



**UN COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMME ON REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION  
AND FOREST DEGRADATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES  
NATIONAL PROGRAMME DOCUMENT**

**1 Cover Page**

Country: Cambodia

Programme Title: Cambodia UN REDD National Programme

Cambodia UNDAF Outcome 2: National and local authorities and private sector institutions are better able to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources (fisheries, forestry, mangrove, land, and protected areas), cleaner technologies and responsive to climate change

Programme Outcome(s): Enable Cambodia to be ready for REDD+ Implementation, including development of necessary institutions, policies and capacity.

<p>Programme Duration: 2 years</p> <p>Anticipated start/end dates: May 2011 until May 2013</p> <p>Fund Management Option(s): Pass-through</p> <p>Managing or Administrative Agent: UNDP MDTF Office</p>
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Total estimated budget*:	\$4,201,350
Out of which:	
1. Funded Budget:	\$4,201,350
2. Unfunded budget:	\$0
* Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs	

Sources of funded budget:	
• Government	_____
• UN-REDD MDTF	\$3,001,350
• UNDP-TRAC	\$500,000
• UNDP-CALM Project	\$150,000
• UNDP-SFM Project	\$250,000
• FAO-TCP	\$300,000



**Names and signatures of national counterparts and participating UN organizations**

UN organizations	National Coordinating Authorities
<p>Douglas Broderick UN Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Signature <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Date 3 August 2011</p>	<p>H.E. Keat Chhon Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Economy and Finance, First Vice Chairman of the Council for Development of Cambodia</p> <p>Signature <i>[Signature]</i> CHHIENG TANARA</p> <p>Date 10 JUNE 2011</p>

UN organizations	National Implementing Partners
<p><del>Ajay Markanda</del> Jean-Pierre de Margerie FAO Country Representative a.i.</p> <p>Signature <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Date 08/07/11</p>	<p>H.E. Chheng Kimsun Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia, Director-General, Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p> <p>Signature <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Date 5 May 2011</p>
<p>Elena Tischenko UNDP Country Director</p> <p>Signature <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Date 08/07/2011</p>	<p>H.E. Chay Samith Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia, Director-General, General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), Ministry of Environment</p> <p>Signature <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Date 05 May 2011</p>
<p>Tim Kasten UNEP DEPI Deputy Director</p> <p>Signature <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Date 29/6/11</p>	

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## Abbreviations

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
C/S Fund	Commune/Sangkat Fund
CCCSAP	Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
CDCF	Cambodia Development Cooperation Forum
CIFs	Commune Investment Funds
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol
CDPs	Commune Development Plans
CF	Community Forestry
CFI	Community Fisheries
CMDGs	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
CPA	Community Protected Area
D&D	Decentralisation and Deconcentration
Danida	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
ELCs	Economic Land Concessions
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FLEG	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
GDANCP	General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
FA	Forestry Administration
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FIA	Fisheries Administration
FLEG	Forestry, Law Enforcement and Governance
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
JMI	Joint Monitoring Indicators
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MIME	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification for REDD+ (also called the REDD+ Monitoring System)
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NCDD	National Committee for Democratic Development at Sub-national Levels
NEX	National Execution
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NPASMP	National Protected Area Strategic Management Plan



NPD	National Programme Director
NFP	National Forestry Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
PA	Protected Area
PEB	Programme Executive Board
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Center – Center for People and Forests
REL/RL	Reference Emission Level / Reference Level (also called the REDD+ Baseline or Reference Scenario)
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
REDD+	REDD, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
SLCs	Social Land Concessions
TWGs	Technical Working Groups
TWGF&E	Technical Working Group on Forestry and Environment
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UN-REDD	United Nations REDD Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCMC	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

*Cambodia Legal Hierarchy*

<b>Legal Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>CONSTITUTION</b>	Supreme Norm of the Cambodian Legal Hierarchy Adopted by the Constituent Assembly; promulgated by the King.
<b>CONSTITUTIONAL LAW</b>	Revision or Amendment of the Constitution, voted by the National Assembly with a majority of two-third of all its Members
<b>KRAM (Law)</b>	Designates either the promulgated Law and the Act of Promulgation of a Law by the King Signed by the King or, in His absence, by the acting Chief of State; countersigned by the Prime minister and the interested Minister.
<b>KRET (Decree)</b>	Highest Norm that may be enacted by the Executive Power, within the framework of its Regulatory Power. Signed by the King or, in His absence, by the acting Chief of State; generally countersigned by the Prime Minister and the interested Minister.
<b>ANUKRET (Sub-Decree)</b>	Regulation adopted by the Prime Minister and countersigned by the interested Minister.
<b>PRAKAS (Regulation)</b>	Regulation adopted by a Minister (or the Governor of the National Bank for Banking Issues)
<b>SARACHOR (Circular)</b>	Ministerial implementing measure

## 2 Executive Summary

Cambodia has one of the highest levels of forest cover in Southeast Asia, with approximately 10.7 million hectares of forest in 2006 or 59% of Cambodia's land area<sup>1</sup>. Based on the FAO 2005 Forest Resources Assessment, Cambodia has the 30<sup>th</sup> largest area of tropical forest in the world, but is the 13<sup>th</sup> most forested country by percentage of land area<sup>2</sup>. Cambodia also has a relatively high rate of land-use change with Forestry Administration statistics showing that 379,485 hectares of forest were lost between 2002 and 2005/6<sup>3</sup>, a deforestation rate of 0.5% per year. As a consequence Cambodia has been classified as a 'high forest cover, high deforestation' country for the purposes of REDD+<sup>3</sup>.

Deforestation in Cambodia is caused by the rapid pace of development in the country, including large-scale agro-industrial development, and a lack of effective implementation of existing laws and policies for forest land and forest resource management. The principle forest management strategies of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) are the new National Forest Programme (2010) for the Permanent Forest Estate regulated by the Forestry Administration, Protected Areas managed by the Ministry of Environment, and the flooded forests and mangroves that form part of the fisheries domain regulated by the Fisheries Administration. REDD+ could form a significant new source of finance for effective implementation of these forest management strategies, in a way that explicitly recognizes local livelihood and biodiversity conservation cobenefits. This would help Cambodia to achieve its national target of maintaining 60% forest cover, which is one of the main objectives of the RGC's Rectangular Strategy, which is the over-arching socioeconomic development policy agenda for the Fourth Legislature of the National Assembly (2008-2013) and is a key indicator for the Cambodia Millennium Development Goal 7.

The RGC rapidly started to implement pilot REDD+ projects following the Bali Conference of the Parties in 2007, with the approval of a first REDD+ pilot in the Oddar Meanchey community forests in May 2008, and the initiation of the Seima Protected Forest REDD+ pilot in 2009 and Southern Cardomoms Protected Forest in 2010. These pilot projects are amongst the most advanced in the Greater Mekong region. In developing these pilots the RGC has made maximizing transparent and equitable local benefit-sharing to communities an explicit policy priority under Council of Ministers Decision #699 that approved the first pilot.

Cambodia submitted its R-PIN to the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in late 2008 and was accepted into the FCPF in early 2009. In August, Cambodia applied to join the UN-REDD Programme, and was granted observer status in October 2009. Following Cambodia's entrance to UN-REDD, the UNDP Cambodia and FAO Cambodia Country Offices committed to support the Royal Government with a REDD+ Readiness planning process, which led to the development of the Cambodia REDD+ Roadmap.

The Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme has been specifically designed to support implementation of the Cambodia Readiness Plan Proposal on REDD+ ('the Roadmap'), which has been developed by the interim REDD+ Taskforce and stakeholder groups during the period January-September 2010. Following a two-month national consultation process on the Roadmap drafts, the third version was approved by stakeholders in late September 2010. The Roadmap mostly is similar in content to an R-PP, although Cambodia has yet to submit an R-PP to the FCPF, and it covers the six main components of REDD+ Readiness:

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<sup>1</sup> Forestry Administration, 2007. Forest Cover Changes in Cambodia, 2002-2006. Paper prepared for the Cambodia Development Cooperation Forum. Forestry Administration, Phnom Penh.

<sup>2</sup> FAO 2005 Forest Resources Assessment. FAO, Rome.

<sup>3</sup> Griscom, B., Shoch, D., Stanley, B., Cortez, R. and Virgilio, N. 2009. Sensitivity of amounts and distribution of tropical forest carbon credits depending on baseline rules. *Environmental Science and Policy* 12: 897-911.

- Section 1. Management of National REDD+ Readiness (Component 1a of an R-PP)
- Section 2. Consultation, stakeholder engagement and awareness-raising plan (Component 1b of an R-PP)
- Section 3. Development and selection of REDD+ strategies (Component 2b of an R-PP, building on the Annex prepared by FAO on the Assessment of Land-Use, Forest Policy and Governance which is Component 2a of an R-PP)
- Section 4. Implementation framework (including benefit-sharing and safeguards) (Components 2c and 2d of an R-PP)
- Section 5. Development of the Reference Scenario against which performance will be measured (Reference Levels or Reference Emissions Levels, RLs/REs) (Component 3 of an R-PP)
- Section 6. Development of the Monitoring System for national Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) (Component 4 of an R-PP)

The Roadmap planning process was an important achievement for the Royal Government, as it has set a new standard for inter-ministerial cooperation and effective consultation and engagement with local stakeholders. This achievement was due to strong national leadership by the Forestry Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection of the Ministry of Environment.

As the predominant source of Readiness funding for Cambodia, the UN-REDD National Programme has been designed to support all six sections of the Roadmap, although due to limited resources some sections have been prioritized over others. Implementation of the Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme should therefore ensure that all the necessary Readiness building blocks start to be developed. Funding for the National Programme has been made available from UNDP-Cambodia (USD \$650,000, TRAC resources), the UNDP-GEF Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) project (USD \$250,000), FAO-TCP (USD \$300,000), providing parallel co-financing to the request from UN-REDD (\$3,001,350, including indirect UN agency costs). Should a later proposal be submitted to the FCPF, then this is expected to be harmonized with the Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme and build on its accomplishments. In order to support implementation of the Roadmap, the National Programme has been designed around four main components:

Component 1: National REDD+ Readiness Management arrangements and stakeholder consultation (Sections 1 and 2 of the Roadmap). Funded by \$895,000 from UN-REDD and through UNDP and \$55,000 from UN-REDD through FAO.

Component 2: National capacity-building towards development of the REDD+ strategy and implementation framework (Sections 3 and 4 of the Roadmap). Funded by \$455,000 from UN-REDD through UNDP, \$140,000 from UN-REDD through UNEP, \$100,000 from UNDP TRAC resources, and \$250,000 parallel cofinancing from UNDP through the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) GEF project.

Component 3: Subnational REDD+ capacity-building and demonstration (Subnational activities found in Sections 2-6 of the Roadmap). Funded by \$550,000 from UNDP-TRAC, and \$100,000 from UN-REDD through UNDP.

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