

## Misconceptions About REDD+

There is a lot of misinformation about REDD+. Here are some of the most common myths.

**1. If Cambodia implements REDD+, people living in or near the forest will no longer be able to harvest vegetables or other products from the forest.**

Forests, like farmland, can be managed in a way that maintains long-term productivity. This is called “sustainable management”. REDD+ is a mechanism to promote sustainable forest management. Harvesting vegetables or other products for family consumption or local use is consistent with sustainable management, and so would certainly be allowed in a REDD+ programme.

**2. In a Cambodia REDD+ programme, no trees can be cut.**

As above, the goal of REDD+ is to promote sustainable management of forests. If trees are cut carefully and at a rate that does not exceed the growth rate of the forest, this can be sustainable, because new trees will grow to replace the ones harvested. Therefore trees can still be harvested under a REDD+ programme, provided appropriate rules and procedures are followed.

**3. There is no role for communities in REDD+.**

Many communities manage forests, and many more which do not have community forests makes use of forest areas, for gathering food or other purposes. Since a REDD+ programme covers all forests in the country, everyone who contributes to management of forests will have a role to play.

**4. All benefits from REDD+ will go to the government.**

Developed countries will be providing the money to implement REDD+ in Cambodia. Donors currently supporting REDD+ readiness are demanding that there are clear and effective processes in place to ensure that all stakeholders who contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from forests receive their fair share of the benefits. It is highly likely that this will be the case for REDD+ implementation.

**5. It is impossible to stop illegal logging or land grabbing by powerful people.**

Both illegal logging and land grabbing are difficult to stop because of the large amounts of money that can be made and, as a result, the involvement of powerful individuals. However, these processes can be stopped – other countries have succeeded. Part of the solution involves strengthening forest law enforcement and establishing open (“transparent”) processes for reporting and prosecuting crimes.

**6. If local people’s rights are not respected, there is nothing they can do about it.**

Just as for the myth about benefits, the developed countries that will provide the money for REDD+, are demanding that Cambodia ensure full and effective participation of all stakeholders. A grievance mechanism to allow stakeholders to highlight cases where they feel their rights may not be respected will be established to support full and effective participation.

**7. Implementing REDD+ will have a negative impact on biodiversity (wildlife).**

If forests are managed more sustainably by implementing REDD+, the quality of the forest will improve, which will result in increased biodiversity. Ultimately, healthier forests with more biodiversity will yield greater benefits to those who depend on forests.

**8. REDD+ will never happen in Cambodia because the government will not agree to “selling” credits**

Although REDD+ is not the same as the voluntary carbon market, it is conceivable that the government may not agree to receive payments from developed countries. However, given the commitment of the government in preparing to implement REDD+, this risk seems to be rather small.

**Positive Incentives under REDD+**

Video Script produced by REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat for

Awareness Raising on REDD+ in Cambodia

**ការលើកទឹកចិត្ត នៅក្រោមការអនុវត្តរបស់កម្ពុជា**

ការសរសេរសាច់រឿងវីដេអូ គឺផលិតដោយក្រុមការងារលេខាធិការដ្ឋានកម្មវិធីរបស់កម្ពុជា សម្រាប់

ការលើកកម្ពស់ការយល់ដឹង អំពី កម្មវិធីរបស់កម្ពុជា នៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

Scene លុក	Audio/Script សម្លេង	Video Graphic រូបភាពវីដេអូ	Duration រយៈពេល
1	Under REDD+, developing countries like Cambodia, which contribute to reducing deforestation and better management of forests will be entitled to receive incentives in the form of financial resources	Graphic of people and forests with title caption fading in	15 secs
	ក្រោមគម្រោងរបស់កម្ពុជា ប្រទេសកំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ដូចជាប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ដែលរួមចំណែកដល់ការកាត់បន្ថយការកាប់បំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើ និងការធ្វើឲ្យប្រសើរឡើងលើផ្នែកគ្រប់គ្រងព្រៃឈើ នឹងត្រូវបានទទួលការលើកទឹកចិត្តនៅក្នុងទម្រង់ជាការធនធានហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃមនុស្ស និងព្រៃឈើ ជាមួយនឹងចំណងជើង ប្លង់រត់ចូល	១៥ វិនាទី
2	Countries must report to the international community on progress they have made, thus generating the financial resources from developed countries	Graphic of international meeting	15 secs
	បណ្តាប្រទេសទាំងឡាយ ត្រូវតែរាយការណ៍ទៅសហគមន៍អន្តរជាតិលើដំណើរការរីកចម្រើនដែលពួកគេបានធ្វើ ដូច្នោះនឹងទទួលបានធនធានហិរញ្ញវត្ថុពីប្រទេសអភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំអន្តរជាតិ	១៥ វិនាទី
3	A proportion of these finances will be needed to cover the costs of measuring progress, reporting, and administering the REDD+ programme	Graphic of forest inventory activities (people measuring trees)	15 sec

	សមាមាត្រនៃហិរញ្ញវត្ថុទាំងនេះ នឹងត្រូវការដើម្បីប្រើប្រាស់លើការចំណាយនៃដំណើរការវាស់ស្ទង់រាយការណ៍ និងគ្រប់គ្រងកម្មវិធីដបូកនេះ	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃសកម្មភាពសារពើភ័ណ្ឌព្រៃឈើ (មនុស្សកំពុងវាស់ដើមឈើ)	១៥ វិនាទី
4	However, the finance will also be used to provide benefits to stakeholders. Benefits may take various forms, not necessarily cash	Graphic of a community forests with villagers working in the forest	15 secs
	ទោះជាយ៉ាងណា ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុក៏នឹងត្រូវបានប្រើដើម្បីផ្តល់ប្រយោជន៍ដល់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធនានា។ អត្ថប្រយោជន៍ទាំងនោះ អាចតាមទម្រង់ជាច្រើន មិនចាំបាច់តែជាក្នុងទម្រង់ផ្តល់ជាសាច់ប្រាក់	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃសហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើមួយដែលមានអ្នកភូមិកំពុងធ្វើការនៅក្នុងព្រៃ	១៥ វិនាទី
5	Deciding how to share the benefits is complicated ... it is far too expensive to measure carbon at a scale useful for deciding who has contributed how much ...	Graphic of people in forests, looking puzzled	20 secs
	ការសម្រេចពីរបៀបក្នុងការចែករំលែកផលប្រយោជន៍ គឺមានភាពស្មុគស្មាញ ... វាមានតម្លៃថ្លៃពេកក្នុងការវាស់កាបូននៅខ្នាតមួយសំខាន់ក្នុងការសម្រេចចិត្តថាតើ អ្នកបានចូលរួមចំណែកច្រើនប៉ុណ្ណា ...	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃប្រជាជននៅក្នុងព្រៃដែលមើលមានភាពងឿយឆ្ងល់	២០ វិនាទី
6	... so some other measure will need to be used – such as the amount of effort different stakeholders have made.	Split-screen: graphics of villagers patrolling or planting trees	15 secs
	... ដូច្នេះ វិធានការមួយចំនួនផ្សេងទៀត នឹងត្រូវបានប្រើ - ដូចជា ចំណែកនៃការខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងពីភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធផ្សេងគ្នាដែលបានចូលរួម។	ចែកអេក្រង់៖ ក្រាហ្វិកអ្នកភូមិដើរល្បាត ឬ ដាំដើមឈើ	១៥ វិនាទី
7	In order to ensure that the process is transparent and equitable, there needs to be broad agreement on how it will work ...	Graphic of Taskforce or CG meeting	15 secs
	ដើម្បីធានាថា ដំណើរការនេះមានតម្លាភាព និងប្រកបដោយសមធម៌ វាត្រូវការកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងទូលំទូលាយ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាយោបល់	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំក្រុមការងារដបូក ឬ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាយោបល់	១៥ វិនាទី

	ទូលាយនៅលើដំណើរការអនុវត្តនេះ ...		
8	... and all the information needs to be freely available ...	Graphic of someone looking at REDD+ Cambodia website	15 secs
	... ហើយព័ត៌មានទាំងអស់នេះ គឺអាចរកបានដោយសេរី ...	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃមនុស្សម្នាក់សម្លឹងមើលគេហទំព័ររបស់កម្មវិធីជបូកកម្ពុជា	១៥ វិនាទី
9	... therefore your representatives on the Consultation Group will be working hard to help design a benefit sharing system appropriate for Cambodia	Graphic of CG meeting	20 secs
	... ដូច្នេះ តំណាងរបស់អ្នកដែលជាសមាជិកក្នុងក្រុមពិគ្រោះយោបល់ នឹងត្រូវធ្វើការជាច្រើន ក្នុងការជួយបង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធចែករំលែកផលប្រយោជន៍ដ៏សមរម្យសម្រាប់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំក្រុមប្រឹក្សាយោបល់	២០ វិនាទី
10	It is important to understand that benefits may not be provided in the form of money ...	Graphic of villagers sharing money	15 secs
	វាជាការសំខាន់ក្នុងការយល់ថា ផលប្រយោជន៍អាចនឹងមិនត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូននៅក្នុងទម្រង់ជាទឹកប្រាក់ ...	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃការចែកប្រាក់ដល់អ្នកភូមិប្រាក់ ជាមួយនឹងសញ្ញា x	១៥ វិនាទី
11	... benefits may take the form of improved social infrastructure ...	Split-screen: graphics of new village bridge or school	10 secs
	... អត្ថប្រយោជន៍អាចទទួលបានជាទម្រង់ ដើម្បីធ្វើឱ្យប្រសើរឡើងលើផ្នែកហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធសង្គម ...	បំបែកអេក្រង់៖ ក្រាហ្វិកនៃស្ពាន ឬសាលាថ្មីក្នុងភូមិ	១០ វិនាទី
12	... training in new or improved livelihoods ... or other types of benefits	Graphic of villagers being trained	10 secs
	... ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតថ្មី ឬ មានភាពប្រសើរឡើង ... ឬ ប្រភេទអត្ថប្រយោជន៍ដទៃទៀត	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃអ្នកភូមិដែលកំពុងទទួលការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល	១០ វិនាទី
	How local stakeholders wish to receive	Still shot from village meeting	15secs

13	benefits will be closely linked to the process of "Free, Prior and Informed Consent	scene with "Free, Prior and Informed Consent"	
	របៀបដែលអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធក្នុងមូលដ្ឋានមានបំណងចង់ទទួលបាននូវអត្ថប្រយោជន៍ នឹងត្រូវបានផ្សារភ្ជាប់យ៉ាងជិតស្និទ្ធនឹងដំណើរការ នៃ ""ដោយសេរី ការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានជាមុន និងដោយមានការព្រមព្រៀង" ឬ FPIC	ប្លង់ពីកន្លែងប្រជុំភូមិ ជាមួយនឹងប្លង់ "ដោយសេរី ការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានជាមុន និងដោយមានការព្រមព្រៀង"	១៥ វិនាទី
14	If you would like to learn more, or want to contribute, please contact the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat	Forest still shot with REDD+ Cambodia logo and RTS contact information	20 secs
14	ប្រសិនបើអ្នកចង់រៀនបន្ថែមទៀត ឬ ចង់រួមចំណែកក្នុងដំណើរការនេះ សូមទាក់ទងទៅ ក្រុមការងារលេខាធិការដ្ឋានធរដបូកកម្ពុជា	រូបភាពពីព្រៃឈើ ជាមួយនឹង Logos របស់ធរដបូកកម្ពុជា និងព័ត៌មានទំនាក់ទំនងរបស់លេខាធិការដ្ឋានធរដបូកកម្ពុជា	១៥ វិនាទី
Total សរុប			3 mins 35 secs (៣នាទី និង ៣៥ វិនាទី)

Co-benefits under REDD+

Video Script produced by REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat for

Awareness Raising on REDD+ in Cambodia

សហអត្ថប្រយោជន៍នៅក្រោមការអនុវត្តវេជ្ជបញ្ជា

ការសរសេរសាច់រឿងរ៉ាវដើម្បី គឺផលិតដោយក្រុមការងារលេខាធិការដ្ឋានកម្មវិធីវេជ្ជបញ្ជា សម្រាប់  
ការលើកកម្ពស់ការយល់ដឹង អំពី កម្មវិធីវេជ្ជបញ្ជា នៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

Scene លរុត	Audio សម្លេង	Video Graphic រូបភាពរ៉ាវដើម្បី	Duration រយៈពេល
1	You may have heard that REDD+ is all about carbon and climate change, and indeed this is what the international community is very concerned about	Graphic of people and forests with title caption fading in	15 secs
	អ្នកប្រហែលជាបានឮថា វេជ្ជបញ្ជា គឺសុទ្ធតែ អំពីកាបូន និងការផ្លាស់ប្តូរអាកាសធាតុ ហើយពិតណាស់នេះគឺជាអ្វីដែលសហគមន៍ អន្តរជាតិ មានការព្រួយបារម្ភយ៉ាងខ្លាំងលើ បញ្ហាទាំងនេះ	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃមនុស្ស និងព្រៃឈើ ជាមួយនឹងចំណងជើងចំណងជើង ប្លង់រត់ចូល	១៥ វិនាទី
2	However, forest are valuable for many other reasons, besides carbon	Graphic of a forest with people	15 secs
	ទោះជាយ៉ាងណា ព្រៃឈើគឺមានតម្លៃជាខ្លាំង សម្រាប់ផ្នែកផ្សេងជាច្រើនទៀត ក្រៅពីកាបូន	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃព្រៃឈើ ជាមួយនឹង មនុស្ស	១៥ វិនាទី
3	Forests provide habitat for wildlife, which may be useful for local communities ...	Graphic wild pigs or other species that are eaten	15 sec
	ព្រៃឈើផ្តល់នូវជម្រកសម្រាប់សត្វព្រៃ ដែល អាចមានប្រយោជន៍សម្រាប់សហគមន៍មូល ដ្ឋាន ...	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃសត្វជ្រូកព្រៃ ឬ ប្រភេទ សត្វផ្សេងទៀត ដែលត្រូវបានគេ ចាប់មកបរិភោគ ឬ ធ្វើជាអាហារ	១៥ វិនាទី
4	Forests make water supply more regular and reliable ...	Graphic of a stream running from a forest into farmland	15 secs
	ព្រៃឈើធ្វើឱ្យការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹក មានជាទៀង ទាត់ និងអាចជឿទុកចិត្តបាន ...	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃទន្លេដងអូរ ដែលកំពុង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ឬ ចរន្តពីព្រៃមួយចូលទៅ ក្នុងដីស្រែ	១៥ វិនាទី

5	Forests provide a means for local people to earn a living ...	Graphic of people harvesting NTFPs	10 secs
	ព្រៃឈើផ្តល់នូវមធ្យោបាយសម្រាប់ប្រជាជនមូលដ្ឋាន ដើម្បីរកប្រាក់ចំណូលចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតគ្រួសារ ...	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃប្រជាជនប្រមូលផលអនុផលព្រៃឈើ	១០ វិនាទី
6	Forests may provide spiritual support ... and there are many other benefits that are provided by forests	Graphic of Buddhist monks in the forest	15 secs
	ព្រៃឈើអាចផ្តល់ការគាំទ្រខាងផ្នែកស្មារតី ឬជំនឿ ... ហើយក៏មានអត្ថប្រយោជន៍ជាច្រើនផ្សេងទៀតដែលត្រូវបានផ្តល់ដោយព្រៃឈើ	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃព្រះសង្ឃនៅក្នុងព្រៃ	១៥ វិនាទី
7	Once forests have gone, it is very difficult to restore them, and all of these benefits will be no longer be available	Graphic of deforestation (similar to "Introduction to REDD+" video)	15 secs
	នៅពេលដែលព្រៃឈើបាត់បង់ វាមានភាពលំបាកខ្លាំងណាស់ក្នុងការស្តារឡើងវិញ ហើយអត្ថប្រយោជន៍ដែលធ្លាប់មានទាំងអស់នេះ នឹងលែងមានតទៅទៀត	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃការកាប់បំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើ (ស្រដៀងគ្នាទៅនឹងវីដេអូ "ការណែនាំអំពីប្រយោជន៍")	១៥ វិនាទី
8	... and although local people are most directly affected, even those living in town and cities suffer due to higher food prices, flooding and other problems	Graphic of floods affecting a city	15 secs
	... ហើយបើទោះបីជាប្រជាជនក្នុងតំបន់រងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយផ្ទាល់ សូម្បីតែអ្នកដែលរស់នៅទីប្រជុំជន និងទីក្រុង គឺទទួលរងដោយសារតម្លៃម្ហូបអាហារឡើងថ្លៃខ្ពស់ជាងមុន គ្រោះទឹកជំនន់ និងបញ្ហាផ្សេងទៀត	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃទឹកជំនន់ប៉ះពាល់ដល់ទីក្រុងមួយ	១៥ វិនាទី
9	So, while Cambodia stands to benefit from international efforts on climate change, conserving and sustainably managing forests will yield many	Graphic of forest with multiple benefits (wildlife, water, cultural, etc.)	20 secs
	ដូច្នោះ, ទោះបីជាប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាអាចទទួលបានផលប្រយោជន៍ពីការខិតខំប្រយុទ្ធនៃសហគ្រាសអន្តរជាតិក្នុងការប្រយុទ្ធនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ, ការរក្សាព្រៃឈើឱ្យរស់រវើក និងគ្រប់គ្រងព្រៃឈើឱ្យបានចីរភាព ក៏ដូចជា ការគ្រប់គ្រងព្រៃឈើឱ្យបានចីរភាព នឹងផ្តល់នូវប្រយោជន៍ជាច្រើន (ជីវិតរស់នៅ, ទឹក, វប្បធម៌, ជាដើម)	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃព្រៃឈើដែលផ្តល់នូវប្រយោជន៍ជាច្រើន (ជីវិតរស់នៅ, ទឹក, វប្បធម៌, ជាដើម)	២០ វិនាទី

	forms of benefits		
	ដូច្នោះ ខណៈពេលដែលប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ទទួលបានផលប្រយោជន៍ពីការខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងរបស់អន្តរជាតិស្តីពីការផ្លាស់ប្តូរអាកាសធាតុ ការអភិរក្ស និងការគ្រប់គ្រងព្រៃឈើ ប្រកបដោយចីរភាព នឹងផ្តល់នូវ អត្ថប្រយោជន៍ក្នុងទម្រង់ជាច្រើន	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃព្រៃឈើជាមួយនឹងអត្ថប្រយោជន៍ជាច្រើន (សត្វព្រៃ ទឹកវប្បធម៌ ជាដើម)	២០ វិនាទី
10	The Cambodia National REDD+ Programme will therefore prioritize efforts in areas where these multiple benefits are largest	Graphic of planning – identifying forest areas providing the most benefits	15 secs
	ដូច្នោះ កម្មវិធីជាតិជម្រកកម្ពុជា នឹងផ្តល់អាទិភាពដល់កិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងនៅតំបន់ ដែលកន្លែងមានប្រយោជន៍ជាច្រើនជាងគេបំផុត	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃការធ្វើផែនការ - ការកំណត់តំបន់ព្រៃឈើ ដែលផ្តល់អត្ថប្រយោជន៍ច្រើនបំផុត	១៥ វិនាទី
11	Healthy forests provide many benefits to the people living in them or nearby ... and those living far away from the forest	Graphic of villagers working in the forest	15 secs
	ព្រៃឈើដែលមានសុខភាពល្អ ផ្តល់នូវអត្ថប្រយោជន៍ជាច្រើន ដល់ប្រជាជនដែលរស់នៅក្នុងឬ នៅជិតព្រៃទាំងនោះ ... និងអ្នកដែលរស់នៅឆ្ងាយពីព្រៃឈើ	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃអ្នកភូមិកំពុងធ្វើការនៅក្នុងព្រៃ	១៥ វិនាទី
12	Therefore, it is only fair that society as a whole contribute to the costs of conserving and sustainably managing forests because everyone benefits	Graphic of natural forest, rural village and city	20 secs
	ដូច្នោះ យុត្តិធម៌តែមួយគត់ គឺសង្គមទាំងមូល រួមចំណែកដល់ការចំណាយនៃការអភិរក្ស និងគ្រប់គ្រងព្រៃឈើប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព ដោយសារតែមនុស្សគ្រប់គ្នាមានផលប្រយោជន៍ពីនេះ	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃព្រៃឈើធម្មជាតិ ភូមិជនបទនិងទីក្រុង	២០ វិនាទី
13	If you would like to learn more, or want to contribute, please contact the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat	REDD+ Cambodia logo and RTS contact information	20 secs

	<p>ប្រសិនបើអ្នកចង់រៀនបន្ថែមទៀត ឬ ចង់រួមចំណែកក្នុងដំណើរការនេះ សូមទាក់ទងទៅក្រុមការងារលេខាធិការដ្ឋានធនបូកកម្ពុជា</p>	<p>រូបភាពពីព្រែកឈើ ជាមួយនឹង Logos របស់ធនបូកកម្ពុជា និងព័ត៌មានទំនាក់ទំនងរបស់លេខាធិការដ្ឋានធនបូកកម្ពុជា</p>	<p>២០ វិនាទី</p>
<p>Total សរុប</p>			<p>3 mins 25 secs (៣ នាទី និង ២៥ វិនាទី)</p>

**REDD+ MRV and Monitoring**

Video Script produced by REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat for

Awareness Raising on REDD+ in Cambodia

**ការវាស់ស្ទង់ រាយការណ៍ និងផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ (MRV) និងត្រួតពិនិត្យ ក្នុងការអនុវត្តរដ្ឋបាល**

ការសរសេរសាច់រឿងដើម្បី គឺផលិតដោយក្រុមការងារលេខាធិការដ្ឋានកម្មវិធីរដ្ឋបាលកម្ពុជា សម្រាប់

ការលើកកម្ពស់ការយល់ដឹង អំពី កម្មវិធីរដ្ឋបាល នៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

Scene លុត	Audio សម្លេង	Video Graphic រូបភាពរឿងរូប	Duration រយៈពេល
1	REDD+ is all about reducing emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> from forests. But how do we know how much CO <sub>2</sub> is being emitted from forests?	Graphic of people and forests with title caption fading in	15 secs
1	រដ្ឋបាល គឺអំពីការកាត់បន្ថយការបំបាត់ឧស្ម័នកាបូនិចចេញពីព្រៃឈើ។ ប៉ុន្តែ តើយើងអាចដឹងថា ឧស្ម័នកាបូនិចប៉ុន្មានដែលបានសាយភាយចេញពីព្រៃឈើនោះ ដោយរបៀប?	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃ មនុស្ស និងព្រៃឈើ ជាមួយនឹងចំណងជើងចំណងជើង រត់ចូលប្លង់	១៥ វិនាទី
2	Measuring emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> is technically quite difficult. It requires two types of information ...	Graphic of a forest with people	10 secs
2	ការវាស់ស្ទង់ការបំបាត់ឧស្ម័នកាបូនិច គឺមានបច្ចេកទេសលំបាក។ វាតម្រូវឱ្យមានព័ត៌មានពីរប្រភេទ ...	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃ ព្រៃឈើជាមួយនឹង មនុស្ស	១០ វិនាទី
3	The first is how land use changes over time, for example forest becoming non-forest. This information comes from analysis of remote sensing data, especially satellite images	Example of satellite image and graphic of technician analyzing remote sensing data	20 sec
3	ដំបូង គឺពីរបៀបដែលការប្រើប្រាស់ដីមានការផ្លាស់ប្តូរ ទៅរយៈពេល ឧទាហរណ៍ ព្រៃឈើក្លាយជាមិនមែនជាព្រៃឈើ។ ព័ត៌មាននេះ បានមកពីការវិភាគទិន្នន័យពីលំហអាកាស ជាពិសេសរូបភាពតាមផ្កាយរណ	ឧទាហរណ៍នៃរូបភាពផ្កាយរណប និងក្រាហ្វិកនៃអ្នកបច្ចេកទេសកំពុង វិភាគទិន្នន័យពីលំហអាកាស	២០ វិនាទី
4	The second type of information is how much carbon is gained or lost for each type of land use change. This information comes from	Graphic of NFI team in action in the forest (measuring trees)	20 secs

	ground surveys		
	ប្រភេទព័ត៌មានទីពីរ គឺថាតើការបានត្រូវបានកើនឡើង ឬ បាត់បង់ប៉ុន្មាន ទៅលើប្រភេទនៃការផ្លាស់ប្តូរលើការប្រើប្រាស់ដីធ្លី។ ព័ត៌មាននេះ គឺបានមកពីការស្ទង់មតិមូលដ្ឋាន	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃក្រុម NFI ជាមួយសកម្មភាពនៅក្នុងព្រៃ (កំពុងវាស់ដើមឈើ)	២០ វិនាទី
5	By combining these two types of information, it is possible to calculate how much CO <sub>2</sub> is emitted	Graphic of expert workshop	15 secs
	ដោយមានការរួមបញ្ចូលគ្នារវាងព័ត៌មានទាំងពីរប្រភេទនេះ គេអាចធ្វើការគណនាបាន ថាតើខ្សែស្មើកាបូនិចបានសាយភាយប៉ុន្មាន	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃសិក្ខាសាលាអ្នកជំនាញ	១៥ វិនាទី
6	Every 4 years, the government must submit a report on CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from forests to an international body which checks the methodology and accuracy of the data	Graphic of international meeting, with a report superimposed	20 secs
	រៀងរាល់បួនឆ្នាំ រដ្ឋាភិបាលត្រូវដាក់របាយការណ៍ ស្តីពី ការបំភាយខ្សែស្មើកាបូនិច ដែលចេញពីព្រៃឈើ ទៅភាគីអន្តរជាតិ ដែលពិនិត្យលើវិធីសាស្ត្រ និងភាពត្រឹមត្រូវនៃទិន្នន័យទាំងនេះ	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំអន្តរជាតិ ជាមួយនឹងការដាក់របាយការណ៍មួយ	២០ វិនាទី
7	Once the report is approved, the amount of emissions reductions achieved is confirmed	Graphic of calculations being made	15 secs
	ពេលដែលរបាយការណ៍នេះត្រូវបានអនុម័ត ចំនួននៃការកាត់បន្ថយការបំភាយខ្សែស្មើដែលសម្រេចបាននេះ នឹងត្រូវបានបញ្ជាក់	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃការគណនាដែលត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើង	១៥ វិនាទី
8	This process is called MRV ... Measuring, Reporting, and Verification	Graphic of forest, with M (Measurement), R (Reporting) and V (Verification) superimposed	15 secs
	ដំណើរការនេះ ត្រូវបានគេហៅថា MRV ... ការវាស់ស្ទង់ ការរាយការណ៍ និងការផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃព្រៃឈើដោយមាន M (ការវាស់ស្ទង់) R (ការរាយការណ៍) និង V (ការផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់) ដាក់ស្នើ	១៥ វិនាទី
	However, while MRV is very important for	Graphic of people planting	15 secs

9	REDD+, it is not sufficient, because it is also important to know who contributed to the reduction in emissions	trees	
	ទោះជាយ៉ាងណា ខណៈពេលដែល MRV គឺមានសារៈសំខាន់សម្រាប់ធរដបូក វាមិនគ្រប់គ្រាន់នោះទេ ព្រោះវាក៏មានសារៈសំខាន់ផងដែរ ដើម្បីដឹងថាអ្នកដែលបានរួមចំណែកដល់ការកាត់បន្ថយការបំភាយឧស្ម័ន	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃប្រជាជនដាំដើមឈើ	១៥ វិនាទី
10	This is because the incentives that Cambodia will receive by reducing emissions need to be shared fairly with those who achieved the reductions	Graphic of a village meeting	10 secs
	នេះគឺដោយសារតែ ការលើកទឹកចិត្តដែលប្រទេសកម្ពុជានឹងទទួលបានពីការកាត់បន្ថយការបំភាយឧស្ម័ន ត្រូវបានចែករំលែកដោយស្មើភាពគ្នា ជាមួយនឹងអ្នកដែលសម្រេចបានក្នុងការកាត់បន្ថយទាំងនេះ	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃការប្រជុំភូមិ	១០ វិនាទី
11	Therefore it is also necessary to monitor what is going on in the forests	Graphic of people collecting information from the forest	10 secs
	ដូច្នោះ វាក៏ជាការចាំបាច់ក្នុងការត្រួតពិនិត្យមើលពីអ្វីដែលកើតឡើងនៅក្នុងព្រៃទាំងនោះ	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃប្រជាជនកំពុងប្រមូលព័ត៌មានពីព្រៃឈើ	១០ វិនាទី
12	Monitoring can cover many topics besides carbon – things like forest health; biodiversity; socio-economic activities, safeguards, and so on ...	Split screen – graphics of wildlife, dying trees, villagers collecting NTFPs ...	15 secs
	ការត្រួតពិនិត្យ អាចគ្របដណ្តប់ប្រធានបទជាច្រើន ក្រៅពីការបាន - ដូចជា សុខភាពព្រៃ ជីវចម្រុះ សកម្មភាពសង្គមសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងការការពារសុវត្ថិភាព ជាដើម ...	អេក្រង់បំបែក - ក្រាហ្វិកនៃសត្វព្រៃ, ដើមឈើងាប់ អ្នកភូមិប្រមូលអនុផលព្រៃឈើ ...	១៥ វិនាទី
13	... and can rely on many sources of information, including information collected and provided by communities	Graphic of villagers measuring trees	15 secs
	... និងអាចពឹងផ្អែកលើប្រភពព័ត៌មានជាច្រើន រួមទាំងព័ត៌មានដែលបានប្រមូល និងផ្តល់ដោយសហគមន៍	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃអ្នកភូមិកំពុងវាស់ដើមឈើ	១៥ វិនាទី
14	Cambodia is currently developing both its MRV	Scene of remote sensing	15 secs

	system and a national forest monitoring system. Together they will provide information both on carbon and on other attributes of the nation's forests	laboratory	
	បច្ចុប្បន្ននេះ ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា កំពុងធ្វើការបង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធ MRV និងប្រព័ន្ធត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមដានព្រៃឈើជាតិ។ ជាមួយគ្នានេះ ពួកគេនឹងផ្តល់នូវព័ត៌មានទាំងទៅលើផ្នែក ការបោន និងទៅលើគុណលក្ខណៈដទៃទៀតនៃព្រៃឈើ ជាតិ	ប្លង់នៃទីតាំងលើការវិភាគទិន្នន័យព្រៃ ឈើពីលំហអាកាស	១៥ វិនាទី
15	All stakeholders will be involved in the development of these systems and will have access to the information that is collected	Graphic of Cambodian forests and people	15 secs
	អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធទាំងអស់ នឹងត្រូវបានចូលរួមនៅក្នុងការបង្កើត ប្រព័ន្ធទាំងនេះ ហើយនឹងអាចទទួលបានព័ត៌មានដែលបាន ប្រមូល	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃព្រៃកម្ពុជា និងប្រជាជន	១៥ វិនាទី
16	If you would like to learn more, or want to contribute, please contact the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat	Forest still shot with REDD+ Cambodia logo and RTS contact information	20 secs
	ប្រសិនបើអ្នកចង់រៀនបន្ថែមទៀត ឬ ចង់រួមចំណែកក្នុង ដំណើរការនេះ សូមទាក់ទងទៅ ក្រុមការងារលេខាធិការ ដ្ឋានធរដបូកកម្ពុជា	រូបភាពពីព្រៃឈើ ជាមួយនឹង Logos របស់ធរដបូកកម្ពុជា និងព័ត៌មាន ទំនាក់ទំនងរបស់លេខាធិការដ្ឋានធរដ បូកកម្ពុជា	២០ វិនាទី
Total សរុប			4 mins 05 secs (៤នាទី និង ០៥ វិនាទី)

**REDD+ Safeguards and FPIC**

Video Script produced by REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat for

Awareness Raising on REDD+ in Cambodia

**ការការពារសុវត្ថិភាព និង FPIC ក្នុងកម្មវិធីដំបូក**

ការសរសេរសាច់រឿងវីដេអូ គឺផលិតដោយក្រុមការងារលេខាធិការដ្ឋានកម្មវិធីដំបូកកម្ពុជា សម្រាប់

ការលើកកម្ពស់ការយល់ដឹង អំពី កម្មវិធីដំបូក នៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

Scene លុត	Audio សម្លេង(សាច់រឿង)	Video Graphic រូបភាពវីដេអូ	Duration រយៈពេល
1	For REDD+ to be implemented effectively and equitably, there need to be safeguards to ensure stakeholder rights are respected	Graphic of people and forests with title caption fading in	15 secs
	ដើម្បីឲ្យដំបូក ត្រូវបានអនុវត្តន៍ ប្រកបដោយប្រសិទ្ធភាព និងសមធម៌ គឺ ចាំបាច់ត្រូវការការពារសុវត្ថិភាព ដើម្បីធានាថា សិទ្ធិអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ ត្រូវបានគោរព	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃមនុស្ស និងព្រៃឈើ ជាមួយនឹងចំណងជើងចំណងជើង រត់ ចូល	១៥ វិនាទី
2	The international community has agreed on safeguards that countries, including Cambodia, must respect	Graphic of international meeting, shaking hands	15 secs
	សហគមន៍អន្តរជាតិ បានយល់ព្រមលើការ ការពារសុវត្ថិភាពថា ប្រទេសទាំងឡាយ រួម ទាំងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ត្រូវតែគោរព	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំអន្តរជាតិ និង សមាជិកចាប់ដៃគ្នា	១៥ វិនាទី
3	These include ... ensuring that REDD+ actions are consistent with national policies and international agreements ...	Graphic of people consulting documents with "consistent with national policies and international agreements" fading in	15 sec
	ទាំងនេះរួមបញ្ចូល ... ធានាថា សកម្មភាពដំបូកគឺមានភាពស្របទៅនឹងគោលនយោបាយជាតិនិងកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងអន្តរជាតិ ...	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃមនុស្សកំពុងពិគ្រោះ យោបល់លើឯកសារ ដែល "ស្របទៅនឹងគោលនយោបាយជាតិ និងកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងអន្តរជាតិ" ដោយមានរូបរត់ ចូល	១៥ វិនាទី
4	... ensuring that REDD+ actions are long-lasting and do not result in	Graphic showing conservation in one area yielding forest	15 secs

	forest destruction elsewhere ...	clearance in another area with an X through the clearance with "long-lasting and avoid causing forest destruction elsewhere" fading in	
	... ធានាថា សកម្មភាពដេបូក គឺមានយូរអង្វែងនិងមិនបណ្តាលឲ្យមានការកាប់បំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើនៅកន្លែងផ្សេងណាមួយ ...	ក្រាហ្វិក បង្ហាញ ការអភិរក្សនៅក្នុងតំបន់ណាមួយ ដែលជៀបនឹងរូបភាពកាប់រានព្រៃឈើនៅក្នុងតំបន់មួយផ្សេងទៀត ជាមួយសញ្ញា X តាមរយៈការកាប់រានជាមួយ "ភាពយូរអង្វែងនិងជៀសវាងការបង្កឱ្យមានការកាប់បំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើនៅកន្លែងផ្សេង" ជារូបរត់ចូលប្លង់	១៥ វិនាទី
5	... conserving biodiversity and natural forests ...	Graphic of forests with wildlife with "conserve biodiversity and natural forests" fading in	20 secs
	... ការអភិរក្សជីវចម្រុះ និងព្រៃឈើធម្មជាតិ ...	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃព្រៃឈើ ជាមួយនឹងសត្វព្រៃនិង " អភិរក្សជីវចម្រុះ និងព្រៃឈើធម្មជាតិ" ជារូបភាពរត់ចូលប្លង់	២០ វិនាទី
6	... respecting traditional knowledge and rights of local and indigenous people ...	Graphic of Cambodian indigenous peoples working in the forest with "respect for traditional knowledge and rights of local people" fading in	15 secs
	... គោរពចំនេះដឹងប្រពៃណី និងសិទ្ធិរបស់ប្រជាជនក្នុងតំបន់ និងជាតិដើមភាគតិច ...	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចកម្ពុជាកំពុងធ្វើការនៅក្នុងព្រៃជាមួយ "គោរពប្រពៃណីចំណេះដឹងនិងសិទ្ធិរបស់ប្រជាជនក្នុងតំបន់" តិចនៅក្នុង	១៥ វិនាទី
7	... promoting transparent and fair governance ...	Graphic of local meeting with "transparent and fair governance" fading in	15 secs
	... ការលើកកម្ពស់តម្លាភាព និងអភិបាលកិច្ចល្អ ...	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំមូលដ្ឋាន ជាមួយនឹង " អភិបាលកិច្ចដែលតម្លាភាព និងយុត្តិធម៌" ប្លង់រត់ចូល	១៥ វិនាទី

8	... and promoting full and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders	Graphic of a meeting of diverse stakeholders with "full and effective participation" fading in	15 secs
	... និងជំរុញការចូលរួមពេញលេញ និងមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពនៃភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធទាំងអស់	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំមួយរបស់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធចម្រុះជាមួយនឹង "ការចូលរួមពេញលេញនិងមានប្រសិទ្ធភាព" ប្លង់រត់ចូល	១៥ វិនាទី
Total on safeguards នាទីសរុបផ្នែកការការពារសុវត្ថិភាព			2 mins 05 secs (២ នាទី និង ០៥ វិនាទី)
9	One important way in which rights can be respected and effective participation ensured is through "Free, Prior and Informed Consent" or FPIC	Graphic of forest with "Free Prior and Informed Consent" fading in	15 secs
	វិធីដ៏សំខាន់មួយដែលនៅក្នុងនោះសិទ្ធិ អាចត្រូវបានគោរព និងការចូលរួមដ៏មានប្រសិទ្ធភាពត្រូវបានធានា គឺតាមរយៈ "ដោយសេរី ការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានជាមុន និងការយល់ព្រម" ឬ FPIC	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃព្រៃឈើជាមួយ "ដោយសេរី ការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានជាមុន និងយល់ព្រម" ប្លង់រត់ចូល	១៥ វិនាទី
10	This means that Indigenous Peoples and other stakeholders can decide whether REDD+ actions that might affect their rights are acceptable	Graphic of a village meeting	15 secs
	នេះមានន័យថា ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច និងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធផ្សេងទៀត អាចសម្រេចថា តើសកម្មភាពដបូក ដែលអាចប៉ះពាល់ដល់សិទ្ធិរបស់ពួកគេ គឺអាចទទួលយកបានឬទេ	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃការប្រជុំភូមិ	១៥ វិនាទី
11	"Free" means that no-one is subjected to threats or other means of coercion	Still shot from village meeting scene with "Free" caption	10 secs
	"សេរី" មានន័យថា គ្មាននរណាម្នាក់ត្រូវបានទទួលរងនូវការគំរាមកំហែង ឬ ការបង្ខិតបង្ខំដោយមធ្យោបាយណាមួយនោះទេ	ប្លង់ពីកន្លែងប្រជុំភូមិ ជាមួយនឹងចំណងជើង "ដោយសេរី"	១៥ វិនាទី
12	"Prior" means that no actions can take	Still shot from village meeting	10 secs

	place before stakeholders can voice their opinion	scene with "Prior" under "Free"	
	"ជាមុន" មានន័យថា គ្មានសកម្មភាពណាមួយអាចកើតឡើង មុនពេលភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធអាចសម្រេចចិត្តចូលរួមរបស់ពួកគេនោះទេ	ប្លង់ពីកន្លែងប្រជុំភូមិ ជាមួយនឹងចំណងជើង "ជាមុន" ក្រោម "ដោយសេរី"	១០ វិនាទី
13	"Informed" means that stakeholders must have access to all relevant information	Still shot from village meeting scene with "Informed" under "Prior"	10 secs
	"ផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន" មានន័យថា ភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធត្រូវតែមានលទ្ធភាពទទួលបានព័ត៌មានពាក់ព័ន្ធទាំងអស់	ប្លង់ពីកន្លែងប្រជុំភូមិ ជាមួយនឹងចំណងជើង "ផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន" ក្រោម "ជាមុន"	១០ វិនាទី
14	"Consent" means that this is more than just consultation – stakeholders may agree or disagree	Still shot from village meeting scene with "Consent" under "Prior"	10 secs
	"ដោយមានការព្រមព្រៀង" មានន័យថា នេះគឺលើសពីការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ - ភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធអាចយល់ស្រប ឬ មិនយល់ព្រម	ប្លង់ពីកន្លែងប្រជុំភូមិ ជាមួយនឹងចំណងជើង "ដោយមានការព្រមព្រៀង" ក្រោម "ជាមុន"	១០ វិនាទី
15	Procedures to ensure FPIC have rarely been applied before in Cambodia ...	Graphic of villagers working in the forest	15 secs
	នីតិវិធីដើម្បីធានាបានថា FPIC កម្រនឹងត្រូវបានគេអនុវត្តពីមុន នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ...	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃអ្នកភូមិធ្វើការនៅក្នុងព្រៃ	១៥ វិនាទី
16	... therefore your representatives on the Consultation Group will be working hard to help design a FPIC process appropriate for Cambodia, as well as ensuring that all other safeguards are respected	Graphic of meeting	20 secs
	... ដូច្នេះ តំណាងរបស់អ្នកដែលនៅក្នុងក្រុមពិគ្រោះយោបល់ នឹងត្រូវបានធ្វើការជាច្រើនដើម្បីជួយបង្កើតដំណើរការ FPIC មួយ សមរម្យសម្រាប់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ក៏ដូចជាការធានាថាការការពារសុវត្ថិភាពផ្សេងទៀតទាំងឡាយត្រូវបានគោរព	ក្រាហ្វិកនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំ	២០ វិនាទី

	If you would like to learn more, or want to contribute, please contact the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat	REDD+ Cambodia logo and RTS contact information	20 secs
17	ប្រសិនបើអ្នកចង់រៀនបន្ថែមទៀត ឬ ចង់រួមចំណែកក្នុងដំណើរការនេះ សូមទាក់ទងទៅក្រុមការងារលេខាធិការដ្ឋានធនធានធម្មជាតិ	រូបភាពពីព្រៃឈើ ជាមួយនឹង Logos របស់ធនធានធម្មជាតិ និងព័ត៌មានទំនាក់ទំនងរបស់លេខាធិការដ្ឋានធនធានធម្មជាតិ	១០ វិនាទី
Total for FPIC នាទីសរុបផ្នែក FPIC			2 mins 05 secs (២ នាទី និង ០៥ វិនាទី)
Grand Total នាទីសរុប			4 mins 10 secs (៤ នាទី និង ១០ វិនាទី)

# MRV and Forest Monitoring

**MRV means:** **Measurement:** measuring forest carbon at the national level; **Reporting:** to the UNFCCC on climate change in Cambodia; and **Verification:** an international process by which the UNFCCC evaluates the quality and accuracy of the information in the report.

**Monitoring:** Monitoring refers to everything except carbon ... size of trees observations of wildlife, or the value of products obtained from the forest.

## Drawing to Explain

So how do we know how much CO<sub>2</sub> is being emitted from forests? Measuring emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> is technically quite difficult. It requires two types of information ...

- The first is how land use changes over time -this information comes from remote sensing data, especially satellite images
- The second type of information is how much carbon is gained or lost for each type of land use change. This information comes from ground surveys. Combining these two types of information, it is possible to calculate how much CO<sub>2</sub> is emitted

Cambodia is developing its MRV and forest monitoring systems; together they will provide essential information on the nation's forests.



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# Benefits under REDD+

Under REDD+ those who contribute to reducing deforestation and better management of forests will be entitled to benefits.

Cambodia must report to the international community on progress it has made, and thus generate financial resources from developed countries.

## Drawing to Explain

- Deciding how to share the benefits is complicated ... it is far too expensive to measure carbon to deciding who has contributed how much.
- Some other measure will need to be used – such as the amount of effort different stakeholders have made.
- To ensure that the process is transparent and equitable, there needs to be broad agreement on how it will work.
- All the information needs to be freely available.
- It is important to understand that benefits may not be provided in the form of money.
- Benefits may take the form of improved social infrastructure, training in new or improved livelihoods, or other types of benefits.



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# Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

REDD+ is a mechanism to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from forests. Measures to remove drivers must take accounts of the issues described below.

## Drawing to Explain

- Conversion of forests to other uses, especially large-scale, agricultural commodity production. Economic Land Concessions play a major role in this
- Illegal logging – although only some trees are removed during illegal logging, it causes forest degradation
- Expansion of small farmers' fields – usually occurs on a small scale, but over a wide area
- Fire – often set by hunters or by farmers burning their fields
- Many of these drivers are facilitated by corruption and by weak law enforcement.



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# Safeguards for REDD+

For REDD+ to be implemented effectively and equitably, there need to be safeguards to ensure rights are respected. The international community has agreed safeguards that countries, including Cambodia, must respect. These include:

## Drawing to Explain

- REDD+ actions should be consistent with national policies and international agreements
- REDD+ actions should be long-lasting and not result in forest destruction elsewhere
- REDD+ actions should conserve biodiversity and natural forests
- REDD+ actions should respect traditional knowledge and rights of local people and Indigenous Peoples
- REDD+ actions should promote transparent and fair governance
- REDD+ actions should promoting the full and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders.



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# Co-benefits and REDD+

REDD+ is all about reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from forests. But forests provide many other services besides storing carbon and removing it from the atmosphere. These are referred to as “co-benefits” of forests. What are they?

Drawing to Explain

Co-benefits include:

- Products that are harvested from the forest for human use. These include timber, as well as non-timber products such as fruit, vegetables, bamboo, rattan, etc.
- Biodiversity conservation – forests provide habitat for an enormous number of species
- Ecosystem services, such as water conservation, shoreline protection, etc.
- Aesthetics – forests are places to visit to feel refreshed.

In implementing REDD+, it is important to ensure that these co-benefits are also maintained.



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## Outline of Topics for Broadcasts

No	Topic	Issues to be addressed	TV-Speaker
1	What is REDD+	Just the basics – greenhouse gas, climate change, forests as big repository of carbon which can be released as CO <sub>2</sub> and add to climate change	- H.E. Chea Sam Ang (FA): Maybe interview with him on climate change - Reporting case from one province
2	Deforestation and Forest Degradation	Global, regional and national deforestation rates, forest degradation and the causes (the drivers)	Students Debate
3	REDD+ activities	What can be done – at the national and the local level	- Mr. Khun Vathana (FA)/Mr. Uy Kamal (GDANCP): interview REDD+ Cambodia and the progress - This could include pictures and interviews with NGOs and communities.
4	Costs and benefits of REDD+	Opportunity costs, costs of doing activities and benefits from having forests, livelihood, NTFPs etc.	- H.E. Dr. Chea Sam Ang (FA): interview REDD+ Cambodia and the progress - Reporting case from one province
5	Results-based REDD+	What does it mean? Reference level and forest monitoring to assess results.	- Mr. Leng Chivin (FA): Explain about the reference level and forest monitoring - Maybe visits to one of the REDD+ projects.
6	Benefit sharing	What is benefit sharing, how will it work and who should benefit?	- Mr. Long Ratannak Koma (FA): Could explain about the work he is involved with on benefit sharing
7	Safeguards	What are safeguards? Why do we need safeguards?	- Mr. Chhun Delux (FA): Explain about the safeguards and how the process is done
8	Non-carbon benefits	The value of having forests, a little bit overlap with cost and benefits of REDD+!	- Ms. Teng Rithiny (NGOF) and Mr. Yeang Donal (FFI): Share about the values of forests and how REDD+ is important - Interviews with communities.
9	Challenges with REDD+	Drivers don't disappear and the demands for land (for agriculture and cities) continue to add pressure on forests.	- H.E. Dr. Chea Sam Ang, Mr. Va Moeun (Mlop Baitong and Mr. Kim Nong (MOE): Discuss about the challenges and what can be done to overcomes the challenges
10	Stakeholders Engagement	How different stakeholders are involved in the REDD+ implementation	Participation of different constituencies; for example, CG members, including INGO, NNGO, CSOs (provincial level), Academia, IPs, CF, Cfi, CPA, and Private Sector.

## Annex 1: Detailed Proposals for Each Programme

### **Programme 1: What is REDD+?**

#### **A. Introduction (6 minutes)**

- Introductory message from host
- Screening of the “Introduction to REDD+ Video” and some video footage of Cambodian forests.

#### **B. Question and Answer (20 minutes)**

- Host of the programme will pose the following questions to H.E. Dr. Chea Sam Ang.

Q1: We hear a lot these days about global climate change – can you briefly explain what it is, and why we need to be concerned about it, here in Cambodia?

A (points to be made):

- Climate change results from increases in “greenhouse gases”, especially CO<sub>2</sub>, in the atmosphere
- These greenhouse gases trap heat from the sun, reducing the amount that is reflected back from the earth into space
- This means that the average temperature of the earth has been increasing, especially over the past 50 years or so; the result of this is to dramatically change weather patterns – in Cambodia, the models indicate that we can expect to suffer from increased drought, when rain comes it will be more intense, causing flooding and erosion, and sea level will rise, threatening coastal communities. Agricultural productivity will be negatively affected, increasing food prices, and negatively impacting farmers’ livelihoods
- The sources of greenhouse gases mainly results from burning of “fossil fuels” – oil coal, etc., which are used heavily in industry and transportation. But plants are also made of carbon, so when trees are cut or burned, a lot of CO<sub>2</sub> is released into the atmosphere, so destroying forests may contribute about 10% of all greenhouse gas emissions, globally.

Q2: Please explain a bit more the role of forests in climate change

A (points to be made):

- As previously mentioned, when forests are cleared, and even when trees are left standing but some of the forest is harvested, the decay of the wood, leaves and roots releases CO<sub>2</sub> in to the atmosphere. The international community has been trying to deal with emissions of greenhouse gases from industry and transportation for some time, but only now is starting to address emissions from forests.
- If we can reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from industry, transportation and forests, we can limit climate change. However, because so much has already been emitted, we cannot avoid climate change. This is why forests are so important because, in addition to trying to limit climate change, we also have to learn to adapt to climate change. Trees release carbon into the atmosphere when cut down, but absorb carbon when growing. Forests protect coastlines from higher sea-levels and stronger storms and hillsides form erosion and landslides, helping us to adapt to climate change. So conserving forests is a win-win proposition.

Q3: Thank you for explaining about climate change and the role of forests in reducing the impacts and adapting to the changing climate – but can you please explain what is meant by REDD+? We’ve seen the basic idea in the video, but please explain a bit more.

A (points to be made):

- There is an international treaty dealing with climate change – it is called the UNFCCC. Under the UNFCCC, developed countries of the west, recognizing that they are responsible for the majority of increased greenhouse gas emissions, have agreed to pay for forest conservation in developing countries like Cambodia.
- But this agreement to pay is based on Cambodia being able to demonstrate that it has reduced emissions from forests. This is the basis of “REDD+”.
- However, there are a number of challenges in meeting this seemingly simple mechanism.
- Firstly, it is not a simple matter to demonstrate reductions in emissions from forests. You cannot see CO<sub>2</sub>, so proving that you have reduced emissions requires some quite advanced technologies. Secondly, many of the pressures leading to deforestation and forest degradation come from other sectors, such as the agricultural sector, so there is a need for greater coordination of policies than has been typical in the past. Thirdly, the international community is insisting that basic safeguards be respected, so measures have to be put in place to ensure that is the case. We will be discussing all of these issues in future programme.

Q4: Thank you, that’s useful – but can you please explain a bit more about what we might actually do in Cambodia to reduce emissions and thereby to receive funding from the developed countries?

A (points to be made):

- There are many interventions that can be made. For example, we need to clamp down on illegal activities – illegal clearance of forests, illegal logging, and so on. We can promote restoration of forests damaged in the past and reforestation of bare land that is not being used for other purposes. We can increase our ability to prevent forest fires and to extinguish those that do occur before they become too large. There are also many other interventions we can make.

Q5: But what about the impacts on rural communities? Does this mean it will be illegal to do anything in the forest?

A (points to be made):

- Not at all. People in many rural communities make use of forests for collecting food and vegetables, harvesting fuelwood or wood to make charcoal, and cutting trees to build or repair houses. But these activities are really insignificant when it comes to emissions of greenhouse gases.
- As I say, we will clamp down on illegal activities, so harvesting wood or other products from protected areas will not be allowed, but if communities have their own community forests, or forests that they have traditionally used, we will not be trying to stop that.
- Rather, the focus will be on large-scale illegal activities and preventing widespread deforestation and forest degradation
- In fact, rural communities will have the opportunity to directly benefit from REDD+ because if they contribute to reducing emissions, for example, by replanting bare land, or patrolling forests to prevent illegal activities, they will be entitled to a share in the benefits that result from payments by developed countries.

Q6: But will that really happen? Rural communities have heard many promises in the past which have never come to pass.

A (points to be made):

- This is where the safeguards that I mentioned earlier come in. One of the agreements under the UNFCCC specifies that there must be transparent governance of REDD+, and that there must be full and effective participation of all stakeholders, so rural communities will have a much better opportunity than ever before to ensure both that their rights are respected and that they benefit in a fair and equitable fashion.
- Again, we are going to talk a lot more about this in a future programme

### **C. Audience Q&A session (10 minutes)**

Members of the audience will be invited to pose follow-up questions to be answered by the invited guest. Some anticipated questions may be:

- Who is in charge of REDD+ in Cambodia?
- What happens if forests are protected effectively in one part of the country but destroyed in another part?
- When will REDD+ start in Cambodia?
- How does the policy on Economic Land Concessions fit with REDD?

### **D. Wrap-up (3 minutes)**

Host invites the invited guest for any final comments, summarizes the main messages from the programme, and advertises the next programme in the series.

## **Programme 2: Deforestation and Forest Degradation**

### **A. Introduction (6 minutes)**

- Introductory message from host: In the last programme we learnt the basics about REDD+, but in this programme we are going to explore in more detail why deforestation and forest degradation occurs in Cambodia.
- Screening of video showing deforestation and forest degradation, with a commentary explaining the difference between the two.

### **B. Facilitator of the debate in addition to the host**

- In addition to the host of the programme, Mr. Uy Kamal will also facilitate the debate.
- Mr. Uy Kamal will take a note of the debate and provide feedback after the debate.

### **C. Student Debate (25 minutes)**

- Students from the RUPP and RUA will hold a debate about the causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Cambodia and approaches to controlling the drivers.
- The debate will consider whether the main causes are social or economic.
- Students from RUPP will defend the social cause VS students from RUA, who will stand for the economics issue.
- An orientation meeting will be provided for both parties by the REDD+ secretariat with guidance provided before the show.

### **D. Wrap-up (8 minutes)**

The host will interview Mr. Uy Kamal, asking him/her to summarize the main points from the debate and proposing how members of the public might be able to make a difference.

**Programme 3: REDD+ activities:** What can be done – at the national and the local level?

**A. Introduction (6 minutes)**

- Introductory message from host: In previous programmes we have learnt about why REDD+ is needed, and how it is possible to address deforestation and forest degradation. In this programme we are going to learn about what exactly it means to implement REDD+.
- Screening of video showing deforestation and forest degradation, with a commentary explaining the difference between the two.

**B. Question and Answer (15 minutes)**

- Host of the programme will pose the following questions to Mr. Khun Vathana.

Q1: So, we now know what the causes of deforestation and forest degradation are, what can be done about them?

A (points to be made):

- As we have seen the causes are diverse, and in any given location, the reasons why forests are being lost or degraded will usually be through a combination of causes. Therefore, the solutions are also going to be diverse. For example, you can help to address fire or illegal logging through forest patrols, but how much patrolling is needed, who is responsible, and where patrolling is needed are all details that need to be worked out locally.

Q2: Who is going to be responsible for dealing with these problems – the government, or the public?

A (points to be made)

- It needs to be both. Of course government agencies such as the Forestry and Fisheries Administrations and Ministry of the Environment have responsibilities in these areas, but because of the scale of the problem, success can only be achieved through a partnership between government agencies and the public, especially those who live in and around the forest.
- If we look at examples of successful forest conservation in other countries, in almost every case, it is only through a partnership between government and the public that success is achieved. For example, in Indonesia, a large area of rainforest that was heavily under threat has been conserved thanks to cooperation among the government, an NGO, and local farmers, through which more sustainable farming techniques were introduced and local support for conservation was built. But there were also other partners in these efforts – musicians and religious leaders also helped to spread the conservation message.
- In Nepal, large areas of lowland forest have been conserved by actively engaging local communities in their management. Diversifying local livelihoods to make them less reliant on forest resources has also contributed.
- Here in Cambodia, we have similar examples of engaging with local people, promoting community forests, and using religious leaders and music to help spread the message, but we need to increase these efforts and ensure that they are effective in targeting forest conservation in the most critical areas.

Q3: You mentioned community forests – tell us a bit more about them.

A (points to be made)

- Community forests are areas of forest where an agreement has been reached between the local community and the government, under which the community is responsible for managing the forest and will be able to benefit from forest products. Currently, there are more than 400 community forests in Cambodia, covering an area of xxx ha, and the target is to reach 2 million ha of community forests – that is almost 20% of all of Cambodia's forests.
- But in Cambodia, in addition to community forests, we also have other types of community-managed natural resources. There are community fisheries, many of which rely on mangroves or flooded forests as the habitat where the fish and other marine life spawn. There are also community protected areas, located around the official protected areas, most of which are in forested areas.
- Our experience with these forms of community-managed areas is still limited, and we need to learn from other countries in order to ensure that they are effective, not only in conserving forest, but also in contributing substantially to the livelihoods of the local people, many of whom are very poor.

**Host:** Thank you very much for these explanations. We are now going to hear from some of these villagers themselves. We have a short video in which villagers from community forests in Oddar Meanchey talk about their experiences in trying to conserve the forest.

**C. Interviews with NGOs and communities (15 minutes)**

Can use existing video from PACT on interviews with community members at Oddar Meanchey, and supplement with interviews of personnel from key NGO partners, e.g., Yeang Donal and At Narong.

**D. Wrap-up (3 minutes)**

Host invites the invited guest for any final comments, summarizes the main messages from the programme, and advertises the next programme in the series.

## Programme 4: Costs and Benefits of REDD+

### A. Introduction (6 minutes)

- Introductory message from host
- Screening of an interview video with experts and some video shots from the target province.

### B. Question and Answer (20 minutes)

- Host of the programme will pose the following questions to H.E. Dr. Chea Sam Ang.

Q1: We have heard about REDD+ and how Cambodia can receive payments for reducing deforestation and how it contributes to mitigating climate change. Can you tell us more about costs and benefits from REDD+?

A (points to be made)

- Yes, if we focus on the costs first. We can divide the costs into different kind of costs. First of all there are the costs of doing actual activities, this can be costs for patrolling or costs of investing in more effective stoves or costs for have more effective control of the flow of timber to combat illegal logging.
- Then there are costs of participating in an international REDD+ mechanism. We need to be able to monitor and report on the extent of our forest resources to be able to demonstrate that we actually are reducing deforestation.
- Finally we can also talk about opportunity costs. This is a bit different from the other two costs and it means the cost when we don't do deforestation and use the land for something else. It's maybe a bit difficult to understand but consider that we cannot have a forest and a rice paddy on the same piece of land, its either one or the other, and if we decide to keep the forest and not have the rice paddy then we can talk about the potential net income from the rice paddy is our opportunity costs. It's a bit difficult to estimate because we don't know the price of rice next year and the following years, maybe we don't know the costs of establishing the rice paddy or we are not sure of the quality of soils and how much rice we could produce etc. But imagine we discover a lot of gold under the forest. In this case the opportunity costs of not establishing a gold mine will be very high and probably all countries will decide to cut the forest and establish a gold mine instead.

Q2: That seems quite complicated

A (points to be made)

- The costs of doing the activities are not so complicated and any good land use planning needs to take into account how we can best use our land including our forest land.

Q3: And what about the benefits?

A (points to be made)

- Forests provide a lot of benefits and if we lose the forest then we have also lost these benefits. This can be both timber and non-timber forest products and some of them are mostly for the local communities since it's quite labor intensive to collect many of these products.

- But some benefits are for the whole region e.g. when forests can hold back the rainwater better than an open field and thereby reduce the risk of flooding further down the river. This also reduce erosion which otherwise can create problems for hydropower and other facilities downstream.
- In Cambodia this benefit is very important. Forests can also help produce a steady and clean flow of water which both local communities and people further down the streams benefit from. But forest provide also shelter and shade and help to maintain a microclimate which is less hot and better for people as well as animals.
- And speaking of animals, forest also constitutes important habitats for wildlife and thereby they are also valuable for tourism. Many tourists likes to visit a natural forest, go for a guided hike in the forest and possible see a gibbon or another interesting animal. This kind of activities provides jobs and income also for the local people.

Q4: What is Non-Timber Forest Products?

A (points to be made)

- NTFPs can be honey collected in the forest, it can be resin tapped from the forest trees; it can be mushrooms. There are numerous NTFPs.

Q5: And what about the payments for reducing deforestation?

A (points to be made)

- This should of course also be taken into account, but since we don't know how much we will receive, the first consideration could be analyzing the costs I mentioned before and the existing benefits and see how this balance out and consider how much we need in terms of payments before forests is better than non forest.
- Then we can consider whether this is realistic or not and we can use this kind of information to prioritize our effects and first focus on the forests where we have the most benefits etc.

**C. Audience Q&A session (10 minutes)**

Members of the audience will be invited to pose follow-up questions to be answered by the invited guest. Some anticipated questions may be:

- Who will decide which benefits are more important than others?
- What happens if the costs of implementing REDD+ are greater than the value of the benefits?
- Are there ways by which we can reduce the costs and increase the benefits?
- Will communities that live in and around the forest be able to have their say on costs and benefits?

**D. Wrap-up (3 minutes)**

Host invites the invited guest for any final comments, summarizes the main messages from the programme, and advertises the next programme in the series.

## Programme 5: Results-based REDD+

### A. Introduction (6 minutes)

- Introductory message from host
- Screening of video on MRV and monitoring.

### B. Question and Answer (20 minutes)

Host of the programme will pose the following questions to Mr. Leng Chivinn.

Q1: We have heard about how developing countries can receive payments if they are successful in reducing deforestation and thereby contributing to mitigating climate change. Can you tell us a bit more about how this will work?

A (points to be made):

- REDD+ is results-based means we have to demonstrate the results we have achieved. In practice this means we need to monitor our forest both in terms of how much forest we have, what type of forests and also how much carbon they contain.

Q2: How do you do this taking into account that the country is large and have forest in every province?

A (points to be made):

- The extent of the forests measure in hectares can be estimated by looking at satellite images. This is an area where new technologies have improved a lot in recent years and many of these satellite images is available free of charge. The forest type such as mangrove, evergreen forest or forest plantation can in most cases also be detected by using satellite images.
- The amount of carbon is more difficult and here we are planning to conduct a national forest inventory which means we will visit a number sample plots in the forest and identify and measure the trees. This is a major task and it will take some time and be more costly than just looking at satellite images but it will also be useful for other things than REDD+.

Q3: So the results achieved is estimated based on all these measurements?

A (points to be made):

- Yes, but this is not all. We also need to have something to measure against. We call this a reference level. The reference level is an estimate of the deforestation in the past all measured in tons CO<sub>2</sub> per year and the results will also be measured in tons CO<sub>2</sub> per year.

Q4: Why do you use tons CO<sub>2</sub> per year?

A (points to be made):

- Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas and on the global level deforestation contributes with approximately 10 % of the total global emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>. This is where we can see how our forests have a direct connection to climate change and why reduced deforestation can help mitigating climate change.

Q5: And how much CO<sub>2</sub> is one hectare of forest?

A (points to be made):

- This all depends on the forest and the amount of carbon stored in the forest. This can be anything from 300 to 1000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per hectare. This is the reason we need to know more about the forest type since there is a lot of variance in carbon content between different forests.

Q6: Who is responsible for doing this monitoring?

A (points to be made):

- This is a joint effort of the government. We have established a technical team to work on how to establish a reference level and this team will also consider how our forest monitoring system can be established.

Q7: And who will receive your report on results achieved?

A (points to be made):

- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has established a process for assessing proposed reference levels and there is also a process for reporting results to the convention. All this information will then be public for all to see.

Q8: When will you be reporting on the first results?

A (points to be made):

- We hope to submit a proposed reference level within the next year and at the same time we will be working on setting up the monitoring systems which will allow us to report on the results.

### **C. Audience Q&A session (10 minutes)**

Members of the audience will be invited to pose follow-up questions to be answered by the invited guest. Some anticipated questions may be:

- How can everyone be confident in the accuracy of the information reported?
- What happens if positive results are obtained in one part of the country, but deforestation or forest degradation increases elsewhere?
- Is it only the government that will be involved in collecting the data?

### **D. Wrap-up (3 minutes)**

Host invites the invited guest for any final comments, summarizes the main messages from the programme, and advertises the next programme in the series.

## Programme 6: Benefit sharing

### A. Introduction (6 minutes)

- Introductory message from host
- Screening of video on Incentives.

### B. Question and Answer (20 minutes)

Host of the programme will pose the following questions to Mr. Long Ratannak Koma.

Q1: Can you please explain what we mean by benefit sharing?

A (points to be made)

- The basis of the REDD+ mechanism is that Cambodia can benefit from payments from developed countries if it succeeds in reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from deforestation and forest degradation, and succeeds in conserving and sustainably managing its forests.
- But obviously, those who deserve to benefit most are those who have made the most efforts contributing to the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases. So there needs to be a system through which it is possible to determine who is qualified to receive benefits, and to ensure that the payments received from developed countries are used to provide those benefits.

Q2: You talk about payments from developed countries, so we are talking about cash benefits, right?

A (points to be made)

- No, not necessarily. Although the payments received from developed countries will be in the form of money, the types of benefits passed on to stakeholders could be different, and need to reflect their wishes.
- For example, communities living in and around forests may prefer benefits in the form of a village fund, which can be used for various social improvement projects, or they may prefer to receive training in new livelihoods or improved agricultural techniques. Or they may want to see improved educational facilities. If you want people to cooperate with you, then you obviously need to provide them with the types of benefits they actually want. If they want one thing and you offer them another, they are less likely to make such an effort to work with you.
- So an effective benefit distribution system needs to take account of the wishes of different stakeholders, and be able to deliver the types of benefits they want.

Q3: But will this really happen? Past experience in Cambodia makes one worry that all the benefits will, in fact, flow to influential people, and the poor rural people will see none.

A (points to be made)

- We need to acknowledge that such a risk does indeed exist. But there are three important reasons why we can ensure that such problems do not apply to REDD+. Firstly, we know that it will not be possible to reduce emissions without the help and cooperation of many stakeholders, and they will require fair compensation for their efforts. If all the benefits are captured by influential people, we will not succeed in reducing emissions, and the payments will quickly dry up.
- Secondly, because Cambodia is obliged to report on the safeguards it puts in place for REDD+, if there are any corrupt practices, they will quickly become known to the international community.

And thirdly, we have already established mechanisms to ensure far greater transparency and participation of all stakeholders in REDD+ than in previous forest management initiatives – we will be talking more about this in a future programme – so corrupt practices will be much harder to hide.

Q4: So how will this system work in practice?

A (points to be made)

- We are still working this out – this is a new challenge for Cambodia, and a difficult one, so we want to make sure we get it right.
- But certainly, the system will be based on consultations with local stakeholders. This is a necessary step anyway, because if you are going to plan any actions to reduce deforestation or forest degradation, you need to discuss those plans with the local people who you will need to assist you.
- And in those discussions, naturally enough, the local stakeholders will want to know what they can expect in return for their assistance. So these local consultations will effectively be a form of negotiation to match up actions with benefits.
- Once agreement has been reached, this is recorded. But an important principle that applies to REDD+ is that it is performance-based. Cambodia will not receive any payments if it does not reduce emissions, and similarly, local communities will only receive the agreed benefits if they contribute the agreed activities. This means that while some benefits may be delivered quickly, others will be held back until it is clear that the activities are, in fact, being undertaken.

Q5: There has been a lot of negative press about the experiences of the project in Oddar Meanchey province. So why will this be different?

A (points to be made)

- The experience in Oddar Meanchey was unfortunate, but we need to use that experience to learn lessons, so we can do better under REDD+.
- The Oddar Meanchey project tried to secure payments from the voluntary carbon market. Although the goals of REDD+ and the voluntary carbon market are the same, namely to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, REDD+ is a very different mechanism.
- Part of the problem at Oddar Meanchey concerned ownership of the emission reductions – that does not apply under REDD+, because the transactions occur at the national level.
- Another problem was that the demand for carbon on the voluntary market declined significantly just as the Oddar Meanchey project was ready to sell emission reductions. This was unfortunate. And although it is too early to say how much will be available through REDD+, it is highly likely that the funding will be more reliable.
- As long as Cambodia succeeds in reducing emissions, of course!

**C. Audience Q&A session (10 minutes)**

Members of the audience will be invited to pose follow-up questions to be answered by the invited guest. Some anticipated questions may be:

- Who will be in charge of benefit distribution?
- If someone feels that they are not receiving what they deserve, how can they raise this issue?

- Who will decide if local communities are implementing the activities to which they agreed?
- How quickly can the benefits flow?

**D. Wrap-up (3 minutes)**

Host invites the invited guest for any final comments, summarizes the main messages from the programme, and advertises the next programme in the series.

## Programme 7: Safeguards

### A. Introduction (6 minutes)

- Introductory message from host
- Screening of video on Safeguards and FPIC.

### B. Question and Answer (20 minutes)

Host of the programme will pose the following questions to Mr. Chhun Delux.

Q1: Can you please explain what safeguards are and why they are important for REDD+?

A (points to be made)

- Because forests provide many services, and because people depend on these various services, it is necessary to ensure that in promoting one service, such as conserving carbon, other services are not compromised.
- Also, because REDD+ is a mechanism through which the value of forests is enhanced, there is a risk of corruption, leading to the benefits of REDD+ being captured by individuals who are not entitled.
- For these reasons, the international community has emphasized the need to ensure that as countries develop and implement their REDD+ programme, they do not have negative impacts on the people living in and around the forests, or on the potential for forests to provide other environmental services.

Q2: So what are these safeguards?

A (points to be made)

- The international negotiations on REDD+ identified a total of seven safeguards. Some of them focus on policy issues, such as ensuring that REDD+ activities are consistent with broader plans for managing the country's forests. Others deal with social issues, such as ensuring the full and effective participation of all stakeholders, and respecting the rights of ethnic minorities and local communities. Then there are safeguards dealing with environmental issues such as ensuring that wildlife is conserved, and that actions taken in one location do not result in negative actions in another. For example, if efforts are made to reduce illegal logging in one area, but the result is simply that more logging occurs in another, then there is no benefit.
- Some of these safeguards are very broad, and need to be broken down into more practical actions. For example, full and effective participation of all stakeholders covers many issues such as ensuring that stakeholders have a voice in decision making on REDD+, and the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent.

Q3: What is Free, Prior and Informed Consent?

A (points to be made)

- This refers to the right of people to be informed about plans to take actions that might affect resources to which they have rights, and to give their consent before those actions are begun. The most obvious example is if an individual owns a piece of land, and the government wants to use that land, for example, to build a new road, then the land owner has the right to be consulted

- about the plans, and to provide or withhold his or her consent, and to be compensated if he/she provides that consent.
- While Free, Prior and Informed Consent is very clear in such cases, it becomes more difficult in the case of forests, because many ethnic minorities or local communities claim rights either to the forest itself, or to harvest products from the forest, but these rights have never been formalized and are therefore not always explicit in terms of the area over which they apply.
  - Consequently, there is international pressure on countries to adopt a conservative approach to this issue when planning for REDD+, and to develop clear and fair procedures to allow ethnic minorities and local communities the right of Free, Prior and Informed Consent.

Q4: Is this really feasible in Cambodia?

A (points to be made)

- Certainly, it is feasible if there is the political will to make it so. And we do see the political will, which is related to the overall political process in the country towards greater democratization. At the moment, with the assistance of both NGO partners and the United Nations, the government is developing procedures to ensure that the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent is respected.

Q5: Turning to the environmental safeguards, why is it necessary to consider wildlife conservation?

A (points to be made)

- Basically, because a healthy forest is a forest that is full of wildlife. There are all sorts of interactions among plants and animal in a forest – for example, some trees require certain types of animals to pollinate their flowers – others cannot do it, or some species are dependent on certain animals to disperse their fruit. So if a forest loses its animals it will also start to lose the plants, and the whole forest will decline.
- It is important to ensure that the forests stay healthy for a number of reasons. Firstly, of course, many people depend on products from the forest – not only wood, but also food and other useful products like rattan and bamboo. A healthy forest can continue to produce these products, whereas in an unhealthy forest, supplies quickly dry up.
- But there is another reason, which is linked to climate change. Although international efforts are trying to limit the impacts of climate change, it is not possible to avoid them completely. Our climate will change, and this will have many impacts, such as more intense rainfall, and longer droughts. Healthy forests can help us to adapt to these changes – healthy forests can help to avoid landslides, and to reduce the severity of floods. Along the coast, healthy mangrove forests can reduce the impacts of sea-level rise and storms. So it is important that we don't just focus on conserving carbon in our forests, but also conserving wildlife.

Q6: It's all very well to talk about these safeguards, but how will people know if they are actually being applied?

A (points to be made)

- Cambodia, like other countries implementing REDD+, will have to report regularly to the international community on how they are progressing, and these reports also have to cover safeguards, providing information on how the safeguards are being applied and respected.

- This means that a system will have to be implemented to collect and report information on safeguards. In a previous programme, it was mentioned that the government cannot conserve forests on their own – they need the assistance of other stakeholders in these efforts, and the same applies to safeguards. The system of collecting information on safeguards, while it still needs to be designed, will certainly require the active contribution of a wide range of stakeholders. Therefore, the information will be available for all to review.

**C. Audience Q&A session (10 minutes)**

Members of the audience will be invited to pose follow-up questions to be answered by the invited guest. Some anticipated questions may be:

- Who will be in charge of ensuring the safeguards are respected?
- What happens if it turns out that safeguards are not being respected?
- How can we be sure that the data being reported is accurate?

**D. Wrap-up (3 minutes)**

Host invites the invited guest for any final comments, summarizes the main messages from the programme, and advertises the next programme in the series.

## Programme 8: Non-carbon benefits

### A. Introduction (6 minutes)

- Introductory message from host
- Screening of video on Co-benefits.

### B. Question and Answer (20 minutes)

Host of the programme will pose the following questions to Ms. Teng Rithiny (NGOF) and Mr. Yeang Donal (FFI).

Q1: We have seen that forests provide multiple benefits, not just carbon conservation ... how can we decide which are most important?

A (points to be made):

- It's not a case of trade-offs, because it's not the case that a forest can provide just one benefit or another. All forests provide all benefits, but in different proportions. For example, a highly diverse forest, containing many species, provides very high biodiversity conservation services, but may not be so valuable in terms of timber if the high-value species are not present. A forest located in the upper catchment area of a watershed will provide high water conservation values.
- Therefore, if you want to maximise the overall value of your forests, you need to understand which forests can provide high levels of which values, and concentrate on those.

Q2: But we have heard before that REDD+ applies to all of Cambodia's forests. Doesn't that mean that we are concentrating only on carbon conservation?

A (points to be made):

- No, not at all. The point about REDD+ covering all Cambodia's forests means that we need to report on emissions of greenhouse gases from all of the forests. That doesn't mean that all forests need to be managed for carbon conservation. If you have forests that are not emitting greenhouse gases, because there is no deforestation or forest degradation, you can manage those for other values.

Q3: I'm sure that not everyone will agree on which values are most important. Farmers may feel that water conservation is most important, whereas some NGOs may feel biodiversity conservation is more important, so who decides?

A (points to be made):

- Again, it's not the case that by concentrating on water conservation, you are compromising biodiversity conservation. At the end of the day, a healthy forest is best able to provide all of the services we value, so in managing forests, if you manage them to improve their health, they will be more efficient both in conserving water and in conserving biodiversity, as well as conserving carbon. So it is a win-win-win situation.

Q4: Many of Cambodia's forests are already badly degraded. What should we do about them?

A (points to be made):

- Forests, like all ecosystems are naturally very resilient. If you remove whatever it is that has been causing the forest to degrade, it can recover quite quickly, especially if supported by active management. This has been seen, for example, in the forests of southern Nepal, where once they were handed over to communities, in a very degraded state, they have recovered so quickly that the changes even show up on satellite images taken just a few years apart.
- So, in some cases, it may be sufficient just to remove the threat. In other cases, you may need to be more active, for example, in replanting trees where there are no longer any seed trees left, or in building check dams where soil moisture is a critical factor.
- But the worst decision is to remove the remaining trees, both because, once a forest is gone, it very rarely returns, and because under the REDD+ safeguards, even if you plant vigorous young trees, you cannot count the carbon they remove from the atmosphere because you have converted natural forest to plantation.

Q5: What is your vision for Cambodian forests, 10, or 20 years from now?

A (points to be made):

- My vision is that although the total area of forest may be less than it is now, the remaining forests are not under threats, and they are becoming increasingly healthy over time. They are providing a significant proportion of the incomes of many communities living in and around forests, even though the percentage of Cambodians living in town and cities will undoubtedly be much higher. Perhaps most importantly, in my vision all Cambodians, whether rural or urban dwellers, young and old, recognize the value of forests and advocate for their protection and conservation.
- In my vision, I also see many trees on land that is currently bare of trees. If you visit the United States or western Europe, as you drive along the highways it is like driving through the forest because the sides of the road, which are not used for any other purpose, are planted with trees. There are many pieces of land which are not being used for any other purpose, which could be planted with trees.

**C. Audience Q&A session (10 minutes)**

Members of the audience will be invited to pose follow-up questions to be answered by the invited guests. Some anticipated questions may be:

- Surely, the people who most value carbon conservation are the developed countries, because if Cambodia reduces emissions, they can continue to pollute. So why should we care?
- Cambodia has already lost much of its wildlife – for example, some have estimate that as few as 30 tigers may remain. Is there any hope for these species?
- Are there any examples from anywhere in the world where people living in and around forests are as well-off as those living in towns and cities?

**D. Wrap-up (3 minutes)**

Host invites the invited guest for any final comments, summarizes the main messages from the programme, and advertises the next programme in the series.

## Programme 9: Challenges with REDD+

### A. Introduction (6 minutes)

- Introductory message from host
- Screening of forest areas in the target province and interviews with some community people.

### B. Question and Answer (20 minutes)

Host of the programme will pose the following questions to a panel consisting of H.E. Dr. Chea Sam Ang, Mr. Va Moeun (Mlop Baitong) and Mr. Kim Nong (MOE):

Q1: What happens if, despite all these efforts, deforestation and forest degradation continue?

A (points to be made by RGC panellists):

- It is important to remember that the goal of REDD+ is to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from the forests, not to eliminate emissions completely. In the negotiations on REDD+, the international community has recognized that countries like Cambodia need to use their forests for economic development. Therefore, if forests need to be cleared for agricultural development, or for new infrastructure projects, that is fine.
- The goal of REDD+ is to reduce emissions compared with Cambodia's "reference level", as discussed in a previous programme. Therefore, if emissions increase compared with the reference level, the simple answer is that Cambodia will not qualify for benefits from developed countries.
- However, the real implications of such a scenario are that we would have failed in our planning for REDD+. It should be a relatively simple matter to decide where it is realistic to reduce emissions and which drivers it is feasible to tackle. If we actually tried to reduce emissions in places where it was unrealistic, it would mean that we had done a poor job in planning. That is why the current phase of building readiness for REDD+ is so important – if we are serious in building readiness, the likelihood of failure should be low.

Q2: Can we be sure that developed countries really will reward Cambodia if we succeed – after all, the experience with the Oddar Meanchey project was not encouraging?

A (points to be made by RGC panellists):

- The situation for REDD+ in Cambodia is completely different from the situation for the Oddar Meanchey project. We will be negotiating agreements with developing countries before implementing the measures to reduce emissions – in the case of Oddar Meanchey, the project relied on finding purchasers for emission reductions after they had achieved them. The agreements under REDD+ will still be conditional – we will only be paid if we achieve results – but we will have pre-existing agreements to this effect.
- Such arrangements have already been concluded in other countries. For example, Brazil, Indonesia and Viet Nam have agreements with Norway, while Costa Rica has such an agreement with the World Bank.

Q3: Measuring emissions, collecting information on safeguards, sharing benefits fairly and equitably – these are all challenging tasks, does Cambodia really have the capacity to do these things effectively?

A (points to be made by RGC panellists):

- Indeed they are challenging! That is why we have sought assistance from various international partners, including the United Nations, Japan, and the European Union in helping to prepare us to do these things well.
- It is also why we have actively sought the assistance of other partners in the country, NGOs, academia, and others. We recognize that the government alone cannot be expected to achieve all these results, we need to work together. That is why we have sought to engage stakeholders much more completely and effectively in REDD+ than in any previous initiative dealing with natural resources.

Q4: It's a well-known fact that an enormous amount of timber is cut illegally in Cambodia and shipped to Viet Nam, Thailand, and even through Lao, to China. It is also the case that influential people benefit from these activities. Can we really tackle such problems effectively?

A (points to be made by RGC panellists):

- We have to be careful not to view REDD+ as a "silver bullet" that can single-handedly solve all problems related to forests. The problems you have described are indeed challenging, but they can be dealt with, and REDD+ can play a role, alongside other initiatives.
- For example, the USA, European Union, Australia and others have, in recent years introduced stringent legislation concerning the legality of wood used in imports, so it is becoming ever-harder for industries in exporting countries to use illegally obtained wood. At the present time, the international momentum on these issues is increasing, so we can expect to see even more stringent controls in the near future.
- Similarly, the technology available to demonstrate whether wood has been illegally harvested is improving all the time. For example, it is now possible to use genetic markers to identify where wood has come from.
- So how can REDD+ contribute? The mechanisms we are putting in place to allow all stakeholders to contribute to REDD+ can also help to address problems such as illegal logging. By providing a way for local communities to raise the alarm if they witness illegal logging, without fear of retribution, we can make it harder for the illegal loggers.
- Because it is such a difficult problem, we will not solve it overnight, but we will make steady progress in making it harder to benefit from illegal logging until the risk is greater than the benefit.

Q5: You've hit on another challenge when you spoke about communities raising the alarm without fear of retribution. It is exactly this fear which tends to keep people quiet. So how will that work?

A (points to be made by RGC panellists):

- Yes, it is a challenge, both in terms of designing a mechanism that is effective, but perhaps even more so in convincing people that it will really work.
- As regards the first part of the challenge – designing a mechanism that is effective, we are currently working with the United Nations Development Programme on this. We know that, at the local level, there are already effective mechanisms in place that deal with conflicts among villagers. It is when conflicts arise with other parties, such as commercial companies, that the existing mechanisms can fail. We are looking at experiences from other countries to see how we can overcome this failing.
- One advantage we have, which will certainly contribute to establishing an effective system is that there are more and more networks of stakeholders, for example, community forest networks, community fishery networks, NGO networks and networks of indigenous peoples. On top of this, we have also established a multi-stakeholder Consultation Group – members of the Consultation

Group will be here to discuss their experiences in the next programme – so we have lots of “building blocks” which we can use.

- The second challenge, convincing people that they really can speak out, involves a process of building awareness and confidence. Inevitably this will be a slow process, but we hope that events such as these programme can contribute. We also plan to widely publicize early examples where the system works, and through this, build the confidence of others to speak out.

### **C. Audience Q&A session (10 minutes)**

Members of the audience will be invited to pose follow-up questions to be answered by the panellists. Some anticipated questions may be:

- Are we not in competition with other countries in attracting agreements with developed countries? Why would they support Cambodia instead of other countries?
- There are many examples of government initiatives that are big news for a short time, but which then quietly disappear – will this happen in the case of REDD+?
- When can we expect the good news that the benefits have already been secured and shared?

### **D. Wrap-up (3 minutes)**

Host invites the invited guest for any final comments, summarizes the main messages from the programme, and advertises the next programme in the series.

## **Programme 10: Stakeholder engagement**

### **A. Introduction (3 minutes)**

- Introductory message from host

### **B. Panel discussion (25 minutes)**

Host of the programme will introduce 8-9 members of the Consultation Group, including from INGO, NNGO, CSOs (provincial level), Academia, IPs, CF, CFi, CPA, and Private Sector. He will guide a discussion among the Consultation Group members about their role in REDD+ in Cambodia. The discussion will be free-flowing, responding to comments made by individuals, but the guiding questions from the host may include:

- Tell me about the Consultation Group – what its mandate is, and how it operates
- What is the value of the Consultation Group – how does it help to make REDD+ stronger in Cambodia?
- As a Consultation Group member, how do you interact with your constituents?
- As all decisions on REDD+ are ultimately taken by the all-government Taskforce, do you feel that you have a genuine impact?
- If any of the viewers want to become more involved in REDD+ in Cambodia, how should they go about it?
- Are you confident that REDD+ will yield real benefits for ordinary people in Cambodia?

### **C. Audience Q&A session (10 minutes)**

Members of the audience will be invited to pose follow-up questions to be answered by the panellists. Some anticipated questions may be:

- Who selected you to be a Consultation Group member?
- How does the process in Cambodia compare with the process in other countries?
- Who monitors your performance as a Consultation Group member?
- Why are so few women involved in the process?

### **D. Wrap-up (4 minutes)**

Host invites the invited guest for any final comments, summarizes the main messages from the programme, and from the series.

## Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on REDD+

### **1. How are forests related to climate change?**

Climate change is a consequence of large amounts of “greenhouse gases” being released into the atmosphere as a result of human activities. These greenhouse gases trap energy from the sun, as heat, and this in turn affects the global climate. One of the main greenhouse gases is carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Because trees and other plants are made up largely of carbon, when forests are destroyed, the carbon is released into the atmosphere as CO<sub>2</sub>. On the other hand, healthy and growing forests absorb CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere, thus reducing the impacts of climate change. Conserving and sustainably managing forests both avoids releasing CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere and helps to remove CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere.

### **2. How do forests benefit society?**

In addition to their carbon storage role, forests provide many other products and ecosystem services. The nature of these services varies from place to place, and can include timber, water regulation, soil protection, non-timber forest products including food and fibre, climate regulation and biodiversity conservation. These ecosystem services and socio-economic benefits can only be maintained through conservation and sustainable management of forest resources.

### **3. What is the UNFCCC?**

The UNFCCC stands for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, an international treaty first agreed in 1992, of which Cambodia and almost all other countries in the world are members. Through the forum of the UNFCCC, countries negotiate agreements to enable the global community to mitigate climate change, as well as to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

### **4. What is REDD+?**

REDD+ is a mechanism developed by the UNFCCC to reward developing countries for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from deforestation and forest degradation. It will create an incentive for developing countries to protect, better manage and sustainably use their forest resources, and in so doing contribute to conserving biodiversity and to limiting climate change impacts.

### **5. What are drivers of deforestation and forest degradation?**

Drivers are the processes and actors causing deforestation and forest degradation. These processes can be separated into direct causes, such as agricultural expansion, infrastructure development, fire, and wood extraction, and indirect causes such as poverty, poor education, commodity prices and subsidies, and inappropriate or ineffective land-use planning and policy. By implementing policies and measures to address both direct and indirect drivers, including providing incentives to change behaviour at the local level, emissions of greenhouse gases from the forest can be reduced.

### **6. What is REDD+ readiness?**

REDD+ readiness relates to the efforts a country undertakes to develop the capacities and operational systems needed to implement REDD+ in the context the UNFCCC. Support to REDD+ readiness is provided to countries

through bilateral and multilateral initiatives, including the UN-REDD Programme. This includes both financial and technical support to help countries develop the four elements identified through UNFCCC negotiations: a national REDD+ strategy, a national forest reference emission level (or forest reference level), a national forest monitoring system, and a system for providing information on safeguards (see Q 13).

### **7. What is the phased approach to REDD+?**

The UNFCCC decided in 2010 that REDD+ should be introduced in phases. During the first phase, a national strategy (or action plan) should be developed, identifying proposed actions, and capacity-building should be undertaken. The second phase involves the implementation of national policies and measures under the national strategy or action plan, together with further capacity building, and demonstration activities contributing to reduction of emissions. In the third phase, activities leading to reduction of emissions should be fully measured, reported and verified.

### **8. How will REDD+ be implemented?**

The decisions of the UNFCCC mean that national governments will be responsible for designing and implementing REDD+ programmes. This is important because only national approaches have the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at a scale that will be significant globally. REDD+ can only be implemented successfully with the full engagement of all stakeholders whose activities have an impact on forests. Countries are required to develop national REDD+ strategies describing how emissions will be reduced. These strategies should also identify who will be responsible for implementing the various policies and measures required to reduce emissions.

### **9. How will REDD+ be financed?**

There are various sources of financing, both for REDD+ readiness and for the full implementation of REDD+. For REDD+ readiness, most funding is provided through development/aid programmes by/from developed countries, as well through multilateral agencies like the United Nations system and the World Bank. Financing for full REDD+ implementation is expected to come mainly from developed countries that want to utilize emission reductions from REDD+ to meet targets set by the UNFCCC. The Green Climate Fund, established by the UNFCCC, is also expected to be important in financing REDD+ implementation. Market-based approaches and private sector finance may also play a role. Several bilateral programmes and the World Bank offer opportunities for financing of emission reductions for countries which move quickly to implement REDD+.

### **10. How will countries demonstrate that they have reduced emissions? What is MRV?**

Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for REDD+ refers to the national-scale estimation and international reporting of forest emissions and removals using internationally-agreed methodologies. 'Measurement' of greenhouse gas emissions is based on three main components: 1) a satellite land monitoring system (SLMS); 2) a national forest inventory (NFI) or extensive field inventory data; and 3) a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory. The SLMS and the NFI are used to provide inputs to the forest sector GHG inventory to estimate greenhouse gas emissions and removals (sequestration) from the forest sector. Countries are encouraged to develop and operationalize these systems in a step-wise manner and to share their results transparently.

### **11. What are forest reference emission levels? What are forest RELs and RLs?**

Forest Reference Emission Levels (REL) and/or forest Reference Levels (RLs) are the benchmarks for assessing a country's performance in implementing REDD+ activities. RELs apply to activities to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, while RLs apply to conservation and sustainable management of forests. Both the RELs and RLs are established based on historical emissions over a given reference time period. The historical emission trend is extrapolated to establish the benchmark against which progress in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation is measured. Countries may take a step-by-step approach, starting with relatively simple RELs, and improving the quality over time as new methods and data are incorporated.

### **12. Who will benefit from REDD+?**

REDD+ is based on providing incentives to stakeholders to change their behaviour so as to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote conservation and sustainable management of forests. Therefore, REDD+ can only work if the right incentives are provided to the right stakeholders in a transparent, fair and equitable way. This is therefore a very important aspect of REDD+. If benefits derived from the financing described under Q. 9 are not used in a fair and equitable manner, stakeholders will not participate and emissions will not be reduced.

### **13. What safeguards ensure that REDD+ is implemented properly?**

The UNFCCC decided in 2010 that as countries implement REDD+ they should respect a number of important social and environmental safeguards. These include respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, transparent and effective national forest governance structures, and ensuring the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, and especially avoiding the conversion of natural forests to plantations or other land uses.

### **14. So what is Cambodia doing on REDD+?**

Cambodia has been implementing REDD+ readiness activities for several years, and is preparing its National REDD+ Strategy. It will soon be ready to move into Phase 2 of REDD+, and start to implement activities to reduce emissions.

### Misperception About REDD+

<p>1. If Cambodia implements REDD+, people living in or near the forest will no longer be able to harvest vegetables or other products from the forest.</p> <p>១. ប្រសិនបើប្រទេសកម្ពុជាអនុវត្តន៍វេជ្ជបូក ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរស់នៅក្នុង ឬ នៅជិតព្រៃឈើ នឹងមិនអាចធ្វើទាញផលបន្លែបង្កា ឬ ធនធានផ្សេងៗ ពីព្រៃឈើបានទៀតទេ។</p>	TT BDS
<p>2. In a Cambodia REDD+ programme, no trees can be cut.</p> <p>២. នៅក្នុងការអនុវត្តកម្មវិធីវេជ្ជបូកកម្ពុជា ដើមឈើមិនត្រូវបានអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យកាប់នោះទេ។</p>	TT Demonstration
<p>3. There is no role for communities in REDD+.</p> <p>៣. សហគមន៍មិនមានតួនាទីអ្វីនោះទេ នៅក្នុងការអនុវត្តវេជ្ជបូក។</p>	TT Safeguards
<p>4. All benefits from REDD+ will go to the government.</p> <p>៤. រាល់ផលប្រយោជន៍ពីការអនុវត្តវេជ្ជបូក នឹងបានទៅតែរដ្ឋាភិបាលតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ។</p>	TT BDS
<p>5. It is impossible to stop illegal logging or land grabbing by powerful people.</p> <p>៥. វាមិនអាចទៅរួចនោះទេក្នុងការបញ្ឈប់ការកាប់ព្រៃឈើ ឬ ការយកដីខុសច្បាប់ ដោយអ្នកមានអំណាច។</p>	TT Demonstration
<p>6. If local people's rights are not respected, there is nothing they can do about it.</p> <p>៦. ប្រសិនបើសិទ្ធិមនុស្សមិនត្រូវបានគោរព ពួកគេនឹងមិនអាចធ្វើអ្វីបាននោះទេទៅលើបញ្ហាទាំងនេះ។</p>	TT Safeguards
<p>7. Implementing REDD+ will have a negative impact on biodiversity (wildlife)</p> <p>៧. ការអនុវត្តវេជ្ជបូក នឹងមានផលប៉ះពាល់អវិជ្ជមានទៅលើជីវចម្រុះ (សត្វព្រៃ)។</p>	TT Safeguards
<p>8. REDD+ will never happen in Cambodia because the government will not agree to "selling" credits</p> <p>៨. វេជ្ជបូក នឹងមិនអាចអនុវត្តទៅបាននោះទេនៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ពីព្រោះរដ្ឋាភិបាលនឹងមិនយល់ព្រមក្នុងការ "លក់" ឥណទាន។</p>	TT BDS

**TV and Radio Programme**

**Annex 1: Outline of topics for broadcasts**

No	Topic	TT assigned
1	What is REDD+ តើ អដបូក ជាអ្វី	N/A
2	Deforestation and Forest Degradation ការបាត់បង់ និង អថវិលព្រៃឈើ	N/A
3	REDD+ activities សកម្មភាពអដបូក	TT Demonstration
4	Costs and benefits of REDD+ ការចំណាយ និង ផលចំណេញ ពីអដបូក	TT BDS
5	Results-based REDD+ អដបូកផ្អែកលើលទ្ធផល	TT MRV
6	Benefit sharing ការបែងចែកផលប្រយោជន៍	TT BDS
7	Safeguards ប្រព័ន្ធការពារសុវត្ថិភាព	TT Safeguards
8	Non-carbon benefits ផលប្រយោជន៍មិនមែនជា កាបូន (ក្រៅពី កាបូន)	TT BDS
9	Challenges with REDD+ បញ្ហាប្រឈមក្នុងការអនុវត្តអដបូក	TT Demonstration
10	Stakeholders Engagement កាចូលរួមរបស់ភាគីអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ	TT Safeguards

## Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on REDD+

<p>1. How are forests related to climate change?  <b>១. តើព្រៃឈើមានទំនាក់ទំនងទៅនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច?</b></p>	TT MRV
<p>2. How do forests benefit society?  <b>២. តើព្រៃឈើផ្តល់ផលប្រយោជន៍ដល់សង្គមយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច?</b></p>	TT BDS
<p>3. What is the UNFCCC?  <b>៣. តើ UNFCCC គឺជាអ្វី?</b></p>	N/A
<p>4. What is REDD+?  <b>៤. តើអេដបូកគឺជាអ្វី?</b></p>	TT Safeguards
<p>5. What are drivers of deforestation and forest degradation?  <b>៥. តើអ្វីជាការជម្រុញឲ្យមានការកាប់បំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើ និងការរិចរិលព្រៃឈើ?</b></p>	TT Demonstration
<p>6. What is REDD+ readiness?  <b>៦. តើអ្វីទៅជាការត្រៀមខ្លួនជាស្រេចសម្រាប់អេដបូក?</b></p>	TT Safeguards
<p>7. What is the phased approach to REDD+?  <b>៧. តើវិធីសាស្ត្រជាដំណាក់កាលចំពោះអេដបូកគឺជាអ្វី?</b></p>	TT Demonstration
<p>8. How will REDD+ be implemented?  <b>៨. តើអេដបូកនឹងត្រូវបានអនុវត្តដោយរបៀបណា?</b></p>	TT Demonstration
<p>9. How will REDD+ be financed?  <b>៩. តើអេដបូកនឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ហិរញ្ញប្បទានដោយរបៀបណា?</b></p>	TT BDS
<p>10. How will countries demonstrate that they have reduced emissions? What is MRV?  <b>១០. តើប្រទេសនានានឹងបង្ហាញថា ពួកគេបានកាត់បន្ថយការបញ្ចេញឧស្ម័ន ដោយរបៀបណា? តើការវាស់វែង ការរាយការណ៍ និងផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ គឺជាអ្វី?</b></p>	TT MRV
<p>11. What are forest reference emission levels? What are forest RELs and RLs?  <b>១១. តើអ្វីទៅជា កម្រិតយោងនៃការបញ្ចេញឧស្ម័ន ក្នុងវិស័យព្រៃឈើ? តើអ្វីទៅជាកម្រិតយោង?</b></p>	TT MRV
<p>12. Who will benefit from REDD+?  <b>១២. តើនរណានឹងទទួលបានផលប្រយោជន៍ពីអេដបូក?</b></p>	TT BDS
<p>13. What safeguards ensure that REDD+ is implemented properly?  <b>១៣. តើមានគោលការណ៍ការពារសុវត្ថិភាពអ្វីខ្លះធានាថា អេដបូក គឺត្រូវបានអនុវត្តត្រឹមត្រូវ?</b></p>	TT Safeguards
<p>14. So what is Cambodia doing on REDD+?  <b>១៤. ដូច្នេះតើប្រទេសកម្ពុជាកំពុងអនុវត្តអ្វីខ្លះក្នុងអេដបូក?</b></p>	N/A