


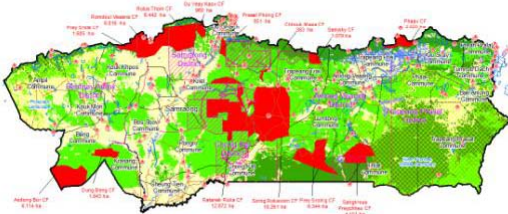
Oddar Meanchey CF REDD: Challenges and Lessons Learned in Implementation

Pact Cambodia
26 February, 2010




Project Background

- CF REDD Project initiated in early 2008
- 13 CF sites in Oddar Meanchey
- Submitting to CCBA and VCS
- Collaboration with FA, TGC, CDA, MCF, CFMCs and CF Federation
- Generating approx. \$30m over 30 years (@\$5-\$7/mt)
- 7.1 million metric tons of carbon




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Project Background

High rate of deforestation (2.1%) = opportunity for additionality




Forest Type & Condition	Forest Cover in 2002 (ha)	Forest Cover in 2006 (ha)	% Change	% Annual Loss
Evergreen Forest	166,935	149,119	-11%	-2.8%
Semi-Evergreen Forest	71,319	55,138	-23%	-5.8%
Deciduous Forest	251,728	240,824	-4%	-1.0%
Open Forest	5,743	12,050	110%	27.0%
Total Forest	495,725	457,131	-8%	-2.1%
Barren land	167,440	206,034	23%	5.8%
Total Land Area	663,165	663,165	-	-

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Major Aims

- To demonstrate that empowered communities can control drivers of deforestation
- To demonstrate that REDD revenues can have an impact in alleviating poverty with delivery of benefits to the local level
- To develop sufficient capacity for local implementation of REDD post 2015




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Achievements

- Gained support from all partners including GD 699 from Council of Ministers
- Secured agreement between FA and TGC
- Secured CF legal tenure for 11 of 13 CF sites
- Submitted Project Document to CCBA & conducted consultation
- Contracted law firm for pro-bono legal services
- Witnessed stronger cooperation on forest law enforcement & no new ELCs



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Strategies



Controlling Drivers:

- Reinforcing land tenure
- Land use plans
- Forest protection
- ANR
- Fuel efficient stoves
- Netting for cattle
- Agricultural intensification
- Water development projects
- Fire prevention

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Challenges

- Negotiation among stakeholders
- Inventory work (accuracy & landmines)
- Widening community awareness
- Validation (CARs), degradation
- Chamkar inside CF areas
- Growing military presence
- Migrants – population growth
- Monitoring requirements too stringent
- Lack of consistent funding for startup
- FA staff too many duties
- Benefit-sharing mechanism
- Inter-agency information sharing




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Lessons Learned



1. *GD 699* was critical in starting
2. *Legal tenure* of CF Groups is key first step to guarantee rights to carbon revenues (CFA reformatted)
3. *Inventory work* could be improved (tree tags, corner points, team leader capability)
4. *Monks* involvement greatly inspires local cooperation
5. CF is an ideal platform for REDD but site dynamics vary widely and require specialized attention

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Recommendations

Capacity Building:
National/Project Level: Project design, carbon modeling, carbon markets, validation, ERPA
Community/Ground Level: Climate change concept, REDD concept, enforcement, tree planting, ANR, negotiation skills

Coordination:

- Sharing of tools and information
- Exchange visits for communities
- Coordination on enforcement
- Collaboration on benefit-sharing
- National carbon accounting - leakage

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Thank you

Questions? Comments? Clarifications?



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