



Cambodia Readiness Preparation Proposal to FCPF PC8

Omaliss Keo

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Outline

1. Background
2. R-PP development and process
3. R-PP components
4. Budget
5. Conclusion



1. Background of Cambodia

- Least Developed Country(**LDC**) with 13.4m people
- High level of forest cover (59% in 2006, 10.7m ha)
- 30th largest area of tropical forest in the world and the 13th most forested country by percentage of land area
- High rate of deforestation (0.8%/year)
- Local co-management of forest and land resources is possible for communities
- Protection Forests, Protected Areas, Conservation areas cover 4.5m ha (25% of land area)

History of Forest Land Management in Cambodia

- Mid-1990s - 2001: logging concessions cover 70% of forests; uncontrolled logging and weak governance
- 2002: moratorium on logging concessions
- 2003-now: period of forestry policy reform, new institutional arrangements for management, adoption of new laws and regulations; National Forestry Programme (2010)
- Today: all logging concessions remain suspended
- 2006-now: deforestation driven by large-scale agro-industrial development

REDD+ is important in Cambodia

- Window of opportunity to reduce deforestation and provide benefit to communities

We seek opportunity to work on that to achieve this objective.

Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

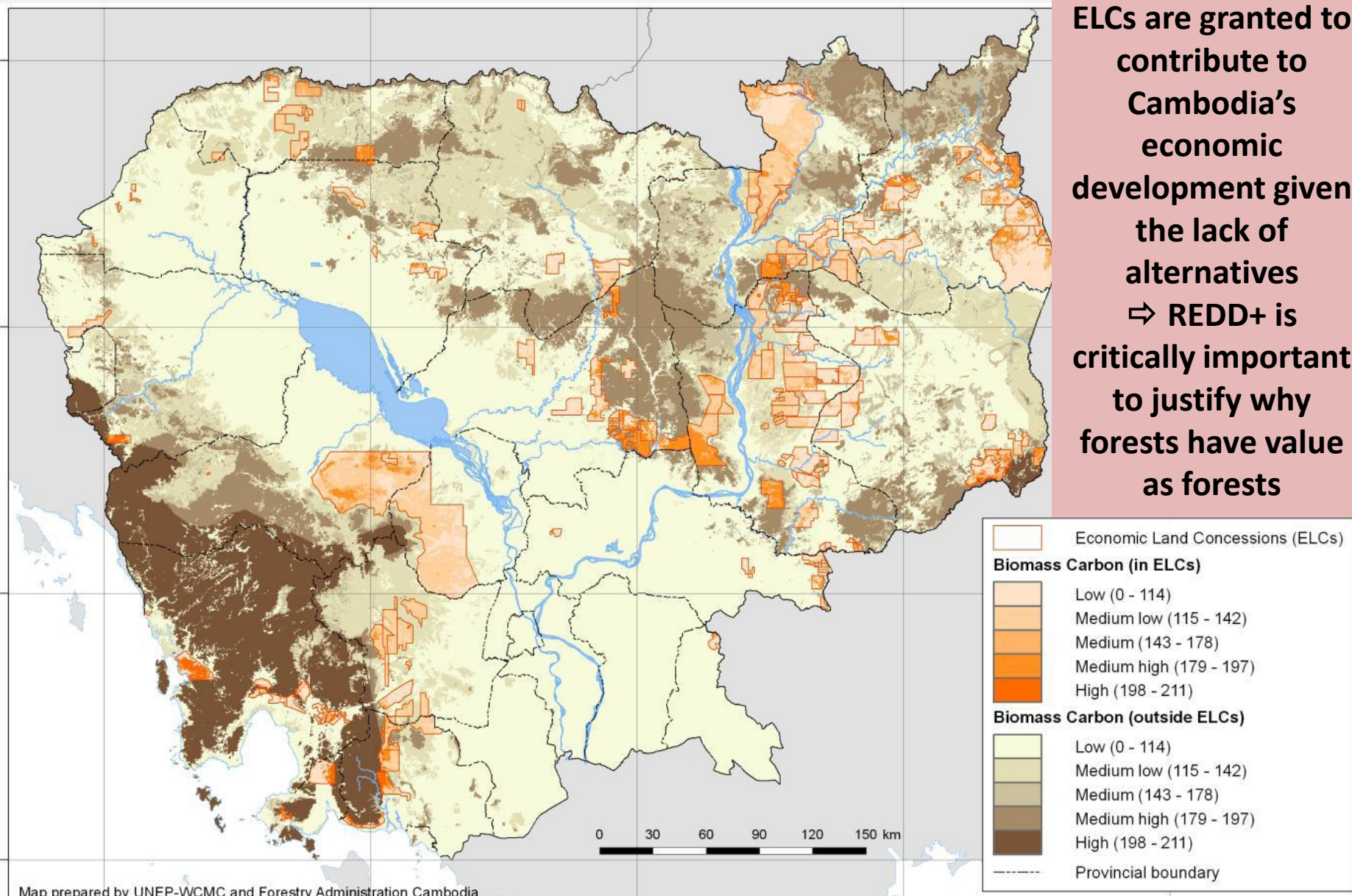
(Component 2a, see R-PP Table 6, page 38)

- Cambodia's economy is based on **agriculture**, tourism, construction and the garment sector
- The greatest driver of deforestation is economic land concessions (ELCs), primarily for agricultural development for cash crops. Approximately 1.3 million hectares of Cambodia have been allocated as ELCs.
- Other key drivers include illegal logging, small-scale agriculture, lack of forest law enforcement, forest lands seen as 'open access'
- Insufficient capacity of Government line agencies, lack of funds for implementation of the law and demarcation of forest areas are significant contributing factors
- Weak governance

ELCs: c.12% of Cambodia's forest carbon



ELCs are granted to contribute to Cambodia's economic development given the lack of alternatives ⇒ REDD+ is critically important to justify why forests have value as forests



Communities concern on ELC and REDD

- We recognize the concerns raised by local communities on ELCs
- Current issues in Prey Long (reviewed by FA/MAFF last week)
- **We commit to talk with civil society and NGO to discuss further on this issue**

REDD+ will provide the chance to tackle the issues in a way that can benefit local people as well as protecting their RIGHTS



redd-monitor.org

news, views and analysis about reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation

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Can REDD protect Prey Long forest in Cambodia?

By Chris Lang, 2nd March 2011

reddisms:

"I think there is general agreement that in Copenhagen significant reforms of the CDM, uh Collective Development

2. Cambodia R-PP Development

Development of the Cambodia R-PP

- Many government agencies and stakeholders, including civil society, involved in REDD+. Many of these actors had never before come together with a common approach for how policy development could work in Cambodia
- Development process: **January 2010-March 2011**, funded by UNDP, FAO, USAID (through Winrock International)
- Cambodia R-PP: A national plan for how the Cambodian Government and stakeholders will move ahead with REDD+ Readiness, approved by all stakeholders
- Extensive public consultation on the drafts & a large number of external reviews (since June 2010): >60% of the text of the R-PP has changed as a consequence

Consultation and Participation process

(Component 1b)



- **National Consultations (Phase 3):**

- >360 participants
- 8 Government line agencies – 11 Donor Agencies – 11 News Agencies
- 36 National and International NGOs – 4 Private Sector, Universities
- 9 Civil Society or Indigenous Peoples organisations or networks
- Community forestry and Indigenous peoples from 16 provinces

3. Cambodia R-PP

National REDD+ Readiness Coordination & Implementation arrangements (Component 1a)

PROGRAMME EXECUTIVE BOARD

(Key Taskforce members, Donors, Civil Society)

- Responsible for approving all workplans and budgets with UN REDD and R-PP funds; Decision by consensus

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE

- Main Government Coordination mechanism for climate change

REDD+ ADVISORY GROUP

- Key Development Partners & Experts

CAMBODIA REDD+ TASKFORCE

- Chair: FA (MAFF)
- Deputy Chair: GDANCP (MoE)
- Includes FA, GDANCP, MLMUPC, FiA, MEF, MoI, MRD, MIME
- Decisions made by consensus
- Primary decision-making body for the readiness phase

REDD+ CONSULTATION GROUP

- NGOs, Civil Society and Indigenous people
- REDD+ Projects/ Private Sector
- Academic Institutions (tbc)

TASKFORCE SECRETARIAT

- Chair: FA
- Vice-Chair: GDANCP
- National Coordinator
- Taskforce Secretary
- Other supporting staff

Teams will include Government and non-Government stakeholders

Consultation and Safeguards Technical Team

Benefit-sharing Technical Team

REDD+ Demonstration Technical Team

MRV/REL Technical Team

Responding to the TAP and PC comments:

Why these Management Arrangements?

- Management arrangements took 9 months of in-country coordination to finalise between Ministries and civil society:
 - Includes ALL key line ministries (agriculture, forestry, environment, land, interior, mines & industry, rural development, finance)
 - Includes civil society, indigenous peoples, and NGOs
- Taskforce line agency members are then responsible for reporting and discussing with their Ministers.
- Current arrangements allow for technical decision-making and consensus-building before high-level approval.
 - Taskforce will be formed by a decision of the Ministers
 - Prime Minister will be responsible all key decisions and strategies
- Management arrangements include provision for:
 - Independent review of implementation
 - Development of conflict management and resolution mechanisms

Consultation and Participation Plan (Component 1c)

- The R-PP development process set new standards for multi-stakeholder consultation in Cambodia
- The consultation plan was **written by civil society** at a 2-day workshop last year
- **A set of principles** have been developed, and these should be adhered to during the implementation phase
- The REDD+ Readiness phase should **build on existing networks (such as Community Forestry Coordination Committee)** and the mechanisms established during the preparation phase
- Stakeholders should be empowered through the process to engage in the National REDD+ strategy and implementation development
- Capacity and understanding of REDD+ is low, therefore **training** and information-sharing activities should take place first
- Information-sharing mechanisms, such as **websites** (etc), need to be established for transparent dissemination of all relevant information
- Most materials are in english-language; development of training and information materials in Khmer language should be a priority
- Creation of a **conflict resolution mechanism**

Development of Cambodia's REDD+ Strategy

(Component 2b)

DRIVERS

Within the Forest Sector:

- Weak forest law enforcement and governance
- Illegal logging
- Lack of demarcation and classification of forest areas
- Lack of implementation of new laws and regulations

Outside the forest sector:

- Economic Land Concessions
- Agricultural expansion
- Weak governance
- Poor ESIA regulations
- Weak land tenure
- Economic benefits provided by forests are insufficient

MAIN STRATEGIES

Strategy 1: Effective Management of Cambodia's forests in accordance with the new National Forestry Programme and existing laws and policies

Strategy 2: Designing and implementing effective strategies to address drivers from outside the forestry sector

REDD+ GOAL

Strategy 1. Effective management of Cambodia's forests, in accordance with the new National Forestry Programme and existing laws and policies

Justification:

- Cambodia has already undertaken 8+ years of policy planning and legal development, leading to the reform programme set out in the NFP
- NFP was approved by the Prime Minister in late 2010 following a 2-year consultation process, and is accepted as a reasonable plan for long-term management of Cambodia's forests
- Effective implementation of the NFP programmes is possible, as demonstrated by successful site-based projects in Cambodia
- **There is a need to move beyond planning**, and to provide sufficient finance and capacity at the local level to achieve the NFP reforms
- Donor finance for implementation is very limited; REDD can fill this gap

NFP: A new vision for forest land management

- The National Forestry Programme (NFP: 20 years), sets ambitious targets for future management and regulatory **reform**:

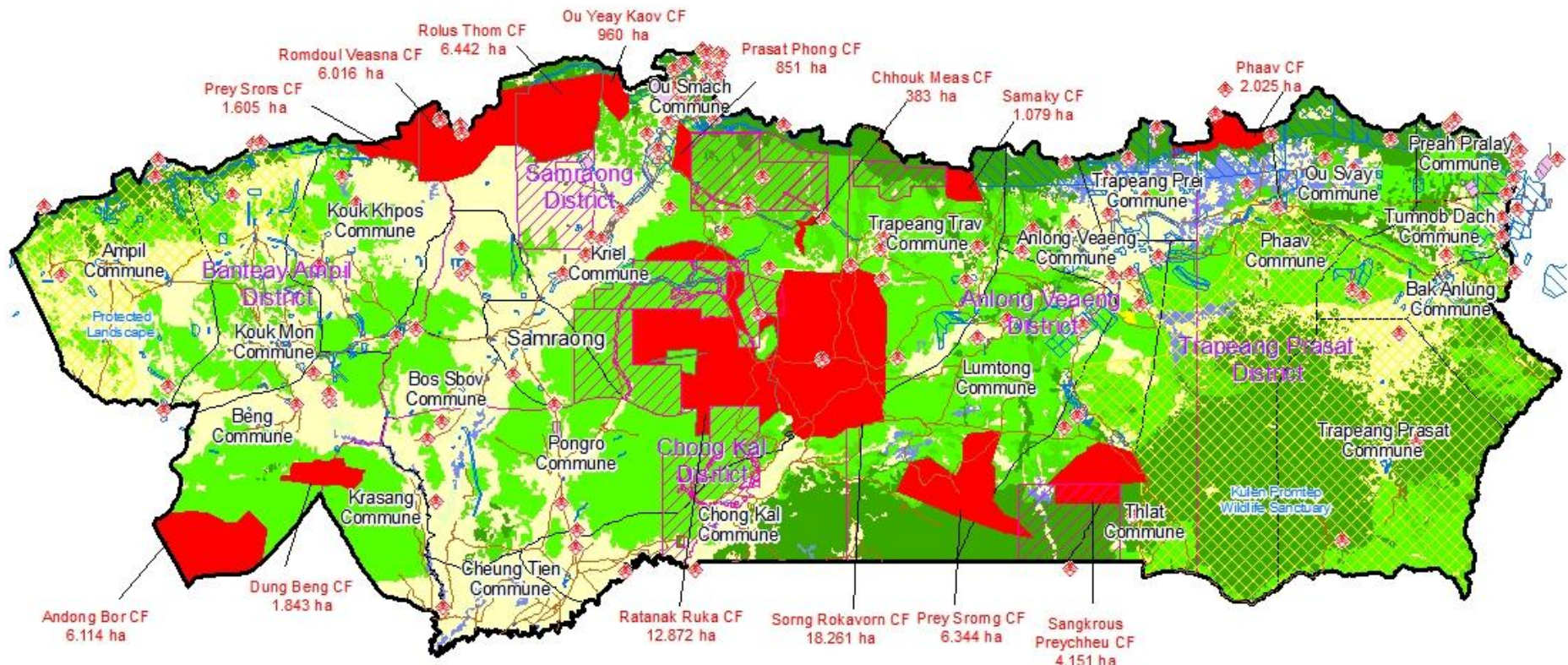
NFP Programmes	– Forest Demarcation
	– Forest Law Enforcement & Governance (FLEG)
	– Community Forestry
	– Forest conservation
	– Capacity-building
	– Financing (including REDD+)

Management Type	Now	NFP Target
Community Forests	400,000 ha	2.0 million ha
Protection Forests	1.5 million ha	3.0 million ha
Sustainable Forest Management	Very little	2.4 million ha
Protected Areas	3.0 million ha	3.0 million ha

- Currently many forests are open-access, achieving the NFP area targets would formally **demarcate** forests for community benefits and protection
- NFP Programmes include measures to improve forest law enforcement and governance

Oddar Meanchey Community Forestry – REDD pilot

- 13 CF groups in 58 Villages; 64,000 ha of forest.
- 10,036 families in the area, 7,632 households are CF members = 76%
- FPIC principle has been applied
- Based on Government Decision No.699 (Council of Ministers) at least 50% of net revenues will directly support the communities.
- The project will support villagers to patrol and restore forests, prevent fire



Community tenure and benefit-sharing

- Half of Cambodia's rural population depends on forests for at least 40% of their livelihoods
 - Community Forests, Community Fisheries allow local people to have management rights over forest areas
 - Indigenous people can also receive communal title to the forest and agricultural lands that they traditionally use
 - REDD+ can recognise these rights and management arrangements, and involve communities in decision-making
 - Decision no.699 of the Council of Ministers, endorsed by the Prime Minister, is clear that benefit-sharing to local people will be maximized during REDD+ implementation
- > REDD+ can be a critical tool to drive decentralisation of forest management and benefits to communities**

Strategy 2. Designing and implementing effective strategies to address drivers from outside the forestry sector

Justification:

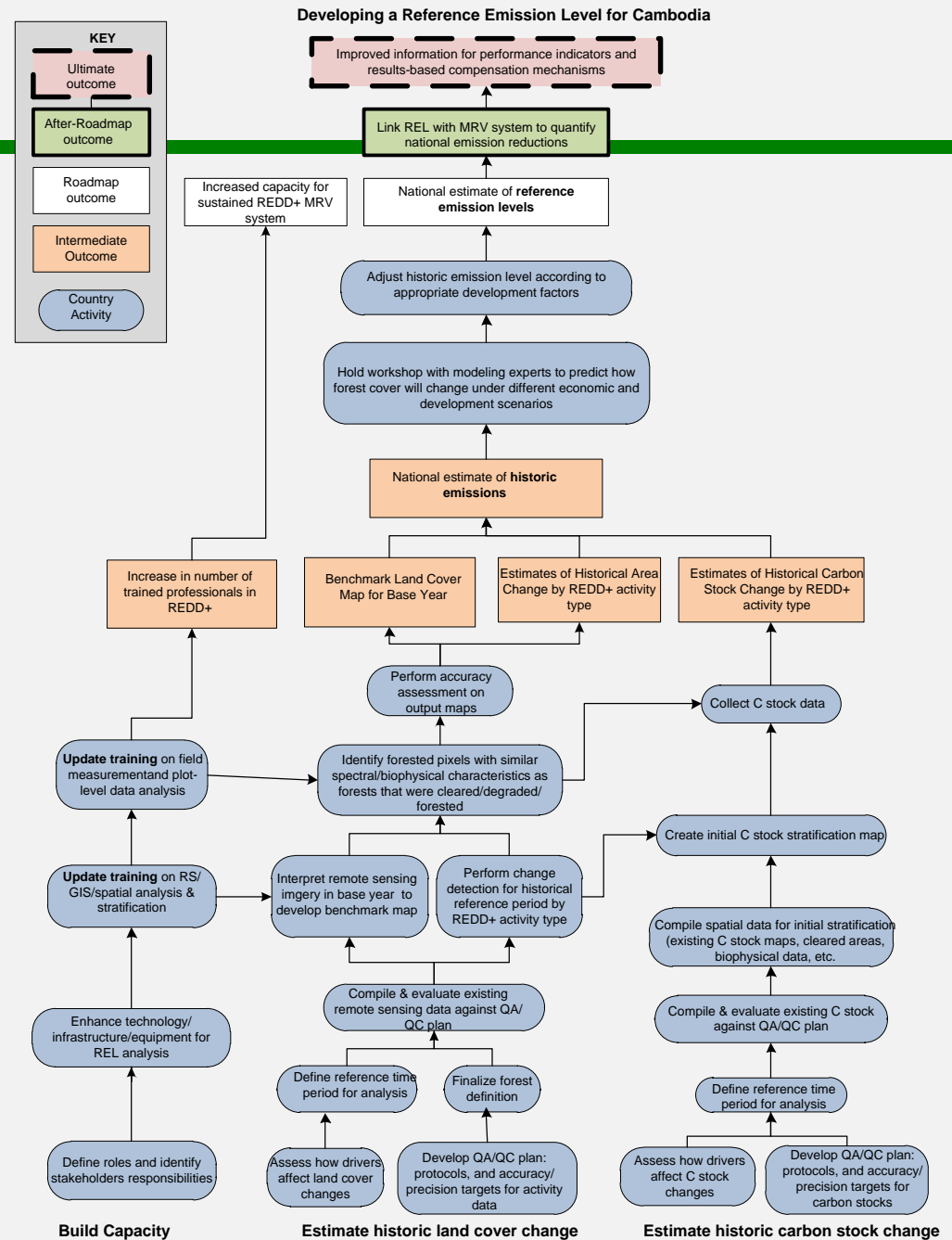
- Large-scale agro-industrial development (e.g. through ELCs) is the greatest driver of forest loss
- Current efforts have largely failed to present a viable alternative to ELCs for development of Cambodia's forest lands
- Opportunity costs of maintenance of forests are high (1.5m cost around 5m/year), but SUCCESSUL
- More accurate valuation of the multiple benefits of forests, particularly REDD+ and local livelihoods, can justify maintaining forest areas ⇒ especially if REDD+ can provide real finance to protect forests and provide benefits to local people
- Review on ELC has led to propose to RGC for contact cancellation of inappropriate concessions (379,034ha of concessions, from 41 companies)

Strategies to address Economic Land Concessions

- Improved land-use planning, strengthening of land tenure and proper demarcation of forest estate areas
- Achieving NFP targets – 2M ha of Community Forests and 3M ha of Protection Forests – to safeguard critical areas
- Reviewing regulations for ELCs, including the assessment processes and particularly how ESIA's are conducted
- Valuations studies: recent study by CI has provided a high forest carbon value for Prey Long
- Improved governance. The first Anti-corruption Law (2010) is leading to high-level action on corruption
- **Establishing REDD+: to show that forests do have value**

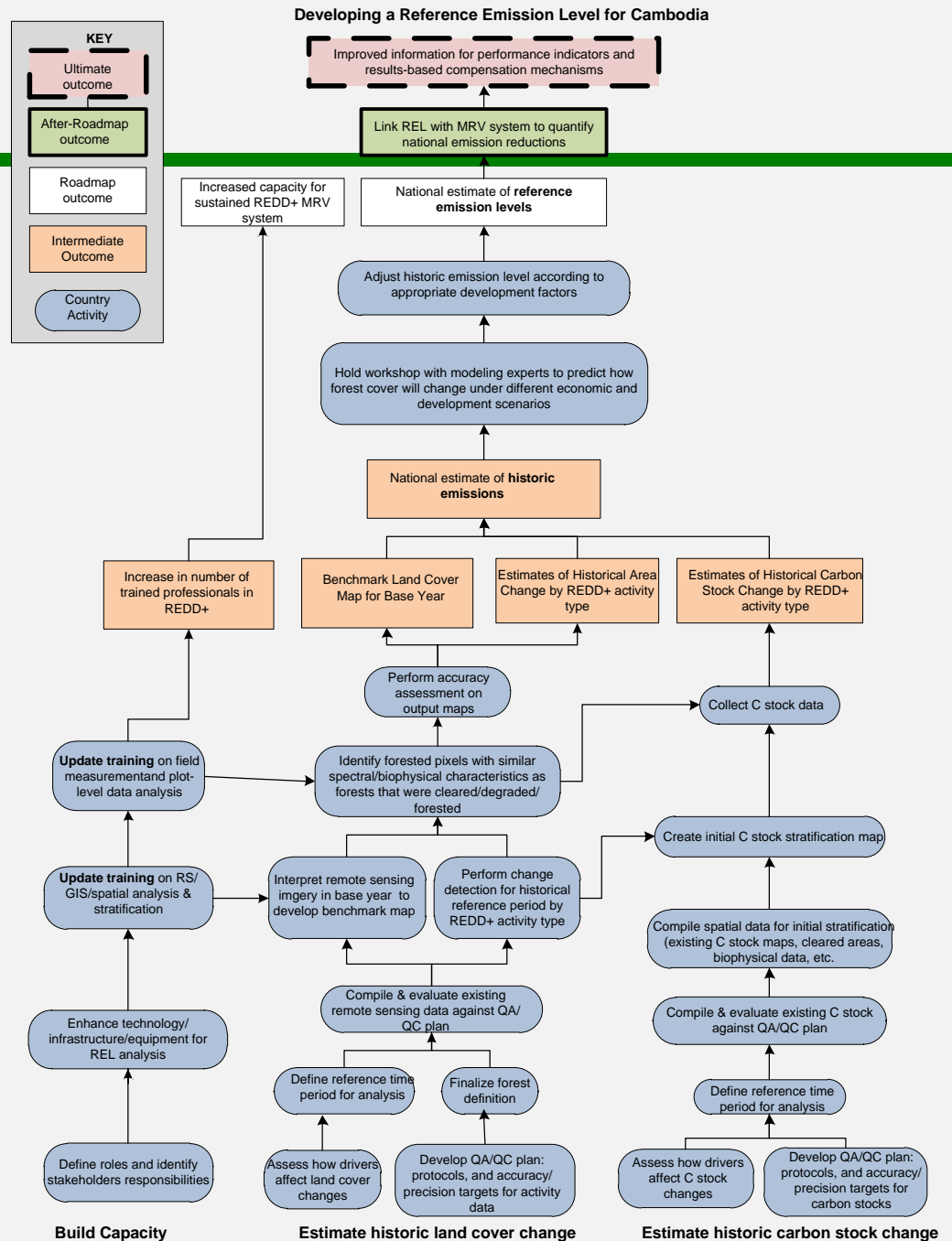
RELS (Component 3)

Chain for developing the REL



MRV (Component 4a)

Chain for designing and implementing a MRV system for REDD+ in Cambodia



4. R-PP Components and Budget

R-PP Components & Finance

R-PP Component	FCPF	UN REDD	Other
1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements	\$325k	\$650k	
1c. Consultation and Participation Process	\$300k	\$300k	
2a. Assessment of land-use, forest law, policy and governance		\$20k	
2b. REDD+ Strategy	\$550k	\$200k	\$400k (UNDP)
2c. REDD+ Implementation Framework	\$300k	\$325k	
Demonstration & subnational capacity-building	\$1000k	\$50k	\$550k (UNDP)
2d. SESA	\$175k		
3. REL	\$150k	\$300k	\$100k (FAO)
4. MRV	\$800k	\$960k	\$200k (FAO)

JICA and Japanese Government also support substantially. Government will request UNDP, as the delivery agent, to provide procurement services. UN-REDD funds are for 2011-2013; FCPF funds for 2012-2014

5. Conclusion

- Without intervention the forests will continue to lose
- Conventional forest conservation and protection with enough financing proves that it works
- REDD+ finance and incentives are needed to justify why policy reform on land concessions is necessary
- REDD+ is an opportunity to reduce deforestation and provide maximum benefit to communities.
- **Engagement with all stakeholders, civil society and indigenous people at earlier stage and in planning process and implementation is a key to success in REDD+**

