



## Tebtebba

Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research & Education  
No. 1 Roman Ayson Rd., 2600, Baguio City, Philippines  
Tel: +63 74 4447703 Tel/Fax: +63 74 4439459  
Email: [tebtebba@tebtebba.org](mailto:tebtebba@tebtebba.org) Website: [www.tebtebba.org](http://www.tebtebba.org)



***NGO in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the UN***

### **FCPF Capacity Building on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples in East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia Region Project**



## **Training Report**

## **Introduction**

Among the social and environmental safeguards that were agreed under REDD+ is the right of indigenous peoples (IPs) to participate fully and meaningfully in REDD+ related processes and to ensure that the collective rights of IPs as they relate to their lands and territories are safeguarded during REDD+ design and implementation. To facilitate this, IPs requested the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) for an allocation for capacity building activities specifically for IPs. This request was discussed in regional and global dialogues between the IPs and FCPF. The result was the establishment of a capacity building program for IPs in 2009 (phase one) and subsequently following many regional dialogues and a global dialogue in Doha, Qatar after the UNFCCC COP18 in 2012. The FCPF Participants Committee allocated additional funding for phase two of the Capacity Building Program (CBP) of the Readiness Fund on REDD+ for forest-dependent IPs, Southern Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other forest dwellers. The objective of the CBP is to provide beneficiaries with information, knowledge, and awareness on REDD+ to enhance their understanding on REDD+, and to enable them to engage more meaningfully in the design and implementation of REDD+ readiness activities and emission reduction programs. The aim is to support activities that empower and enable these stakeholder groups, to enhance and influence REDD+ development outcomes, and also to strengthen mechanisms for inclusion, accountability, and participation.

The FCPF is a global partnership of governments, donors, private sector, civil society, and IPs focused on REDD+. It is managed by the World Bank with the following objectives: a) assist countries in their REDD+ efforts by providing them with financial and technical assistance in building their capacity to benefit from possible future systems of positive incentives for REDD+; b) pilot a performance-based payment system for REDD+ activities, with a view to ensuring equitable benefit sharing and promoting future large-scale positive incentives for REDD+; c) test ways to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities and to conserve biodiversity; and d) disseminate lessons learned.

The CBP has two components, one for IPs and another for Southern CSOs and local communities – each implemented in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific through projects. For IPs in the East Asia-Pacific and South Asia regions, Tebtebba Foundation (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education), a non-government organization with consultative status to the UN-ECOSOC, was chosen to be the Recipient and implementer of the project. The Facility Management Team (FMT) of the FCPF, housed at the World Bank, acts as the Secretariat of the FCPF, and as such it is responsible for the overall management of the CBP at the global level. At the project level, the World Bank is represented by the Task Team Leader (TTL) and her team who directly assist Tebtebba in achieving project objectives on an ongoing basis, and ensuring that grant proceeds are used solely for the purposes for which these were granted in accordance to the grant agreement signed between Tebtebba and the World Bank.

The beneficiaries of the project are forest-dependent IPs and their representative organizations and institutions in the ten FCPF eligible countries in Asia and the Pacific namely: Kingdom of Bhutan, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Fiji, Republic of Indonesia, Nepal, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Independent State of Papua New

Guinea, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Vanuatu and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. These countries are eligible to participate in regional learning and exchange activities (activities funded under Component 2 of the project). Of these 10 countries, indigenous organizations/institutions from six countries are eligible to participate in national-level activities (under Component 1 of the project) and are implementing REDD+ capacity building sub-projects for forest-dependent IPs in their respective countries, financed by the project. These countries are Kingdom of Bhutan, Republic of Fiji, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Independent State of Papua New Guinea, Republic of Vanuatu and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Prior to the implementation of national level activities (Component 1), a Regional Steering Committee (RSC), composed of IP organizations from the eligible FCPF countries in the region, was set up to act as an external advisory body and to ensure transparency. A regional IP network, in this case the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), is represented and serves as the convenor. The RSC reviewed all proposals submitted against the selection criteria and made recommendations to Tebtebba for final approval and funding of national level activities. Tebtebba is responsible for the overall implementation, coordination, grievance management, M&E and reporting of project activities.

### **Training Objectives:**

1. To increase understanding of IP participants on the role and contributions of indigenous peoples in sustainable forest management and REDD+;
2. Train representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and forest dependent communities involved in the REDD+ readiness processes in participatory carbon monitoring to enable them to train their respective communities; and
3. Trained IPs to be able to actively engage in the monitoring aspects during ERPD implementation.

### **Preliminaries**

Ms. Helen Valdez, project management team leader (PMTL), welcomed the workshop participants. It should be noted that Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Executive Director of Tebtebba and UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, welcomed the participants at the holding area in Quezon City, Philippines during breakfast on March 24, 2019 before the participants traveled to the training venue in Nueva Vizcaya. All the participants introduced themselves and the indigenous peoples'/non-government organization they represent. There were 18 (male – 13, female – 5) participants<sup>1</sup> from five countries namely: Kingdom of Bhutan, Republic of Fiji, Republic of Indonesia, Nepal, Republic of the Philippines and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The PMTL facilitated the setting of expectations tasking the participants to answer<sup>2</sup> the questions 1) What am I currently doing on REDD+? and 2) What do I expect to learn from this Training of Trainers? Participants claimed varied engagements in REDD+ such as maintaining the forest and pushing for the recognition of customary regulations on land and forest, setting up community nurseries and undertaking reforestation, advocacy at national and international levels on IP concerns and

---

<sup>1</sup> The list of participants is in Annex 1

<sup>2</sup> Responses are in Annex 2

priorities on REDD+ and reduction of carbon dioxide emissions, and awareness raising on REDD+ among others. They expect to learn carbon accounting, how it is done and its importance, how to use the tools/equipment to measure carbon, and how to impart the knowledge to the communities.

The expectations were processed by Ms. Carly Maree Green, one of the Resource Persons from the Environmental Accounting Services based in New Zealand. She also presented the course programme<sup>3</sup>, outcomes that the participants were expected to have learned and achieved after the TOT, and the training modules outlining the seven courses to be discussed.



The course comprise of lectures, discussion, group work, fieldwork and data analysis. A whole day is dedicated to field measurement and verification.

### **Module 1: The role of indigenous peoples in sustainable traditional forest management; and in REDD+ as envisaged within the international climate change decisions.**

This module provides an understanding of the role of indigenous peoples in sustainable forest management, UNFCCC decisions and how they relate to the indigenous peoples and local communities, explores what broad participation, sharing of responsibilities and benefits, and strengthening ownership of implementation and monitoring means to indigenous peoples and local communities, defines the role of participatory monitoring in the REDD+ context, and the role that participatory monitoring can play in National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS).



Ms. Grace Balawag, member of the Climate Change Team of Tebtebba and IP Observer to the FCPF Participants Committee (PC), shared that while indigenous peoples (IPs) and forest dependent communities may not be legally recognized, they have been the inherent rights holders, users, managers and protectors of the forests and natural resources using their rich traditional knowledge systems and practices and customary governance. They depend on

forests for social and economic livelihoods, and cultural and spiritual well-being but contributed significantly to sustainable use, management and protection of forests and natural resources even before REDD+ was discussed at the UNFCCC. At the UNFCCC, indigenous peoples asserted for the respect and recognition of IP rights

<sup>3</sup> The course programme is found in Annex 3.

and traditional knowledge systems, full and effective participation, direct access to funds among others. The Cancun Decision and other UNFCCC related decisions have responded positively to some of these assertions. REDD+ is not anymore confined to emissions reductions but includes social and environmental safeguards, livelihood benefits and other non carbon benefits, biological conservation and sustainable landscape development. Thus, Ms. Balawag emphasized, that the community members and other local stakeholders should become empowered participants in the processes rather than merely bystanders. She ended by reminding the participants that IPs and forest dependent communities are not to be harmed during the process of REDD+ implementation including monitoring, reporting, and verification.

To give emphasis to this point, Ms. Green asked participants “What does REDD+ mean to you?” Broadly<sup>4</sup>, the responses can be summarized into respect and protection of IP rights to land, forest, culture, FPIC, access to information/capacity building, benefit-sharing, full and effective participation; and protection of land, forest and the environment.

From this point, Ms. and Mr. assisted each other throughout the discussions including the field demonstration.

Participatory monitoring provides an opportunity for the promotion and support to the safeguard on “full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular, IPs and local communities.” The approach allows REDD+ countries to build broad skills across a number of forest carbon stock monitoring and measuring tasks; assist in the creation of carbon accounting systems that are transparent and accountable to a broad range of stakeholders; and actively participate in developing, implementing, and monitoring national REDD+ strategies and programs. The benefits of a participatory approach include reliable identification of underlying drivers and agents of deforestation and degradation; potentially reduced costs of implementation and monitoring of REDD+ activities; increased awareness, ownership, and motivation for implementing and monitoring REDD+ activities; and monitoring of environmental, social, and GHG accounting indicators. The skills required and incentives for participation are considerations for indigenous peoples’ and forest dependent communities’ participation.

When asked what they are monitoring or could monitor in their communities, participants said: forest resources like flora (food, medicinal, NTFP/NWFP) and fauna (wild animals), hunting ground, plantations, drivers of forest degradation and deforestation, land/forest use (boundaries, cultural and spiritual), respect for IP rights to FPIC and customary laws, and implementation of benefit-sharing.

There are four REDD+ elements of a national REDD+ programme namely: National strategy/Action Plan, National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), Forest Reference Level, and Safeguard Information System (SIS). Of these four (4) elements, National strategy/ Action Plan, NFMS, and SIS are potentially related to participatory monitoring.

---

<sup>4</sup> A detailed tabulation is found in Annex 4.

Ms. Balawag added that IPs should review land tenure, gender inside the forests, safeguards (respect and recognition of traditional knowledge and IP rights, full and effective participation of all stakeholders).

The participants were divided into four groups. Each group was tasked to list down what they can monitor in their respective forests, landscapes, and communities and then categorize to which of the three REDD+ elements these belong. The final output is shown below:

National Strategy / Action Plan	National Forest Monitoring System	Safeguard Information System
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free, prior, informed consent (FPIC) activities</li> <li>• Food security</li> <li>• Training events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tree species</li> <li>• Litters</li> <li>• Collection of resources for shelter</li> <li>• Area planted</li> <li>• Illegal logging</li> <li>• Area of fire</li> <li>• Soil types</li> <li>• Non-timber products</li> <li>• Above ground biomass and below ground biomass</li> <li>• Area timber harvest</li> <li>• Training events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benefits- payments, opportunity, healthcare, schools, etc.</li> <li>• Water quality</li> <li>• Community engagement</li> <li>• Cultural festivals and activities</li> <li>• Cultural boundaries</li> <li>• Wildlife biodiversity</li> <li>• Collection of food</li> <li>• Collection of medicine</li> <li>• Training events</li> </ul>

Mr. Michael Green, another resource person, advised participants to look at the baseline indicators and present monitoring reports to governments for inclusion.

*Open Forum:* Dr. Le Quang Thong of the International Center for Tropical Highland Ecosystems Research (ICTHER) in Vietnam asked on the entities and organizations that can intervene to improve the situation on land use. The response was non-government organizations, and civil society organizations in the country can advocate for the advancement of the cause, while the national government is responsible for the issuance of the land use certificates.

Mr. Selevasio Naivala Tagivuni of Grace Trifam Ministry in Fiji was concerned if there is a standing international guideline that needs to be followed regarding Carbon Accounting to which Ms. Green explained that there is no given standard because one system may not be suitable to all the countries but the next modules will give a generic guideline on the process of Carbon Accounting.

**Module 2: Participatory Carbon Monitoring – its contribution to national REDD+ programmes.**

This module tackles how to organize stakeholders and operationalize carbon accounting within a Participatory Monitoring approach for the national REDD+

programs, the benefits of participatory monitoring beyond monitoring GHG emissions, and the considerations relating to participatory carbon monitoring.

Module 2 started with a discussion on Participatory Carbon Monitoring (PCM) Model wherein the various stakeholders and key players in Carbon Monitoring, namely: the national government, subnational government institutions, local communities, and non-governmental institutions and private sector should be involved.

National government institutions with existing forest inventory and monitoring responsibilities have three basic PCM functions: 1) quality assurance/quality control through development of national data protocols and standards; 2) sampling strategy through stratification of forests, setting precision targets and determining sampling effort and frequency; and 3) reviewing, reporting, and applying carbon accounting information to REDD+ policy approaches.

Subnational government institutions act as connection between the national government agencies and the local stakeholders. The principal functions of subnational government in PCM are 1) financial and human resource planning and allocation; 2) forestland tenure and management mapping; and 3) information management and reporting and applying PCM data to subnational planning.

In PCM, local stakeholders have the roles of: 1) applying the national data collection and management protocols to generate data to be aggregated into the NFMS; 2) conducting basic analysis and reporting for adaptive management at the site level of REDD+ activity implementation; and 3) developing capacities to improved governing, managing, and monitoring forests.

Non-governmental institutions and private sector are important actors in furthering and applying REDD+ as agents of change, and for generating analysis, experience exchange, methodology development, and knowledge development. They may provide targeted assistance to national and subnational institutions as well as local stakeholders in executing any of their core PCM functions.

For the participants to fully understand the main functions of these stakeholders, they were again divided into four groups and were assigned one category to role-play. Acting as a national government, a group using a press conference setting tasked the Conservator of Forest as the focal point for REDD+ to develop strategies, the Climate Change Division charged with coming out with the stratification of forests and geographical spread, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to receive funds and report its utilization, and the Ministry of Forest to oversee the distribution of funds. Participation of NGOs and indigenous peoples' organization is through the CSO platform.

Acting as a Sub-National Government, a group said they are the bridge between the national government and IPs/forest dependent communities. As such, they verify if these communities and their lands/territories are recognized and if they participate in project implementation and monitoring.

In a mock live telecast setting, a group representing NGOs aired that they are the mediators between the government and IPs/forest dependent communities. They will lobby and advocate for the recognition of these communities at different government

levels. NGOs will also provide trainings to the communities on REDD+ and related topics like the safeguards to improve their capacities, conduct researches on IP needs and concerns including conducting forest inventories to substantiate lobby/advocacy work, and assist IPs/forest dependent communities to secure funding which they cannot generate alone.

As Local Stakeholders/IP Communities, the group from Vietnam stressed the need for government to recognize forest ownership either by households or by the community as a whole. Setting-up legal collective groups like cooperatives is a way forward to forest protection. These collective groups should have access to all related information, and should be allowed to practice their traditional knowledge on forest management. They should set their own rules regarding access and use of forest and its resources including obtaining their FPIC. The group however, accepted that they cannot do these alone and need the bridging role of NGOs.

Participatory Carbon Monitoring (PCM) in the REDD+ context was discussed with emphasize that community involvement allows the establishment of ownership in forest management, strengthens their stake in the REDD+ reward system and greatly increase transparency in the sub-national/national governance of REDD finances. It was also noted that IP/forest dependent communities can identify potential land use change activities and interventions to address local drivers that they themselves experience. PCM can contribute to the development of emissions and removals estimates from activity data and emissions factors; and to broader monitoring function for assessing the outcomes of policies and measures and adaptive management by IP/forest dependent communities under a national REDD+ program.

A generic PCM operational framework for national REDD+ emissions and removals was presented and participants were warned that it is just an illustrative example and differs in particular countries. PCM should consider external validation or verification of community data, data quality, initial capacity investments, and incentives for participation.

Monitoring systems for REDD+ are subject to review by external validators. These external validators should not do anything to change the pre-existing condition of the community but rather only observe what they do with their resources. The participants were again reminded that there are data collection standards and protocols that should be followed which differs in countries. Achieving effective active involvement costs time and capacity building expenses but it gives long-term value in engagement through broad and inclusive participation, shared responsibility, and strengthens ownership of implementing and monitoring REDD+ actions. An experience was shared when people ask what they can get from participating in various community activities where most of them ask for monetary incentives for a job they were asked to do. As facilitators, the participants should also advocate for active participation where the people would want their incentives not to come in monetary form but rather in the opportunities, information, and values and skills they acquire. It is important that IPs/forest-dependent communities understand that their active participation is for the achievement of their respective community objectives.

*Open Forum:* An issue on monetary incentive was raised from the experiences on the field where the community members ask for payment for a task they have



accomplished. It is important to thoroughly explain the benefits of volunteerism and the sense of ownership, including the non-carbon benefits that they may acquire from participating in community work. Mr. Selevasio Naivala Tagivuni added that the creation of champions in the communities will help in the widespread of advocacy for active participation.

### **Module 3: National Forest Monitoring System – data, collection standards and protocols, information management and reporting.**

At the end of this module, the participants are expected to have gained understanding of the various roles and responsibilities of National and Local Forest field data collection, the type of data/information collected from forests to estimate carbon stock changes, and the methodology for generating estimates of emissions and removals and associated with uncertainty.

The National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS) typically requires a combination of remote sensing data to generate Activity Data and ground data to generate Emissions Factors. Forest inventory is carried out at the national level which can be expensive and time consuming. Communities can collect some local forest inventory data adequately and cost effectively, the collected data has proven to have a level of precision comparable to that produced by professional forest inventory staff.

It was emphasized that collection standards and protocols are set by government institutions based on national circumstances, thus it may vary from one country to another. However, the standard design should enable the collection of multipurpose information for domestic information needs towards improving and monitoring forest-related policies, strategies, and management as well as international reporting objectives and can support repeated consistent measurement and estimation on a statistical basis.

Ground data gathered from participatory monitoring can confirm the classification of remote sensing data and estimate carbon stock changes. The types of data collected in the ground are the location, eco-region, land cover/ land use description, species, diameter, height, wood density, volume, biomass, carbon stock, age class, taper, crown spread, canopy density, tree shape, and stand density.

Two methods of estimating emissions and removals were presented: Stock-difference and Gain-loss. Stock-difference measures the changes between time periods while Gain-loss calculates carbon emissions from gain minus loss. However, uncertainty, which may come from measurement errors, recording errors, and calculation errors, is always considered in calculating emissions, thus quality assurance and quality control is important. Data quality checks is an essential part of field data collection. A certain percentage of the plot should be checked by a control team for correctness and completeness.

*Open Forum:* Mr. Selevasio Naivala Tagivuni inquired if there is a standard range of uncertainty in data collection to which Ms. Green explained that the value for a certain area may not be the same in other areas. Verification is important to identify the main

source of errors and improve on it. Miscommunication between team members in the field is a common source of errors. She also added that zero uncertainty is impossible.

#### **Module 4: Project level field measurements related o REDD+ measurement, reporting, and verification.**

This module focused on how to mark out a sample plot, conduct field measurements of carbon pools, record information in data sheets, and conduct quality control checks.

The participants were reminded that data collection protocols may vary from one country to another, but for this training, the **Participatory Carbon Monitoring: Manual for Local People**. Huy et al, 2013 shall be used since it based on internationally recognized good practice and provides detailed step-wise procedures to measure changes in the forest area, forest status, and forest carbon in the field using existing forest maps, the Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver, and predetermined plot locations.

The tools and materials to be used to properly measure forest carbon pools like the GPS receiver, compass, clinometer, map, diameter tape, ropes, and a camera which are some of the most important were enumerated.

Establishing a plot was discussed. This depends on the type of forest. For evergreen, semi-deciduous, dipterocarp, and pine forest, there is a need to set up three concentric circular plots. This method is to be used in the field exercise scheduled on the next day.

The procedure on how to measure changes in forest area and status was explained and the importance of a complete and correct entry in the data sheet was emphasized.



How to properly measure forest carbon pools in sample plots was demonstrated. Choosing which carbon pools to monitor depends on magnitude of pool, rate of change of pools in response to human disturbance, costs to measure, methods available to measure, and attainable accuracy and precision. Pools to be measured will be specified by the national government. In general, all those pools representing 5% or more of total should be included – the aboveground and below ground tree carbon pool, standing and lying dead wood.

Establishing a plot measuring 4 meters, 14 meters, and 20 meters from the center of the field plot; and measuring forest biomass, litter, and deadwood were demonstrated inside the room.

After the lecture, a dry run was conducted outside the venue with the permission of the hotel management. The participants were divided into four groups and were tasked

to find the points assigned to them using a GPS receiver. They went around the field to find the four stations and perform the required measuring activity:

### Station 1: Litters



### Station 2: Lying Dead wood



### Station 3: Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)



#### Station 4: Height of trees



This hands-on exercise is to demonstrate how to properly use the various materials and tools following the procedures for carbon accounting.

#### **Module 5: Recording field data and conducting quality assurance and quality control procedures.**

This module dealt on Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) methods and techniques applied at all levels of the inventory process; the use of QA/QC to avoid errors from getting into the data; identifying and correcting errors; and how to assess data accuracy to improve recording field data.

The generic PCM operational framework for national REDD+ emissions and removals in the QA/QC context was shared. It was emphasized that QA/QC procedures should be conducted in every step of the national GHG accounting to improve accuracy and ensure best practices and strengthen the confidence in the estimates produced, whether employing a PCM approach or not.

The important roles of field crews when collecting field data were emphasized. Observations should be made of each field crew member during data collection of a field plot to verify measurement processes and correct any errors in techniques. These observations should be repeated throughout the field measurement campaign to ensure data collection procedures are consistent. It was also recommended that the crew chiefs/ field team leaders regularly switch to a different crew role to ensure data collection procedures are consistent across all field crews. The same field team leader should review all data sheets to ensure that all relevant information were collected and recorded in the data sheet.

Independent check assessments are an essential part of any field data collection. These assessments are done by people not belonging to the original field crew, they should be experienced in forest management and highly attentive to detail.

The steps of processing field data after all measurements are made and all necessary data are collected were presented. After all data has been entered into computer files, data sheets shall be randomly selected for re-checks. Ten percent (10%) of all data sheets shall be checked for consistency and accuracy in data entry. In addition to these, it is essential to perform completeness tests to ensure that all relevant data has been collected.

Any errors discovered after comparing biomass estimates and original data estimates, could be expressed as a percentage of all plots that have been rechecked to provide the Measurement Error. Measurement Error will be included in the carbon stock reporting.

A copy of the Sampling Data Sheet was should to participants and how to properly fill this up was explained with emphasize on the need for complete and correct data entry. Arrangements for the field demonstration were announced by Mr. Nicky Batang-ay of Tebtebba.

### **Field Demonstration, Imugan, Santa Fe Municipality**

The participants, resource persons and members of the secretariat travelled to Imugan, Santa Fe municipality in the same province for field exercises to apply all the procedures learned on proper carbon accounting. Imugan is home to the Kalanguya indigenous peoples. Before entering the forest, a brief review of the procedures was done and the participants were grouped into four (4). The tools and materials were provided to each group and the group leader acknowledged these. Two (2) Kalanguyas were assigned to each group to provide assistance especially in the

identification of the trees in their local names.

While the review of the procedures were ongoing, one of the resource persons, Mr. Batang-ay and a Kalanguya checked the demonstration site. It was found out and shared that the sample plots have been pre-determined. This was so because the training organizers coordinated with Kalahan Educational Foundation (KEF) for the conduct of the field exercise. KEF members pre-identified and delineated the sample plots.

The with sample plots pre-prepared, the time needed by the groups is lessened. They were advised to measure the DBH of all the trees inside their plots, some deadwood (standing and lying) and litters from four directions outside the plot. The photos below are from the field exercise:





After all the required measurements have been done, the four groups exchanged plots to verify if the data entries were correct. The verifiers measured 10 trees and recorded their findings.



Towards the end of the field exercise, measuring soil organic carbon was demonstrated. Soil organic carbon sampling can be done at the same location where litter samples have been taken. There are two options for sampling the soil: using a standard soil corer or digging a small pit. In this case, the soil-pit method was employed. A 30 centimeter-deep pit was dug using a shovel. A slice of soil from one of the walls of the soil pit was collected. Soil carbon usually decreases with depth, and if the slice collected contains more soil from the top of the pit versus the bottom, the soil carbon estimate will be biased. The soil sample should be dried and submitted to a laboratory for analysis.

### **Module 6: Analyzing field data and estimating carbon stocks.**

This module provides a better understanding of how to reduce errors when transferring field data to electronic formats, how to conduct calculations of carbon stocks, and how data collected in the field is used in NFMS for REDD+.

Mr. Green facilitated the hands-on exercises on field data processing, requiring the participants to encode their field data into the provided e-copies of the spreadsheet and to perform QA/QC procedure to check that the values entered into the spreadsheet are correct. After which, the teams compared the Above-ground Biomass (AGB) measurements they have gathered in their respective plots to the AGB measurements recorded by the other group who verified their plots. The Measurement Errors are shown below:

PLOT No.	Measurement Error
1	0%
2	-2%
3	1%
4	17%

It was found out that the 17% measurement error of Plot 4 was due to the use of a caliper in measuring the DBH of the trees rather than the diameter tape. It was strongly recommended that the caliper may be used in measuring deadwood but the diameter tape is more appropriate in measuring trees because it can follow the tree's shape.

Estimating carbon stocks in measured forest pools was discussed. The participants were again asked to calculate the AGB in tons of carbon per hectare (t C/ha), estimate the Below-ground Biomass (BGB) in tons of carbon per hectare, and derive the total live tree t C/ha for each plot, by combining BGB and ABG estimates<sup>5</sup>.

A deeper understanding of how the data collected can be used in the NFMS was provided. The collected and calculated data on Carbon Stocks can be used to monitor growth and accumulation over time. The data can then be used by national governments, IPs/forest dependent communities, and other stakeholders as baseline information for interventions and programs on forest management. It was emphasized that to compare measurements between two times (Time1 and Time2), the same plot should be accounted for. Also account for land changes due to natural or man-made drivers that may result to loss of carbon and subsequently incurs loss of benefits.

*Open Forum:* Mr. Oktavianus of Institute Dayakologi in Indonesia asked if there is an expiration for data collected from the forest, how long the data is considered valid. It was explained that the data never expires, it should be kept on record. It will serve as baseline data for future data collection. The government or policy-making bodies and the communities should agree on a protocol regarding the frequency of data collection, considering how expensive it could cost, and reminded the participants that carbon does not vary too much between time, and changes may be seen in at least 10 years.

## **Module 7: Preparation for Verification**

The final module provides an understanding that verification is conducted by an independent team; it is not a pass or fail test; and the techniques are based on inspection of documents, records, and the process. The findings and reports may identify improvement opportunities for local stakeholders.

Verification is the process of assessing the data and information submitted. External verification is practiced to ensure that the findings will not be biased because the verifiers are from an independent third party. Outcomes from the verification process can be shared internally, as findings can be used to identify opportunities for improvement such as training or process efficiencies, and externally, in the context of results-based payments.

The focus of verification is to ensure that the people know how to do the task, and that the system or process is working. Verification is important to show results of interventions and social benefits. The participants reminded that Carbon cannot be sold unless it is verified.

---

<sup>5</sup> A sample is found in Annex 5.



A role-playing exercise was then performed by Mr. Roger Lambino of Tebtebba and Mr. Pemba Thile Sherpa of CIPRED where they acted as an assessor and a local community representative respectively. The role playing depicts a scenario where the two actors are talking about how the local community was able to follow the procedure for field measurements and the proper use of the various measuring tools and equipment.

After all the module discussions, the participants were tasked to prepare an Action Plan for re-echo of the Carbon Accounting Training in their respective countries.

*Open Forum:* A question on the qualifications of verifiers was raised by the participants. Verifiers are subject to a selection process depending on their background, specialization, skills, and other standards set by the organization that hires them. Someone from the local community can be selected to join the verification team.

The cost of verification was raised and the response is that the organizations pay for it using the Carbon Fund and it is estimated to reach US\$20,000 to US\$70,000, depending on the location of the forest since it will incur logistics and transportation costs.

Each country representative presented their Action Plans<sup>6</sup> to re-echo the Carbon Accounting Training to their respective communities. Most of the plans include meetings with their respective governments and trainings on carbon accounting. After all presentations, the Resource Speakers gave their comments and inputs to enhance the Action Plans for a better local community training. It was reiterated that carbon measurements cannot be done by IPs/forest dependent communities in isolation, there is a need to work with government. The governments decide on what protocol to use in measuring carbon stocks and only when IPs/forest dependent peoples use the same can their data be comparable with government data.

### **Review of expectations**

Finally, copies of the expectations were distributed and each participant was requested to tick a rating which he/she thinks corresponds to what he/she achieved in the training. The results<sup>7</sup> were collated and submitted to the resource persons as their basis for enhancing the tool kit and the delivery.

### **Closing of the training**

Ms. Helen Valdez, the project management team leader, thanked the resource persons for sharing their knowledge and time, the participants for leaving their work, the drivers who made it possible for the participants to reach the training venue, colleagues in Tebtebba for all the hard work especially Nicky Batang-ay who did most of the preparations for the field work, and the FCPF for the financial support. She apologized for any shortcomings of Tebtebba and hotel management.

Certificates of participation and copies of a group photo were distributed.

---

<sup>6</sup> Sample Action Plan is attached as Annex 6.

<sup>7</sup> The tabulation is found in Annex 7.

### Annex 1: Participants list

	Country	Name	Organization
1	Bhutan	Mr. Kinley Dorji	Zhemgang Forest District
2		Mr. Namgay Botay	Tarayana Foundation
3		Mr. Narayan Ghalley	Royal Society for Protection of Nature (RSPN)
4		Ms. Thinley Bidha	Tarayana Foundation
5	Fiji	Ms. Safaira Vere Tagivuni	Grace Trifam Ministry
6		Mr. Selevasio Naivala Tagivuni	Grace Trifam Ministry
7	Indonesia	Mr. Hairudin Alexander	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN)
8		Mr. Oktavianus	Institute Dayakologi
9	Nepal	Mr. Pemba Thile Sherpa	Center for Indigenous Peoples' Research and Development (CIPRED)
10		Mr. Sukh Bir Thami	National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)
11	Philippines	Ms. Maricar Perez	Silingang Dapit sa Sidlakang Mindanao (SILDAP)
12		Ms. Mary Grace Guid	Timuay Justice and Governance (TJG)
13		Mr. Nicky Batang-ay	Tebtebba Foundation
14		Mr. Roger Lambino	Tebtebba Foundation
15	Vietnam	Mr. Ha Trung Thong	Hoa Binh Cooperative, Thai Nguyen Province
16		Mr. Le Huu Chi	Thanh Son Lam Cooperative, Thanh Hoa Province
17		Le Quang Thong	International Center for Tropical Highland Ecosystems Research (ICTHER)
18		Ms. Tran Thi Nhu Phuong	International Center for Tropical Highland Ecosystems Research (ICTHER)
<b>Resource Persons</b>			
19	New Zealand	Ms. Carly Maree Green	Environmental Accounting Services
20		Mr. Michael Green	Environmental Accounting Services
21	Philippines	Ms. Grace Balawag	Tebtebba
<b>Secretariat</b>			
22		Mr. Nguyen Thanh Tung	Interpreter for Vietnam
23		Ms. Shirley Kimmayong	Documenter
24		Ms. Helen Veryan Valdez	Documenter
25		Ms. Janice Guzman	Admin/Finance

26		Ms. Odhen Paleng	Admin/Finance
27		Ms. Helen Valdez	

## Annex 2: What participants are currently doing on REDD+ and their expectations from the training

What I am currently doing on REDD+?	What I expect to learn from this Training of Trainers?
We already make nursery programs in the community.	I expect to learn how to measure carbon practically.
We are pushing for the regulation of the customary forest for our community.	Learn more information regarding Carbon Accounting.
We are keeping the forest by facilitating the community to make a new local law on banning the selling of land to external institutions.	Learn the process of Carbon Accounting measurement in REDD+ in Nepal.
Reforestation program.	Expect to learn fully about Carbon Accounting.
Agreements between the community members to arrange the land themselves.	To learn the art and fully grasp Carbon Accounting.
Advocacy on IP concerns and priorities on REDD+ and of the UNFCCC and of CC Commission and other government bodies in the country.	To learn more on Carbon Accounting
As IP observer from Asia-Pacific region in the FPCF participants committee.	How Carbon Accounting is carried out
To integrate/link REDD+ programs and concerns in all CC actions and on poverty reduction.	I want to know about the process of Carbon Accounting.
Agreement with the government to protect and reduce carbon dioxide emissions from industrialization.	To know the process of Carbon Accounting and the importance of doing this.
Identify factors affecting benefit-sharing mechanism for forest management for indigenous peoples in Vietnam.	I expect that I can measure the Carbon effectively.
Coordinating projects on community capacity-building on CA and BSM.	To learn use of tools for Carbon Accounting.
Community awareness and creating REDD+ champions.	Measure Carbon Accounting and its tools and technical skills
Member of REDD+ CSO platform and NSC.	To learn the field demo technique right.
General awareness to indigenous communities.	Standards in Carbon Accounting including equations.
Translation of materials.	To learn-by-doing even in the facilitation of discussions.
Member of CSO Fiji REDD+	Learn more knowledge which I can disseminate to people in my area.

Balance gender issues for women to participate in forest management.	Disseminate the practical gained information to the peoples in my community.
Engaging communities in piloting REDD+ and forest protection.	Be able to translate to our local context.
Working in SWEDBIO projects mostly related to REDD+ because we advocate the balance of indigenous peoples biodiversity.	To learn how IPs can appreciate that Carbon Accounting is so critical to benefits for IPs.
Forest mapping programs and piloting REDD+.	How can I deliver my learning to communities.
Communications on topics of REDD+.	How to teach to community how important it is to protect our forest.
Mobilization.	To learn the approach to make it easily understood by our IPs.
REDD+ awareness.	Enhance knowledge which will be good for our community.
Water management.	I hope to learn about how this program can be implemented for the community until they get the benefits.
Land management.	How IPs can contribute to effectively feed in the NFMS.
Forest management.	Learn more and gain experience in Forest Management and Protection, and emission and reduction programs.
Collecting information on CBET.	To understand concepts of REDD+ and implementation to IP Community/territory.
Benefit-sharing through the conservation of natural resources (carbon trade).	How can I contribute to National REDD+ strategy in our country.
Give awareness on REDD+ to the community in my project site.	I expect to learn how to build a good concept about REDD+ project in my community and help them to step forward.
Watershed management training to community.	Learn technical issues in Carbon Accounting and apply it in the benefit-sharing plan.
Water user group formation.	Importance of Carbon Accounting in Climate Change mitigation.
Sharing knowledge about REDD+ among the indigenous peoples.	How to improve women's ability to participate in forest management.
Advocacy and lobbying with multi-stakeholders, such as IP organizations and ministry of environment and forest.	Make friends from other countries.
	To exchange ideas and experiences.
	To share experiences/struggles of IPs on the journey on how we reached this stage, and activities to put us in context on what we achieved and what to expect.
	Participative training.

Enjoy the training.
---------------------

### Annex 3: Agenda

Session	Overview of topics covered
<b>Day 1: March 25, 2019</b>	
09.00 – 10.30	Informal welcome and introductions Objectives of workshop
<b>10.30 – 11.00</b>	<b>Break</b>
11.00 – 12.00	Module 1 - Role of indigenous peoples in supporting the implementation and monitoring of REDD+
12.00 – 12.30	Hands on Exercise – Break out into smaller groups for discussion
12.30 – 13.00	Report back to larger group on results from Hands on Exercise
<b>13.00 – 14.00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
14.00 - 15.00	Module 2 -Participatory carbon monitoring - its contribution to national REDD+ programmes.
15.00 – 15.30	Hands on Exercise – Break out into smaller groups for discussion
<b>15.30 – 16.00</b>	<b>Break</b>
16.00 – 16.30	Report back to larger group on results from Hands on Exercise
16.30 – 17.00	Open discussion on content presented and outline of tomorrows activities
<b>Day 2: March 26, 2019</b>	
09.00 – 10.00	Module 3 - Data, collection standards and protocols and information management and reporting (as part of a National Forest Monitoring System).
10.00 – 10.30	Hands on Exercise
<b>10.30 – 11.00</b>	<b>Break</b>
11.00 – 12.00	Module 4 - Project level field measurements related to REDD+ measurement, reporting and verification
12.00 – 13.00	Hands on Exercise – Familiarization with Fieldwork Materials
<b>13.00 – 14.00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
14.00 – 14.30	Module 5 – Recording field data and conducting quality assurance and quality control procedures
14.30 – 15.30	Hands on Exercise – Familiarization with Fieldwork Protocols
<b>15.30 – 16.00</b>	<b>Break</b>
16.00 – 17.00	Hands on Exercise – Familiarization with Fieldwork Protocols Discussion regarding Field trip and expected outcomes
<b>Day 3: March 27, 2019</b>	
2 hours	Locate and mark a plot in the field using equipment supplied.
2 hours	Record all data within the plot related to aboveground biomass, litter, coarse woody debris
1 hour	Demonstration of soil carbon measurements
1 hour	Conduct Quality Assurance and Quality Control procedures
Homework	Input all data collected into the excel spreadsheet supplied
<b>Day 4: March 28, 2019</b>	
09.00 – 10.00	Module 6 – Analysing field data and estimating carbon stocks
10.00 – 10.30	Hands on Exercise – use the excel spreadsheet to estimate carbon stocks from field data

<b>10.30 – 11.00</b>	<b>Break</b>
11.00 – 13.00	Hands on Exercise – use the excel spreadsheet to estimate carbon stocks from field data
<b>13.00 – 14.00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
14.00 – 14.45	Hands on Exercise – use the excel spreadsheet to estimate carbon stocks from field data
14.45 – 15.15	Module 7 – Preparing for verification
15.15 – 16.00	Role Play Exercise – Verification
<b>16.00 – 16.30</b>	<b>Break</b>
16.30 – 17.00	Home Work – Brief discussion of Home Work (participants are grouped by country to prepared how they will re-echo the training in their respective communities)
<b>Day 5: March 29, 2019</b>	
09.00 – 11:00	Presentation/discussion of plans per country
<b>11:00 – 11:30</b>	<b>Break</b>
11:30 – 12:30	Open discussion/feedback on the workshop materials, mode of presentations, things that worked, things that could be improved.
12:30 – 13:00	Workshop Wrap Up
<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
14:00	Travel to Manila
March 30	Departure

#### **Annex 4: Tabulation of responses to “What does REDD+ mean to You”**

<b>What does REDD+ mean to you?</b>
REDD+ is an opportunity to give us the right to control our land.
Protect our environment / world.
Reduce cutting down of trees / forest.
Preserve carbon.
Stop destruction of forest
Recognition of IPs central role in implementation.
We protect the land and culture so that we keep the existence of the IPs.
It helps recognize and address our land and forest tenure rights, safeguards, and livelihood.
It will support to reduce poverty and sustainable forest management.
Refers to country efforts on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and sustainable management of forest and enhancement of the carbon stock.
Managing and accessing of natural resources by the local community on a sustainable manner, thus reducing the emission of carbon dioxide and increasing the carbon stock in the natural forest.
Participatory approach in managing the environment.
Holistic approach in mitigating climate change cross-sectoral.
Inclusive and mainstream.
Equal right and benefit to both nation and community.
Equal participation in making decisions.
Community owns the community forest.
Broad and inclusive participation.
Effective participation.

Participation should be common, there should be a representative of the community-based organization.
Shared responsibility and benefits.
IPs should be directly involved in each and every step of REDD+ project.
Benefits should be distributed in both carbon and non-carbon forms, specially forest and natural resources are directly related with use and cultural aspects.
Adaptation and mitigation process of environment-friendly technology.
Rights for recognition on protecting and storing carbon.
Self-resilient community.
Improve knowledge to protect forest and reduce carbon emission.
Strengthen and improve participants' role, rights, and knowledge, especially IP communities.
Participation of local people in forest management through participating, understanding, contributing knowledge, having rights and improving capacity.
My identity.
IP's continuous awareness and focused trainings.
Government transparency.
IPs must know everything.
Acceptance.
Active participation.
Maximum benefits.
Leaving no one behind.
Full recognition of rights to land and resources.
Respect of FPIC.
Massive information and education campaign of REDD+ community.

## Annex 5: Sample Data Sheets

### Sampling Data Sheet

Plot ID#: 1		Location: H	
Date (DD / MM / YYYY): 27/03/2019		Precision: 9 m	
Land Cover type: Forest		Elevation: 1144 masl	
Slope (%):		GPS Coordinate: N: 16 10'30.0" E: 120 54'27.8"	
Crew chief: Mr. Kinley Dorji		Data recorded by: Ms.Thinley Bidha	
Start time:	End time:	Photo Taken (Yes/No): yes	# people in crew: 6
Total time (h):			
Notes:			

### Live Tree Measurements

Tree #	Species	Nested plot radius (m)		small: 12 m		medium: 12 m		large: 12 m			
		(L / C)	DBH (cm)	small: <= 20.0 cm , >= 5.0 cm	medium: <= 50.0 cm , > 20.0 cm	large: > 50.0 cm	(L / C)	DBH (cm)			
1	Lanottin	L	15.4	45	Amowag	L	15.3	89	Amowag	L	13.7
2	Tikiagg	L	15.3	46	Bitoiwal	L	8.4	90	Baltik black	L	27
3	Liwliw	L	5.75	47	Baltik	L	7.2	91	Litan	L	18.4

CS	Liwliw	L	5.75	47	Baltik	L	7.2	91	Litan	L	18.4
4	Litok	L	19.9	48	Liwliw	L	10	92	mayhik	L	11.6
5	Tiglag	L	39	49	Patak	L	9.3	93	Baltik red	L	12.4
6	Pomopla	L	5.7	50	Palahihp	L	5.2	94	Bitowel	L	11.1
7	Alang	L	9.6	51	Amowag	L	14	95	Litan	L	21.5
8	Baloy	L	10.6	52	Lapping	L	6.1	96	Amowag	L	6.7
9	Amowag	L	11.4	53	Amowag	L	5.6	97	Dal-ak	L	9.1
10	Baltik	L	7.3	54	Amowag	L	6.7	98	Amowag	L	8.4
11	Amowag	L	7.5	55	Liwliw	L	5.8	99	Balti	L	9.1
12	Amowag	L	9.3	56	Talanak	L	10.2	100	Amowag	L	17.5
13	Amowag	L	7.3	57	Mayhek	L	6.6	101	Liw liw	L	8.2
14	Baltik	L	6.3	58	Bitowel	L	24.4	102	Balakaw	L	30.5
15	Amowag	L	14.9	59	Alang	L	7.4	103	Bitwal	L	16.5
16	Amowag	L	13.5	60	Adopong	L	11.5	104	Palana	L	12.5
17	Amowag	L	7.1	61	Ulatan	L	6.6	105	Bakwag	L	7.4

Plot ID#:	0
Date (DD / MM / YYYY):	Saturday, 0 January 1900
Land Cover type:	0

### Main Plot Data

AGB			
	Biomass	Biomass (t)	t d.m. / ha
small	4917.86	4.92	108.71
medium	7619.94	7.62	168.44
large	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total t per ha			277.15

Carbon			
	Carbon	Carbon (t)	t C / ha
small	2311.40	2.31	51.09
medium	3581.37	3.58	79.17
large	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total t per ha			130.26

CO2e			
	CO2e	CO2e (t)	t CO2e / ha
small	8475.12	8.48	187.34
medium	13131.69	13.13	290.27
large	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total t per ha			477.62



## Annex 6: Sample Country Action Plan

# Indonesia

Activity	Target	Date
FGD with the department of forestry at the province level	- Nasional Protocol - Building trust and network	-
TOT at the colleague and other organization that focusing on IP's	- Building capacity and building national network	
Dissemination REDD + to the facilitate community	- To give them more information about REDD +	
Training on carbon accounting with the facilitate community	-Sharing knowledge to practice the process -- building capacity for the community	

## Work Plan – RSPN, Bhutan

Activity	First Quarter			Second Quarter		
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June
Eco-tourism feasibility study and stakeholder validation workshop						
Assessment of forest resources through REDD+ CARBON ACCOUNTING in Buli chiwog						
Baseline study (non-carbon benefit) in the context of REDD+ and finalization of Report						
Awareness and C.F training on benefit sharing mechanism						
Awareness and C.F training on carbon accounting						
Organize write shop validation workshop on REDD+ carbon and non-carbon benefit with stakeholders and communities						
Report finalization and submission to donor						

## Philippines

Date	Activity	Objectives	Area / Venue	Budget	Responsible Person
To be arrange	Trainers review on manual of operation of Carbon Accounting/REDD	To enhance the capacity of the trainers in order to disseminate the properly information on Carbon Accounting/REDD	To be arrange	C/O tebtetba	Trainers
To be arrange	Re -eco the Carbon Accounting REDD to the community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To educate the community on REDD/ Carbon Accounting</li> <li>➤ To identify the contribution of REDD and effects to the Indigenous Peoples community</li> <li>➤ To know the role of Indigenous Peoples on the Implementation of REDD</li> </ul>	All IP Community	C/O Tebtetba	Trainers
To be arranges	Negotiating the Philippine Government (National, Regional, Local)	The government recognize the rights of Indigenous Peoples on the implementation of REDD	To be arrange	C/O Tebtetba	IP Leaders and Tebtetba

## Annex 7: Review of Expectations

### Learning Expectations Review – 16 sheets

Please tick 1 to 5 if you think the learning expectations we identified on Monday have been met.

**1 means “It has not been met”** through to **5 means “Training went beyond expectations”**.

If the expectation listed is not applicable to you tick “NA”.

If you want to make comment on the content please do so on the back of this page.

What I want to learn in this Training of Trainers:	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
I expect to learn how to measure carbon practically.				3	11	2
Learn more information regarding Carbon Accounting.				3	8	5
Learn the process of Carbon Accounting measurement in REDD+ in Nepal.	4		1	2		3
Expect to learn fully about Carbon Accounting.				7	5	4
To learn the art and fully grasp Carbon Accounting.				5	7	1
To learn more on Carbon Accounting			1	3	6	5
How Carbon Accounting is carried out				4	9	2
I want to know about the process of Carbon Accounting.				6	5	4
To know the process of Carbon Accounting and the importance of doing this.				2	10	4
I expect that I can measure the Carbon effectively.				6	7	3
To learn use of tools for Carbon Accounting.				3	6	7
Measure Carbon Accounting and its tools and technical skills				1	13	2
To learn the field demo technique right.			1	3	5	7
Standards in Carbon Accounting including equations.			4	6	2	3
To learn-by-doing even in the facilitation of discussions.				5	9	2
Learn more knowledge which I can disseminate to people in my area.				4	10	2
Disseminate the practical gained information to the peoples in my community.	1		1	3	7	4
Be able to translate to our local context.			2	3	9	2
To learn how can IPs appreciate that Carbon Accounting is so critical to benefits for IPs.			1	5	7	2

<b>What I want to learn in this Training of Trainers:</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
How can I deliver my learning to communities.			1	4	8	2
How to teach to community how important it is to protect our forest.				2	6	7
To learn the approach to make it easily understood by our IPs.	1			5	6	4
Enhance knowledge which will be good for our community.				3	9	3
I hope to learn about how this program can be implemented for the community until they get the benefits.				3	10	3
How IPs can contribute to effectively feed in the NFMS.	1		1	4	6	3
Learn more and gain experience in Forest Management and Protection, and emission and reduction programs.			2	1	9	3
To understand concepts of REDD+ and implementation to IP Community/territory.			1	2	8	5
How can I contribute to National REDD+ strategy in our country.				4	7	5
I expect to learn how to build a good concept about REDD+ project in my community and help them to step forward.				4	10	2
Learn technical issues in Carbon Accounting and apply it in the benefit-sharing plan.				4	11	2
Importance of Carbon Accounting in Climate Change mitigation.	1		1	1	9	4
How to improve women's ability to participate in forest management.	2		1	5	3	5
Make friends from other countries.			1	4	2	9
To exchange ideas and experiences.			1	2	6	6
To share experiences/struggles of IPs on the journey on how we reached this stage, and activities to put us in context on what we achieved and what to expect.				2	8	5
Participative training.				1	10	4
Enjoy the training.		1		1	6	1

Some narrative comments:

- On the modules if we can include notes to explain mathematical formulas, graphs
- Additional comments (that could further improve this TOT topics:
  - a. Basic understanding of GIS/Remote Sensing;
  - b. Calculation breakdowns – soft wares out there;
  - c. Global methodologies of Carbon Accounting Framework(s)/models

(Critical):

- d. If this course could cover introductory level of benefit sharing mechanism (BSM) and how the 'carbon accounting' piece of the puzzle fits in the whole understanding for us IPs.

Note: Because mathematics can be scary to us IPs at community level; but how can this confirm to us IPs (in basic language) that Carbon Accounting is the 'Yoke of the Egg'