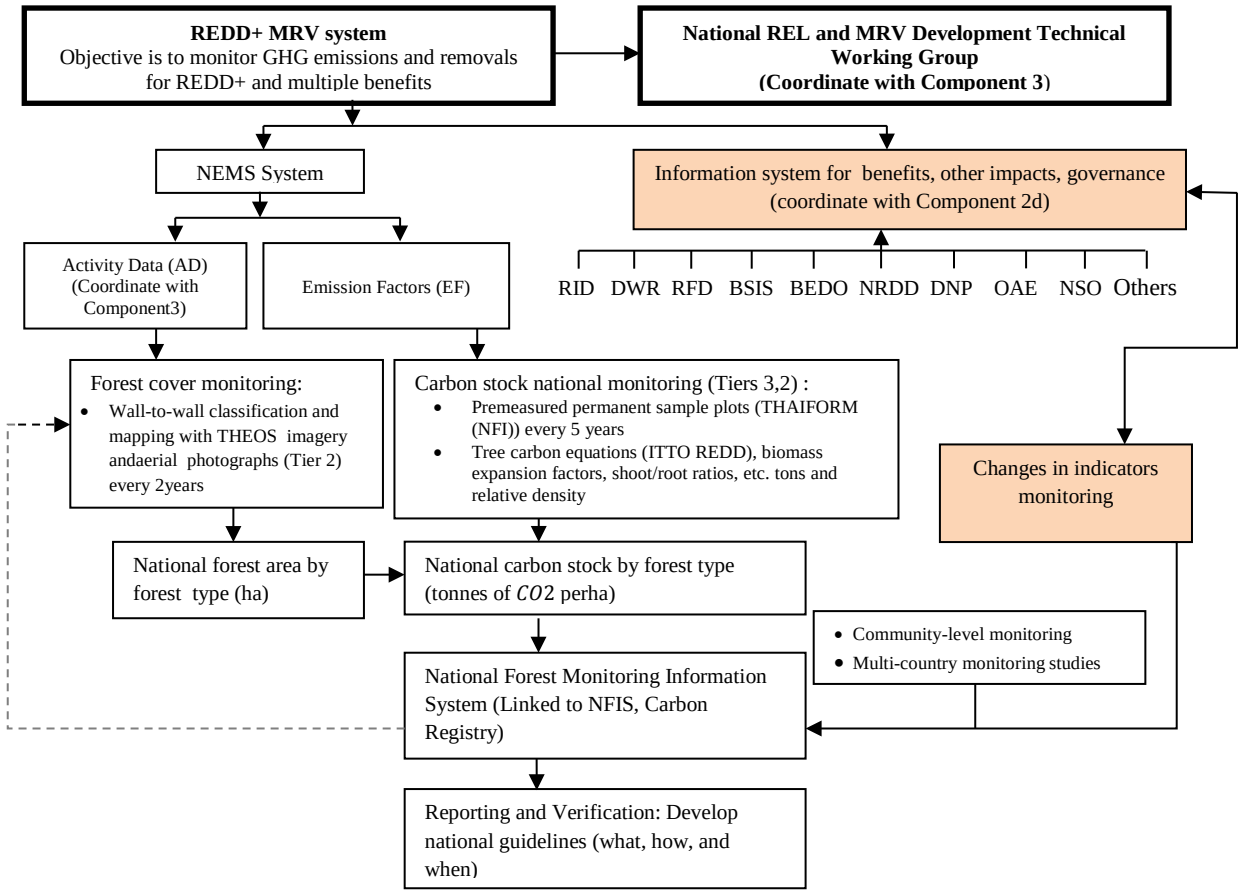


Figure 4a-1: Proposed Thailand NFMS system components.

REDD+ Monitoring Indicators

Preliminary REDD+ monitoring indicators are listed in Table 4-4, along with a summary of monitoring tools and activities.

Table 4-4: Indicators for monitoring REDD+

REDD+ indicator	Monitoring Tools and Activities			Outcome Indicator
	Remote sensing	Ground sampling (THAIFORM)	Other	
Deforestation	Map areas deforested and land use changes over time	Estimate carbon stock		Net carbon stock change
Forest degradation	This is difficult to detect with remote sensing. Research is currently underway in the DNP to attempt to identify degraded forests using Landsat imagery and modeling techniques.	Estimate carbon stock, and land use description	Need to continue research into mapping forest degradation	Net carbon stock change
Enhancement of carbon stocks	Map increased forest area (plantations) and rehabilitated natural forests	Estimate carbon stock		Net positive carbon stock change

REDD+ indicator	Monitoring Tools and Activities			Outcome Indicator
	Remote sensing	Ground sampling (THAIFORM)	Other	
Forest conservation	Map protected forest areas	Estimate carbon stock	Protected forest areas	Increase or no change in area and net carbon stock
Sustainable forest management	Map areas of natural forest and plantations	Estimate carbon stock	Volume of Certified timber from plantations	Constant net carbon stock over time

Monitoring Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation

Preliminary direct drivers of deforestation and degradation are listed in Table 4-5, along with a summary of the monitoring tools and activities. These drivers were listed earlier in Component 2a.

Table 4-5: Proposed information required to monitor drivers of deforestation and degradation

Direct driver	Information and tools and activities required to monitor drivers	
	Remote sensing	Ground sampling (THAIFORM)
Conversion of natural forest to large-scale agriculture and other uses	Map forest area and changes over time to detect sudden changes in land use (blocks of forest cleared)	Estimate carbon stock
Infrastructure	Map forest area and changes over time to detect roads and rights-of-way	Estimate carbon stock
Mining	Map forest area and changes over time	Estimate carbon stock
Illegal logging	Possible aerial surveillance (see Component 2b)	Estimate carbon lost due to site disturbance (roads and small patches of logged areas) that appear in the PSPs.
Uncontrolled forest fires	Map forest areas affected by fires	Check site disturbance in the PSPs

Proposed Road Map for NFMS Design

The development of the NFMS will include the following activities for which budgets have been prepared:

1. Establish the REL and MRV Development TWG to review the proposed THAIFORM monitoring design, data collection definitions and measurement standards, and data analyzes. The TWG will be instituted under arrangements in Component 1 and will collate and harmonize existing data and tools to identify gaps and areas where further research is required. It will include representatives from the various government agencies involved in collecting forestry-related REDD+ data, including DNP, RFD, DMCR, FIO and GISTDA. The REL & MRV TWG shall solicit comments on the THAIFORM review from non-government stakeholders.

2. Pilot test the plot re-measurement and any proposed modifications to THAIFORM including tests on forest degradation monitoring by DNP, and data analysis. Systemically analyze and document the experiences and lessons learned. Non-government stakeholders shall be invited to participate in the pilot testing and discussion. Their suggestions shall be considered before an action plan is developed to implement THAIFORM.

3. Develop an action plan to implement the THAIFORM permanent plot re-measurement that includes capacity building through field-level and data analysis training of DNP headquarters staff and regional staff.

4. Develop tree carbon equations to estimate carbon on standing trees. This activity should be linked with the ITTO Project REDD-SPD 039/11, which is being executed by KUFF. This ITTO project aims to develop and test a methodology for constructing standing tree carbon equations, and an action plan to develop national equations for the major tree species groups in Thailand.

5. Develop tree volume equations to support the national forest inventory reporting of the forest growing stock.

1. Develop other supporting relationships, including biomass expansion factors and shoot/root ratios, and soil carbon analysis. The REL and MRV TWG will set priorities to focus on important ecological zones and species.

2. Develop REDD+ national forest monitoring system (NFMS) for data storage, management and sharing. The NFMS development should be linked to the ITTO Pre-project PPD 139/07 Rev. 1 (M), which is strengthening the national forest information system, as discussed earlier.

Existing and Future Capacities of Monitoring System

The Kingdom of Thailand has a long history of forest inventory going back to 1953, and recently forest monitoring since 2000. Several government departments have information and methods relevant to reporting changes in carbon stocks. Most of the forest resources assessment work is conducted by the DNP, which has the largest pool of forest inventory expertise and personnel. Within the DNP, there currently exist inventory and monitoring system infrastructure, which could be built upon, strengthened and integrated, to implement a NFMS (re-measure and analyze the PSPs), for the purposes of REDD+ monitoring. Other potential collaborating institutions include:

- KUFF – research and analysis of forest biometrics, inventory and monitoring.
- GISTDA – provide THEOS satellite data for the whole country.
- DMCR – provide data on mangrove and other coastal forests.
- RTSD - provide digital camera aerial photographs.
- RFD – provide information on community forests and research on carbon and biomass estimation.
- FIO – provide information on forest plantations.
- Private sector – provide information on private forests.
- NGOs – incorporate some of the initiatives by NGOs, such as the WWF‟s LIDAR application initiative for monitoring.

This implementation will be coordinated by the REDD+ TF, which is described in Component 1.

Capacity building at the national level, in the form of training, is needed in the DNP and some collaborating agencies in the following topics:

1. Mapping of activity data: the remote sensing and GIS knowledge and software is available in general at medium expertise level.
2. Estimation of emission factors: in general a medium knowledge level is available in setting up and executing forest inventories. The main knowledge missing is to judge the quality of existing data, setting up statistically sound sampling methods, and statistical data analysis, modeling and reporting.

The training would be done locally by the relevant universities, such as Kasetsart University, and would involve 20-30 relevant staff members from DNP and collaborating agencies.

Hardware needs include notebook computers for data entry and processing, and field equipment such as GPS for relocating the permanent plots. Software requirements include computer programs such as SQL, to replace the current Microsoft Access and Excel as the main data management tool. Funding and source are uncertain. A conceptual overview of data accuracy (IPCC Tiers) for the Activity Data and Emission Factors estimation is depicted in Table 4-6. A two-phase approach should be used in deploying THAIFORM. Initially (during readiness phase) focus on the national 10 km x 10 km grid in forest areas and 20 km x 20 km grid in non-forest areas. In the second phase , expand forest area grid to 5 km x 5 km

Table 4-6: Conceptual overview of developing the monitoring work plan

Monitoring Capacity Time frame	National Forest Inventory (THAI-FORM)	Carbon density data	Carbon Pool
Current	IPCC Tier 2	IPCC Tier 1	Aboveground, and woody Debris
3-5 years	IPCC Tier 3	IPCC Tier 2	Above ground, litter, woody debris and below ground
> 5 years	IPCC Tier 3	IPCC Tier 3	Above ground, litter, woody debris, below ground and soil

Multi-Country Monitoring

There appears to be scope for regional cooperation in REDD+ monitoring since some of the pertinent REDD+ drivers, such as illegal logging are of transboundary nature. There are already some transboundary conservation efforts. For example, Thailand is receiving support from the ITTO for transboundary biodiversity conservation in the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex situated between Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR in a framework of trans-boundary biodiversity conservation area (TBCA). Similar initiatives should be considered for REDD+. Regional cooperation is essential because of leakage and the current displacement of emissions among countries through illegal logging. Therefore, a study is proposed during the Readiness phase that would look into the potential scope of multi-country monitoring, harmonization requirements and possible implementation arrangements.

The proposed study would review relevant existing efforts, in particular the ASEAN Regional Knowledge Network for Forestry and Climate Change (ARKN-FCC). Thailand is a member of ARKN-FCC and will share experiences and lessons learned from other member countries.

Sub-National Level Monitoring

Monitoring shall also be conducted at the sub-national level (*e.g*. a province or a region; there are four regions and 77 provinces in Thailand). A study is proposed during the Readiness phase to:

1. Devise mechanisms to integrate sub-national level monitoring systems to the NFMS.
2. Prescribe the necessary guidelines (systems, design, methodologies and parameters) for implementing carbon monitoring at the sub-national level.
3. Identify capacity building/training required for sub-nation level monitoring support.
4. Determine role and responsibility for monitoring.
5. Sub-national level monitoring shall be included in National Forest Monitoring System levels.

This study will be done through a participatory approach, and shall take advantage of regional needs, local wisdom and tradition, and existing initiatives.

Community-Level Monitoring

There is at present some experience involving communities in REDD+ carbon monitoring in Thailand. However, based on the First Round Consultation, interest in community level monitoring appears to be growing in the country. Participants at this consultation expressed the need for:

- Procedures to identify target areas and activities for community monitoring.
- Focus on community participation, where, for example, the local people do the measurements themselves.
- Very simple monitoring tools, requiring little training and oversight from government officers, so that the communities can implement the monitoring by themselves.
- Respect for local tradition, culture and society.
- Clear land demarcation of areas to be monitored for REDD+.
- Clarification of the roles and responsibilities for community monitoring and reporting.
- Inclusion of monitoring of NTFP carbon pools, e.g., bamboo.

A study is proposed, in coordination with other existing or proposed initiatives, to:

1. Devise mechanisms to integrate community-level and project-type monitoring systems into the NFMS.
2. Prescribe the necessary guidelines (systems, design, methodologies and parameters) for implementing carbon monitoring at the community-level.
3. Identify needed capacity building/training for community-level monitoring support.

This study will be done through a participatory approach, and shall take into consideration the needs and methods identified by the participants above. It should also take advantage of local wisdom and tradition, and existing initiatives.

Capacity Building/Training Needs

Capacity building/training needs at the national level have already been discussed (above). These will be refined by the REL/MRV TWG during the Readiness phase. Details of training needs and courses will be identified during the Readiness phase for the sub-regional and community level monitoring. Stakeholders would be involved in this process through a participatory and transparent approach. With the establishment of the Information Centre during the Readiness phase, all development, training and other information and data can be accessed and shared among stakeholders. Most forest resources data are already available on websites. As well, ITTO-supported information project (described earlier) by RFD is proposing a project to develop a national forest information system to enable faster access and sharing of forest-related information.

Reporting

Reporting for the NFMS will be done on forest area change, changes in carbon stocks, verification and uncertainty assessments. The reports would normally include tabulated statistics and a descriptive component. This reporting should be linked to the planned NFMS. However, there is a need to identify the reporting elements, including contents, responsibilities, communication lines, frequency of reporting, quality standards and control, and approval procedures. An expert on reporting will design standard reporting formats and output routines to be integrated into the planned NFMS.

Verification

Verification standards for REDD+ are lacking in Thailand. Thus, it is proposed to develop national standards and guidelines for independent and transparent verification. Key decisions include identification of responsible government institutions. This would be linked to the regulatory framework described in Component 2c. The guidelines would include decisions on who the verification bodies are, what the verification process should be and how verification results will be reported, and how to make adjustments in reports of reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation. Capacity building measures, specifically training, for government staff, private sector and NGOs on the verification requirements should be foreseen. Effective verification must be an independent process under the guideline of UNFCCC. However, it is still necessary to enhance the potential.

Criteria to be considered as checklist during implementation for adjustment as appropriate:

1) *Documentation of step-wise approach*
   - How does the existing or proposed system monitor the specific REDD+ activities prioritized in the country's REDD+ strategy?
   - Is there clear rationale or analytic evidence supporting the selection of the used or proposed methodology (systems resolution, coverage, accuracy, inclusion of carbon pools and gases) and improvement over time? Are potential sources of uncertainty identified to the extent possible?
   - How does the system identify and assess displacement of emissions (leakage), and what are the early results (if any)?
2) Demonstration of early implementation
   - How has the step-wise design if appropriate and early implementation of the

forest monitoring system been demonstrated?

- How are key stakeholders participating/consulted in the development and/or early implementation of the system, including data collection and any potential verification of its results?

3) Institutional arrangements and capacities
   - Are mandates to perform tasks related to forest monitoring clearly defined (e.g., satellite data processing, forest inventory, information sharing)?
   - What evidence is there that a transparent means of publicly sharing forest and emissions data are presented and are in at least an early operational stage?
   - Have associated resource needs been identified and estimated (e.g., required capacities, training, hardware/software, and budget)?

4b. Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards

Standard 4b the R-PP text needs to meet for this component: Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards:

The R-PP provides a proposal for the initial design and a work plan, including early ideas on capability (either within an integrated system, or in coordinated activities) for an integrated monitoring system that includes addressing other multiple benefits, impacts, and governance. Such benefits may include, rural livelihoods enhancement, conservation of biodiversity, and/or key governance factors directly pertinent to REDD-plus implementation in the country.

Introduction

This sub-component proposes a process for the development of a component of the national REDD+ MRV system referred to in Component 4a for monitoring benefits from REDD+ interventions other than reductions in net greenhouse gas emissions, that includes biodiversity, soil and water conservation and social and environmental impacts and the effectiveness of the planned safeguards and governance. A preliminary outline of the proposed integrated monitoring system is shown in Figure 4-1 in Component 4a.

Existing Arrangements for Monitoring Co-benefits

Multiple benefits are critical to ensuring that the right people get the right incentives to implement REDD+ initiatives. Socio-economic benefits include diversification of livelihoods; increased productivity; employment, increased income, food security and reduction of poverty and are important tangible incentives. However, REDD+ can also help secure benefits such as ownership of land resources and services, participation in decision making, improvement of governance in the forest sector, cross-sector coordination to address emissions resulting from land use change.

A large number of agencies are currently monitoring most of the indicators that are required to assess co-benefits from REDD+ interventions other than changes in carbon stocks and emissions of CO_2. These include indicators for changes in household and community livelihoods, biodiversity, soil and water land-use rights and ownership and governance.

The National Statistical Office (NSO) carries out periodic household socio-economic surveys throughout the country, which assess household income from different sources and expenditure by major categories. The two most recently published surveys were conducted in 2001 and 2007. Another survey will be carried out in 2013 and will provide a baseline for assessing changes in household income and expenditure and livelihoods resulting from REDD+ Interventions.

The socio-economic variables to consider are those related to land use and land use change. Typically these socio-economic variables include population density/growth, GNP, GRP, GPP, rate of urbanization, infrastructure, rural development, and agricultural expansion. In Thailand, annual statistics of agricultural crop areas and production are available from the

OAE under MOAC (http://www.oae.go.th). The GNP, GRP and GPP statistics are available from the Office of NESDB (http://www.nesdb.go.th). They describe in monetary terms the total annual flow of goods and services in the economy of a nation, region r province.

Other socio-economic data are also available from the National Rural Development Database (NRDD) of the Community Development Department (www.cdd.go.th). This database provides survey data at village level every two years for over 100 socio-economic indicators. The variables available from the NRDD database include the following:

- Infrastructure (roads, drinking water, water for agriculture, electricity, land tenure, and communication)
- Occupation (employment, employment by institution, product from rice crop, product from farming, product from other agricultural crops, household industry, and benefits from tourist sites)
- Health and sanitation (safety at work, disease control, sport, drug free)
- Knowledge and education (level of education of population, rate of educated person, and education opportunity)
- Community potency (learning from community, social safety, rural participation, community unity, and access to source of funds)
- Natural resources and environment (soil quality, land use, reforestation, and environment management).

The ONEP developed a Biodiversity Survey and Information System (BSIS) in 2006 (Marod, 2010) and has carried out periodic surveys in different parts of the country since then. The country has been divided into 7 ecosystems including montane, forest, fresh water, agriculture, dry and semi-dry, marine and coastal and island ecosystems. The database also includes Thai red data and endemic species. The system is designed to be shared publicly with 3 different levels of accessibility for users. Within the forest ecosystem, 17 forest complexes corresponding to the major ecological zones are recognised and sampled to monitor: Number of species diversity, disturbance condition, number of species in Red List dnta, number of endemic species, status according to IUCN classification, importance of area level and potential for future use. The most recent data shows that there are about 20,400 plant, 9,182 vertebrate animal and 81,000 invertebrate species in Thailand of which 3,310 plant and 893 animal species are threatened (Marod, 2010). New species are continually being discovered.

MONRE supported communities at community level to monitor biodiversity. The manual to monitor biodiversity and NTFPs has been provided to communities by RFD. The Community Forest Office of the Royal Forest Department monitors community management plans and collects data on stocks of timber and NTFPs. The Biodiversity Economic Development Office (BEDO) monitors stocks of many important species with economic potential.

The Inland Water Division of the Pollution Control Department in MONRE and the RID in MOAC monitor water quality and river flow in 49 rivers with 366 water quality measuring stations, where water quality is measured 3-4 times annually (Sukhappanaphan, 2012).

National parks and wildlife sanctuaries, by protecting biodiversity, provide opportunities to develop ecotourism, which has economic benefits. Improved management of

national parks and wildlife sanctuaries may either attract increasing numbers of visitors or increase visitors' "willingness to pay" for access, depending on the area's capacity. The DNP records the numbers of visitors to all national parks annually and continuation of this practice will enable changes in numbers visiting national parks where REDD+ interventions have been implemented, to be compared both with past trends and with parks where no interventions have been applied.

The main infrastructure developments that impact on deforestation are roads and power transmission lines. These are respectively the responsibility of the Departments of Highways and Rural Roads in the Ministry of Transport and the EGAT. These agencies record the annual changes in the total length of roads and transmission lines nationally. Should a new road or transmission line have to pass through a protected or reserved forest the agency concerned must seek approval from MONRE, which then has a record of the area of forest affected.

Similarly with mines, the Department of Primary Industry and Mines in the Ministry of Industry must ensure that all mining concessions have both an EIA and approval from MONRE.

Governance and Other Impacts

The existing legal and regulatory framework relating to the forest and other sectors that provides the basis for the governance in relation to REDD+ is described in Component 2a. Responsibility for implementing and monitoring these laws and regulations is spread across a large number of Ministries, Departments and other government agencies resulting in potential overlap and conflict between the different mandates.

Law enforcement, especially with regard to illegal logging and encroachment onto forest-land is the responsibility of the provincial, district and national park forestry staff. The Cabinet has given approval for negotiations for a voluntary agreement with the European Union to implement a FLEGT project that will strengthen capacity to enforce restrictions on logging and ensure that the wood processing industry sources only certified timber.

The major governance issue that impacts on REDD+ is implementation of policy relating to land tenure and rights to the use of land (see component 2a). There is conflict between the legal status of much forest-land and occupancy of the land by many forest dependent communities. Some communities occupied land before it was declared as state forest reserve, while others have expanded the area of land used into protected and reserved forest more recently. The forest authorities (RFD, DNP and DMRC) are responsible for protecting the designated forest areas, while the Agriculture Land Reform Office (ALRO) is responsible for settling landless farmers and promoting their development.

It will be crucial for successful REDD+ implementation to ensure the existence of clear institutional roles and responsibilities, especially between agencies responsible for forests and those responsible for community development, agriculture and land rights. Effective coordination between the relevant institutions across sectors and institutional capacity to implement decisions will need to be investigated and strengthened where necessary and transparency of systems for the management of budgets and financial flows will need to be improved.

Another key aspect of governance recognized by workshop participants was the effective participation of all stakeholders. Participation needs to be broad and genuine, in particular ensuring that space is provided for vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Transparency of and access to information, and the provision of information in a timely manner, are important to ensure effective participation. The need for sufficient capacity to implement genuine multi-stakeholder processes was noted.

Multiple Benefits to be Included in the Monitoring System

The main direct benefits, other than reductions in GHG emissions, from forest protection, management and restoration will be from reduced losses of biodiversity, improved seasonal distribution of water and improved water quality through maintaining forest cover and reducing the risk of soil erosion. Substantial indirect benefits will be obtained through improved governance especially relating to land tenure and improved livelihoods for rural communities. Infrastructure development will generally have large economic benefits, but these must take into account the environmental cost from any reduction in benefits from biodiversity and soil and water conservation that may result from disturbance to any forest and where possible development plans modified to ensure that these benefits are maximized.

Monitoring Governance

Improved governance will contribute to overall benefits from implementation of REDD+ especially through addressing the issue of land-tenure, which will both help to resolve the question of ownership of the carbon, and provide the basis for a concerted effort to improve livelihoods of rural communities, which will contribute to the broad aims of REDD+. Pilot projects to undertake participatory delineation and demarcation of the external boundaries of selected protected and reserved forest will be required to produce both progress reports of implementation of the boundary work, and follow-up annual reports on the effectiveness of the new boundaries.

Monitoring governance will require the cooperation of all the departments of government referred to above in sharing information on relevant achievements.

Monitoring of compliance with EIAs and other development plans still has gaps and it will be necessary to put in place measures to require an annual report on monitoring compliance for approved EIAs. This monitoring will be piloted in a representative selection of locations and in addition to the reporting by relevant government departments, local stakeholder beneficiaries will be identified and requested to submit independent compliance reports.

System for Developing Co-benefit Monitoring System

At the beginning of the Readiness phase a workshop with all relevant agencies identified above and invited specialists concerned with monitoring the co-benefits indicated above will be convened. This workshop will aim to record in detail the precise parameters being measured by each agency, together with important statistical characteristics including the frequency and intensity of sampling and locations for site-specific sampling such as river flow. The indicators to be used for monitoring the various benefits will be identified and any gaps that may exist in current monitoring arrangements using any guidelines produced by UNFCCC. Information on the format in which the data is recorded will be assembled together with the quantity of data generated annually for each of the indicators identified. In view of the number of agencies that will need to be involved and the extent and complexity of the current monitoring arrangements more than one workshop is likely to be required, but the aim will be to complete the first step within 6 months. The results of the workshop(s) will be publicized for further stakeholder inputs.

Having assembled information on the parameters monitored and the quantity, quality and format of the data the TWG on REL and MRV development will investigate and recommend on how the data will be integrated into an Information System compatible with the NFMS that can be readily and easily accessed for monitoring purposes. In line with the decentralization process, REDD+ Information Centers will be established throughout the various provinces and in regional hubs in Thailand. These Centers will collect monitoring data that will be fed into the REDD+ Information/Monitoring Center. It is expected that this step will be completed in the early stage of Readiness phase.

This will be followed by consultations with relevant agencies that will be required to monitor aspects of implementation as outlined above and agree responsibilities and procedures for sharing data. At the same time investigations will be proceeding to select sites for pilot studies under Component 2b, and as these are identified and agreed with participating stakeholders arrangements for relevant stakeholders to contribute to the monitoring will be discussed, agreed and approved. It is expected that it will require around a year to identify pilot sites and conduct consultations with participating stakeholders and that the Co-benefit monitoring system will be ready to pilot as the pilot sites are implemented. The monitoring of co-benefits will be an integral part of the monitoring system set up and piloted at the selected pilot sites as shown in Figure 4-1 under Component 4a. After appropriate period, monitoring results from the pilot sites will be evaluated and the national co-benefit monitoring system refined and approved.

The role of Stakeholders in the Monitoring System

The roles of local communities, NGOs, various government agencies or institutes, and the private sector will need to be determined in detail during the design stage of each of the pilot activities. Voluntary participation will be welcomed, especially where the stakeholder already has the capacity, hardware and software to contribute.

The scope for community monitoring of carbon stocks is referred to under Component 4a and trials will also be extended to include community monitoring of biodiversity and water quality. Successful low cost community monitoring of stream flow and water quality has been developed in the Philippines (Deutsch *et al.*, 1998) and of biodiversity in Australia (NPA, 2001) and similar methods based in international experience will be piloted in Thailand. There is at present some experience involving communities in REDD+ carbon and biodiversity monitoring in Thailand. As discussed under Component 4a the First Round Consultation indicated that interest in community level monitoring is growing in the country and Participants expressed the need for support in a number of ways outlined in Component 4a which proposes a study to devise mechanisms to integrate community level and project-type monitoring systems to the REDD+ Monitoring System.

The cooperation and participation of the government agencies referred to above that have a mandate to monitor relevant social and environmental parameters will be sought and their role and responsibilities agreed.

Some private sector companies already have various initiatives, as described in Component 2a (page 46) and discussions will be held with them regarding their current arrangements and experience with monitoring the performance of their initiatives. Consultations will be held with as many private sector companies as possible to assess their interest in supporting the monitoring of co-benefits and the resources and capacity that they are willing and able to contribute.

Monitoring Systems and Indicators

The overall aim is to have a unified monitoring system that covers changes in forest composition and carbon stocks as well as co-benefits and social and environmental impacts to ensure compliance with safeguards. A REDD+ monitoring system will be created to incorporate the NFMS described under Component 4a and a Co-benefit Monitoring System. This latter will include the BSIS referred to above as well as NRDD socio-economic data, and other relevant systems. This will require changes and improvements to livelihoods and other co-benefits resulting from REDD+ interventions to be collected by other government agencies, local communities and the private sector. The information submitted will be checked by the REDD+ Office to ensure consistency between sources, and re-assessment will be requested where data appears anomalous. Once evaluated results will be posted on an NFMS website to facilitate accessibility and sharing of data both nationally and internationally. The workshop among relevant stakeholders on identifying potential indicators to be used for monitoring co-benefit will be explored during Readiness phase. The indicators identified for R-Package as self assessment will be taken for consideration.

Preliminary potential indicators that may be considered to identify for use to assess REDD+ multiple co-benefits:

Areas that require monitoring	Type of indicators
Policy and governance	Development of relevant policies, regulation, and procedures for REDD+ Information in the public domain Internal and cross-border migration of activities that can be attributed to REDD+ Number of conflicts over use of resources
Alignment of development plans	Area of forests under sustainable management and certified Sustainable large scale agriculture practices Area and number of people engaged in agriculture conservation, agroforestry systems Area planted and species Enforcement of EIA and management plans (fines, good practices) REDD+ in district development plans
Biodiversity	Endemic species – lost or gained Degraded areas rehabilitated including mangrove vegetation Identify key species (flora and fauna) that characterize the health of different ecosystems, and assess changes Protected areas established and encroachment of the existing

Areas that require monitoring	Type of indicators
Poverty	Food security Employment: creation or loss due to REDD+ Income: gains or losses Enterprises: diversification and migration Technologies made available and accessibility Access to education and health Gender equity
Environmental	Number and incidence of fire Area burnt per year
Social	Impact of change in practices, customs and norms Conflict Gender and change of decision making as result of REDD+ Local level institutions and decision making
Private sector awareness	Certification CSR linked to promoting REDD+

Main interventions to be considered:

Preparation of national forest information platform

- Assess biomass and carbon stocks to establish RL/REL. Detailed forest cover and land use maps as base map of the National Forest Resource Information Platform will be produced for all the areas identified for sub-national level (landscape-level corridor). Base maps for all provinces will be produced after the developing technical guidelines.
- Analyze existing data collection and compilation platforms and establish a mechanism for complementarities of processes and information sharing.
- Establish a platform for regular updates of information and responsibilities.
- Establish a database system functioning as the National Forest Resource Information Platform, which shall be used for the National Accounting System. This platform will be a home-base of MRV system.

Development of methodologies for designing forest cover map based on remote sensing and for ground survey to detect DD (Component 2a) :

- Design survey methods and training
- Establish the mechanisms at sub-national (landscape-level corridors including the 20 districts that will be subject of detailed data collection) and national level.

Development of methodologies and setting up systems for assessing performance related to REDD+ co-benefits

- Refine indicators and establish mechanisms of assessing REDD+ performance as regards.
- Establish baselines
- Participatory monitoring process in place and training of land users.

Monitoring Capacity and Future Capacities Required

Discussions and negotiations will take place with the various government agencies identified above to evaluate the existing facilities and capacity for monitoring the co-benefits during implementation of pilot demonstration sites. The roles and responsibilities of participating departments and national institutions, for the selection of indicators and the design and implementation of measuring, reporting and verifying of both the indicators and the compliance with social and environmental safeguards will need to be negotiated during the first year of the Readiness phase. The need for capacity building, training, and additional hardware and software will be assessed and a plan drawn up for implementation of the identified actions

Sub-National Level Monitoring

Monitoring of co-benefits will be conducted at the sub-national level as required (*e.g.*, a province or a region; there are six regions and 77 provinces in Thailand) as part of the NFMS and integrating monitoring of co-benefits will be included in the study proposed during the Readiness phase in Component 4a.

Social and Environmental Safeguards

The Cancun Decision encourages all Parties to find effective ways to reduce the human pressure on forests that results in greenhouse gas emissions, including actions to address drivers of deforestation. The Agreement also affirms that the implementation of REDD+ activities should be carried out in accordance with annex I to the decision, which provides guidance and safeguards for policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to REDD+. In addition, in Thailand (see Component 2a and 2d) there are a number of regulations, environmental policies, procedures (EIA) and measures that are used to mitigate and protect social and environmental impacts relating to programs/projects. These sets of policies and procedures together with the World Bank Safeguard Policies will be used during Readiness phase as a safeguard tool.

In order to monitor REDD+ that activities in Thailand are consistent with the Cancun Decision and that safeguards to protect disadvantaged and vulnerable communities are being observed a Safeguards Information System (SIS) will be designed. The system will be initiated to test as appropriate in the pilot sites, subject to available financial support during the Readiness phase. The design will be based on a participatory approach. The related activities and budget is mentioned in Component 2d.

Table 4-7 shows activities and budget in designing systems for the integration of monitoring co-benefits into the national REDD+ Monitoring System.

Criteria to be considered as checklists during implementation for adjustment as appropriate:

1) Identification of non-carbon aspects
    - Check to see how priority non-carbon aspects of REDD+ implementation have been identified?
2) Monitoring, reporting and information sharing
    - Check to see what evidence there is that a transparent system for periodically sharing consistent information on non-carbon aspects/safeguards has been presented and is in at least an early operational stage?
    - How is the following information being made available: key quantitative and qualitative variables about impacts on rural livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services provision, key governance factors directly

pertinent to REDD+ implementation, and the implementation of safeguards, paying attention to the specific provisions included in the ESMF?

3) Institutional arrangements and capacities
   - Are mandates to perform tasks related to non-carbon aspects/safeguards clearly defined
   - Have associated resource needs been identified and estimated (e.g., required capacities, training, hardware/software, and budget)?

Table 4-7: Summary of monitoring activities and budget

Activities	Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Establish NFIS	10	15	15	5	45
Training and capacity building in MRV	0	10	10	0	20
Study and develop MRV monitoring system					
Develop guidelines for CBCM	0	10	10	0	20
Design national reporting format	0	10	10	0	20
Study and design national verification standards	0	0	10	10	20
Total	**10**	**45**	**55**	**15**	**125**
Government	1	4	5	2	12
FCPF	9	41	50	**13**	113

Other Donors					
Activity	Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Pilot test THAIFORM design	180	180	0	0	360
Prepare & implement plan for re-measurement of PSPs	960	600	0	0	1,560
Purchase of equipment	500	200	0	0	700
Develop allometric equations, conversion factors and soil analysis	100	100	0	0	200
Establish NFIS	220	20	50	0	290
Training and capacity building in MRV	100	120	100	0	320
Study scope for SEA regional monitoring	10	10	0	0	20
Develop guidelines for CBCM	40	0	0	0	40
Monitoring social & environmental benefits	500	200	200	200	1,100
Design MRV system for pilot sites and implement	50	50	50	50	200
Total	**2,660**	**1,480**	**400**	**250**	**4,790**

COMPONENT 5: SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

Standard 5 the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:
Completeness of information and resource requirements

The R-PP proposes a full suite of activities to achieve REDD-plus readiness, and identifies capacity building and financial resources needed to accomplish these activities. A budget and schedule for funding and technical support requested from the FCPF and/or UN-REDD, as well as from other international sources (e.g., bilateral assistance), are summarized by year and by potential donor. The information presented reflects the priorities in the R-PP, and is sufficient to meet the costs associated with REDD-plus readiness activities identified in the R-PP. Any gaps in funding, or sources of funding, are clearly noted.

Component 1a: Summary of National Readiness Management Arrangements Activities and Budget

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Support REDD+ readiness process	Course development and training	11	11	6	0	28
	Meeting of Working Group on Organization Analysis	22	22	22	17	83
	Consultation Workshops	22	22	11	11	66
	Technical support	11	11	11	11	44
	Capacity building	22	22	22	22	88
	Attend international meetings, workshops, including lesson learned experience	22	28	28	28	106
Establishment of REDD+ Office	National office operating cost	55	55	55	55	220
	Regional office operating cost	110	110	137	137	494
	Capacity building	33	44	55	55	187
Establishment of REDD+ Information Center	Hardware for database management	17	5	5	5	32
	Hire information specialist	10	10	5	0	25
Total		**335**	**340**	**357**	**341**	**1,373**
Government		29	29	31	31	120
FCPF		306	**311**	**326**	**310**	**1,253**

Other Donors						
Main Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
		Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Support REDD+ readiness process	Technical support	65	65	65	65	260
	Capacity building	20	30	30	30	110
Establishment of REDD+ Office	Vehicles and Equipment	450	0	0	0	450
	Capacity building	130	130	130	130	520
Establishment of REDD+ Information Center	Hardware for database management	60	0	0	0	60
Total		**725**	**225**	**225**	**225**	**1,400**

Table 1b-5: Summary of Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups Activities and Budget

Activities	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**Total**
Preparation of plan for information sharing and consultation	15	15	0	0	30
Prepare local language media material	10	15	15	15	55
Conduct media campaign	10	10	10	0	30
Develop and manage website	11	0	0	0	11
Publication of documents	5	5	11	5	26
South East Asia regional info sharing	0	0	10	10	20
National meeting or dialogue	15	15	15	10	55
Meetings or dialogues at provincial and community levels	30	30	30	20	110
Capacity building for information communication and others	35	35	20	20	110
Youth Network (4 Regions)	0	7	7	7	21
Total	**131**	**132**	**118**	***87***	**468**
Government	11	11	12	7	***41***
FCPF	**1**20	*121*	106	*80*	**4**27

Other Donors					
Activity	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Prepare local language media material	54	0	0	0	54
Conduct media campaign	90	0	0	0	90
Develop and manage website	16	0	0	0	16
Publication of documents	45	45	50	45	180
South East Asia regional info sharing	50	50	50	50	200
Information sharing on outcomes of pilot activities	0	18	20	18	54
National workshops	18	18	20	18	72
Provincial and local workshops	221	221	246	221	884
Capacity building	15	15	20	15	60
Technical Assistance	18	18	20	18	72
Youth Network (4 regions)	20	20	20	20	80
Total	**547**	**405**	**405**	**405**	**1,762**

Component 1c: Summary of Consultation and Participation Activities and Budget					
Activity	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**Total**
Prepare action plan for establishment of participation and consultation process during readiness preparation	10	15	0	0	25
Regional level consultation and awareness raising	10	20	20	10	60
Local level consultation and awareness raising	30	30	30	30	120
TWG on stakeholder engagement	10	10	10	10	40
Develop grievance framework and solution channel	35	35	30	30	130
Manage grievance mechanism at all levels	10	35	35	35	115
Total	***105***	***145***	***125***	***115***	***490***
Government	***11***	***15***	***12***	***11***	***49***
FCPF	*94*	***130***	***113***	***104***	*441*

Other Donors					
Activity	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Regional level consultation	108	108	108	108	432
Local level consultation	20	20	20	20	80
Training courses in determining the value	90	90	90	90	360
Establish and operate REDD+ CSO/LC	18	18	18	18	72
Environmental and social safeguards for	45	45	45	45	180
Potential REDD+ projects and activities	20	20	20	20	80
Develop grievance and feedback	25	20	0	0	45
Manage grievance mechanisms at different	13	30	30	39	112
Disseminate grievance information	20	40	40	70	170
Total	**359**	**391**	**371**	**410**	**1,531**

Table 2a-4: Summary of Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance Activities and Budget

Activities	Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Update driver analysis	17	11	0	0	28
Meeting of Technical Working Group on Land Use Policy and Planning	19	22	22	22	85
Undertake regional assessments and prioritization of drivers contribution to overall emissions	10	10	0	0	20
Undertake forest Governance assessment	10	10	0	0	20
Total	**56**	**53**	**22**	**22**	**153**
Government	7	7	0	0	14
FCPF	**49**	**46**	**22**	**22**	**139**

Other Donors					
Activities	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Update driver analysis	100	150	0	0	250
Economic analysis of strategy options	100	100	0	0	200
Undertake regional assessments of drivers contribution to overall emissions	20	0	0	0	20
Undertake forest Governance assessment	50	0	0	0	50
Total	**270**	**250**	**0**	**0**	**520**

Table 2b-2: Summary of REDD+ Strategy Options Activities and Budget

Activity	Budget allocation in Thousand US$				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Analyze and determine REDD+ strategy reflecting solution and creating new options	11	11	11	11	44
Analyze strategy options	11	17	0	0	28
Risk analysis and feasibility assessment	10	10	0	0	20
Study on domestic demand	11	11	0	0	22
Survey good practices of communities and conduct study and research on balance and sustainable resources management by communities	10	11	10	10	41
Technical workshops on REDD+ strategy	30	25	22		77
National/provincial/district workshops on readiness activities	11	11	11	11	44
Stakeholder consultations	32	22	22	11	90
Discussion on potential pilot sites	11	11	0	0	22
Training communities on career options	11	17	9	0	37
Total	**148**	**146**	**85**	**43**	**422**
Government	15	14	8	4	41
FCPF	**133**	**132**	**77**	**39**	**381**

Other Donors					
Activity	**Budget allocation in Thousand US$**				
	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Technical workshops on REDD+ strategy	18	18	18	18	72
National/provincial/district workshops on readiness activities	180	180	180	180	720
Study on domestic demand and trade of logs/timber	150	15	0	0	165
Stakeholder consultations	45	45	0	0	90
Curriculum development and training courses	28	28	18	18	92
Pilot participatory boundary demarcation	250	250	0	0	500
Forest certification	105	90	0	0	195
Pilot tourism zoning and alternative livelihoods in reserved forest	800	800	800	800	3,200
Assessment and procurement of surveillance technology	100	20	20	0	140
SEA regional dialogue on drivers and strategy options	50	50	0	0	100
Capacity building for law enforcement	45	45	0	0	90
Biomass disposal	100	100	0	0	200
Total	**1,871**	**1,641**	**1,036**	**1,016**	**5,564**

Component 2c: Summary of REDD+ Implementation Framework Activities and Budget						
Main Activities	**Sub Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in Thousand US$)**				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Regulatory framework	Establish standards for REDD+	28	28	0	0	56
Land Use	Establish Technical Working Group on Forest Land Use Policy and Planning	19	22	22	22	85
	The pilot for participatory preparation of land boundary	0	0	17	17	34
Financial management	Analyze existing funding mechanisms	11	0	0	0	11
	Establish REDD+ fund Mechanisms	11	11	0	0	22
Benefit sharing system	Analyze and document of benefit sharing arrangements	0	0	11	11	22
	Analyze of future benefit sharing options	0	0	17	17	34
	Finance and benefit sharing mechanism	0	0	17	11	28
Information and knowledge management	Establish REDD+ clearing house	10	20	11	0	41
Capacity building	Raise awareness among stakeholders	11	6	6	5	28
	Study and analyze feasibility concerning career options of communities	17	11	0	0	28
Total		**107**	**98**	**101**	**83**	**389**
Government		10	9	11	8	38
FCPF		**97**	**89**	**90**	**75**	**351**

Other Donors						
Main Activities	**Sub Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in Thousand US$)**				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	**Total**
Regulatory framework	Establish standards for REDD+	25	25	0	0	50
Financial management	Establish REDD+ fund Mechanisms	0	13	0	0	13
Information and knowledge management	Establish REDD+ clearing house	30	30	20	30	110
Capacity building	Raise awareness among stakeholders	21	21	21	21	84
	Provide REDD+ information to TF and stakeholders	21	21	21	21	84
Total		**97**	**110**	**62**	**72**	**341**

Table 2d: Summary of Social and Environmental Impacts Assessment Activities and Budget						
Main Activities	**Sub Activities**	**Estimated Cost (in Thousand US$)**				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Understanding social and environmental impacts	Social and environmental impacts analysis for strategy options	11	11	0	0	22
	Baseline analysis of stakeholders and FDD drivers	5	5	0	0	10
	Social and environmental impacts assessment	17	17	0	0	34
	Establish monitoring framework	0	11	11	0	22
	Finalizing and reporting SESA	0	44	44	44	132
	TWG on SESA and safeguards	11	11	11	11	44
Safeguard system/ measure for social and environmental impacts	Safeguards on social and environmental impacts	0	17	10	10	37
	Designing safeguard information system	0	17	11	0	28
	Test the safeguard information system	0	0	0	22	22
Total		**44**	**133**	**87**	**87**	**351**
Government		4	13	7	7	31
FCPF		40	**120**	**80**	**80**	**320**

Other Donors						
Main Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Estimated Cost (in Thousand US$)**				
		Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Understanding social and environmental impacts	Baseline analysis of stakeholders and FDD drivers	25	20	0	0	45
	Social and environment impact analysis	25	20	0	0	45
	Establish monitoring framework	20	0	0	0	20
	Finalizing SESA	50	0	0	0	50
	Undertake SEIA for pilot site(s)	50	50	0	0	100
Awareness raising	TWG on SESA and safeguards	25	25	25	25	100
	Preparation and publication of material	28	28	28	28	112
	Information sharing	28	28	10	10	76
	Meetings to synthesize relevant experience	28	28	10	10	76
Focus groups	Discussions on potential pilot sites	8	8	0	0	16
Total		287	207	73	73	640

Component 3: Summary of Reference Level Activities and Budget)					
Activities	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**Total**
Review and analyze existing information	11	11	0	0	22
TWG on REL an MRV	22	22	22	0	66
Develop model for emissions estimations under scenarios	11	11	11	0	33
Total	**44**	**44**	**33**	**0**	**121**
Government	4	4	3	0	11
FCPF	**40**	**40**	**30**	**0**	**110**

Other Donors					
Activities	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Review and analyze existing information	50	40	0	0	90
Acquire and rectify Satellite imagery	100	40	0	0	140
Calibration/vegetation plots	30	0	0	0	30
Promote development of national GIS data repository	85	0	0	0	85
Develop model for emissions estimations under scenarios	45	45	0	0	90
Integrate national and sub-national RELs	180	180	180	0	540
Prepare RELs for pilot sites	90	90	0	0	180
Total	**580**	**395**	**180**	**0**	**1,155**

Component 4: Summary of Monitoring Activities and Budget					
Activities	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Establish NFIS	10	15	15	5	45
Training and capacity building in MRV	0	10	10	0	20
Study and develop monitoring system					
Develop guidelines for CBCM	0	10	10	0	20
Design national reporting format	0	10	10	0	20
Study and design national verification standards	0	0	10	10	20
Total	**10**	**45**	**55**	**15**	**125**
Government	1	4	5	2	12
FCPF	9	41	**50**	**13**	113

Other Donors					
Activity	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Pilot test THAIFORM design	180	180	0	0	360
Prepare & implement plan for re-measurement of PSPs	960	600	0	0	1,560
Purchase of equipment	500	200	0	0	700
Develop allometric equations, conversion factors and soil analysis	100	100	0	0	200
Establish NFIS	220	20	50	0	290
Training and capacity building in MRV	100	120	100	0	320
Study scope for SEA regional monitoring	10	10	0	0	20
Develop guidelines for CBCM	40	0	0	0	40
Monitoring social & environmental benefits	500	200	200	200	1,100
Design MRV system for pilot sites and implement	50	50	50	50	200
Total	**2,660**	**1,480**	**400**	**250**	**4,790**

Component 6: Summary of Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities and Budget					
Activities	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**Total**
Monitoring report preparation and dissemination	6	11	11	11	39
Progress meetings and workshops with stakeholders	0	11	11	11	33
Total	**6**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**72**
Government	1	2	2	2	7
FCPF	**5**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**65**

Summary of Total Budget in Each Component					
Component	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**Total**
Total Component 1 (1a + 1b + 1c)	571	617	600	543	2,331
Total Component 2 (2a + 2b + 2c + 2d	355	430	295	235	1,256
Total Component 3	44	44	33	0	121
Total Component 4 (4a + 4b)	10	45	55	15	125
Total Component 6	6	22	22	22	72
Total	**986**	**1,158**	**1,005**	**815**	**3,964**
Government	93	108	91	72	364
FCPF	**893**	**1,050**	**914**	**743**	**3,600**

Other Donors					
Component	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**Total**
Total Component 1 (1a + 1b + 1c)	1,631	1,021	1,001	1,040	4,693
Total Component 2 (2a + 2b + 2c + 2d	2,525	2,208	1,171	1,161	7,065
Total Component 3	580	395	180	0	1,155
Total Component 4 (4a + 4b)	2,660	1,480	400	250	4,790
Total Component 6	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**7,396**	**5,104**	**2,752**	**2,451**	**17,703**

Donor Financial Support

Existing budgetary commitment by donors to activities identified in the R-PP are approximately as follows:

ITTO	US$ 220,000
WWF Treemaps Project	US$ 220,000
USAID-LEAF Regional Project expected benefit to Thailand	US$ 225,000
ADB[3]	US$ 300,000
Total	US$ 965,000

Moreover, Thailand will seek support from other donors, such as UNREDD, USAID, ITTO, WWF, GIZ, ADB and JICA for additional budget of the total of US$ 14,043,000.

[3] See Concept Note in Annex 5-1

COMPONENT 6: DESIGN A PROGRAM MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Standard 6 the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:
Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The R-PP adequately describes the indicators that will be used to monitor program performance of the Readiness process and R-PP activities, and to identify in a timely manner any shortfalls in performance timing or quality. The R-PP demonstrates that the framework will assist in transparent management of financial and other resources, to meet the activity schedule.

The REDD Preparation activities described above are intended to get Thailand ready over the next four years to be able to fully access global REDD+ funding from projects and from the compliance and voluntary markets, in whatever form they may develop. It will be important for Thailand to participate fully in international negotiations that will be necessary in the coming years, and the preparatory process also requires that experience gained from implementing a wide range of REDD+ related activities informs national policies and future activities as well as the government's position in international negotiations.

The REDD+ Readiness phase will be extremely complex to manage, because of the wide variety of activities and stakeholders involved, the innovative nature of many of the actions needed and the multiple funding sources that will be involved. The establishment of a REDD+ Office with full-time staff will be a vital component in managing the process but it will require sound Monitoring and Evaluation to ensure effectiveness and the achievement of overall objectives.

The purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is to provide the REDD+ Office with the means to manage the REDD+ Readiness phase in an effective, efficient and transparent manner and ensure coordination between donors, identify gaps in activities necessary to implement the REDD+ strategy and assess and synthesize outputs from all activities.

The REDD + strategy will be developed in detail during the Readiness phase based on the results of the pilot studies that will be implemented and regular monitoring and evaluation will be essential. The table below provides the design and monitoring framework (Table 6-1).

Several of the pilot activities and much of the capacity building will be implemented by donor funded projects and it is essential that the REDD+ Office maintains a detailed register of all the activities as part of the overall monitoring process.

The first task of the REDD+ Office when it is established will be to produce a detailed work plan for the four years of the Readiness phase, to include all donor funded activities and any projects initiated by NGOs or the private sector aimed at the voluntary market. This work plan will enable the targets and indicators outlined below to be evaluated, elaborated and milestones set in accordance with the capacity available for implementation.

Further stakeholder consultations will be needed to confirm the Provinces and Tambons where activities aimed at reducing CO_2 emissions will be piloted and these negotiations will determine the detailed time schedule for implementation. The REDD+ Office will carry out the monitoring and evaluation as shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: The monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by the REDD+ Office with the support of, and information provided by the 77 provincial REDD+ Offices (see Figure 1a-3)

Outcome	Component	Output	Major Activities	Indicators	Timeframe
Efficient, effective and transparent implementation of REDD+ Readiness programme	1a	1. Fully staffed and functioning REDD+ Office and REDD+ Information Center at national level and Regional REDD+ Offices established 2. Guideline for readiness preparation and potential development of relevant persons	• National and Regional REDD+ Offices and Information Center established, staffed, equipped and funding secured • TWG appointment • Develop and exchange of REDD+ Knowledge	• National REDD+ Office • Regional REDD+ Offices • REDD+ Information Center	2015 Quarterly review meetings
All national and regional sectors receive information and increase capacity for REDD+ implementation	1b		• Prepare plans for information dissemination and potential enhancement of all sectors • Meeting of Technical Working Groups • Workshop • Information sharing and public relations • Capacity building • Attend international conferences	• Minutes of Annual Meetings presented to REDD+ Task Force • Number/ types of public relations media • Number/percentage of participants in capacity building	2015-2018 Biennial review meetings
All sectors know about and understandd REDD+ activities implementati	1c	1.Representatives of all sectors have participated in consultations and process for preparation of guidelines and	• There are consultations and/or fora for civil society stakeholders concerning REDD+ activities.	• Report on consultations	2015-2017

Outcome	Component	Output	Major Activities	Indicators	Timeframe
on		measures for REDD+ implementation 2. Guidelines for grievance framework developed	• Discuss guidelines for grievance framework development for all levels		
	2b	National REDD+ Strategy through consultation process	Develop and publish national REDD+ strategy through consultation process	• National REDD+ strategy publication	2016
	2c	Financial and benefit sharing arrangement guideline prepared	• REDD+ financial mechanism and benefit sharing arrangement designed and developed through research analysis and consultation	• Published Financial and benefit sharing mechanism	2015-2018 Biennial review meetings
		Standards and/or measures for REDD+ activities developed	• Determine standards for implementation of REDD+ activities	• Published Standards for REDD+ activities implementation	2015-2017 Biennial review meetings
	2d	There are guidelines/ measures for safeguards for social and environmental impacts	• Study and assessment of social and environmental strategies • Design safeguard information system	• Report on social and environmental impacts assessment • There is safeguard information system operational	2015-2017
	3	Reference Emission Levels established	• National and provincial REL development • Harmonizing forest area data	• Published national and provincial RELs	2015-2017 Biennial review meetings

Outcome	Component	Output	Major Activities	Indicators	Timeframe
	4a	1. System for MRV of emission reductions in place	• Revise national land use change • Revise forest cover base map • Assess national forest carbon stock • Develop national fire monitoring system • Community capacity building on carbon stock monitoring • Community participation in carbon stock monitoring • NFIS	• National report on national forestry greenhouse gas emissions • Published forest cover maps with existing data • Report on national carbon stocks • Community reports on changes in forest carbon stocks • Guideline for NFIS	2015-2017 Biennial review meetings
	4b	System for monitoring co-benefits	• Consultation with agencies currently collecting relevant data and identification of gaps • Consultations on sharing data on co-benefits between agencies and collection of necessary additional data • Establishment of system for collating data on co-benefits and integrating with MFMS	• Report of inter-agency workshop • Report on workshop of data collection and sharing • National reports on REDD+ co-benefits	

The successful outcome from each of the Components is subject to a number of assumptions and risks. These are set out in Table 6-2 below. Budget and activities are shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-2: Assumptions and risks associated with each Component

Component	Assumptions and Risks
1a	**Assumptions** • NCCC given mandate for overall direction and supervision of REDD+ activities • REDD+ Office and TF established at national and provincial levels • Arrangements for managing REDD+ funding agreed and established • Full-time staff assigned to REDD+ Office • REDD+ TF meets quarterly • Government staff and stakeholder representatives made available for training • Government assigns sufficient staff and office space. **Risks** • Delays in disbursing funds • Insuffient qualified staff available
2b	**Assumptions** • Stakeholder support achieved. • Government approves proposed strategy • Stakeholder commitment for negotiating land-use changes to minimize CO_2 emissions secured • The Royal Irrigation Department and a mining company agree to rigorous SEIA and follow-up monitoring • All stakeholders agree an equitable benefit sharing arrangement. **Risks** • Stakeholders fail to agree to crucial parts of the proposed strategy • National or local political interference in land-use planning process
2c	**Assumptions** • Consensus reached on equitable benefit sharing arrangement **Risks** • Disagreement over benefit sharing arrangements insoluble.
2d	**Assumptions** • Selected Communities are able to fully comprehend and agree to the measures that they are expected to implement • Stakeholder commitment for negotiating land-use changes to minimize CO_2 emissions secured • Trials of surveillance equipment take place and are successful. **Risks** • National or local political interference in land-use planning process • Security forces fail to give permission for surveillance
3	**Assumptions** • RFD, DNP and DMCR able to collect complete data on harvesting in selected areas **Risks** • Government agencies fail to agree to share forestry data • Local forest-dependent communities fail to agree to adapt agricultural practices
4	**Assumptions** • Data on concessions for land-use change (agriculture, hydro-power,

Component	Assumptions and Risks
	mining etc) reported accurately and in a timely manner • Adequate and accurate data available from satellite and other sources • Techniques for carbon stock assessment defined and technical guidelines prepared **Risks** • Obstacles to acquisition of necessary data • Leakage proves difficult/impossible to monitor

Table 6-3: Summary of monitoring and evaluation activities and budget

Component 6: Summary of Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities and Budget					
Activities	**Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)**				
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**Total**
Monitoring report preparation and dissemination	6	11	11	11	39
Progress meetings and workshops with stakeholders	0	11	11	11	33
Total	**6**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**72**
Government	1	2	2	2	7
FCPF	**5**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**65**

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ANNEXES

Annex 1a: National Readiness Management Arrangement

Annex 1a-1: Emission of Greenhouse Gases from Countries around the World

No.	Countries	Volume ($MtCO_2e$)	%
1	China	10,081.53	21.6400
2	United States	6,775.45	14.5435
3	European Union (27)	4,823.38	10.3534
4	European Union (15)	3,970.69	8.5231
5	Russian Federation	2,317.30	4.9741
6	India	2,304.39	4.9464
7	Brazil	2,136.21	4.5854
8	Japan	1,297.78	2.7857
9	Indonesia	1,170.02	2.5114
10	Germany	926.67	1.9891
11	Australia	736.6	1.5811
12	Iran	727	1.5605
13	Canada	726.63	1.5597
14	Mexico	706.46	1.5164
15	Korea, Rep. (South)	679.36	1.4582
16	United Kingdom	626.22	1.3442
17	South Africa	559.65	1.2013
18	Saudi Arabia	542.1	1.1636
19	France	531.82	1.1416
20	Italy	497.18	1.0672
21	Nigeria	490.17	1.0522
22	Argentina	450.46	0.9669
23	Spain	393.16	0.8439
24	Venezuela	387.11	0.8309
25	Ukraine	382.91	0.8219
26	Thailand	379.44	0.8145
27	Poland	366.86	0.7875
28	Turkey	353.97	0.7598
29	Malaysia	337.29	0.7240
30	Pakistan	333.35	0.7155
31	Congo, Dem. Rep.	316.27	0.6789
32	Egypt	287.2	0.6165
33	Netherlands	285.84	0.6136
34	United Arab Emirates	256.27	0.5501
35	Angola	254.16	0.5456
36	Kazakhstan	246.28	0.5286
37	Singapore	234.48	0.5033
38	Myanmar	222.59	0.4778
39	Iraq	221.68	0.4758
40	Uzbekistan	220.05	0.4723

No.	Countries	Volume	%
41	Vietnam	218.75	0.4695
42	Colombia	215.44	0.4624
43	Cameroon	198.97	0.4271
44	Kuwait	196.5	0.4218
45	Sudan	172.7	0.3707
46	Algeria	170.94	0.3669
47	Tanzania	161.45	0.3466
48	Belgium	157.15	0.3373
49	Peru	149.03	0.3199
50	Bolivia	147.8	0.3173
51	Libya	142.72	0.3063
52	Ecuador	138.92	0.2982
53	Ethiopia	131.99	0.2833
54	Philippines	131.45	0.2822
55	Bangladesh	130.77	0.2807
56	Paraguay	117.48	0.2522
57	Romania	116.96	0.2511
58	Greece	115.59	0.2481
59	Czech Republic	115.58	0.2481
60	Korea, Dem. Rep. (North)	106.11	0.2278
61	Central African Republic	103.55	0.2223
62	Syria	99.04	0.2126
63	Zambia	97.58	0.2095
64	Turkmenistan	96.4	0.2069
65	Chile	92.07	0.1976
66	Oman	90.41	0.1941
67	Israel	89.48	0.1921
68	Belarus	86.76	0.1862
69	Austria	82.42	0.1769
70	New Zealand	81.76	0.1755
71	Portugal	79.61	0.1709
72	Madagascar	75.49	0.1620
73	Qatar	74.69	0.1603
74	Sweden	73.99	0.1588
75	Finland	69.43	0.1490
76	Hungary	67.19	0.1442
77	Azerbaijan	64.21	0.1378
78	Botswana	61.23	0.1314
79	Ireland	60.69	0.1303
80	Mozambique	59.5	0.1277
81	Ghana	58.71	0.1260
82	Zimbabwe	57.53	0.1235
83	Denmark	57.44	0.1233
84	Cote d'Ivoire	57.29	0.1230
85	Trinidad & Tobago	54.35	0.1167
86	Chad	53.85	0.1156
87	Serbia	52.98	0.1137
88	Papua New Guinea	52.66	0.1130
89	Kenya	51.97	0.1116
90	Bulgaria	51.56	0.1107

No.	Countries	Volu	%
91	Guatemala	50.9	0.1093
92	Switzerland	50.19	0.1077
93	Cambodia	47.5	0.1020
94	Honduras	47.15	0.1012
95	Nicaragua	46.19	0.0991
96	Norway	44.8	0.0962
97	Slovakia	43.69	0.0938
98	Cuba	43.59	0.0936
99	Morocco	42.74	0.0917
100	Laos	40.87	0.0877
101	Sri Lanka	40.86	0.0877
102	Montenegro	39.89	0.0856
103	Mongolia	39.43	0.0846
104	Uganda	39.15	0.0840
105	Burundi	37.69	0.0809
106	Nepal	36.71	0.0788
107	Bahrain	34.81	0.0747
108	Mali	32.47	0.0697
109	Guinea	32.37	0.0695
110	Burkina Faso	31.82	0.0683
111	Dominican Republic	30.39	0.0652
112	Yemen	28.95	0.0621
113	Bosnia & Herzegovina	28.63	0.0615
114	Panama	28.25	0.0606
115	Benin	27.85	0.0598
116	Senegal	27.19	0.0584
117	Equatorial Guinea	25.9	0.0556
118	Jordan	25.67	0.0551
119	Tunisia	25.66	0.0551
120	Croatia	25.09	0.0539
121	Afghanistan	24.94	0.0535
122	Estonia	24.16	0.0519
123	Namibia	23.62	0.0507
124	Malawi	22.66	0.0486
125	Lebanon	22.65	0.0486
126	Brunei	22.59	0.0485
127	Congo, Rep.	21.79	0.0468
128	Lithuania	20.85	0.0448
129	Niger	20.79	0.0446
130	Slovenia	18.7	0.0401
131	Belize	17.65	0.0379
132	Togo	16.61	0.0357
133	Liberia	16.48	0.0354
134	Uruguay	15.25	0.0327
135	Georgia	14.79	0.0317
136	Armenia	14.17	0.0304
137	El Salvador	13.71	0.0294
138	Luxembourg	13.49	0.0290
139	Jamaica	13.15	0.0282
140	Sierra Leone	11.42	0.0245

No.	Countries	Volume	%
141	Tajikistan	10.46	0.0225
142	Macedonia, FYR	10.34	0.0222
143	Cyprus	9.86	0.0212
144	Moldova	9.75	0.0209
145	Mauritania	9.62	0.0206
146	Latvia	8.71	0.0187
147	Malta	8.55	0.0184
148	Haiti	7.9	0.0170
149	Costa Rica	7.47	0.0160
150	Kyrgyzstan	7.27	0.0156
151	Gambia, The	6.97	0.0150
152	Albania	6.9	0.0148
153	Suriname	6.82	0.0146
154	Eritrea	6.65	0.0143
155	Gabon	6.56	0.0141
156	Mauritius	6.46	0.0139
157	Iceland	4.22	0.0091
158	Guinea-Bissau	4.01	0.0086
159	Bahamas, The	3.88	0.0083
160	Guyana	3.87	0.0083
162	Lesotho	2.7	0.0058
163	Solomon Islands	2.24	0.0048
164	Swaziland	2.13	0.0046
165	Grenada	1.93	0.0041
166	Djibouti	1.73	0.0037
167	Fiji	1.58	0.0034
168	Rwanda	1.47	0.0032
169	Antigua & Barbuda	1.15	0.0025
170	Saint Lucia	1.12	0.0024
171	Maldives	1.11	0.0024
172	Seychelles	0.95	0.0020
173	Cape Verde	0.7	0.0015
174	Vanuatu	0.62	0.0013
175	Palau	0.58	0.0012
176	Comoros	0.44	0.0009
177	Samoa	0.4	0.0009
178	Tonga	0.4	0.0009
179	Saint Kitts & Nevis	0.38	0.0008
180	Sao Tome & Principe	0.21	0.0005
181	Dominica	0.2	0.0004
182	Nauru	0.19	0.0004
183	Saint Vincent & Grenadines	0.16	0.0003
184	Kiribati	0.11	0.0002
185	Cook Islands	0.02	0.000043
186	Niue	-0.01	-.000012
187	Bhutan	-2.81	-0.0060
Total	**46,587.44**		

Annex 1a-2: Forest activities in Thailand which have potential to inform REDD+ activities

Program	Implementing agency	Description of the project	Period
The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative (BCI)")"	DNP with financial support from ADB	The biodiversity conservation corridor initiative were implemented in the period 2006–2009 in the Tenasserim connecting Western Forest and Kaeng Krachan Complexes on the western border of Thailand with Myanmar. The BCI site covers 20 selected villages in two provinces: Ratchaburi and Kanchanaburi. Conducted activities divided to five components: (i) Poverty reduction (ii) Land use planning and land management (iii) Restoring ecosystem connectivity (iv) Capacity building (v) Sustainable financing	2006-2009
The project on "Developing Payment Mechanisms for Watershed Protection Services and Improved Livelihoods of Rural Poor: A Pilot Study in Critical Upland Watersheds of Thailand"	Faculty of Economics, Kasetsart University with financial support from Winrock International under the JDR 3rd Scholar Program	The project is in Mae Lao watershed, Wiang Papao District, Chiang Rai province, upper northern Thailand. Findings show that watershed conservation imposed opportunity costs to service providers at US$ 36 per household per year with the current subsidy of 20%. 95% of downstream beneficiaries wanted to compensate the upstream communities for the benefits of water stabilization they received.	2006-2008. No implement-tation of PES in the research site.
The case study about PES schemes in mainland SE Asia (Thailand and Lao PDR)	IRD Kasetsart University and France.	Mae Thang watershed with the area of 13,000 ha located in Phrae province, northern Thailand. Upstream villagers practice maize production. Ecosystem service addressed in the study is the control of soil erosion and sediment transport. (http://www.thecommonsjournal.org/index.php/ijc/article/view/131/62)	No implemen-tation of PES in the researched site

Program	Implementing agency	Description of the project	Period
The project on "Developing Small-holder Agro- forestry Carbon Offset Protocols for Carbon Financial Markets"	Mahasarakam University, Michigan State University, and National Research Council of Thailand	The site is located in Sakon Nakon province, northeast Thailand. Carbon sequestration measurement and monitoring. The communities were trained in relevant technologies to. In the first phase (2007- 2010), the project targeted teak plantation of Inpaeng community network. The estimated annual sequestration rate for teak is 10.62 tCO_2e/ha/yr. Total 75,000 tonnes CO_2e were traded in 2011. The project duration is 15 years.	In the first phase, trading began in February 2011 for 2 years of 2000-2011.
Mangrove reforestation small-scale A/R CDM project in Chantaburi province	JICA and TGO with collaboration among RFD, DMCR and Chantaburi province	The project for capacity development and institutional strengthening for GHG mitigation. The site is Welu wetland located in coastal area of Chantaburi province, eastern Thailand. The area was designated as reserved forest in 1962 but mangrove forest was cut down for shrimp production during 1980-1990. Simplified baseline and monitoring methodology for small-scale CDM afforestation and reforestation project activities was implemented on wetlands. RFD, and DMCR have been implementing reforestation of mangrove along the coast	2011
The project on "Development of REDD Model Site in Thailand"	TGO and RFD supported by FAO the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) Facility	An assessment of 11 potential sites for establishing carbon project through forestry activities was undertaken. The sites were accessed according to Afforestation / Reforestation Clean Development Mechanism (AR-CDM) methodological tool for determining the additionality.	2010
The project on "Lowering Emissions in Asia"s Forests (LEAF) Program"	DNP supported by USAID through WINROCK International	The project is aiming to reduce GHG emission from deforestation and forest degradation in ASEAN region including Thai, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Papua New Guinea and Malaysia. The study site in Thailand includes four Biosphere Reserve Sites in Thailand	2012 ongoing

Annex 1a-3: Composition and Responsibility of REDD+ Civil Society Sector Coordination Center

REDD+ Civil Society Sector Coordination Center is an organization which composes of representatives from self-selective civil society organizations having responsibility as follows:-

1) To gather information and situations related to REDD+ at the lower level and to disseminate them to network's members,

2) To coordinate and advice REDD+ Task force and Technical Working Groups including agencies established for REDD+ implementation during readiness preparation,

3) To jointly operate, monitor and examine REDD+ process in every step,

4) To promote processes of learning and capacity development to villager leaders and communities,

5) To receive petitions in case the people rights are breached due to REDD+ implementation, and

6) To participate in policy decision making.

Annex 1a-4: List of organizations involved in REDD+ and their related activities in Thailand

Organization	Activities
Government Organizations	
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	National Climate Change Policy Committee REDD+ Taskforce Responsible agency for the implementation of UNFCCC and KP in Thailand Responsible for all state forest
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)	Land use planning and mapping
Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)	Responsible for forest protected areas REDD+ Focal Point
Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR)	Responsible for mangrove forest areas Mangrove forest inventory
Royal Forest Department (RFD)	Responsible for reserved forests areas Forest inventory Community forest
Forest Industry Organization (FIO)	Responsible for state forest plantations
Provincial Natural Resource and Environmental Offices	All forest activities in the provincial levels
Forest Resource Management Regional Office	Forest resource management in the regional and provincial levels
Protected Area Regional Office	Protected area management in the regional and provincial levels
Mangrove Resources Conservation Office	Mangrove resources management in the regional and provincial levels
Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)	National focal point on climate change National GHG inventory
Pollution Control Department (PCD)	Protection and conservation of environment quality
Department of Environment Quality Promotion (DEQP)	Development of environment technology, natural resources and environment
Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO)	Implementing agency on GHG emission reduction and DNA for CDM
Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (ONESDB)	Set up the national economic and social development plans in relation to the forest sector
Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (Public Organization) (GISTDA)	Satellite imagery
The Thailand Research Fund (TRF)	Research fund for REL development
Kasetsart University	Academic consultation
International Organizations	
The World Bank	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility – Readiness Preparation Plan for Thailand
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Technical Cooperation Programme Facility – Development of REDD model sites in Thailand

Organization	Activities
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Capacity building on REDD+
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	National forest monitoring information system
Winrock International	Capacity building on REL and MRV
The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC)	Training and capacity building on REDD+
Non-governmental Organizations	
Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and Environment (IPFEE)	REDD+ strategy for forest-dependent and local communities
Green World Foundation	Raising awareness and capacity building
Thai Society of Environmental Journalists	Journalists
Thai Society of Environmental Journalists	Raising awareness and capacity building

Annex 1b: Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups

Annex 1b-1: Multi stakeholder mapping exercise for early information sharing and dialogue in Thailand

Thailand is in the process of formulating their (R-PP) document to help reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD). The formulation of the R-PP requires Thailand to provide a road map for taking stock of the national situation with respect to deforestation, forest degradation, and the other REDD+ activities, and also for addressing this situation by undertaking analytical work, combined with public consultation on the core components of REDD+ readiness. It is understood that REDD+ has the potential to deliver significant benefits to forest-dependent communities, including the sustainable management of biodiversity, the provision of alternative livelihoods, equitable benefit sharing of revenues generated from emission reductions, etc. However, if not done appropriately, it also presents serious risks to livelihoods, security to land tenure, forest governance, culture, biodiversity, etc. For REDD+ programs to succeed in the long term, these risks have to be identified, reduced and mitigated, and stakeholders have to be involved in the formulation and implementation stages.

In order to ensure that the R-PP is formulated in an inclusive transparent and accountable way, it is acknowledged that REDD+ requires extensive information sharing with and consultation among relevant stakeholders including multi-sectoral government agencies, civil society, private sector, and local communities. This information sharing should establish a two way dialogue that will enabled stakeholders to:

- Understand what REDD+ means
- Share their views on the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and their environmental/social impacts
- Share stakeholder experience and early views on previous programs to slow deforestation and manage forest in other lands, and governance issues associated with them
- Understand what the government plans to do in order to begin to develop the various component of the R-PP, and
- Understand what their roles will be and how they will remain engaged in supporting the government work in developing the R-PP and implementing early studies
- Identify the appropriate participatory structures, especially those at the local level that will help them to continually engage in the REDD+ process
- Identify suitable grievance mechanism at local and national level to enable stakeholders especially forest-dependent communities to seek redress

It is envisaged that conducting early information sharing and meaningful dialogue with relevant actors will ensure wide-range acceptance and interest in REDD+, but also build the trust of stakeholders and support their capacity to participate in REDD+ in a meaningful and effective way. Stakeholder mapping is therefore critical in helping to identify who are relevant stakeholders are? In which agro ecological zones and Regions are they based? How have they been using the forest and for what purpose? What kinds of forest changes have they experienced over the past decades, how these changes occurred and who contributed to the changes in forest use?

Conducting this mapping exercise will help identify and target the relevant stakeholders for the information sharing and early dialogue for the R-PP process.

Definition of Stakeholders:

Stakeholders are defined as those individuals or groups affected by the outcome- either negatively or positively or those that could affect the outcome of any proposed interventions. They generally have an interest or a stake in the project and will include groups from the public and private sectors, as well as civil society, communities, ethnic group, and other forest dwellers who have an interest in the project. Stakeholder identification is an important step in averting any long term problems.

This Table provides an exhaustive list of who the stakeholders are

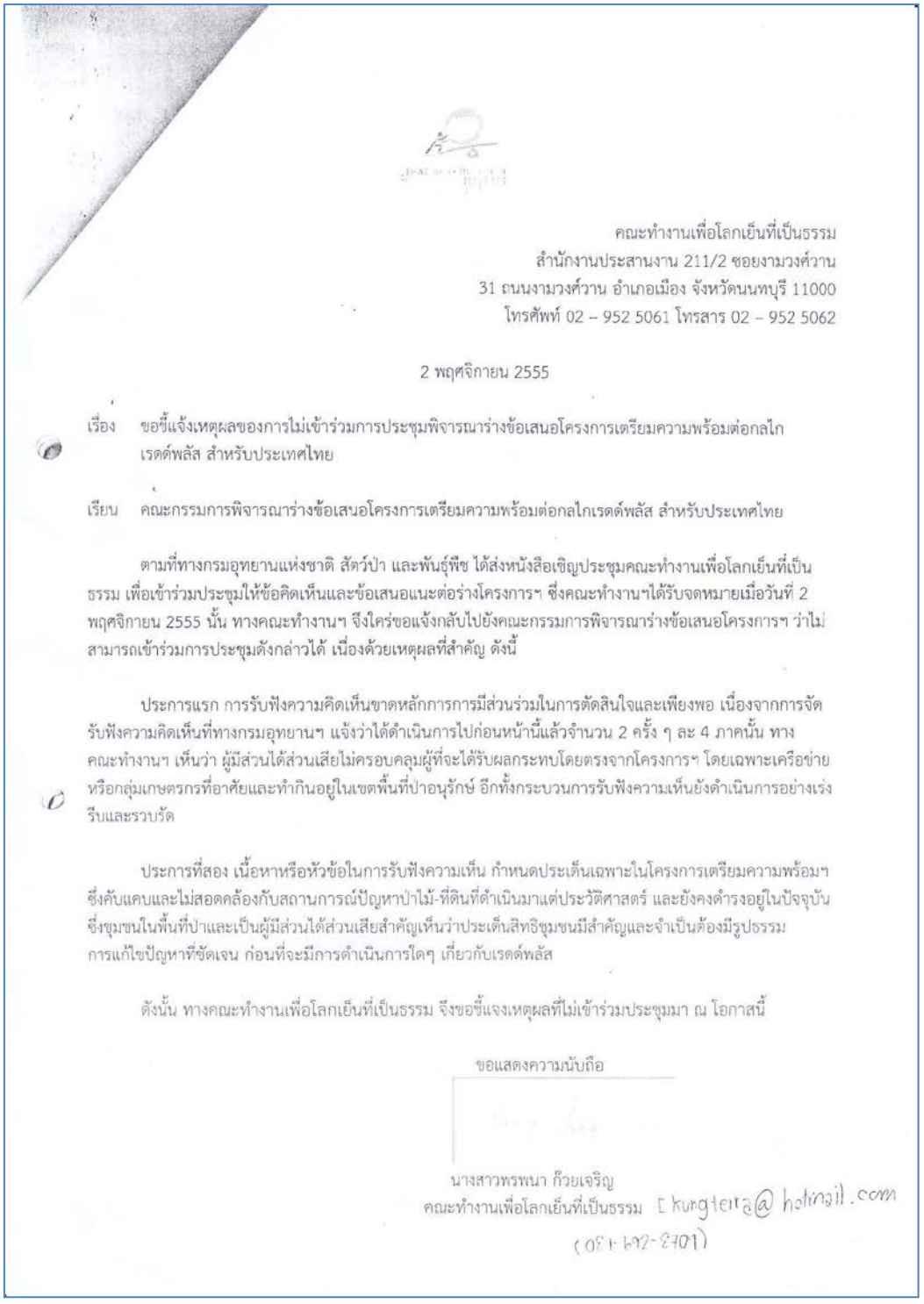
Region	Stakeholders	Regional Profile
North	Forest-dependent population, ethnic groups (Thai, Karen, Hmong, Akha, Lisu, Lua, etc.) community based forest network, grazers, coal mine, gold mine	Types of ecosystems: hill evergreen, pine, dry dipterocarp, mixed deciduous, dry evergreen, plantation. Teak is dominant in mixed deciduous forest in this area. The northern region is mountainous and was traditionally the most heavily forested area of the country which was deforested by several drivers such as agriculture, over-cutting, forest fires, grazing, fuelwood, tourism, unevenness on accessing the opportunity of career and income. Trans boundary migration labor, land conflicts problem as well as extension of commercial agriculture are also highlighted..
North-east	Forest-dependent population, community based forest network, local community, farmers, highland ethnic groups.	Type of ecosystems: dry dipterocarp, dry evergreen, mixed deciduous, swamp, plantation, scrub forest on saline soil, pararubber plantation. The north-eastern constitutes approximately one third of the area of the Kingdom and comprises the Korat Plateau which is bounded on the north and east by the Mekong River. Largely owing to lower and erratic rainfall and poorer soils than in other parts of the country, This region has the lowest per capita income in the country, a high level of deforestation and degraded areas due to poverty and poor soil fertility. Trans boundary migration labor is commonly practiced in this region.

Region	Stakeholders	Regional Profile
South	Forest-dependent population, community based forest network, local community, farmers, miners, shrimp farmers, ethnic groups.	Types of eco-systems: Mangroves, rainforest, pararubber plantations, cultivated lands, swamps, fruit orchards. The southern peninsula has the highest rainfall in the country. It is the principal rubber-growing area and contains extensive alluvial deposits of tin. The forests of the south have been seriously overcut as elsewhere in the Kingdom. In recent years, the region has suffered from several floods which are believed to have been amplified by deforestation and subsequent soil erosion. Agriculture is the main economic activity with production of commercial and subsistence food crops such as pararubber, palm oil, coffee, and fruit orchards, etc. Expansion of commercial agricultural land is leading to degradation. Conversions of mangrove forest to commercial shrimp farms are highly extensive.
Central and east	Forest-dependent population, community based forest network, local community, farmers, shrimp farmers, charcoal makers, commercial plantations, mining industries, highland ethnic groups.	Type of eco-system: Mangroves, rainforest, mixed deciduous, dry evergreen, pararubber plantations, cultivated lands, swamps, fruit orchards. The central region is affectionately known as "Thailand's rice bowl". One of the world's most fertile rice and fruit growing areas. Thailand's eastern sea coast is among the most attractive and complete seaside destinations. Nature has endowed the area with mountains and beaches. Huge forest loss is caused by infrastructure development, urbanization and commercial (food crop) agriculture. Several industrial estates have been developed in this region.

Annex 1b-2: List of CSOs active in REDD+ activities in Thailand

NGO	REDD+ relevant activities
The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and Pacific (RECOFTC)	An international NGO working closely with community forest, emphasizing on training and capacity building on REDD+.
World Wildlife Fund Thailand (WWF)	An international organization working on ecological conservation, focusing on training and capacity building
Indigenous Peoples Foundation for Education and Environment (IPFEE)	Build capacity for forest-dependent and local communities to promote full and effective participation of local communities in a wide range of international policy processes relevant to them
The Rajapruek Institute Foundation	Forest restoration and building environmental awareness.
Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)	A public policy research institute, provides technical analysis (mostly in economic areas) to support long-term economic and social development
Raks Thai Foundation	Develop from CARE International. One mission is on natural resources and environmental management
Community Forest Network	Network of community forest which distribute throughout the country

Annexlb-3 The comment of The Thai Climate Justice



คณะทำงานเพื่อโลกเย็นที่เป็นธรรม
สำนักงานประสานงาน 211/2 ซอยงามวงศ์วาน
31 ถนนงามวงศ์วาน อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดนนทบุรี 11000
โทรศัพท์ 02 – 952 5061 โทรสาร 02 – 952 5062

2 พฤศจิกายน 2555

เรื่อง ขอชี้แจ้งเหตุผลของการไม่เข้าร่วมการประชุมพิจารณาร่างข้อเสนอโครงการเตรียมความพร้อมต่อกลไกเรดด์พลัส สำหรับประเทศไทย

เรียน คณะกรรมการพิจารณาร่างข้อเสนอโครงการเตรียมความพร้อมต่อกลไกเรดด์พลัส สำหรับประเทศไทย

ตามที่ทางกรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช ได้ส่งหนังสือเชิญประชุมคณะทำงานเพื่อโลกเย็นที่เป็นธรรม เพื่อเข้าร่วมประชุมให้ข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะต่อร่างโครงการฯ ซึ่งคณะทำงานฯได้รับจดหมายเมื่อวันที่ 2 พฤศจิกายน 2555 นั้น ทางคณะทำงานฯ จึงใคร่ขอแจ้งกลับไปยังคณะกรรมการพิจารณาร่างข้อเสนอโครงการฯ ว่าไม่สามารถเข้าร่วมการประชุมดังกล่าวได้ เนื่องด้วยเหตุผลที่สำคัญ ดังนี้

ประการแรก การรับฟังความคิดเห็นขาดหลักการการมีส่วนร่วมในการตัดสินใจและเพียงพอ เนื่องจากการจัดรับฟังความคิดเห็นที่ทางกรมอุทยานฯ แจ้งว่าได้ดำเนินการไปก่อนหน้านี้แล้วจำนวน 2 ครั้ง ๆ ละ 4 ภาคนั้น ทางคณะทำงานฯ เห็นว่า ผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียไม่ครอบคลุมผู้ที่จะได้รับผลกระทบโดยตรงจากโครงการฯ โดยเฉพาะเครือข่ายหรือกลุ่มเกษตรกรที่อาศัยและทำกินอยู่ในเขตพื้นที่ป่าอนุรักษ์ อีกทั้งกระบวนการรับฟังความเห็นยังดำเนินการอย่างเร่งรีบและรวบรัด

ประการที่สอง เนื้อหาหรือหัวข้อในการรับฟังความเห็น กำหนดประเด็นเฉพาะในโครงการเตรียมความพร้อมฯ ซึ่งคับแคบและไม่สอดคล้องกับสถานการณ์ปัญหาป่าไม้-ที่ดินที่ดำเนินมาแต่ประวัติศาสตร์ และยังคงดำรงอยู่ในปัจจุบัน ซึ่งชุมชนในพื้นที่ป่าและเป็นผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียสำคัญเห็นว่าประเด็นสิทธิชุมชนมีสำคัญและจำเป็นต้องมีรูปธรรมการแก้ไขปัญหาที่ชัดเจน ก่อนที่จะมีการดำเนินการใดๆ เกี่ยวกับเรดด์พลัส

ดังนั้น ทางคณะทำงานเพื่อโลกเย็นที่เป็นธรรม จึงขอชี้แจงเหตุผลที่ไม่เข้าร่วมประชุมมา ณ โอกาสนี้

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

นางสาวพรพนา ก๊วยเจริญ
คณะทำงานเพื่อโลกเย็นที่เป็นธรรม Kungteera@hotmail.com
(081-692-8701)

Annexlb-4(1) Comments of local forest dependent communities on REDD+ R-PP

แบบแสดงข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ
ต่อร่างข้อเสนอโครงการเตรียมความพร้อมต่อกลไกเรดด์พลัสสำหรับประเทศไทย
(Thailand Readiness Preparation Proposal: R-PP)

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(✓) มี [illegible]

กรุณาส่งแบบแสดงข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ มาที่
กรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช
สำนักวิจัยการอนุรักษ์ป่าไม้และพันธุ์พืช ส่วนสิ่งแวดล้อมป่าไม้
๖๑ ถนนพหลโยธิน แขวงลาดยาว เขตจตุจักร
กรุงเทพฯ ๑๐๙๐๐
หรือ โทรสาร ๐ ๒๙๔๐ ๗๔๗๑ หรือ E-mail: envdnp@mail.com
สามารถดาวน์โหลดเอกสารร่าง R-PP ได้ที่ www.dnp.go.th/environment

Annexlb-4(2) Comments of local forest dependent communities on REDD+ R-PP

แบบแสดงข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ

ต่อร่างข้อเสนอโครงการเตรียมความพร้อมต่อกลไกเรดด์พลัสสำหรับประเทศไทย

(Thailand Readiness Preparation Proposal: R-PP)

ชื่อ-สกุล นาย ชาย ศรีลากุล

ตำแหน่ง ประธานเครือข่ายป่าชุมชน จังหวัดยโสธร

ชื่อหน่วยงาน/บริษัท เครือข่ายป่าชุมชน จังหวัดยโสธร

เบอร์โทรศัพท์ 084-9268923 โทรสาร

E-mail address

( ) ไม่มี

(/) มี ถึงเป็นข้อดีที่เรดด์พลัสต้องการรักษาพื้นที่ป่าไม้ไว้ให้ลูกหลานในอนาคต ซึ่งอาจเป็นผลดีต่อโลกของเรา ถึงแม้ว่าสิ่งการนี้จะยังไม่มีข้อตกลงว่าจะเป็นการอนุรักษ์ป่าที่เป็นเชิงพาณิชย์ที่แต่ละประเทศจะรับข้อเสนอมาว่าจะทำเพื่อโลกของเราลดภาวะโลกร้อน ปลูกต้นไม้ และชดเชยที่ประเทศที่พัฒนาแล้วนำเงินมาลงทุนซื้อคาร์บอนของประเทศที่สามารถปลูกต้นไม้ทดแทนได้ แต่ในอนาคตอาจเป็นผลเสียก็ได้ ถ้าแต่ละประเทศเอาเงินไปลงทุนซื้อคาร์บอนมากๆ แต่ประเทศตนเองปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกมากกว่าเดิม ก็ไม่มีประโยชน์ที่ประเทศที่รับข้อเสนอมาปลูกป่าทดแทน เพราะสิ่งที่ดีที่สุดคือการที่ประเทศแต่ละประเทศต้องช่วยกันลดภาวะเรือนกระจก ~~ระจกคงคละ~~ นั้นมาปลูกป่ากันอย่างจริงจังเสียที ไม่ใช่ปลูกเพราะเป็นการค้าขายป่าไม้เชิงพาณิชย์ เพราะถ้ามีการปลูกป่าที่หวังค่าตอบแทนแต่ไม่ตระหนักถึงความสำคัญจริงๆ ของป่าไม้ก็เท่ากับว่าเราไม่สามารถที่จะสร้างสิ่งแวดล้อมทรัพยากรป่าไม้ให้อยู่กับเรายั่งยืนตลอดไปได้

กรุณาส่งแบบแสดงข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ มาที่

กรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช

สำนักวิจัยการอนุรักษ์ป่าไม้และพันธุ์พืช ส่วนสิ่งแวดล้อมป่าไม้

61 ถนนพหลโยธิน แขวงลาดยาว เขตจตุจักร

กรุงเทพฯ 10900

หรือ โทรสาร 0 2940 7471 หรือ E-mail: envdnp@mail.com

สามารถดาวน์โหลดเอกสารร่าง R-PP ได้ที่ www.dnp.go.th/environment

Annexlb-4(3) Comments of local forest dependent communities on REDD+ R-PP

14-DEC-2012 10:45 P. 01

แบบแสดงข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ
ต่อร่างข้อเสนอโครงการเตรียมความพร้อมต่อกลไกเรดด์พลัสสำหรับประเทศไทย
(Thailand Readiness Preparation Proposal: R-PP)

ชื่อ-สกุล นาย[illegible] [illegible]
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(✓) มี 1. ควรเพิ่มบทบาทอำนาจหน้าที่ให้ประชาชน มาร่วมจัดการพื้นที่ของตนเอง คอยดูแลกับการเสริมสร้างความเข้มแข็งให้แก่ประชาชน

2. ควรสนับสนุนเสริมพลังการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชน ทุกชั้น[illegible] ให้มาก[illegible]

3. กฎหมาย หรือ องค์กรปกครองส่วนท้องถิ่น (อบต.) หนุนเสริมงบประมาณ — ตามความเป็นจริง

4. ให้ความรู้ [illegible] การปกครอง [illegible]

กรุณาส่งแบบแสดงข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ มาที่
กรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช
สำนักวิจัยการอนุรักษ์ป่าไม้และพันธุ์พืช ส่วนสิ่งแวดล้อมป่าไม้
๖๑ ถนนพหลโยธิน แขวงลาดยาว เขตจตุจักร
กรุงเทพฯ ๑๐๙๐๐
หรือ โทรสาร ๐ ๒๙๔๐ ๗๔๗๑ หรือ E-mail: envdnp@mail.com
สามารถดาวน์โหลดเอกสารร่าง R-PP ได้ที่ www.dnp.go.th/environment

Annexlb-4(4) Comments of local forest dependent communities on REDD+ R-PP

แบบแสดงข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ
ต่อร่างข้อเสนอโครงการเตรียมความพร้อมต่อกลไกเรดด์พลัสสำหรับประเทศไทย
(Thailand Readiness Preparation Proposal: R-PP)

ชื่อ-สกุล นาย วัลชัย เกษหงาย
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กรุณาส่งแบบแสดงข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ มาที่
กรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช
สำนักวิจัยการอนุรักษ์ป่าไม้และพันธุ์พืช ส่วนสิ่งแวดล้อมป่าไม้
๖๑ ถนนพหลโยธิน แขวงลาดยาว เขตจตุจักร
กรุงเทพฯ ๑๐๙๐๐
หรือ โทรสาร ๐ ๒๙๔๐ ๗๔๗๑ หรือ E-mail: envdnp@mail.com
สามารถดาวน์โหลดเอกสารร่าง R-PP ได้ที่ www.dnp.go.th/environment

Annexlb-4(5) Comments of local forest dependent communities on REDD+ R-PP

FROM : MAEKAJAN COLOR LAP FAX NO. : 053783599 Dec. 11 2012 10:00PM P1

แบบแสดงข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ
ต่อร่างข้อเสนอโครงการเตรียมความพร้อมต่อกลไกเรดด์พลัสสำหรับประเทศไทย
(Thailand Readiness Preparation Proposal: R-PP)

ชื่อ-สกุล นาย[illegible] วีระชาติ
ตำแหน่ง ผู้ใหญ่บ้าน บ้านป่า[illegible] ม.7 ต.เวียงกาหลง อ.เวียงป่าเป้า จ.เชียงราย
ชื่อหน่วยงาน/บริษัท
เบอร์โทรศัพท์ 081-9380914 โทรสาร
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(✓) มี การดำเนินกิจกรรม เรดด์พลัส [illegible] เพื่อการอนุรักษ์ป่า การปรับปรุงฟื้นฟูสภาพป่าเสื่อมโทรมให้กลับฟื้นสมบูรณ์ การรักษาสภาพดิน ต้นไม้ ให้คงความสมบูรณ์ ซึ่งนำไปสู่การปรับเปลี่ยนสภาพภูมิอากาศ ลดมลพิษ ลดภาวะเรือนกระจก ให้ได้มากที่สุด การดำเนินกิจกรรมตามโครงการ [illegible] ให้เกิดประโยชน์สูงสุด โดยคำนึงถึงสภาพพื้นที่ ที่เหมาะสมกับกิจกรรม ของแต่ละชุมชน แต่ละสภาพภูมิประเทศ ของท้องถิ่น

การดำเนินกิจกรรม ควรเน้นเรื่องการปฏิบัติการพื้นที่ มากกว่าการอบรมสัมมนา ศึกษาดูงานมากเกินไป [illegible] ปฏิบัติ เพราะจะมีความรู้และการดำเนินกิจกรรมได้ผลมากกว่า โดยเฉพาะการใช้ภูมิปัญญาในท้องถิ่น ควบคู่กับการดำเนินกิจกรรม เช่น ภาคเหนือ การทำกิจกรรมฝายชะลอน้ำ [illegible] ปลูกต้นไม้ และการป้องกัน เฝ้าระวังหมอกควันและไฟป่า

บ้านป่า[illegible] ม.7 ต.เวียงกาหลง อ.เวียงป่าเป้า จ.เชียงราย อนุรักษ์ป่า โดยวิธี สร้างศูนย์เรียนรู้ [illegible] " การทำแนวกันไฟ แบบภูมิปัญญาท้องถิ่น [illegible] " ใช้งบประมาณน้อย แต่เกิดประโยชน์มาก.

กรุณาส่งแบบแสดงข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ มาที่
กรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช
สำนักวิจัยการอนุรักษ์ป่าไม้และพันธุ์พืช ส่วนสิ่งแวดล้อมป่าไม้
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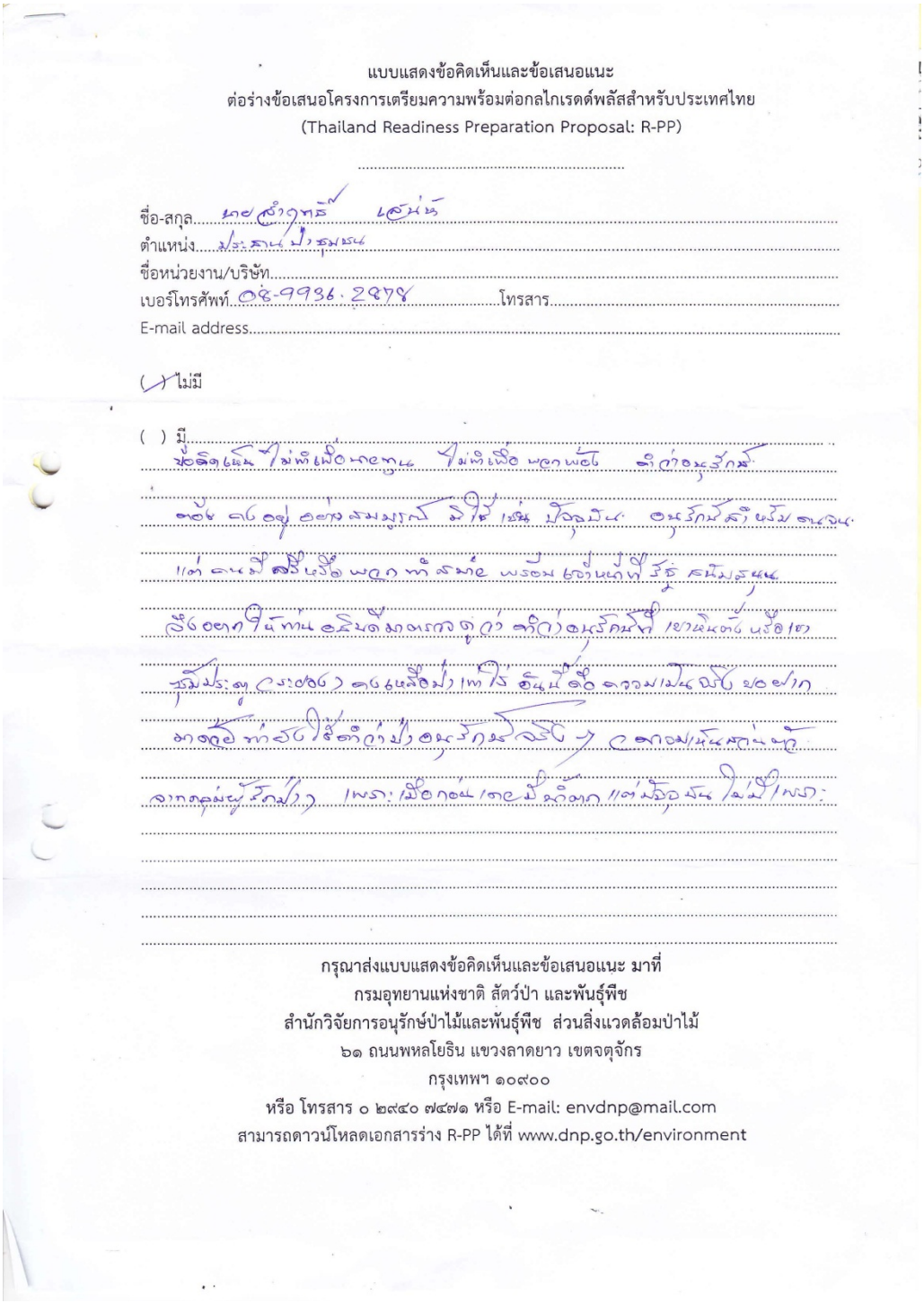
สามารถดาวน์โหลดเอกสารร่าง R-PP ได้ที่ www.dnp.go.th/environment

Annexlb-4(6) Comments of local forest dependent communities on REDD+ R-PP



แบบแสดงข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ
ต่อร่างข้อเสนอโครงการเตรียมความพร้อมต่อกลไกเรดด์พลัสสำหรับประเทศไทย
(Thailand Readiness Preparation Proposal: R-PP)

ชื่อ-สกุล นายสำฤทธิ์ เสนะ
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กรุณาส่งแบบแสดงข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ มาที่
กรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช
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หรือ โทรสาร ๐ ๒๙๔๐ ๗๔๗๑ หรือ E-mail: envdnp@mail.com
สามารถดาวน์โหลดเอกสารร่าง R-PP ได้ที่ www.dnp.go.th/environment

Annex1b-4(7) Comments of local forest dependent communities on REDD+ R-PP

แบบแสดงข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ
ต่อร่างข้อเสนอโครงการเตรียมความพร้อมต่อกลไกเรดด์พลัสสำหรับประเทศไทย
(Thailand Readiness Preparation Proposal: R-PP)

ชื่อ-สกุล.........................
ตำแหน่ง.........................
ชื่อหน่วยงาน/บริษัท.........................
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กรุณาส่งแบบแสดงข้อคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ มาที่
กรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช
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Annex 1b-5 : World Bank /LEAF Funded Workshop

World Bank /LEAF Funded Workshop: CSOs/Local Community/Women/Ethnic Group Review of Draft Thailand Readiness-Preparation Proposal (R-PP)

March 7-8, 2013

Background Information:

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is helping build the capacity of developing countries (36) in tropical and subtropical regions to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, the sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+) as well as to tap into future system of financial incentives for REDD+. (For more information on the FCPF, visit www.forestcarbonpartnership.org)

The Readiness Fund provides readiness preparation grants to REDD+ countries (up to $3.8 million each) for the following activities:

i. Preparing a national REDD+ strategy;

ii. Establishing a reference level for forest emissions and forest cover;

iii. Designing a national REDD+ monitoring system; and

iv. Setting up national REDD+ management arrangements.

v. Integrating environmental and social safeguards in REDD+

vi. Ensuring broad based consultations and participation of relevant stakeholders, especially forest dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers in decision making for REDD+.

The government of Thailand is one of the FCPF countries and has recently prepared their draft R-PP under DNP as the focal point for REDD+ in the country. Thailand will submit and present their R-PP requesting approval to the Participants Committee (consist of Donors and REDD+ Country Participants) of the FCPF in March 2013. Prior to this event, the World Bank in collaboration/partnership with the USAID funded Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF)Program will be organizing a day and half workshop exclusively targeting representatives from CSOs and forest dependent local community groups, ethnic groups, and women and youth groups to enable them to review the draft R-PP and provide technical inputs into the relevant component of the R-PP.

LEAF is a five year USAID funded program engaging regional governments, forestry and climate mitigation specialists, and relevant stakeholders in capacity building focused on REDD+. The program's goal is to strengthen the capacity of targeted Southeast Asian countries to achieve meaningful and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from the forestry-land use sector and to allow these countries to benefit from the emerging international Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) framework.

Rationale for the Workshop:

It is now acknowledged that REDD+ has the potential to deliver significant benefits to local forest dependent communities, including the sustainable management of biodiversity, the provision of alternative livelihoods, and equitable benefit sharing of revenues generated from emission reductions. However, it is also recognized that REDD+ may pose potential serious risks to livelihoods, security to land tenure, forest governance, culture, biodiversity, gender-

equity etc. For REDD+ programs to succeed in the long term, these risks have to be identified, reduced and mitigated. To achieve this, it is essential for forest dependent communities and ethnic groups to be involved in the formulation and implementation of the REDD+ readiness processes. This requires their active engagement and participation in: i) setting up inclusive and transparent institutional arrangement/management for REDD+, ii) analysis of the drivers and underlying causes of D&D, iii) designing pro poor REDD+ gender sensitive strategy options, benefit sharing and grievance mechanisms, iv) consultation & participation processes, and v) reviewing social and environmental impacts associated with REDD+, as well as setting in place good monitoring systems etc.

With these goals in mind, the World Bank in partnership with the USAID funded LEAF program will be hosting a one and a half day workshop to provide opportunity for CSOs and local community/ethnic groups engaged in the REDD+ process[i] to review the Thailand R-PP draft and provide technical inputs into the various components of the document. This workshop is in addition to the several regional workshops already implemented by DNP targeting this particular stakeholder groups. The general objective is to familiarize the participants on REDD+, allow the DNP to present the Draft R-PP, and receive feedback from stakeholders.

The Specific Objectives of this workshop are to enable participants to review and provide recommendations on the following:

- Design of effective consultation and participation framework
- Proposed institutional arrangements
- Drivers and underlying causes of D&D
- REDD+ strategy options
- Social and environmental impacts
- Inclusion of co-benefits and/or safeguards such as indigenous and women‟s rights in MMRV systems

Besides, this workshop will provide opportunity for participants to discuss whether the CSO platform in Thailand should be set up.

Methodology for Delivering the Workshop:
The workshop will be extremely participatory. Two presentations will be made: a brief overview of the FCPF and REDD+, followed by Thailand R-PP presentation. The workshop in its entirety will then focus on interactive group exercises- whereby participants will be divided into groups based on the components of the R-PP and facilitated to discuss, review and provide their views/inputs.

Outputs:
The inputs provided will be incorporated directly into the relevant components of the R-PP

Venue: World Bank Office:
30th Fl, Siam Tower, 989 Rama 1 Road,
Pathumwan, Bangkok,10330,Thailand
Tel: (66) 2 686 8358

Workshop Dates: March 7-8, 2013

Workshop Organizers:

LEAF Program: Luke Pritchard-l.pritchard@climatefocus.com
World Bank: Haddy J. Seyhsey@worldbank.org

Annex 1b-6: Summary of dilemma, good practices and prospects from REDD+ local dialogues and stakeholder consultations

Dilemma	Good practice	Prospects from REDD+
▪ More fertile forests lead to infestation of disease-transmitting animals such as mosquitoes, crops and properties damaged by wild animals, elephants and wild pigs in particular, as a result of an increase in wildlife population. ▪ Community's conflicts in resources use due to individual loss of benefits and violation of community rules, limit expansion of farm land. ▪ Decrease in size of farm land which is insufficient to distribute among family members resulting in less income and more debt. ▪ Change in way-of-life among community population such as local knowledge-based agricultural practices. ▪ Limited expansion of urban and community areas leading to the problems of slum and slum environment, crime as a result of migration, mobilization of labor. ▪ Government budget allocated for REDD+ activities may result in reduction of national income from agricultural sector as well as budget cut in other sectors. ▪ Increased community's responsibility to safeguard the forests, participation in project activities and meetings causes the loss of income from their regular activities. ▪ Government sector loose authority in natural resources management caused inefficient management which may affect project implementation ▪ Unclear definition of "forest", communities may	▪ Stakeholders (community forest networks, ethnic groups, forest-use groups, forest-dependent communities, youth and women groups) fully and equitably participate in forest resource management. ▪ Communities undertake activities on tree planting and/or natural restoration of degraded forest using local knowledge such as forest (tree) demarcation, community forest networking, sacred forest, with regular monitoring. ▪ Local livelihood development, improvement of agricultural practices with conservation-based agriculture, productivity improvement, product value-adding, self-sufficiency basis through learning-by-doing process and local research. ▪ Establishment of community forest networks which are very strong networking covering over 8,000 community forests. ▪ Community's management of "community forest" and "conservation forest" with community rules and regulations under joint agreement with government agency, such as Tambon Maeta Rules: an agreement between Maeta Community and Maeta Tambon Administration Organization. ▪ Establishment of knowledge dissemination center for sustainable conservation and utilization of forest resources, a forum for exchange of knowledge and experience, and follow-up the situations in each area, such as Samkha	▪ Fertile forests with high biodiversity help reduce the damages from natural disaster, communities enjoy the services of natural resources (soil. water and forests) as a source of food , fiber, fuel, medicinal plants, organic compost, tourism, and better health conditions of local people. ▪ Alternative livelihood for local communities with more and consistent income. ▪ Confidence of communities upon land use and management systems of land, water, forest and farming practices leading to reduction of community conflicts on resource use. ▪ Reduction of government workload through financial arrangements to communities for participatory forest management and creation of good relations between villagers and government officers. ▪ Learning opportunity and knowledge creation for forest resource management as well as preservation and utilization of local knowledge. ▪ Awareness on value of forest resources among communities. ▪ Extension of community activities (on forest resource management) through direct financial arrangements to community. ▪ Real decentralization of administration to local communities, with community participation at early stage of operation. ▪ Capacity building for government officers, communities, NGOs and

Dilemma	Good practice	Prospects from REDD+
lose their access to the resource in the project-supported area.	Community Forest of Nam Jang Watershed Network. ▪ Incorporation of forest resource conservation, sustainable forest management and traditional local livelihood in school curriculum. ▪ Community's awareness of the issues on climate changes as indicated by active participation in training on forest carbon stock assessment in community forests with support of independent academia. ▪ Application of technical knowledge in forest fire management in community forest area as a source of food and income of local people. ▪ Government agencies such as DNP, RFD initiation of projects on promotion of local community participation in forest management with budget arrangements to participating communities and awards to outstanding communities in forest management, private corporation's activities such as PTT Green World Project, SCG Project on check dam construction in community forests to promote community participation in forest management.	relevant stakeholders involved in participatory forest management. ▪ Strong networks for forest resource management through supports from the Project.

Annex 1b-7 Summary of issues from regional dialogue (Central, Northern, Southern and Northeastern) for the consultation to the Draft of Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) Project of Thailand

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
		Component 1: Organize and Consult **1a National Readiness Management Arrangements** **Readiness Preparation**
		Concerns
	1	Still lacking budget in the Readiness preparation phase.
	2	Forest Officers cannot do it, can they? REDD+ mechanism must, therefore, be relied on.
		Recommendations
	1	Clarity should be developed during the Readiness preparation phase.
	2	REDD+ must include all ideas relevant to sustainable forest management.come from various dimensions of idea base. Carbon storage and sequestration dimension should not bethe only consideration.
	3	It should be clear about whois authorized for making decisions relating to the REDD+ mechanism.
	4	Implementation of REDD+ mechanism is not essential to comply with the policies and processes of countries that are emitting a lot of carbon (countries originating global warming) or capitalism system.
	5	Study advantages and disadvantages of REDD+ and clearly indicate the criteria used for assessing the advantages.
	6	Capacity of government officers and local people should be enhanced.
	7	Take the result from Kanchanaburi to include in the R-PP document.
	8	Take the results of the Thai Climate Justice forum to be analyzed and put into the R-PP document as well.
		REDD+ Institutional Arrangements in Thailand
		Recommendations
	1	To addan independent organization with composition from indigenous people'sand civil society sectors (REDD+ People Sector Working Group) into the structure of the organization for REDD+ activities in order to undertake a monitoring function such as receiving grievances, providing opinions to the operation of REDD+ Technical Working Groups, and participation in the policy decision making i.e. determination of REDD+ Strategy Options, design of operation. Civil society sector shall propose representatives from key stakeholder networks/groups in the civil society sector. However, processes of representative nomination and proportional representation determination shall be by mutual consensus.
	2	REDD+ should be implemented by a neutral agency which should be under the operational management and responsibility of both DNP and other agencies because DNP is an agency that has conflicts over rightscommunities in forest areas.
22,25	3	TreeBank Foundation Network and TreeBank Network of People Sector shall be added into the structure of REDD+ Task Force and Organization for REDD+ Activities in the Readiness preparation phase.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	4	To add Indigenous People Network, TreeBank Foundation and TreeBank Network of People Sector as members in REDD+ Task Force at regional and provincial levels, anduse the term "Ethnic and Indigenous People"instead of "Hill Tribes."
	5	Increase of civil society sector proportion in the REDD+ Task Force to be equal to the proportion of members from public sector.
	6	REDD+ organization structure should be separated as an independent organization based on the principle of decentralization.A REDD+ Coordination Center at local level, central agency, and REDD+ Data Center should be provided. Half of the committee/ working group members must come from civil society sector in order to create balance and have appropriate representation.
	7	To establish REDD+ Data Center independent of public agencies and to establish REDD+ Center for Civil societysector.
	8	To establish joint consultantive committee for projects at area level, the same as the establishment of consultantive committeesfor national parks.
25,31	9	REDD+ structure shall comprise indigenous people's sector, civil society sector, and academics separately (not being dash line) in order to supervise and monitor the operation.
31	10	REDD+ Task Force should have indigenous people equivalent to public agencies.
40	11	All 4 regional indigenous people networks shall be included in REDD+ structure too.
	12	REDD+ committees/ working groups must have appropriate proportionsof representatives fromcivil society sector, local communities, and proportions among men, women and youths as well as representatives from Department of Local Administration.
	13	To establish joint consultantive committee at project area level the same as the establishment of consultantive committee for national parks.
	14	Representative of indigenous people shall be in working groups at area level as well.
	15	Establishment of institutional structure must be fair and transparent.
	16	Establishment of REDD+ committee should let civil society sector truly participate.
	17	Structure mechanism shall have equivalent proportion of community sector network.
	18	All relevant parties specifying women, youth, etc. should be put in to diversifyall parts of the component.
	19	REDD+ will establish working group to analyze land problem throughout the country.
	20	REDD+ committee should have many levels both national and local, but must work in an integrated mannerin order to really create benefits.
		National Climate Change and REDD+ Implementation Framework
		Recommendations
	1	document that the solutions to global warming mustcome primarily from the industry sector, which is responsible for the major proportion of emissions.. Therefore, reduction of greenhouse gases emission should aim at the main cause. Forestry sector can contribute solution in some parts only.
	2	Do not take REDD+ mechanism into market mechanism, but it is proposed that fund system should be used.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
		Local communities/ indigenous people/ Community rights
		Concerns
	1	The Use of consensus or FPIC process is not yet clear.
	2	Universal principle of FPIC (free prior informed consent, comprehensive data, adequate time, decision result are reflected in policy guideline or state implementation) must be explicitly accepted in all implementation stages.
	3	How will local communities gain or lose from REDD+ and various approaches of forest protection?
		Recommendations
	1	Communities should be entitled to make decisions as to whether or not they should engage with REDD+ projects and they should still be entitled to collect non-timber forest products as usual.
17,70	2	Community rights should be recognized by not using such words as “community rights acknowledgement” – the government only “acknowledges” but does not recognize. The question is how to recognize. It must be the words of “recognize.” (p. 17 and 70)
180	3	Indigenous people shall be added into the list of stakeholders.
	4	Decision making shall use FPIC process at all levels.
	5	The expression “indigenous people” shall be used in R-PP draft.
	6	Definition of indigenous people shall be included inthe list of stakeholders.
	7	The Security Council shall recognize the tribes’ identity.
	8	REDD+ must specify rights clearly and respect rights of communities with traditional lifestyle including guidelines that allow communities to stay together with forests. Traditional practices must be protected if they do not affect or lead to deforestation.
	9	REDD+ specifies project implementation approach that clearly respects community rights under the Constitution, Sections 66-67 and that respects human rights under international agreements including UNDRIP.
	10	It should use words that positively promote the attitude adjustment concerning tribes and correspondingwith the facts.
	11	To encourage and promote occupation and develop life quality for people in areas next to forests.
		1b Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups
		Concerns
	1	Networks of people affected by the declaration of national park boundaries express concern that REDD+ will exacerbate the existing problems.
		Recommendations
	1	Content of R-PP draft is difficult toread and understood. It should use simple language.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	2	More diverse channels for communication for providing information on REDD+ mechanism should be provided and publicized, be easily accessible, and open allowing people to give feedback tangibly. Process of information provision concerning REDD+ mechanism must provide clearly comprehensive information of both benefits and impacts.
	3	People have not known/ acknowledged and understood the objectives of REDD+ mechanism implementation. The state must dispell anxiety of community peopleabout forests utilization.
	4	To add indigenous people networks as stakeholders into Table 1 b-1, p. 40 and list of ethnics/ indigenous peoples into Appendix 1 b, p. 180.
	5	REDD+ can encourage people to manage resources sustainably. However, communities must be able to respond on what they want/need and lack. Brainstorming/ consultation must be conducted with state officers as coordination and integration units. REDD+ will support operations and budgets for communities by covering activities that they have proposed. In addition, channels for accessing to REDD+ should be provided.
	6	All aspects of information of all tribes must be diversified and accessed
	7	Reality must be assessed in accordance with situation.
	8	All agencies and sectors should be provided with opportunities to contribute via social media such as Facebook and Webpage.
	9	Communities should be able to access to, know and understand the process of land allocation.
	10	Documents supporting the meeting should be provided at least 3 days before the meeting date.
	11	Consultation fora should be held after the Readiness preparation and pilot project development phases by using joint FPIC process the same as the case of the National Health Assembly by allowing a committee that comes from multi-sectors to jointly prepare contents before convening the plenary meeting again for seeking consensus.
	12	More channels should be provided for communication in order to give information on data sources and communicate the progress to communities, promote understanding, and open have channels for communication of additional opinions from communities.
	13	The government and relevant agencies have to provide and explain comprehensive information, giving both advantages and disadvantages, to people. Particularly, the indigenous communities dwelling in areas that overlap with Protected Areas must be consulted at all levels and guaranteed that they are able to access information thoroughly.
	14	Some mattersthat must be solved at the national levelare seen by communities or the REDD+ project as schemes or models for solving conflict between public and civil society sectors. The project should further present good guidelines for solutionof economic, social and environmental issuesto be governmental policiy.
	15	REDD+ is not entirely good or bad, therefore, its advantages and disadvantages must be analyzed and determined.
	16	What is the real goal of REDD+?
	17	REDD+ must be based on a holistic approach with open mind ready to accept inputs from all sides and listen to the root cause of problems.
	18	There should be a process for giving opportunities to all parties to present, talk and express their own opinions.
	19	Reforestation must give fair consideration to all tree species as any tree can sequester CO_2. Thus, in agricultural areas where land-use can be diversified and can be assessed as commercial property should also be considered for REDD+.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	20	Before any project implementation, participatory studies and research by all sectors, concerning life style of communities making their living in areas that overlapProtected Areas, must be carried out and accepted by all parties.
	21	The intention that all parties will jointly try to find solutions for conflict issuesthrough raising successfulexamples in pilot areas through a joint discussionprocess shall be recorded in order to adjust attitudes and practices using limited budget but creating various pilot areas across the country.
	22	Public agencies should inform their own practitioners on dialogue matters.
	23	Before implementing REDD+ mechanism in any areas, a public hearing shall be conducted not only with local leaders but also with all people.
		1c Consultation and Participation Process
		Concerns
	1	How information and progress about REDD+ implementation from this consultation meeting can be widely known?
	2	REDD+ emphasizes the promotion of the mechanism and solutions for problems for agencies and communities that do not manage forest areas well. Will REDD+ support agencies and communities or areas that are already good, such as TreeBank Foundation and TreeBank Network of People Sector?
	3	What are the causes of deforestation,, for example,community forestry management in northern region? How do communities solve them?
	4	There is a fear that participation under REDD+ will not be comprehensive and many people maybe affectedunder the action plan,,while only some people may be involved and DNPwill claim fairness of participation in order to implement the project. Many people do not know what REDD+ is. Therefore, how can such people express their opinions. This Readiness preparation phase is, therefore, necessary to make understanding and provide education by using true information including about carbon trading.
	5	Pilot areas selection does not really use a participatory process.
	6	How will a peoples' participatory process for REDD+ mechanism be effective, because problems relating to forest land conflict have not been solved yet?
	7	Where will the opinions from peoples' participation be recorded, and how can information be accessed ?
	8	Consultation process is important and leads to a participatory process.
		Recommendations
	1	REDD+ implementation will give top priority to participation from affected people or direct stakeholders, particularly, local indigenous communities and tribes dwelling in, and depending on forests.
	2	Let people participate in policy decision making by providing Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) process at all levels and stages (Northern, Central, Southern and Northeastern Regions) including conducting public hearing/consultation with all groups of stakeholders at the area level before implementing REDD+.
	3	Interested communities can notify their intentions to participate (or not) and state agencies should provide full support.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	4	Participation should be genuine at all stages, systems, and activities; they are 1. Action planning, 2. Activities and practices under the plan, 3. Proportion of staff from public sector, civil society sector and organizations, 4. Participation is transparent, correct and proper budget disbursement, and 5. Acknowledgement, report, monitoring and evaluation of activities.
	5	Participation in all aspects must take in to account opinions from civil society sector, both male and female must be genuinely involved.
	6	Opportunities must be given to all sectors. Revision must be done continuously in order to make the draft being acomplete plan.
	7	Budget from REDD+ mechanism operated in pilot/ community areas must have no legal obligation.
	8	Previous consultation fora did not invite directly affected parties like networks to participate at all. It is necessary to conduct the participation process more intensively and thoroughly than previouslyby listening to problems seriously and sincerely in order to jointly find solutions.
	9	The composition must have more stakeholders and have wider coverage than previous one by better planning of engagement and using approaches such as mass media etc., in order to generate broad participation.
	10	Management mechanism of REDD+ should have 3 forms as follows:- 1) State agencies as in the R-PPdocuments, 2) Joint operation between public and civil society sectors State people form which is joint operation between state and people, and 3) A mechanism involving all sectors as a civil society sector participatory mechanism, because the existing mechanism is stilltheold state structure that cannot implement REDD+ successfully.
	11	Agree with the project, if villagers have the chance to participate more fully in, particularly, to be crepresented in the ommittee for jointly making decisions.
	12	Participation process must truly cover all groups in all forms of forest areas.
	13	The Participation process must also cover budget distribution by clearly explaining about budget expenditure and sources of funding.
	14	Readiness preparation project must develop cooperation from multiple-sectors in the future. Lessons, restrictions and recommendations from previous projects must be analyzed as well.
	15	Work together with other departments such as Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR), establishment of mechanism model for working together with many parties.
	16	REDD+ must be designed in a manner of area ecological system in order to truly create participation process from all sectors.
	17	REDD+ must allow juveniles to participate and establishnetworks. Juveniles must be trained to be middlepersons for conveying information and communicating with locals.
	18	Different viewpoints on problems lead to conflict and dead end. Therefore, there should be a process for jointly establishing pilot areas and seeking common view between parties.
	19	Prepare pilot study areas by protecting land rights of communities and establishing clear boundaries for land occupation. During pilot project implementation, prosecutions must be suspended and the project developed through participation between public sector and local people using legal channels, for example, an academic experimental project between state and local people using a range of pilot areas varying in both quantity and quality. The budget for pilot projects, that really involves people, should be emphasized.
	20	REDD+ is a matter covering many ministries. Therefore, such agencies must be involved from the early stage including engagement of strategy determination such as Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Culture, Promotion of Local Decentralization, etc.
	21	More channels and mechanisms should be added for civil society sector to participate in policy decision making.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	22	Both women and youth should be involved as well.
	23	Public sector and communities should have more chance to work together under policy condition.
	24	Forest village project of Forest Industry Organization (FIO) should not be used as model in REDD+ project proposal.
	25	Problems relating tp change of social situation should be studied and analyzed and contained in the project proposal including researches by local communities.
	26	REDD+ should be prepared as a national agenda rather than pilot project.
	27	To establish effective grievance channel and solution for REDD+.
	28	Participation process of stakeholders from all sectors should be properly ensured.
	29	Lessons learned from community forests managed by people should be implemented in pilot project.
	30	Problems and failure of previous operations by the public sector should be analyzed as a lesson of REDD+.
	31	Implementation in areas should give real benefits to such areas not be only an experiment.
	32	Boundary lines between Protected Areas and community areas should be clearly demarcated.
	33	Community participation should be clarified, especially, villagers in areas. Proportional representation of local participants should be clearly determined.
	34	Any decision must pay attention to FPIC process (prior information, independent exchange, and self decision making)
	35	Civil society sector should be properly involved.
	36	Incentives should be developed for villagers to carry out reforestation as well as roles of competent officials should be increased for more careful law enforcement
	37	TreeBank Foundation and TreeBank Network of civil societysector should be proposed as an integral part of REDD+ project.
	38	People must be entitled to have access to forest resources.
	39	Monoculture plantationsare not encouraged.
	40	People should be involved in policy decision making.
	41	REDD+ should be an instrument for solving problems of the forest plantation industry.
	42	Attention should be paid to people dwelling within forests.
	43	REDD+ should encourage people to claim their legal rights.
	44	REDD+ must take real problems of these communities into account and present solution guideline clearly and urgently before implementing the project.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	45	REDD+ should take schemes of forest management and protection by communities into account for determining the proportion of reforestation in titled private areas.
	46	If REDD+ is only an experiment and research, it should use degraded areas of national parks and areas of TreeBank Foundation and TreeBank Network of People Sector as experimental areas and then its results shall be further extended.
	47	Villagers should have rights on their original residential areas, which shall not be considered as violation of the law.
	48	To do mMore reforestationsshould be undertaken in non-titled areas, and security of rights on villagers' livelihood must be established.
	49	Each organization should be able to independently carry out its activities; the same things can be used without prior determination.
	50	Driving process must catch up with the fast changing situation. Policy and project should be linked with finding out about good practices guideline. Existing lessons learned from previous experience of various organizations should be interpreted.
	51	The project proposal document should be reformulated by allowing communities to participate from the early stage.
		Component 2: Prepare the REDD+ Strategy
		2aAssessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance
		Concerns:
	1	Villagers have been frequently accused and (executed?)tried through legal process.Therefore, they must fight for their rights. How can communities be granted rights and empowered to truly look after resources in accordance with The Constitution? This is a problem that needs to be solved.
	2	If rotating cultivation is banned, it is necessary for REDD+ to determine who are the affected stakeholders but agreement on conditions for rotating cultivation and sustainable forest utilization should be reached (rotating cultivation shall be deemed as not destroying forests and trees from such activity can be used if it is done sustainably.)
	3	Using communities in Protected Forest Areas to do REDD+ activities will overlap with problems of non-recognition ofcommunities'livelihood land rights and will create an image of public agencies like Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) being able to manage forests by itselfusing communities as labour only. Indeed, communities have capacity to handle this matter.
	4	idden agenda that can be clearly seen is that rich forest areas are areas where communities dwell and look after. In the south, areas of used by the forest industry have been converted to rubber plantationswhile communities in Protected Forest living in accordance with the condition of the area become offenders under National Parks and Forest Reserve Acts. Actions under the former context may cause more problems
	5	Will REDD+result to National Parks declaring boundary lines forReserved Forests and National Parks thatfurther overlap with communities; areas in the forest areas?
	6	What are the criteria used for rights verification? There is a problem that land owners have not participated in National Parks declaration and have not known that their lands have already become National Park' areas. How will such rights be verified? How will REDD+ help to solve forest land problems? Will REDD+ bring new problems?
	7	Solving land problems is not solely under DNP authority, but it is a national problem and is linked with many agencies. According to the principle notified by the government, a private company will be employed to jointly verify areas and demarcate boundary lines with villagers. People must keep looking at this matter too.
	8	REDD+ must guarantee that problems on livelihood lands of people must first be solved, before beingpilot tested.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	9	Although, there is cabinet resolution 30 June 1998 for solving management and revocation of overlapping areas, there is no action yet. If REDD+ is brought in, it may cause more serious problems.
	10	There is a concern thatproblems ofland conflict in forest areas are just wanted to be contained and reflected truly.
	11	There is a concern about target areas for REDD+ project in terms of relevant laws. Particularly, in the area of Banthat Mountain Range whichis currently managed under a Community Land Title overlapping with Community Charter forarea management, water conservation and multiple agriculture but National Park staff strictly conduct law enforcement and do not pay attention to previousaction by communities.
	12	Regulation may be issued to handle project which is determined in R-PP.
	13	REDD+ implementation under the 5 current forest laws implies that National Parks will evict villagers and communities from their original livelihood lands. Therefore, there is no trust that it will come to solveproblems, on the contrary,it will make problemsworse, especially, forest definitions that are defined in these laws.
	14	Guideline for participatory management of Protected Areas is insufficient and not clear.
	15	Policy on promotion of private reforestation will cause natural forests to be cleared for reforestation.
		Recommendations:
	1	Revise the analysis on causes of forest area loss, which specifies that the main cause is the conversion of forest areas to agricultural areas (p.62). This content shall be revised that forest area losses are caused by development policies of the state as follows:- (1) policy on concession of forests and mines which causes the destruction of forests and biological resources leading to road construction and settlement in forests, (2) policy on promotion of monoculture commercial crops which causes the expansion of capital intensive agriculture., (3) suppression of ideologists who have different political opinions or suppression of communists requires road construction into forests in all regions and leads to settlement in forests, (4) policy on promotion of private reforestation causes the natural forests to be cleared in order to do forest plantations, and (5) land allocation in degraded forests requires that forests must be first degraded before lands will be owned.
	2	Content of R-PP must reflect the problem situation of National Park boundary declaration which overlaps with livelihood lands and communities as well as the problem of conflicts over land rights between state agencies and communities that were dwelling in the area before the declaration of Protected Forest areas in the matters of both eviction of communities from forest areas and prosecution against villagers.
	3	To have guideline for alteration and amendment of forest laws consistent withpeoples' lifestyle and Section 66 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2007 in accordance with the policy statement of Miss Yingluck Shinawatra's government in the Section on Land and Resources, Clauses 4.1, 4.4 that all 5 forest laws will be amended consistently to the Constitutional Law and the government must end the prosecution of global warming pursuant to the policy declared to the parliament.
	4	Rotating cultivation is a sustainable form of resource management and utilization. It is not a deforestation or forest degradation because the forest can rehabilitate. Therefore, community rights on rotating cultivation must be protected and clearly defined that it is different from shifting cultivation.
	5	The state must recognize that forest management is belongsfirstto communities with support from state agencies.
	6	REDD+ must first pay attention to communities having good forest management.
	7	To have rights to use agricultural practice that is rotating cultivation such as rotating cultivation plots 1, 2 and 3.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	8	Delete words of “household number doing shifting cultivation is a main cause of deforestation”.
	9	REDD+ should use rule of law, justice and regularity with people.
	10	R-PP needs to be a genuine activity of people,in written form.
	11	Rights of tribes and indigenous people must be recognized and respected. There should be management of natural resources utilization by indigenouscommunities.
	12	FPIC principle must be used in REDD+ mechanism as basis for decision making regarding community cooperation.
	13	REDD+ significantly implies that communities are causing global warming. REDD+ needs to take into account of indigenous local communities and minor tribes dwelling in various forests. Analysis of problems on deforestation and forest degradation must correspond to the facts.
	14	Action plan must be clear on recognition of community rights in accordance with the country’s main law (Constitution) on forest utilization and conglomerationfor taking care of local resources.
	15	Recognition of livelihood land rights of communities make villagers confident that they can further live as usual. Rights recognition can also be flexible as appropriate but it must be able to be guaranteed.
	16	It must verify the rights in accordance with local people’sresided before or after the declaration of the establishment ofNational Parks.. If before,, such rights must be recognized but if communities moved in after that, remedy measures must be sought. REDD+ does not necessarily need to increase forest areas. It depends onwhich activity is appropriatein the Thai context.Villagers must be involved and it must lead to biodiversity too.
	17	To recognize rights of indigenous communities dwelling before the declaration as national Reserved Forests and National Parks.
	18	Lifestyle and traditions of indigenous peoples shall be disseminated.
	19	To encourage increase of forest in agricultural areas (areas with ownership titles) communities should be able to legally derive benefits in Reserved Forest.
	20	There should be clarity that it(utilizing products in Reserved Forests?) will not make villagers offenders,and guidelines, such as those used for registration as world heritage areas should be applied.
	21	To promote mechanism or instrument that enablescommunities to manageand conserve forests by themselves.
	22	REDD+ should be a chance to solve problems for villagers that are located in areas the overlap with Protected Areas by pushing to recognize villager rights for trees planting.
	23	Problems on rights of communities in forest areas must be solved.
	24	Community rights shall be recognized in accordance with Section 66 of the Constitution 2007.
	25	Communities taking care of natural indigenous forests should be promoted.
	26	Lifestyle of communities should be protected such as collection of medicinal herbs and various foods.
	27	Communities should not be evicted fromlivelihood areas.
	28	New definitions in R-PP such as Community Forest, Tribes, Shifting Cultivation or Rotating Cultivation, and who are the relevant actors, must be re-discussed through the affirmation from various sectors.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	29	It shall consider that words“encroachment”and “deforestationby communities/tribesin forest areas” create negative meaning.
	30	It shall consider that words of “forest exploitation or forest creation by state agencies” create positive meaning.
	31	Definition of “deforestation causes” should be reviewed and analyzed. The main cause of deforestation should be identified i.e. infrastructure development, policies such as guaranteed corn price, etc. and causes of forest degradation, i.e. forest concessions, illegal logging that require guidelinesto solve the problems.. Social and environmental impacts should also be explained to people in communities by referring to laws and forest acts. Rights of indigenous people under the Constitution, Sections 66 and 67 should be specified and contained. There should be comparison between forest management by original communities and operational methods under REDD+ mechanism.
	32	REDD+ determines forest definition that covers private landoccupied by villagers as agricultural areas or includes areas where people have planted trees in agricultural areas covering over 200 million rai (32 million ha)
	33	There is a viewpoint that the word“forest” does not step cross (clarify?) definition of Common forest or State forest and does not cover forest in private areas. Definition of forest should be re-determined and should include non-monoculture agricultural areas.
	34	A Case study of tree planting in non-forest areas under definition of the state should be conducted.
	35	To define that deforestation and forest degradation are caused by illegal logging and collection of non-timber forest products.
	36	Forest definition means “Current existing forests of DNP and RFD, community forests, tree covered areas within agricultural areas established by tree planting or developed as forests under Tree Bank Foundation and TreeBank Network scheme of civil society sector and natural growing forests.” Areas compose of DNP forest areas, community forests, agricultural areas and residential areas nearby watersheds.
	37	Forest definition of REDD+ should solve problems of forest land conflict.
	38	Forest definition should determine aspects on biodiversity of plant variety.
	39	Definition of monoculture forest must be clear.
	40	Common issue is to analyze causes of forest degradation and remaining forests.
	41	Besides agriculture sector, causes of deforestation should include infrastructure construction and industry expansion.
	42	Causes of deforestation should not consider farmers as forest intruders.
	43	Causes of deforestation should be re-analyzed.
	44	Certificates of ownership should be urgently and clearly issued in order to prevent forest encroachment. Boundary lines must be clearly demarcated.
	45	Land occupation should be fairly distributed such as through issuance of Prime Minister Office Regulations.Arrangements to pilot community lands in areas of Mae Chaem-Omkoi District (areas of 2 sub-districts namely Ban Pang Hin Fon and Ban Pang Thap)must be clarifiedand boundary lines must beproperly delineated through participation of relevant parties in civil societyand provincial authorities.
	46	To conduct survey of livelihood lands, especially, in forest areas in order to end existing problems.
	47	Problems of boundary linesrelated to forest land management should be clearly solved for communities and people dwelling in areas of Protected Forest/national Reserved Forest with rights restriction and obligations under forest laws.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	48	The extent of expansion for household agriculture must be supported and determined.
	49	Forestryissues are related to land issues. Therefore, problems of overlapping land caused by the declarationsby DNP must be solved.
	50	Problems of global warming case must be managed and solved.
	51	Villagers have urgent troubles such as rubber trees planted 30 years ago cannot be cut or tapped.
	52	REDD+ is not restricted to cover only forestryissues but also should include persons who have certificates of land ownership and plant trees. These people must receive compensation.
	53	results from existing analyses. Forest areas management, whether household forests or Protected Forests, must be clear because villagers practice conservation approaches to their use of forests. To whom do land rights and management power belong ? Who takes care of, and manages carbon rights? Who maintains forests? Tp whom do benefits belong ?
	54	Management of land uses must be clear.
	55	Villagers must be truly involved in demarcation of boundary lines, not only local leaders.
	56	Forests in REDD+ should cover mangrove forests too. They are already managed as network.
	57	REDD+ must be an instrument leading to joint management in various areas, not only limited to National Park areas. It is not necessary to aim for a successful pilot project only.
	58	There is not yet determination on how common problems of forest land conflict will be solved.
	59	To survey boundary lines of Reserved Forests and National Parks clearly and to revoke areas that overlap with residential and livelihood areas.
	60	To survey and demarcate boundary lines of residential areas in areas of Reserved Forest and National Park clearly.
	61	To make boundary lines clear and definitive.
	62	The analysis of forest area loss, indicating that people had converted forest areas to agricultural areas, shall be revised by indicating that the main cause of forest loss is national economic development and expansion of industrial agriculture, particularly, monoculture cropping.
	63	Buffer zones of land use between Protected Areas and community areas should be divided.
	64	Problems on conflict of land and forest should be clearly solved.
	65	Resources management must pay attention to conflict matters.
	66	Boundary lines of land use zone must be made.
	67	TreeBank Foundation and TreeBank Network of People Sector should be a form of REDD+.
	68	Problems of forest land boundary should be solved in order to enable villagers to have rights in livelihood lands.
	69	Boundary lines between Protected Areas and community areas should be made clearly.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	70	Civil society sector has a database for analyzing the situation of the 5 forest laws and Cabinet Resolution could be altered in accordance with recommendations under Component 1: Organize and Consult.
	71	Forest policies/laws and practices must be amended in order to reduce impacts and disentangle problems of forest land conflicts.
	72	Laws must be improved and amended corresponding to national level.
	73	To push forward all 4 laws under community rights for resources management by proposing lists of 1 million names. Those 4 laws are 1. Community Title Deed Act, 2. Land Bank Act, 3. Land Tax Act, and 4. Justice Fund Act.
	74	R-PP must present data on various forestry related cases where defendants have been prosecuted and haveguidelines to solve problems between forest laws and communities. State officers must provide assistance to, or compromise with communities.
	75	To adhere to the Constitution, Sections 66 and 67 as well as the principle of CBD, Sections 8j and 10c.
	76	To identify legal channel in order to solve problems and jointly make pilot areas such as in National Park areas.
	77	REDD + must have expectation leading to improvement, amendment and development of laws and respect of community rights as well as creating room for participation.
	78	Can laws concerning forestry be improved or integrated to correspond with lifestyle in indigenous communities without conditions and conflict because it is resources management by people in communities?
	79	To end the global warming prosecution and the threat of indigenous communities in sustainable resource management. Rules and regulations conflicting with community rights under the Constitution must be urgently amended, especially, the amendment of 5 forest laws.
58	80	Regarding the legal framework, provision of the Constitution, Section 66 shall be written fully.
	81	The process for the improvement of forest land policies/laws during the preparation is not clear.
	82	It is recommended that laws concerning forest lands are amended and improved to correspond with people's requirements and expectations including to create an atmosphere of dialogue and cooperation as well as sympathy for each other, by issuing regulations before amendment of Laws which takes longer time.
	83	To encourage and promote laws relating to civil society sector corresponding to requirement such as Act on TreeBank Foundation and TreeBank Network of Civil societysector.
	84	To reform laws and recognize rights of indigenous communities dwelling in areas before they were declared as Reserved Forests and National Parks.
	85	Lawsshould indicate that persons who live together as a local community, should be entitled to conserve and restoretheir traditions, arts and culture.
	86	REDD+ mechanism can create legality for communities in forests and reduce conflict as well.
	87	Cabinet Resolution 3 August concerning rotating cultivation shall be complied with.
	88	Cabinet Resolution 3 August 2010 on Protection of Karen Lifestyle on Rotating Cultivation shall be complied with.
	89	There should be law governing REDD+ project in order to prevent the violation of community rights in the future and to avoid the discrimination in areas (prevention measures for social and biodiversity).
	90	Public sector should push forward Community Forest Act for the benefit andmaintenance of community forests by communities.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	91	Public sector should unifypolicies and laws.
	92	Forest land policies and laws must be amended in order to reduce the conflicts.
	93	Basically, REDD+ is the utilization of economic incentive to motivate the compliance.
	94	Concessions, both forest and mine, destroy not only forest resources but also biodiversity.
	95	Suppression of political offenders or communists requires road construction in all regions.
	96	If REDD+ only aoms at Protected Forest areas, there might be a hidden agenda on biological resources.
	97	Do not agree with policy on evicting communities from forest areas.
	98	REDD+ must determine remedial measures when communities must be leave land. It must be clear what will happen.
	99	also study measures to support the climate change adaptation.
	100	Policy on expansion of agricultural areas or area expansion for agriculture sector such as promotion of corn planting.
		2b REDD+ Strategy Options
		Concerns
	1	Can practices of community forest management be contained in R-PP Action Plan?
	2	What is the process for putting community forest process into R-PP?
	3	Determination of the strategy is not clear on how to participate and how people can accept the outcome.
79	4	Who determines REDD+ Strategy Options? (page 73 Table 2b)
		Recommendation:
	1	To use the operation scheme of Tree Bank Foundation and TreeBank Network of Civil Society Sector as an activity in REDD+ implementation.
	2	Forest definition must be clear before readiness preparation by covering the scheme of Tree Bank Foundation and Tree Bank Network of People Sector.
	3	Community forests that are sustainably managed by people must be supported and benefit from REDD+ mechanism.
	4	Such benefit from REDD+ mechanism shall include benefit in term of land rights.
	5	Forest definition shall not be monoculture forest plantation but shall be forest plantation with multiple tree species by allowing communities to participate in the determination of forest definition.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	6	To have guidelines for clearly making boundariesfor areas that demarcate ares that are livelihood and residential areas of villagersand which are Protected Forest and Reserved Forest in order to solve problems on declaration of protected forest areas that overlap with livelihood and residential areas of communities in forests by revokingProtected Forest areas that overlap with community livelihood and residential areas or allow affected people to participate in the process of designinga joint solution with public agencies. Such solution must be complete before REDD+ mechanism implementation in the country.
	7	Component 2, R-PP Strategy, is the most important guideline for REDD+ operational activities. It is a means to drive community requirements for presenting guidelines of R-PP operation which can be putinto practice.
	8	R-PP draft working group lacks social and human dimensions but emphasizes only the scientific dimension.
	9	Design of strategy structure is equal and gives importance to the management process for social and environmental impacts.
	10	Causes of deforestation should add forest concession.
	11	In practicethe strategy or framework must respond to community problems and respectcommunity rights.
	12	Good projectscan be extended under the REDD+ mechanism such as JOMPA Project, Project of Human Survival and Forest Remains at Phato and Project of Self Reliance Adaptation on Resources Base, Ban Hua Thung, Chiang Dao District, Chiang Mai Province.
		2c REDD+ Implementation Framework
		Concerns:
	1	Concern on accession to carbon market system because REDD+ does not reflect real solution method. Solution of global warming must be dealt with at the root of the problem which arethe transportation and industry sectors.
	2	Transparency Calculation of carbon mass must be clear and transparentsuch as the model used by theTreeBank Foundation and TreeBank Network of Civil Society Sector.
	3	The draft of R-PP Plan does not contain guarantee ofEconomic and Social Impact Assessment.An impact framework or assessment must be in place. Preventative measures must havethe principle of protecting rights and enabling communities to acknowledge and understand such issues as the economic impact of community collection of non-timber forest products.
	4	Can R-PP be implemented in community areas of Protected Forest/national Reserved Forests?
	5	Measures for social and environmental protection are not developed yet.
		2c REDD+ Implementation Framework
		Recommendations:
	1	To recognize the rights of indigenous local communities and indigenous peoples residing in forests with the lifestyle of sustainable resources management and utilization. These communities must be able to continue to live in forest areas and use resources. If REDD+ is implemented in the areas, these communities must not be evicted from the forests.
	2	To recognize and give importance to local communities and indigenous people who rely on forest and live in forest areas. To look after forests, the state should have measures for promoting them to be able to manage forest resources sustainably, whilestate agencies undertake the duty on enhancement and joint learning.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	3	For Karen Tribes, cabinet resolution 3 August 2010 on Policy for Karen Lifestyle Rehabilitation shall be complied with.
	4	There should be clear action plan that focuses on increasing capacity rather than raising awareness..
	5	Communities having capacity of forest management/ forest management promotion must be supported by the state.
	6	Definitions of indigenous people and rotating cultivation should be explained in action plan of REDD+.
	7	REDD+ project implementation must determine conditions permitting communities in Protected Forest areas to be able to live according tolocal traditional way and respect the plan preparation for local resources management.
	8	If benefit from REDD+ is seen, grant from World Bank should be refused because nobody knows hidden agenda, whether matter of biodiversity or matter of taking forests into carbon market.Fundsfor this matter shall use the country's own budget rather than intrenational fund.
	9	REDD+ must clearly determine conditions or measures for greenhouse gases emitted by industry sector. REDD+ must not be taken into carbon market.
	10	Carbon stock in pieces of lumber,which is not contained in REDD+, can create supplemental income.
	11	Project implementation musttake dimension of community rights to truly operate and appear in R-PP document. Forest-dependent communities must be considered as an important mechanism of forest protection.
	12	It is not encouraged to take REDD+ into market mechanism.
	13	REDD+ issue shall be used as a fund mechanism, not as compensation, and shall not be taken into market mechanism because it is legal right of the countryto determine. Market mechanism is uncertain and cannot be forecast in long term. Its price fluctuates highly. Compensation mechanism may not truly benefit the reduction of global warming.
	14	Practical guideline and experience of the TreeBank Foundation and TreeBank Network of Civil society Sector shall be applied in REDD+ implementation, particularly, for management of land conflict, which may take time to resolve.
	15	Reforestation shall be conducted under the model of TreeBank Foundation and TreeBank Network of Civil society Sector by allowing people from each village to take care of trees and jointly carry out reforestation along river banks. REDD+ project may support seedlings as appropriate.
	16	To apply model of TreeBank Foundation and TreeBank Network of People Sector,operated by communities in National Park areas, by initially developing community regulation.
	17	Guarantee that the design for the monitoring and evaluation has properly defined and verifiable indicators, which do not adversely affect communities and the lifestyle of the people in communities.
	18	REDD+ mechanism must reduce the social and environmental impact to people by having careful design.
	19	There must be a framework for measures to prevent negative impact on people.
	20	(Negative) concerns from all regions must be summarized and used for the development and design of recommended measures (safe guards) to prevent various negative impacts.
	21	There should be measures, rules, orders and regulations in order to not to create negative impacts from REDD+ implementation.
	22	Impact must be taken into account by seeking opinion fromexperts.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	23	Advantages and disadvantages to communities must be analyzed. What are the impacts?
	24	To give importance to SESA.
		2d. Social and Environmental Impacts during Readiness Preparation and RDD+ implementation
		Recommendations:
	1	Impact assessment mechanism in R-PP must give opportunities to local communities and civil society sector to participate in the development of a plan to prevent negative social and environmental impacts and design of REDD+ implementation process.
	2	Before implementation of REDD+ project it is necessaryto understand the lifestyle of local communities residing and earning livelihoods in forest areas., Participatory technical research should be jointly conducted by public agencies, civil society sector, local communities and academic institutionsand accepted by all parties, undertaken inindigenous local communities that have guidelines for sustainable resources management which are spread in all regions.
	3	Impact assessment mechanism in R-PP must specify that independent organization shall be provided to undertake this function.
		Recommendation:
	1	Development of Reference Emission Level should exclusively rely on knowledge and authority of scholars and experts.
		Component 4: Design Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards of Social and Environmental Impacts
		4a National Forest Monitoring System
		Recommendations:
	1	Monitoring and evaluation are aimed at carbon only. Theseresults the national Forest Monitoring system having only carbon indicators.
	2	Parties that are entitled to possess carbon and carbon benefit sharingshould be identified.
		4b Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, Safeguards of Social and Environmental Impacts
		Concerns:
	1	Rights and benefits for Communities are relatively difficult to access. Benefits still are accessed by politicians, government officers, local leaders and capitalists.
	2	How will carbon management transparency be operated without corruption? Will benefits belong to communities or state agencies?
	3	Projects funded by World Bank are of concern because it is not known whether there is hidden agenda or not. Particularly, the encouragement of big dam construction which causes serious deforestation. Looking at the amount of money to be granted by World Bank, Thailand can procure such amount forimplementation by from its own resources.
	4	Will benefit allocation as cash occur? When and How?
	5	R-PP does not identify community impact assessment yet.

Page	No.	Concerns and Recommendations
	6	Will REDD+ solve problems on global warming? Thailand alone may not make much contribution. If many countries act jointly the problems might be solved. A good benefit is to develop a clear database. For the carbon trading mechanism, a condition should be that developed countries can buy carbon credit based on the carbon emissions that theyhave already achievedthemselves.
	7	Is the carbon price fair?
	8	Parties that are entitled to possess carbon and share carbon benefits must be identified.
	9	It is not clear from which source funds will come inihe long term REDD+ mechanism and what conditions will be attached to it.
		Component 4: Design Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards of Social and Environmental Impacts
		4b Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, Safeguards of Social and Environmental Impacts
		Recommendation:
	1	REDD+ implementation must have measures for protection of community rights, indigenous people and stateless ethnic groups dwelling in forest areas as well as biodiversity. Communities shall not be affected by REDD+ implementation. Laws will not be enforced to evict people from forest areas. Details of preventive measures must be specified in R-PP.
	2	Communities should be among the parties that design the benefit scheme appropriate to areas and forest forms.
	3	Compensation should be allocated for villagers to attend training and activities on forest protection.
	4	Development of local forest database connected to the national level must focus on forest governance and transparency.
	5	Policy on promotion of natural resource management should be developed by considering community rights and trees ownershipin timber yield management and allow villager to own wood and carbon.
	6	Carbon fund and carbon market mechanism should be clear.
	7	REDD+ must not encourage developed countries to use market mechanism as an excuse for emitting carbon again.
	8	The value of forest is not just carbon but also includes other products and services such as food, water source and ecosystems.
	9	Proper safeguards must come from civil society sectorthrough maximum participation.
	10	REDD+ provides a way for carbon credit purchase and sale by people in communities. This will cause communities to compete each other, which is capitalistic and compensation still conducted in Thailand.
	11	REDD+ must be changed to a community fund system for resource management by the community itself.
		Component 6 : Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
		Recommendation:
	1	Delete indicators on reduction of households doing shifting cultivation from the R-PP because it will affect rotating cultivation lifestyle of Karen Tribes which is a sustainable production system and does not destroy forests.

Annex 1b- 8 : Summary of issues from regional dialogue (Central, Northern, Southern and Northeastern) for the consultation to the Draft of Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) Project of Thailand

This part is a summary of issues from regional dialogues (Central, Northern, Southern and Northeastern) where all 4 regions have the same recommendations as follows:-

Component 1 : Organize and Consult
1a. National Readiness Management Arrangement
REDD+ Institutional Arrangements in Thailand

1) To add independent organizations with a composition from civil society sector and civil society organizations (REDD+ Civil society Sector Working Group) into the REDD+ Organization Structure in order to undertake a monitoring function such as receiving grievances, providing opinions on the operation of REDD+ Technical Working Groups, and participation in policy decision making i.e. determination of REDD+ Strategy options and design of operations. Civil Society sector shall propose representatives from key stakeholder networks/groups and individuals. However, the process of representative nomination and determination of proportional representation shall be mutual consensus.

National Climate Change and REDD+ Implementation Framework

2) It shall specify in REDD+ content that global warming solution must indicate that greenhouse gases are mainly emitted by industry sector. Therefore, reduction of greenhouse gases emission should aim at the main cause. Forestry sector can contribute to the solution in some parts only

3) Do not take REDD+ mechanism into market mechanism, but it is proposed that a fund system should be used.

1c Consultation and Participation Process

4) REDD+ implementation will give top priority to the participation of affected people or direct stakeholders, particularly, indigenous local communities and tribes dwelling in forests and depending on forests.

Component 2: Prepare the REDD+ Strategy

2a Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

5) Revise the analysis on causes of forest area loss which specifies that the main cause is the conversion of forest areas to agricultural areas (p.62). This content shall be revised that forest area losses are caused by development policies of the state as follows:- (1) policy on concession of forests and mines which causes the destruction of forests and biological resources leading to road construction and settlement in forests, (2) policy on promotion of capital intensive monoculture economic crop which causes the expansion of agriculture areas. (3) suppression of ideologists (rebels) who have different political opinion or suppression of communists requiring road construction in forests of all regions and leading to settlement in forests, (4) policy on promotion of private reforestation which causes natural forests to be cleared in order to do forest plantations, and (5) land allocation in degraded forests provided that forests must be firstly degraded then lands will be owned.

6) Content of R-PP must reflect problem situation of national park boundary declaration overlapping with livelihood lands and communities as well as problems of land rights

conflict between state agencies and communities dwelling prior to the declaration of protected forest areas in the matters of both eviction of communities out of forest areas and prosecution against villagers.

7) To have guideline for alteration and amendment of forest laws to be in line with people's lifestyle and Section 66 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2007 in accordance with the policy statement of Miss Yingluck Shinawatra government in the Section on Land and Resources, Clauses 4.1, 4.4 that all 5 forest laws will be amended to be consistent with the Constitutional Law. In addition, the government must end the prosecution of global warming pursuant to the policy declared to the parliament.

2b REDD+ Strategy Options

8) To use the operation scheme of TreeBank Foundation and TreeBank Network of People Sector as an activity in REDD+ implementation.

9) Forest definition must be clear before readiness preparation by covering the scheme of TreeBank Foundation and TreeBank Network of People Sector.

10) To have guidelines for clearly making area boundaries for village livelihood and residential areas, Protected Forest areas and Reserved Forest areas in order to solve problems where declaration of Protected Forest areas overlap with livelihood and residential areas of communities in forests. This should be done by revocing Protected Forest areas that overlap with livelihood and residential areas of communities or by allowing affected people to participate in the process design for joint solution with public agencies. Such solution must be complete before REDD+ mechanism implementation in the country.

2c REDD+ Implementation Framework

11) To recognize rights of indigenous local communities and indigenous peoples residing in forests whose lifestyle protects and uses sustainable resources. These communities must be able to continue living in forest areas and use the resources. If REDD+ is implemented in the areas, these communities must not be evicted from the forests.

12) To recognize and give importance to local communities and indigenous people those rely on forest and live in forest areas. To look after forests, the state should have measures for promoting them to be able to manage forest resources sustainably, while state agencies undertake the duty on enhancement and joint learning.

4b Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, Safeguards of Social and Environmental Impacts

REDD+ implementation must have measures for protection of community rights, indigenous people and stateless ethnic groups dwelling in forest areas including biodiversity. Communities shall not be affected by REDD+ implementation. Laws will not be enforced to evict people

Appendix 1b-9 : Summary of National Dialogue on Consultation to REDD+

Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Thailand

Thursday 5th September 2013

At Ballroom, Maruay Garden Hotel, Bangkok

At the National Dialogue Forum on Consultation to REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Thailand, there are totally 167 attendants (as the document attached herewith). In this regards, the attendants gave additional recommendation for revising R-PP draft as follows:-

Recommendations to R-PP revision:-

1. Local people should engage in administration of all sectors.
2. Page 17
   -Substitute the words of "Phi Tong Lueang" by other words.
   -Words of "Hill Tribes" shall be substituted by "Highland Ethnic Groups".
   -"…found that there are hill tribes up to 923,257 people…": the words of "up to" shall be deleted because it means abundance.
   – Delete words of "they" off.

3. Pages 19 -20 add only situation of greenhouse gases emission in Thailand. The forum wants to have global situation to be presented such as order arrangement of greenhouse gases emission of each country. What is the rank of Thailand? It should be known that the whole world should have mutual responsibility.

-. Reality should be identified that how many people have title deed of livelihood lands in Thailand currently, how much forest areas belong to the state, and how much forest areas overlap with community.

-Regarding prosecution cases/ civil cases concerning global warming, it must be specified that how many cases and people have been prosecuted and how much money has been claimed by the state.

4. REDD+" Pages 26 and 33, issues of organization and people participation; proportion of committee from each sector should be clearly determined. In this regard, the forum has proposed that the appropriate proportion should be 50:50 and change to "REDD+ Information Dissemination Center."

5. Page 23 lacks of content in the part of "Stakeholders." Content on page 43 shall be brought to add.

6. Page 26, REDD+ Coordination Center is wanted to be an independent organization equivalent to REDD+ Task Force.

7.Page 56, FPIC should have the correct definition.

8.Page 67, Cabinet Resolution 3 August 2007 should be added in the context too.

9. Page 80, the sentence of "…it is well known that land conflict still exists because some local people or communities went have already occupied the declared lands as protected forest areas and reserved forest areas…". This sentence is seemed to blame that local people have resided in the areas after the declaration of protected forest areas, but the fact is only some part of local did such thing. Therefore, it should add detail indicating that local people have resided before or after the declaration.

10. Issue of deforestation driver should add a cause saying that *"Wealth"* is also a cause of deforestation as same as poverty. Issue of rich-poor people should indicate problems on revenue concentration, economic growth, and unequal land possession. In addition, it should add that *"dam construction"* is also another cause of deforestation.

11. Regarding the content of pilot project in 20 communities, data should be verified because this project indeed causes disharmony of community in some areas.

12. Page 111, words of "minority group" still exists.

13.174, words of ‘shifting cultivation” shall be substituted by “rotating cultivation.”

14. Page 188, definition of stakeholder still has some problems, if context of ecological landscape is considered.

15.Page 244, the message of “Karen Tribes” conduct rotating cultivation shall be revised because besides Karen, there are many tribes also do such practices such as Lua, or words of highland ethnic groups shall be used.

16.Page 263 should be deleted or if it is needed to be remained, contact data should be clearly detailed.

17. There should be a center for public relation on REDD+ implementation.

18. Sub-clause 1a in R-PP, the following shall be specified:-

- The state does not recognize community forests in protected areas.
- Number of community forests in protected forest and reserved forest areas under the cabinet resolution.
- The existence of community forests in protected forest areas should be recognized.

-Does DNP comply with the Cabinet Resolution 3 August? If so, how,

19. Forest should be defined to cover all cultural dimensions, including spirit and traditional dimensions which currently still lack lifestyle dimension. Community rights must be recognized as well. It should add terms of ethnic group and indigenous people and issues of agroforestry and rotating cultivation, of which only the term of agroforestry is recognized currently.

20. Boundary line between forests and communities should be clearly demarcated and should be done together with local people too.

21 Dispute on sources of fund for REDD+ implementation will come from:-

- REDD+ is taken into market mechanism that will lead to compensation,
- Fund Establishment,
- It shall be determined that REDD+ will not be taken into market mechanism. This conclusion is come from consultation of all previous forums. However, there is a dispute in this meeting that both sources of fund have different advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, a forum should be held to discuss such issue and indicate advantages and disadvantages in order to be guideline for further decision.

.22 REDD+ mechanism implementation must be in accordance with social context. How will REDD+ make benefit? Creation of rooms for conversation during next 4 years will be great benefit and generate areas distribution for repeating the verification of pilot project.

.23The representative from the Tenasserim Mountain Range said that there should be a center for REDD+ public relation and dissemination.

.24. Annex should be prepared as overview of civil society sector. It should not be separated as region because opinions of civil society sector are already and relatively in the same direction.

25.The government shall issue title of livelihood to local people because if there are rights in livelihood lands, villagers will help to conserve and can plant trees by themselves without a fear of guilty.

26. REDD+ implementation must comply with social context.

27. The presented indicators should be in line with local context such as agroforestry systems on highland and lowland are different.

28.This R-PP should identify indicators that REDD+ will step to the successfulness. Moreover, it should identify that what REDD+ will be and how REDD+ will be useful.

29. Dispute issue on sources of fund for implementation will come form:-

REDD+ is taken into market mechanism that will lead to compensation, - Fund establishment,
It shall be determined that REDD+ will not be taken into market mechanism. This conclusion is come from consultation of all previous forums. However, there is a dispute in this meeting that both sources of fund have different advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, a forum should be

held to discuss such issue and indicate advantages and disadvantages in order to be guideline for further decision.

30. Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and Environment (IPF) says that the Technical Working Group is opened for more participation from all sectors. It also mentions issues of gender and rights of women and men that will be entitled to participate in the project implementation which must have equal proportion. However, youth should be taken into account. It further mentions that FPIC is still necessary to REDD+ project, and it raises an example that villagers were arrested because the current boundary line division is not clear yet.

31. Summary of the same opinions of all four regions should be put into R-PP, for example implementation framework of climate change, participation process clause 1c in the issues of REDD+ Strategy Preparation clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4; clause 2b REDD+ Strategy Options in recommendations 1, 2 and 6; clause 2c REDD+ Implementation Framework in recommendations 1 and 2; and Component 4 in recommendations 1 the second issue, REDD+ is related to forest, land situation and climate change. These all three issues are related to REDD+. However, there are recommendations that the government should amend laws which recognize community rights, forest boundaries must be clear, and land possession must be spread. All of these should be determined before REDD+ implementation.

32. The representative of Hmong Association, Phu Thabberg, Phetchabun says that he feels comfortable that the state has REDD+ implementation because this will give villagers more chances to talk like this. He also mentions issue of the security and confidence on residence by viewing that the significant key is on page 80 in paragraph stating that *"The government is aware of problems on land use conflict. Therefore, in 2012 the Committee on Systematic Land Administration Integration was established with the Deputy Prime Minister as the Chairman."* This was viewed that if such committee was actually established, everything would proceed well, concerns would be eliminated, and community rights would be recognized in order to fulfill REDD+ because it was thought that DNP had inadequate rights and power.

33. fulfill REDD+, former existing problems must be solved first. Thus, community rights must be recognized, forest laws must be reformed, and certain land boundary must be determined.

34. If REDD+ is still based on people participation, it must be jointly implemented in people areas whose budget for establishing pilot areas must be proper weight and top priority. Incentive activities still lack budget at this point.

35.After proposing to the cabinet, how will REDD+ have procedure-mechanism for administration? How much can local people participate in? How much will it really benefit communities?

36.To fulfill REDD+, former existing problems must be solved first. Thus, community rights must be recognized, forest laws must be reformed, and certain land boundary must be determined.

Organization Framework

37.A Committee should have equal proportion among civil society sector, stakeholders, and public sector.

38.There should be committees from area, provincial and organizational levels connected together. That is to upgrade committee from lower level to upper level in a manner of committee/farmer council members in accordance with National Farmers Council Act 2010.

Definition Guideline

39. It must cover in order to avoid opportunity loss of people such as "Forests mean general forests and areas covered by trees which their conditions are similar to forest.

Area Framework

40. REDD+ must create an opportunity to involve all categories of area in the project including forest areas of various agencies, community forest areas, livelihood areas of people

where trees have been planted and maintained similarly to forests because they are the largest area proportion of the country.

Preparation Framework

41. Pilot area creation must cover the contexts of all area categories and all groups. Pilot areas should be established as much as possible and spread across the country. The pilot implementation is compared as protection and solution on livelihood lands of people.

42. Budget management should be mostly weighed for pilot implementation because it is the best thing to create participation process rather than forum for making understanding.

43.Incentive should be developed as clear model and participation such as compensation for data preparation and trees taking care.

Annex 1b-10 (1) – (6) Analysis and Recommendations from Civil Society Organizations/Network

on Draft Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Thailand

Presented in Regional Dialogue Forums
Central Region on 15 – 16 July 2013
Northern Region on 17 – 18 July 2013
Southern Region on 25 – 26 July 2013
North Eastern Region on 29 – 30 July 2013

Annex 1b-10 (1) Analysis on Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)

Draft dated 23 November 2011, Revised on 24 February 2013

The Thai Climate Justice

Summary

Item 1: REDD+ Mechanism will not mitigate global warming, if it is taken into market mechanism.

The Thailand energy sector has the highest proportion of greenhouse gases emissions accounting for up to 70 percent of the total national emissions. Use the REDD+ mechanism as compensation through a market mechanism, will not lead to mitigation of global warming while the main problem sector continues to emit greenhouse gases,. Emission reduction must first be focused on the energy sector, and only then can the proportion of emissions from the forest sector be considered. An important factor is the unpredictable carbon price in the carbon market which risks making the REDD+ mechanism not cost effective.

Recommendation: REDD+ mechanism must not be brought into the carbon market system. It must be operated by using fund system only.

Item 2: Human rights recognition and respect of local communities and indigenous people are not true.

Currently, it is estimated that there are about 1 million people dwelling and deriving their livelihood in state protected forest areas with illegal status under forest laws. As the result, this group of people has never been recognized or respected as having any rights, while the R-PP uses terms of "should" and "as appropriate" for the recognition of such rights. This implies that the state can either recognize or not recognize these rights. Therefore, the state only "acknowledges" that culture, tradition and wisdom are potential for forest management.

Recommendation: Rights recognition of local communities and **indigenous people** includes

1) Amend forest laws to be in line with constitutional law on human rights recognition and in accordance with the principle of good governance including seeking approaches for urgent conflict management (e.g. resolve lawsuits between villagers and the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) and the Royal Forest Department (RFD)).

2) Revise regulations or guidelines on the announcement of the protected forest areas in order to allow local communities and **indigenous peoples to participate in boundary determination.**

3) Recognize community rights associated with cultural lifestyle of non-deforestation such as the original shifting cultivation system of Karen communities referred to in the cabinet resolution 3 August 2010.

Clauses 1) and 2) may be initiated by holding a technical and brainstorming forum in order to prepare proposals for determination of action guidelines.

Item 3: The Participation process had many problems during the R-PP preparation phase, REDD+ mechanism readiness preparation phase and decision making phase for REDD+ mechanism implementation across the country.

So far, the consultation did not cover people in protected forests and the participation process in the readiness preparation was limited to groups agreeing with, and participating

in REDD+ mechanism. Furthermore, there was no mechanism for policy decision participation on REDD+ mechanism implementation across the country.

Recommendation: To provide a participatory mechanism that empowers people to make policy decisions for REDD+ mechanism implementation in Thailand and to decide whether or not to participate in the pilot activities of REDD+ mechanism.

Item 4: The analysis of the legal and policy frameworks lacks many facts.

Previous policies on protected forest management emphasized approaches of eviction and limitation of the rights of people in forest areas. The announcement of national park boundaries overlapped many community's livelihood lands because they were solely arranged by the state without participation of people in forest areas. Forest related laws, such as cabinet resolution 30 June 1998, also conflicted with constitutional law that recognizes the community rights and policy implementation limited the rights and evicted people from forests.

Recommendation: Analyze land use assessment, rights of communities in forest areas that reflects the facts as they occur in Thailand i.e. an analysis of the frameworks of laws and policies regarding issues of community rights and the compilation of comprehensive studies relating to the drivers that result in a lot of people residing in forest areas.

Item 5: Communities in forest areas are considered as drivers of deforestation and forest degradation so that the proposal for REDD+ strategy options emphasizes the reduction of activities by communities in forest areas engaged in agriculture and forest utilization.

The R-PP defines important drivers of deforestation as forest encroachment and clearing which is unauthorized land occupation and/or illegal forest-land occupation and illegal logging and harvesting of non-timber forest product as important drivers of forest degradation. This results in original local communities and indigenous people or communities that use forest sustainably being included as contributing to such drivers. The report further indicates that reducing such activities will require the enforcement of existing laws and policies.

Recommendation: Have a process for distinguishing original communities residing in the areas before the legal declaration of protected forest areas and the communities that have sustainable lifestyle without eco-system destruction in order to not to assume that all communities residing in forest areas are significant drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

Item 6: Using questionable benefit sharing projects as a prototype, for example forest village project, may finally lead to the failure.

Forest village project of the Forest Industry Organization (FIO) was one of the projects named as failing. Villagers became only forest plantation workers in the areas that used to be their own livelihood lands.

Recommendation: Before taking any project as a prototype e.g. FIO Forest Village Project or DNP Project on Participation Extension and Development of Communities in Protected Forest Areas, etc., the project implementation needs to be studied and evaluated first through consultation and participation from the people involved in the implementation of such projects.

Item 7: It is clear that the government will receive the most benefit from REDD+ mechanism according to sharing mechanism defining that the state is the forest owner and manages forest, therefore, the state is eligible to carbon in forest areas.

Sharing of benefits with communities will occur when they comply with conditions; that is to reduce activities of land use and forest utilization which will affect their production, revenues and food security. The questions remain as to whether or not the benefit from REDD+

mechanism is adequate and cost effective, and whether or not communities will get long term benefit through their heirs and what future will be if there is no livelihood land.

Recommendation: Economic and social impacts assessment must be prepared first including:-

1) Study in pilot areas current revenue values from production and food security that communities receive from land use and forest resource dependency, so that communities and government agencies will have enough data to determine how REDD+ mechanism will impact and whether or not benefit from REDD+ mechanism is worthwhile.

2) Study the many research results, information and documents concerning forest utilization and products from land uses of communities in forest areas.

Item 8: Trend of taking monoculture forest plantation into REDD+ mechanism under the form of cooperation between private sector and forest plantations of Forest Industry Organization (FIO) may lead to reforestation overlapping the livelihood lands of people.

Monoculture forest plantation is specified in the supplement of REDD+ mechanism as a means of carbon stock increment and sustainable forest management. However, problems of reforestation overlapping the livelihood lands of people have often occurred in the past, such as forest plantations under control of FIO which have led to land conflicts in many areas.

Recommendation: Do not include Monoculture forest plantation in REDD+ mechanism.

Item 9: Lack of development of indicators for **non-carbon benefits** such as biodiversity, sustainability of forest management conducted by communities and food security results to insufficient data for monitoring and evaluating REDD+ mechanism.

Recommendation: Development of verifiable indicators on forest management, which can confirm that it is sustainable, i.e. supervision of wood utilization not to exceed the balance of incremental growth (not to prohibit use), doing sustainable agricultural systems such as original shifting cultivation, will be incentive for communities to keep this agricultural system by not changing to growing monoculture economic plants using chemicals.

Item 10: R-PP report has yet no environmental impact assessment and preparation on measures for social and environmental protection.

Measures on social and environmental protection are necessarily prepared at the early stage. They should not be made at later stage, because it must ensure that rights of local communities and indigenous people will be truly protected.

Recommendation: 1) Conduct environmental impact assessment and prepare measures on social and environmental protection of REDD+ mechanism before starting the implementation of REDD+ readiness preparation in order to give people supporting data for making decisions on whether or not they should participate in REDD+ mechanism activities.

2) The Technical Working Group (TWG) on Strategic Environment and Social Assessment and Safeguards should be independent. In addition, a consultation process should be held in order to develop an assessment framework appropriate for the whole country.

Concise Background

The Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) started the readiness preparation to REDD+ mechanism under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank (WB) in 2009. In August 2010 the WB approved the budget of US$ 200,000 (approximately 6 million Baht at the exchange rate of THB 30 / US$ 1) for making the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP). The R-PP was approved by WB in March 2013 with

budget contribution from FCPF, WB in an amount of US$ 3.6 million (approximately 108 million Baht) out of the total R-PP budget of US$ 27,714,000 (approximately 650 million Baht) with an implementation period of 4 years, 2014-2017.

Although, DNP had already held meetings to hear opinions from stakeholders in 4 regions and Bangkok during the preparation phase of R-PP, such participatory process still had many problems and defects, particularly, in key issues of participation e.g. lack of participation of key stakeholders like people in protected forest areas, lack of sufficient and comprehensive data of stakeholders, concise meeting and inadequate time for contribution, etc., including defects of material contents.

Therefore the Thai Climate Justice (TCJ), Civil Society Organization (CSO) and People's Sector (attachment 1 and 2) sent opinions directly to the Executive Committee of FCPF, WB, which resulted in a resolution of the committee that required DNP to supplement and revise R-PP report under 5 conditions. This led to a process of additional discussions and exchange of opinions 4 times at regional levels in the July 2013. The outcome will be used to revise the documentation which then will be presented to people again in August 2013 at the national forum in Bangkok. This process must be further followed up so that previous problems can be openly and transparently solved in order to lead to significant revision of the contents in accordance with stakeholders' expectations.

ANALYSIS

Component 1: Organize and Consult

1 a. National Readiness Management Arrangements

Opinion 1: REDD+ mechanism will not mitigate the global warming, if it is taken into market mechanism.

The Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) has referred to the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESD) (2012-2016) and the use of the country strategy called *"The New Growth Model,"* one component of which is climate change mitigation and adaptation. The R-PP states that the National REDD+ Program that the government has planned to implement, will materially contribute to mitigate climate change in Thailand and to the management of the environment and natural resources. (p. 16)

It is clear that greenhouse gases emission causing global warming mostly originates from the energy sector contributing about 70 percent of total national emissions (The 2nd National Communication presented to UNFCCC).[1] This means that the pertinent mitigation of global warming in Thailand must focus on the energy sector, while the forestry sector, which has the potential to be a carbon sink, cannot help to mitigate global warming at all if carbon stock is sold in the carbon market for the compensation while allowing the main contributing sector to further emit greenhouse gases.

Opinion 2: Recognition and respect of the human rights principle of local communities and indigenous people in protected forest areas may not truly occur.

The R-PP states that at present, some 1.2 – 2 million people are living in and around protected areas (national parks and wildlife sanctuaries) and rely on forest resources. In addition, another 20-25 million people are living near national reserved forests and also rely on forest resources for utilization and income creation. The Royal Forest Department (RFD) has paid attention to community forests by determining it as the department's strategy, registration of communities in the reserved forest areas and specified that local forest – dependent communities as ethnic groups are key stakeholders participating in REDD+ activities. Rights of local people groups should be recognized and respected as appropriate under the Universal Human Rights Covenants and Conventions. However, it depends on the country situation (p. 17).

Currently there are no clear data showing how many people are in protected forests. Data is referred to in REDD+ report of DNP that in the protected forest areas only, there are about 500,000 households or about 1.5 million people (R-PIN Thailand. 2008). Part of this population is comprised of ethnic group whose rights are not recognised and respected under the Universal Covenants and Conventions as presented by the report. The above clause just proposed terms "should" then follows by "as appropriate" and "depends on situation of each country". This means it can be either recognised or not recognised depending on existing laws.

[1] Preparation of the 2nd National Communication presented to the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, by the Center for Applied Economics Research, Faculty of Economics, Kasetsart University, September 2010.

Therefore, restriction of rights and the arresting of people in forest areas for both criminal and civil cases can be seen in many areas.

Opinion 3: To claim that non-governmental organizations (NGOs), engaging in the ad hoc REDD + Task Force, come from self selection is not true.

The phrase "in the part of NGOs, local forest-dependent communities, private sector organizations, academic and research institutes, each representative has been nominated by respective institution through self selection process" (p. 21) is incorrect because as far as NGOs have engaged in the Task Force, it is NGOs' self decision without any selection process among NGOs to be the Task Force's member.

Opinion 4: The Technical Working Group (TWG) on Strategic Environment and Social Assessment and Safeguards should be independently separated and conduct assessment in a scope of the whole country.

The report states that this TWG will be established because the potential risks REDD+ may have on livelihoods, security to land tenure, forest governance, culture and biodiversity. The TWG will belong to REDD+ Task Force (p. 25-26).

To comprehensively and transparently fulfill the assessment, this TWG must not be under the structure of REDD+ Task Force in which the majority of members come from government sector, particularly, DNP which may bias the assessment. Therefore, this TWG should be separated to work independently under the Climate Change Technical Committee. The TWG components should come from various sectors such as government agencies, NGOs, civil society organizations (CSO) and people's organizations nominated by vulnerable stakeholders.

Opinion 5: REDD+ mechanism has been not contained in the latest edition of the National Climate Change Master Plan (CCMP).

Although the REDD+ mechanism has been referred as the goal of CCMP (p. 30), the contents of the latest CCMP do not put REDD+ mechanism in the action plan. The REDD+ mechanism just appears in the preamble. This means it has been not specified how this mechanism will be implemented. Therefore, the R-PP should be revised in accordance with the latest CCMP.

1b. Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups

Opinion 6: Key stakeholders' analysis has missed some points and issues and determination of which issues will be open for consultation is not adequately addressed and there are issues that are not comprehensively covered.

6.1 Stakeholders analysis is not comprehensive and distorted. The phrase *"all stakeholder groups were invited to participate in the consultation processes at the national, regional and local levels and they came through a process of self selected representatives and such process guaranteed that there were stakeholders from all groups"* (p. 39), is not correct as that people living in protected forest areas as key stakeholders were missed and were not invited to participate in the process and there was no self selection of representatives.

6.2 The choice of questions and issues to be discussed and views exchanged were not adequately addressed. The determination of the discussion framework which limited the issues to be used as reference indicated that the participatory process was already convened, and is a reason that the Thai Climate Justice did not engage in such technical working group.

6.3 The meetings did not provide enough time for the exchange of opinions and the summary also tended to support REDD+ mechanism. It is mentioned that *"a number of local forest-dependent communities positively supported R-PP" (p. 41)*, as the opinion attached to the appendix with the list of the participants, agrees with supporting forest protection, not only REDD+ mechanism but also may include other forms of support that are not REDD+. Such meetings also gave very little time for opinion to be expressed i.e. 10 minutes was given only, etc.

6.4 Exchange on the issues of land rights and land use did not go deeply into the root of the problem, for example, the rights of forest-dependent communities, policies and laws that do not recognize the rights of communities that were residing in areas before their declaration as Protected Forest Areas and including problems relating to litigation against such people.

1c. Consultation and Participation Process

Opinion 7: Participatory consultation process has many problems.

7.1 Consultation process did not cover key stakeholders such as many communities that have been affected by the declaration of Protected Forest status that overlapped with their locations and livelihood lands were not acknowledged and did not participate in the consultation.

7.2 Participation and consultation processes in the Readiness preparation phase limited only to groups agreeing with and participating in REDD+ mechanism. It means if communities in forest areas did not agree with REDD+ mechanism, they would not be entitled to participate in such process held during the preparation phase. This is because the participation process was designed to use persons supporting the REDD+ readiness preparation only. This manner of participation may lead to conflict and disputes among communities having different opinions and disagreeing groups will be prevented from participation.

7.3 Actual participation cannot occur under the proposed process for the REDD+ mechnism. From justification above mentioned, the established TWG on Consultation Participation and Grievance Mechnism may not be a mechanism to create participatory decision.

Component 2 : Prepare the REDD+ Strategy

2a. Assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance

Opinion 8: Analysis of legal and policy frameworks lacked many facts (p. 58-61)

8.1 Previous policies on protected forests management emphasized eviction and the limitation of peoples' rights in forest areas, especially, issues on rights to participate in forest management and land use. Peoples' network has conducted campaigns to request forest community law for over 20 years, but they have been prevented and not recognized by RFD (at that time) from having community forests in protected forest areas. Furthermore, there was a policy to evict communities from forests, particularly, tribal communities in northern region from national parks and the 1st class areas (cabinet resolution on watershed classification and zoning areas for using of forest resources and lands and cabinet resolution 31 June 2008). Although, there were favourable policies, those communities encountered pressure from government officials. In addition, previous policies on urgent expansion of protected forest areas made many communities being unaware that their land had been declared although it overlapped because the protected forests declaration was solely done by the government.

8.2 Forest Laws have not recognized rights of people in natural resources management which conflict with the constitutional law. The R-PP refers to Thailand having a constitution that recognizes peoples' rights concerning natural resources management (Sections 66, 67) as well as forest protection laws, but the report lacks reference to the fact that no section in such forest laws recognizes rights of people to participate. On the contrary, such laws are important instruments used to prosecute people in forest areas.

Although, this issue is mentioned in page 60 that *"there is no relevant law directly controlling forest resources utilization, benefit, management, etc. by communities, on the other hand, some provisions in these laws make the situation of traditional dwelling on lands of communities becoming offences."* However, the fact is that both DNP and RFD have never taken any action to reform the forest laws to be in line with the constitutional law.

8.3 Problems of land rights in forest areas are directly related to the process of declaring Reserved forests and Protected forests that lack peoples' participation in activities such as joint boundary surveys and demarcation between government officials and the people in order to avoid problems of the declaration of forest areas overlapping with community areas.

8.4 The abolishment of Cabinet resolution on forest land solutions originating from movement of people and Cabinet resolutions that limit rights and result in evicting people from Protected forests such as the Cabinet resolution 29 April 1997 and substitution with Cabinet resolution 30 June 1997, in accordance with an agreement between the Government and the Assembly of the Poor led to problems on rights of lands in many protected forests across the country. This is because the method used to determine the verification of used rights was unfair and is difficult for the affected people to verify which limited the number of communities that passed the verification process.

8.5 The Policy on THB 350 billion Water Resources Management Scheme is a new challenge to the REDD+ mechanism because the government has enacted policy to change the approval process from one that started with the assessment of social and environmental impacts, including cost effective and efficiency, to one that begins with tendering for contractor's selection and construction approval and only then the environmental assessment to be conducted as the final stage. In this regard, the THB 350 billion Water Resources Management Scheme has planned the construction of many dams throughout the country. This will lead to the loss of many important forest areas such as Mae Wong Dam, Mae Jam Dam and Kaeng Sua Ten Dam including key wetlands in many watersheds.

Opinion 9: Communities in forest areas become causes of deforestation and forest degradation.

The R-PP defines **deforestation as *"change of land use by encroachment, logging and forest clearing in order to use such lands for other purposes, of which lands will mostly be used for agriculture and other utilizations"* and forest degradation means *"situation that land remains forest but forest density and quality is degraded."***

The R-PP report states the direct cause of deforestation that ***"it is originated by forest encroachment and clearing which is unauthorized and/or illegal forest land occupation; mostly, natural forest areas are converted to agricultural areas and other utilization and the conversion of forest areas to agricultural areas is considered as the main cause of deforestation in Thailand."*** With reference of surveyed figures of the Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE), it indicates that annual average increase of agricultural land use was 45,000 hectares (280,000 rais per year) during 2005-2010 (p. 62). This figure was quoted as if the agricultural areas were increased in forest areas, even though, such reference was not clear where the agricultural areas were increased, while forest degradation is caused by wood utilization and non-timber forest products collection for the purposes of consumption and sale as supplementary income.

Although, it is stated in the report that infrastructure development and mining are part of the cause, practical questions remain on how REDD+ mechanism can prevent forests from destruction by such activities.

Opinion 10: Only some studies of deforestation are referred to (p.67, 69).

Many study documents were not compiled, such as evolution of forest land exploitation for livelihood or driving force factors from land loss of poor farmers outside forest areas that pushed this group of people to make living in forest areas. The study to understand factors driving people to reside and make living in forest areas is important in helping to create integration of land rights solution under policy and to ensure fairness for communities in forest areas. It is proposed in the report that further study should be carried out in order to review and update causes of forest reduction. To avoid bias, persons who conduct such a study, therefore, should be multidisciplinary team and there must be a process for exchange and giving opinions to the study reports by people in forest areas, civil society organizations and NGOs.

Opinion 11: The government "acknowledges" only that traditional practice and local wisdom on natural resources and forest management are potential methods to solve deforestation and forest degradation, but local communities are not eligible for illegal utilization (p. 70)

When laws do not recognize this community right, the participation is, therefore, only confirmation that REDD+ readiness preparation can be processed.

Opinion 12: Will the development of cooperation with private sector in REDD + activities under various monoculture forest plantation projects be an integral part of REDD+ mechanism? (p. 71)

Opinion 13: Raising example of Inpaeng Community Carbon Offset Project in Sakon Nakhon Province is not a good one because such project does not enter into the market mechanism yet, it has been only aided by supported fund. (p. 72)

Opinion 14: Good governance on forestry should be carried out in a holistic manner not just under REDD+ mechanism.

Development of good governance framework for forestry sector is not done yet, it was proposed to be carried out in REDD+ readiness preparation period. Therefore, to ensure participation, it is necessary to formulate a good governance framework that is practical to apply with communities in forest areas around the country under issues of forest land possession and ownership, lifestyle and culture that does not destroy forest (e.g. rehabilitation of Karen lifestyle and culture in accordance with cabinet resolution 3 August 2010) including conflict management such as cancellation of lawsuits between villagers and DNP as well as RFD, etc.

2b. REDD+ strategy options

Opinion 15: Proposal of REDD+ strategy options is to reduce activities of using agricultural lands and activities of forest utilization.

The analysis, specifying that important causes of deforestation and forest degradation come from land use for agriculture in forest areas, cannot be construed other than it implicitly means communities that make living in forest areas. This strategy option will be intensively evaluated again by TWG on REDD+ mechanism strategy during the readiness preparation phase.

Opinion 16: Carbon price in carbon market that cannot be anticipated will make REDD+ mechanism being vulnerable to non-cost effective situation, if it enter into future market mechanism.

It is assumed in the R-PP report that CO_2 emission will be reduced 100,000 tons per annum by the implementation (reducing activities of agriculture, forest use, utilization zoning) in pilot areas of 2.2 million rais with an abatement cost of US$ 5.6 per ton (approximately THB 168 per ton, at the exchange rate of THB 30 per US$1). It is stated that this cost value is close to current market value (p. 77). This means if future carbon price is less than US$ 5.6, sale price will also be less than the cost or be loss. Therefore, mechanism relies on the carbon market like

the REDD+ mechanism and is not likely to be sustainable for forest protection, community lifestyle and global warming solution.

2c. REDD+ Implementation Framework

Opinion 17: REDD+ Implementation is to deal with the causes of deforestation and forest degradation by enforcement of existing forest laws and policies.

The phrase of *"usually, regulations concerning REDD+ strategy options implementation for dealing with causes of deforestation and forest degradation have already existed in forest laws and policies"* and the phrase of "Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (1941) and National Forest Reserve Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) are laws encouraging local peoples' rights to utilize and manage forests" are likely contradicted by the actual facts.

Opinion 18: The restructure of institutions does not give people any space to participate in policy decision because the state has already decided that the REDD+ mechanism will be adopted to implement throughout the country.

From the phrase on page 91 which mentions that *"it is needed to restructure the existing institutions and establish new ones both at national and regional levels to support REDD+ implementation at the preparation and full implementation phases"* and on page 95 *"finally, benefit sharing system will be designed and more clearly determined based on experiences gained which will lead to expansion of REDD+ implementation in the national full implementation phase."*

Opinion 19: Using projects like *forest village project* which still have questions about the failure of benefit sharing, to be a prototype, may eventually lead to failure (p. 94).

The report refers to experience of FIO forest village project, which was one of the projects named as failing. Villagers in forest plantation areas involved in the project were only workers in forest plantations in areas that used to be their own livelihood lands. In addition, the land allocation had never been properly undertaken.

Opinion 20: It is clear that the government will get the most benefit from REDD+ mechanism, because sharing mechanism mentions that the state owns and manages forests, therefore, the state is entitled to carbon in forest areas (p. 95).

Apportionment will be only provided to communities when they comply with a condition; that is to reduce land use activities and forest utilization.

2d. Social and environmental impacts during readiness preparation and REDD+ implementation

Opinion 21: Social and environmental impacts assessment of REDD+ must be used to support decision making before project implementation. If the impacts are high and not cost effective, then, this mechanism should not be adopted.

Examples of raised impact, such as, involuntarily change of traditional lifestyle, relocation and evacuation, loss of land ownership, conflict between officials and local communities originating from resources use and land management. (p. 102)

Component 3 : Develop a National Forest Reference Emission Level

Opinion 22: Base line development relies exclusively on knowledge and power of technocrats and experts making it difficult for villagers and people sectors to participate.

It can be seen that studies referred to and figures are difficult and complicated to understand and verify. For example, figures of change of forest areas and carbon (p. 114) are refer to forest area assessments by 3 different study methods showing very different figures of forest reduction; they are 45,000 hectares per year (281,250 rais), 82,000 hectares per year (512,500 rais) and 180,000 hectares per year (1,125,000 rais), but when the calculation is made from carbon volume lost from forest area reduction (during 1989, 1994 and 2006) the figure of forest loss is 378,000 hectares per year, etc. Selection to use these figures is, therefore, exclusively relied on technocrats and experts.

Component 4 : To design systems for national forest monitoring and information on safeguards

4 a. National forest monitoring system

Opinion 23: REDD+ monitoring indicator using carbon volume as single indicator includes monoculture forest plantations into REDD+ which may lead to problems with a more serious land scramble.

Monoculture forest plantation is defined in the supplementary part of REDD+ mechanism as a carbon stock increment mechanism and sustainable forest management (p. 130). However, previous policies on reforestation promotion in Thailand have all had problems, using peoples' land for reforestation such as the forest plantations under supervision of FIO which had problems on land conflict in many areas.

4b. Designing an information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards

Opinion 24: Indicators on conservation of biodiversity, soil and water as well as social and environmental impacts are paid less attention than carbon volume, therefore, no detail is written in the report (p. 137-138).

Development of non-carbon indicators is extremely important, but there is no study and written in the report such as food security indicator which is very important one because if REDD+ is implemented, food security of communities and households will be seriously affected. Food security of communities is not only food for consumption but also related to issues on rights and access to food resource base of communities including dimensions of stability and sustainability of food system i.e. diversity of edible plants found over 100 species in the rotating cultivation system will be lost if REDD+ mechanism is implemented.

Opinion 25: Good governance issue should not be discriminated by using with REDD+ mechanism only, but it should be principle holistically used in forest management.

The proposal states that *"an important management affecting REDD+ mechanism is implementation of policies concerning land occupation and rights of land utilization (see Component 2a) because there is conflict between the legal status of forest-land and land occupancy by forest-dependent communities. Some communities occupied lands before they were declared as state forest reserves, while some communities expanded land utilization into state protected and reserved forests and others have expanded land utilization into state protected and reserved forests more recently."* (p. 140)

The above phrase does not explain good governance principles missed in previous implementation of policies on forest management such as lack of participation of communities in declaration of state forest areas nor was there acknowledgement that communities' and livelihood lands have already been declared as Protected forests, etc.

Opinion 26: R-PP report does not have measures formulation for protecting social and environment yet.

It is very disappointing that the committee of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), World Bank (WB), could approve R-PP report without any measure for social and environmental protection appearing in this report. It means now there is no measure for protecting rights or mitigating social and environmental impacts currently. However, the report specifies that protection measures will be developed later but depend on financial support received during the readiness preparation phase.

Therefore, it can be said that currently there is no measure for protecting local community rights which are extremely important to local communities and indigenous people who will be affected by REDD+ mechanism.

Component 6 : Design a program monitoring and evaluation framework

Opinion 27: The state has already adopted REDD + mechanism since the commencement of the conduction of REDD+ Readiness Preparation (R-PP).

According to phrase appearing on page 162 stating that *"the REDD+ preparation activities described above are intended to get Thailand ready over the next four years to be able to fully access global REDD+ funding from projects and from compliance and voluntary markets, in whatever form may be developed,"* the participation process is claimed in order to make this readiness preparation stage being legal only because the government has already decided that it will adopt this mechanism in Thailand including access to the market mechanism. Anyhow, it can be observed from the organization structure of REDD+ that it is developed to support REDD+ mechanism without any channel or process to involve local forest dwelling communities, indigenous people and civil society organizations in making decisions on whether or not it is agreeable to adopt this mechanism in Thailand.

Opinion 28: Indicators on reduction of shifting cultivation activities may lead to breaching the rights of indigenous people (Karen tribe) conducting shifting cultivation system.

According to page 165 stating that *"main activity is local forest-dependent communities in selected areas accept sustainable agro-forestry system instead of shifting cultivation in*

primary forests" and the indicator is "report of households stopping shifting cultivation and avoiding CO_2 emission". This indicator can be interpreted to include original rotating cultivation system which is currently not recognized by government agency (DNP) as a sustainable system that does not affect forest ecological and environmental systems.

Epilogue summary

It is clear that this R-PP expressly indicates that land use and forest utilization of communities located in forest areas under the state laws are main causes of deforestation and forest degradation. The communities have to comply with conditions; they have to first reduce such activities so they can get benefit for compensation. There are still many questions including impacts to communities in forest areas, lack of measures protecting community rights before entering the readiness preparation process as well as questions of global warming solution which will not truly occur, if REDD+ mechanism is taken into market. Last but not least, participation written almost every page in this report may be only alphabets with no practical meaning because Thai government has already decided that it is ready to adopt REDD+ mechanism to be implemented across Thailand.

Annex 1b-10 (2) Summary of recommendation at Central Region Dialogue on Consultation to Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Thailand on 16 July 2013 by Indigenous Peoples Network to R-PP

Indigenous People Network

No.	Issues/Concerns	Recommendations
	Key Principles	
	"Carbon market" mechanism or carbon credit does not help to solve global warming.	It is not agreed that REDD+ should use such an approach for implementation because it is not believed that it will help to solve global warming. In addition, it is a burden being pushed by industrial countries to developing countries.
	Breaching or limitation of community rights on traditional way of life which is consistent to ecological system.	The incoming project must ensure that there is no activity or action that may breach rights of communities or indigenous people.
1	Definitions used in R-PP document concerning highland ethnic groups (indigenous people) are not clear and confused. That is in R-PP document uses term "local forest-dependent community" instead of stakeholder groups in many places making confusion and unclearness, even though, it is tried to explain on page 17.	Term "indigenous people" shall be used instead of ethnic groups dwelling in forest along with term "local forest-dependent community" due to:- - Ethnic groups dwelling in highlands have unique identity and culture. Using term "local forest-dependent community" does not reflect such identity. Furthermore, it should use correct terms as they call themselves such as Ahkha, Karens (Phlow/Pakakoeyor), Lisu, Lahu, Hmong Mian, Luae, Khamu Thin and Malabre, etc. - It is consistent to Cancun Agreement which uses term "Indigenous Peoples and Local communities." - In addition, using term "indigenous people" is also consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which Thailand has already ratified including principle of "self definition" which many conventions have recognized such as International Labour Organization Convention No. 169.
2	Participation process of "indigenous peoples"	
	Potential development of indigenous peoples - Most villagers and communities still lack knowledge and understanding about guidelines and mechanism of REDD+.	- Communities must have knowledge and understanding before making decisions to participate in REDD+ activities/projects. - There is enough budget for developing potential among communities' leaders e.g. training on global warming including various forms of solution measures, community mapping, collection of community data, etc.

No.	Issues/Concerns	Recommendations
	Establishment of institutions for implementation concerning REDD+ (establishment of REDD+ office, Technical Working Groups, Funds, etc.) - It is centralization of management and implementation at DNP which is problem and obstacle to communities' participation.	- Neutral and independent mechanism for implementation shall be established (REDD+ office, and various mechanisms that will be established under REDD+ project) to enable communities to fully access to and participate in. - Implementation project, there must be representatives of communities and indigenous peoples who are authorized to make decision in the project. - Decision making shall use form of consensus, not voting.
3	Analysis of causes of deforestation and forest degradation - Villagers are seen as main problem, particularly, conversion of forest areas to agricultural areas. - Forms of highland traditional agriculture such as rotating cultivations are still bias against and are considered as causes of deforestation and must change to other agricultural forms e.g. agro-forestry, etc.	Actual problems come from policies of the state itself both economic growth promotion (the national economic and social development plan) and other policies such as promotion of growing bioenergy plants, crop price guarantee policies, etc. Moreover, omission of rights of communities originally dwelling in forest and centralization of resources management at central government create problems on unclearness of scope of effective land use and resources management and lead to more conflict between state and communities. Highland agriculture in the form of rotating cultivation shall be recognized and described that it is a sustainable and ecological friendly agriculture system. Agree with analysis approach of the Thai Climate Justice by having process for classifying original communities dwelling before the declaration of legally protected forests and communities with sustainable lifestyle not destroying ecological system in order not to presume that all communities being in forest areas are main causes of deforestation and forest degradation.
4	Strategy options	Propose to use a scheme of participatory protected areas management as main approach for implementation such as an adoption of concept and approach JOMPA by development and upgrading, especially, recognition of rights of land occupation as holistic form (Community Title) including other schemes i.e. scheme of resources management by communities at Baan Hinlat Nai and villages in Thung Yai Naresuan, etc.
5	Respect of indigenous peoples' rights (land rights and rights of using and managing resources) - The state still uses the original policies and laws as an approach for implementing REDD+ project which has been already proved that such	- Amend policies and laws limiting community rights on forest resources access and management. - Recognize rights of indigenous peoples under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. - Recognize the draft of the Community Rights on Forest Lands and Resources Management Act, year…..

No.	Issues/Concerns	Recommendations
	approach could not solve problems. Furthermore, such approach also creates more conflict problems between the state and seen from lawsuits over conservation areas with original communities dwelling. communities as can be	- Implement the cabinet resolution on Karen Life Rehabilitation (3 August 2010).
6	Benefit sharing - Every project with finance involved results in communities becoming disunited, brotherhood contradiction, etc. because there is no manageable resource potential in such areas. - It is afraid that most benefit will fall on national parks more than on communities (organization enhancement).	Recommend having various schemes designed for benefit and management mechanism (it is necessary to be financial only). - Recognize community rights, livelihood rights and rotating cultivation (rights of lands and resources, the state shall legally recognize and protect these land resources with respect to customary lands occupation of indigenous peoples). - Amend or repeal laws/ acts/ policies which are obstacles to lifestyle and resources management of communities.
7	Mechanism for protection of social and environmental impacts - It is not clear yet.	Propose to use FPIC (consensus / independent consensus of communities), approach for protection of social and environmental impacts along with existing mechanisms by clearly written in R-PP documents. In addition, national mechanisms shall be reviewed to determine what they have and whether they can handle problems or not, if not, new mechanism shall be developed. Agree with the proposal of the Thai Climate Justice The Thai Climate Justice has proposed that (Clause 10) 1) To conduct environmental impacts assessment and to develop measures before commencing REDD+ readiness implementation in order to enable people to receive support information for making decision that whether they should engage in activities with REDD+ mechanism or not. 2) TWG on Strategic Environment and Social Assessment and Safeguards should be independently separated and Consultation should also be held in order to carry out assessment for the whole country. To have independent monitoring system for activities and implementation of REDD+ project.
8	REDD+ pilot area conducted by communities is a challenging issue, particularly, on potential, management including community rights recognition.	Propose to have REDD+ pilot areas managed by communities themselves based on principles of tradition and community rights in order to prove communities' potential in sustainable forest management and global warming reduction.

Note: Please see proposal from the civil society organizations on 5 March 2013 too, because some issues are not brought here.

Preparation for participating in regional forums (Northern and Central)

Issues	Northern	Central
Definitions	Master Chuphinit/ Mee	Daeng
Analysis of problems on deforestation/ forest degradation	Naikhuan	Wut/ Billy
Strategy on solution approach for deforestation and forest degradation	Rawe/ Anuphong	Kai/ Wut
Participation process	Village Headman Lek/ Mee	Uncle Thong
Rights	Waiying/ Songwut/ A	Rung
Benefit sharing	Singha	Daeng
Mechanism for protection of social and environmental impacts	Boonyuen/ Assistant Wijit	Kai
Record (tape, VDO, live broadcasting)	Thaphat	
Coordination	Gun	Kai

Annex 1b-10 (3) Central Region Dialogue on Consultation to Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Thailand on 16 July 2013

Guidelines and recommendations to R-PP on behalf of TreeBank

Executive Board, TreeBank

Meanings of REDD and REDD+

REDD is abbreviated from term "Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Development countries" or (in Thai words) "การลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกจากการทำลายป่าและความเสื่อมโทรมของป่าในประเทศกำลังพัฒนา." REDD is a new mechanism developed for use in developing countries where there are tropical forests. REDD has been generated under the concept that developing countries that are able to reduce deforestation or forest degradation should get monetary return or compensation from developed countries.

REDD plus (REDD+); Later, there was an addition to the concept on carbon sinks increasing in developing countries as supplement "+" into REDD becoming REDD+. At Bangkok Climate Change Talk in October 2009 and subsequently at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 16th Conference of Parties (COP 16) in Cancun, Mexico, the supplement was expanded to cover 3 issues including **Forest Conservation as Carbon Sink, Sustainable Forest Management and Forest Increase to be Carbon Sink.**

REDD plus (REDD++); Previous REDD+ concept development, a concept of "Ecosystem Services" was additionally proposed into REDD+ at Barcelona Climate Change Talks in Spain on 2-6 November 2009 becoming REDD++.

Currently, REDD+ (single +) concept is recognized and used both in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 17th Conference of Parties (COP 17) 2010 in Cancun, Mexico and in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 18th Conference of Parties (COP 18) 2011 in Durban, South Africa.

(Source: Pornphana Guaycharoen, REDD+, Hot Mechanism in Global Warming)

Meaning of TreeBank

TreeBank ***is a Civil society sector organization incorporated to promote people to plant and maintain trees in agricultural areas which are their own livelihood lands. Data on the tree species are registered with a Treebank branch and, while it is still alive, the value of the tree will be estimated as a component of the property on the land. The collective strength of the participants is used to request and push the state (government) to recognize it. Subsequently, the tree's value will be realized by the state and governmental banks. Tree Bank has received legal status as Tree Bank Foundation in 2012.***

Proposal of TreeBank to REDD+

1. **Forest Definition: Current Forests, Community Forests, Agricultural areas being forests and being developed legally and illegally**

TreeBank has the opinion that agricultural areas that used to be forest areas should and must be under conditions of REDD+, especially, those that are not yet recognized as lawful utilization by the state.

2. **To access the REDD+ process using land areas as criteria, 3 categories of land should be considered .**

With the aim of increasing sequestration and carbon stock areas or reducing CO_2 emission that should have both ecological and social benefits; the categories of land that are considered are as follows:

1) Forest areas in an amount of 31% or 99.51 million rais (15.52 Million hectares): Beneficiaries are RFD and DNP.
2) Community forest areas in an amount of 1% or 3.21 million rais (0.5136 Million hectares): Beneficiaries are communities that are responsible of community forests.
3) Agricultural areas in an amount of 60% or 192.6 million rais (30.816 million hectares): Beneficiaries are farmers across the country.
4) Residential areas, water bodies, basic infrastructures in an amount of 8% or 26.68 million rais (4.11 million hectares) * are excluded.

Management of agricultural areas to incorporate nature with conditions similar to forests carries a cost that needs to compensated through REDD+. TreeBank recommends a proportion of the agricultural land area should be promoted through the REDD+ process.

TreeBank recommends that area based REDD+ organizations shall be established including 1) forest areas, 2) community areas, 3) agricultural areas where land use needs to be diversified and 4) overlapping areas among such 3 areas.

3. Belief

3.1 Happiness of Thai people: In the past, Thailand used to have a lot of trees, therefore, Thailand was secure, wealthy and enjoyed good levels of well-being. Currently, trees and forests have been reduced causing the country to experience many crisis and shortages, and many environmental problems. In the future, if trees and forests can be increased, the security, wealth and sustainability will return making Thai people happy and restoring good levels of well-being again.

3.2 Changes of agricultural and forest areas.

TreeBank believes that current agricultural areas were formerly forests converted to agricultural areas. Subsequently, their status was changed to become legal agricultural areas, for example, from initially invasive sheet > SorKhor.1 > booking deed > NorSor.3 > title deed (NorSor.4). TreeBank also believes that all areas should be designated to sequestrate carbon or to reduce CO_2 emissions. Since there is more fluctuation in carbon stocks through reduction or increase, in agricultural areas than in forest areas, agricultural areas converted from forest areas should be included in REDD+ project in order to control the fluctuation in carbon stocks.

3.3 Results of forest management by state and people towards the requirement of having more trees and forests in the country, in response to the belief that they will benefit the country and people, have been disappointing as the government sector cannot fulfill such requirements. The concept of TreeBank is that the state is weak in implementation, including:-

A. ***The state has no incentive for people in the country to plant trees.*** Therefore, TreeBank has created incentive by recognizing living trees belonging to individual people as having value and to be part of their property and assets.

B. People do not feel ownership of trees and forest areas. Therefore, TreeBank has promoted people to plant trees on their own livelihood lands, which create the feeling of the ownership.

The Proposal and method and the use of DNP areas repeat the current situation compared with dividing REDD+ cake from the fund (among stakeholders), but in the future it will force the state to pay to DNP with the approval of the state. Anyhow, this payment must be made and payment from regular budget should be changed to be referred as "Thailand REDD+ Fund". However, it will not benefit the development of forest management by the people. It will be a further burden and problem for the government.

3.4 Multiple problem causes

TreeBank presented information on deforestation originating from multiple situations and many causes and factors driven by economic management not being (slavery to) capitalism slavery generating benefits as well as costs which result in destruction of ecological functions and also the structure of multiple causes (the state does not protect public property). A scenario of sustainability of jointly managed forests at the social end of the spectrum is also presented which has completely contrary outcome. There are also models for society in the future and requirements for social status through the (capitalism) facilitation of wealth creation. Since economic growth is considered as national development, therefore, it is seen that small-scale farmers are assaulted by acquiring agricultural lands for wealth accumulation in a capitalistic system.

Small scale farmers with agricultural skills from their cultural practices, therefore, turn to further invasion of forest areas for agricultural production until all forests disappear and then changing from rural and agricultural societies to industrial labor society. All agricultural areas belonging to a capitalistic system are large scale agriculture with highly developed technology using machines to maximize yields and thus stopping forest encroachment and deforestation which is one of associated outcomes.

Forest loss is a multi-faceted problem related to expansion of population, poverty, rural well-being and small scale farmers' invasion, for agricultural areas, use of chemicals, social status progressing towards capitalism as well as lack of knowledge and awareness. It can be seen that in the past Thailand had a lot of trees and people were happy, as trees declined in number people suffered. For national happiness the number of trees must be generally increasing, not only protected forest areas or restricted areas of the state.

When societies move forward to capitalism, individuals will seek prosperity by accumulating profits as excess property. That is prosperity is a starting point of loss, disadvantage making weaker persons turn to take advantage of weaker things, that is nature. It can be said that when peoples' demand increases and natural forests cannot supply goods and services to met the demand, forest will be cleared and destroyed for establishing agricultural areas to provide more products and revenue.

TreeBank hereby proposes to use carbon method as an economic instrument.

4. Mechanisms that are in line with agricultural lifestyle, conservation, movement / carbon yield with scope of change, agreements in framework (Chuang)

Climate change discussion forum to reach conclusion should first discuss about the facts, and then consider legal issues later; this will facilitate two-way communication.

TreeBank and other Civil society organizations should be free to make recommendations concerning REDD+ in accordance with the ideas and understanding of each organization. The same or similar ideas from different parties can be integrated but differences should be maintained so that new ideas and framework proposals for REDD+ are not determined in advance.

TreeBank has the opinion that sustainable land use, based on existence of trees (belonging to people) will fulfill the goal of expanding forest areas, and retaining protected forests as well as maintaining the status of rural society and small scale farmers and the cultural lifestyle with nature of all ethnic groups.

5. **Goals**
   - **5.1 Public benefit** : maintain natural forests
   - **5.2 People benefit** : use agricultural areas for development in order to diversify ecological characteristics

Therefore, TreeBank aims to solve problems of ecological, economic and social sustainability using trees and tree ecology as an economic instrument to help maintain society. That is to promote people in agricultural areas having small scale farmers and large scale owners to plant and maintain a diversity of trees in their own agricultural areas, then to create value (by certification) of the living trees as property as multiple asset real estate on land, which can be compared to multiple asset property under the Condominium Act. This will be used as an economic instrument for social coexistence enabling individuals to gain equality and fairness of property accumulation for the wealth creation by accumulating carbon in trees. Once there is a carbon stock in agricultural areas with tree diversity, the ecosystem will be rehabilitated and balanced, and the status of small scale farmers and rural society will be sustainably maintained.

By practicing yield management as the trees grow and the carbon stock builds up a balance can be maintained in the carbon stock so that there is no fluctuation over time.,.

In conclusion, current agricultural areas in Thailand are areas that are not forests, but which retain forest conditions so that destroyed forest areas that have become agricultural areas are around 60% of the land area or 192.6 million rais (32.82 million ha) throughout the country. These areas will be developed to reduce CO_2 emissions sustainably.

This method provides a sustainable security guarantee for forest areas because people need wood and other products and services from forest areas and these can exist within agricultural areas developed to have trees which may be called "*3 types of forest for 4 kinds of benefit"* (in accordance with the royal initiative) or others.

- **5.3 Self benefit** : Your benefit

6. **Organization**
   - **6.1 Should be a public organization**
   - **6.2 Committee members should come from all sectors in a manner that is fair and proportional and in accordance with good governance.**

Executive Board, TreeBank 11 March 2013

Appendix 1b-10 (4) Recommendations of Civil Society Organization from the Northern Region Dialogue on Consultation to Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Thailand on 18 July 2013

The Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) has formulated the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Thailand presented to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility – FCPF, World Bank at the 14th Meeting of FCPF Participant Committee (FCPF-PC) on 19-22 March 2013 in Washington D.C.

Because R-PP formulation process and REDD+ Project implementation that will be carried out in the next phase still have worrying questions for the Civil Society Organization (CSO) and Indigenous Peoples (IP), particularly, issues concerning participation process and contents of R-PP formulation have been closely followed by interested CSO and IP . Therefore, mutual consultation was held to review and develop recommendations to R-PP draft that DNP has already revised and submitted to PC for consideration.

We (CSO and IP as the list of names attached herewith) hereby express the intention that we would like to be involved in the processes of preparation and correction of R-PP contents. This should lead to the creation of equity and good governance in forest conservation and maintenance of food sources, residences and cultural inheritance of local communities and indigenous peoples. It would include the reduction of impacts brought about through climate change. This involvement is in accordance with basic rights recognized in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2550 (2007) and the rights of indigenous peoples under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), Policy on Indigenous Peoples Protection of World Bank and Cancun Agreement which DNP has also mentioned in R-PP.

R-PP preparation still lacks comprehensive and adequate participation from sectors of CSO, people and those who are directly affected. In addition, after consideration of the R-PP contents, it has been found that the analysis does not cover some problems such as it fails to mention problems of centralization and it ignores community rights on resources management. These are structural problems and always generate disputes between the state and communities. Moreover, the R-PP also mainly determines strategies, activities and their management based on a structure under the authority of DNP. This results in a lack of actual integration and participation by people, especially, tribal groups and those who are affected by R-PP implementation.

Although, the R-PP main documents were already sent to FCPF-PC, the remaining CSOs still wish to present a proposal, obtained from the mutual consultation on 6 March 2013 in Bangkok. Details are given as a summary report of the meeting attached herewith, to DNP-PC and all relevant sectors to consider the following recommendations:-

Clause 1. CSOs hereby affirm that there are rights to participate in all stages of the process as specified by relevant laws and international obligations. The state through DNP has a duty to provide all sectors of people with access to such process without any condition.

Clause 2. Contents and data in R-PP must be re-developed and revised consistent with actual conditions accepted by all parties as well as must reflect the intention to solve problems under REDD+ activities.

Clause 3. The principle of consent under FPIC (Free, prior and informed consent) process contained in UNDRIP, Constitution B.E. 2550 (2007) and Rule of the Office of the Prime Minister on Public Consultation, B.E. 2548 (2005) must be brought into R-PP.

Clause 4. REDD+ organization in Thailand under the component 1. must be clear in the following matters:-

4.1 Proportions of committees: Task Force on REDD+ Mechanism, both in the preparation phase and REDD+ implementation, Table 1a-1 and 1a-2, must have members from various CSOs as follows:-

4.1.1 Women and youth

4.1.2 People in areas implementing activities, particularly, areas with tribes must have representatives of such tribe too.

4.1.3 Local Administrative Organizations in areas implementing activities

4.1.4 NGOs working in areas implementing activities

4.2 Any decision making of the organizations under the component 1. shall use consensus principle in doing so.

4.3 REDD+ Organization should be established as a public organization and should not be established in accordance with DNP structure.

4.4 Secretariat of REDD+ Task Force and REDD+ Office should be absolutely separated from DNP and directly supervised by the REDD+ Task Force.

4.5 Implementation of REDD+ should adhere to the principle of decentralization under the Constitution B.E. 2550 (2007), the Determining Plans and Process of Decentralization to Local Administrative Organization Act B.E. 2542 (1999) and Tambon Council and Tambon Administrative Authority Act B.E. 2537 (1994) in order that the local administrative organizations may have a stronger role.

4.6 A REDD+ Co-ordination Center for civil society sector shall be provided in the organizational structure for REDD+ activities in the preparation phase and in the organization for implementation of REDD+ activities instead of local operation units of forest-dependent communities/ ethnic groups as Figure 1a-2 and of forest-dependent communities/ ethnic groups as Figure 1a-3. Furthermore, it should be at the same level of REDD+ Implementation Information Center, REDD+ Office and Regional REDD+ Co-ordination Units.

Clause 5. Consultation under the component 1. must present information in all aspects to people in the areas, before making any consideration, with method easily accessed to by people in the areas. Restriction of information is prohibited. Information sources and categories must be independent. People are eligible to selectively accept information and information under the Official Information Act B.E. 2540 (1997). Consultation must be independent and in accordance with FPIC process. Participants must be diverse with representatives of communities that are likely to be involved in REDD+ activities; Participants must at least have representatives of women, youth, tribes, religious leaders, natural leaders. Note-taking must respect different opinions and be in an balanced manner.

Clause 6. Peoples' consultation and participation should be jointly conducted by independent and neutral agencies every time.

Clause 7. Assessment of situation and causes of problems specifically focusing on land use, causes of land use change, forest laws, policies and administration is a kind of directive assessment resulting in REDD+ strategy options not being appropriate to actual conditions in Thailand. Civil society sector, particularly tribes, suspect that they will be threatened and lose rights that they used to have under laws and traditional rules. Therefore, the assessment should be carried out again by assessing situation and cause of problems in all aspects concerned in order to reduce conflict and prevent infringement of the rights of people who are eligible to conserve forests and use resources from forests under their traditional way of life. However, if it is unable to avoid disruption to traditional lifestyles, strong measure must be in place to remedy and compensate those who are affected; but this measure cannot be used as excuse for REDD+ implementation without consent form the eligible persons. All laws, regulations and cabinet resolutions that grant rights, protect and promote tribes' ways of life must be taken into the

assessment as well.

Clause 8. Civil society sector, particularly women and tribes must be actually involved in the organizational structure establishment, REDD+ Fund, benefit sharing, monitoring, and other activities originated by REDD+ implementation under components 2c and 4 in accordance with the principle of participatory decision in all aspects.

Clause 9. The R-PP should provide women specific activities for women and establish a Women's REDD+ Fund at all levels.

Clause 10. An Independent REDD+ Information Center should be established.

Clause 11. Clear measures should be in place for protection of rights of local people, and provide assistance, remedy, and compensation to those who are affected by REDD+.

Clause 12. Clear action plan should be in place for potential development and enhancement of organizations in REDD+ areas.

Clause 13. Social and Environmental Impacts Assessment should pay attention to FPIC process in UNDRIP along with Protection Policy of World Bank and must have experts on women-men roles as well.

Clause 14. New words and expressions created for use in REDD+ should be discussed with all parties concerned in order to find mutual agreement on the definition of such as term "local forest-dependent community" to avoid unintentional creation of undesirable perspective in society , etc.

Clause 15. Definition of key words in REDD+ should give definitions that are acceptable to all parties such as the term "forest" should not adhere to the definition under forest laws without paying attention to definitions from other sources, etc.

Clause 16. It must be guaranteed that the design of National Forests Monitoring System and Information on Forests Protection in component 4 and design of Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in component 6 as well as other activities in REDD+ will not cause communities to be evicted from the areas or to make local people involuntarily leave their areas. Determinations of indicators, assumptions and risks must not restrict the rights or activities concerning way of life and normal livelihood of tribes that existed a long time ago. For example, the following determination of indicators in Table 6-1 should not exist:- "Report of households doing shifting cultivation and avoiding CO_2 emission," "Report of the confirmation on number of relevant communities adopting options," "Annual report on assessment of income change and food security," "Report on change of communities' carbon stock," "Forest-dependent communities refuse to change agricultural method," etc.

Clause 17. The state must recognize forest community ownership of communities already operating and respect land occupation and forest resources used for customary subsistence. Laws conflicting between communities and national parks or laws obstructing tree planting including measures persuading local people to plant more trees such as award or establishment of incentive fund, etc. are revised.

These recommendations do not nullify those of other civil society sectors (if any). However, this is to make REDD+ be in accordance with the participation principle of FPIC, respecting human dignity, being good governance, equity, women-men role and fair.

Presented on 17 March 2013

By
Network of Community Forestry Surrounding Eastern Forest Complex
Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and Environment (IPF)
Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand (IMPECT)
Karen Network for Culture and Environment
Hmong Association
Wisdom of Indigenous People Foundation
Wisdom of Ethnic Foundation (WISE)
Rabbit in the Moon Foundation
Yadfon Association
TreeBank
.....

Annex 1b-10 (5) Concerns and Recommendations from the Southern Region Dialogue on Consultation to the Draft of Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Thailand on 26 July 2013 to Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Thailand

Banthat Mountain Range Land Reform Network (BLRN)

Banthat Mountain Range Land Reform Network (BLRN) is a community organizations network incorporated to develop approaches of balanced and sustainable resources management by adhering to community rights in accordance with the Constitution. In this regard, nearly all community organization members are original communities dwelling and making their living in areas overlapping with protected forest areas that will be direct stakeholders if there is REDD+ implementation in Thailand. Initially, the Network has concerns and recommendations to the Draft of Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Thailand (southern forum) as follows:-

Concerns	Recommendations
1. BLRN has the opinion that REDD+ mechanism is not the solution for global warming because it does not limit greenhouse gases emission of industry sector which is the main cause leading to global warming problem. Using of REDD+ mechanism focusing on forest management is not a pertinent solution and will make the industry sector continue to emit greenhouse gases continuously and may be even increase emissions when this REDD+ mechanism is sold in carbon market.	1. REDD+ must clearly determine key conditions and measures for greenhouse gases emission control in industry sector provided that reduction of greenhouse gases shall not take REDD+ mechanism into carbon market system.
2. BLRN has the opinion that REDD+ implementation in Thailand may have an impact on the way of life and occupation of original local communities dwelling and making their living in areas that overlap with Protected Forest. These could be limitation of residential areas or livelihood lands, issuance of requirements or proposals for resources management and utilization which are not consistent to communities' way of life i.e. prohibiting the cutting of rubber trees for replanting as well as possibly evicting or moving communities out of forest areas.	2. REDD+ must clearly determine project implementation approach which respects community rights in accordance with the Constitution, Sections 66 and 67 as well as respects human and indigenous people rights as specified in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, covenants, and international conventions.

Concerns	Recommendations
3. BLRN has the opinion that implementation of REDD+ project in areas designated as Protected Forest may cause intimidation, threats, and arrest and litigation to more local communities, particularly, nowadays when RFD and DNP have been suing for damages from people (global warming cases) by using rules concerning climate change (global warming) which are not consistent with the facts and are not fair to farmers in the original local communities. If REDD+ project is implemented without solving such lawsuits, it may cause conflict and litigation against more people.	3. REDD+ implementation must define conditions allowing local communities, dwelling in areas overlapping Protected Forest to occupy and live under their normal way of life such as local communities in the south must be able to fell tapping expired rubber trees for replanting, etc. REDD+ must respect covenants and resources management plans of community organizations.
4. BLRN has the opinion that, under the implementation of REDD+ project in Thailand, the government does not yet provide adequate process for building people's participation both in terms of provision of incomplete information and consultation that does not cover all areas. Particularly, it has been found that people dwelling in local community areas overlapping with Protected Forest as direct stakeholders, have little understanding about REDD+ project. Furthermore, there is an observation that working groups of REDD+ mechanism mostly comprise governmental agencies and do not cover directly affected organizations or people.	4. The government must stop litigation on global warming and litigation to indigenous communities having approaches for balanced and sustainable resources management pursuant to policies declared to the parliament. In addition, forest laws, rules, and regulations that are not in line with the actual conditions and conflict with provisions on community rights under the Constitution must be urgently and completely revised before implementing REDD+ project in Protected Forest, especially, revision of 5 Forest Acts.
	5. Before implementation of REDD+ project, the government must provide a participatory technical research process among public sector, civil sector, local communities and academic institutions acceptable to all parties. This is in order to create mutual understanding between the public sector and communities concerning lifestyle of communities dwelling and making living in areas overlapping with Protected Forest by conducting research in indigenous local communities that have approaches of balanced and sustainable resources management which spread in all regions.

Concerns	Recommendations
	6. The government and relevant agencies must provide people with adequate and comprehensive information explanation including advantages, disadvantages and impacts of REDD+ project implementation in Thailand, particularly, in case of indigenous communities dwelling in areas overlapping with Protected Forest which are direct stakeholders. The Network hereby recommends that there should be fora of information provision and consultation at levels of sub-district/municipality and provincial where such communities are located because most of them are situated in remote areas and cannot access to information conveniently.

These concerns and recommendations are joint opinions of Banthat Mountain Range Land Reform Network (BLRN) members presented to forum on the Consultation to the Draft of Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Thailand (the southern forum) on 25 – 26 July 2013 requiring that these concerns and recommendations shall be further contained in the Report on Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP).

Banthat Mountain Range Land Reform Network (BLRN)

26 July 2013

Annex 1b-10 (6) Guidelines and Recommendation to the R-PP from the Northeastern Region Dialogue for Consultation to Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Thailand on 30 July 2013

TreeBank Network

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1. The energy sector has the highest proportion of greenhouse gases emission up to 70 percent. Using the REDD+ mechanism to compensate (for emission reductions) through a market mechanism, while the sector that is the main cause still emits greenhouse gases, will not lead to mitigation of global warming. Reduction of emission must first aim at the energy sector, then, turn to consider the reduction proportion by forestry sector. More important is for the REDD+ mechanism to integrate with the major emitting sector to promote agricultural and forestry sectors whose function is to sequestrate and offset emissions from industry and energy sectors. ***Thailand must dare to make decisions to be first to do the correct action and not just wait to see if others will or will not do. Though others fail to act we will not do either. Thailand should shoulder the potential to develop the country by planting trees in agricultural areas, then propose to be participatory model.***

2. Previous policies on management of protected forests aimed at approaches of eviction and restriction of the rights of people in forest areas and the declaration of National Parks overlapped many communities and livelihood lands because they were solely implemented by the state lacking any participation by people in forest areas. ***National parks must manage communities next to forests in order to generate a sustainable forest management process by improving agricultural areas to be used as if forests (make to be forests and self use) without intruding into rich forests.***

3. The government will benefit from REDD+ mechanism the most under the sharing mechanism specified that the state is the forests owner and manages them, therefore, is entitled to carbon in forest areas. ***The sharing will be provided to communities when they comply with conditions, that are to reduce activities of land use and forest utilization which will affect yield, income and food security. There will still be questions about: (i) whether benefit sharing from REDD+ mechanism is adequately cost effective or not; (ii) whether communities will benefit the next generation in long run or not, and (iii) what will the future be if there is no livelihood land. TreeBank will be a mechanism solving these problems in a relevant manner.***

4. The trend to take monoculture forest plantation into REDD+ mechanism in a scheme of cooperation between private sector and Forest Industry Organization may lead to reforestation overlapping livelihood lands of people. ***Non-cost effective forest plantations of Forest Industry Organization (FIO) have used former agricultural areas. It will be better, if people do by themselves because it will be cost effective, not be loss. For example with rubber plantation, if FIO can do it, why cannot people do it.***

5. If sequestrated carbon is brought to be sold in the carbon market, it can be interpreted that planted trees can be sold as carbon as well. Therefore, it is necessary to separate the forestry sector from the tree planting sector in order to compensate for the consent to the sector that is the main cause of emissions to continue to emit greenhouse gases. It must do two things simultaneously, depending on who will do first.

6. How many communities and people are in protected forests? Data referred in the report on R-PP of DNP states that only protected forest areas have about 500,000 households or about 1.5 million people. A part of this population is comprised of ethnic groups whose rights are not recognized and respected in accordance with universal covenants and conventions as presented in the report. How many people residing inside national Reserved Forests and outside Protected Forests are not eligible yet? These figures must be clearly provided. For example, some forests with legal status are not actually forests.

7. The structure for implementation comes mostly from the public sector, especially, DNP and this may bias the assessment. The working group should therefore,be separated to work independently under the Technical Committee on Climate Change. ***There should be a proposal with guarantee of sustainability of the historical ecology from forces such as power and money. How and how much can this be done?***

8. When laws do not recognize community rights, therefore, participation is only device to further proceed with the Readiness Preparation Proposal. ***Instruments recognizing between rights and laws must be provided, i.e. for using as negotiation that if there is no tree, the rights shall not be recognized, etc.***

9. *There is conflict between legal status of forest lands and lands occupied by forest-dependent communities. Some communities have occupied lands before the state declaration on reserved forest areas, while some communities have expanded land utilization into protected forests and reserved forests of the state.* ***Forests being destroyed to be agricultural areas should be an offence. However, not only destroyers are punished but caretakers should also be punished. Therefore, channels of participation, not former methods which cannot solve problems, should be sought.***

10. Recommended solution is that the two sides are integrated e.g. there are measures, to increase trees in the country, but minor problems about former forests are mostly raised while the issue of the big area of the country that has lost forest is not taken into account, although, such area is now agricultural area that can sequester and store CO_2 too.

11. Main instrument and mechanism or the proposed trees are important things, even though, they are starting, middle and terminal points of everything. All rights, way, ecology, society, relationship among ecology, way, rights and law must use trees as instrument and must have economic mechanism as incentive based on the most facts of present world.

12. Monoculture agriculture is showing an increasing trend of expansion into natural eco-systems and pushing society in such a way that results in loss of lands for small scale farmers. If REDD+ mechanism is used correctly as an experiment to build an alternative model, that takes most areas for REDD+ with a combination of sound ecology, community rights, lands, trees, and an alternative to monoculture agriculture expansion by developing more incentives such as compensation payments for trees, carbon and carbon sinks.
13. Proposals of the TreeBank and other civil society sectors to REDD+ should be freedom to pursue ideas and understanding of each organization. The same and similar ideas can

be incorporated, but the different ideas should be maintained as models and recommendations for a new framework for REDD+ without pre-determination.

14. TreeBank believes that current agricultural areas were former forests converted to agricultural areas. Subsequently, at the appropriate circumstance and time, their statuses were changed to become legal agricultural areas, for example, from initially invasive sheet > SorKhor.1 > booking deed > NorSor.3 > title deed (NorSor.4). TreeBank also believes that all areas should be designated to sequester carbon or to reduce CO_2 emission. Since there is greater fluctuation of carbon stocks in agricultural areas than in forest areas, agricultural areas converted from forest areas should be combined into the REDD+ project in order to utilise the scope for controlling the fluctuation of carbon stocks.

Opinions and recommendations on
the process and contents of REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Thailand
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1. Previous participation had problems:-

(1) Participation process was not in accordance with the standard of the Principles of the Democracy and Good Governance.

The R-PP report states in the procedure for conducting the consultation and participation process that "the importance of stakeholders' participation in the process of REDD+ mechanism shall be taken into account and accepted by guaranteeing or ensuring of participation in decision process during the preparation phase. Participation and consultation of key stakeholders are carried out in a dialogue manner. Plan is determined for consultation, participation and knowledge enhancement during the R-PP phase. In addition, to ensure that the participation will be actually provided in the implementation phase, a Technical Working Group on Consultation, Participation and Grievance Mechanism will be established as an integral part of REDD+ mechanism organization." (p. 52)

2. To be able to give independent recommendations, the recommender must receive comprehensive information.

The R-PP report mentions target groups being key stakeholders for participation and consultation by specifying that "in the preparation phase, there will be an analysis of stakeholders as determined in component 1b in order to get all relevant stakeholders in the REDD+ implementation phase, of which stakeholders compose of:-

- Ministries/Bureaus/Departments or Government Agencies concerning land use,
- Private agencies, especially, wood product manufacturers, energy, mining and consultants,
- NGOs/Foundations, particularly, those play roles on community development and conservation,
- Local forest-dependent communities and Ethnic Groups,
- Women and Youth Groups,
- Research Agencies and Academic Institutions,
- Agencies concerning law enforcement, and
- Disadvantaged groups.

(p. 50)

3. Defect in the contents and material substances

1) Law clarity in declaration of Protected Area boundaries in order to reduce disputs between the state and people

The R-PP report states that "the cabinet resolution 30 June 1998 on Solutions of Land Problems in Forest Areas and 24 April 1997 ordered the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to complete it within 2 years by determining measures and problem guidelines as follows:-

a) Do not issue title document for agricultural areas in Protected Area boundaries.

b) DNP is responsible for clearly carrying out survey and registration of individuals dwelling within Protected Area boundaries until the date of residing both at household and community levels. Boundaries of land occupation must not be expanded. In the event it is found by the investigation that such residence was settled after the declaration as National Park areas, DNP shall take the following actions:-

   - Reallocation of lands outside the protected boundaries by granting initial compensation in order to generate options of income increase to households.
   - If reallocation of lands cannot be done, expansion of occupied areas is prohibited and guidelines supporting the existing livelihood shall be found out.

c) For highland areas, the government agencies operating highland development shall strictly pay attention to areas conservation and any activity conduction must cause the minimum impact."
(p. 60-61)

2) Should propose additional other options/projects that encourage to generate forest protection.

3) References to Community rights appearing in R-PP draft is just a method of using material relating to the way communities behave as justification for the REDD+.

The R-PP report mentions about existing implementation for monitoring mutual benefit by specifying that "multiple benefit is extremely important to ensure that appropriate individuals will receive proper incentives in order to initiate REDD+ mechanism implementation. Socio-economic benefits including diversified livelihoods, increased productivity, employment, increased incomes, food security, and poverty reduction are significant tangible incentives. However, REDD+ mechanism can help to ensure the benefits such as ownership in land resource and services, decision participation, improvement of management in forestry sector, cross-sector coordination in order to solve emissions of gasses resulting from land use change.

Presently, many agencies are monitoring indicators, most of which are indicators related to access of mutual benefits from REDD+ mechanism implementation that are not benefits from changes of carbon stock and CO_2 emission, including indicators for changes of livelihood of households and communities, biodiversity, soil, water, rights of land use and ownership and management." (p. 137)

4) R-PP draft should provide clarity of impacts caused by the project such as impact to human in forest areas and impact of global warming solution."(p. 137)

The R-PP report mentions agencies playing roles in SESA and ESMF by specifying that "due to diversity of natural branches of REDD+ and different natures of causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Thailand, SESA process must be a process to find out a way bring about diversified viewpoints of ministries and land resource users concerning negative and positive impacts of REDD+." (p. 103)

<u>Requests</u>

1. Create true participation process,
2. Conduct national public hearing with transparent and fair process,
3. Increase regional preparation processes,
4. Improve structure and content of R-PP Draft by defining forest situation; issues of rights of people in forest boundaries; outline solution guidelines for REDD+ project implementation; and analyze strengths and weaknesses for solving global warming problems.
5. Revise incorrect information in the draft.

Annex 1b- 11 Analysis Document dated 19 August 2013

Pornphana Kuaycharoen
Working Group, the Thai Climate Justice
30 August 2013

Comments on Component 1 : Organize and Consult
1a. National Readiness Management Arrangement

1. Recommendation adding an independent organization composed of indigenous people and civil society sectors (REDD+ Civil Society Working Group) into REDD+ Organization Structure in order to undertake monitoring functions such as receiving grievances, providing opinions on the operation of the REDD+ Technical Working Groups, and participation in policy decision making i.e. determination of REDD+ Strategy Options and design of operations (Northern, Central, Southern and Northeastern).
2. REDD+ should be implemented by a neutral agency that is not under the sole management or responsibility of the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation because it is an agency having conflicts on community rights in forest areas (Northern, Central, Southern and Northeastern).
3. Recommended establishing a REDD+ Data Center independently from public agencies and to establish REDD+ Civil Society Data Center (Northern).
4. Recommended establishing joint consultation committee for projects at local area level the same as the establishment of consultation committee for national parks (Southern).
5. Recommended adding Indigenous People Network and Tree Bank Foundation as members in the REDD+ Task Force at regional and provincial levels, and the term "Ethnic and Indigenous People" should be used instead of "Hill Tribes" (Central and Northern).
6. Recommended adjusting the component structure to have a proportion of committee members from civil society equal to that from public sector (Central and Northern).
7. Recommended that it should specify in the REDD+ content must indicate that greenhouse gases are mainly emitted by the industry sector. Therefore, the solution to global warming by reduction of greenhouse gases emission should aim at the main cause. Forestry sector can contribute to the solution in some parts only (Northern, Central, Southern and Northeastern).

Improvement of Draft on Component 1a Organize and Consult
National framework concerning environmentally-friendly sustainable growth

Community forestry program (p. 16)

- Add the phrase "currently, there is a population of **184,710 people** residing in and around protected areas (national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and non-hunting areas)".

Local forest-dependent communities (p. 17)

- Local forest-dependent communities, delete the words "**they are normally called" and "or tribesman"**, and retain just the word **"hill tribes"**.
- *The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand does not use the word "indigenous peoples," but uses words "communities" or "original communities". However, the government recognizes that prevention of negative social and environmental impacts requires safeguards as used by the World Bank. The Cancun Agreement should be used*

in response to the results of the Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA). In addition, the rights of such groups should be recognized and respected as appropriate in accordance with International Covenant and Convention on Human Rights consistent to policies and laws within the country.

National Climate Change and REDD+ Implementation Framework
(Add to p. 20)

- *The Center for Applied Economics Research, Faculty of Economics, Kasetsart University (2010) has prepared the Report on Thailand Greenhouse Gases Emission for the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in order to produce the 2nd National Communication for submission to UNFCCC. This reported that total net greenhouse gas emissions by Thailand in 2010 was 229.08 million tons carbon dioxide equivalent taking account of sequestration. The highest proportion of greenhouse gas emissions at 69.9% of the total were from the energy sector, followed by the agricultural sector at 22.6% while gases emission from industrial process was 7.2% and waste disposal emitted the lasts amount of 4.1%.This compares with Land-use, Land-use Change and Forestry, which had net greenhouse sequestration of -3.4%. Although the forestry sector can be a sink for sequestration of greenhouse gases, the government should have a clear policy on greenhouse gases reduction from other sectors, especially, the energy sector. In addition, the government should promote the increased potential of forestry sector to sequester greenhouse gases through a participatory process.*

REDD+ Institutional Arrangements in Thailand

- *Detailed analysis of stakeholders' will be done during the project readiness preparation including appropriate proportional representation as well as identification and the process of self recruitment of stakeholders concerning forestry and land use sectors such as civil society organizations, private sector, industry sector and local forest-dependent communities, etc.*

The compositions of Working Groups are state agencies, local forest-dependent communities, ethnic groups, civil society organizations, network of women and youths, academic institutions, experts and private sector.

- Technical Working Group (TWG) on Land Use Policy and Planning is responsible for land use analysis, Boundary line demarcation, policy and planning, and presentation of proper zones for forest land use.
- TWG on REDD+ Strategy is responsible for forest policy administration, rules and regulations, and formulation of National and Regional REDD+ Strategies.
- TWG on REDD+ Institutional Analysis is responsible for framework and institutional arrangement.
- TWG on Reference Emission Level (REL) and Monitoring, Report and Verification (MRV) Development is responsible for forest area data, forest survey, and coordination on sustainable resources and forest areas management.

- TWG on Finance and Benefit Sharing Mechanism is responsible for financial mechanism and preparation as well as development and conduction of sharing benefit system.
- TWG on Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA) and Safeguards.
- TWG on Consultation, Participation, and Grievance Mechanism of Stakeholders (Add Local Administrative Organization)
- Nomination of representatives from each stakeholder group to be members of each TWG, the representative selection must be independently conducted by each group itself.

Addition of REDD+ Institutional Arrangement Organization in Thailand, p. 28

- *The process and procedure for Readiness preparation will provide knowledge to local forest-dependent communities including ethnic groups, and particularly, groups of women and youths, by allowing the communities to nominate their representatives to participate in consultations, design, monitoring and implementation through engagement with Working Groups in appropriate activities. This creates opportunities for; consultation on techniques and the prevention of negative social and environmental impacts; training youths to have knowledge and understanding about REDD+; and building networks to expand REDD+ knowledge through participation in all 4 regions.*

To add composition of private sector into REDD+ Task Force

- REDD+ Task Force is improved and altered in order to involve various sectors concerning land use and land use change including relevant academic institutions, **private sector,** civil society organization and local community networks. This is to ensure the coordination among various sectors and relevant stakeholders and to enhance the development of REDD+ Strategy Options encouraging the poor.

To add composition into REDD+ Task Force Committee in the Readiness preparation and implementation phases, Table 1a-2 (p. 31)

Readiness Preparation Phase	REDD+ Implementation Phase
Kitti Forest Plantation Group, Sueb Nakhasathien Foundation, Good Governance for Social Development and the Environment Institute (GSEI), Foundation and Network of People Sector Tree Bank, Indigenous Peoples Foundation for Education and Environment (IPFEE), Raks Thai Foundation, Foundation for Sustainable Development, Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT), Network of Regional Community Forestry, and Ethnic Groups Network	Academic Institutions, Private Sector, Civil society Organization, Community Forestry Network, Ethnic Groups Network, and Women and Youth Network (Each group or network shall select representatives to participate in under the number se required to consult in the readiness preparation phase) • Appoint consultant committee at community level.

Conclusion

- The data presented on the number of people in forest areas is too low but there are questions on the population in Protected Areas which may actually be lower than those given, while there is no data on the numbers of prosecutions relating to "unauthorized" presence within forest areas
- REDD+ organization structure has been improved and the composition ha added the Tree bank, Tribes Network, Women Group, Youths, but there is no addition of an independent organization mechanism as recommended.
- To modify the implementation mechanism of local forest-dependent communities/ ethnic groups to be REDD+ Civil Society Coordination Center .

Comments on 1b. Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups

1. Communication channels for providing information on REDD+ mechanism should be added, diversified, broadly known, easily accessible, and open, allowing people to give feedback. Process of information provision concerning REDD+ mechanism must provide comprehensive information both benefits and impacts (Northern and southern).
2. To add indigenous people networks as stakeholders into Table 1 b-1, p. 40 and list of ethnics/ indigenous peoples into Appendix 1 b, p. 180. (Central)

1b. Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups

- *Thailand presented the R-PP Draft to a Meeting of the Committee of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (PC14) at Washington D.C. in March 2013, at which it was approved, but Thailand was asked to conduct dialogues one more time with civil society sector, local communities and ethnic groups at the regional level in order to gather opinions and concerns that had not been previously expressed. The summary of the organization and results of these dialogues are presented in Tables 1b-3, 1b-4 and Appendix 1b-7. In addition, civil society sector, communities, ethnic groups and foundations and Network of Tree Bank presented an analysis of the R-PP Draft, version of date 24th February 2013 and analysis of Readiness Preparation on REDD+ mechanism as Appendix 1b-8.*

To modify contents on Summary of relevant key issues, concerns and recommendations obtained from the national and regional meeting with relevant stakeholders 2 rounds (p. 49-51)

Concerns

- If REDD+ is implemented, communities have concerns regarding their food security, because agricultural areas cannot be expanded, and this may cause conflict within the communities concerning land use over such matters as expansion of agricultural area and forest areas conservation, and possible revenue reduction because of reduced agricultural yield. This will be risky because REDD+ issue may be used by politicians as an instrument for land negotiation. Communities are afraid that they may be evicted

from their original areas, and there is a chance that wildlife may come to destroy crops of communities due to biodiversity conservation.

- Use of local community wisdom should be applied in the decision making process of REDD+. It is necessary to ensure that REDD+ will not conflict with the lifestyle and culture of local communities.
- Issues on land rights and boundary line must be discussed in all dialogue forums.
- References to Good governance of the forestry sector do not express the issues of corruption and ineffective law enforcement.
- The dialogue forums of local communities have raised the issue on land rights and land use rights.
- It participation process must ensure the involvement of stakeholders from all sectors.
- The Working group drafting R-PP lacked the social and human dimensions and focuses on the scientific dimension only.

Recommendation:

- The draft R-PP tends to selectively put only supportive recommendations.
- Recommendations on land rights issues are missing such as the recommendation to make clear forest boundary lines in order to clearly classify areas that are for residence and for livelihood, and the recommendation to improve the REDD+ organization structure is also missing.
- The person(s) responsible for modifying the draft put his/her own opinions instead.

Examples that the person modifying the draft put his/her opinions in the recommendations (p. 50):-

- Some matters must be resolved at the national level, but (community or) REDD+ project is a scheme or model for solving conflict between public and civil society sectors as well as for presenting guidelines for good economic, social and environmental solutions to the government or for further presenting the government policy. REDD+ project cannot be managed by communities but they can express opinions and propose models to the government policy that provide good solutions.

Conclusion

- DNP has many kinds of plan for communication and dissemination, but for supporting REDD+ implementation only.
- The mechanism for two-way communication is not clear; e.g. which channel to use and how can persons not engaged in the formal structure participate?

Recommendations on 1c Consultation and Participation Process

1. Enable people to participate in policy decision relating to REDD+ implementation in the country by providing the process of Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) at all stages (Northern, Central, Southern and North Eastern Regions) including conducting public hearing/consultation with all groups of stakeholders at area level before implementing REDD+.

2. REDD+ implementation must give top priority to the participation by people affected by REDD+ mechanism, particularly, original local communities and tribes dwelling in forests and depending on forests (Northern, Central, Northeastern and Southern).

Consultation and Participation Process

Add **Ethnic Group Network and correct NGOs to Civil Society Sector** into the objective under the heading of Consultation and Participation Process on pages 54 and 55, under the heading of Ensuring Meaningful Participation on page 57, in Table on page 58 under the heading of Procedure for Conducting Consultation and Participation on pages 58 and 59, only these.

Conclusion

- Provision of FPIC process appears only in the procedures for pilot areas.
- Participation has been only interpreted as participation in the certain selected activities. They are development of reference emission level, development of monitoring system, development of safeguards system, design of benefit sharing, land occupation management, good forest governance, and development of grievance mechanism.
- While the meaning of "participation" under this recommendation is participation in policy decision making.

Recommendations on Component 2 : Prepare the REDD+ Strategy

2a Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

1. Revise the Analysis on Causes of Forest Area Loss, which specifies that the main cause is the conversion of forest areas to agricultural areas (p. 62). Its content shall be revised that forest area losses are caused by development policies of the state as follows:-
   (1) Policy on concession of forests and mines which results to the destruction of forests and biological resources leading to road construction and settlement in forests,
   (2) Policy on promotion of monoculture commercial crops which results to the expansion of agricultural areas,
   (3) Suppression of ideologists who have different political opinion or suppression of communists resulting in road construction into forests in all regions and settlement in forests,
   (4) Policy on promotion private reforestation which results to clearing of natural forests for forest plantations, and
   (5) Land allocation in degraded forests requiring that forests must first be degraded, after which the lands can be privately owned.
   (Northern, Central, Southern and Northeastern)

2. Rotating cultivation is a sustainable resources management and utilization. It is not a deforestation or forest degradation because the forest can rehabilitate. Therefore, community rights on rotating cultivation must be protected and clearly defined that it is different form shifting cultivation. (Northern and Central)

3. Content of R-PP must reflect the problematic situation of national park boundary declaration overlapping with livelihood lands and communities as well as the problem of land rights conflict between state agencies and communities dwelling prior to the declaration of protected forest areas in the matters of both expulsion of communities out of forest areas and prosecution against villagers. (Northern, Central, Southern and Northeastern)
4.

Additional Law Framework (p. 64-65)

- Add full statement in accordance with the Constitution 2007; Section 66 Rights of community to conserve and recover tradition and wisdom; Section 67 Rights of community to conserve and utilize natural resources; and Section 290 Local Administration Organizations shall have authority to promote and maintain environmental quality as provided by law.
- Add Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act 1992.
- Although, there are a certain number of applicable laws, some gaps and limitations still exist for area practice. Therefore, project design of REDD+ mechanism should be conducted carefully through consultation of REDD+ Task Force and relevant Technical Working Groups.

Revise Causes of Deforestation (p. 69-70)

- Causes of deforestation come from the state's development policies. They are policies on concession of forests and mines, dams, and structure development resulting to the destruction of forests and biological resources and leading to road construction and settlement in forests. In addition, Policy on promotion of capital intensive monoculture commercial crops results in expansion of agricultural areas,
- However, in-depth analysis reflecting reality on the ground must be done during the readiness preparation phase.

Additional Forest Governance in REDD+ Mechanism (p.80-81)

- It is well known that land conflicts still exist because some local people and communities have occupied lands that have been declared as areas of Protected Forests or national Reserved Forests or have encroached such lands for agricultural purposes. Such situation is still a complicated problem under the Forest Act and the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act 1992, Section 6 Civil Liability and Article 97 (Appendix 2a). In the past, all kinds of people who encroached into forest areas or carried out illegal logging, whether business persons, physicians, former politicians and farmers would be arrested by competent officials if they were considered guilty and there were evidences of such an offence under relevant acts or laws. The penalty determination, depending on the particular offence, may be imprisonment, fines or undertaking actions for public benefit such as planting trees in destroyed areas. However, if such offence re-occurred, offenders must be imprisoned. In this regard, if a prosecuted person considers the outcome to be unfair, the matter can be submitted to the Commission on State Land Solution and the Commission on Natural Resources and Environment of the Senate to consider and resolve such problem.
- The government has been aware of problems relating to land use conflicts. Therefore, the Committee on Integration of Systematic Land Administration was appointed in 2012

with the Deputy Prime Minister as Chairman. This committee has emphasized problems on land conflict and land use zoning system, which will be carried out across the country.

- During the readiness preparation of REDD+, TWG on Land Use Policy and Planning will hold a workshop in order to determine a bottom up participation process which will jointly discuss, express and provide opinions and recommendations for an action plan and strategy for the solution and management of land use conflicts.
- In addition, land occupation must be analyzed to include discussion and a consultation process in order to determine and find guidelines for solutions to land occupation problems. The result from the consultation will be presented to REDD+ Task Force, Climate Change Committee, and Committee on Integration of Systematic Land Administration in order to be considered for use in the SESA process (2d) for social and environmental impacts assessment relating to land occupation conflict, and in order to have a proper framework arrangement of organization, rules and others. This will mitigate negative impacts of land-use conflicts. Moreover, the monitoring framework (Component 4b) must be developed to monitor such impacts.

Conclusion

- Revise causes of deforestation in accordance with the recommendations.
- Data of rotating cultivation has not yet been added.
- There is still no adequate expression reflecting the problematic situation on the declaration of protected forest areas overlapping with livelihood lands and communities and problems on land rights conflict (this will be in-depth analyzed during readiness preparation).
- The person modifying the draft modifier seems to consider that the problem on overlapping between protected areas and communities is not related to REDD+ readiness preparation. It is seen that this is a direct function of the Committee on Integration of Systematic Land Administration established by the government.

Comments on 2b. REDD+ Strategy Options

1. Do not take REDD+ mechanism into market mechanism, but it is recommended that a fund system should be used. (Northern, Central, Southern, Northeastern)
2. To use the operation scheme of Tree Bank Foundation as an activity in REDD+ implementation. (Northern, Central, Southern, Northeastern)
3. Forest definition must be clear before readiness preparation to cover the scheme of the Tree Bank Foundation (Northern, Central, Southern, Northeastern). Community forests that are sustainably managed by people must be supported and benefit from REDD+ mechanism (Northern and Southern). In this connection, such benefit shall include benefits in terms of land rights (Southern). Forest definition shall include monoculture forest plantations but shall include forest plantation with multiple/mixed tree species and communities should be allowed to participate in the the determination of forest definition.

Additional Comments on REDD+ Strategy Options (p. 84, 86 and 89)

- Strategy options should include options to reduce problems on deforestation and forest degradation that reflect the real situation and solution guideline should create

opportunities for new and proper options that include voluntary reforestation in legal lands of people.

Indicators	Direct causes	Strategy options	Activities	Expected outcomes
Encroachment to destroy forests	1. Forest encroachment and clearing (conversion of natural forest areas to monoculture and commercial agriculture areas and investment in other uses such as edible plants, energy plants, forest plantation and resort).	1.8 Promotion to plant various species of local trees for food security and promotion of environmental quality.	1.8. Develop incentives of tree planting for food security and promotion of environmental quality.	1.8.1.1 Use of areas has high value and maximum benefit, and expansion of agricultural areas into forest is reduced. 1.8.1.2 Agricultural areas are ecologically diversified and balanced with the security of food and energy. These are the most areas of the country. 1.8.1.3 Further encroachment to destroy forests is reduced. 1.8.1.4 Tree areas in agricultural areas are increased similar to forests. 1.8.1.5 There are trees for greenhouse gases sequestration sinks and value of economic security are added to communities. 1.8.1.6 There is strong participation between REDD+ readiness preparation and tree area owners.
Forest Degradation	4. Illegal logging	4.4 Promote to plant various species of trees for food security and promote environmental quality.	4.4.1 Develop incentives of tree planting for food security and promotion of environmental quality.	4.4.1.1 There are sufficient forest resources for responding to demand. Timber utilization in forest areas is reduced.

Table 2b.2 Activities and budget for the determination of REDD+ strategy options.

Activities	Budget (Unit: Thousand USD)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Analysis and determination of REDD+ strategy options that reflect solution and build new options truly.	11	11	11	11	44
Risk analysis and feasibility assessment	10	10			20
Workshop on activities of readiness preparation at national/ provincial/district levels.	11	11	11	11	44
Course development and training on occupation options for better quality.	17	17	17	14	65

The added/modified activities are the first and last activities in the Table.

Conclusion

- There is no mention that REDD+ mechanism will not be taken into market mechanism.
- Adopt Tree Bank Scheme as a strategy option.
- There is no forest definition yet, but biodiversity and food security are put into strategy options on the matter of forest degradation.

Comments on 2c REDD+ implantation Framework

1. To have guidelines for clearly making area boundaries that define which areas are livelihood and residential areas of villagers and which areas are protected zones and reserved forests in order to solve the problems of protected forest areas declaration overlapping with livelihood and residential areas of communities dwelling in forests. Protected Forest areas that overlap with livelihood and residential areas of communities should either be revoked or affected people should be allowed to participate designing the process to find a joint solution with public agencies. Such solution must be completed before the adoption of REDD+ mechanism to implement in Thailand. (Northern, Central, Southern, Northeastern)
2. To have guidelines for alteration and amendment of forest laws to be in line with peoples' lifestyle and Section 66 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2007 in accordance with the policy statement of Miss Yingluck Shinawatra government in the Section on Land and Resources, Clauses 4.1, 4.4. All 5 forest laws will be amended to be consistent with the Constitutional Law and the government must end the prosecution of global warming pursuant to the policy declared to the parliament. (Northern, Central, Southern, Northeastern)
3. To recognize the rights of original local communities and indigenous people residing in forests with the lifestyle of sustainable resource management and use. These communities must be able to continue to live in forest areas and use resources. If

REDD+ is implemented in the areas, these communities must not be evicted from the forests. (Northern, Central, Southern, Northeastern)

4. To recognize the importance of local communities and indigenous people relying on forest and dwelling in forests that they are key agents to look after forests. The state should have measures for promoting them to be able to manage forest resources sustainably, while state agencies undertake the duty on enhancement and joint learning (Northern, Central, Southern, Northeastern). For Karen Tribes, cabinet resolution 3 August 2010 on Policy for Rehabilitation of Karen Lifestyle shall be complied with.

Conclusion

- There is no revision under recommendation in this heading.

Policy Statement of Prime Minister to the Parliament

(On 23th August 2011, Miss Yingluck Shinawatra delivered policy speech to the parliament)

Policy on Land, Natural Resources and Environment: To conserve and rehabilitate forest and wildlife resources, to conserve and rehabilitate marine and coastal resources, to look after and conserve environmental quality and speed up pollution control, to build fairness and reduce inequality on utilization of lands and natural resources, to promote and raise awareness and consciousness on natural resources and environment, to promote the integrated water management, to build immunity and prepare the readiness for handling of and adapting to impacts of climate change and natural disasters, and to develop know how on natural resources and environment management.

- Issue of land rights and evacuation shall be put as concern.
- Lesson learned from Forest Village Project of FIO has been removed.

Comments on 2d. Social and Environmental Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD+ Implementation

1. Impact assessment mechanism in R-PP must give opportunities to local communities and civil society sector to participate in the development of safeguard plan for social and environmental impacts and design of REDD+ implementation process. (Northern)
2. To understand lifestyle of local communities residing and earning livelihoods in forest areas before implementation of REDD+ project, participatory technical research should be jointly conducted by public agencies, civil society representatives, local communities and academic institutions accepted by all parties, in areas where original local communities have developed guidelines for sustainable resources management that can be spread in all regions.

Additional development of social and environmental management framework (p. 115)

3. However, impact assessment mechanism must give opportunities to local communities and civil society sector to participate in development of a safeguard plan for social and environmental impacts and design of REDD+ implementation process in order to promote understanding about the lifestyle of local communities residing and earning livelihoods in forest areas before implementation of REDD+ project. **Therefore, participatory technical research should be jointly conducted by public agencies, civil society sector, local communities and academic institutions accepted by all parties, conducted in areas where original local communities have guideline for sustainable resources management.**

Conclusion

- Recommendation has been adjusted into this heading on page 115.
- The study of original local communities having guideline for sustainable resources management is included in clause 1a.
- น All these are under the organization structure above mentioned.

Comments on Component 4 : Design Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards 4b. Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance and Safeguards

1. REDD+ implementation must have measures for protection of community rights, indigenous people and stateless ethnic groups dwelling in forest areas and including biodiversity. Communities shall not be affected by REDD+ implementation. Laws will not be enforced to evict people from forest areas. Details of preventive measures must be specified in R-PP.

Prevention of Social and Environmental Impacts (p. 154)

- Recommend to use Cancun Decisions which already provide guidelines for safeguarding social and environmental impacts by methodologies of policy and positive incentive on issue of REDD+ mechanism.

Appendix 4 Cancun Decisions

1. Operate activities corresponding to the objectives of national forest projects as well as international conventions and agreements.
2. Effective transparency and national forest governance structure by taking country's laws, regulations and sovereignty into account.
3. Respect wisdom and rights of local indigenous communities and their members by taking into account international agreements and country's conditions and laws. In this connection, the United Nations General Assembly has recognized the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
4. Effective participation of stakeholders in REDD+ activities implementation, especially, local indigenous communities and local communities.
5. Activities are in line with conservation of natural forests and biodiversity. It must be ensured that REDD+ activities implementation will not damage natural forests but will create incentives for protection and conservation of natural forests and for ecosystem services as well as promotion of social and environment benefit .
6. Activities take account of risks that may be caused by the implementation or be in a direction inconsistent with the plan and expectation.

Annex 1b-12: Issues Presented to Readiness Preparation Forum of Civil Sector

4th September 2013

1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements

1) Situation issues (These issues shall be put into Clause 2a too)

Khun Wiset

- The government by DNP and existing laws still do not recognize community forests in protected areas.

-Data on exact number of community forests must be identified clearly.

- It should identify that existing community forests in protected areas are recognized.

Khun Wut

- Has DNP taken action in accordance with Cabinet Resolution 3 August 1990 on Areas of Special Culture? If so, How? It shall be specify as well.
- Page 11, it mentions that deforestation driver is mine concession. Dam construction project shall be included too.
- If poverty was put as a problem of deforestation, problem of revenue concentration must be put as well and economic inequality is also a driver of deforestation.
- Page 17, term of local communities do not call themselves shall be deleted, such as "Phi Tong Luaeng."
- It shall clearly specify that Thai Government does not recognized Indigenous People or by not referring the Constitution or it shall not put term of "corresponding to Thai and international laws."

Khun Ruchirat

- To clearly identify that in Thailand how much area has title deeds, how much area belongs to the state (both protected forest and reserved forest), and how much of such area overlaps with area that communities has resided and made living (protected forest, reserved forest and area that communities have made living).
- Page 11 on the last paragraph, drivers of forest degradation whether collection of non-timber forest products, forest fire, etc., it should add that "lacking of community participation" and "policy on unfair distribution of land occupation" are the drivers as well.
- Issue of conflict, particularly, data of prosecution cases in various areas which the government has data already because they have been sued by the state and there are …….. cases under the proceeding.
- Data of deforestation by capital power, economic expansion by sectors of business, industry, tourism services, and monoculture agriculture (are already put into the document).
- REDD+ Civil Society Coordination Center shall be changed to REDD+ Civil Society Coordination Working Group to undertake duty as independent working mechanism for providing recommendations to REDD+ Task Force including to provide information to Civil Society Sector Network.

- Composition that is a proportion of representatives from people/ civil society sector shall be half (50%) by giving priority to groups that are directly affected from REDD+ areas (including women, youth, and ethnic groups).

1b: Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups

- It is recommended to specify about provision of comprehensive information to communities both benefits and impacts of REDD+ implementation that may have on lifestyle and economic of communities.

1c: Consultation and Participation Process

- Arrangement of FPIC process must be done at all levels and in 2 important steps which are pilot step and decision making step for engaging in REDD+ project.
- The project must be revised to enable REDD+ Civil Society Coordination Working Group to make policy decision, especially, in the decision making step for engaging in REDD+ mechanism.
- Before participation process, local communities and stakeholders must be educate to understand REDD+ matter.
- It is mutually expected that REDD+ will be a forum for joint negotiation and making understanding about existing conflict.

2a: REDD+ Strategy Preparation

- Revision of analysis on causes of forest area loss shall add matters of dam and policy on unfair possession and management of lands.
- Community rights on rotating cultivation must be protected and term of “shifting cultivation” must be completely deleted. Currently, there is no shifting cultivation at all by referring to the research conclusion of Master Anant Kanchanaphan and Cabinet Resolution 3 August 2010. Definition of “Sustainable Agroforestry” must be clearly determined.
- Problem situation on declaration of national park areas overlapping with livelihood lands and communities, conflict problem on land rights, and cases of eviction out of areas must be specified clearly.
- Determination and demarcation of livelihood lands and residences must be completed before making decision to adopt REDD+ mechanism for implementation. This may take place at pilot areas first. Target must be clearly determined that how this matter will be resolved during readiness preparation phase.
- Decision making to adopt REDD+ mechanism for implementation can be only done when 5 forest laws are already reformed. Law reform must be a condition of the operation during readiness preparation.

2b: REDD+ Strategy Options

- REDD+ must not be taken into market mechanism and market compensation mechanism.
- Definition of “Forest” must cover all dimensions, not only the dimension under Forest Act but also take dimensions on spirit, lifestyle, culture, tradition and social into account.

2c: REDD+ Implementation Framework

- To demarcate boundary lines clearly by determining that which areas are for livelihoods and residences.
- To determine guideline for forest laws amendment corresponding to livelihood methods of people.
- To recognize rights of original local communities, indigenous peoples dwelling in forests for taking care of forests, and sustainable utilization of natural resources.

- To recognize and give importance to local communities and indigenous peoples dwelling in forests that they are key mechanism of forest protection.
- Recommendations on pages 49-51 shall add summary of additional recommendation on issue of land rights from all 4 regions, 1b-7 (pages 208, 217, etc.) which is mutually agreed that they must be specified in R-PP document. The sentence in recommendation of page 50 starting with "some matters that must be solved at national level…" shall be deleted because it is not a recommendation from stakeholders.
-

2d: Social and environmental Impacts Assessment

- (Accept as the revision)

4b: Rights Protection

- Accept as recommendation about Cancun Decision, but details must be robustly and clearly determined in the first year of REDD+ project implementation.

Component 6: Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

- Do not use indicator of shifting cultivation for monitoring and evaluation.
- To give definition of "Agroforestry" separately from "Sustainable Agroforestry." Khun Rawee Thaworn from RECOFTC is assigned to compile for presentation.

Annex 2a : Assessment on land use, Causes of Land use change, Forest Laws, Policies and Good Governance

Annex 2a-1: Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act B.E. 2535

Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act B.E. 2535

Chapter VI

Civil Liability

Section 96 If leakage or contamination caused by or originated from any point source of pollution is the cause of death, bodily harm or health injury of any person or has caused damage in any manner to the property of any private person or of the State, the owner or possessor of such point source shall be liable to pay compensation or damages therefore, regardless of whether such leakage or contamination is the result of a willful or negligent act of the owner or possessor thereof, except in case it can be proved that such pollution leakage or contamination is the result of

(1) Force majeure or war,

(2) An act done in compliance with the order of the Government or State authorities,

(3) An act or omission of the person who sustains injury or damage, or of any third party who is directly or indirectly responsible for the leakage or contamination.

The compensation or damages to which the owner or possessor of the point source of pollution shall be liable according to the foregoing first paragraph shall mean to include all the expenses actually incurred by the government service for the clean-up of pollution arisen from such incident of leakage or contamination.

Section 97 Any person who commits an unlawful act or omission by whatever means resulting in the destruction, loss or damage to natural resources owned by the State or belonging to the public domain shall be liable to make compensation to the State representing the total value of natural resources so destroyed, lost or damaged by such an unlawful act or omission.

forestry, gender issues and social issues in forestry

Annex 2a-2 Cabinet Resolution 3 August 2010 on Policy on Karen Lifestyle Rehabilitation

Cabinet Resolution 3 August 2010

Subject: Policy on Karen Lifestyle Rehabilitation

The Cabinet has approved the proposal of Ministry of Culture as follows:-

1. Approves the policy principle and practice on Karen lifestyle rehabilitation.

2. Assigns relevant agencies to implement the policy principle and practice on Karen lifestyle rehabilitation as follows:-

1.1 Measures for short-term rehabilitation shall be implemented within 6-12 months; issues, recommendations and responsible agencies

1. Identity, Ethnicity and Culture

1.1 Promote and encourage Karen ethnic identity and culture to be a part of national cultural diversity: Ministry of Culture (MOC), Ministry of Education (MOE) and Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSO).

1.2 Promote (Thai) society's understanding of multicultural coexistence through learning the identity and culture of the Karen Ethnic Group; MOC and MSO

2. Resources Management

2.1 End the community apprehension (over access to livelihood lands) and provide protection to those Karen Ethnic Groups that are the original local communities in areas with disputes about original livelihood land; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) and Ministry of Interior (MOI).

2.2 Establish a Demarcation Committee/ Mechanism to determine the boundaries of livelihood areas,, residential areas and cultural lifestyle areas in order to resolve disputes about the use and occupation of such areas between Karen Ethnic Groups and State Agencies with a different composition to that of the Committee on Solving the Problem of State Land Encroachment. This new committee will emphasize a participatory process involving communities, stakeholders, scholars, and practitioners on culture and human rights as well as anthropologists and sociologists. Its designated authority is to focus on promotion of constructive conflict management; MONRE, MI, National Human Rights Committee, Karen network for culture and environment and Ministry of Justice (MOJ).

2.3 Promote conservation of biodiversity in highland community areas, through such means as maintaining diversity (of habitat) for creation of plant variety and food security as well as for building an ecological balance through the rotating cultivation system: MONRE, MOI, and Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)

3. Nationality Rights

3.1 There is a cabinet resolution providing that Karen People, receiving Non-Thai Nationality Card (former Highland Personal Card and Highland Community Survey Card), who have migrated into the areas since 3rd October 1985, can apply as aliens to have permanent residence in Thailand and be provided with Alien Certificate, while children born in Thailand can obtain Thai nationality under the Nationality Law, Section 7 *bis*. The target group is about 40,000 people; MOI and Office of National Security Council (NSC).

3.2 The Minister of Interior to urgently consider the application of aliens having permanent residence in Thailand and alien certificates including their children born in Thailand

who have submitted an application for Thai Nationality under the Nationality Law, Section 7 *bis* a long time ago; Minister of Interior.

4. Cultural Inheritance

4.1 Promote Community Cultural Centers to be Living Cultural Centers by connecting them with provincial and national centers while remaining consistent with their original lifestyle and knowledge base; MOC by Provincial Culture Offices, Office of the National Culture Commission (NCC) by Integration of Thai Culture and Community Ties Center, and Karen Network for Culture and Environment.

4.2 Support the budget for establishment of Cultural Centers, communities, and activities of Culture Network Group of Karen Ethnic Groups; MOC and MSO.

5. Education

5.1 Communities shall participate in determination of curricula for educational courses that corresponds with lifestyle and culture including making their own education arrangement. Promote educational arrangements by local communities by such means as budget support; MOE.

5.2 Improve the capacity of education executives, teachers and local people by such means as School Committees capable of arranging education themselves through continuous training and study tours and adjusting school administration systems to meet the communities' requirements; MOE.

5.3 Support scholarships for higher education, particularly, in the essential fields for community development such as public health; MOI, MOE, Ministry of Public Health (MOPH).

1.2 Measures for long-term rehabilitation shall be implemented within 1-3 years; issues, recommendations and responsible agencies

1. Resources Management

1.1 Revoke areas declared by the State as Protected Forest and Reserved Forests that overlap with livelihood and residential areas of Karen Ethnic Groups in accordance with the facts from transparent verification confirming that the Karen Ethnic Groups resided in and utilized the area a long time ago before the state declared laws or policies overlapping such areas; MONRE

1.2 Promote and recognize rotating cultivation which is a Karen cultural practice facilitating sustainable resource utilization and self-sufficient lifestyle including promoting Karen Peoples' rotating cultivation system as world cultural heritage; MONRE, MOAC and MOC.

1.3 Promote self-sufficient agriculture or alternative agriculture which is neither monoculture agriculture nor industrial agriculture; MOAC, MONRE and MOI.

1.4 Promote, encourage and recognize areas utilized and managed by original local communities by such means as issuance of community title deeds; MOI and MONRE.

2. Nationality rights; allocate budget per head in accordance with the Universal Health Care Coverage to Karen people who have produced relevant biographical information and are entitled to live in Thailand at the same level as (Thai citizens) general people; National Health Security Office (NHSO).

3. Cultural Inheritance; Identify special cultural areas for Karen Ethnic Groups to be used as pilot areas, for example:-

3.1 Ban Huay Hin Lad Nai, Ban Pong Sub-district, Wiang Pa Pao District, Chiang Rai Province,

3.2 Laiwo Sub-district, Sangkhla Buri District, Kanchanaburi Province,

3.3 Ban Nong Montha (Moewakhi), Mae Win Sub-district, Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province, and

3.4 Ban Le Tong Khu, Mae Chan Sub-district, Umphang District, Tak Province; MONRE, MOI, MSO, MOE, and MOC.

4. Education

4.1 Modify the training of teachers by promoting the provision of more scholarships for ethnic groups or Karen Groups in order to enable them to return to work in their own communities. If teachers are from other ethnic groups, they must be able to speak the language of the ethnic group that they are teaching group or be ready to learn such language; MOE.

4.2 The state must reduce the educational qualification conditions for the benefit of teaching and transfer of local culture, tradition, history and language, particularly, teachers who teach at the levels of pre-school up to primary education; MOE and MOC.

4.3 Promote "multiple languages" policy to recognize and understand spoken and written languages of Karen Ethnic Groups in order to promote the understanding of ethnic difference; MOE and MOC.

4.4 Adjust school pattern to suit communities' needs such as adjusting local school to be a branch of a larger school rather than closing it whether for small or big communities and promote relationships among local schools through cooperation between schools, communities, scholars, and independent organizations in order to develop integrated cultural courses; MOE.

Significant material

The Ministry of Culture has reported that

1. Currently, Karen people in Thailand from Mae Hong Son Province down to Ratchaburi Province have all suffered in various ways that have accumulated over long time. In particular in relation to misunderstanding of Karen lifestyle regarding natural resources management by rotating cultivation, self-sufficient economic production, forest valuation, concepts on rights (which is not a process). In addition the Thai government has yet not seen the importance of culture and language of minor ethnic groups (including Karen) in Thailand in arranging the education system in various localities. The national development has emphasized capital intensive modern agriculture with high investment and monoculture economic crops. This impedes other options such as rotating cultivation. Some sections of Karen society have had to accept modern lifestyle but many of them still see that living according to the traditional Karen way gives more value to the life.
2. The Ministry of Culture has promoted the rehabilitation of the sustainable Karen lifestyle by integrating the practices with relevant governmental agencies in order to strengthen and maintain communities' and Karen cultural roots both living and traditional. This is to generate guidelines for a tangible solution by appointing the

Steering Committee on Integration and Rehabilitation of the Karen Lifestyle with the Minister of Culture as the Chairman, and representatives from relevant government agencies as committee members and Director of Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Anthropology Center (Public Organization) as committee member and secretary.

3. The Steering Committee has appointed 2 sub-committees for driving the operation composed of:-

   3.1 Sub-Committee on Education and Culture for Karen Lifestyle Rehabilitation having Mr. Chupinit Kesmanee as the Sub-Committee Chairman, Experts and representatives from relevant public sectors as sub-committee members, and Mrs. Kwanchewan Buadaeng as sub-committee member and secretary with the authority to gather facts for Karen Lifestyle Rehabilitation, to develop a policy proposal for Karen Lifestyle Rehabilitation for submission to the cabinet, and to prepare practical guideline for the committee operation.

   3.2 Sub-Committee on Resources and Rights for Karen Lifestyle Rehabilitation having Mr. Surapong Kongchantuk as the Sub-Committee Chairman, Experts and representatives from relevant governmental agencies as sub-committee members, and Mrs. Malee Sitthikriangkrai as sub-committee member and secretary with the authority to gather facts to summarize problems on natural resources and Karen community rights in Thailand, and to develop a policy proposal for Karen Lifestyle Rehabilitation for submission to the cabinet, and to prepare practical guideline for the committee operation.

   3.3 Both sub-committees have gathered facts and identified problems and developed policy and practical guideline for Karen Lifestyle Rehabilitation as well as proposing various measures to the Steering Committee in order to submit to the Ministry of Culture for further submission to the cabinet.

4. The Steering Committee at the Meeting No. 1/2553 on 22nd March 2010 considered the draft policy and practical guideline for Karen Lifestyle Rehabilitation which both sub-committees and determined policy to support short and long-term Karen Lifestyle Rehabilitation in 5 issues including identity, ethnicity and culture, resources management, nationality rights, and cultural heritage and education. The Steering Committee passed a resolution assigning the secretary to take the recommendations of the Steering Committee Meeting to be further improved and submitted to the cabinet.

5. The Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Anthropology Center (Public Organization) as a committee member and secretary of the Steering Committee on Integration for Karen Lifestyle Rehabilitation was assigned to take the draft policy and practical guideline for Karen Lifestyle Rehabilitation for revision in accordance with the recommendations of the Steering Committee. Revision has been carried out and presented to the Minister of Culture for submission to the cabinet for further consideration.

Annex 2d: Social and Environmental Impact Assessment

Annex 2d-1: List of baseline data on social and environmental problems

Issue related to REDD+ Project	Details	Relevant national documents	Relevant agencies
Economic development	The REDD+ implementation can potentially influence the economic development both in macro and micro scales (income from REDD+ payments, modification of taxes, effects on food and commodity prices, labour force and employment, different land-use, availability of products from the forestry sector *etc.*).	• The Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016) • Labor Protection Act of (B.E. 2541) • Government Economic Policy	• Ministry of Commerce • Ministry of Labor • Ministry of Finance
Poverty alleviation	The REDD´s effects on poverty can be assumed (infrastructure improvements, new livelihood opportunities for the poor, effects on food and commodity prices, labour force and employment, enhancing skills and knowledge of local communities)	• The Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016) • Labor Protection Act (B.E. 2541) • The Determining Plans and Process of Decentralization to Local Government Organization Act B.E. 2542 • Government Policy on Living Quality Development	• Ministry of Commerce • Ministry of Labor • Ministry of Finance
Education	The REDD+ implementation can involve raising awareness and educational measures.	• The Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016) • National Education Act • Government Policy on Education • Ministry of Education's Education Management for Climate Change Studies	• Ministry of Education
Agriculture	The REDD+ implementation can have potential effects to the agriculture (changes in the land-use policies, preventing agricultural	• The Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016) • Agricultural Development Plan under the Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016)	• Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives • Land Reform for Agriculture Committee

Issue related to REDD+ Project	Details	Relevant national documents	Relevant agencies
	expansion, improved agriculture practices, opening new markets *etc*.)	• Land Reform for Agriculture Act (B.E. 2518)	• Ministry of Commerce
Vulnerable group	The effects of the REDD+ implementation (changes of land use practices, land acquisition etc.) can be very significant for ethnic groups, since they are in many cases solely depending on the current land use.	• The Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016)	• National Human Rights Committee
Rural development	The REDD´s effects to the rural development are related to the influence of the REDD+ to the overall economy development and poverty (effects on food and commodity prices, labour force and employment, different land-use, effects to agriculture *etc*.).	• The Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016) • (Labor Protection Act (B.E. 2541) • The Determining Plans and Process of Decentralization to Local Government Organization Act B.E. 2542 • Government Policy	• Ministry of the Interior • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment • Ministry of Commerce • Ministry of Labor • Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Resettlement	The REDD+ implementation can result in changes of land use practices and influence the land acquisition, and thus lead to resettlement of people inhabiting rural and forest areas.	• The Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016) • Government Policy • Law relevant with compensation.	• Ministry of Labor • Ministry of the Interior • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Waste management	The REDD+ implementation can potentially change trends in waste management in the forestry and agriculture sectors as well as municipal waste management systems in rural areas.	• The Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016) • The National Environmental Quality Promotion and Preservation Act, B.E. 2535	• Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Energy management	The REDD+ might influence planning and specific projects in the energy sector (especially hydropower and renewable energy use). The REDD+ measures can also influence the energy efficiency in the forestry sector.	• National Energy Policy • Ten-Year Renewable and Alternative Energy Development Plan (B.E. 2555-2564) • Twenty-Year Energy Conservation Plan (B.E. 2554-2573) • The Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016) • The National Environmental	• Ministry of Energy • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Issue related to REDD+ Project	Details	Relevant national documents	Relevant agencies
		Quality Promotion and Preservation Act, B.E. 2535	
Transportation	The REDD+ measures can include also transport planning especially in the rural areas.	• The Eleventh NESDP (BE 2012-2016) • The National Environmental Quality Promotion and Preservation Act, B.E. 2535 • Master Plan for Sustainable Development of Transportation Systems and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change from Transport and Transportation Sectors for B.E. 2556-2560 • Pilot Project on Sustainable Transportation System and Mitigation of Climate Change Problems	• Ministry of Transport • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Tourism	The REDD+ can include activities and measures potentially promoting tourism development in specific areas and *vice versa* the REDD+ implementation can be influenced by the tourism development.	• Tourism Development Plan (2012-2016) • Strategic Plan for Tourism Development (2012) • The Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016)	• Ministry of Tourism and Sports • National Tourism Policy Committee • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Human health	The REDD+ implementation can lead to changes of the health status of the population (incidence of infectious diseases, job-related injuries) as well as to affect the access to the health care and medical services.	• National Health Act (B.E. 2550) • National Mental Health Act (B.E. 2551) • National Health System Statute B.E. 2552 • The Eleventh National Health Development Plan (2012-2016)	• Ministry of Public Health • Office of National Health Committee
Climate and climate changes	The REDD+ implementation should optimally directly contribute the decreasing emissions of greenhouse gases.	• National Strategy on Climate Change Management (2008-2012) • National Master Plan for Climate Change (2010-2019)	• Ministry of the Interior • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment • Ministry of Agriculture and

Issue related to REDD+ Project	Details	Relevant national documents	Relevant agencies
			Cooperatives • National Climate Change Policy Board • Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization; TGO.
Air	REDD+ implementation should result in changes in forestry practices and thus influence the effects of the forestry sector to the air (preventing burning for example).	• The National Environmental Quality Promotion and Preservation Act, B.E. 2535 • National Strategy on Climate Change Management (2008-2012) • National Master Plan for Climate Change (2010-2019)	• Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Land and soil	The REDD+ implementation can influence the soil – soil erosion (through improved forestry practice, slower deforestation), soil pollution (measures in agriculture). The land-use planning at the national, provincial and local level should be taken into account during the REDD+ preparation and implementation.	• The National Environmental Quality Promotion and Preservation Act, B.E. 2535 • Land Reform for Agriculture Act (B.E. 2518) • The Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016) • Agricultural Development Plan under 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012-2016)	• Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment • Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Water	The REDD+ implementation can influence both water quantity and water quality (effects to the water regime, reducing pollution resulting from better forestry practice etc.).	• The National Environmental Quality Promotion and Preservation Act (B.E. 2535)	• Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Biodiversity and landscape	The potential REDD´s effects to the biodiversity can be related to improved forestry practice, reducing deforestation, changes in agriculture sector, or specific conservation measures. The REDD+ implementation can affect the landscape in numerous	• The National Environmental Quality Promotion and Preservation Act (B.E. 2535) • The Eleventh NESDP (2012-2016) • Town and Country Planning Act B.E. 2538	• Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment • Ministry of the Interior

Issue related to REDD+ Project	Details	Relevant national documents	Relevant agencies
	ways – for example slower deforestation, reforestation of new areas.		
Cultural heritage	REDD+ Projects should take cultural heritage into considerations as well as the impacts on cultural heritage from project implementation.	• Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (B.E. 2550) • Ministry of Culture's Four-Year Action Plan	• Ministry of Culture • Office of National Culture Committee

Component 4: Design Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards

Annex 4b Social and Environmental Safeguards

Cancun Decisions

1. Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and relevant international conventions and agreements.
2. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty.
3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
4. The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the REDD+ implementation.
5. Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the REDD+ implementation does not damage the natural forests, but instead incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits.
6. Actions to address the risks of reversals.
7. Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

[i] Ideally would be good to have reps from CSO, IPs, women's groups engaged in NRM, environmental governance, land tenure, issues, community

Annex 5 : SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

Annex 5-1 ADB : RETA 7987 CONCEPT PAPER

RETA 7987 CONCEPT PAPER

Supporting REDD+ Readiness in Thailand - Development of guidelines for and testing of community based monitoring and benefit distribution system

A. Introduction

1. Thailand has prepared a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) in anticipation of a future global agreement on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD+). The R-PP for Thailand outlines a list of activities that are planned over the next four years including the preparation of a REDD+ strategy, development of a national reference emission level and identification of arrangements for monitoring, reporting and verification.

2. This concept paper outlines potential support for the R-PP for Thailand from the ADB through the Greater Mekong Subregion[4] (GMS) Core Environment Program and Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative (CEP-BCI)[5] with a focus on providing technical support to technical working groups on instituting participatory monitoring framework and benefit distribution system with a provision of conducting a pilot project in Tenasserim / Western Forest Complex.

B. Background

3. The CEP-BCI is a multi-donor funded program that is working to reduce the impact of rapid economic development driven by the GMS Economic Cooperation Program. Launched in 2005, the program has supported the GMS countries to achieve the shared vision of a "poverty-free and ecologically rich GMS" by helping them to mainstream sound environmental practice within key economic growth sectors and geographic landscapes.The CEP-BCI is administered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and is overseen by the GMS Working Group on Environment (WGE), comprising representatives from the environment ministries of each of the six GMS countries. The Environment Operations Center (EOC) in Bangkok acts as the secretariat to the WGE and provides coordination and technical support for the implementation of CEP-BCI.

4. During the first phase of the CEP-BCI, a pilot site was established in Tenasserim / Western Forest Complex as part of the Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Initiative (BCI)

[4] The Greater Mekong Subregion includes six countries along the Mekong River – Cambodia, PR China (Yunnan and Guangxi provinces), Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam

[5] Visit www.gms-eoc.org for more information about CEP-BCI.

with the aim of maintaining, restoring and enhancing carbon. Pilot activities facilitated the establishment of decentralized institutional and financial mechanisms (village and commune-based revolving funds) for participatory forest restoration, protection and livelihood improvements with oversight and performance monitoring by district, provincial and central levels. Implemented by the Department of National Park, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Thailand (MNRE), these activities included the development of revolving funds in 20 villages to incentivize sustainable natural resource utilization, land use planning and corridor delineation, and forest restoration activities.

5. Since 2011, CEP-BCI has been providing technical support to the REDD+ working groups involved for in preparation of R-PP. The support included input from international REDD+ specialist and organization of REDD+ seminars and consultation workshop.

6. CEP-BCI Phase 2[6] will support REDD+ readiness activities in Thailand and other GMS countries, with emphasis on developing participatory and community-based approaches to monitoring and protecting carbon sinks. There have been a number of comprehensive efforts in the GMS to develop and test community based carbon / forest monitoring protocols including those by Winrock International, SNV Netherlands and the Viet Nam UN-REDD program. Thailand-specific efforts include engagement of communities in forest management by the Royal Forestry Department and REDD+ MRV development studies by the National Research Council of Thailand partnered with Michigan State University. As part of the national REDD+ strategy development for Thailand it is necessary to review the lessons and experience consolidated from these efforts and develop guidelines for Community Based Monitoring of REDD+ benefits including various parameters such as carbon, forest, biodiversity, water etc.

C. Scope of Work/Description of Project

7. This project is in line with the R-PP for Thailand, particularly Component 2b i.e. REDD+ Strategy Options and Component 4a and 4b i.e. designing systems for national forest monitoring and information on safeguards. The project will a) develop guidelines for community based monitoring of carbon and other REDD+ benefits and b) test the use of these guidelines in a selection of communities in the Tenasserim BCI area.

8. At a national level, the project will support the development of the national REDD+ strategy by organizing technical workshops for relevant stakeholders. The scope of work for the project is shown below. Through these activities, ADB"s CEP-BCI is expected to play a role of catalyst to mobilize investment needs outlined in R-PP.

[6] CEP-BCI Phase 1 was implemented between 2006 and 2011. CEP-BCI Phase 2 was initiated in mid-2012, and will be completed by the end of 2016.

Title	Activities	Relevant R-PP component
a) Development of guidelines for community based monitoring of carbon and other REDD+ benefits	• Review ongoing community based / participatory monitoring of REDD+ benefits • Identify major parameters and indicators to monitor REDD+ co- benefits at a community level (e.g. biodiversity, water conservation, poverty reduction) • Draft protocols / guidelines to conduct community based monitoring of REDD+ benefits including process design, methodologies and parameters, capacity building / training for communities, data management (e.g. using web based systems) • Explore mechanisms to link national forest monitoring with community-level and project-level monitoring systems	4a
b) Testing of guidelines for community based monitoring of carbon and other REDD+ benefits	• Identify villages / communities in BCI areas and local stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, universities, local government agencies) to carry out community based monitoring • Design / adapt existing survey / data collection instruments • Train community groups in carrying out carbon stock and other monitoring including development of sample plots • Explore the use of technology to support data management at a community level • Draft training guidelines in Thai • Update community based monitoring guidelines with experiences /	4b
c) Supporting development of national REDD+ Strategy	• Organize annual technical workshops on REDD+ Strategy development for local and national stakeholders	2b

D. Budget and timescale

9. The overall budget for the project is $300,000. The project will be implemented between 2013 and 2016. Specific timescales and budget by activity is shown below:

Activity	Budget	Timeline
a) Development of guidelines for community based monitoring of carbon and REDD+ benefit distribution system	$60,000	Start in 2013Q2, duration: 6 months
b) Testing of guidelines for community based monitoring of carbon and + benefit distribution system	$168,000	Start in 2013Q4, duration: 12 months
c) Supporting development of national REDD+ Strategy	$72,000	Start in 2013Q2, annual meetings between 2013 and 2016.