



CAMBODIA REDD+ PROGRAMME

Warsaw Framework – from Bali to Warsaw

National meeting on
Preparing for Cambodia to enter the Warsaw Framework
Raffles Hotel Le Royale, Phnom Penh
5th September, 2014

By Peter Iversen
Senior Advisor



Content

- Warsaw Framework overview
- What is required and how it can be done
- Warsaw Framework – results and payments

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Booklet with all the Warsaw Framework Decisions



The Road from Bali to Warsaw

Collection of COP Decisions on REDD+

Cambodia, 2014

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Cancun Agreements

National strategy
or action plan

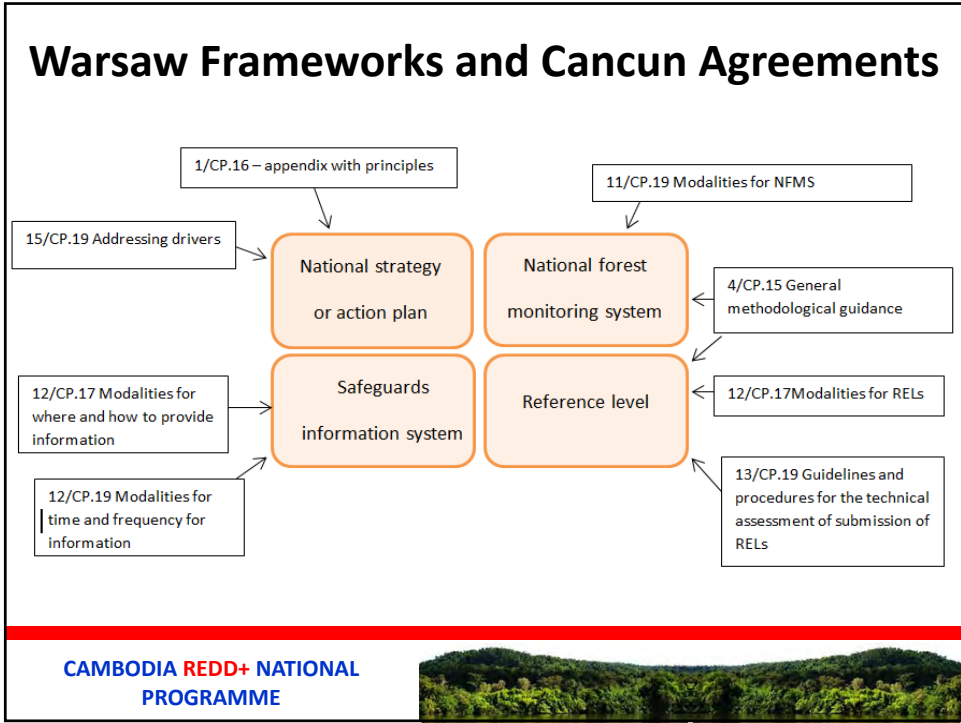
National forest
monitoring system

Safeguards
information system

Reference level

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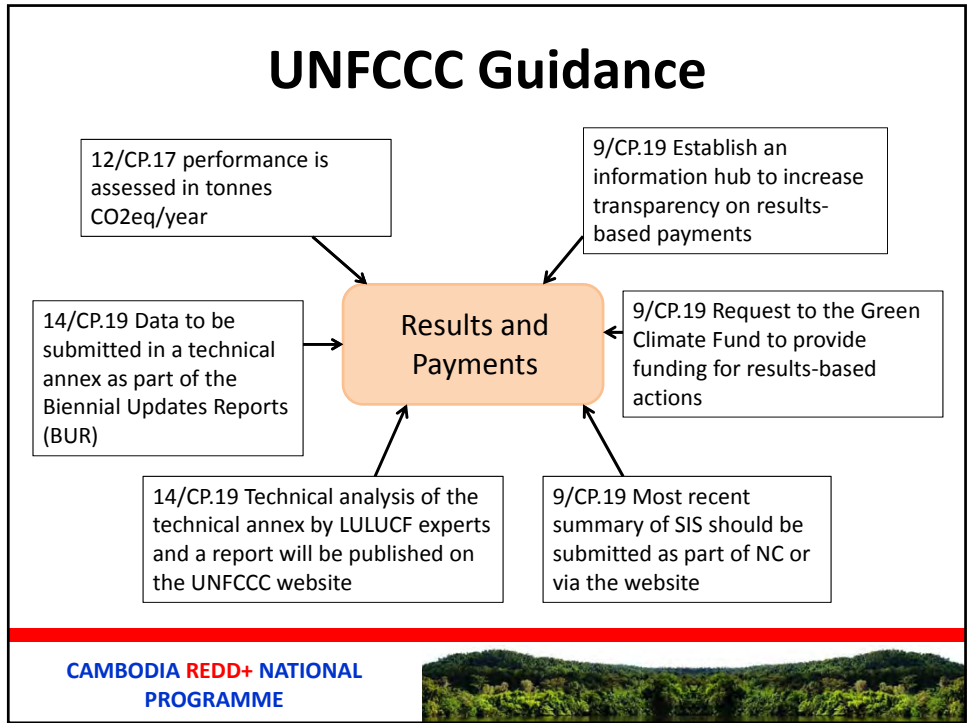


UNFCCC Guidance

- Several references to national circumstances, interim measures and the stepwise approach
- Should be seen as an opportunity rather than an obstacle for participation

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National REDD+ Strategy

- Limited guidance
- Use the development of the strategy as an opportunity for dialogue
- Don't forget GDANCP, FiA and FA already have relevant strategies, plans and programmes

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Safeguards information system

- The safeguards are an obligation – but build on existing systems and
- The system to provide information on the safeguards can be improved over time
- Transparent and consistent information accessible to all relevant stakeholders

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Reference levels

- Transparent, complete, consistent and accurate information,
- encourage the use of the most recent IPCC guidelines,
- Should include all significant carbon pools and REDD+ activities, - and a forest definition
- A step-wise approach may be useful

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Submission of proposed reference levels

- Submit information and rationale
- The technical assessment process is an opportunity to have the reference level validated

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The technical assessment

- Objective of the technical assessment:
 - To assess the degree to which information provided by Parties is in accordance with the guidelines
 - To offer a facilitative, non-intrusive, technical exchange of information on the construction of the reference level with a view to supporting the capacity of the country for the construction and future improvements

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Technical assessment -42 weeks but can be shorter

	Option 1: Technical assessment in 2015 with regular time frames (to be completed in 2015)*	
Early notice to the secretariat	by 1 Oct 2014	
Deadline for reference level submission (no later than 10 weeks before the assessment session)	by 8 Dec 2014	
Information forwarded to assessment team (8 weeks before the assessment session)	by 22 Dec 2014	
	From	To
Assessment session in Bonn (1 week)	16 Feb	22 Feb 2015
Seeking additional clarifications from the Party (up to 1 week)	23 Feb	1 Mar 2015
Party to provide clarifications (8 weeks with regular or 2 weeks with shortened time frame)	2 Mar	26 Apr 2015
4 weeks for assessment team to consider modified reference level (applicable in the case that the Party modifies its submitted reference level)	27 Apr	24 May 2015
Assessment team to prepare draft report	by 14 Jun 2015	
Party to respond to draft report (12 weeks with regular or 2 weeks with shortened time frame)	by 6 Sep 2015	
Assessment team to prepare final report within four weeks following the Party's response	by 5 Oct 2015	

The Brazilian reference level

- Brazil is the first, and so far only country to make a reference level submission
- Brazil has stated publically that their submission was intended to be fully transparent, as required, and to demonstrate to other countries the simplicity of the process

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To receive payments (1)

14/CP.19 (MRV): Countries seeking to obtain results-based financing should submit the data and information used. The information should be transparent, consistent over time including with the established REL/RL and with decision 4/CP.15.

This should be done through the technical annex to the biennial update reports (BUR).

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Biennial update reports cont.

The technical annex should include:

- the reference level;
- the area and activities included;
- the time period covered;
- the results and demonstration of methodological consistency with the reference level;
- a description of the national forest monitoring systems and the institutions responsible for MRV the results;
- description on how the technical elements in decision 4/CP.15 have been taken into account, and other information which allows the reconstruction of the results – the latter to facilitate the technical analysis process.

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To receive payments (2)

9/CP.19: To obtain and receive results-based finance, results should be fully measured, reported and verified, in accordance with decisions 13/CP.19 (**technical assessment of reference level**) and 14/CP.19 (**MRV**), and countries should have all of the elements referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71, in place, in accordance with decisions 12/CP.17 (**safeguards and reference level**) and 11/CP.19 (**national forest monitoring systems**)

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Results based payments (3)

9/CP.19 to obtain and receive results-based payments countries should provide the most recent summary of information on how all of the safeguards have been addressed and respected before they can receive results-based payments;

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Timeline: reference level assessment

Reference level submission – technical assessment can take up to 42 weeks

Next opportunity December 2014 –

Deadline for 2015 is still under consideration

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Timeline: BURs

Results needs to be submitted as part of the biennial update reports – first time December 2014

First submission can be submitted any time and will be assessed within 6 months but there should be two years between each subsequent submission

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**For what period does Cambodia
want to receive results-based
finance ?**

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Example

Aim for results for 2012-2015 (four years)



BUR in 2016

Reference level submission in 2015

Assessment completed by early 2016

National strategy, SIS and national forest monitoring system needs to be developed before the submission of the BUR

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Warsaw Framework – from Bali to Warsaw

The REDD+ rulebook

Thank you

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Results-based payment for REDD+

Overview of REDD+ finance for Cambodia

National meeting on
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 5th September, 2014

By Berta Pesti



UNFCCC on results-based finance for REDD+

Recognizing the **key role** that the **Green Climate Fund** will play in channeling financial resources, Decision 9/CP.19 reaffirms that results-based finance provided to developing countries for the full implementation of REDD+, that is new, additional and predictable may come from a variety of sources, **public** and **private, bilateral** and **multilateral**, including **alternative sources**, as referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 65;

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What are the sources currently (or shortly) available?

- Green Climate Fund – uses the Warsaw Framework
- Bilateral initiatives such as
 - Norway – bilateral agreements with policy targets and emission reductions
 - Germany REDD+ Early Movers – verified emission reductions from deforestation achieved in the past (supposes FREL/REL and MRV capacity already)
- Multilateral initiatives (FCPF Carbon Fund, BioCarbon Fund) – own methodological framework
- Voluntary markets – own methodological frameworks
- Compliance markets – own methodological frameworks

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The Green Climate Fund

- During its last meeting in May the Board requested the Secretariat of the GCF
 - “to develop a logic model and performance framework for ex-post REDD+ results-based payments, in accordance with the methodological guidance in the Warsaw framework for REDD+, for consideration at the 3rd Board meeting of 2014”* (to take place in 15-17 October 2014)
- GCF to receive guidance from the COP on policies, program priorities, eligibility criteria and GCF to report to COP

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Non Warsaw Framework RBF Options

- Bilateral agreements (e.g. Norway-Brazil [\$1 billion]; Norway-Indonesia [\$1 billion]; Norway-Guyana [\$250M]): no clear partners for Cambodia
- WB C-Fund and BioC-Fund: no willingness to work in Cambodia
- KfW REM: Needs emission reductions first – does not apply to Cambodia
- Voluntary Market (project-based approach): No evidence of likely success in Cambodia

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Conclusion

- Variety of sources potentially available
- Most current sources with specific methodological frameworks not an option for Cambodia
- GCF will use the Warsaw framework
- New sources likely use Warsaw framework in the future



Complying with the conditions for receiving results-based payments as described in the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ is key to mobilizing resources for REDD+

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Thank You

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Brazils proposed reference level

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By Peter Iversen
Senior Advisor



Content

- Geographic scale
- Activities, pools and gases
- Activity data
- Emissions factor
- Proposed reference level
- Time period

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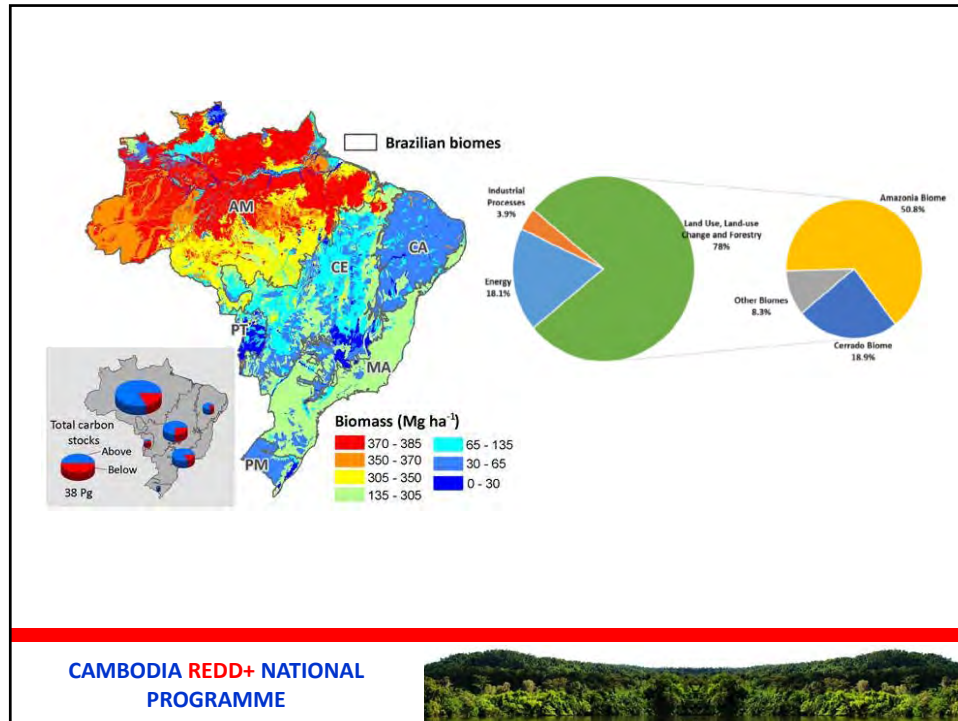


Geographic scale

- Covers the Brazilian Amazon – a very large area but not all of Brazil
- This is consistent with UNFCCC guidelines for reference levels which recognize that a subnational reference level, representing less than the total national territory, may be elaborated as an interim measure (a justification for this is required and provided).

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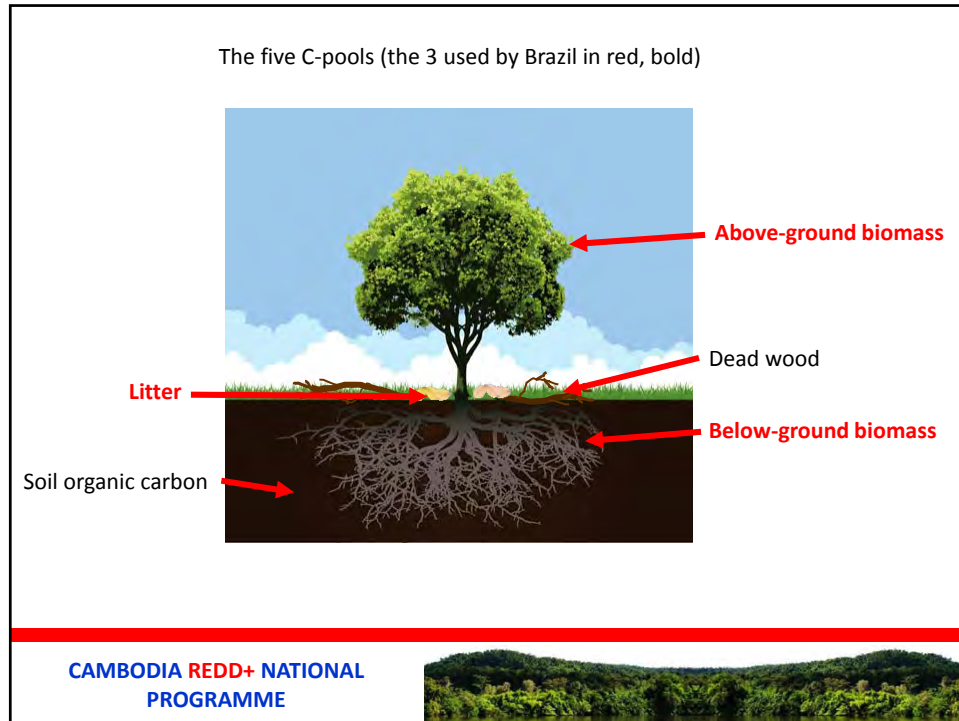




C. Activities and C-pools

- Includes gross deforestation only and only primary forest and only those associated with clear-cut in areas larger than 6.25 ha (250m*250m)
- Of the five carbon pools (aboveground biomass, AGB; belowground biomass, BGB; deadwood, litter and soil organic carbon, SOC), 3 are included: AGB, BGB and litter
- Includes only CO_2

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Activities and C-pools

- Decision 12/CP.17: - “significant pools and/or activities should not be excluded”
- Difficult to know the effect of omitting forest degradation as an activity
- Omitting a pool is less of a problem – because this will most likely lead to an underestimation of the results



Deforestation and forest degradation

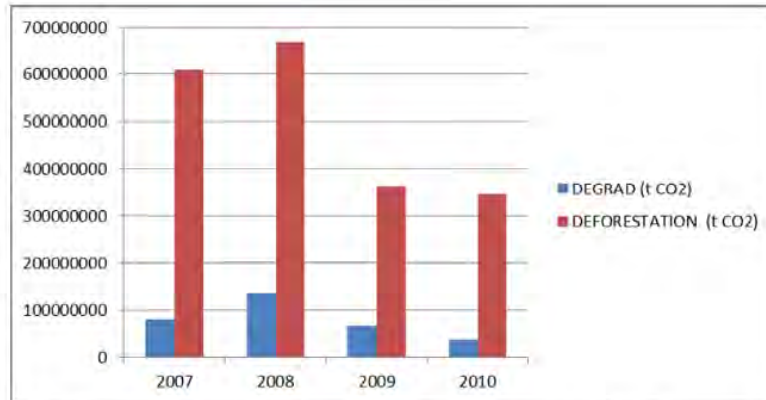


Figure b.2: Emissions (in tCO₂) from deforestation and from forest degradation in the Amazonia biome for years 2007 to 2010, inclusive.

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The principle of conservativeness

- The Amazon Fund initially used 100 tons carbon per hectare
- Increased later to 130 tons carbon per hectare
- This submissions use 151.6 tons carbon per hectare
- The principle of conservativeness is recognized by the IPCC and financing entities e.g. the Carbon Fund of the FCPF use this to deal with uncertainty

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Data requirements

- Annual deforestation for a number of years e.g. 10 years – Brazil use average annual deforestation since 1996 and construct these data when they are not available
- Tons carbon per hectare is based on sample plots
- Assume all carbon from the three included pools are lost after deforestation

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Example

- Forest area in 2000: 10,0 mil ha
- Forest area in 2010: 9,0 mil ha
- Annual deforestation 2001-2010: $(1,0/10 \text{ years}=0,1 \text{ mil ha/year})$ (**Activity data**)
- Assume carbon content of 150 tons C/ha (**Emission factor**)
- Annual carbon loss: $0,1 * 150 = 15 \text{ mil tons C}$
- Annual emissions $15 * (44/12) = 55 \text{ mil tons CO}_2$
- Assumes all carbon from the included pools is lost

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Example cont.

- In an improved system deforestation should be allocated to different forest types - since they most likely don't have the same carbon content

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Forest types in the Brazilian Amazon

Table 2: Forest typologies considered in the Amazonia biome.

Description (IBGE Vegetation Typologies)	
Aa	Aluvial Open Humid Forest
Ab	Lowland Open Humid Forest
As	Submontane Open Humid Forest
Cb	Lowland Deciduos Seasonal Forest
Cs	Submontane Deciduous Seasonal Forest
Da	Alluvial Dense Humid Forest
Db	Lowland Dense Humid Forest
Dm	Montane Dense Humid Forest
Ds	Submontane Dense Humid Forest
Fa	Alluvial Semi deciduous Seasonal Forest
Fb	Lowland Semi-deciduous Seasonal Forest
Fm	Montane Semi-deciduous Seasonal Forest
Fs	Submontane Semi deciduous Seasonal Forest
La	Forested Campinarana
Ld	Wooded Campinarana
Pa	Vegetation with fluvial influence and/or lake
Pf	Forest Vegetation Fluviomarine influenced
Pm	Pioneer influenced Marine influenced
Sa	Wooded Savannah

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Adjustments

- Decision 12/CP.17 allows for adjustments for national circumstances. This was meant to allow countries with minimal deforestation also to have an incentives – and avoid international displacements
- Brazil has significant deforestation and it's submission does not include any adjustment

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Brazil's proposed reference level



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Time period

- Brazil is seeking results-based payments for a five year period 2006-2010
- Is this possible?



The technical assessment

- The report from the technical assessment will be published on the UNFCCC website by late November 2014



Thank you

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Initial REL/RL Development in Cambodia

**National meeting on
Preparing for Cambodia to enter the Warsaw Framework
Raffles Hotel Le Royale, Phnom Penh
5th September, 2014**

**Presented by: Mr. Uy Kamal
Deputy Head of REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat**



Reference (Emission) Levels

- ❑ What are Reference Emissions and Reference levels:
 - **Reference Emission Levels:**
The amount of gross emissions from a geographical area estimated within a reference time period.
 - **Reference Levels:**
The amount of net/gross emissions and removals from a geographical area estimated within a reference time period.
- ❑ Purpose of REL/RL:
Baseline for estimating emission/removal of GHG (Benchmarks for assessing each country's performance in implementing forest-related activities).

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Reference (Emission) Levels

- ❑ What are the REL/RL Principles:
Requirements and guidance for the construction and submission of proposed REDD+ REL/RLs has been provided over the past several years
Several key points are that REL/RLs should:
 - Be expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year
 - Maintain consistency with national GHG inventories
 - Have a strong rationale if adjusted from historical levels
 - Allow for a step-wise approach
 - Allow for the use of subnational forest REL/RLs as an interim measure

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Reference (Emission) Levels

What information should be submitted to the UNFCCC:

- Countries must identify which REDD+ activities are included in the REL/RLs, and provide reasons if omitting any activity from the REL/RLs, noting that significant activities should not be excluded
- Information should be provided on pools and gases, and reasons for omitting any pool from the REL/RL, noting that significant pools should not be excluded.
- Definition of forest used, and explanation of why and how such a definition was chosen if different than that used in the national GHG inventory or reporting to other international organizations

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Reference (Emission) Levels

What information should be submitted to the UNFCCC:

- Data sets used (including historical data)
- Approaches, methods, models (if applicable, including assumptions used)
- Details of national circumstances especially if REL/RL was adjusted (from historical trend or average), including details on how national circumstances were considered

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Development of initial REL of Cambodia

- Royal Government of Cambodia is planning to present its National REDD+ Strategy to COP21 which will be held in Paris in the end of 2015. In the Strategy, it is necessary to describe Cambodia's REL/RL or at least a roadmap to establish REL/RL.
- Because of limited quantity of activity data and limited availability of emission factors, it is still difficult to calculate a reliable REL/RL of Cambodia for the moment. For this reason, the term Initial REL/RL is used.

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Development of initial REL of Cambodia

Overall Goal

Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy is implemented starting from 2016

Bridging Activities

1. Presentation at UNFCCC-COP21
2. Funding negotiation with major parties (e.g. Norway)

Purpose

REL/RL part of the Cambodia REDD+ National Strategy is drafted.

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Development of initial REL of Cambodia

Two Steps for Initial REL/RL Calculation

- Step 1. Calculation of Provisional Initial REL/RL by the end of 1st Quarter of 2015 by using currently available data to understand methodology of REL/RL calculation.
- Step 2. Calculation of Initial REL/RL by the end of July 2015 by incorporating forest cover change between 2010 and 2013/2014 [to be implemented]

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Development of initial REL of Cambodia

Step 1. Calculation of Provisional Initial REL/RL

- FA forest cover maps to be used: 2002, 2005/2006 and 2010
- Land use/cover categories: Forest and Non-forest only
- Not incorporated: C stock change between 2010 and 2014

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Development of initial REL of Cambodia

Step 2. Calculation of Initial REL/RL

- FA forest cover maps to be used: 2002, 2005/2006, 2010 and new map to be produced (Base map - Year 2013/14)
- Land use/cover categories: Cropland and other non forest classes will be added to 2005/6 and 2010 maps (information will be obtained from maps of other organizations), legend consistent with land use/cover categories of the base map
- Incorporation of C stock change between 2010 and start 2014

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Toward the Establishment of REL/RL

Number datasets which can be used for Initial REL/RL of Cambodia is still very limited.

Emission factors

- Country-specific emission factors (AGB-only) are under development based on data collected for the preparation of NFI design (Q3-4, 2014)
- Activities are planned to establish allometric equations and AGB emission factors for flooded forest (Q1, 2015).

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Toward the Establishment of REL/RL

Activity Data

- Base map for the year 2013/2014 is under development (Q2-Q4, 2014, Q2, 2015)
- Information is obtained from other organizations on Cropland and other non forest classes and will be added to 2005/6 and 2010 maps

Required: decision on definition of forest, land cover/use categories, and MMU used.

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Toward the Establishment of REL/RL

GHG Emission calculations (GHG-I)

- MRV/REL technical team is being trained in calculation forest/land sector emissions (AFOLU, GHG training, Q3-4, 2014)
- Initial REL/RL will be calculated for the purpose of showing approximate REL/RL of Cambodia and to prepare a roadmap/technical plan to establish a more reliable REL/RL in the future.

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- After submission of the REL/RL to UNFCCC, UNFCCC will review it.
- As the result of this review, the Royal Government will receive comments and/or recommendation for improving the reliability of REL/RL.
- Then, initial REL/RL will be improved or more reliable REL/RL will be calculated by using more reliable data which will become available by that time.

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REDD+ National Strategy Current Status

National meeting on
Preparing for Cambodia to enter the Warsaw Framework
Raffles Hotel Le Royale, Phnom Penh
5th September, 2014

By Chhun Delux
Forestry Administration



Contents

- What is REDD+ National Strategy
- Summary of current status of its preparation
- Proposed chapters for national strategy
- Provisional timeline
- Future perspectives

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What is REDD+ National Strategy

- “REDD+ National Strategy” is generally considered to be one of the key products from “Step 1 (“Readiness”)” of each country.
- It could cover the strategy of each REDD+ country;
 - how it will get ready for a full-scale national REDD+ and what it needs to make it happen; and/or
 - how it intends to achieve its emission reduction target and what it needs to make it happen.

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Current Status

- The REDD+ Taskforce suggested draft chapters with detail elements of each chapter at TF-6 in 06 June 2014.
- National Consultant recruited
- Initial draft (expected outputs for each chapter) for feedback from the Taskforce members as well as for subsequent broader consultation process should be ready by August, 2014 in order to meet the deadlines for the presentation at UNFCCC-COP21 in late 2015.

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Proposed chapters

	Chapters	Inputs
1	Objective of the strategy (target)	Facilitator
2	Background	Facilitator
3	Institutional arrangements	Facilitator
4	Policies and measures to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	Demonstration TT
5	Safeguards and grievance mechanisms	Safeguards TT
6	Benefit sharing	Benefit sharing TT
7	National REDD+ fund or another approach to receive and disburse international funding	Benefit sharing TT
8	National forest monitoring system	MRV/REL TT
9	National REL/RL	MRV/REL TT
10	National system to report on GHGs	MRV/REL TT
11	Possible role for subnational implementation in a national REDD+ strategy	Demonstration TT
12	Financing options for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy	Facilitator

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REDD+ expert team (volunteer basic)

In-country team, members:

Mr. Khun Vathana
Mr. Hiroshi Nakata
Dr. Moeko Saito-Jensen
Mr. Anupam Bhatia
Mr. Mathieu VanRijn
Dr. Alex Diment
Ms. Teng Rithiny

External support team, members:

Mr. Peter Iversen
Dr. Tom Evans
Dr. Sarah Walker
Mr. Ono Shigeru

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Results from REDD+ expert team meeting on 06th August, 2014


- Chapter 1.** Introduction to international national context - **Peter**
- Chapter 2.** Objective of the strategy - **All experts**
- Chapter 3.** Institutional arrangements to implement the strategy - **Delux & Vatana**
- Chapter 4.** Policies and measures to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation - **Tom, Hiroshi, Mathieu, Alex**
- Chapter 5.** Safeguards and grievance mechanisms - **Moeko, Rithiny, Delux, & Alex**
- Chapter 6.** National REDD+ fund and benefit sharing - **Moeko & Alex**
- Chapter 7.** National forest monitoring system - **Mathieu, Ono, & Sarah**
- Chapter 8.** National REL/ RL - **Mathieu, Ono & Sarah**
- Chapter 9.** National system to report on GHGs - **Mathieu, Ono, & Sarah**
- Chapter 10.** National vs. sub-national execution - **Hiroshi, Tom**
- Chapter 11.** Financing options for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy - **Hiroshi, Peter, & Delux**

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Provisional timeline	
Activity	Time period
• Development of ToR and announcement and recruitment of consultant	May 2014 (Done)
• Development of a timeline with milestones consulted with Taskforce, Technical Teams, Consultation Group for the development of a draft national REDD+ strategy	July 2014 (Done)
• Skeleton of national REDD+ strategy – expected outputs for proposed chapters	August 2014 (Done)
• Initial first draft of national REDD+ strategy	December 2014
• Develop proposal for consultations and participation	February 2015
• Conduct extensive consultations on the initial draft of national REDD+ strategy	March-June 2015
• Revise draft national REDD+ strategy	August 2015

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Future Perspectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TF may wish to consider “xx% GHG emission reduction against the year xxxx” in Cambodian REDD+ National Strategy in order to draw attention from the international community for financing and for political support (after initial REL is simulated). ▪ TF may wish to encourage its members and its Secretariat to explore approaches to identify feasible finance option(s) (eg.- <i>UNFCCC Decisions on REDD+ Finance</i>, <i>Bi-lateral arrangements</i>, <i>FCPF Carbon Fund</i>, <i>UN-REDD Phase II</i>, etc.). 	

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Thank you for your attention

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**National Forest Monitoring System
Development in Cambodia**

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**Presented by: Mr. Leng Chevin
MRV TT, UNREDD and JICA-CAMREDD**



The Cancun Agreements Decision 1/CP.16

Elements requested to be developed”:

“....requested developing country Parties aiming to undertake the REDD+ activities, in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support, including financial resources and technical and technological support, in accordance with national circumstances and respective capabilities, to develop:

1. A national strategy or action plan
2. Forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level
3. **A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system for the monitoring and reporting of REDD+ activities**
4. A system for providing information on how the safeguards are being addressed and respected”

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The Copenhagen Accords Decision 4/CP.15

- “To establish, according to national circumstances and capabilities, robust and transparent **national forest monitoring systems** and, if appropriate, sub-national systems as part of national monitoring systems that:
 1. Use a **combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory** approaches for estimating, as appropriate, anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes;
 2. Provide estimates that **are transparent, consistent**, as far as possible **accurate**, and that **reduce uncertainties, taking into account national capabilities and capacities; (i.e. follow IPCC guidance – so that results from different countries can be compared)**
 3. Are **transparent** and their **results are available** and suitable for **review** as agreed by the Conference of the Parties;”

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The Warsaw REDD+ framework 11/CP.19

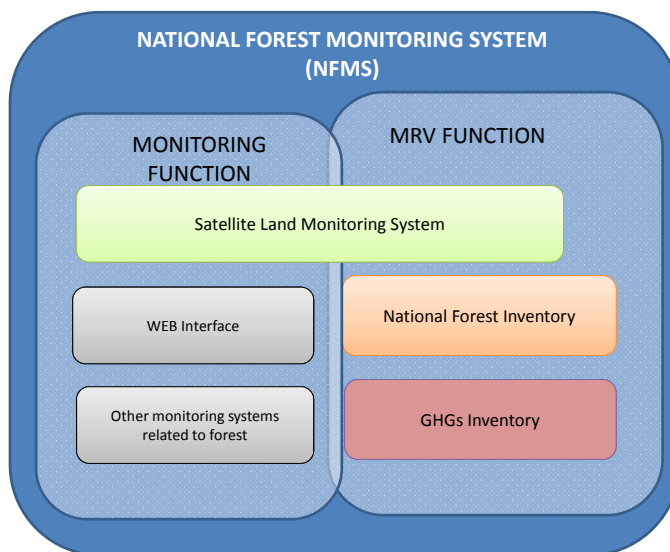
National forest monitoring systems (NFMS) should be guided by the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines, as appropriate, as a basis for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources, and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest carbon stock and forest-area changes;

- The data and information estimation should be provided through the biennial update reports (BURs) with some flexibility to the least developed countries and small island developing States;
- The NFMS should build on existing systems, as appropriate
- Enable the assessment of different types of forest in the country
- Allow for improvement, reflecting when possible the phased approach of REDD+

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NFMS - National Forest Monitoring system in concept



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National Forest Monitoring system (NFMS)

NFMS has **two functions** in REDD+ context:

- I. **Monitoring** (M) of Policies and Measures
- II. **Measurement, Reporting and Verification** (MRV) of emissions & removals

NFMS will be developed in a stepwise approach:

- Develop the NFMS in a stepwise approach through 3 Phases of REDD+ (1. Readiness, 2. Result-based demonstration, 3. Result-based actions)
- Fully operational in Phase 3, to allow for positive incentives under an international mechanism

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I. Monitoring function of NFMS

- In practice the monitoring function of NFMS can be defined only broadly. Its components will vary depending on national circumstances. Therefore primarily a tool to allow countries **to assess and refine Policies and Measures**
 - implementation and performance
 - Indicators to track implementation of a specific policy or measure – proxy indicators for forest carbon e.g. volume of timber harvested through an SFM measure, as a proxy for impact on carbon
- Using existing tools where possible (e.g. network of forestry officers) and new tools where necessary (e.g. satellite remote sensing system, web platform)
 - Need to Harmonize existing tools with new tools and with newly required capacities for MRV

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II. MRV function of NFMS

Objectives:

- To **Measure** the emissions coming from forests and land use change as outcomes of REDD+ activities
- To **Report** these emissions to the UNFCCC following the most recent methodological guidance of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- To **Verify** the results by making the emissions inventory available for review by the UNFCCC

The reporting and verification of results will be through **National Communications (NCs)** and **Biennial Update Reports (BURs)** which cover also other sectors.

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II. MRV function of NFMS

In practice, the MRV function will consist of three (3) main components also called 'pillars':

1. The satellite land monitoring system (SLMS)

To collect Activity Data (AD)

2. The national forest inventory (NFI)

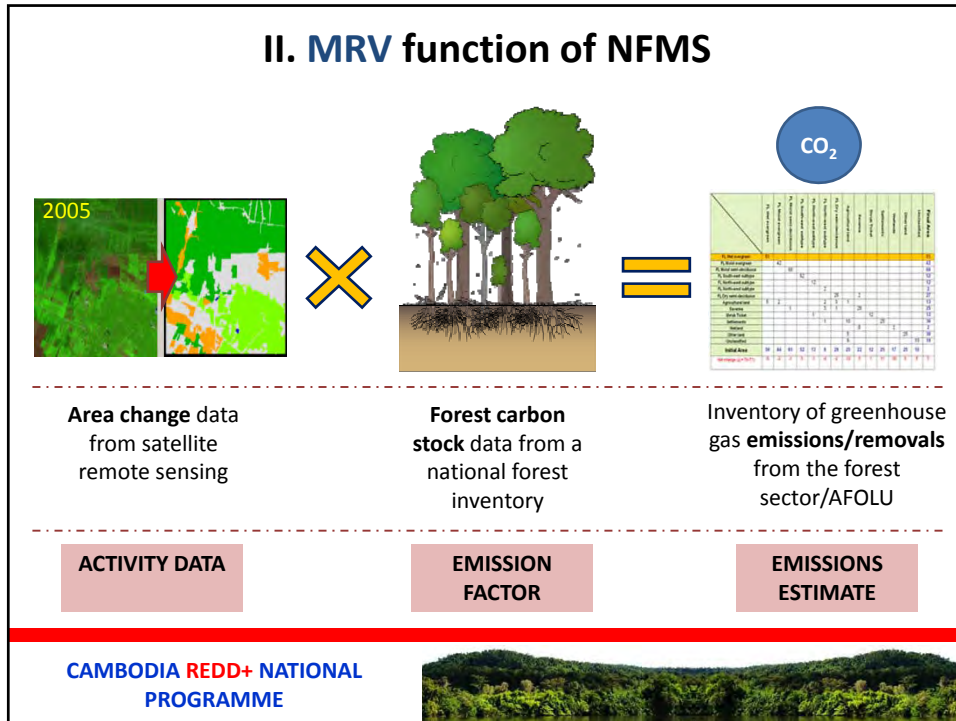
To gather information for obtain emission factors (EFs)

3. The national GHG inventory (GHG-I)

To provide emissions & removals estimates for national report
Data coming from the first (AD) and second pillar (EFs) will be used to provide timely estimates of emissions and removal from the AFULO and/or Forest sub-sector

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Towards the NFMS for Cambodia

The **Monitoring function** will be supported by the development of a NFMS web portal

- A sample portal has been developed which can be refined with different layers of data when becoming available

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Towards the NFMS for Cambodia

In order to ensure the accuracy, reduce uncertainties and build national capacities for GHG forest/AFOLU sector reporting, both improved **remote sensing** and **ground-based forest carbon inventory** approaches are being developed or could be implemented.

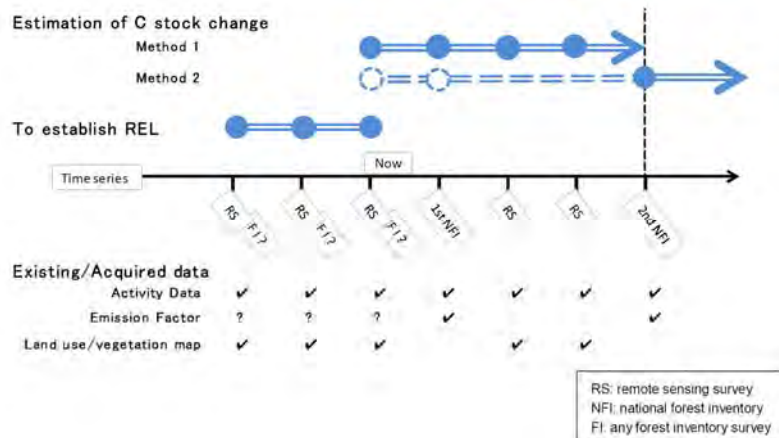
- **Remote sensing:** Using existing system and obtained additional data, improving methods to create consistent land use and land use change series, consistent with IPCC 2006 reporting guidelines
- **Ground-based forest carbon inventory:** Using existing data and data that will be obtained (Eg. planned flooded forest AE and EF development), and planned National Forest Inventory (NFI)*.

*with two NFI cycles a gain-loss method could be substituted to a stock-gain method to assess forest degradation or growth.

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Towards the NFMS for Cambodia



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Actions required

- Make land use/cover map (make new map and add non-forest information to existing Forest Cover map of FA of 2005/6 and 2010)
- Implement NFI (testing plus implementation)
- Prepare implementation plan for the initial NFI
- Data sets accumulation and exchange (between institution and through web platform)
- Continue to build capacity to use new mapping method and GHG inventory preparation
- NFMS strategy to be further designed and operation as a part of REDD+ strategy.
- Maintaining consistency of methodology of REL/RL development

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Thank You!

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REDD+ Safeguards Development in Cambodia

National meeting on
Preparing for Cambodia to enter the Warsaw Framework
Raffles Hotel Le Royale, Phnom Penh
5th September, 2014

Presented by: Chhun Delux,
Forestry Administration, Cambodia



About REDD+ safeguards

- Two objectives of REDD+ safeguards
 - **Reduce social and environmental risks**
 - **Increase benefits** for local people and existing ecosystems and biodiversity
- According to UNFCCC decisions, all participating should **Promote and support Cancun seven REDD+ safeguard principles** and Develop a **safeguard information system (SIS)** to provide a summary of information on how safeguards are addressed and respected in their countries

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Cancun seven REDD+ principles

- a. That actions **complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements**;
- b. **Transparent and effective national forest governance structures**, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;
- c. **Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities**, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

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Cancun seven REDD+ principles (Cont.)

- a. **The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders**, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision;
- b. That actions are consistent with **the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity**, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are **not used for the conversion of natural forests**, but are instead **used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits**;
- c. Actions to **address the risks of reversals**
- d. Actions to **reduce displacement of emissions**.

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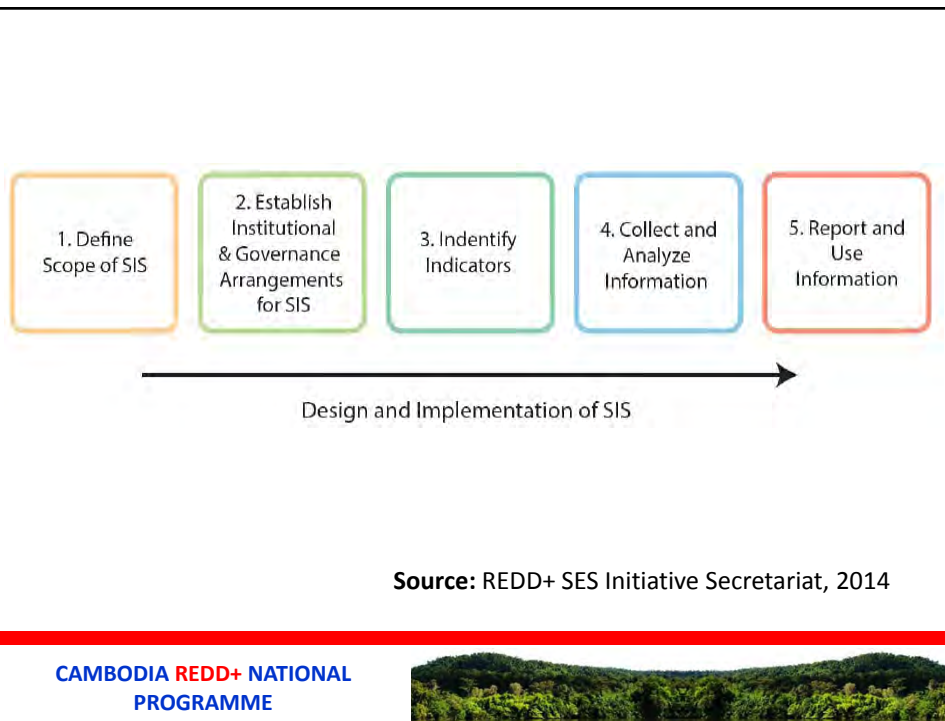


UNFCCC safeguard information system (SIS): Durban Guidance (COP 17)

*Decision 12/CP.17 agrees that systems for providing information on how the safeguards referred to in appendix I to decision 1/CP.16 are addressed and respected should, taking into account **national circumstances and respective capabilities**, and recognizing **national sovereignty and legislation**, and relevant **international obligations and agreements**, and respecting **gender considerations**:*

- a) Be consistent with the guidance identified in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I
- b) Provide **transparent and consistent information** that is accessible by all relevant stakeholders and updated on a regular basis;
- c) **Be transparent and flexible** to allow for improvements over time
- d) Provide information on **how all of the safeguards are being addressed and respected**;
- e) Be country-driven and implemented at the national level;
- f) Build upon existing systems, as appropriate;

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Progress up to date on the development of National REDD+ Safeguards in Cambodia

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Safeguards PLRs Development in Cambodia



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I. Institutional arrangement for REDD+ safeguards development in Cambodia

- Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce
- REDD+ Safeguards Technical Team
- Consultation Group
- REDD+ CSO network
- IP representatives

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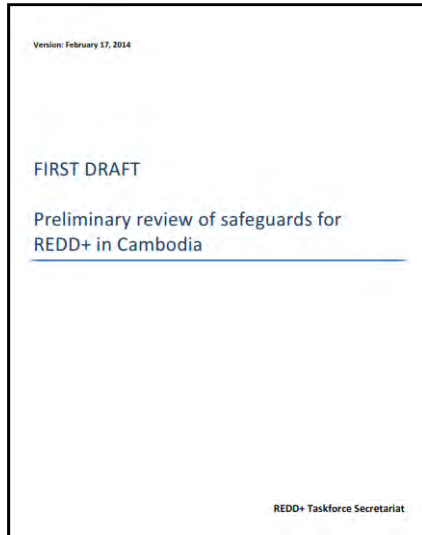
II. Capacity building and Information sharing on REDD+ Safeguards

- Field visit for REDD+ safeguards TT in MDK
- Regular Consultation Group and REDD+ CSO Meeting
- REDD+ CSO network had establish Facebook page, and regular sharing information
- Several trainings conducted for IP and Stakeholders (i.e REDD+ training conducted by RECOFTC..)

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III. Safeguards PLRs Development in Cambodia



Content

1. Background (REDD+ and safeguards)
2. Objective of the report
3. Introducing safeguards
4. UNFCCC guidelines for safeguards
5. Key safeguard initiatives at the global level
6. Gap analysis between global initiatives and existing policies, laws and regulations (PLRs)
7. Lessons learned from pilot projects in Cambodia
8. Lessons learned in Vietnam and Indonesia
9. Conclusion

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III. Safeguards PLRs Development in Cambodia (Con't)

- Conduct safeguards TT meeting
- Conducted four regional consultative meetings on safeguards development in Cambodia, covered 10 provinces.



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IV. REDD+ Safeguards Information System (SIS) Development in Cambodia

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Next steps

1. Conduct national workshop on safeguards PLRs and SIS:
 - ❖ Agree on a draft set of safeguards measures aligned with Cancun safeguards, also reflecting on stakeholder comments on particular sorts of social and environmental risks
 - ❖ Agree on a draft set of indicators for how to monitor and provide information on how safeguards are addressed and respected
 - ❖ Discuss how to address safeguards through existing PLRs.
 - ❖ Discuss options for safeguard information system

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Next steps

- Proposed roadmap towards national safeguards

To produce a draft proposal for a set of:

- 1) safeguard measures,
 - 2) indicators,
 - 3) relevant PLR and gaps to address these measures,
 - 4) how to establish SIS etc
- The draft proposal will be publicly available for comments (October)
 - By the end of November, or January, a final proposal on the above options are produced

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Thank you



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