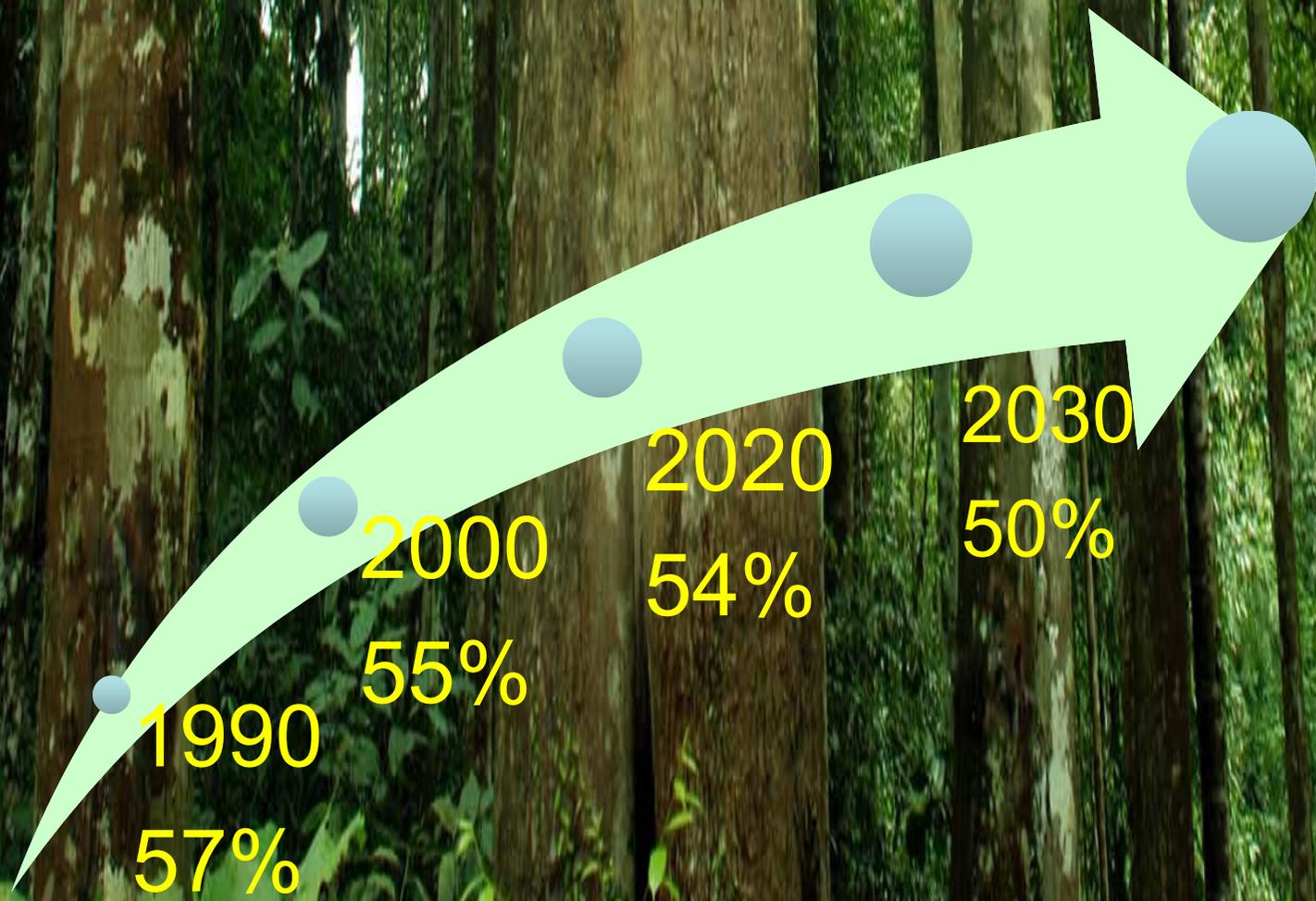




***Focusing on the “plus” of
REDD-Plus***

Elizabeth Philip

Long term Forest Goal



Forest resources and their ecosystem services are secured



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*

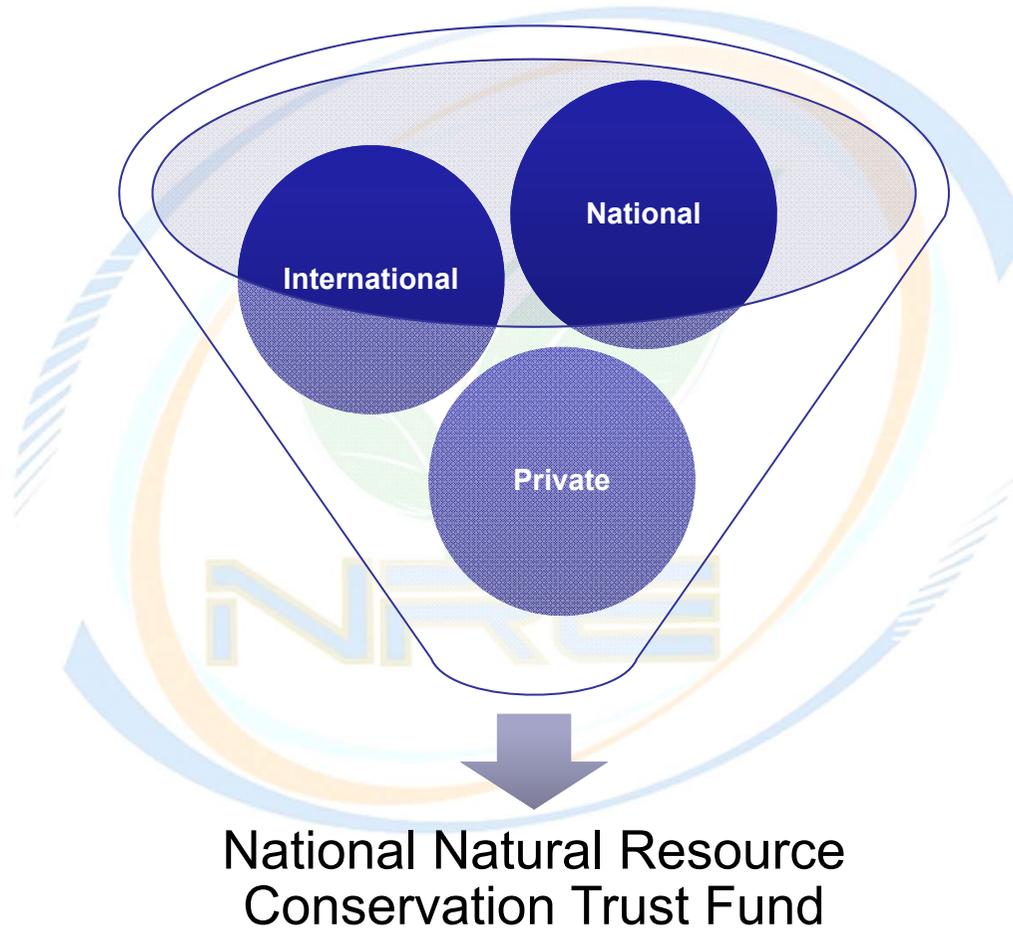
•The REDD+ Strategy supports the implementation of the 10th and 11th Malaysian Development Plans

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



