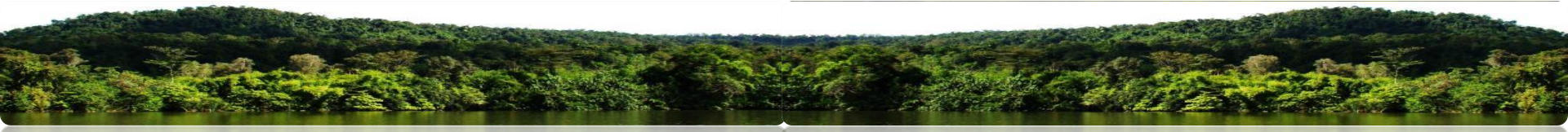




CAMBODIA REDD+ PROGRAMME

- Presentation Title: **Climate change and REDD+**
- Location: **Raffles Hotel Le Royal**
- Date: **20. December 2013**



Content

- Climate change and REDD+
- What is REDD+?
- Status of global REDD+ negotiations and financing
- Why REDD+ in Cambodia? How does it contribute to forest governance under FA, GDANCP and FiA?



Climate change and REDD+

- Human influence on the climate system is clear.
- Continued emissions of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and changes in all components of the climate system.
- Limiting climate change will require substantial and sustained reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.

IPCC 2013 Fifth Assessment Report



Global loss of forest and forest degradation contribute around 12 % of global annual emissions



REDD+

- Provides economic incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and establishment of new forests
- This could be through improved land use planning, better forest management, more efficient use of forest resources etc.



REDD+

- REDD + is an opportunity to benefit from international support to the global efforts to mitigate climate change and at the same time improve the management of forests to the benefit of the country and its people.



What do we need to do to benefit from REDD+?



COP15 requested countries to:

- (a) Identify drivers of deforestation and forest degradation resulting in emissions and also the means to address these;
- (b) Identify activities within the country that result in reduced emissions and increased removals, and stabilization of forest carbon stocks;



Three phases of REDD+

Phase 1: Readiness



Phase 2: Implementation of policies and measures



Phase 3: Performance based payments



REDD+

In the readiness phase Cambodia will develop a national forest monitoring system and be able to monitor its forests and develop a national reference level....



Deforestation can be detected by remote sensing



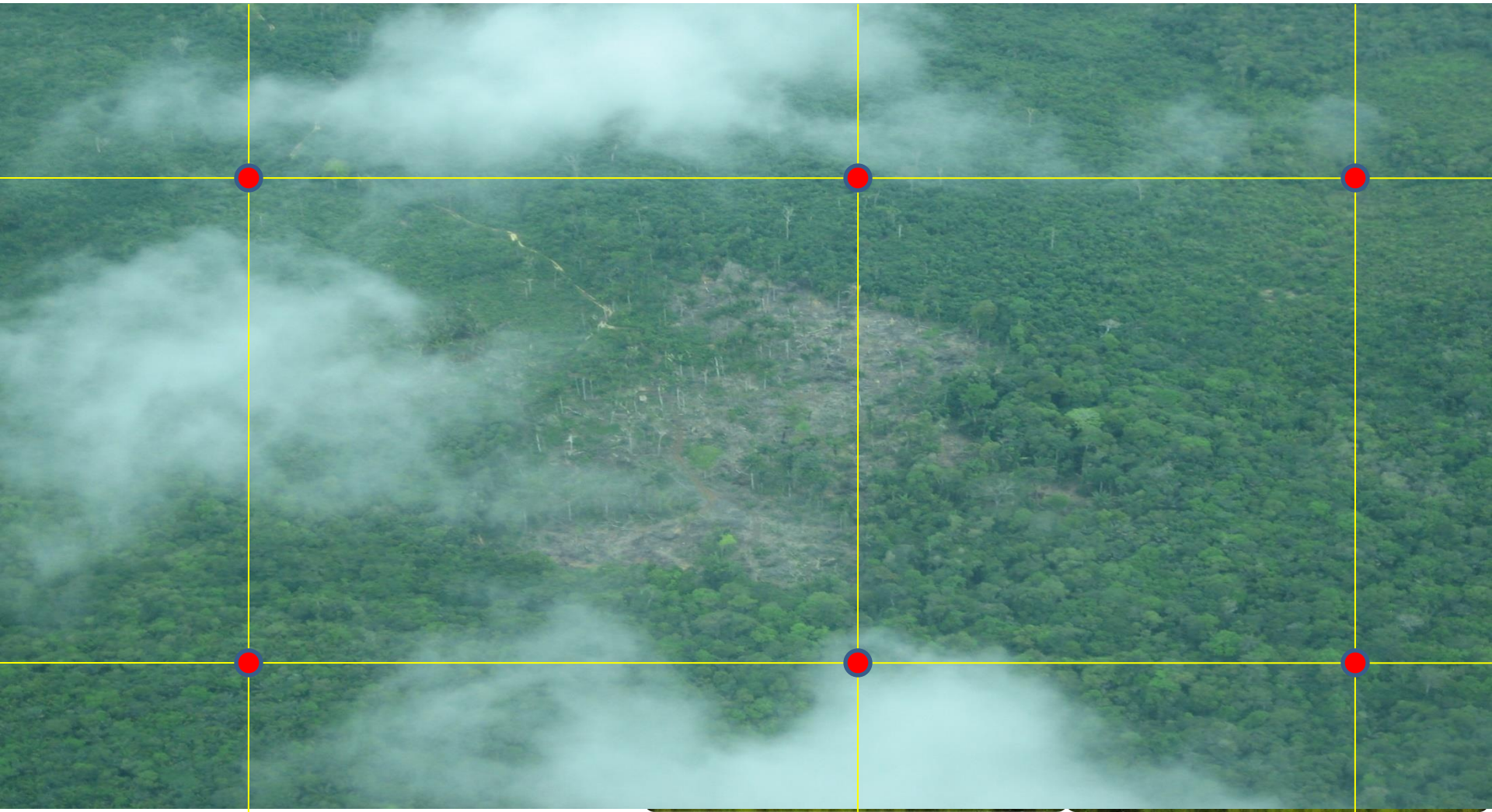
And then the emissions can be estimated

For illustration only

Forest class	Average carbon content ton C/ha	Annual loss ha	Annual loss of carbon Tons C
X	150	345	51,750
Y	120	125	15,000
Z	90	2,000	180,000
Total		2,470	246,750



Carbon stocks in standing forests can be monitored by a NFI



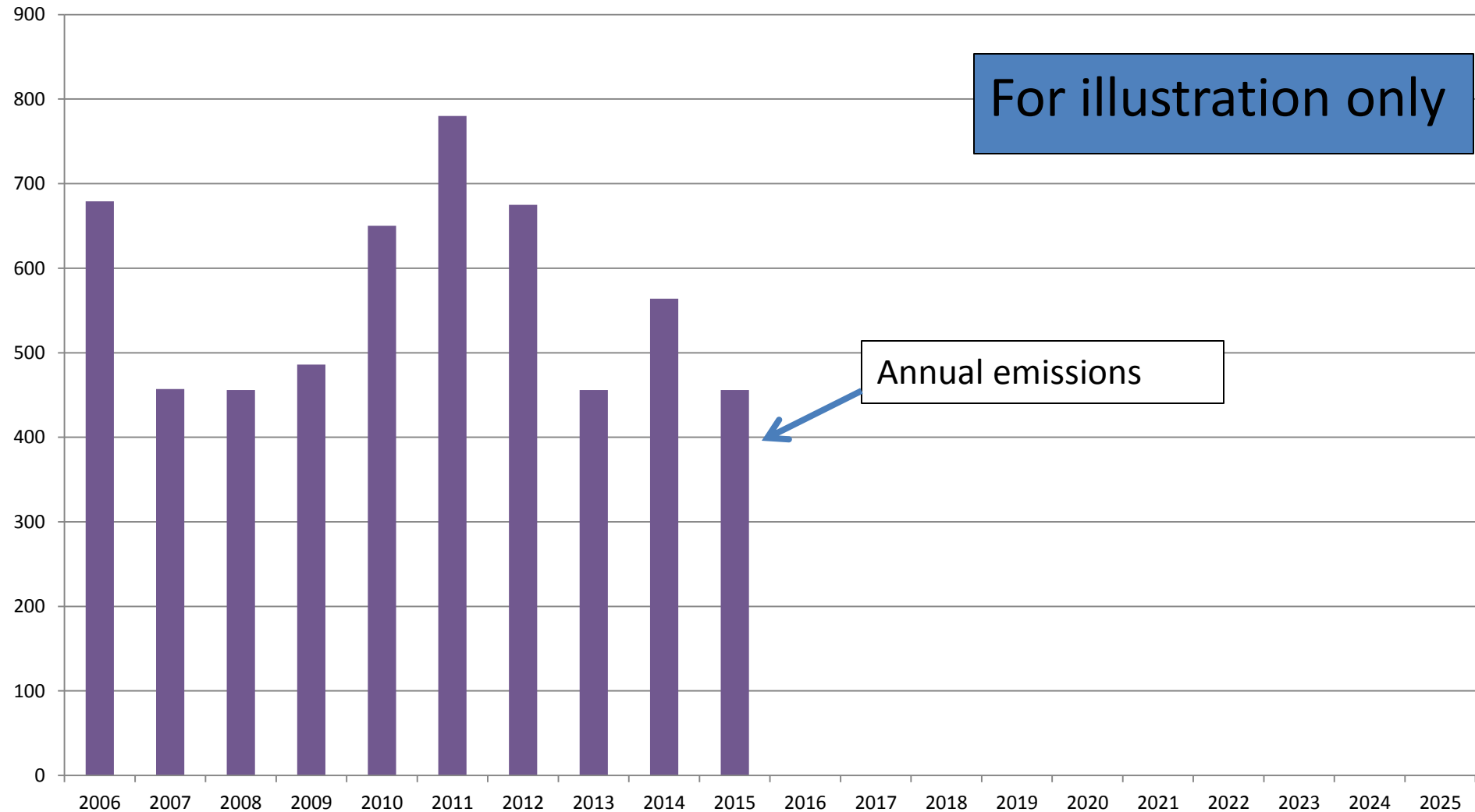
And then the emissions can be estimated

For illustration only

		2015	2020	
	Forest area (ha)	10,000,000	9,850,000	
1	Above ground living biomass	150,000	140,000	
2	Below ground living biomass	50,000	45,000	
3	Litter	25,000	24,000	
4	Dead wood	15,000	15,000	
5	Soil	50,000	47,000	
	Total	290,000	271,000	Emissions 3,800*3.67= 13,946 tCO2/year
	Annual change		-3,800 tC	

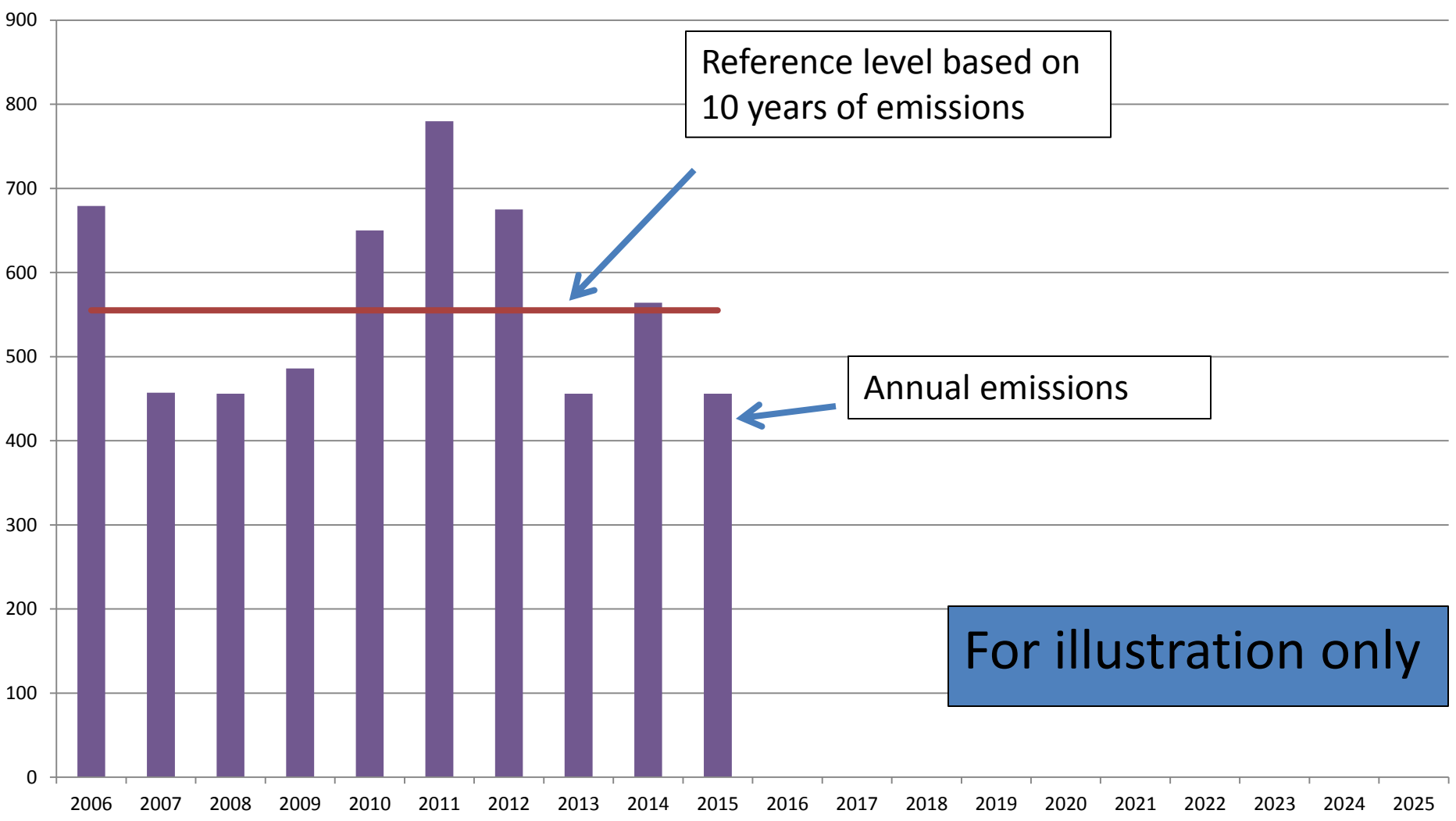
With this information we can estimate annual emissions

M tons
CO₂
emissions



M tons
CO2
emissions

And establish the reference level

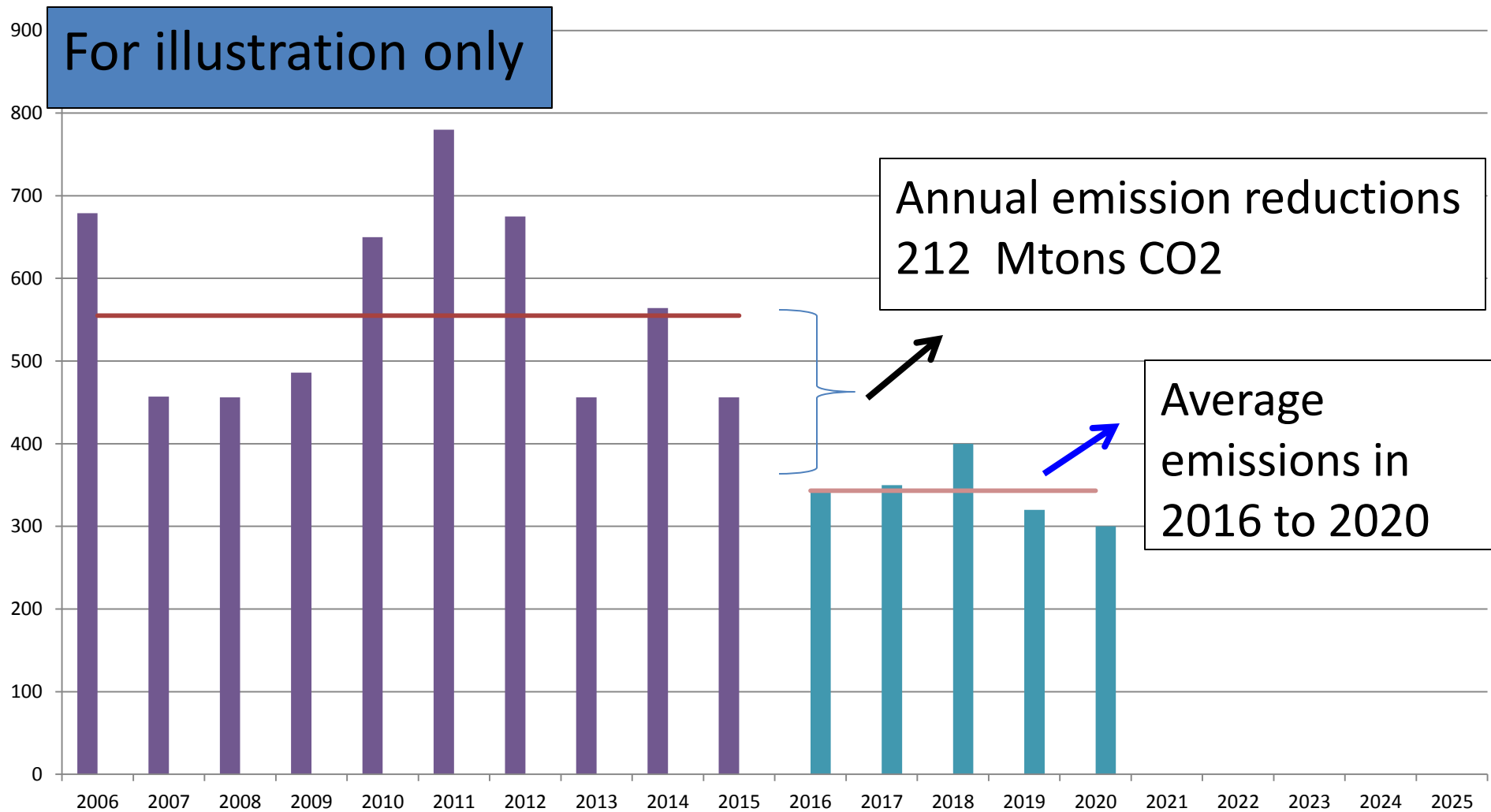


National REDD+ Strategy

In the readiness phase Cambodia should also develop a National REDD+ Strategy to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and thereby reduce emissions.



This will deliver emission reductions



Requirement for receiving the results-based payments

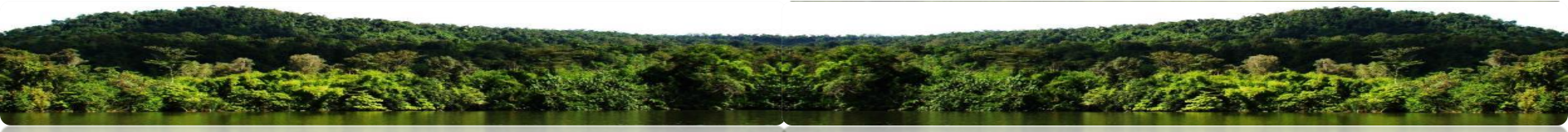
- National REDD+ Strategy
 - National reference level * approved in a UNFCCC process
 - National Forest Monitoring System
 - Result by country submitted through biennial update reports and analyzed by a UNFCCC technical review team
 - National report on safeguards
- *with sub-national as an interim measure



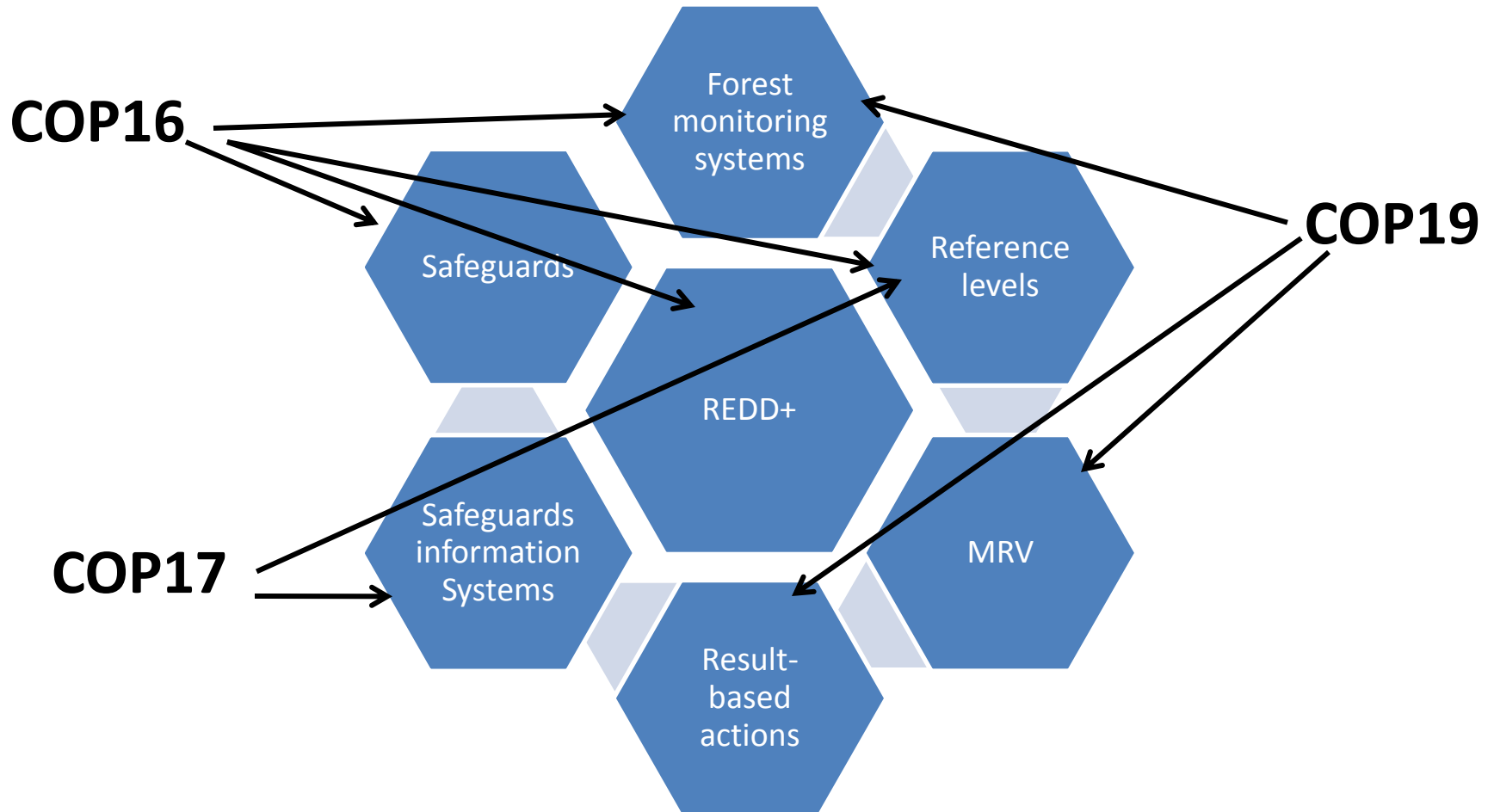


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Status of global REDD+ negotiations
and financing



UNFCCC decisions



UNFCCC decisions

After COP19 we now have decisions on all elements necessary to receive results-based funding.

It's up to countries when they want to begin use the opportunity to receive payments for verified emission reductions



REDD+ financing before 2020

FCPF Carbon Fund 400-600 M USD

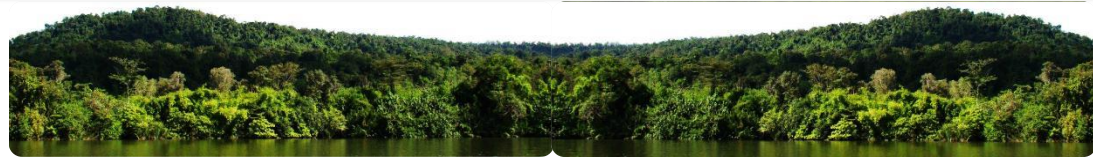
BioCarbon Fund 280 M USD

Bilateral agreements e.g. Germany, Norway

JCM ?

Green Climate Fund ?

Conclusion: No need to wait until 2020



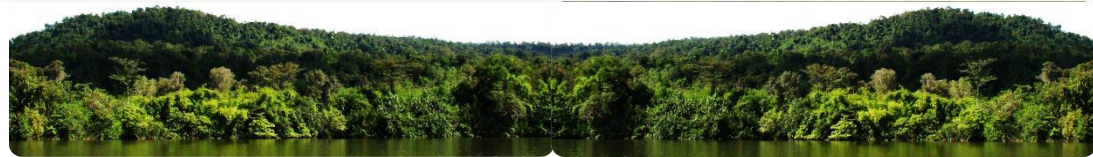
Not everything need to be perfect from the beginning

Agrees that a step-wise approach to national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level development may be useful, enabling Parties to improve the forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level by incorporating better data, improved methodologies and, where appropriate, additional pools,
(COP 17 decision)



Next steps:

1. Analyze drivers and identify ways to address them
2. Include this in a National REDD+ Strategy
3. Develop a national system for safeguards and information system
4. Develop the forest monitoring system
5. Establish a forest emission reference level
6. Establish a fund to receive results-based finance
7. Establish a benefit sharing mechanism



REDD+ result-based finance

How long before Cambodia can participate in an emission reduction program?

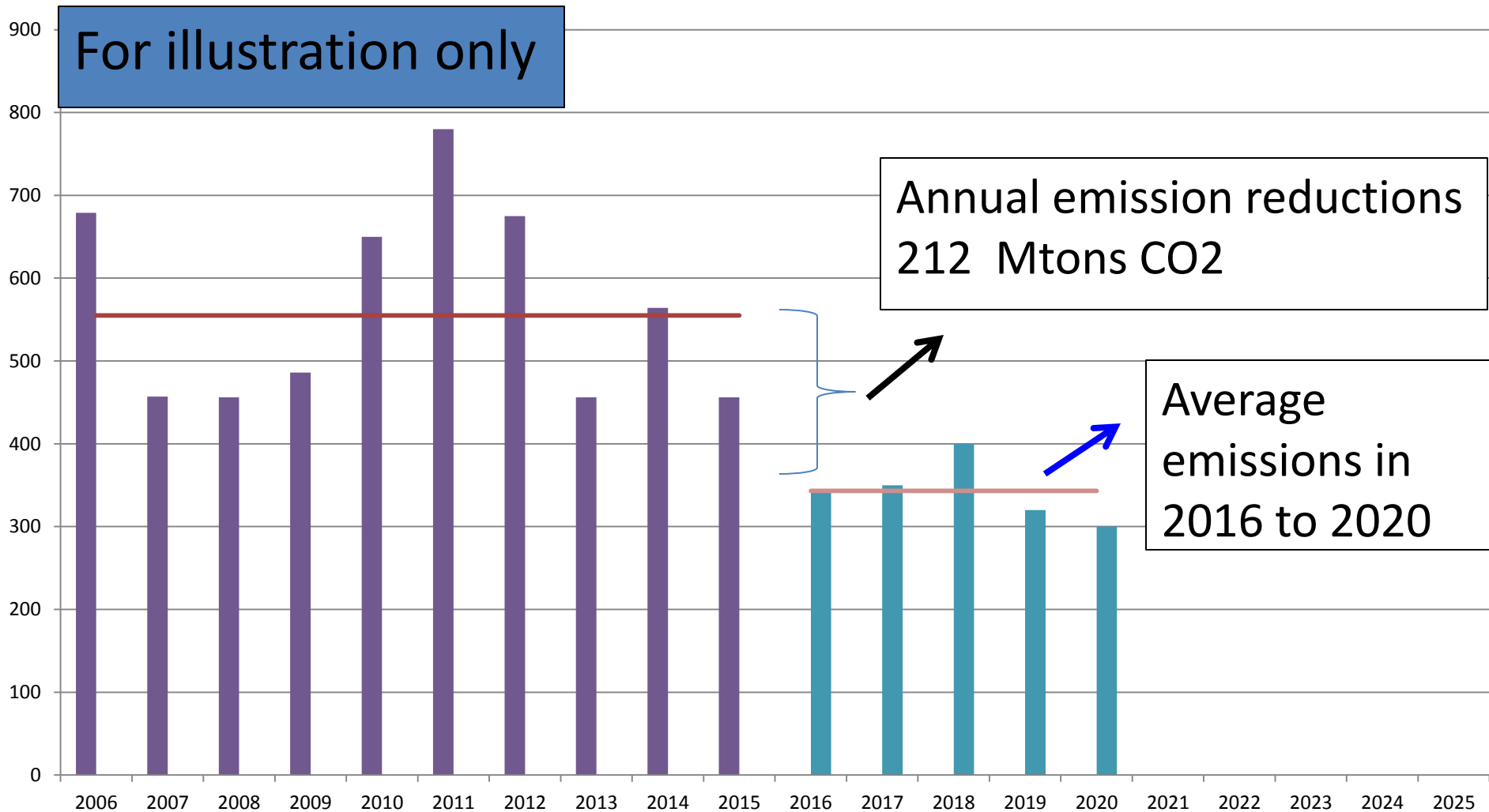
This is very much up to Cambodia

Monitoring of forests will continue to improve for many years to come but this does not mean Cambodia cannot deliver verified emission reductions within a few years



Countries can now get paid for verified emission reductions

For illustration only



Annual emission reductions
212 Mtons CO2

Average
emissions in
2016 to 2020

Why REDD+ in Cambodia?

A recent study concluded that Cambodia has the fifth largest deforestation rate in the world

Cambodia also has one of the highest forest cover percentage in South East Asia

REDD+ will not stop deforestation but it offer an alternative by providing payments for forest conservation (reduced emissions)



How does it contribute to forest governance under FA, GDANCP and FiA?

REDD+ requires good forest governance.

REDD+ is results-based. This means Cambodia will receive incentives according to the results.

Revenues are likely to be used for managing REDD+ which include costs such as monitoring and reporting of results, forest governance but also to incentivize stakeholders including line agencies.



How to share the revenue?

To get results key stakeholders should have positive incentive to reduce emissions from deforestation forest degradation and for establishing new forests.

There is a need to design a benefit sharing mechanism including some transparency measures to ensure that stakeholders have an incentive to contribute.



How to share the revenue?

If there are no incentives how can we expect stakeholders to change practices?

Incentives for government, communities, private land owners etc. could perhaps improve the management of forests.

This is what REDD+ is trying to do.



Thank You!

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