

#### **CAMBODIA REDD+ PROGRAMME**

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# Cambodia National REDD+ Action in Context of Private Sector Investment

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### Outline

- 1. Background of REDD+
- 2. Demonstration Projects
- 3. Opportunities and Challenges with private sector
- 4. Conclusion/Recommendation





Cambodia has developed 4 key elements of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+

National REDD+ Strategy ✓

Forest Reference Level ✓

National Forest Monitoring System ✓

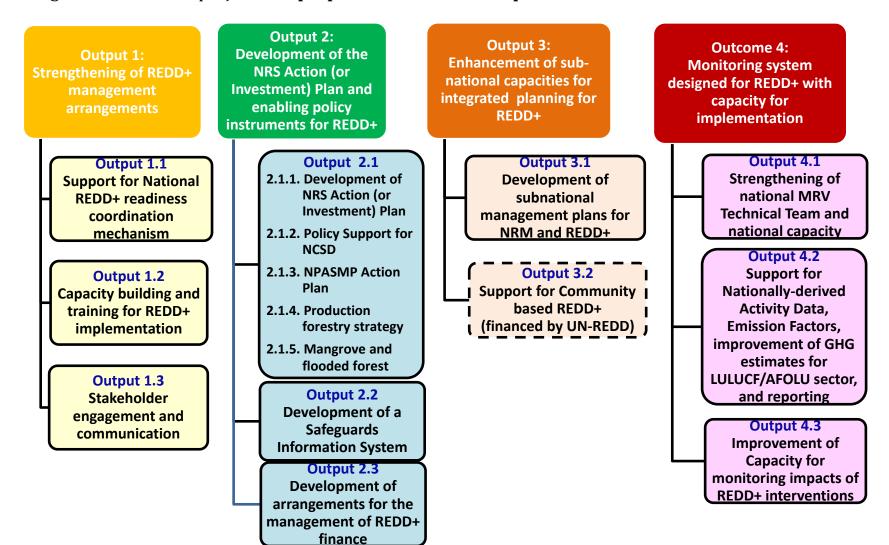
Safeguards Information System ✓

Planned for RBP from GCF by the end of 2018

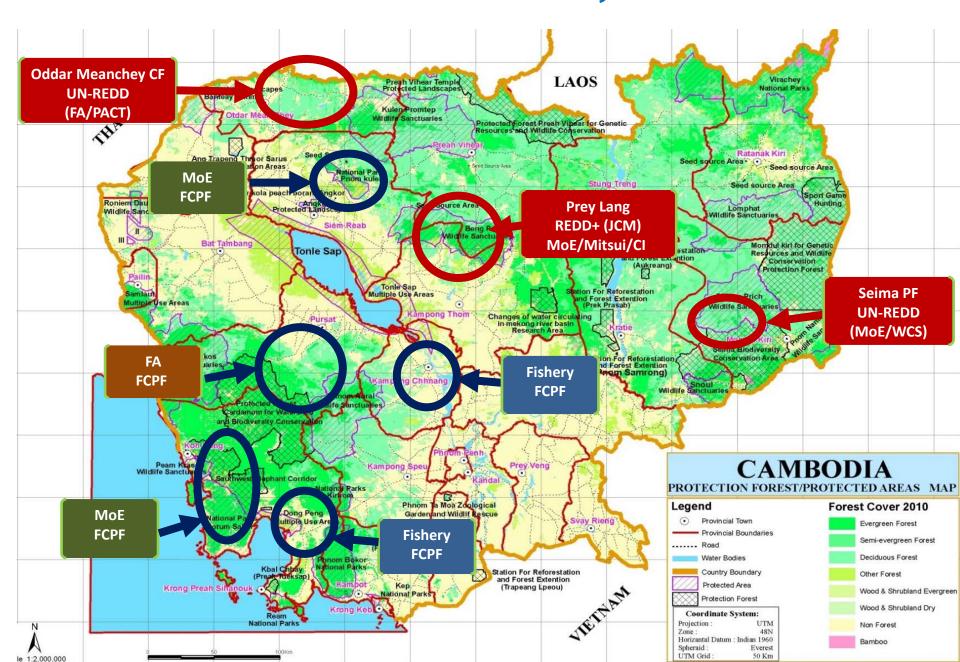
### 1. Background of REDD+

#### FCPF II Goal and key activities (2017-2020)

The goal of the FCPF II project is to prepare Cambodia for implementation of REDD+ under the UNFCCC



#### 2. Demonstration Projects



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## **Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary REDD+ Project Key stakeholders**

- 1. Ministry of Environment (MoE)
- 2. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
- 3. Cambodia Rural Development Team (CRDT)
- 4. Elephant Valley Project (ELIE)
- 5. Local Authorities
- 6. Local Communities (20 villages)
- 7. Disney (Buyer)

Snapshot

Started: Jan. 2010 Area (ha): 166,809

Carbon credit: 58 M tone CO2eq for

period 60 years.

Verified (2010-2015) for VCS and CCBA:

9.2 M tone credit

Disney Bought KSWS REDD+ Credits

U.S. Embassy in Cambodia



#### 3. Opportunities and Challenges

- Opportunities for private sector and NGO involvement for REDD+
  - The government, through National REDD+ Strategy: creates awareness and strengthen engagement of stakeholders and the public to participate actively in effective implementation of policies and regulations that will lead to improved management of natural resources, forest lands, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable development.
  - REDD+ Phase I, Cambodia has been a strong supporter and facilitator of the pilot REDD+ projects
  - The conservation NGOs are so heavily involved in supporting (financially and technically) the MOE with protected area management across the country
  - The openness of the MOE and the National REDD+ Secretariat for developing transparent allocation methods for the FRL is also beneficial,

#### 3. Opportunities and Challenges

- Challenges for a private sector and NGO involvement for REDD+
  - No on-the-ground presence in Cambodia or conservation project management expertise to implement such work,
  - Increasing human populations, road access and demand
  - Project-level REDD+ is very complex and many of the technical concepts are new or more rigorously applied than is usual in conservation e.g. VCS and CCBA standards
  - External factors have a major bearing on project success policies, markets, economics
  - Not all generated carbon credit is purchased,

#### 4. Conclusion/Recommendation

- From the recent experience, still very limited private companies participate in REDD+ project activities due to limitation of their knowledge/ expertise and coordination mechanism
- A robust coordination/facilitating mechanism for publicprivate sector dialog is a key
- More awareness raising and capacity building on policy, regulation, REDD+
- Need to secure and increase the demand on carbon credit

