

## **Update on the Examination on Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Cambodia**

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## Rational



*Methods for REDD+ Monitoring and establishing National REDD+ Strategies: The COP15 decision of methods (4/CP.15).*

Article1:

*a) To identify D&D resulting in emissions and also the means to address these;*

*b) To identify activities within the country that result in reduced emissions and increased removals, and stabilization of forest carbon stocks;*

## Rational



- Lack of appropriate strategies to address D&D in both national and sub-national in the context of REDD+
- Limited data on drivers of deforestation and degradation at country level,
- Inconsistence and lack of consent among relevance key stakeholders,
- High variety of tools for assessing the drivers, fragmentation with existing government policies
- Strategic development plan, ongoing negotiations on international best guidelines,
- Importance of development of ownership of national's MRV among stakeholders.


## Scope of Works



- Determine appropriate tool to conduct the assessment of D&D from multiple sources of information;
- Collect and review existing qualitative and quantitative data on D&D
- GAP Identification of available data;
- Provide recommendations for spatially explicit assessment study on driver of D&D

## Methodology/Approach

- Comparative tools between Decision Support Tool(DST) and Existing Tools used for identify D&D in both National and Sub-National Level in Cambodia
- Reviewed 8 national studied/research/Policy document on D&D
- Reviewed 12 Sub-nationals/project based REDD+ feasibility studies and PDDs.
- Interview with experts and government officers
- Data analysis and report writing




**The ARKN-FCC with support from the USAID/LEAF drafted decision support tool on identifying and addressing drivers of deforestation and degradation (DST)**

1. Information gathering phase and drivers assessment (consultative process)
2. Prioritize drivers to address (consultative and cross-sectoral process)
3. Designing interventions/REDD+ strategies
4. Implementation
5. Monitoring and evaluation

**ARNK-FCC:** Asian Regional Knowledge Network on Forest and Climate Change

**Existing Tools used both National & Sub-National level**  
( The case of Cambodia REDD+ Roadmap-National Level)



- **Review background papers**
  - Existing reports on pilot REDD+ projects,
  - FAO assessment of land use, forest policy and governance,
  - UNEP-WCMC co-benefits study.
- **National and sub-national stakeholders consultation (but only for selected targets)**
  - National, and provincial consultation workshop
  - Experts consultation
- **Roadmap compilation by the interim REDD+ taskforce**
  - Disseminated and received feedback from stakeholders on the D&D

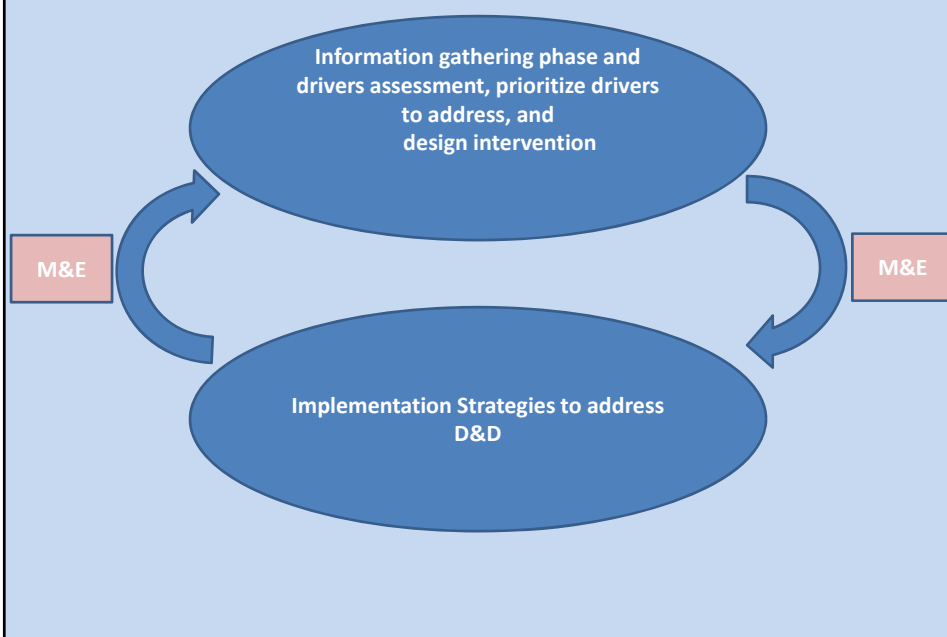
## Existing Tools used both National & Sub-National level

( The case of 7 sub-national REDD+ Projects )



- **Based on field data collection (Raw data)**
  - ❖ Most of data were collected during the feasibility study by the experts, except for two REDD+ sites
  - ❖ unable to quantify degradation and each of drivers outside forestry sectors (i.e population growth, future settlement expansion..)
- **Site based- multiple stakeholders consultation**
  - ❖ Direct to communities/IP/vulnerable groups and local government but less experts and national government consultations.
  - ❖ No dissemination and receive feedback mechanism from stakeholders on the D&D once report were finalized.
- **Address keys D&D**
  - ❖ Without proposing key strategy address key D&D except for two Demo-REDD+ Projects (Seima and OMCFREDD).

## Proposed Tools identifying and addressing D&D for Cambodia



### Results of the Reviews

- Differential between driver classification national and sub-national
- Using different methods in identifying D&D in both levels
- Most of sub-national REDD+ /Project based-REDD+ used method required by specific standard rather consider on county circumstance
- There is no an update information on D&D, especially driver outside forestry sector( i.e settlement expansion)
- Most of sub-national project focused on drivers inside forestry sector
- Most of sub-national identified deforestation while degradation were not quantify or considered.

### Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation identified at National Level

		Within the forestry sector	Outside the forestry sector
	Direct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsustainable and illegal logging</li> <li>• Fire (role disputed);</li> <li>• Unsustainable woodfuel collection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearance for agriculture;</li> <li>• Expansion of settlements;</li> <li>• Infrastructure development.</li> </ul>
	Indirect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of demarcation of forest areas,</li> <li>• Low institutional capacity; and weak policy implementation</li> <li>• Weak forest sector governance</li> <li>• ...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population increases;</li> <li>• Poverty;</li> <li>• Rising incomes and demands for resources;</li> <li>• Increasing accessibility of forest areas;</li> <li>• Low agricultural yields;</li> <li>• Migration into forest.</li> <li>• ...</li> </ul>



### Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation identified at Sub-National Level/Project based/Land scape based

	Control	Un-control
Direct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal logging</li> <li>• Unsustainable woodfuel collection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conversion forest to agriculture land (both large and small scale)</li> <li>• Expansion of settlements;</li> <li>• Infrastructure development.</li> <li>• Forest Fire</li> </ul>
Indirect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of demarcation of forest areas,</li> <li>• Weak forest sector governance</li> <li>• Low institutional capacity; and weak policy implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Migration into forest</li> <li>• Population increases;</li> <li>• Increasing accessibility of forest areas;</li> <li>• Low agricultural yields;</li> </ul>

### GAP Analysis

#### Drivers inside forestry sector:

- Lack forest land and other land use data nationally (4 years interval), while most of projects based-REDD+ provides presented every 2 years interval)
- Lack of data on both drivers of deforestation and degradation quantification for both inside forestry and outside forest sector.

#### Drivers outside forestry sector:

- Lack of an update data from drivers outside forestry sector ( i.e mining, dam, new settlement plan, governance ranking..)
- capable to quantify unless there is an support from other ministries

#### Other GAPs for enhancing :

- Capacity building GAP
- Institutional coordination
- Official information sharing
- M&E mechanism ( milestones, measuring indicators, timeframe, data collection procedure)



### Discussions:



1. National driver of D&D can be addressed through policy intervention while sub-national or project based-D&D can be addressed through specific activities. ( i.e area context, align with national policy, and build up on existing conservation efforts..)
2. Lack of clarification on REDD+ implementation scale and definition of each scales.
3. Build up on existing M&E on D&D- ( i.e lack of clarification on indicator of each drivers to be addressed, set up millstones.. )
4. Ensure the effective mechanism to engaging stakeholders participation on identifying and address D&D

### Key challenges in identify D&D in both levels



#### Technical aspects:

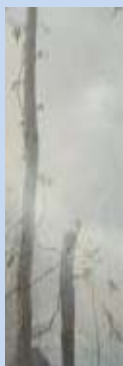
- Uncertainty about the definition of **“Drivers”** for different key stakeholders in Cambodia
- Limited understanding on the issues related to D&D and REDD+
- Lack of joint scientific study/analysis on D&D (most research findings presented by NGOs)
- Most of D&D data available for sites/landscape specific
- Uncertainty on each of D&D’s future trend.





### **Coordination, and participation challenges:**

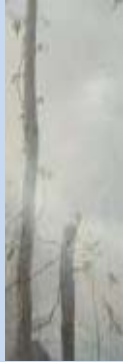
- Lack of national coordination mechanism to manage data on D&D effectively and transparency,
- Lack of participation from non-forestry related institutions,
- Lack of participation from local communities, and local stakeholders in identifying and address D&D,



### **Opportunity to improve**

- Effective use of existing Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce, and four REDD+ Technical Teams
- Strong support from technical partners such as FAO, FCPF/WB, UN-REDD, Cam-REDD,..
- Existing experience on identifying D&D such as Cambodia REDD+ Roadmap, National Forestry Program..

### **Propose next action plan**



- Build on existing REDD+ management mechanism by integrating D&D into policy dialogs
- Design transparency mechanism on D&D at the national level, NSIS (Safeguards) or MRV web based platform might used.
- Regularly follow up official information from other ministries on driver of D&D outside forestry sector
- Quantify of each prioritize drivers to be address, these drivers have to be included into National REDD+ Strategy.
- Existing experience on identifying D&D such as Cambodia REDD+ Roadmap, National Forestry Program have to be scale up

**Thank you!**  
**Question & Suggestion**