



## **Forest Carbon Partnership Facility REDD+ Readiness Project (FCPF)**

### **REDD+ Subnational Demonstration Activities**

THE EIGHTH REDD+ TASKFORCE MEETING

HENG HONG

1-2 DECEMBER 2016

GOLDEN SEA HOTEL, SIHANOUK PROVINCE

## **Introduction**

The GDANCP/MoE is currently working on 3 components on:

### **1. Implementation of REDD+ Sub-National Demonstration Activities**

- in Botum Sarkor “Koh Kong Province”
- in Phnom Kulen “Siem Reap Province”

### **2. Development of National Protected Area Strategic Management Plan (NPASMP)**

### **3. Assisting Develop National REDD+ Strategy (NRS)**

## **1. Implementation of REDD+ Sub-National Demonstration Activities**

- in Botum Sarkor “Koh Kong Province”
- in Phnom Kulen “Siem Reap Province”

## **Aims of the Project**

- Improved understanding of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
- Test a set of policies and measures to address the identified drivers;
- Strengthen capacity of staff, local communities, and stakeholders on REDD+;
- Generate lesson learns for the implementation of national REDD+ strategy and protected area management.

### Justification of Selecting the two Sites

- Botum Sakor National Park(BSNP) has extensive evergreen forests and is a critical habitat for many endangered species such as the Asian Elephant, Indochinese Tiger, Clouded Leopard, and the Sun Bear;
- Phnum Kulen National Park (PKNP) is selected as a demonstration site given its high importance in terms of natural and biodiversity values as well as its socio economic services;
- At present, certain areas of archaeological values are managed by the APSARA authorities;
- Conserving and sustainably managing biodiversity and natural resources within the park pose a big challenge like illegal cutting, land encroachment and unsustainable use of NTFPs.

### Activities

- Activity1: A study to analyze main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and proposed policies and measures to address drivers;
- Activity2: Testing and supporting effective policies and measures identified;
- Activity3: Strengthening capacity of MoE staff, local communities and stakeholders on REDD+;
- Activity4: Generate lessons learned for the implementation of national REDD+ strategy (NRS) and protected area management.

## Drivers of Deforestation in BSNP

Direct Drivers	Indirect Drivers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ELCs clearing the existing forests as part of their development plan</li> <li>• increasing demand for food, vegetables and agricultural products</li> <li>• forest fires</li> <li>• inappropriate location of housing and settlements; increasing population, local births, migration and settlements</li> <li>• inappropriate siting of roads and infrastructure development in biodiversity hotspot areas and in the national parks</li> <li>• inappropriate siting of ELCs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• weak natural resource governance and undervaluation of forests;</li> <li>• lack of appropriate tenurial management for open access areas</li> <li>• weak coordination among key players</li> <li>• absence of a commune and landscape-level land use plans</li> <li>• limited logistics and capacity of the Forest Rangers;</li> <li>• increasing demand for forest products (due to wood shortage), food, and farmlands</li> <li>• increasing land prices due to increased demand of land for food production and settlement</li> <li>• poverty; limited financial benefits from the forests and increasing profitability of non-forest use (alternative use) of forest lands</li> <li>• limited skills on sustainable management of the forests especially among the relocated communities</li> </ul>

## Drivers of Deforestation in PKNP

Direct Drivers	Indirect Drivers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• limited logistics and capacity of the Forest Rangers</li> <li>• forest fires</li> <li>• traditional shifting cultivation practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• absence of a commune and landscape-level land use plans</li> <li>• weak natural resource governance and undervaluation of forests</li> <li>• lack of appropriate tenurial management of open access areas</li> <li>• weak coordination among key players</li> <li>• inequitable benefit sharing</li> <li>• increasing population, local births, migration and settlements</li> <li>• increasing demand for forest products (due to wood shortage), food, and farmlands</li> <li>• increasing demand for food, cashew, vegetables and agricultural products</li> <li>• increasing land prices due to increased demand of land for food production and settlement</li> <li>• poverty; limited financial benefits from the forests and increasing profitability of non-forest use (alternative use) of forest lands</li> <li>• Limited skills on sustainable management of the forests especially among the relocated communities.</li> </ul>

## Priority Interventions to Address the Drivers in BSNP

### Activity 1. Collective vision setting of the BSNP Landscape

- Compile the land uses and hotspot areas in BSNP
- Hold a consultative forum on the issues and priority sites for conservation, infrastructure needs, investment areas and settlement areas.

### Activity 2. Securing Environmentally Critical Areas

- Evaluate the map of areas in danger of being encroached
- Hold a dialogue with the adjoining communities of the plan to secure the critical areas
- Establish the boundary poles and billboards in the target areas. The billboards should feature notices to remind the public that the site is priority for conservation
- Identify open access areas that need to be closed through CPA, Partnership Forestry, ELCs or other modalities

### Activity 3. Sustainable Forest-based Livelihoods

- Conduct training on sustainable agriculture/ agroforestry, sustainable forest management of CPAs; multistory cropping for the sedentary cultivations).
- Develop farms for agroforestry and sustainable agriculture

### Activity 4. Monitoring and Patrol

- Training on the use of SMART tool developed by WWF, use of geotagged photos and uploading to Google Earth
- Training of key state actors on EIA for roads and infrastructure including the planning for siting of roads
- Hold dialogue with ELCs for incorporating sustainable forest management in the ELCs, joint monitoring and openness to Performance Scorecard for compliance of EIAs
- Actual monitoring/ patrolling and photo collection of transported forest products
- Uploading and maintenance of geotagged pictures to Google Earth

## Priority Interventions to Address the Drivers in PKNP

### Activity 1. Visioning of Phnum Kulen National Park Landscape

#### Prepare the map of Phnum Kulen National Park.

- Using the based maps, hold consultative workshop with the major stakeholders (CPAMC, NGOs, Commune Council, Local Authority, APSARA and academe) to present the issues facing PKNP. The workshop also presents the collective vision of the different stakeholders on Phnum Kulen National Park. The session will reflect in the map the vision on what to do of the area.
- Prepare an development action plan
- Disseminate the outcome (vision) of PKNP to the communities
- Revise the map

### Activity 2. Strengthen the Monitoring

- Training Rangers and PDoE, CPAMC, Village leaders on the use of SMART and photo documentation using geotagged photographs and training on monitoring
- Training the PDoE and MoE Staff on GIS and uploading of geotagged images to Google Earth technology

#### Organize a monitoring/ patrol team (composed of the Rangers and CPAs, Commune Police and Villages)

- Conduct joint field monitoring and patrol, investigation, survey and mapping and documentation of fire damages
- Compilation of damages to the GIS
- Conduct periodic dissemination of the statistics of the result of the monitoring

### Activity 3. Reducing Transgressions

#### Hold community dialogue to disseminate information on the outcome of the workshop and the plan of establishing boundary poles

- Based on the vision of the landscape, demarcate the boundary of the conservation areas
- Install billboards and notices in strategic areas of the boundaries related to awareness of the forest

Work Plan and Progress to Date		
Outcome/results (Outputs/Activities)	Target (Month/Year)	Current Progress (Month/year)
Output 1: REDD+ Sub-national demonstration activities effectively implemented (Please refer to REDD+ sub-national demonstration project proposal for Botum Sarkor and Phnom Kulen national Parks)		
Activity 1.1: Improved understanding of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation generated	Improved understanding of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation generated	Completed
Activity 1.2: Prioritized policies and measures to address drivers supported and tested	Prioritized policies and measures to address drivers supported and tested	Completed
Activity 1.3: Capacity of staff, local communities, and stakeholders strengthened	Capacity of staff, local communities, and stakeholders strengthened	Completed
Activity 1.4: Lessons learned on effective policies and measures to address drivers assessed and documented	Lessons learned on effective policies and measures to address drivers assessed and documented	Completed

### Priority Interventions to address the drivers in BSNP and PKLP

Develop a common vision of community protected area in BSNP and community in PKLP

- The community in BSNP is: Sustainable utilization of natural resources by increasing alternative job/work improve the quality of forest and eco-tourism services.
- The community in PKLP is: Reduce aggression forest land for growing crop and restoration planting forests on the priority site to maintain the resource of water through improving infrastructure, agro-forest and eco-tourism services.








## Priority Interventions to address the drivers in BSNP and PKLP

### Securing environmentally critical areas establish

- Install the boundary poles and billboards in the target areas (forest conservation areas, forest planting areas and community forest areas)
- 250 boundary poles and 7 big billboards in BSNP
- 250 boundary poles and 7 big billboards in PKLP
- 5000 wild forest trees planed in the degraded forest land (PKLP)









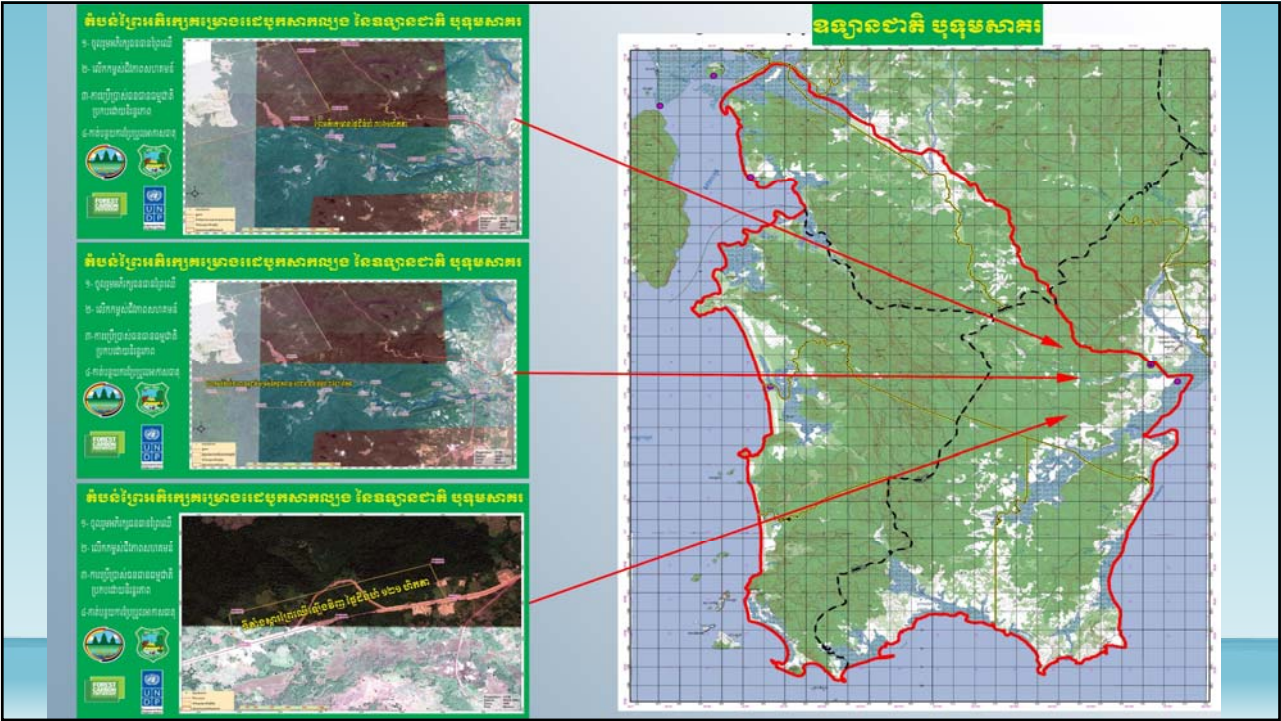
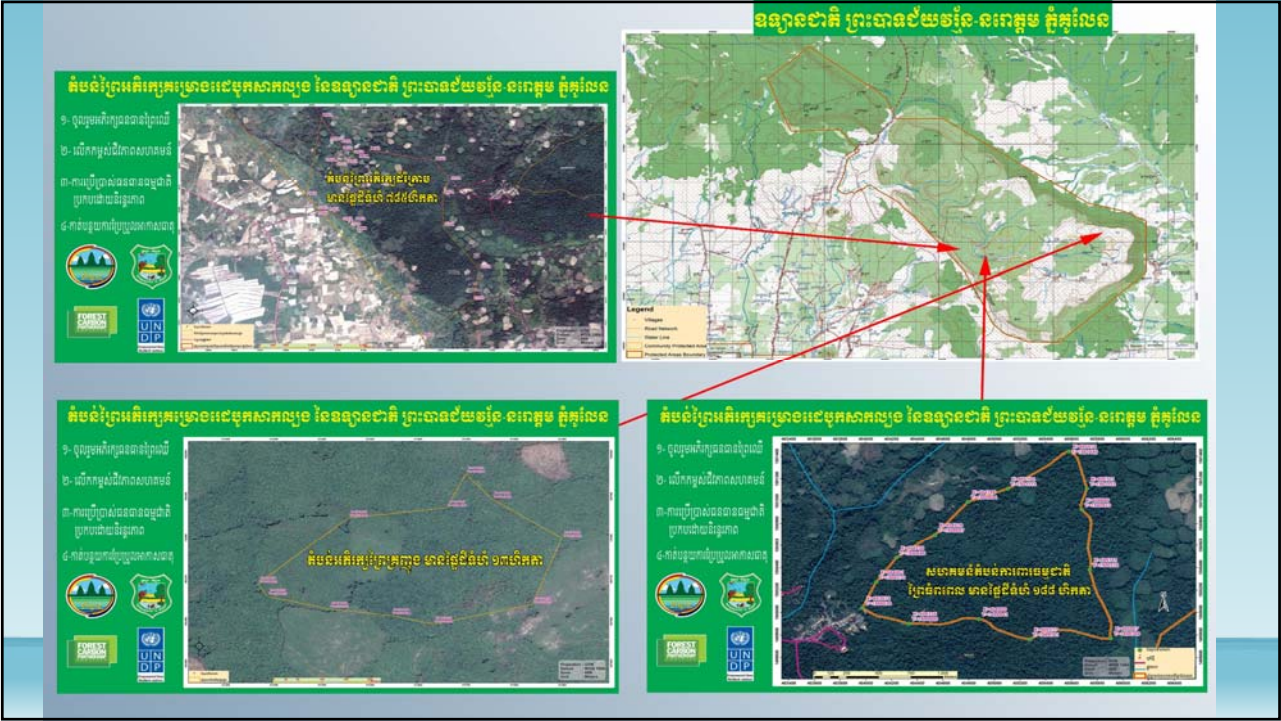
## Priority Interventions to address the drivers in BSNP and PKLP

Reducing transgression-to demark the boundary of the forest conservation areas (In BSNP has been identified 3 conservation areas and PKLP 3 conservation areas)

- Forest conservation area is 3061Ha
- Restoration forest area is 121Ha
- CPA Chay 12 choun forest area is 2597Ha
- Domrey Krab forest conservation area is 785Ha
- Luxury forest (Kra Nhoung) conservation area 13Ha
- CPA Popel forest area 188Ha







## Priority Interventions to address the drivers in BSNP and PKLP

### Sustainable forest based livelihoods

- Conduct training sustainable on agriculture/sustainable forest management of CPA/ multiple cropping for cultivation
- Conduct training on CPA management, CPA-by law, administration management, re-election on CPA committee management structure and REDD+ concept





## Priority Interventions to address the drivers in BSNP and PKLP

### Strengthen monitoring and patrolling

- Incentive (DSA) for rangers, local authorities and community committee members to regular patrolling
- Training rangers and other relevant sectors on use of SMART, law and administrative management





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## 2. Development of National Protected Area Strategic Management Plan (NPASMP)

### Features of the revised NPASMP (2016 version)

- ☐ No changes to the Vision, Mission and Goal statements, or to the Guiding Principles;
- ☐ Slight changes to the 4 Strategic Objectives (SOs) to reflect:
  - MOE reorganization, including new GDANCP Departments and creation of the new General Directorate for Local Community (GDLC) – Sub-decree #135;
  - Revision of MOE-MAFF roles – Sub-decree #34;
  - De-centralization of certain Protected Area (PA) functions to local authorities (Prakas #36 and #37)
  - Opportunities to strengthen PA management through the E&NR Code, including creation of biodiversity conservation corridors and collaborative management.
- ☐ The last internal(technical) meeting 28 Nov 2016 to input/review (action plans and budget or justifications for each line departments/MoE)
- ☐ Propose a internal meeting (high level) before submit to minister cabinet (early 2017)

### 3. Assisting Develop National REDD+ Strategy (NRS)

### Assisting Develop National REDD+ Strategy (NRS)

- The GDANCP plays an important role in coordinating and collaborating with relevant stakeholders work on NRS, and it is still continuing on that job;
- In the past, the GDANCP team had coordinated and facilitated the series of internal consultation meetings to generate inputs for NRS, and also assist the national consultant meeting and coordinating the series of consultations at both national and sub-national levels.

### Next plan

- Prepare tank reservoir in Popel village (PKLP);
- Prepare boundary poles for CPA forest (PKLP);
- Prepare fire street in the community forest areas;
- Prepare community station (PKLP);
- Update Popel CAP to be come eco-tourism (PKLP);
- Prepare Chay 12 Choun CPA become eco-tourism;
- Bamboo planting in community forest area (Chay Choun 12 CPA);
- Wild planting in degradation areas (BSNP&PKLP);
- Continue facilitating NPASMP with internal line departments/MoE to input its activities and budgets
- Facilitate internal meeting with minister cabinet to approve the NPASMP.