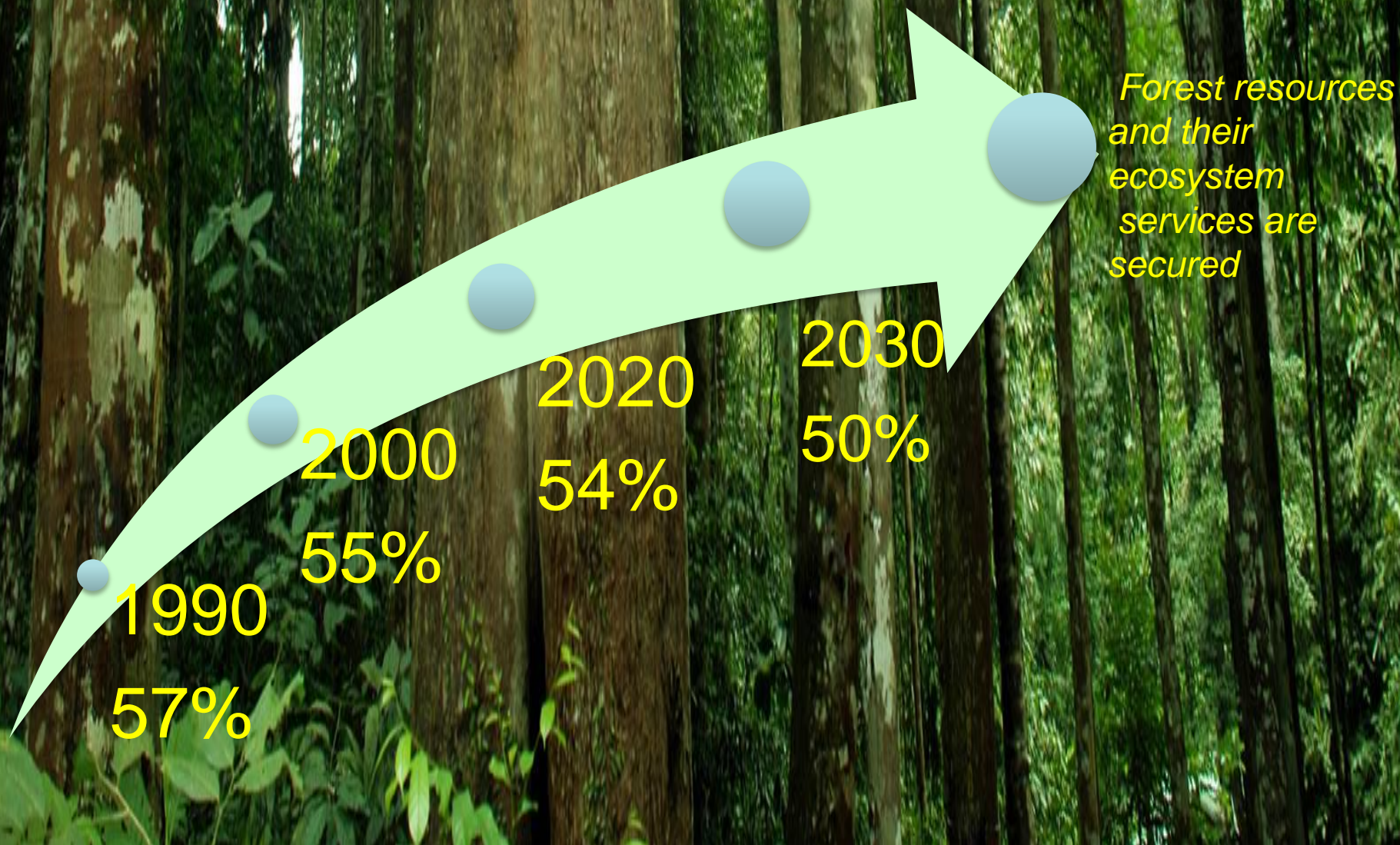




Focusing on the “plus” of REDD-Plus

Elizabeth Philip

Long term Forest Goal



Transformational Changes in Forest Management

1970

- Reduce Poverty
- LU Planning and mapping

1990

- SFM
- Forest as a Commodity

2005

- Landscape management
- Central Forest Spine
- Heart of Borneo

2030

Forest as
Natural Capital

National REDD Plus Implementation

- Based on existing governance, policies and regulations as appropriate
- Based on existing systems
- Best practices in forest management
- Cost effective improvement since 2008 onwards on National Forest Monitoring system
- Continuous improvement in forest management

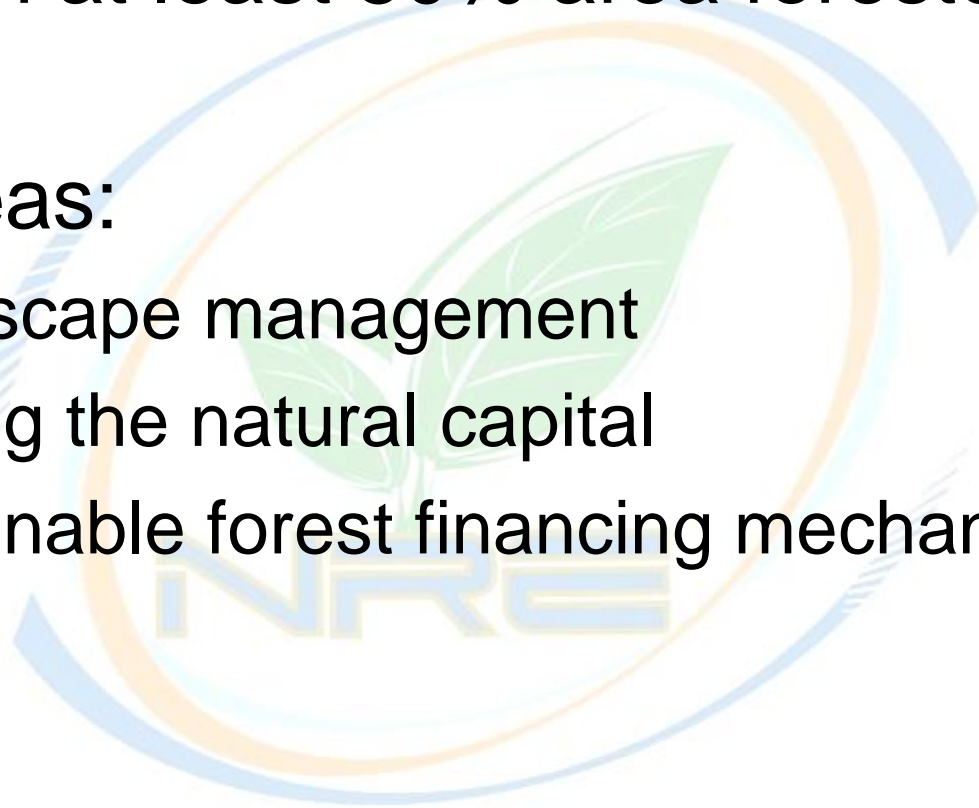
Malaysia's REDD Plus Vision

Long term vision

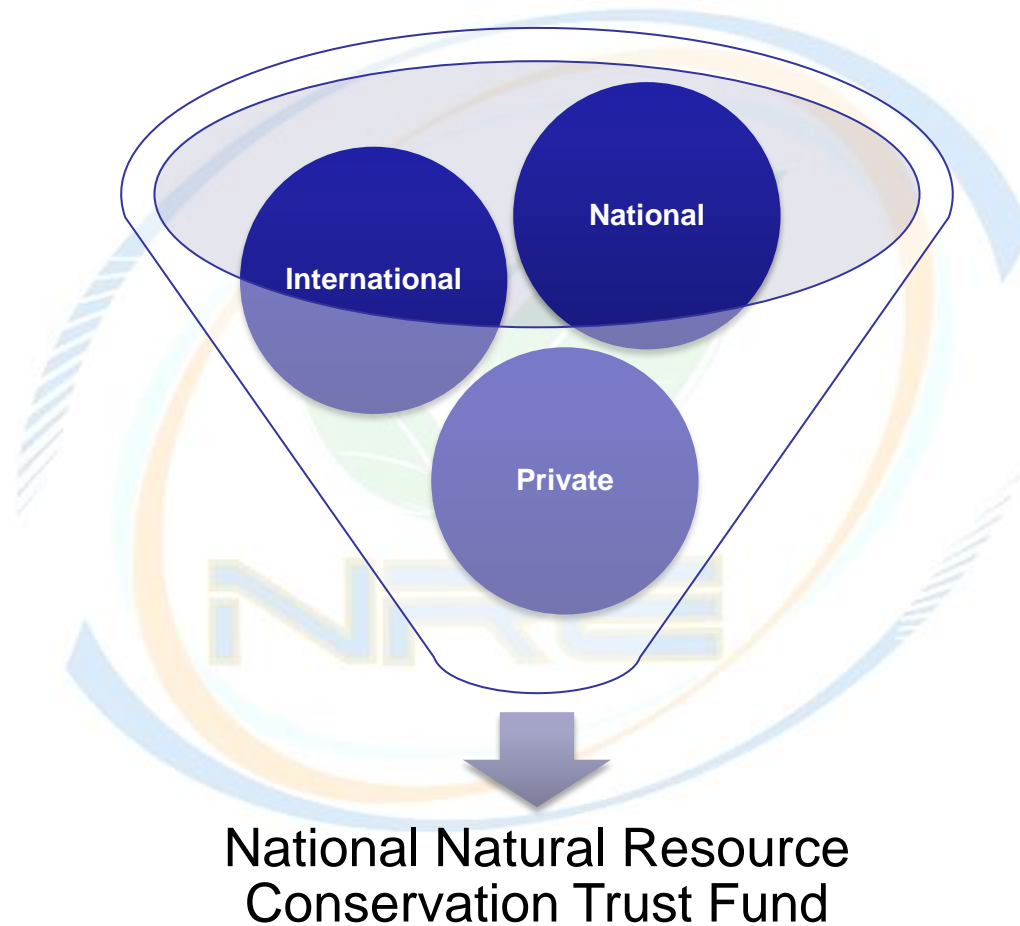
- *To assure that forest resources and their ecosystem services are secured, and that benefits are shared fairly and equitably among all stakeholders*
- *Two prong approach:*
 - *Cost effective short term measures*
 - *Enhance forest management*
 - *Landscape based management*
 - *Managing forest for its resources and ecosystem services*
- *The REDD+ Strategy supports the implementation of the 10th and 11th Malaysian Development Plans*

REDD Plus Achieving FM Goal

- Maintain at least 50% area forested by 2030
- Key areas:
 - ▶ Landscape management
 - ▶ Valuing the natural capital
 - ▶ Sustainable forest financing mechanism



Sustainable Forest Financing



Policy Instruments towards Natural Capital

➤ **fiscal instruments and incentives**

- ▶ Payments for PES,
- ▶ Enhanced environmental and social safeguards for sectors that drive deforestation
- ▶ New: REDD+ Incentives

➤ **increased options for funding**

- ▶ Forest management is getting more expensive
- ▶ National funds exhausted
- ▶ Results based payments unclear despite methodological issues resolved
- ▶ Decoupling improved welfare from unsustainable consumption

Policy Instruments towards Natural Capital

➤ information policies

- ▶ enhanced through measures such as certification schemes for forest and agriculture
- ▶ National Physical Plan and land use planning

➤ regulations

- ▶ laws, stronger law enforcement, binding safeguards

➤ continuing research

- ▶ to quantify costs of inaction,
- ▶ increase understanding of the required changes to fiscal incentive frameworks, and the values of multiple forest benefits,
- ▶ support development of innovative strategies to conservation, and
- ▶ increase the benefits they provide.



National Forest Financing

- Sustainably-managed forests as part of overall landscape management – 2006 onwards
- National Forest Development Fund since 1996
 - ▶ Funds by sub and national governments
 - ▶ Facilitate the preparation and implementation of forest management plan
 - ▶ Rehabilitation and Restoration
- Royalty from timber
- Levy from forest products for SFM
- National allocations:
 - ▶ Forest management
 - ▶ Forest monitoring
 - ▶ Enforcement
 - ▶ Conservation
- Private sector:
 - ▶ Conservation fund
 - ▶ Voluntary Carbon Off set Scheme

International Funding

- GEF – funds are channeled through the UN agencies
- Bilateral arrangement: through MoF
- ITTO – through the implementing agencies



Challenges

✚ Development needs

✚ New emerging challenges:

- ▶ Extreme weather patterns
 - Floods – energy security
 - Drought – forest fires and
 - Food security and shift in agricultural areas
- ▶ Sea level rise
 - Migration of coastal population
 - Lost of coastal and mangrove forests

✚ Legacy management

- ▶ Forest logged pre 1966
- ▶ Drained peat land





THANK YOU