READINESS- PREPARATION PROPOSAL (R-PP) THAILAND

14th FCPF Participant Committee Meeting (PC 14)

March 18-22, Washington DC

Content of Presentation

1. Thailand: Country Context
2. Institutional Arrangements (Comp 1a)
3. Early Dialogue/Consultation and Participation (Comp1b, 1c)
4. Drivers of Deforestation & degradation, Options of REDD+ Strategy and REDD Implementation, SESA, (Comp 2)
5. Reference Level (Comp 3)
6. Monitoring system including multiple benefits (Comp 4a &b)
7. Budget estimation (Comp 5)
8. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Design (Comp 6)
9. Next Steps

Map Of Thailand

Population:65 Million

Area:513,115 sq.km

Forest Cover: 172,184.29 sq.km

@240 protect areas

Importance of Forests to local population:
@1.2-2 million in and around protected areas

@20-25 million lives near national forest reserves use them for forest product for livelihood and incomes

Country Context:

11th National Economic and social development plan (2012-2016)

Climate change master plan

3 Environmental Quality Management Plans (1999-2016)

New Growth model : Green Growth model

Forest policy: 40% forest cover: PA 25 % : Production F 15%

Logging ban in 1989 : land slide in the south of Thailand

Thai Forestry master plan 1992: recognized community forest as one of the main strategy for sustainable FM of NFR

Community forest program: >10,000 (50,000 ha)

8,500 formally registered

Forest Cover inThailand during 1973-2009

Year	Area	
	Sq.km	%
1973	221,707.00	43.21
1976	198,417.00	38.67
1978	175,224.00	34.15
1982	156,600.00	30.52
1985	150,866.00	29.40
1988	143,803.00	28.03
1989	143,417.00	27.95
1991	136,698.00	26.64
1993	133,554.00	26.03
1995	131,485.00	25.62
1998	129,722.00	25.28
2000	170,110.78	33.15
2004	167,590.98	32.66
2005	161,001.30	31.38
2006	158,652.59	30.92
2009	171,585.65	33.44

1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements

Institutional/Management arrangements organized at three levels:

Policy level

-Ministerial level engagement

-National level coordination (Department of National Parks Wildlife and Plant Conservation)

Technical level

-National REDD-plus Task Force and the Technical Sub-Committee on Climate Change-Decision making bodies for REDD+

-Working Groups on key issues: such as land use policy, REDD strategy, institution analysis,Finance/benefit S, SESA/Safegard

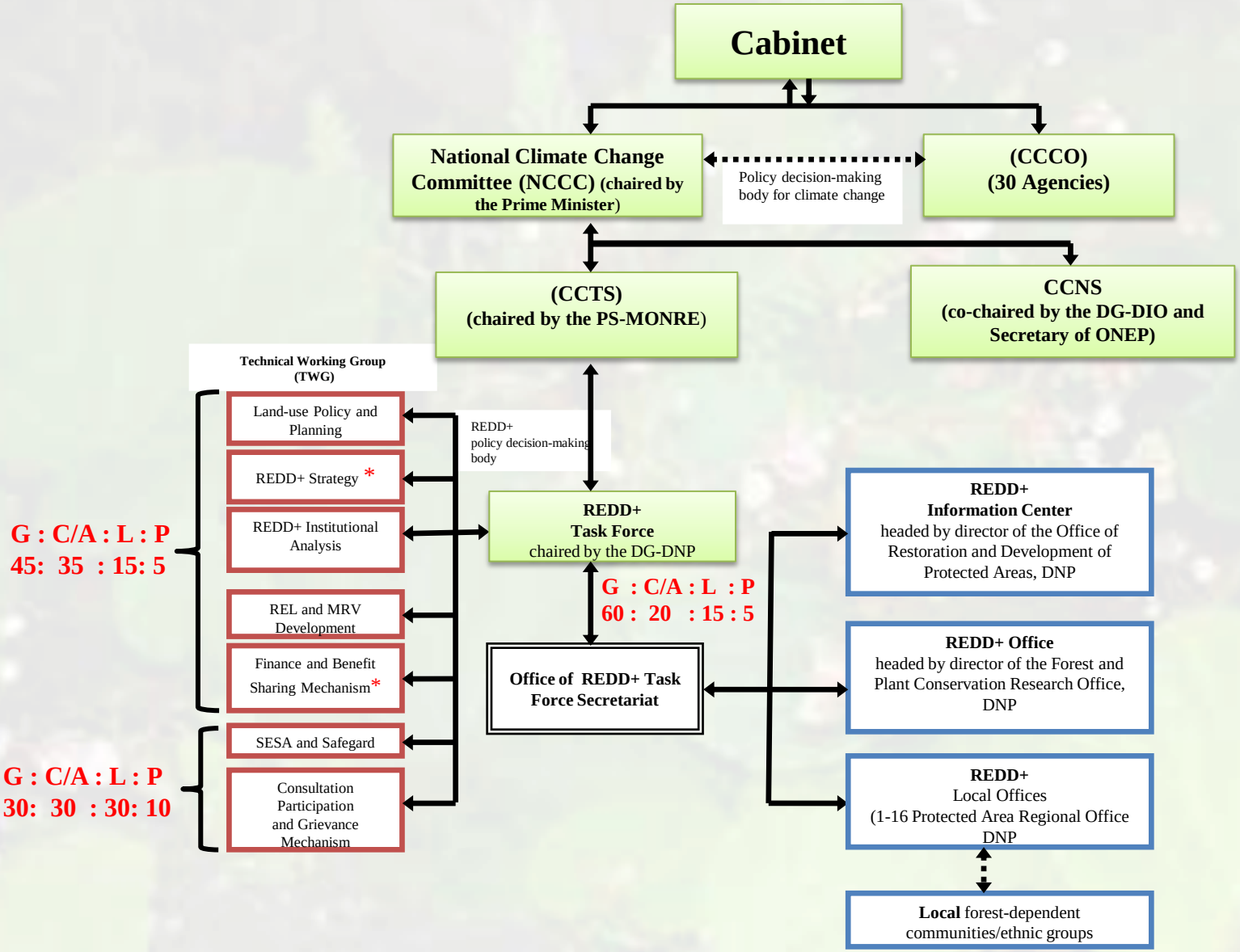
-CSOs, local community/Ethnic groups are represented in the TF, and will be represented as part of the Technical Working Groups

Cross cutting

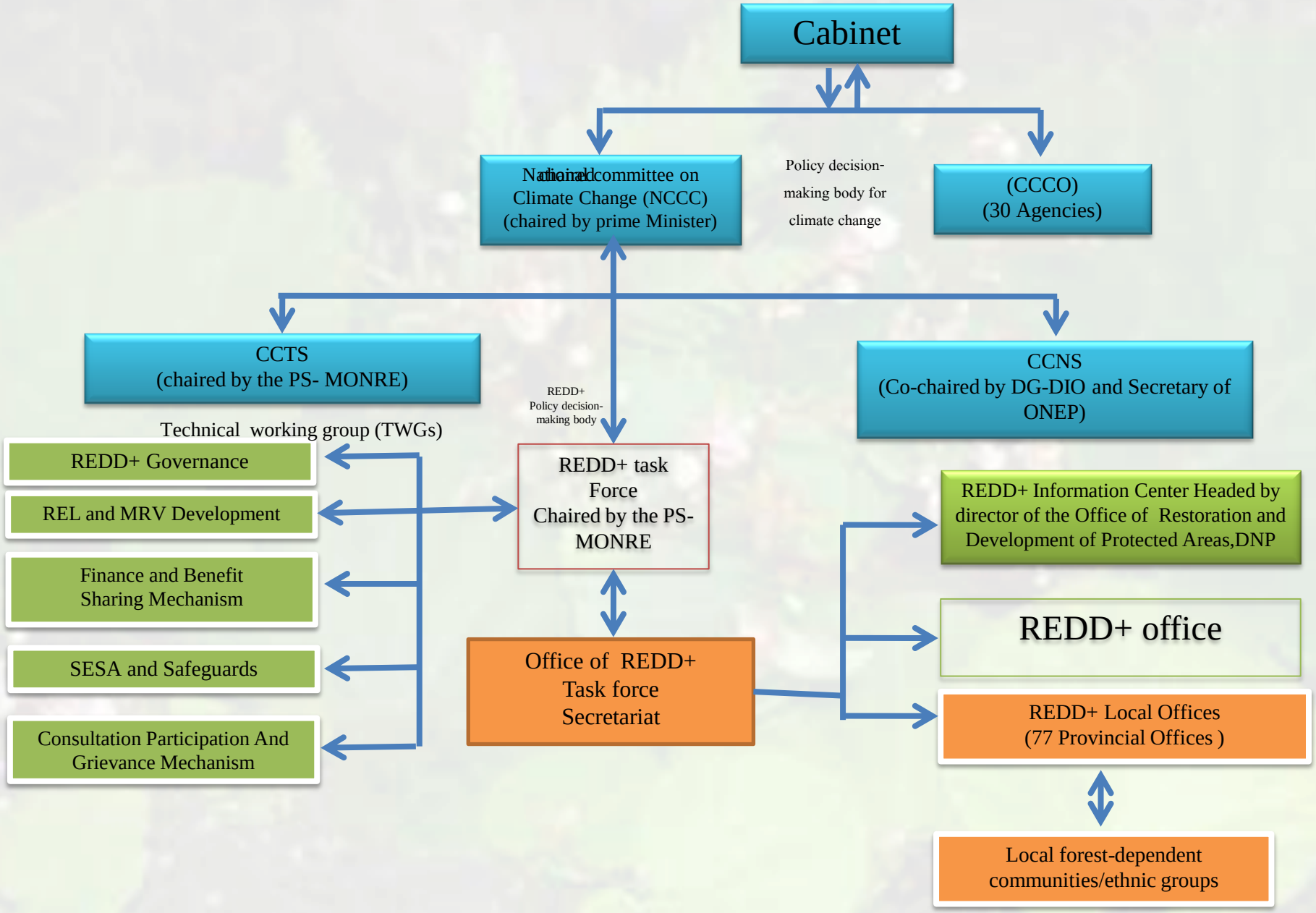
-Implementation of REDD activities at decentralized levels

-Information sharing and dissemination

1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements (1)



1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements (2)



1b. Early Dialogue and Information Sharing

- **Initial Stakeholder identification/Analysis:**
  - Government sectors engage in land use, relevant Ministries , Departments Regional and Provincial Offices
  - Forest Dependent Community Organizations /Ethnic Groups
  - CSOs
  - Academia
  - Private sector/industry
  - Media

- **Self Selection of Local Communities/Ethnic Groups was conducted during early information sharing and dialogue**

- **During Readiness systematic self selection of relevant stakeholders will be carried out**

1b. Early Dialogue and Information Sharing

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

Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)
Thailand
North : Chiang Mai Province

North-east : Udon Tani Province

North-east : Udon Tani Province

South : Krabi Province

1b. Early Dialogue and Information Sharing

Initial economic, social and environmental impacts of REDD identified

- 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 and concern 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

1b. Early Dialogue and Information Sharing

- **Additional Focus Group Technical Workshops**

  -Driver of deforestation and degradation

  -Forest areas and forest monitoring system

- **Funded by ADB**

1c. Consultation and Participation Process

Thailand emphasizes comprehensive Stakeholder Consultation and Participation during R-PP Implementation (2014-2017) :

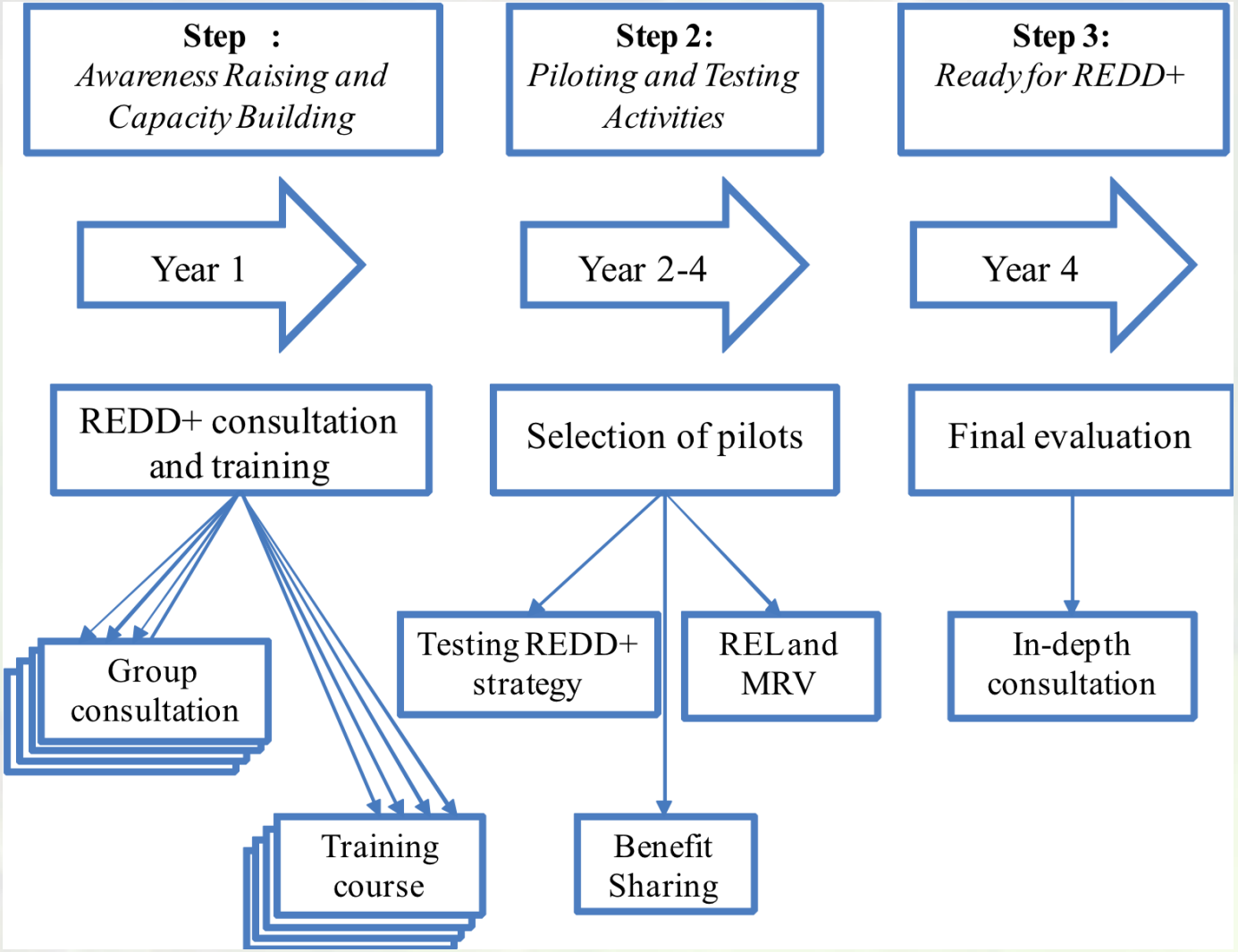
- Consultation Participation and Outreach Plan already developed will be further expanded taking into consideration the recommendations from stakeholders including CSOs, local forest dependent communities and ethnic groups
- Awareness and Communication Strategy
- Conflict Resolution and Grievances Management System (CRGMS)

>>A proposal to create an independent National CSO REDD+ Platform to enhance stakeholder engagement which would link closely with national REDD+ Task Force

➢ **Regional Youth/woman nextworks**

➢ **Regional forest dependant local community/ethic group networks**

1c. Consultation and Participation Process



2a. Assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest law and policy governance

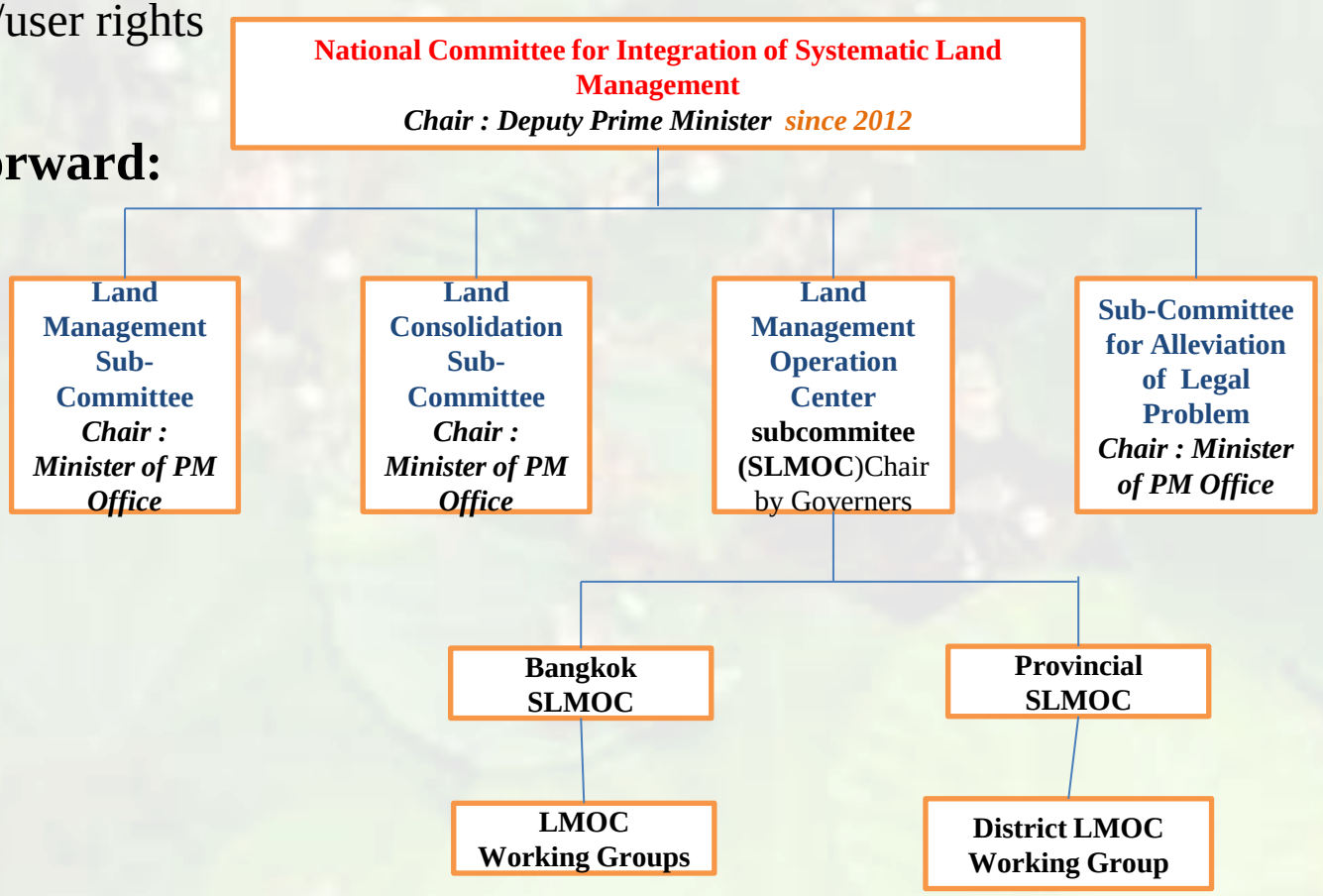
Deforestation	1. Encroachment (conversions of natural forest area to agriculture and other uses, e.g., food and energy crops, forest plantations and tourism resorts)	1. Unclear forest area and other land use boundaries 2. Insufficient public knowledge and awareness of forest conservation 3. Inadequate 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., -- government and company promote production of food and energy crops by guaranteeing product price, which then would be an incentive for increased forest encroachment;
	2. Infrastructure development	1. Increasing population
	3. Mining	1. 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. Unsustainable collection of NTFP

2a. Assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest law and policy governance

Governance in REDD+: Policy, legal framework and governance challenges include:

- Institutional and legal framework
- Land rights Access/user rights
- Land Conflict

Solutions moving forward:



Remark: REDD+ TWG on land use policy and planning and REDD+ regional /Province/local forest dependents would provide input and suggestions to WGs

2b. REDD+ Strategy Options

Potential REDD+ Strategy Options

- Strengthen national capacity building for REDD+
- Update and harmonize forest and forest-related policies, and ensure synchronization and coordination between sector development policies, such as agriculture and energy policies
- Promote public knowledge and awareness of forest conservation
- Development of alternative livelihood
- Participatory delineation and demarcation of forest areas boundaries
- Practices for ensuring sustainable forest management
- Enforcing environmental and social impact assessment of any infrastructure projects

2d. Social and Environmental Impact Assessment

HOW: SESA Approach will be applied

- Stakeholder analysis
- Description of initial S/E situation
- Analysis of possible impact of different REDD+ strategy potential scenarios
- Analysis of impact of different REDD+ alternative
- Development of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Consultation on SESA

Process:

- Scope of assessment and baseline analysis
- Measures of impact mitigation and efficiency improvement
- Monitoring framework of Social and Environmental Impact Assessment(SEIA)
- Reporting results and conclusions to relevant stakeholders

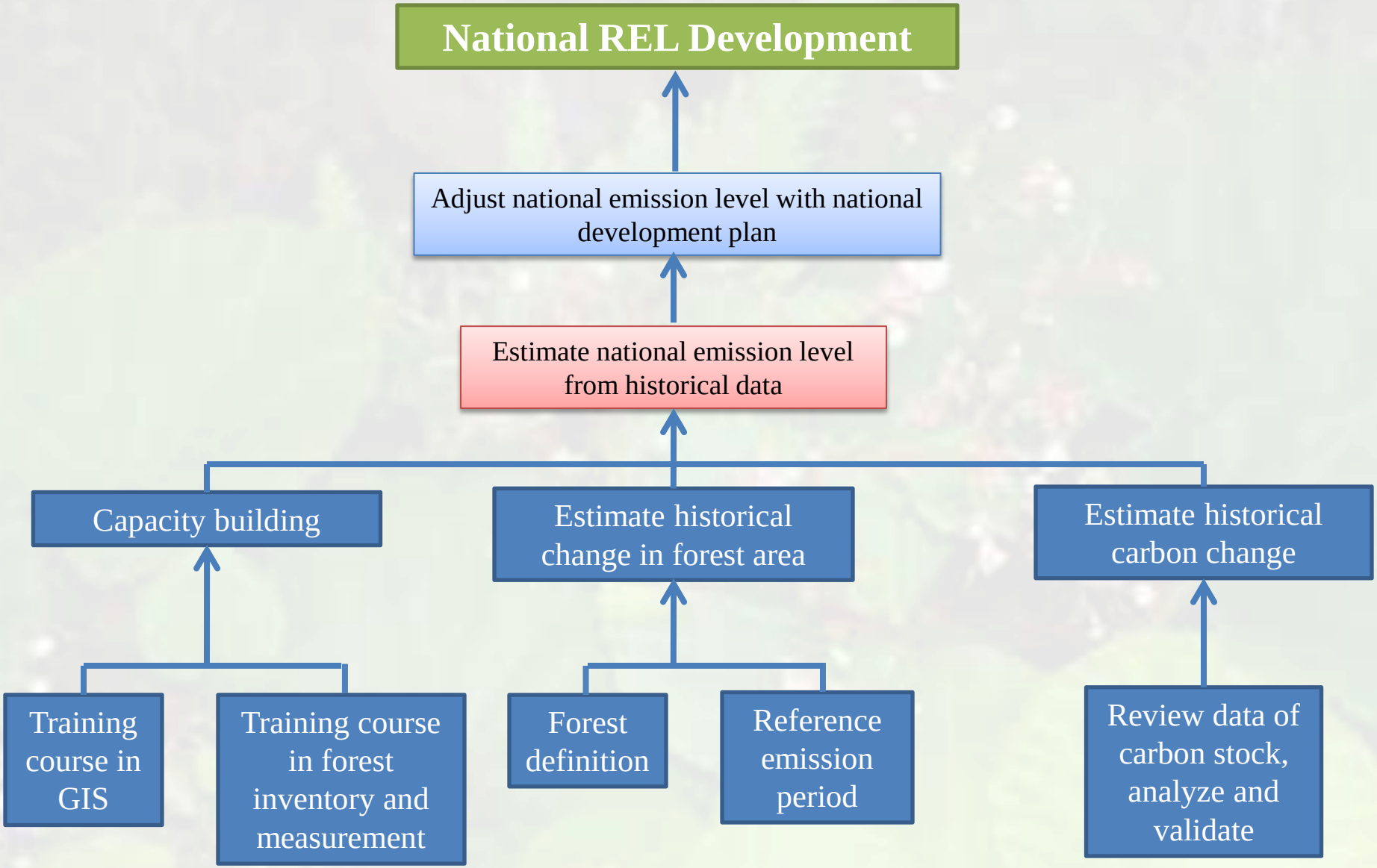
2d. Social and Environmental Impact Assessment

Safeguard information system will be designed:

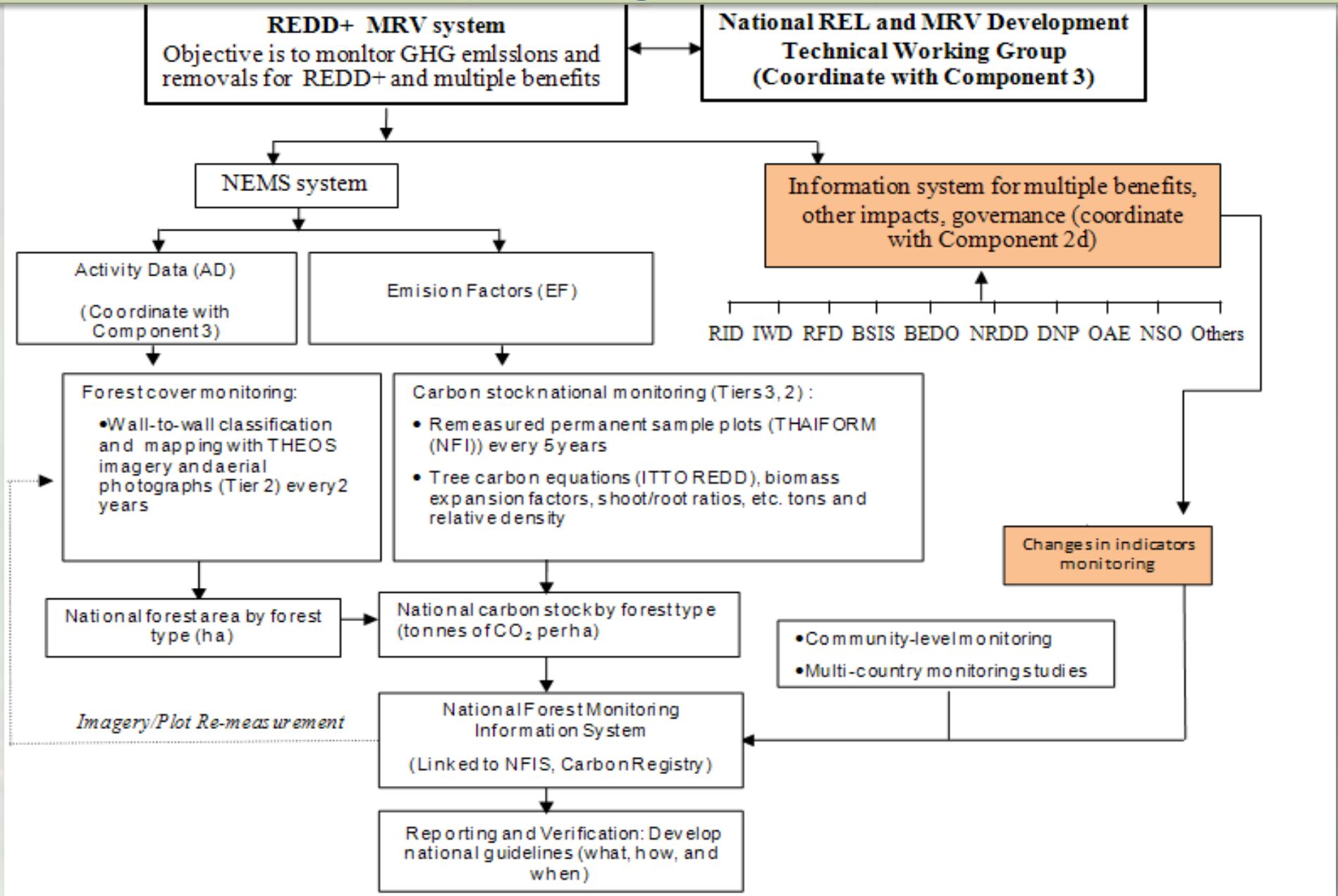
Output: Development of ESMF

To ensure REDD+ policy and Scheme "**Do no harm but Do good** " to all Environmental and social aspects

3. Reference Levels



4. Design Systems for Forest Monitoring and Information on REDD (including co-benefits)



4. Design Systems for Forest Monitoring and Information on REDD (including co-benefits)

- Monitoring System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards
  - Most indicators for co-benefits (biodiversity, soil & water conservation and quality and community livelihoods are already monitored.
  - Discussions will be held with all agencies currently monitoring relevant indicators to share data with the national REDD+ monitoring system
  - Roles and responsibilities for monitoring agencies will be discussed and agreed

Preliminary indicators to assess REDD+ multiple co-benefits (1)

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

Preliminary indicators to assess REDD+ multiple co-benefits (2)

Areas that require monitoring	Type of indicators
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
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+

Preliminary indicators to assess REDD+ multiple co-benefits (2)

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5. Summary of Total Budget in Each Component					
Component	Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Total Component 1 (1a + 1b + 1c)	577	623	656	599	2,455
Total Component 2 (2a + 2b + 2c + 2d)	371	424	246	215	1,256
Total Component 3	44	44	33	0	121
Total Component 4 (4a + 4b)	11	39	45	12	107
Total Component 6	6	22	22	22	72
Total	1,009	1,152	1,002	848	4,011
Government	112	117	99	83	411
FCPF	897	1,035	903	765	3,600
Other Donors					
Component	Estimated Cost (in Thousands US$)				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	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

Grand Total: USD 21.714 million

Potential donors: ADB, UNREDD, WWF, ITTO, JICA , USIAD, LEAF, EU facility and etc.

6. Design Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

- Monitoring framework is designed to check progress
- Identify milestones, indicators and time frame of each component
- Monitoring during 2014-2017
- Many activities are interlinked and need to be coordinated
- Periodic progress reports need to be on time in accordance with the framework

Example:

Outcome	Com	Output	Major activities	Indicators	Time frame
Efficient, Effective and Transparent implementation of REDD+ Readiness program	2b	National REDD+ strategy finalized following comprehensive consultation process	Develop REDD+ strategy for the period to 2020, developed and published in consultation with stakeholders	Publish REDD+ strategy	2015

Comments from TAP and PC

- Three rounds of review by TAP
  - Comments incorporated into R-PP version available to the PC (15 March 2013)
    - Social Inclusion
    - Governance
    - Land tenure
    - Conflict resolution

Response to additional comments from TAP (received on 9March)

TAP Comment	Response
In the context of Indigenous peoples, explain in the R-PP how these marginalized people would be treated along with the REDD+ readiness development.	As part of the institutional arrangement Comp. 1a, the forest dependent communities/ethnic groups are represented in the national REDD+ Task Force. During the readiness phase, they will also be represented in the various technical working groups as mentioned in comp.2d. The world bank's safeguards policies - specifically the strategic social and environmental assessment (Comp.2d.) combined with extensive consultations (Comp.1.c.) will be implemented to ensure the active inclusion and participation of this stakeholder group, and to ensure that their rights, concern and interests will be safeguarded during readiness.

Response to additional comments from TAP (received on 9 March)

TAP Comment	Response
Concern about land tenure conflicts in regards to forest and land issues in Thailand. The proposal did not discuss much on this issue, which can be risky. Land tenure conflicts would relate to the governance concerns requiring effective planning and strategic implementation.	The government takes the issue of land conflict seriously, as a result, a high level holistic committee on land management system chaired by Vice PM was established in 2012 to focus on resolving land conflict. Land use zoning system will be conducted throughout the country with emphasis on land less and poor communities. During Readiness the technical working group on land use policy and planning will conduct a workshop to explore the bottom up participatory process that will be put in place to brainstorm and make suggestions, action plan and strategies for land conflict resolution and management. Furthermore analytical work on land tenure will be conducted; this will be combined with the consultation process to help determine solutions for resolving the land tenure problems. The outcomes for this work will serve as a proposal for the committee to consider.

Response to comments from PC (received on 9 March)

TAP Comment	Response
it remains unclear which form of participation is anticipated. - This should be elaborated on in more detail, since participation can refer to a spectrum of options from simple voicing of opinions to true decision making power. - Moreover, it is unclear how decisions will be taken among the large number of committee members in the readiness phase. - Mechanisms for conflict resolution and redress of grievances are only very briefly mentioned. The issues need to be covered more thoroughly.	During Readiness phase, TWGs on consultation participation and grievance mechanism will review and analyse form and process of participation as well as mechanism for conflict resolution and redress of grievances. Decision making among the large committee members will generally based on majority vote.

Response to comments from PC (received on 15 March)

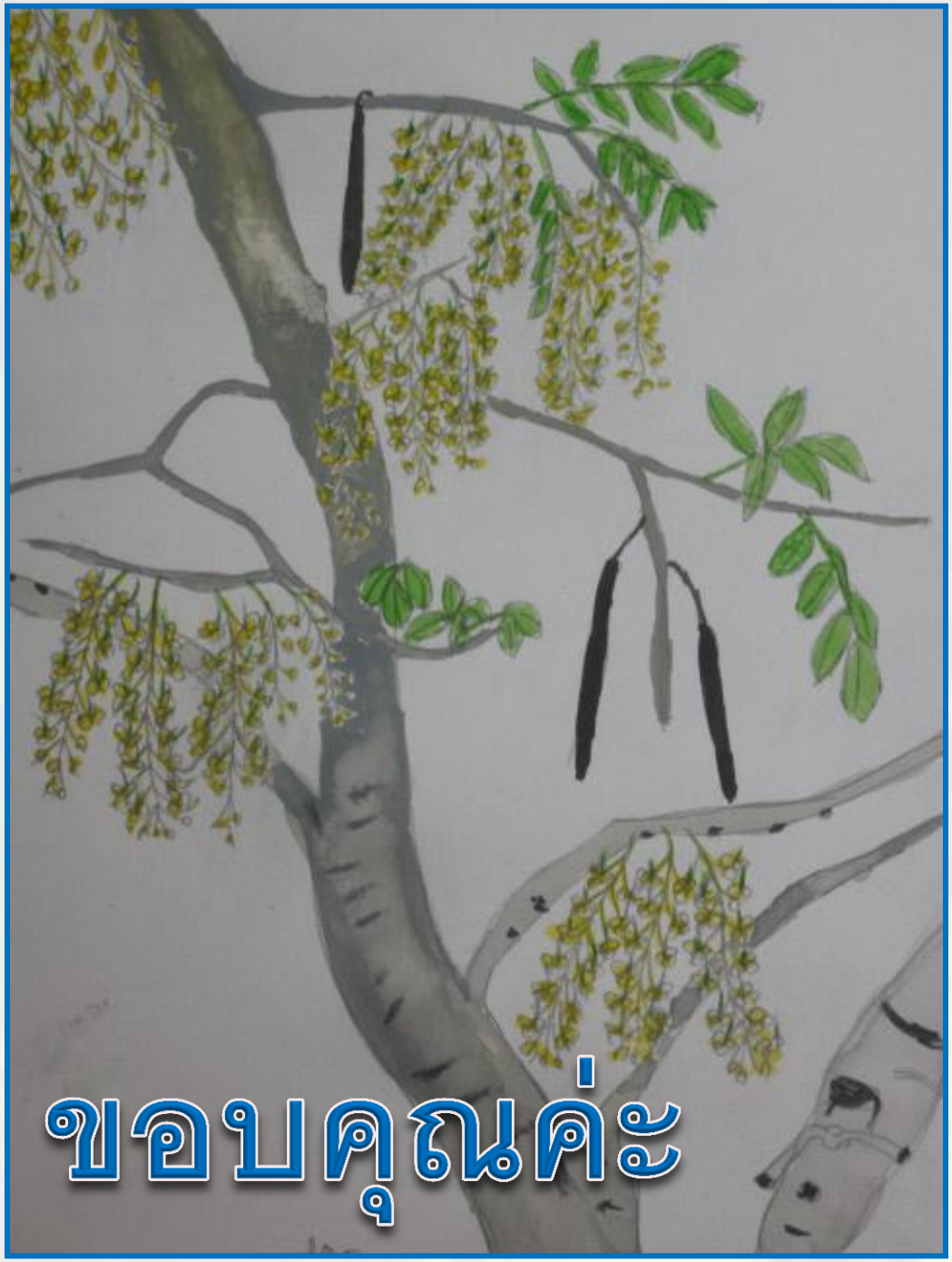
TAP Comment	Response
- Regardless of the wording used to refer to these ethnic groups, REDD+ initiatives should ensure their meaningful participation in policy dialogues and protect their rights to forest resources in accordance with the World Bank's social safeguards as well as the UN's social safeguards including free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).	Based on institution arrangement during Readiness Phase, relevant stake holders including local forest dependents and ethic groups will be invited to be the members of REDD+ Task force and Technical working groups. Representatives of each stake holder will be nominated though their own self selection. Therefore, representative of local forest dependant communities and ethic groups can express and suggest their views and join policy dialogue. As mentioned in the R-PP document Thailand committed to use FPIC only during the pilot projects as an instrument to pilot how to operationalize FPIC and put it into practice. The World Bank's SESA process and its safeguards policies will be used to mitigate negative social and environmental impacts.

Next Steps

- Report PC resolution to REDD+ Task Force and Technical Subcommittee on Climate change to ask for guidance and suggestion to revise REDD+
- Revise R-PP based on PC resolution and relevant stakeholder comments
- Disseminate translated revised R-PP in Thai to relevant stakeholders through post and website
- Revised R-PP based on suggestion of relevant stakeholders

>>> Organize National Public Hearing

- Disseminate revised R-PP both in Thai and English version to relevant stakeholders through post and website
- Revised R-PP based on suggestions and submit to Cabinet for approval through REDD+ TF, TSCC and MONRE before submitting to FCPF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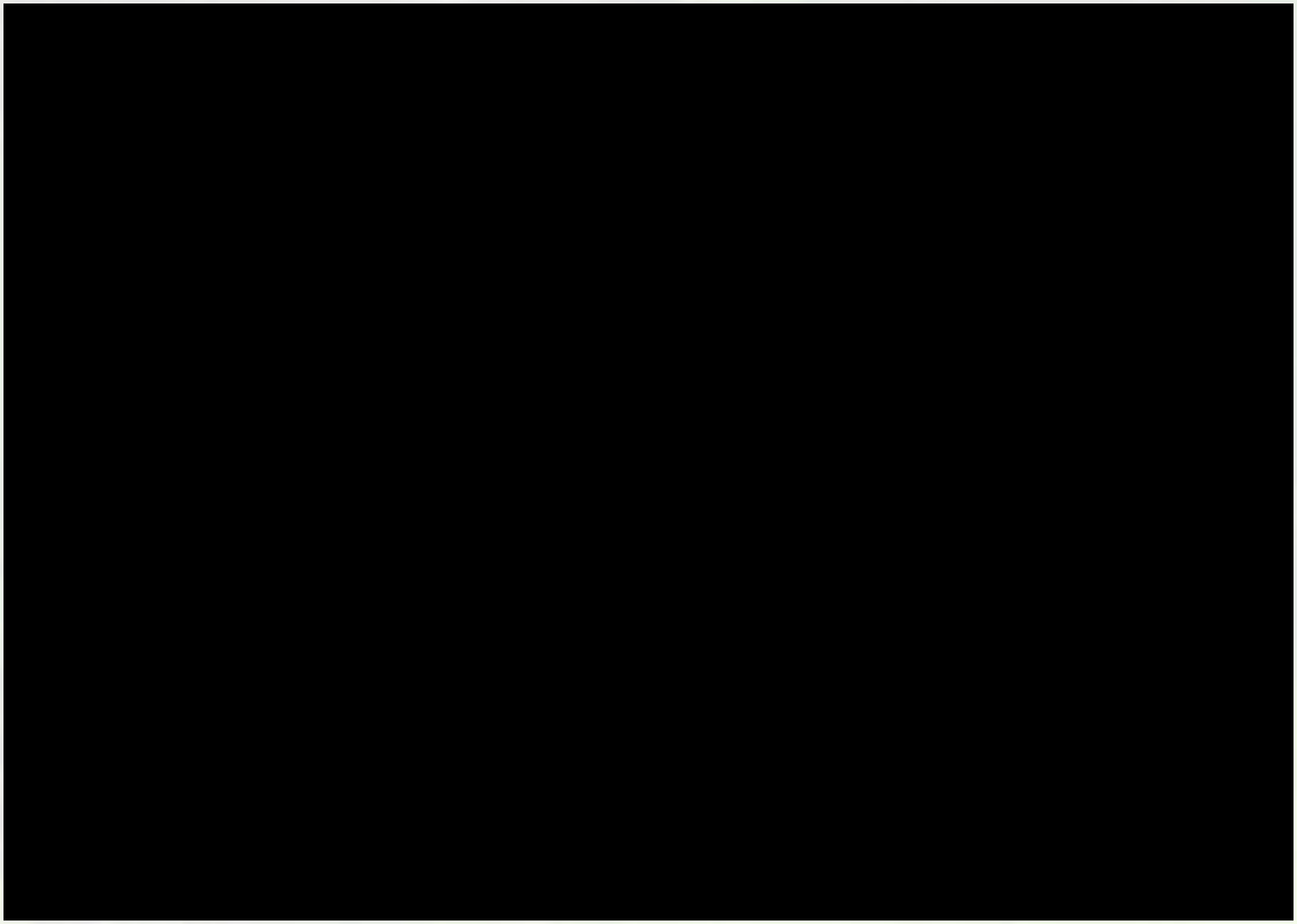
REDD+ Dialogue