



FCPF Technical Advisory Panel

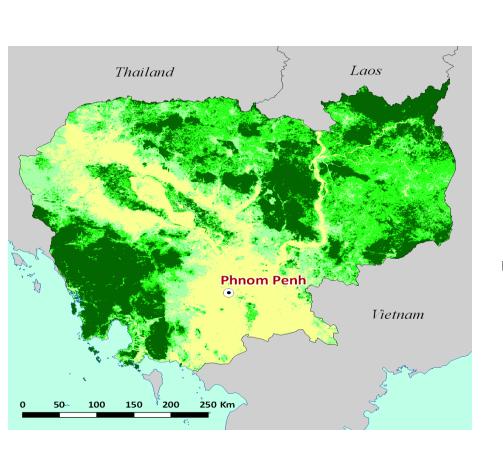
Cambodia RPP: TAP Comments & Recommendations

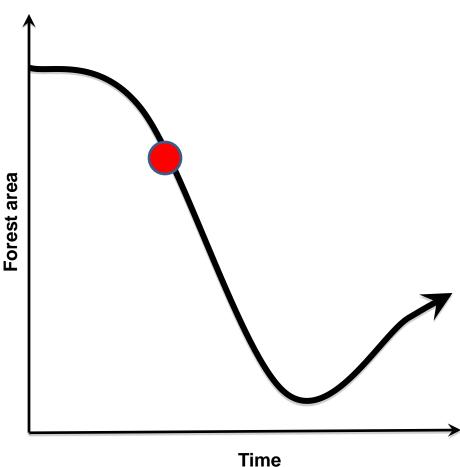
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Juergen Blaser for the Cambodia TAP team

Cambodia: highly forested - high deforestation

A clear national target in respect to REDD+: maintaining 60% of the surface under forest cover (10 million ha of forests, about 4 million ha high forests)





Overall Summary: Strengths of the RPP

TAP notes the excellent and complete preparation of the R-PP, including:

- An extensive stakeholder groups exchange during the R-PP development and the intensive debate that has been started on REDD+
 - One observation: "A consultation process (on REDD+) has been taking place, which observers describe as "collaborative" and the "best ever" in terms of involving a wide range of NGOs and community representatives".

 By REDD Monitor Chris Lang, 2nd March 2011
- the comprehensive REDD+ strategy framework, which is based on an overall multi-sector approach using the recently developed national forest programme (NFP) as the platform
- the clear REDD+ implementation framework integrated with the national reference level and subnational implementation by line agencies (collaborative efforts need however be strengthened).
- the complete work plan for how the reference level for REDD+ and the comprehensive work plan for the initial design of MRV

TAP considers the Cambodia R-PP as a very advanced document

→ One major concern remains:

Give a clearer rationale that there is sufficient convening power embedded in the National Readiness Arrangements to address cross-sectoral issues adequately (e.g agro-business development on forest land) - 1a

Also, a clearer description should be made of the forest types and classifications that are considered under the REDD+ scheme - 2a, 2b

→ Some additional observations :

- Interagency coordination at higher level, especially addressing issues surrounding economic land concessions. The R-PP much focuses primarily on the management of forests. The R-PP needs to address during the readiness phase how wider landuse aspects can be integrated in the REDD+ – 2b
- REDD+ strategy is built on previous experience, but most of forest conservation and management has failed in the past (as in many other countries). TAP recommends that the R-PP include a description and an activity in its work plan to assess how this approach will be sufficient to curb DD – 2a
- Consider opportunities for cross-border collaboration in implementation of the R-PP
 2b,2c, 4

Final Recommendations

Major recommendations:

- Provide a rationale that the proposed national readiness management arrangements are sufficient to create the necessary convening power for making REDD+ an efficient instrument for forest-based climate change mitigation (1a)
- Address during the readiness phase how forest and non-forest land management can be integrated in the REDD+, especially related to economic land concessions (2b)

Some further recommendations:

- Provide a rough roadmap on how key forest governance issues can be improved during the implementation of the R-PP (2a, 2b)
- Consider the implication of the forest definition chosen (from 10 to 20% forest cover) for the proposed REDD+ strategy options, RL, MRV) (2a, 2b, 3 and 4)
- Clearly describe the capacity building targets and potential funding in the key areas that would enable Cambodia to manage REDD+ and to report on it

Overall Summary: TAP second round

Component	1a	partially meets the standard
	1 b	meets the standard
	1 c	meets the standard
Component	2a	largely meets the standard
	2b	largely meets the standard
	2 c	meets the standard
	2d	largely meets the standard
Component	3	meets the standard
Component	4a	meets the standard
Component	4b	meets the standard
Component	5	meets the standard
Component	6	meets the standard