



CAMBODIA UN-REDD NATIONAL PROGRAMME AND FCPF PROJECT

8th Meeting of the UN-REDD and FCPF Programme Executive Board

Venue: Hotel Himawari - Phnom Penh

Date: 7 August 2014

Document PEB-8/7: Progress and achievements in Q1 and Q2, 2014

Summary Progress in Q2-2014

National Coordination

The fifth Taskforce meeting was organized to discuss the topics such as workplan and chapters for National REDD+ Strategy, REDD+ Coordination Mechanism in Cambodia, further study on REDD+ Fund Management Mechanism, Satellite Land Monitoring System and National Forest Definition and the establishment of REDD+ Gender Group. Following the Taskforce decision, Concept note, ToR and workplan of Gender Group for REDD+ have been drafted and processed for approval.

The secretariat meetings were organized regularly to review progress and provide coordination and assistance to programme activities and other REDD+ initiatives. The seventh PEB meeting was held on 3rd April 2014. Minutes and supporting documents of the 7th PEB meeting were prepared, shared with PEB member for feedback, and the final versions were sent the PEB members. Concept note for the eighth PEB meeting has been prepared and approved. The 4 REDD+ Technical Teams (Benefit Sharing, Safeguards, Demonstration and MRV) meetings were regularly organized to review workplan and activities for their team contribution to the development of Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy. A Study tour was organized for Safeguards and Demonstration Technical Teams to Seima REDD+ pilot project. 10 provincial consultative meetings on Benefit Sharing were organized by the Benefit sharing technical team.

The sixth CG meetings was organized to discuss topics including: Review comment of CG on the REDD+ options, Review Roles and Responsibilities of CG, Review agenda of Taskforce meeting, Information flow and Feedback Mechanism from RTS to CG and CG to their constituents. CG members attended Technical Team meetings, participated in the study tour to Seima REDD+ pilot project, joined and facilitated consultative meetings on Benefit Sharing in provinces.

Training and awareness raising

The REDD+ website has been updated regularly. The UN-REDD programme activities and its achievements have been uploaded in the UN-REDD workspace. The fifth REDD+ Newsletter has been developed. Summary COP decision booklet and REDD+ glossary have been in process for translation. REDD+ communication extension materials (misperception about REDD+, Videos, Posters and TV/radio programmes) were drafted. All 4 REDD+ technical teams, secretariat staff and Relevant NGOs have been invited to join REDD+ communication extension Materials Review meeting that will be held on 09th-10th July 2014 in Preah Sihanouk province.

RECOFTC has submitted its final deliverable related to the work on Awareness Raising including Training Report and Consultation and Participation plan. The study tour for Taskforce and the 8 training events were organized. A Total of 333 participants from REDD+ Consultation Group, REDD+ Technical Team, Indigenous Peoples, Community Forestry, Community Fisheries, Community Protected Areas, NGOs and Government officers received training workshop on REDD+ concept. The 10 pool trainers were selected and the 6 provincial training events on REDD+ were jointly facilitated by the 10 pool trainers. Technical review and clearance on this deliverable has been in the process for final payment and termination of this service contract.

Elements for the National REDD+ Strategy

The FA led the project called *Building the Awareness and Support of REDD+ among the Forest-Dependent Communities in Siem Reap province*: Communal workshops were organized to present and share the experience and lessons learned from field visit to Oddar Meanchey REDD+ project. A consultancy report on the results from the study tour and workshop were submitted. The agreement of the FA to support this project was amended for no-cost extension to 30 September 2014. Key outputs for this no-cost extension including: Reproduce extension materials and extension, Report of the outcome of the validation meeting with communities, Report of the proceeding of the workshop on lesson learned, Draft policy notes and Project terminal report.

The GDANCP led the project called *Development of National Protected Areas Strategy Management Plan*. It has recruited two national consultants and one international consultant. Consultancy workplan for Development of National Protected Areas Strategy Management Plan was submitted and presented to relevant people in GDANCP/MoE for comments and feedback. Field assessments and sub-national consultative meetings on the current status and management of protected areas were conducted in June to protected areas in Northeast and Southwest regions.

The FiA led the project called *Conservation and reforestation of Flooded Forest and Mangrove to involve in Carbon emission prevention and Carbon stock*: Patrolling was regularly conducted by voluntary patrollers to protect flooded forests and mangroves. Communities have been provided with technical assistance to produce seedlings for flooded forest and mangrove planting. The agreement of the FiA supported fund project was amended for no-cost extension to 30 November 2014. Key outputs for this no-cost extension including: Local communities and local authorities be aware on roles of flooded forest and mangrove in Carbon emission and absorption, 5 year implementation plan developed, Flooded forest and mangrove reforested in where previously cleared, and Effective management system evaluated.

Concept note of National REDD+ Strategy Development and ToR of consultant have been developed and approved. National Consultant has been recruited. Draft chapters, relevant people involved and calendar for National REDD+ Strategy development were presented to the fifth Taskforce meeting. [This activity will be covered by FCPF project.](#)

The planning workshop on Valuation of Forest Ecosystem and Costs and Benefits from Implementing REDD+ in Cambodia was organized on the 1st April 2014 with total 33 participants attended. The reports on Valuation of Forest Ecosystem and Costs and Benefits from Implementing REDD+ in Cambodia and workshop proceeding were produced and submitted.

2.2b, 2.2c, 2.2d activities have been combined as one activity called Costs and Benefits of REDD+. This new activity facilitates a further study on the values of forests under different management regimes, along with estimates of the costs of implementing REDD+ activities versus other land use

options. A concept note of this activity was developed and two national consultants were selected for these activities with technical assistance from a WCMC expert and UNEP regional coordinator.

One day provincial consultative meeting on Benefit sharing were organized by the Benefit sharing technical team in 10 provinces. A total of 516 participants from provincial authority, Technical departments, Indigenous People, Communities, ELCs and INGOs were invited for these consultations. Report on provincial consultative meeting was submitted to RTS. Final report on REDD+ Benefit Sharing has been produced by the consultants.

The report on the Assessment of Existing fund mechanisms was translated and shared with relevant institutions for comments. Summary findings of this assessment of Existing fund mechanisms were presented at the fifth Taskforce meeting. Taskforce has endorsed a further study to develop a proposal for REDD+ Fund. The concept note for further development of a proposal for a National REDD+ Fund and ToR for national consultant were developed and UNDP global and regional advisors had been in charge with technical assistance. [Budget for this activity will be covered by FCPF project.](#)

Building on the findings and recommendations of UN-REDD supported fund for REDD+ grievance scoping mission in January 2013, a concept note of Design of REDD+ grievance mechanisms for Cambodia was developed. This activity aims to explore the potential procedures and supports for local government to request and receive dispute resolution assistance from provincial and national level. [This activity will be covered cost by FCPF project.](#)

Preliminary Review of Safeguards for REDD+ in Cambodia has been produced and translated into Khmer version. Concept note for 4 Regional consultative meetings on this Safeguards Preliminary Review was developed and a national consultant has been recruited. The first one day consultative meeting will be on 15th July 2014 in Kratie province.

MRV/REL

The members of the MRV/REL Technical team participated in a GHG Inventory training to compare the advantages and disadvantages of the different IPCC guidelines; Non-annex 1 countries are only obliged to report using the IPCC 1996 guidelines, however to be prepared for the future the decision was made to use 2006 IPCC guidelines for GHG training sessions in the Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector. As AFOLU includes the agriculture sector, MRV/REL technical team members are exploring the possibility to invite a member of the General department of Agriculture to the MRV/REL TT. GDANCP/MOE will take the lead in training the member in the GHG inventory preparation for the AFOLU sector. Three tentative dates have been selected (August-October) to provide on-the job training. The training and parallel work on the preparation should result in an interim AFOLU GHG inventory report.

Methodical and operational consensus was reached between UN-REDD, the Forestry Administration (FA), the JICA technical advisory team (CAM-REDD) and the Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute of Japan (FFPRI) on production and improvement of maps jointly with the Forestry Administration). Maps of the districts will be prepared using a consistent classification. It includes 1) the translation into a consistent legend and addition of non-forest area information to the verified FA 2005 forest cover map, adding non-forest area information, 2) verification and revision of the currently not verified 2010 FA forest cover map using high resolution imagery, and logical checking 3) the development of a 2013/2014 base map from the ground up. Each institute will have specific roles (eg FAO will be responsible for the classification, FFPRI for the segmentation for the 2013/2014 base map), FA will provide overall coordination. A proposal land classification legend

prepared based on review of existing classification systems and high and mid-resolution data. The legend will be discussed with relevant institutions during Land Cover Classification training July 2014

An article on NFI Field manual training has been drafted and will be posted on the UN-REDD website. Concept notes are prepared to complement National Forest Inventory Design and Field Manual with modules on detailed protocols to perform measurements (Eg soil sampling, chosen tools to use). The document that describes the analysis of existing inventory data to develop country specific biomass estimates and emission factors is under preparation. A concept Note and Letter of Agreement to develop area specific allometric equations and emission factors for inundated forests have been prepared.

Executive Summary of Valuation of Forest Ecosystem in Cambodia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cambodian forests contain substantial biological resources, including valuable plant and wildlife species such as birds, reptiles and mammals, which are amongst the richest in biological diversity in the region. Ecosystem services refer to the range of conditions and processes through which natural ecosystems, and the species that they contain, help sustain and fulfill human life¹. The forest ecosystem is defined as the community dynamic complex and interaction of living (plants and animals) and nonliving (climate, microclimatic, soil and water), within specific forest areas, that contribute to its role as a functional unit on the planet. Humans with their economic, traditional, cultural and environmental needs are also an integral part of forest ecosystem². Forest ecosystems are being degraded and lost because of rapid population and economic growth that make forest conversion appear more profitable than forest conservation. All ecological services of forests are also economic functions. Many important forest functions have no market, and hence, no apparent financial value. REDD+ can foster global benefits such as biodiversity conservation while providing climate change mitigation. Moreover, demonstrating the economic importance of multiple benefits attainable under REDD+ could provide a more comprehensive perspective for future decision making on land use and land-use change. A recent study of REDD+ co-benefits has already been conducted by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) together with Cambodian counterparts: 'Carbon, biodiversity and ecosystem services: Exploring co-benefits' (2010). The study focused on spatial analyses related to co-benefits, specifically biodiversity and carbon content of forest areas under different forms of management. The primary focus of this work under the Cambodia UN-REDD Programme will be an analysis of existing literature on valuation of multiple benefits provided by forests relevant for REDD+ in Cambodia under current management strategies.

The objective of this assignment is to report on valuation of multiple benefits provided by standing forests in Cambodia. The findings shall inform an inception workshop to define further work on valuation of the multiple benefits provided by forests. The focus of this work is to analysis of existing literature on valuation of multiple benefits provided by standing forests in Cambodia through reviewing the published literature and information, as well as documents and papers from government websites, international journals and projects reports.

Some studied have been done on the value of forest products, which covered some areas representing the key ecological landscapes in Cambodia particularly Central Cardamom mountains. Valuation methods differ, thus these methods should be adopted with more consultation with other stakeholders and submitted to government for their approval before conducting additional studies. While, the valuation results from NTFPs in some areas are very low. The findings are three times lower than in other areas in Koh Kong, and Kampong Thom province. Most studies only covered income gained and use by the local community and did not estimate the total value of NTFPs before being harvested. Only one study estimated the total value of NTFPs in Central Cardamom, but this study did not reveal the total value of local communities' extraction from these areas. This information can then be used to estimate of the total value of NTFPs and the total of NTFPs exploited by local communities in Cambodia. The total value of both biodiversity and culture are very hard to estimate and no studies have been conducted on the conversion of cultural and spiritual values into monetary term. Thus, conversion methods into monetary term should be considered and

¹ Daily, G.C. (1997), "Introduction: What are Ecosystem Services?" in Daily, G.C., "Nature's Services: Societal Dependence on Natural Ecosystems", Island Press, Washington, D.C.

² Forestry Law (2002)

identified. The indirect use valuation studies from forest ecosystems are also very limited, especially the estimation of soil conservation, water purification, nutrient cycling, pollination, and pest control. Thus, conversion methods into monetary terms for these sectors should be considered and identified and then some studies should be conducted at the high priority and ecological representative landscapes for these fields.

Overview on safeguards development

Introduction

Safeguards for REDD+ are included in the Cancun Agreements to ensure that REDD+ actions do not cause negative social or environmental impacts. Safeguards can be broadly understood as policies and measures that aim to address both direct and indirect impacts on communities and ecosystems, by identifying, analyzing, and ultimately working to manage risks and opportunities. If designed and implemented appropriately, safeguards can help REDD+ provide a suite of multiple benefits. While safeguards can be viewed as the “do no harm” principle, the idea of multiple benefits provides opportunities for benefits to be gained beyond what would have been the status quo when undertaking REDD+ activities.

To promote the development of National REDD+ safeguards, Cambodia officially set up a safeguards technical team aim to support the assessment of and development of approaches to safeguards including stakeholder consultation and participation within the Cambodia REDD+ programme. The safeguard technical team worked closely with other three technical teams, consultation group and Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce.

Safeguards team members:

The safeguards technical team consisted of six relevance government agencies and two representatives from consultation group with addition assistance from UNDP, UN-RED, Cam-REDD and other partners.

Name	Institution	
Mr. Lao Sethaphal (Team leader)	Forestry Administration	FA
Mr. Chhun Delux	Forestry Administration	FA
Mr. Sum Socheat	Ministry of Environment	GDANCP/MOE
Mr. Kim Sokha	Fishery Administration	FiA
Mr. Chut Savuth	Ministry of Interior	MOI
Mr. Phan Butheoun	Ministry of Mining and Energy	MME
Mr. Hong Hy	Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction	MLMUPC
Mr. Sar Tlay	Consultation Group Member	CG
Mr. Smen Boreyroth	Consultation Group Member	CG

Technical supporting team members

Name	Institution	
Mrs. Moeko Saito Jensen	Program Analyze	UNDP
Ms. Naomi Matsue	Forestry Administration	FA
Ms. Ches Sopheap	Office Manager	Cam-REDD
Mr. Nguon Pheakkdey	Clark University/USA	CRS

Safeguards development status:

Safeguards technical meeting:

1. First meeting was hold on 20 January 2014, Golden sea Hotel. This is a first team meeting, the meeting aim to review the TORs, and develop team action plan.
2. Second meeting was hold 24 March 2014 at Cambodia REDD+ secretariat office, the meeting aim to review concept note of the regional and national workshop on safeguard development, select team leader, and assign role and responsibilities of the team members
(The draft report and minute available up on request)

Study tour and third team meeting:

The Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat organized and supported a field visit and third meeting of the safeguards and demonstration technical teams in Monduliri province from 28th to 31st May, 2014. The visit also received strong facilitation supports from the Forestry Administration (FA) Monduliri Cantonment, FA officers stationed at Seima Protection Forest Headquarter, CAM-REDD, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), and villagers from Andoung Kraloeung. The field visit was participated by a total of 25 participants, including representatives from the ministries that are members of the Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce, staff from the UNDP and CAM-REDD.

The main objectives for the safeguards technical team are: 1. discuss the framing, structure and findings of the draft assessment report of safeguards international requirements with existing policies, laws and regulations in Cambodia; 2. third meeting of the safeguards technical team to discuss, prepare, and delegate responsibilities amongst the team members for upcoming activities which focus on developing a national safeguards approach for that will be part of the Cambodia national REDD+ strategy; 3. visit activities currently conducted by project proponents such as Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), local authorities and organizations.

Preliminary review of safeguards for REDD+ in Cambodia:

This technical report aims to provide the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and relevant stakeholders with information that would be required shall a national REDD+ safeguards framework is to be developed. Its specific objective is to provide information on:

- Potential social and environmental risks of REDD+ and key rationales for safeguards (chapter 3)
- UNFCCC guidelines for safeguards (chapter 4)
- Key safeguard initiatives at the global level (chapter 5)
- Gaps between global safeguards and existing policies, laws and regulations in Cambodia (chapter 6)
- Lessons learned from the development and application of key existing safeguard approach in Cambodia (chapter 7)
- Lessons learned from the development and application of a national safeguard approach in Vietnam and Indonesia (chapter 8)

(The draft report available up on request)

National and sub-national consultations workshop:

The main objectives of three regional workshops are (1) to inform different stakeholders at the sub-national level about REDD+ and types of REDD+ safeguards proposed at the global level, (2) to inform them about the lessons learned from pilot projects with regard to safeguard applications, (3)

to present the results of safeguard gap analyses, (4) to receive their inputs regarding the types and levels of safeguards appropriate for Cambodia, and (5) receive their comments for possible options and/ or mechanisms to design national REDD+ safeguards approach.

Participant attended:

Place	Date	Participants				Technical Team	Total	Female
		Government	Community	IPs	NGOs			
Kratie/Mekong Inspectorate	15-Jul-14	24	14	6	5	6	55	4
Siem Reap/ Inspectorate	30-Jul-14	35	16	8	6	5	70	3
Pursat/South Tonle Sap Inspectorate	14-Jul-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preah Sihanuk/Costal Inspectorate	18-Jul-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Next Action plan for Cambodia REDD+ safeguards:

- Conduct two sub-national consultative workshop on REDD+ safeguards
- Review safeguards technical report after getting comments and feedback from the sub-national workshops
- Conduct consultative workshop at the National Level to raise more inputs and to improve the Cambodia REDD+ safeguards technical report
- Draft national approach to safeguards framework and safeguards information system (SIS) for Cambodia.
- Present the framework and SIS during COP20th in Lima, Peru

Safeguards challenges

Propose a draft national approach to safeguards that is closely aligned with the UNFCCC and other globally proposed safeguards at the maximum level while considering national circumstance and existing legal frameworks.

Report on Benefit Sharing to present the different benefit distribution models at Sub-national level

By Mr. LONG Ratanakoma
July 2014

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Report on Benefit Sharing
to present the different benefit distribution models at Sub-national level

1. Introduction

The core objective of this first draft report aims at reviewing the existing benefit sharing mechanism and the experiences related to REDD+ and any related forest resources benefit sharing distribution mechanisms developed at the sub-national in Cambodia.

Based on the result of the Sub-national consultation meeting on REDD+ Benefit Sharing have been organized in ten provinces where participants came from provincial departments, district governors, commune councils, Community Forestry (CF), Community Fisheries (CFi), Community Protected Area (CPA), Indigenous people (IP), and local non-government organization. These ten provinces including Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Battambang, Pursat, Mondul Kiri, Kratie, Stung Treng, and Ratanakiri.

During the Sub-national consultation meeting we have setup groups to discuss on four key questions:

- What are your organization's role and activities in forestry sector?
- Based on your organization's activities above, what is your organization's benefit?
- What is the benefit sharing mechanism using in your organization?
- How fund flow using in your organization?

2. Beneficiaries, actors and REDD+ in Cambodia

In Cambodia, the natural forest resources management is involving from few institutions such as Forestry Administration, Fisheries Administration, and Ministry of Environment. At the sub-national, there are many departments participating to implement the government policy in order to suppress the forest illegal activities.

2.1. Key activities involving in forest sector:

Table 1: Activities stakeholders involving with forest sector

Stakeholders	Activities
Provincial Departments (Department of Agriculture, Department of Environment, Department of Economic and Finance, Department of Rural Development, Department of Mine and Energy, Forestry Administration Cantonment, and Fisheries Administration Cantonment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Facilitate to establish CF, CFi, CPA;- Coordinate and participate in conflict resolution;- Conduct extension on government policy, laws and regulations;- Participate in law enforcement;- Support relevant technical to stakeholders and local communities;- Find financial support CF, CFi, CPA process;- Demarcate forest boundary;- Support the local community alternative livelihood; and- Build stakeholders and local community capacity
District governors and commune council	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Policy extension;- Investment work plan in commune/ district;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law enforcement; - Annual meeting; - Funding mobilise and integrate stakeholders; - Support and participant community activities and documents
Local Communities (CF, CPA, CFi, PI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fire-break construction - Patrolling - Spread out CF, CPA ,CFi by law, regulation and agreement - Seeding and planting - NTFP producing - Demarcation and divide CF, CFi, CPA block for multiuse - Implement forest improvement model - Sustainable Forest harvesting practice - Sharing information related to stakeholders
Local non-government organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposal design - Reforestation and tree planting - Forest Law extension - Fund mobilization - Budget Support and equipment - Threatening CFMC capacity - Facilitate CF establish - Support and develop vocation and community's product market
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tax of timber to government - Support tree planting - Watershed conservation inside ELC - Forest conservation extension.

2.2. The Benefits/interest

Table 2: Benefit get from above activities

Stakeholders	Activities
Provincial Departments (Department of Agriculture, Department of Environment, Department of Economic and Finance, Department of Rural Development, Department of Mine and Energy, Forestry Administration Cantonment, and Fisheries Administration Cantonment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jobs opportunity; - Building capacity and knowledge; - Increase forest resources; - Reducing the deforestation and forest degradation; - Get fund to implement project and activities; - Get new skill and technology; - Get incentive from government and stakeholder; - Building cooperation with stakeholders; - Get more work opportunity; - Get honor to institution.
District governors and commune council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jobs opportunity; - Building capacity and knowledge;

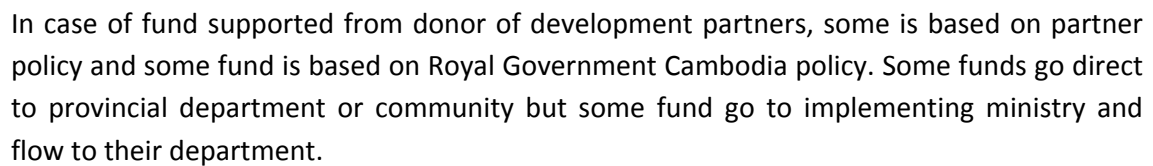
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Get fund to implement project and activities; - Get new skill and technology; - Building good cooperation with stakeholders; - Get more work opportunity; - Get honor to institution.
Local Communities (CF, CPA, CFI, PI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good forest resources protection; - Forest restoration; - Building capacity and knowledge; - Increase forest resources; - Reducing the deforestation and forest degradation; - Get fund to implement project and activities; - Get new skill and experiences; - Collect timber and non-timber forest products; - Get customary user right; - Building cooperation with stakeholders; - Get incentive from government and stakeholder; - Reduce internal conflict and outsider; - Get more work opportunity.
Local non-government organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building capacity and knowledge; - Get more fund from donor to implement project; - Get salary and incentive; - Building good cooperation with stakeholders; - Get more work opportunity; - Get honor to institution
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building capacity and knowledge; - Get new skill and technology; - Building good cooperation with stakeholders; - Get more income; - Get more work opportunity

2.3 Existing Benefit sharing mechanism and Fund flow

a). Provincial department:

The institutions under the Royal Government of Cambodia follow the government procedure including planning, financing, implementation, and auditing.

Figure 1: Fund Flow under Government Mechanism



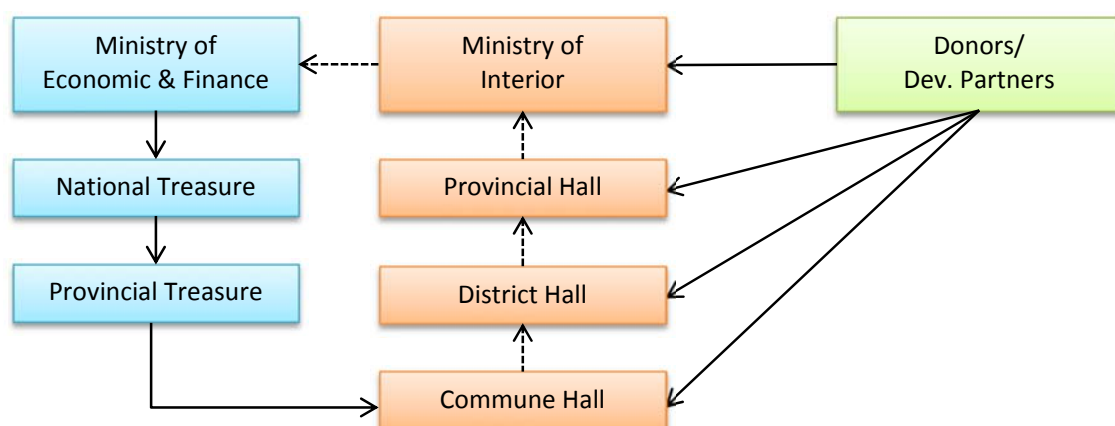
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graph TD; IM[Implementing Ministry] -.-> DDP[Donor/Development Partners]; DDP --> ID[Implementing Department]; ID --> C[Community]; IM -.-> II[Implementing Institution eg. FA]; II -.-> ID; II -.-> DDP;
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The flowchart illustrates the relationships between five entities: Implementing Ministry, Donor/Development Partners, Implementing Institution (eg. FA), Implementing Department, and Community. The relationships are as follows:

- Implementing Ministry (top left) has a dashed arrow pointing to Donor/Development Partners (top right).
- Donor/Development Partners (top right) has a solid arrow pointing down to Implementing Department (middle right).
- Implementing Department (middle right) has a solid arrow pointing down to Community (bottom right).
- Implementing Ministry (top left) has a dashed arrow pointing down to Implementing Institution (eg. FA) (bottom left).
- Implementing Institution (eg. FA) (bottom left) has a dashed arrow pointing up to Donor/Development Partners (top right).
- Implementing Institution (eg. FA) (bottom left) has a dashed arrow pointing right to Implementing Department (middle right).

b). District governors and commune council:

Figure 2: Fund Flow under cooperation between government and donor



c). Local Communities:

The local communities such as Community Forestry, Community Fisheries, Community Protected Area, and Indigenous People processed by supporting direct from government site, development partners.

Figure 2: Fund Flow under cooperation between government and donor



3. Experiences from project and communities

3.1. Oddar Meanchey Community forestry REDD+ pilot

The Community forestry REDD+ project in Oddar Meanchey province is composed of 13 non-contiguous community forestry groups with a total forest area of 64,318 hectares located in four districts including Samraong, Anlung Veng, Banteay Ampel, and Trapang Prasat district. There are 13,715 people from 52 villages in 8 communes participating in this project.

The Community Forestry REDD+ project has been initiated since early 2008 by the Forestry Administration in cooperation with International NGOs (Community Forestry International) and since 2009 is implemented by PACT and local NGO (Children Development Association (CDA) with technical support from Terra Global Capital, USA Ltd for carbon accounting and MRV.

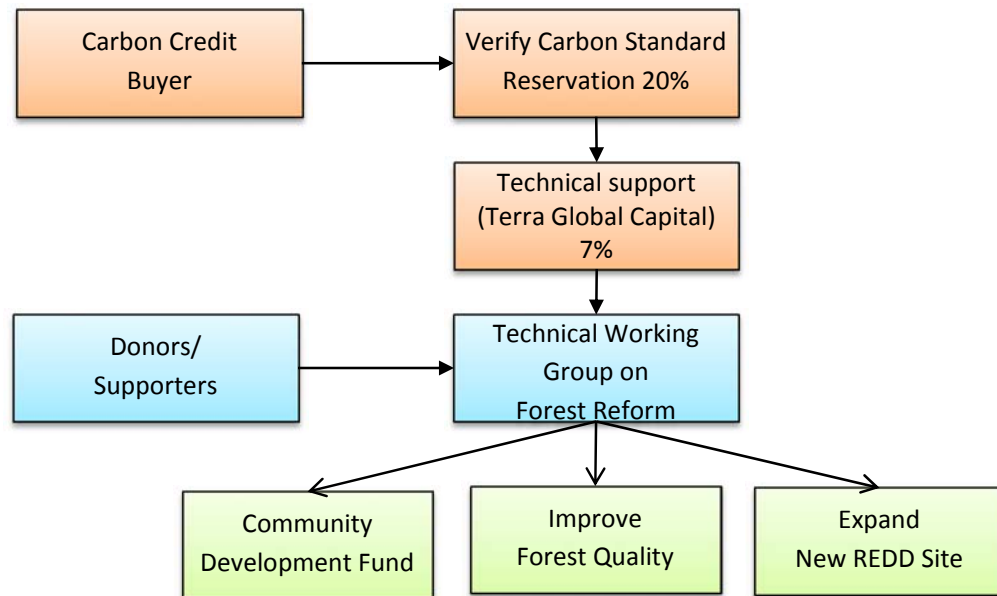
The project lifetime is thirty years from 2008-2038 including the twelve-month project preparation period. Based on carbon calculation, the project is expected to sequester or generate 8.3 million metric tons of CO₂ over 30 years.

A benefit sharing distribution system was designed based on consultations with different stakeholders. However, the first carbon sell payment has not yet been delivered, and consequently it is too early to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of such BSM which has not yet been demonstrated.

The equitable sharing of carbon credit benefits is still a major concern in the project design and development and was endorsed in principle by all stakeholders. The official letter issued by the RGC, No. 699 dated 26 May 2008, provided guidance on the use of net incomes. While the mechanism for delivering these benefits has yet to be confirmed, the three general priorities are: (i) maximize benefits to communities for livelihood improvement; (ii) develop new REDD+ project initiatives; and (iii) improve forest quality in the project area.

The Oddar Meanchey REDD+ pilot can later be incorporated into the national REDD+ system when it will be fully operating in Cambodia.

Figure 1: Proposed Benefit Sharing of the Carbon generated Income



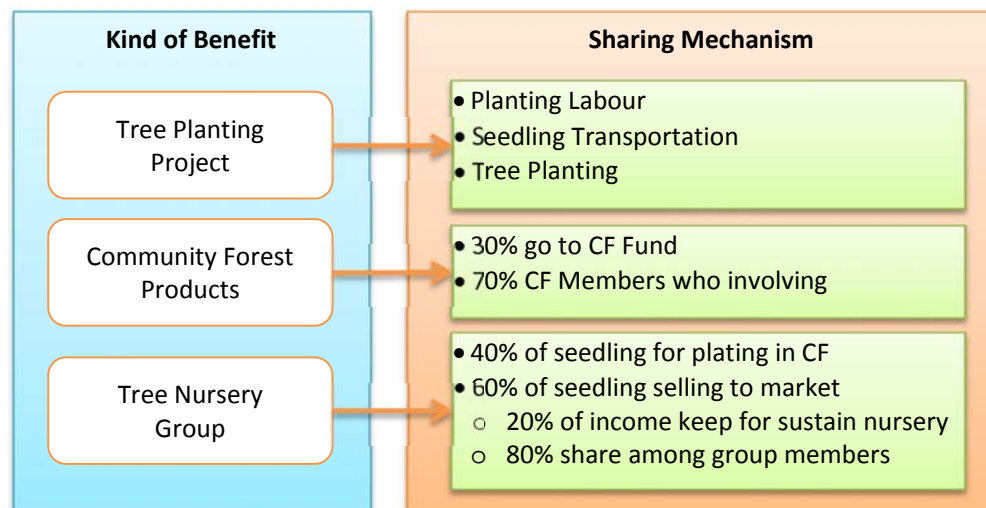
3.2. Ou Paongraong Community Forestry

The Ou Paongraong CF established since 2002 which participating 95 families the same as 487 people. It is located in Sala Visay commune, Prasat Balang district, Kampong Thom province cover 677.69 hectares of forest.

The CF members have developed the benefit sharing mechanism mentioned in CF Internal rule by based on three key points such as:

- Benefit sharing from project such as tree planting project:
 - Seedling transportation;
 - Tree planting arrangement;
 - Tree planting labors;
 - Administraiton.
- Benefit sharing from CF products as mentioned in CF Internal Rule that the income from selling the forest products will be devised 30% will be transferred to CF Development Fund and 70% will be transferred to CF members who involve with those activities.
- Benefit sharing in group such as:
 - Tree Nursery Group: for seedling contribution will be setup that 40% for plant in CF area and 60% for selling and these incomes will be shared into two parts, for sustain tree nursery is 20% and for group members is 80%.
 - Saving Group and Rattan Group: these two is just setup and get any income yet

Figure 4: The Benefit Sharing in Ou Paongraong CF



3.3. Thmat Pory Community Protected Area

The Thmat Pory Community Protected Area was established in year 2003 and located in Pring Thom commune, Churm Ksan district, Preah Vihear province. This CPA get income from ecotourism by watching birdlife (Tror yorng Yak and Tror yorng chamkom kor sor). In year 2010 tourists 95 visited this CPA with get total income 3,310 USD and year 2013 the tourists increase totally 163 visited and get income 17,034 USD.

The CPA members have agreed to use this income to contribute such as:

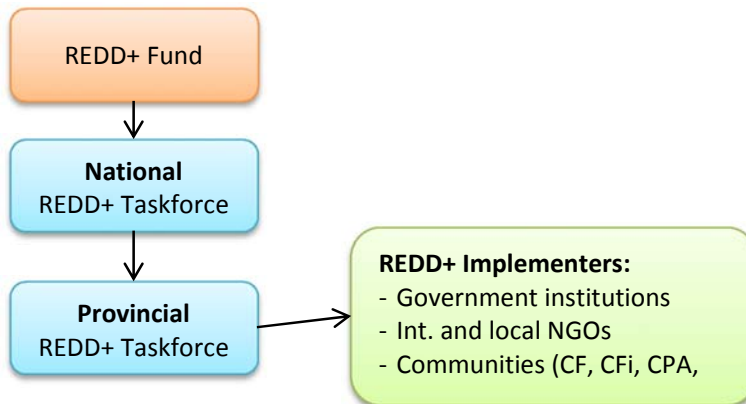
- Road construction in 2 Km paid around 10,500 USD;
- Well building in 06 wells with 6,600 USD
- Contributed to school, pagoda, and others around 800 USD.

4. Propose Option

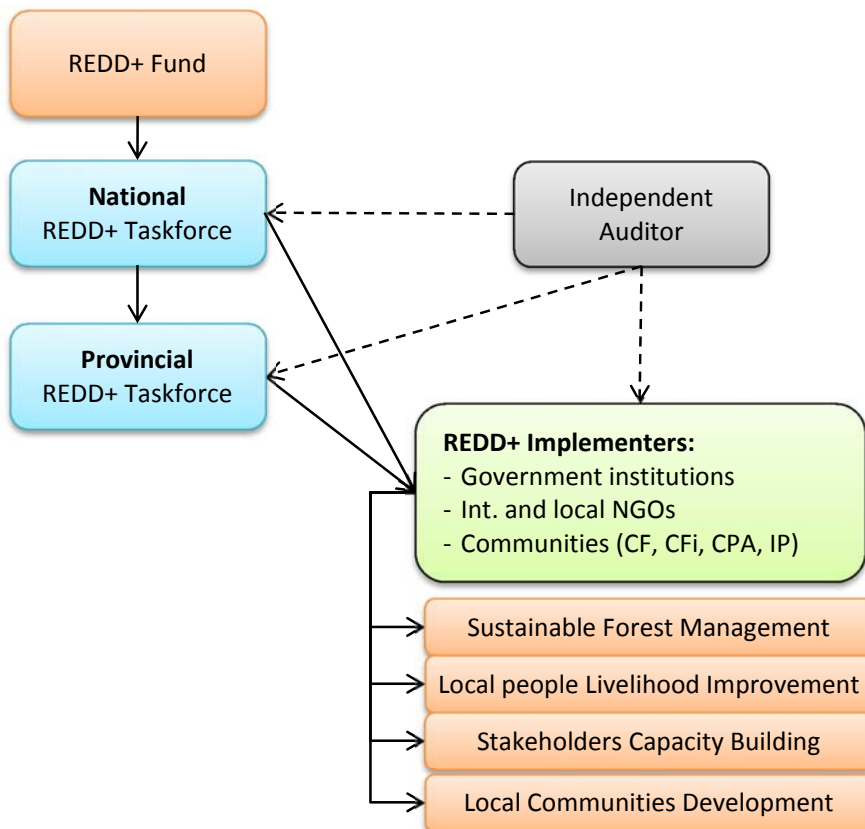
Based on the results from sub-national consultation meeting on REDD+ Benefit sharing mechanism and comments from participants during that time, writer would like to raise three options of the REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism.

4.1. Benefit sharing Mechanism

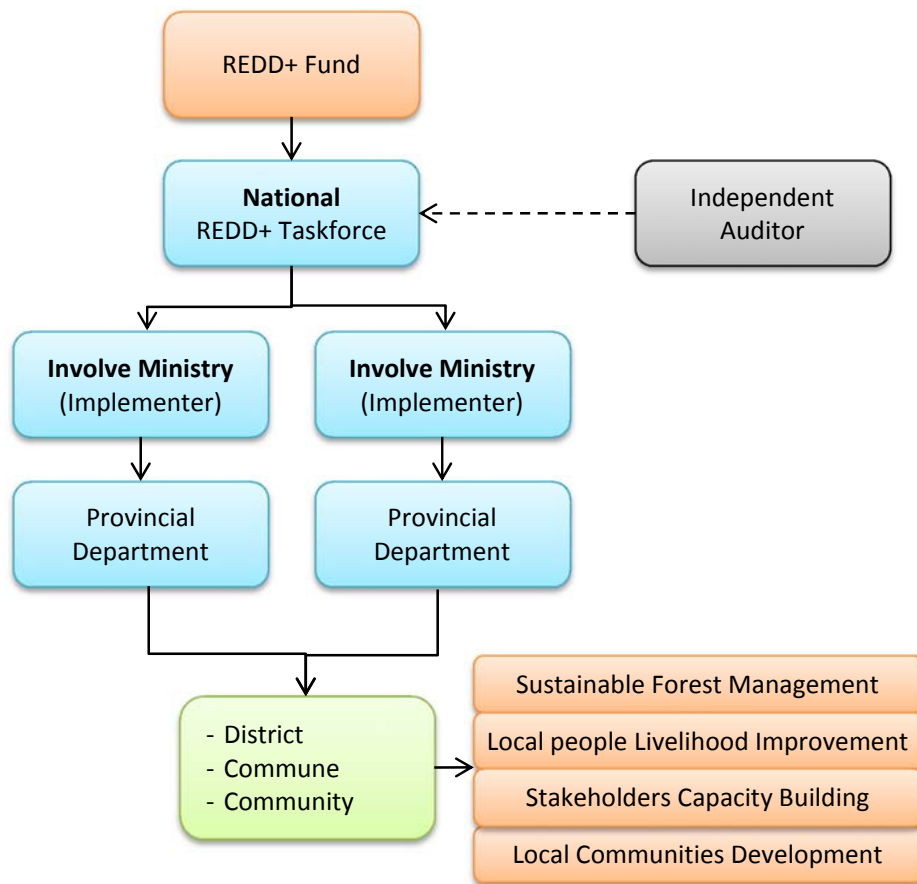
Option 1: The REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism]



Option 2: The REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism



Option 3: The REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism



5. Conclusion

Overview progress of Outcome 4

During the period 20 Jan to 07 August the MRV/REL Technical team has met 13 times as a regular meeting (half day, full day, and a 2 days-meeting), 2 times for MRV/REL core team meeting, and 2 times in occasion of joint technical teams meeting.

Summary achievements

MRV/REL TOR and work plan	<p><u>ToR</u>: during the 1st and 2nd MRV/REL TT Meeting (February, 2014)</p> <p><u>Work plan</u>: during the 2nd up to 9th MRV/REL TT meetings discussion.</p>
	<p>Progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many discussions and inputs were made and the work plan was finalized during 9th MRV/REL meeting (6th May, 2014). The contents of the work plan covers: Outputs, Activities Plan (Feb-Dec, 2014), Description of activities, Responsible person, Memo, Where, Notes, Materials made, Timeline. - Follow-up activities and progress have been made through MRV/REL TT meetings to date. - Several of the activities in the work plan will be supported through the UN-REDD Programme (some of which through Letters of Agreements).
GHG Inventory	<p>During 10th, 11th, 12th meeting a discussion on Greenhouse Gas Inventory was held and a training was provided on GHG inventory guidelines (1996, 2003, 2006). Discussions were held what the best options would be to complete the GHG I for the forest sector</p>
	<p>Progress: Decision was made to conduct a training on IPCC 2006 guidelines to MRV/REL members. GDANCP is taking the lead. Initial Inventory will be prepared for the year 2006</p>
National Forest Definition	<p>Proposal prepared by FAO Forestry Officer on the basis of a review of existing definition in use in Cambodia (NFP, Forest Law, AR-CDM forest definition) on the basis of which a discussion was held to define the definition to be used for monitoring forest land use and land use changes under the REDD+ system</p>
	<p>Proposal forest land use definition presented to REDD+ taskforce</p>
Land cover/use classification system	<p>Proposal prepared by FAO Consultant on the basis of a review of existing classification systems. The classification has been intensively discussed during the Land Cover Classification (LCC) training (21-23 July 2014) and the 12th, 13th meetings of the MRV/REL technical team.</p>
	<p>Proposal prepared, mapping activity started.</p>
REL/RL development	<p>The availability and usability of different maps has been discussed to form a consistent time series to report on historic emission levels and establish the REL/RL.</p>
	<p>Map production 2005, 2010, 2013/14 has started</p>
Drivers of Deforestation and Deforestation	<p>The interim result of the UN-REDD study on existing data on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation were discussed and presented.</p>
	<p>The results of discussion are used to revise the report of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation</p>
Other	<p>The team has provided support to the Un-REDD programme to review and improve the MRV/REL video script, posters, and other communication materials</p>

Minutes of the MRV/REL Technical team meetings are available in English and Khmer on:

www.cambodia-redd.org

ANNEXES:

1. MRV/REL meetings' schedule

1 st meeting	2 nd meeting	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting	5 th meeting	6 th meeting	7 th meeting	8 th meeting
3 February, 2014	6 February, 2014	24 February, 2014	4 March, 2014	20 March, 2014	26 March, 2014	9 April, 2014	24 April, 2014
9 th meeting	10 th meeting	11 th meeting	12 th meeting	13 th meeting			
6 May, 2014	20 May, 2014	3 June, 2014	24-26 July, 2014	5 August, 2014			

2. MRV/REL Technical Team Members

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