



SUBMISSION BY

**Indonesia on behalf of
Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar,
Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam
as members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)**

on

Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

Based on the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth session on *agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan* Paragraph 36, Parties and admitted observer organizations are invited to submit views, to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC by 25 March 2013, on the matters referred to in paragraphs 34 and 35, including potential functions, modalities and procedures.

The joint submission by Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, as the members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), address the issues under Paragraphs 34 and 35 as follows:

I. Paragraph 34

1) On the need to improve coordination of support for the implementation of the activities referred to decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70 :

- Improvement on coordination of support is necessary both at the international and national levels in order to increase efficiency and effectiveness of support. Improved coordination will increase transparency, and facilitate disbursement of funds and identification of gaps and overlaps of support.
- At the international level, improved coordination will facilitate equitable access to support by developing countries, provide opportunity for harmonization of similar requirements (such as safeguards), and reduce mismatch between the needs and the support provided. Furthermore, improved coordination at the international level will also facilitate knowledge exchange and experience sharing among REDD+ countries. Before an institutional arrangement for REDD+ is agreed, the coordination of international support should be undertaken by the UNFCCC Secretariat.
- At the national level, REDD+ countries should have a mechanism for coordination of support in place, taking into account national circumstances, legislation, capacity and capabilities.

- 2) On the need to provide adequate and predictable support, including financial resources, technical and technological support, to developing country Parties for implementation of those activities:
- In accordance with decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 71, developing countries intending to undertake REDD+ activities should develop a national strategy/action plan, reference emission level or reference level, national forest monitoring system, and safeguards information system. Furthermore, paragraph 72 requires REDD+ countries to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and other relevant issues. Therefore, adequate support including sustainable finance is needed for all phases to enable developing countries to successfully implement REDD+ activities, irrespective of the phase they are in (paragraphs 73 and 74 of decision 1/CP.16) and the scope of REDD+ under paragraph 70 of the decision 1/CP. 16 they undertake,
 - Recognizing that fast start finance has just ended, mid-term finance is essential to ensure the continuation of readiness activities and transition to full implementation of result-based actions. However, the support pledged under fast start finance that are in progress shall be continued. Lessons should be drawn from it including the impediments to fast start finance. The disparity between pledges and disbursement of funds need to be addressed to facilitate the scaling up of REDD+ activities at the sub-national level to national level and to facilitate faster transition from readiness to result-based actions.
 - REDD+ has the potential to contribute to achieving the global goal of maintaining average temperature below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, as well as to sustainable development and securing livelihoods of forest dependent peoples. Hence, REDD+ finance should be part of long-term finance for mitigation and adaptation, which should be adequate and sustainable from all possible and diversified sources, taking into account paragraphs 65, 66 and 67 of decision 2/CP.17.

II. Paragraph 35

On the joint process of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), at their thirty-eighth sessions, with the aim of addressing the matters outlined in paragraph 34 above, and to consider existing institutional arrangements or potential governance alternatives including a body, a board or a committee, and to make recommendations on these matters to the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session:

- The joint process of SBSTA and SBI should focus on addressing the need to achieve balance between methodological guidance for REDD+ activities and the commitment of support for implementing REDD+ in all phases, including capacity enhancement for and access to technology by developing countries. It is important that previous decisions on finance and methodological aspects relating to REDD+ be respected in this process.
- With regard to an institutional arrangement for REDD+, ASEAN member states are open to exploring potential governance alternatives including a body, a board or committee. However, the “roles” and “functions” including financial implications of such an institutional arrangement should first be defined, and an arrangement that is transparent, fair, equitable, efficient and effective. Clear definition of these “roles” and “functions” will be necessary to support the implementation of REDD+ activities under decision 1/CP.16, and should be the basis for considering the most appropriate institutional arrangement for REDD+ implementation under different phases.

- As part of an institutional arrangement for REDD+, ASEAN member states also consider the importance of a Registry or Database at the international and national levels, to track both support and actions. The Registry or Database will provide transparency and contribute to avoiding double counting and reporting of support and actions. At the international level, before an institutional arrangement for REDD+ is in place, the interim Registry or Database for REDD+ support and actions should be managed by the Secretariat of the UNFCCC. At the national level, REDD+ countries, depending on national circumstances, legislation, and capacities, should decide on a Registry or Database for REDD+ activities that they find most appropriate under their overall mitigation actions, bearing in mind that REDD+ activities are voluntary.