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# **Status of REDD+ Biodiversity Benefits in Cambodia**

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# National experience with multiple benefits

## 1. National structure for REDD planning

- A plan for how the Cambodian Government wants to move ahead with National REDD+ Readiness
  - Phase 1: Develop the Roadmap (2010)
  - Phase 2: Implement the Roadmap (from 2010 to...)
  - Phase 3: Implement REDD in Cambodia

### National Structure Responsibilities for REDD+ and Biodiversity

National Climate Change Committee

*REDD+ Taskforce*

Line government ministries/agencies: MAFF, MoE, MEF, Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning & Construction (MLMUPC), MRD, Mol (sub-national level)



## 2. Status of REDD preparations

- Draft REDD+ Road Map by REDD taskforce
- The Roadmap is a proposal to:
  - World Bank (Forest Carbon Partnership Facility-FCPF) (Readiness Preparation Proposal)
  - UN REDD Programme
- Build capacity to implement REDD
- Intended to provide a consistent framework for development of a REDD policy, and
- Harmonize development partner action

# Roadmap Sections



- ✓ Management of National REDD+ Readiness
- ✓ Consultation, stakeholder engagement and awareness-raising plan
- ✓ Development and selection of REDD strategies
- ✓ Implementation framework (including benefit-sharing and safeguards)
- ✓ Development of baselines against which performance will be measured (Reference Levels or Reference Emissions Levels, RLs/RELs)
- ✓ Development of systems for national Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)



# National experience with local and indigenous community participation and benefits

## 1. Government agencies:

- Coordination with other Government agencies (MEF, MoE, MoP, MIME, etc.) by REDD+ Taskforce
- Internal meetings within key government agencies (MAFF, MoE) to ensure ministerial-level support for the Roadmap

## 2. Key Development partners:

- Consultation through REDD+ Advisory Group

## 3. Environmental/Conservation NGOs working on REDD

- Consultation through Informal NGOs REDD Working Group, through monthly meetings
- Consultation with Indigenous community (people groups) working in forest biodiversity conservation in the country



## **Process of REDD pilot and demonstration activities – Country's**

### **Potential for REDD:**

#### **1. Community Forestry Carbon Credit Project**

- **Forest area and cover change in Cambodia**
- **Legal Framework for REDD and**
- **Carbon Credit from Avoided Deforestation: a Pilot Project in the Seima Biodiversity Conservation Area in Mondulkiri province**
- **Project areas: 180,000 Ha (Core area)**

#### **2. Community Forestry Carbon Credit (CFCC)**

- **PIN proposed for Cambodia will build on existing activities such as the pilot REDD project in Oddar Meanchey province**
- **Community Forestry Project area (CFs) : 60,0477 Ha (12 CFs)**
- **Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)**
- **Biodiversity and livelihood monitoring need to be instituted during the REDD program.**



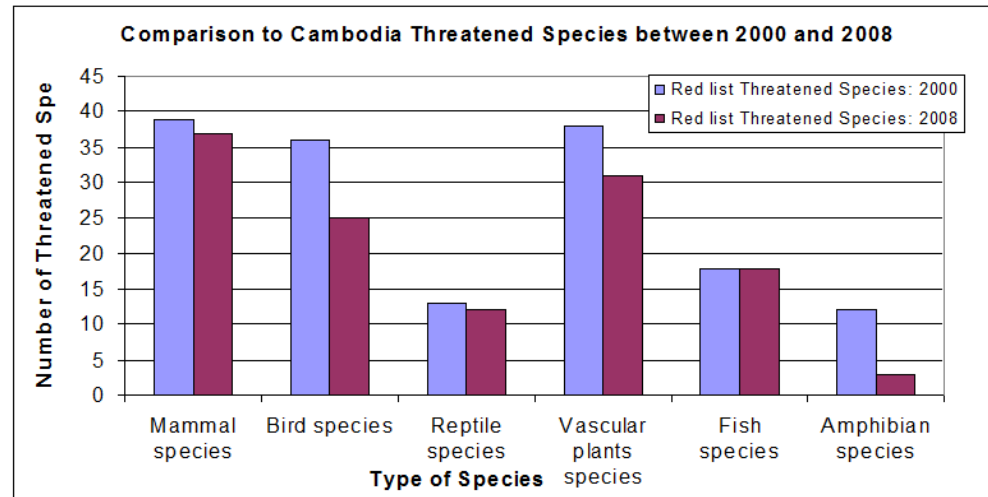
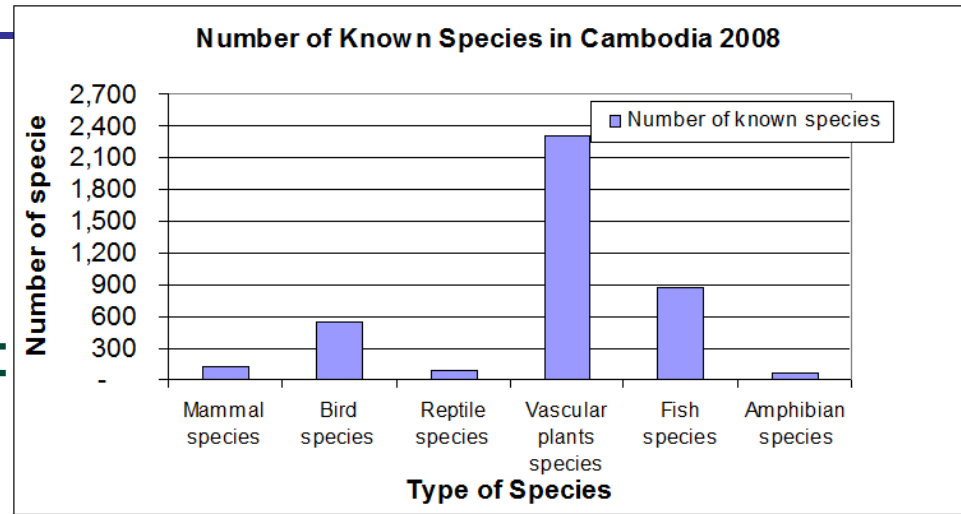
### **3. Consider the country potential on REDD in Protected Areas**

- Royal decree in 1993 Designated 23 PAs covering an area of 3,273,200 hectares equal to 18% of total land area**
- Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management approved in 1996**
- Law on Protected Areas in Feb. 2008**
- Law on Biosafety approved in Feb. 2008**
- There are 82 Community Protected Areas jurisdiction and responsibilities under of MoE**
- Protected Areas: e.g. Samkos or Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary.**



## Process of REDD pilot and demonstration activities - Linkages with other processes:

- CBD national gap analysis for protected area systems: Number of species, including species on IUCN Red List, specifically percentages of mammal, bird, amphibian and tree species that are endangered;
- Protect high-biodiversity ecosystems.







## Process of REDD pilot and demonstration activities

- **National Forest Programmes (NFP):** structured as a Framework Document attached with six specific programmes: (i) Forest Demarcation; (ii) National Forest Management and Conservation; (iii) Forest Law Enforcement and Governance; (iv) Community Forestry; (v) Capacity Building and Research; and (vi) Forest Financing.
- **National Biodiversity and Action Plan (NBSAPs):** approved the in July 2002 which consisted of 98 priority actions covering 17 different themes in order to use and conserve biological resources in a sustainable manner
- **Poverty Reduction Strategies:** Improve local people livelihood and Increase income of local community



## Tools at national level

- Cambodia completed the National Ecological Gap analysis under the CBD: (*Terrestrial Protected Area Coverage for Cambodia and Marine gap analysis*)
- The immediate steps/action plan for 2010-2011 including:
  - (i) Strengthening and implementing national legal and institutional framework for terrestrial biodiversity in protected areas;
  - (ii) Improving and strengthening conservation and protection of the biodiversity value, species, habitats and its ecosystems;
  - (iii) Enhancing capacity for environmental assessment, survey and conservation management of biodiversity in PA;
  - (iv) Understanding and disseminating international regime on access and benefit-sharing; and
  - (v) Maintaining and enhancing resilience of biodiversity to adapt to climate change, value of carbon sequestration, and improving financial resource.
- REDD+ Roadmap tool development for national level.



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## Main opportunities and challenges

- ✓ Cambodia's REDD+ Strategy is based on existing policy frameworks, laws, and regulations:
  - National Forestry Programme
  - National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan
  - Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries
  - Biodiversity master plan (2011-2015)
- ✓ Policy Elements focused on (*National Protected Area System Plan, Rehabilitation of degraded forests, Zoning, Decentralization and Fund based structures*);
- ✓ Biodiversity conservation funding balances REDD funding, through local government (authority), to ensure protected area objectives are retained as primary goals;
- ✓ A national REDD strategy that incorporates various objectives (e.g., biodiversity, local development, indigenous peoples);

## Opportunities and challenges:



- **Forest Plantation Establishment:** Promotion of forest plantation establishment is important to relieve pressure on the natural forest.
- **Conservation of Protected Areas:** establishment of appropriate legal and policy frameworks, protected area management plans, and an effective monitoring system. Programmes for protecting critical wildlife habitats and for the expansion of species and forest communities.
- **Improvement of Forest Resource Management:** The common goal of forest management is to achieve sustainable management through the utilization of forest resources in sustainable ways.
- **Major challenges:**
  - Management and conservation of threats
  - National and Regional land use planning in the country
  - Lack of boundary demarcation
  - Insufficient Law Enforcement
  - Low response capability for addressing problems (Limited awareness raising of REDD Plus)



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## Regional collaboration for multiple benefits

- Cambodia participate in regional and international exchanges of REDD pilot experiences regarding multiple benefits;
- Regional collaboration on REDD-plus e.g. through the REDD+ Partnership with 58 Partner countries including Cambodia as of May 27, 2010;
- Regional and international support (in addition to support provided by UN-REDD/FCPF/ITTO) would be useful for development REDD+ Roadmap to implement REDD activities in the country.



***Thank you!***

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