







MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT National REDD-Plus Programme

Combined safeguards and sub-regional capacity building workshop on REDD-plus, Singapore, 15-18 March 2011

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CAMBODIA



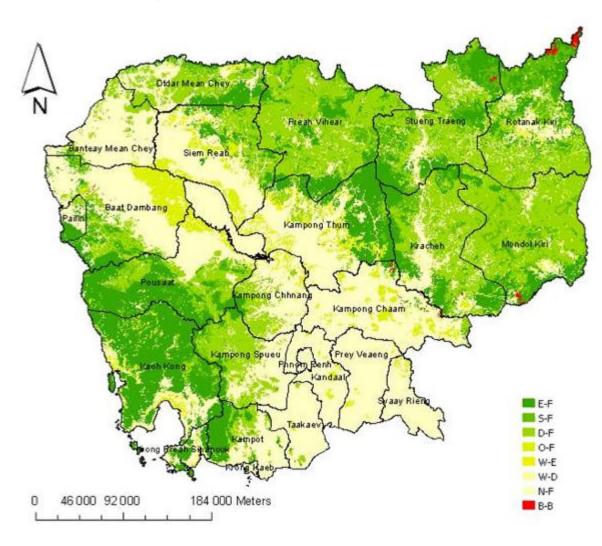








CAMBODIA FOREST COVER IN 2006-2007



National Structure for REDD-plus Planning

RGC/Council of Ministers

- management of all state properties
- adopts management plans for state properties
- transfers, reclassifies and designates entrusted authorities for state properties

Ministry of Economy and Finance

- maintains inventory of state properties
- executive agent of the RGC in managing state properties, including transfer, sale, lease, concessions, etc
- management of state revenue
- co-chair of state trust funds

2008 Public Financial Management Law, 2006 Subdecree # 129, 2000 Subdecree #04

Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning & Construction

- manage cadastral administration of state immoveable properties
- issue title/ownership certificates to all immovable properties
- management of maps of Cambodia 2001 Land Law, 1999 Subdecree # 62

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- general jurisdiction for forests and forest resources (PA management under MoE)
- registration of permanent forest estates

Forestry Administration:

- Government Authority for managing forests
- developing and implementing national forest programme (including community forestry)
- studying and collecting data on all state forests
- conducting assessments of national forest carbon stocks
- developing forest carbon trades
- reforestation

Fisheries Administration:

- developing and implementing national fisheries plan (including community fisheries) 2002 Forestry Law, 2008 Subdecree #188, 2006 Fisheries Law

Ministry of Interior (inc. NCDD)

- subnational administration (prov/dist/comm)
- commune development plans & funds identify functions to be transferred to subnational councils (NCDD)

2008 Organic Law

Ministry of Environment

- management of Protected Areas
- review environmental impact assessments
- CDM interim designated national authority

General Department (GDANCP):

- developing and implementing National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan
- responsibility for international environmental conventions

Department of Climate Change of GDANCP:

- cooperate with relevant institutions to:
 develop national climate change strategies,
 and carbon credit policy, manage climate
 change trust funds; Secretariat of NCCC
- UNFCCC focal point: negotiations, implementing UNFCCC decisions and preparing national GHG inventory reports
- coordinating implementation of CDM and carbon credit projects

2008 Protected Areas Law, 1993 Royal Decree, 2008 Subdecree #37, 2009 Subdecree #175

Ministry of Rural Development

- Recognize indigenous communities for registration with Mol

2001 Subdecree

Key Government Agencies Responsibility of REDD-plus

FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION

- Responsible for Permanent Forest Estate
- Implementation through National Forest Programme (2010)

TWGF&E

 Main consultation and coordination mechanism for the forestry sector

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

- Responsible for Protected Areas
- Implementation through National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan

TWGPA&Biodiversity

- Main consultation and coordination mechanism for the PA

FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION

- Responsible for flooded forest areas
- Implementation through Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries (2010)

TWGFi

- Main consultation and coordination mechanism for the fisheries sector











National Structure for REDD-plus Taskforce

National REDD-plus Taskforce

- Includes GDANCP, FA, FiA, MLMUPC, MEF. MoL

REDD+ ADVISORY GROUP

- Key Donors
- NGOs and Civil Society
- REDD+ Project Developers

Project Guidelines Working Group FA, MoE, FiA, ... Benefit-sharing Working Group FA, MoE, MEF, FiA, ...

MRV/REL Working Group FA, MoE, MLMUPC, ...

TASKFORCE SECRETARIAT

- Lead Government Representatives
- National Coordinator
- Taskforce Secretary
- International Advisors











KEY STAKEHOLDER GROUP IN DEVELOPMENT OF REDD-PLUS

- 1. Government agencies
- 2. Donor agencies
- 3. Environmental/Conservation NGO working on REDD
- 4. Climate Change NGOs and Civil Society Organizations
- 5. Community Groups
- 6. Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society Organizations











Phase 1: Readiness

Activities may include:

- National REDD+ strategy development, including:
 - Identification of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation_and barriers to REDD+
 - Identification of REDD+ policies and legislative action
- National consultations
- Institutional strengthening
- Pilot RED+ demonstration activities and voluntary carbon market projects

Phase 2: Implementation

Activities may include:

- Land tenure and governance reforms
- Forest law enforcement
- Improved forest management
- Sustainable agriculture
- Forest protected areas
- PES
- Subnational demonstration

Phase 3: Performance-based Payments

Consistent with performance contract: payments are made upon verified achievement of agreed benchmarks, including reduced or avoided GHG emissions. Reference scenario is established and Monitoring System is in place.

REDD-plus Implementation











EXAMPLE OF REDD PILOTS ON GROUND

REDD pilot project

- Two pilots ongoing (Oudor Meanchey and Seima area)
- Few pilots and demonstration sites are in study and preparation

Training and Consultation Workshop at national and local level organized by various events









Political Support and Capacity for including Biodiversity Safeguards

National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)

National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS)

National Environmental Policy (NEP)

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change (NAPA)

National Forest Programme (NFP)

PA and Biodiversity Program Framework (on-going)

Protected Areas Law

Forestry Law

Fishery Law









Political Support and Capacity for including Biodiversity Safeguards

PA and Biodiversity Program Framework adopted on 24 Feb 2011

Component 1: Strengthening of Governance, Policy and Legal Framework for Enhancing PA Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Cambodia

Component 2: Sustained sources of financing for PA and Biodiversity Management.

Component 3: International cooperation and implementation of UN and other international agreements









PA and Biodiversity Program Framework adopted on Feb 2011 (relevant outcomes)

- 1. Institutional and technical capacity for PA and biodiversity management.
- 2. Integrated holistic PA and biodiversity planning approach and policy/legislation needs at national level.
- 3. PA and biodiversity values identified, trade-off and offset mechanisms.
- 4. Enabling environment for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the PA management system and its key stakeholder groups
- 5. Better access and benefit sharing for communities and other stakeholders in and around key Protected Areas









Main obstacles for including biodiversity safeguards

- -New concept
- No ground survey to understand
- Not clear picture
- No baseline and/or no reference
- No capacity and resources
- Institutional arrangement and benefit sharing











Concrete Capacity Building needs regarding biodiversity safeguards (if any), and at which level (government, civil society/IPs, local communities)?

- Capacity need assessment
- Capacity building need will be based on the results of assessment
- Implementation Action on ground









Mechanisms through which the views of indigenous and local communities are considered?

- **Policies**: Strategic Framework for Decentralization and De-concentration Reform
- **Approach**: participation, traditional practice and best practices.









Concerns related to CBD Articles 8j (respect for traditional knowledge) and 10c (support customary use of biodiversity) reflected in REDD-plus planning and design

- **Policies and laws**: promote and recognize community-based NRM (CPA, CF, CFi) (forest and biodiversity management in various forms and approaches)
- Integrate into REDD-plus roadmap through community participation









Are you planning tools to assess/monitor the impacts of REDD-plus on biodiversity and indigenous and local livelihoods? If so, how? E.g. have you identified or designed any criteria and indicators for REDD-plus impacts on biodiversity?

Not applicable yet, but it needs M&E tools









National Ecological Gap analysis under the CBD (for explanation

Conducted terrestrial PA and marine gap analysis.









Participation in regional and international exchanges of REDD-plus pilot experiences regarding multiple benefits? What is their value?

ADB GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Implementation project is under preparation

Thank You!



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