



UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



CAMBODIA UN-REDD NATIONAL PROGRAMME AND FCPF PROJECT

8th Meeting of the UN-REDD and FCPF Programme Executive Board

Venue: Hotel Himawari - Phnom Penh

Date: 7 August 2014

Document PEB-8/7. Add.1: Support Documents (Concept Note and Worplan)

CONCEPT PAPER

Title of activity	Sub-national consultation meeting on benefit sharing for REDD+ in Cambodia
Outcome/output from Results Framework	2.3c: Consultation on results from the assessment under 2.3b
Anticipated timing	1 st March to 1 June 2014
Duration	45 days

Objective of activity:

The meetings has the following specific objective:

- To present pros and cons of using different benefit distribution models in terms of effectiveness, efficiency and equity;
- To consult with key stakeholders at sub-national level on option of benefit sharing for REDD+ in Cambodia.

Justification:

Output 2.3b of the UN-REDD National Programme include an activity to assess existing benefit sharing distribution models used in Cambodia and other parts of the world relevant for REDD+ in Cambodia.

The meetings will provide an opportunity to present and discuss the findings from an assessment of existing benefit sharing models used in Cambodia and other parts of the world relevant for REDD+ and collect views from sub-national level.

Approach:

First, the meeting will introduce the REDD+ readiness in Cambodia and then the REDD+ Concept. Second, the consultancy team hired will present the options of benefit sharing on REDD+ assessment and third, the team will facilitate into key group to consult the options for benefit sharing for REDD+.

The key stakeholders at sub-national including the Forestry Administration Cantonment (FAC), Fisheries Administration Cantonment (FiAC), relevant provincial department (Agriculture, Environment, Land Management, Rural Development, Economic and Finance, Industry Mine and Energy) local authority (Provincial Administration, District), local NGOs, and community representatives (CF, CFi, CPA, IP) in total 43 people for each meeting. The meeting will be organized in 10 provinces including Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, Kratie, Mundulkiri, Pursat, Preah Vihear, Oddar Meanchey, and Battambang.

The consultants will seek the active involvement of members of the technical team on benefit sharing in carrying out the assignment and the end product will be useful for designing a future

benefit sharing mechanism for Cambodia.

Key Outputs:

The outputs of the activity will be:

the participant understand the REDD+ Concept and benefit sharing models in terms of effectiveness, efficiency and equity and they provide an assessment of existing benefit sharing models used in Cambodia for REDD+.

Increased awareness on the requirements for a sub-national benefit sharing models relevant to REDD+ in Cambodia.

A report documenting the results of the sub-national meetings including possible recommendations for the further work.

Agenda: (will be revised as need)

Time	Topic	Speaker/Presenter
08.00-08.30	Registration	Mr. Neab Keng, BS TT
08.30-09.00	Opening Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Anthem Opening speech 	UNREDD+ Secretariat/ FAC/FiAC/DoE
09.00-09.10	Group photo	Mr. Yim Heng
09.10-09.20	Introducing and Objective of the Meeting	Heng Hong, BS TT
09.20-09.45	Concept of REDD+	Mr. Long Ratanakoma, NC
09.45-10.00	Why benefit sharing (3E)	Mr. Long Ratanakoma, NC
10.00-10.30	Coffee break	
10.30-11.00	Experience of BS from CF/CPA/CFi	CF/CPA/CFi Representative
11.00-11.30	Introduction of REDD+ BS	Mr. Long Ratanakoma, NC
11.30-12.00	Q and A	Mr. Long Ratanakoma, NC
12.00-14.00	Lunch	
14.00-14.30	Group discussion(Province department., local authority, community, NGOs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential beneficiaries? Possible roles/activities? Kind of benefits? Money flow? 	Heng Hong, BS TT
14.30-15.00	Group presentation	Heng Hong, BS TT
15.00-16.00	Wrap up	Mr. Long Ratanakoma, NC

Suggested participants: 46 people (Each Province)

No.	Institution	No. of Participants	Remark
1	Provincial department	10	
2	District governor	4	
3	Commune Council	4	
4	CF, CFi, CPA; IP	16	
5	BS Technical Team (BST)	2	
6	National Consultant and Meeting Organizing team (FA, MoE, FiA)	5	
7	Local NGOs	5	
	Total	46	

Schedule for Sub-national Consultation Meeting

March

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
	Develop Work plan, prepare and deliver invitation letters					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Kg Thom			CF Champion	FCPF Launching	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Famer Conference for 2013					
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Travel	Preah Vihear	Travel	O. Meanchey	Travel	Siem Reap	Travel
30	31					

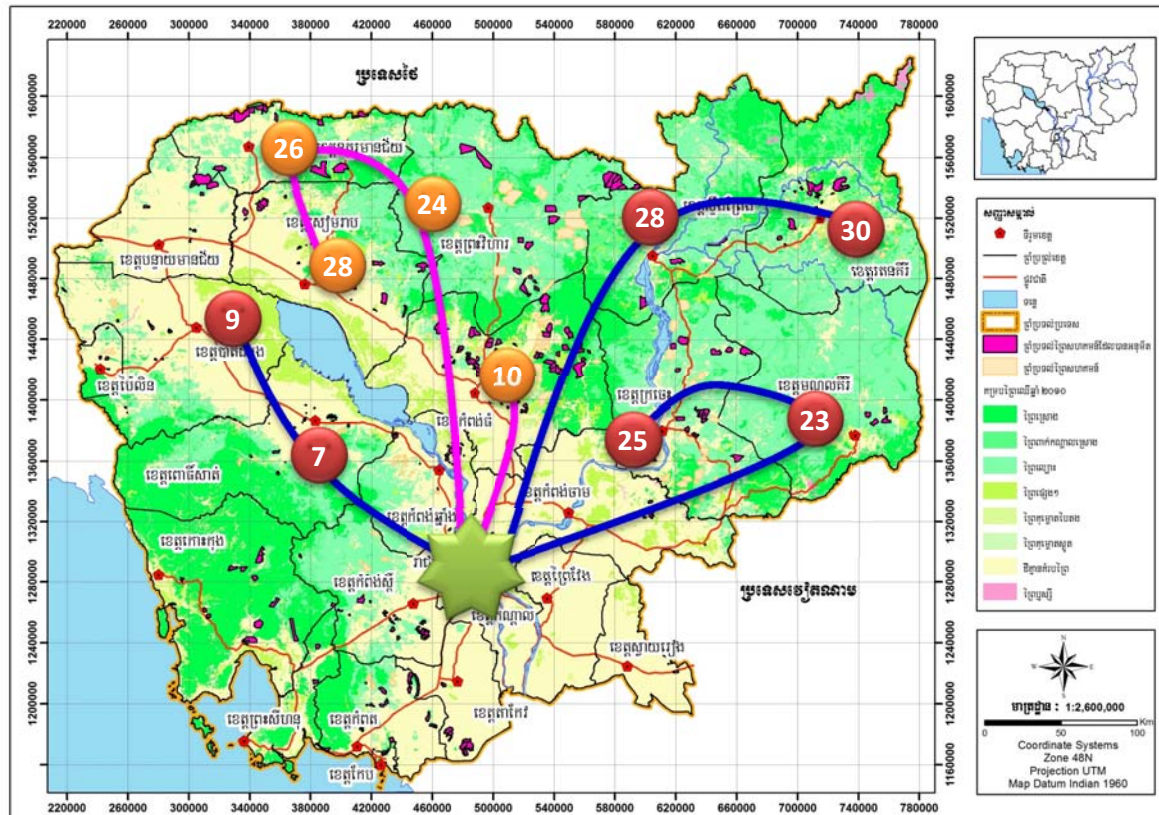
April

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
	Prepare Invitation and deliver					
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Travel	Pursat	Travel	Battambang	Travel	New year Ceremony	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	KhmerNewYear					
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Travel	Mundulkiri	Travel	Kratie	Travel
27	28	29	30			
	Stung Treng	Travel	Ratanakiri			

May

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
				Travel		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Report Writing				get comments	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	get comments	Official Holiday				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Official Holiday	Final Report on BS				
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Prepare for BS National Consultation					

Target Provinces



Group Discussion

Groups will be divided into 4 groups including:

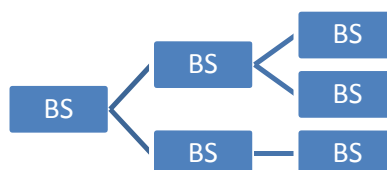
1. Provincial department;
2. Local authority;
3. Local community;
4. NGOs

Key Question

1. Who receive benefit from REDD+? What is their possible role? and what kind of benefit they receive?

Potential beneficiaries	Possible roles	kind of benefits
National Govt.		•
Sub national govt.		
local authority		
local community		
Community		
Academic		

1. What is your organization's existing benefit sharing mechanism?





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Cambodia REDD+ Activity Cover Page

Title of Activity:

Further development of a proposal for a National REDD+ Fund.

Related activities in FCPF Workplan:

2.4: FCPF. Establishment of REDD+ Fund mechanism

Objectives of Activity:

The main objective is to further develop options and a proposal for the development of a National REDD+ Fund for consideration and adoption by the National REDD+ Taskforce

Brief Description:

Under the UN-REDD Programme, an International Consultant was recruited to assess existing Fund Mechanisms under Cambodian Law for a National REDD+ Fund. The main conclusion of the report was that the most suitable option in the context of Cambodia's current circumstances is to pursue the establishment of a multi-donor REDD+ Trust Fund (Option 1). This option meets the requirement for a national-level entity, and is highly likely to ensure access to international finance for the establishment of the fund as well as for receiving ongoing results-based payments.


The report also concluded that more detailed design aspects, which require significant levels of discussion and consultation, need to be developed. These include:

- Terms of Reference or concept note for the Fund outlining its main characteristics and its relationship with other national REDD+ bodies
- Investment plan or portfolio description based on the national REDD+ strategy including a framework for establishing performance/results-based payments, both for policy and institutional indicators, in addition to activity-based funding for emissions reductions, against an identified national baseline; and
- An operational manual including:
 - The composition and role of a Governing Board including cross-sectoral government members, development partners, and other non-government representatives (such as the private sector and NGOs);
 - The composition and role of a Secretariat, potentially based in a government institution (such as MoEF);
 - The identification of a multilateral institution to act as Trustee (including decision of fund management modality);
 - The composition and role of a Technical Committee, constituted of experts (including external to government administration) to provide advice to the Board on policy and activity-based decisions;
 - Specifications for international standards with respect to fiduciary arrangements and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ commitments to social and environmental safeguards; ○ Access modalities ○ Funding windows ○ Funding allocation and proposal selection procedure ○ Basic elements of the M&E both at the fund and project level including external evaluations and audits and links to relevant REDD+ tools/mechanisms such as NFMS, SIS, Registry etc. ○ Transitional structures if necessary ● Fundraising plan and business plan ● TOR for staff and experts to be recruited ● M&E plan ● Risk management plan ● Mapping of partners and activities ● Legal agreements between donors and the fund and the fund and the entities with access ● Capacity building and transition plan <p>Under this activity, a National Consultant will be recruited to support UNDP HQ and regional technical advisors in order to further develop these design issues, supported by active consultation with members of the Taskforce, Consultation Group, and Technical Teams.</p>

Key Outputs:

<p>A proposal for a National REDD+ Fund, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Terms of Reference for the Fund outlining its main characteristics and its relationship with other national REDD+ bodies ● Investment plan or portfolio description including a framework for establishing performance/results-based payments; and ● An operational manual <p>Through the consultation process, broad support for the Fund will be developed</p>
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	Signature	Name and Function	Date
Developed by:		Tim Boyle, Interim Technical Specialist	16/5/2014
Implemented by:		REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat	
Approved by:		UN-REDD Programme Director	



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Cambodia REDD+ National Programme

UNDP ROJECT No. 00076292

(#40, PreahNorodom Blvd, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia, 3th Floor)

CONCEPT PAPER

Background

The international context, in particular the UNFCCC funding modalities for REDD+, must play strong and overarching guiding role in establishing a National REDD+ Fund if Cambodia intends to access international finance under a future UNFCCC REDD+ compliance mechanism. Recent decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) have provided overarching guidance with respect to future financing modalities.

Decisions from COP16 have requested developing country Parties, in the context of financial support, to develop a national strategy or action plan, a national forest reference emission level, a robust and transparent national forest monitoring system, and a system for providing information on how the adopted safeguards are being addressed¹. Both market and non-market finance has been agreed upon as potential approaches.²

Recent progress at COP 19 in Warsaw (2013) included a focus on REDD+ financing. Decisions at COP 19 emphasised that finance for REDD+ should be 'results-based' and should come from entities including the Green Climate Fund, which is to play a key role. COP 19 also reinforced that REDD+ funding should come from a variety of sources, that results-based actions should be fully measured, reported and verified for results-based finance, and that developing countries will have to provide information on how they meet safeguards before they can receive the payments.³In addition, the range of current and potential REDD+ financing agencies were requested to better coordinate funding and support, to ensure that developing countries are able to follow one set of rules and procedures, aligned to those of the UNFCCC (on matters such as fiduciary standards and safeguards). An 'information hub' is to be established to act as a unified point for participating countries to submit information on the results of REDD+ activities, and associated payments, to increase transparency.

The COP 19 decisions also invited interested parties to designate a 'national entity or focal point' to act as liaison with the UNFCCC secretariat and relevant bodies under the convention⁴on the coordination of support for implementation of REDD+ actions. Participating countries can nominate this entity to obtain and receive results-based payments, consistent with any operational modalities of the financing entities providing them with support for full implementation of REDD+ actions with emphasis on information sharing and coordination⁵.

¹ UNFCCC COP Decision 1/CP.16

²UNFCCC COP Decision 1/CP.17.

³UNFCCC Cop Decision CP.19, paragraphs 3-4.

⁴UNFCCC COP Decision on Institutional arrangements/CP.19 Paragraph 1.

⁵UNFCCC COP Decision on Institutional arrangements/CP.19 Paragraph 2.

With funding support from UN-REDD, an analysis of options for a National REDD+ Fund was undertaken in late 2013. A summary of the recommendations of the resulting report was presented to the Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce at its 5th meeting on 06/06/2014. The Taskforce agreed that a more detailed proposal should be developed with FCPF funding.

Objective of the activity

The main objective is to further develop options and a proposal for the development of a National REDD+ Fund for consideration and adoption by the National REDD+ Taskforce.

Key output of the activity

A proposal for a National REDD+ Fund, including:

- Terms of Reference for the Fund outlining its main characteristics and its relationship with other national REDD+ bodies
- Investment plan or portfolio description including a framework for establishing performance/results-based payments; and
- An operational manual

Through the consultation process, broad support for the Fund will be developed

Activity schedule

Activity	Timeframe
Review of previous report and Taskforce decision	Mid-July
Preparation of draft proposals for the required outputs	Mid-July to mid-August
Consultation process, including one-on-one meetings, a national consultation workshop and four sub-national workshops	Mid- to Late-August
Analysis of feedback from consultation	Early Sept
Preparation of final proposals for presentation to TF	Mid- to Late-Sept

Proposed Budget:

Description	Unit	Rate (USD)	Total
National consultant: Fee and expenses	30 days	\$120/day	3,600
Costs associated with consultation meeting(s): venue, travel and DSA	5 (1 national and 4 sub-national)	\$1,200	6,000
Miscellaneous	n/a	n/a	1,000
Total			10,600

Approved By:

Prepared By:
Timothy Boyle, Interim Technical Advisor



National Programme Director
Date:/...../2014

Date: 16/6/2014

TERMS OF REFERENCE

TITLE:	National consultant to support the development of a concept note on National REDD Fund establishment
Duty Station:	Phnom Penh
Duration of Appointment	12 working days per national consultant, spread over 2 months (August –September 2014)
Reporting	UNDP and National Programme Director of UN-REDD

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The consultancy is designed to provide proper and timely contribution to the formulation and agreement process of the (i) concept note and (ii) decision on NRF in ensuring the coherence and consistence of the concept note with related national policies and strategies regarding to NRF establishment and management.

2. SCOPE OF WORK AND SPECIFIC TASKS

The consultant, under the overall supervision of the Head of the REDD+ Secretariat and with substantive input from UNDP's REDD+ global and regional advisors, will join to perform the following tasks:

- Support the development of the Cambodia National REDD+ Fund through preparation of:
 - Terms of Reference for the Fund outlining its main characteristics and its relationship with other national REDD+ bodies
 - Investment plan or portfolio description including a framework for establishing performance/results-based payments; and
 - An operational manual
- Assist with the coordination and coherence of the NRF development process with related processes in Cambodia (such as the TWG, NCCC)
- Provide guidance on the identification and the incorporation of the relevant elements of Cambodian law and administrative practice into the concept note and other documents
- Prepare background material and presentations for workshops
- Assist the RTS in the organization of consultation events.

3. PROVISION OF MONITORING AND PROGRESS CONTROLS

The selected consultant will work with regular meetings and discussions and reporting to the responsible staff of UNDP and the RTS. The team is required to regularly report to UNDP and the RTS on the progress of the work basing on the agreed work-plan and approach.

4. FINAL PRODUCTS

The consultant will support the UNDP global and regional advisors in delivering the final joint products as below

- Background documents and presentations prepared
- Terms of Reference for the Fund outlining its main characteristics and its relationship with other national REDD+ bodies
- Investment plan or portfolio description including a framework for establishing performance/results-based payments; and
- An operational manual

5. DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT, DUTY STATION AND EXPECTED PLACES OF TRAVEL

Duration: Estimated 12 days in August and September 2014

Duty Station: Phnom Penh, without travel to other provinces.

6. DEGREE OF EXPERTISE AND QUALIFICATIONS

- Masters degree in public finance, environmental economics, environmental law or other relevant areas
- At least five years of experience in public financial management or environmental finance in Cambodia
- Excellent drafting skills and capacity to synthesize
- Fluency in Khmer and English
- Knowledgeable about public investment funds, public-private partnerships, payments for ecosystem services, CDM or other carbon finance mechanisms
- Experience in REDD+ and forestry would be an asset

Approved By:

Prepared By:

National Programme Director

Date:/...../2014

Date:/...../2014



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Cambodia REDD+ National Programme

UNDP PROJECT No. 00078446

(#40, PreahNorodom Blvd, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia, 3th Floor)

Cambodia REDD+ Activity Cover Page

Title of Activity:

Four regional workshops and one national workshop on REDD+ safeguards

Related Activities UN-REDD Workplan:

2.6.c Development of proposed approach to safeguards

Objectives of Activity:

The main objectives of four regional workshops are (1) to inform different stakeholders at the sub-national level about REDD+ and types of REDD+ safeguards proposed at the global level, (2) to inform them about the lessons learned from pilot projects with regard to safeguard applications, (3) to present the results of safeguard gap analyses, (4) to receive their inputs regarding the types and levels of safeguards appropriate for Cambodia, and (5) receive their comments for possible options and/ or mechanisms to design national REDD+ safeguards approach.

The main objectives of the national workshops are (1) to inform different stakeholders at the national level about REDD+ and types of REDD+ safeguards proposed at the global level, (2) to inform them about the lessons learned from pilot projects with regard to safeguard applications, (3) to present the results of safeguard gap analyses, (4) to present stakeholder inputs from regional workshops regarding the types and levels of safeguards appropriate for Cambodia, and possible options and/ or mechanisms to design national REDD+, and (5) to propose a draft national approach for safeguards in Cambodia.

Brief Description:

REDD+ stands for “reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries”. The main goal of REDD+ is to reduce forest degradation and deforestation, and to promote forest conservation by offering results-based payments as financial incentives to developing countries and their stakeholders.

In order to address potential social and environmental risks and to ensure that important social and environmental co-benefits associated with the implementation of REDD+, the UNFCCC adopted the seven safeguard principles adopted under the Cancun Agreements. Besides these standards, other multilateral organizations have also developed their own set of safeguard requirements for REDD+ activities. These organizations include the UN-REDD

Programme, the World Bank's FCPF, and The Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance and CARE International. In light of these globally proposed safeguards, participating countries including Cambodia need to consider options for a national safeguard system to correspond with UNFCCC safeguards while taking national circumstances into consideration.

To date, a first technical report on safeguards has been developed by the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat. Among others, this report covers (1) an analysis of key principles of the global safeguards, (2) an analysis of gaps between these global measures and existing Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs) in Cambodia, and (3) an analysis of lessons learned from the application of safeguards in pilot projects in Oddar Meanchey and Seima. Hence, the next important steps for developing a national safeguard approach are to raise awareness among stakeholders about safeguards; to inform stakeholders about kinds of safeguards proposed at the global level; to receive their comments on the kinds and level of safeguard measures that can be applicable for the context of Cambodia; and to discuss possible options for establishing a national safeguard approach.

For this reason, regional workshops will be organised from June to July, 2014, in four locations, namely in Prey Lang (Kompong Thom, Steung Treng, and Preah Vihea), Coastal area (Koh Kong, Sihanouk Ville and Kep), East Mekong Region (Ratanakiri, Monduliri, Kratie, and Kompong Cham) other provinces. The inputs from stakeholders received during these four regional workshops will be compiled into one report. The report will be distributed before and presented at a two-day national workshop where the first day will be spent for explaining key background information about safeguards and the second day will be spent for proposing a draft national approach for safeguards in Cambodia.

Key Outputs:

The outputs of the activity will be:

1. Increased understanding among stakeholders on REDD+ and safeguards
2. Stakeholders' inputs for kinds and levels of safeguards that are appropriate for Cambodia
3. Stakeholders' inputs for possible options to design national REDD+ safeguards approach.
4. Draft national approach for safeguards in Cambodia

	Signature	Name and Function	Date
Developed by:		Chhun Delux	04-06-2014
Approved by:		Cambodia REDD Programme Director	



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Cambodia REDD+ National Programme
UNDP PROJECT No. 00078446

(#40, PreahNorodom Blvd, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia, 3th Floor)

CONCEPT PAPER

1. Background

REDD+ stands for “reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries”. The main goal of REDD+ is to reduce forest degradation and deforestation, and to promote forest conservation by offering results-based payments as financial incentives to developing countries and their stakeholders. In other words, developing countries shall receive financial incentives according to the volume of reduced emissions from the efforts to improve their forest governance.

However, serious concerns have been raised that REDD+ may exclude the rural forest dependent and poor people from policy making and benefit sharing and even drive them away from forests. It is estimated that in developing countries, millions of the rural poor including indigenous peoples depend on forests for their subsistence and income. Since most of them lack forest tenure, they are likely to face challenges in claiming their rights for customary territories. REDD+ may also trigger an interest in states, commercial actors, and landowners to appropriate their customary forests and monopolize REDD+ benefits without consulting and including indigenous and local communities. Furthermore, REDD+ may induce heavy restrictions or bans over local access to and use of forests for the very aim of carbon sequestration. This in turn may negatively impact those who rely on regular collection of forest resources such as fuel wood and Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) for their livelihoods.

Aside from these social risks, REDD+ posits the environmental risk of causing adverse impacts on forests that provide vital ecosystem services such as supply of clean water, prevention of soil erosion, and preservation of biodiversity. For instance, REDD+ may promote the conversion of natural forests into mono-culture plantation forests, which may damage the function and quality of ecosystem services as well as the loss of existing biodiversity. The effort of arresting deforestation and forest degradation in one area may also result in the pressures of deforestation and forest degradation to be shifted to other areas (risk of displacement). Moreover, the areas improved and protected under REDD+, for instance through Afforestation or reforestation activities, may be deforested and degraded in the future after carbon accounting and accreditation is completed (risk of reversals).

To address these potential risks and to ensure that important social and environmental co-benefits associated with the implementation of REDD+, the UNFCCC adopted three major decisions related to safeguards, namely the Cancun Agreements adopted at COP 16 in Mexico, in 2010; the Durban Guidance adopted at COP 17 in South Africa, in 2011; and recently the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ adopted at COP19 in Poland, in 2013. Thus, participating countries including Cambodia should develop a set of safeguard measures that correspond with the seven safeguard principles adopted under the Cancun Agreements. They should also establish a safeguard information system (SIS) to inform the UNFCCC on how safeguards have been adopted and respected in accordance with the Durban Guidance. Finally, the Warsaw Framework decided on the timing and frequency of presentations of the summary of information on how safeguards have been applied in participating countries. Hence, the UNFCCC defines REDD+ safeguards and information system as two crucial components for a national safeguard system and as a pre-requisite for REDD+ implementation and result-based payment.

Besides the UNFCCC safeguards, other multilateral and bilateral organizations and project based REDD+ activities have also developed their own set of safeguard requirements for REDD+ activities they financially support. For example, the UN-REDD Programme and the World Bank's FCPF introduced Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) and Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), respectively as their own guiding safeguard frameworks. The Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance and CARE International (comprised of NGOs and the private sector) proposed REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (SES) to be applied for REDD+ initiatives. A number of project based and voluntary safeguard measures have been developed, applied and tested for pilot projects that are being implemented in many parts of the world, including Cambodia. These measures include those of the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCBS), and Plan Vivo.

In accordance with the UNFCCC decisions, Cambodia should also define its own national REDD+ safeguards and develop an information system to be eligible for global payments. Proposed safeguards and information system should take into consideration their national circumstances and existing policies, laws, and regulations (PLRs) and international agreements and commitment. To date, a first technical report on safeguards has been developed by the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat. This report covers (1) an analysis of key principles and goals of the global safeguards systems that can be applicable in the context of Cambodia, (2) an analysis of gaps between these measures and existing PLRs in Cambodia, and (3) an analysis of lessons learned from the application of safeguards in pilot projects in Oddar Meanchey and Seima.

As a follow-up activity and to seek stakeholder inputs for the technical report, one day regional workshop will be held in four locations, namely (1) Prey Lang (Kompong Thom, Steung Treng, and Preah Vihea), (2) Coastal area (Koh Kong, Sihanouk Ville and Kep), (3) East Mekong Region (Ratanakiri, Monduliri, Kratie, and Kompong Cham), and (4) other provinces from June to July in 2014. The main objectives of the four regional workshops are to:

- (1) inform different stakeholders at the sub-national level about REDD+ and safeguards,
- (2) inform them about the lessons learned from pilot projects in safeguard applications,
- (3) present the results of safeguard gap analyses,
- (4) receive their inputs regarding the types and levels of safeguards appropriate for Cambodia, and

- (5) receive their comments for possible options to design national REDD+ safeguards approach.

The inputs from stakeholders received during these four regional workshops will be compiled into one report. The report will be distributed and presented at a two day national workshop in August, 2014. The first day will be spent for explaining key background information about safeguards and the second day will be spent for proposing a draft national approach for safeguards for Cambodia.

The proposed agendas for both workshops are shown in Table 1 (regional workshop) and Table 2 (national workshop).

Table 1. Provisional Agenda for regional workshop

Time	Item	Presenters
8:30 - 9:00	Opening speech	TBC
9:00- 9:30	REDD+ and possible risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is REDD+? • Why do we need social and environmental safeguards? • What do safeguards aim to achieve? • UNFCCC safeguards • Other global safeguards (World Bank, UN-REDD, CCBA & Care International) Q & A	TBC
9:30-10:40	Proposed safeguards at the global level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are proposed global measures for social criteria and gaps? • What are proposed global measures for environmental criteria and gaps? • What are proposed global measures for procedural criteria and gaps? Q & A	TBC
10:40-11:00	Break	
11:00-12:00	Lessons from pilot projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oddar Meanchey • Seima 	TBC
12:00-13:30	Lunch	
13:30-15:00	Group discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What <i>kinds</i> of safeguards are appropriate for Cambodia? • What <i>levels</i> of safeguards are appropriate for Cambodia? • What options should Cambodia use for proposing a national safeguard approach? 	TBC
15:00-15:20	Break	
15:20-16:45	Group presentation of views on safeguards	
16:45-17:00	Concluding remarks	TBC

Table 2. Provisional Agenda for national workshop day 1 and day 2

Day 1

Time	Item	Presenters
8:30 - 9:00	Opening speech	TBC
9:00- 9:30	REDD+ and possible risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is REDD+? • Why do we need social and environmental safeguards? • What do safeguards aim to achieve? • UNFCCC safeguards • Other global safeguards (World Bank, UN-REDD, CCBA & Care International) Q & A	TBC
9:30-10:40	Proposed safeguards at the global level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are proposed global measures for social criteria and gaps? • What are proposed global measures for environmental criteria and gaps? • What are proposed global measures for procedural criteria and gaps? Q & A	TBC
10:40-11:00	Break	
11:00-12:00	Lessons from pilot projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oddar Meanchey • Seima 	TBC
12:00-13:30	Lunch	
13:30-15:00	Summary of stakeholder inputs from four regional workshop on social, environmental and procedural criteria	TBC
15:00-15:20	Break	
15:20-16:20	Group work (social, environmental, and procedural criteria)	
16:20-17:00	Presentation on results of discussion	
17:00-17:00	Summary of day 1	

Day 2

Time	Item	Presenters
8:30 - 08:45	Introduction of day 2	TBC
8:45- 10:45	Drafting building blocks for safeguard principles for social criteria	TBC
10:40-11:00	Break	TBC
11:00-12:30	Drafting building blocks for safeguard principles for environmental criteria	TBC
12:30-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-15:40	Drafting building blocks for safeguard principles for procedural criteria	TBC
15:40-16:00	Break	
16:00-16:45	Draft building blocks for a national safeguard approach for Cambodia	
16:45-17:00	Concluding remarks	

2. Objectives

The main objectives of **four regional workshops** are:

- (1) to inform different stakeholders at the sub-national level about REDD+ and types of REDD+ safeguards proposed at the global level,
- (2) to inform them about the lessons learned from pilot projects with regard to safeguard applications,
- (3) to present the results of safeguard gap analyses,
- (4) to receive their inputs regarding the types and levels of safeguards appropriate for Cambodia, and

- (5) to receive their comments for possible options and/ or mechanisms to design national REDD+ safeguards approach.

Expectation

Participants will be fully aware of safeguards and kinds of safeguard measures proposed at the global level. Participants will provide their views on kinds and levels of safeguard measures that should be applicable for Cambodia.

The main objectives of **a national workshop** are:

- (1) to inform different stakeholders at the national level about REDD+ and types of REDD+ safeguards proposed at the global level,
- (2) to inform them about the lessons learned from pilot projects with regard to safeguard applications,
- (3) to present the results of safeguard gap analyses,
- (4) to present stakeholder inputs from regional workshops regarding the types and levels of safeguards appropriate for Cambodia, and possible options and/ or mechanisms to design national REDD+, and
- (5) to propose a draft national approach for safeguards in Cambodia

Expectation

Participants will be fully aware of safeguards and kinds of safeguard measures proposed at the global level. Participants will provide their inputs for draft building blocks for a national safeguard approach for Cambodia.

3. Activities

A one day regional workshop will be held in four locations, namely (1) Prey Lang (Kompong Thom, Steung Treng, and Preah Vihea), (2) Coastal area (Koh Kong, Sihanouk Ville and Kep), (3) East Mekong Region (Ratanakiri, Monduliri, Kratie, and Kompong Cham), and (4) other provinces.

A two day national workshop will be held in Phnom Penh. Proposed participants include taskforce members, consultation group and other relevant stakeholders.

4. Outputs:

From regional workshops

1. Consolidated inputs from stakeholders for kinds and levels of safeguard measures to be applied for Cambodia.
2. Consolidated inputs from stakeholders for possible options for developing a national safeguard approach.

From a national workshop

1. A draft national approach for safeguards in Cambodia

5. Roles and Responsibilities

The REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat (RTS) will:

- a) Assist a consultant in the organization of the workshop.
- b) Prepare the awareness raising materials and manage its distribution.

Members from UNDP, UN-REDD, and the office of technical adviser to DG will provide technical guidance for the safeguards technical team. Among them, two people will act as resource people to

- a) Finalize the agenda of the workshop in collaboration with the safeguards Technical Team;
- b) Prepare presentation materials and background documents for dissemination and discussion
- c) Facilitate discussions on different safeguard measures during the workshops
- d) Prepare and finalize a consolidated activity report on workshop results (not more than 30 pages) and the list of participants

One member from the safeguards technical team will be hired as a short term consultant to facilitate the logistical arrangements to conduct the four regional and one national workshop in collaboration with safeguards resource people and RTS. Main responsibilities of the consultant include:

- a) Preparation for four regional and one national workshops (3 days*5 workshops=15 days)
 - Finalize participant lists making sure to include representatives from governments (provincial, district, commune levels), private sector, NGOs, communities and Indigenous Peoples
 - Prepare printing materials to be distributed to participants
 - Make logistical arrangements for workshops together with a finance and procurement officer (including booking a venue, meeting room, arranging transportation, accommodation and food for participants)
 - Prepare and send invitation letters to participants, if necessary follow up with invited participants (especially those high ranking officers)
 - Prepare a registration sheet.
- b) Organization of workshops (2 days*5 workshops= 10 days)
 - In collaboration with a finance and procurement officer, ensure all necessary payments to be made for participants, and meeting venues
 - Ensure to submit all the financial information

6. Budget

6.1 Detailed budget for the regional workshops

Description	Unit	Rate (USD)	Total
Meeting stationeries (Copies, Book, Pen, Paper, ...etc)	60	5	300.00
Backdrop/ banner	1	150	150.00
Workshop room (1 day) (Lunch, Break and Meeting Room)	60	25	1,500.00
DSA for facilitators and Secretariat team in Phnom Penh (3nights)	10*3	31.50	945.00
DSA for community representatives and NGOs based in Provinces (2nights)	50*2	31.50	3,150.00
Transportation for facilitators and secretariat team based in Phnom Penh (Actual Cost Provided)	10	40	400.00
Transportation for community representatives and NGOs based in province included local transport (Actual Cost Provided)	50	20	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	1	555	555.00
Total			8,000.00

6.2 Detailed budget for a two day national workshop

Description	Unit	Rate (USD)	Total
Meeting stationeries (Copies, Book, Pen, Paper, ...etc)	100	5	500.00
Backdrop/ banner	1	150	150.00
Venue (2 day) (1 Lunch, 2 coffee Breaks)	100*2	25	5,000.00
DSA for community representatives and NGOs based in Provinces (3nights)	30*3	31.50	2,835.00
Transportation for community representatives and NGOs based in province included local transport (Actual Cost Provided)	30	30	900.00
Translator for 2 days	2	250	500.00
Headphone and booth rental	60	2.50	150.00
Miscellaneous	1	465	465.00
Total			10,500.00

6.3 Total Budget for 5 workshops

Activity	Budget
Recruitment costs (1 national consultants)	400.00
1 National consultant 25 days (USD 80 per day)	2,000.00
2 National resource people 20 days (USD 80 per day)	3,200.00
Costs of 4 regional workshops (see above detail) (8,000\$ x 4)	32,000.00
Costs of 1 national workshop	10,500.00
Translation documents (5 x \$ 100.00)	500.00
Awareness raising material Report English and Khmer version (200 each) Translation (200pcs x 2versions x \$1.00)	400.00
Total	49,000.00

7 Time frame

The activities will follow activity 2.6c and are expected to be implemented from March to June, 2014. The schedule of the activity is shown below.

Activity	Time period
Recruitment of the two consultants	May 2014
Preparation for the organization of workshops	June 2014
Organizations of four regional workshops	June-July 2014
A report that consolidates stakeholders' views on safeguards A national workshop	August, 2014

Approved By:

Prepared By:
Chhun Delux

National Programme Director
Date:/...../2014

Date:/...../2014

WORK PLAN and METHODOLOGY: Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy

Nguon Pheakkdey, National Consultant

30 June 2014

1. I. Introduction

This document establishes the proposed Work Plan and Methodology for implementing the assignment established in the Terms of Reference entitled Consultant for the Development of Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy ('the Assignment').

2.

3. II. Project Overview and Objective

A national REDD+ strategy is a key policy document that is a prerequisite for a country to participate in an international REDD+ mechanism. It plays a crucial role of providing strategic directions for all stakeholders including line ministries and agencies where key political decisions on uses of lands and forests are made. It also provides an important tool to inform the strategic direction of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to relevant stakeholders as well as to potential international donors so as to seek their financial supports. A national REDD+ strategy will apply to the entire country and will be implemented by all relevant agencies and stakeholders in order to achieve common results on a national scale. Among others, the strategy will identify the concrete actions necessary to generate results in terms of reducing emissions or enhancing removals of greenhouse gasses as well as the costs of implementing the identified actions. The strategy will also demonstrate how the RGC intends to address the other aspects required for its participation in an international UNFCCC REDD+ mechanism.

The RGC aims to complete the national REDD+ strategy before the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) in November/ December in 2015. For this to happen, an initial REDD+ strategy document should be completed by the end of December, 2014 for stakeholder consultations and inputs which will take place between January and April, 2015. Upon incorporation of these inputs, a final REDD+ strategy document should be produced and endorsed by the RGC by October, 2015. Whilst the structures, processes and timelines for developing a national REDD+ strategy have been clearly laid out, the successful and timely drafting of a national REDD+ strategy requires a dedicated highly experienced technical expert who can coordinate with and assist the works of the four technical teams for their inputs to individual chapters, and draft an initial REDD+ strategy for stakeholder inputs and consultation.

Within this context, the overarching objective of the Assignment is to produce an initial draft of the Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy by the end of December 2014. It should be noted that the subsequent work activities such as stakeholder consultations and development of a final national REDD+ strategy are beyond the scope of this assignment.

4. III. Proposed Methodology

In accordance with the Scope of Work identified in the Terms of Reference, the proposed methodology for the Assignment is set out below.

a. Finalization of Work Plan and Methodology

The first step is to finalize the work plan and methodology, in coordination with relevant members of the UN-REDD, FCPF/ UNDP and REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat ('the Project Team'). This is proposed to be finalized by **30th June, 2014**.

b. Skeleton for a national REDD+ strategy

The second step is to propose the skeleton of the initial draft of Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy. According to the ToR, the skeleton of the national strategy is to be approved by the Project Team by the end of **29th August 2014**. This task will involve the following activities:

1. Propose chapters of the national REDD+ strategy
2. Seek approval of the proposed chapters by the Project Team
3. Consult with stakeholders, in particular Technical Teams and Consultation Group
4. Report to the Project Team comments from activity 3 and seek final approval from the Project Team on the proposed chapters/ skeleton

c. Initial draft of Cambodia national REDD+ strategy

The initial draft of the national REDD+ strategy is proposed to be completed by **31st December 2014**.

The process of drafting the initial national REDD+ strategy will basically involve the following tasks:

1. Develop a skeleton for a national REDD+ strategy and clarify the outline and missing pieces
2. Produce an initial draft national REDD+ strategy including mitigation of any short falls in deliverables from Technical Teams and Consultation Group
3. Produce a draft national REDD+ strategy including considerations for comments and suggestions received during consultation

5. IV. Task Descriptions and Timeframes

The major outputs and tasks as described above are set out in the table below, with associated timeframes.

N	Deliverables/Outputs	Target Due Dates	Review and Approvals Required
1	Work plan for the development of the different sections of the national REDD+ strategy.	30 June 2014	FCPF NPD TL of E&E
2	Skeleton for a national REDD+ strategy	31 August 2014	FCPF NPD TL of E&E
3	Initial draft national REDD+ strategy and updated timeline for missing parts	31 December 2014	FCPF NPD TL of E&E

FCPF: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

NPD: National Project Director

TL of E&E: Team Leader of the Environment and Energy Unit

6. Appendix 1: Review of existing national REDD+ strategies

The development of national REDD+ strategies is considered to be the core outcome of the readiness phase for all REDD+ participating countries. According to the Warsaw Framework on REDD+, adopted at COP19 of the UNFCCC, a national REDD+ strategy should provide information on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, national forest monitoring system, national forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, element of REDD+ necessary to obtain and receive results-based finance, and safeguards information system. Still, there are REDD+ participating countries that have gone ahead to put together REDD+ national strategies. However, as of now, there is no official guidance from key funding institutions such as the UN-REDD Programme or the World Bank's FCPF on how the different components of a national REDD+ strategy should be developed. Thus, in order to propose the preliminary outline of draft Cambodia national REDD+ strategy (see Appendix 2), the consultant reviewed the content of existing REDD+ national strategies developed for countries such as Fiji, Indonesia, the Philippines, Tanzania, and Viet Nam.

FIJI	INDONESIA	PHILIPPINES	TANZANIA	VIET NAM
Definitions and Interpretations	Executive Summary	Summary		Abbreviations
1. Preamble	Chapter 1: Forward 1.1. Background 1.2. Objectives of National Strategy development 1.3. Learning from experience	1. Introduction to the National REDD-Plus Strategy	Chapter 1: Introduction 1.1 The global scene 1.2 Climate change: The Tanzanian scene 1.3 Vision, mission and objectives of this Strategy 2 Structure of the Strategy Document	1. Introduction 1.1. Background on REDD+ 1.2. Outlook on demographic developments and climate change impacts for Viet Nam 1.3. Objectives 1.4. Legal mandate, rationale and scope 1.5. Guiding principles
2. Policy Objectives	Chapter 2: Climate Change in Indonesia 2.1 Emission from deforestation and degradations of Forest and Peat land in Indonesia 2.2 Causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Indonesia 2.3 Business as Usual (BAU) scenario and its consequences	2. Strategic Directions	Chapter 2: The Strategy Development Process 2.1 Overview 2.2 The Strategy Development Process 2.2.1 Understanding and building knowledge on REDD+ 2.2.2 Stakeholders engagement 2.2.3 National strategic in-depth studies and demonstration projects for REDD+ piloting	2. Challenges and opportunities
3. Safeguards	Chapter 3: The Commitment of Indonesia and REDD+ 3.1. The commitment of Government	3. Legal Context for REDD-plus in the Philippines	Chapter 3: Baseline Conditions and Situation Analysis 3.1 The Forest Resource Base	3. REDD requirements and other climate change-related issues

	of Indonesia 3.2. REDD+ in Indonesia 3.2.1.Vision, mission, objective, and REDD+ coverage 3.2.2.The impact and potential of REDD+ 3.2.3.Reconciliation with other programs 3.2.4.REDD+, biodiversity and climate change adaptation		3.2 Past Experiences with Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation 3.2.1 Centralized natural forest management 3.2.2 Participatory forest management (PFM) 3.3 Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation 3.3.1 Direct causes of D&D 3.3.2 Underlying causes of D&D 3.4 Forest Carbon Trading Mechanisms 3.5 Capacity Building and Infrastructure Development 3.6 Research 3.7 Information Knowledge Dissemination and Networking	3.1. Status of current negotiations 3.2. Implications for design of a national REDD system, incl. safeguards and MRV
4. The Fiji REDD+ Programme	Chapter 4: National Strategy of REDD+ 4.1 Strategy framework 4.2. Establishing REDD+ agency 4.2.1.REDD+ Agency 4.2.2.Funding agency and instrument 4.2.3 MRV System 4.3. Reviewing and strengthening policy and regulation 4.3.1. Spatial planning and utilization 4.3.2.Tenure 4.3.3. Forest and peat land management 4.3.4. Forest monitoring and law enforcement 4.3.5.Two years postponement of permits 4.4. Launching of strategic program 4.4.1. Sustainable landscape management 4.4.2. Implementation of sustainable	4. Forestry Sector Scenario	Chapter 4: Governance of Forest Resources for REDD+ 4.1 Overview 4.2 Institutional Structure and Coordination 4.2.1 National level 4.2.2 Institutional framework for REDD+ activities 4.3 Policy Environment and Legal Framework	4. Measures to achieve REDD+

	<p>natural resources utilization economic system</p> <p>4.4.3.Conservation and rehabilitation</p> <p>4.5. Paradigm shift and changes in working culture</p> <p>4.6. Multi stakeholder involvement</p> <p>4.6.1. Interaction and multi stakeholder involvement strategy</p> <p>4.6.2.Implementation of agreed principle based on free prior and informed consent</p> <p>4.6.3.Safeguards application</p> <p>4.6.4.Benefit sharing</p>			
5. Scale of Implementation	<p>Chapter 5: Work Plan for Implementation</p> <p>5.1. Implementation phases</p> <p>5.2. Sub National</p> <p>5.2.1.Pilot provinces</p> <p>5.2.2.Sub National development</p> <p>5.3. Legal basis</p>	5. Enabling Policies	<p>Chapter 5: Baseline Establishment, Monitoring, Verification and Reporting</p> <p>5.1 Overview</p> <p>5.2 Establishing the Baselines</p> <p>5.3 Approaches for Assessing Historic Carbon Stocks and Emissions</p> <p>5.4 Experiences from Carbon Stock and Other Biodiversity Measurements</p> <p>5.5 Monitoring for REDD+</p> <p>5.6 Verification of the Measurements</p> <p>5.7 Regular Reporting</p>	<p>5. Creating the right Enabling conditions</p> <p>5.1. Description of required changes to current practices to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation</p> <p>5.2. Legal framework for REDD+</p> <p>5.3. Free prior and informed consent</p> <p>5.4. Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade</p> <p>5.5. Human Resources Development and Communication</p>
6. Scope of REDD+ Activities	<p>Chapter 6: Epilogue</p> <p>References</p> <p>Terms and Abbreviations</p> <p>Glossary</p>	6. Governance	<p>Chapter 6:The Strategic Implementation Options</p> <p>6.1 Overview</p> <p>6.2 Key Issues and Strategic Interventions</p>	<p>6. Establishment of REL</p> <p>6.1. National and sub-national reference emission levels</p> <p>6.2. Process of review and revision</p>
7. Financing		7. Resource Use, Allocation and Management	<p>Chapter 7: Strategic Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment</p> <p>7.1 Overview</p> <p>7.2 Approach</p>	<p>7. Monitoring, Reporting and Verification</p> <p>7.1. Inventory and Monitoring system</p>

			7.3 Potential Risks	7.2. Reporting and data management 7.3. Verification of emissions and removals
8. Governance		8. Research and Development	REFERENCES	8. Governance for REDD+ Implementation 8.1. Governance issues 8.2. Organizational Structure for REDD+ 8.3. Strengthening decentralization of management tasks to lower administrative levels 8.4. Participation by all stakeholder groups 8.5. Evaluation of REDD+ implementation
9. Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)		9. Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable Conditions	APPENDICES	9. Financing REDD+ 9.1. Development of National REDD Fund, including performance indicators 9.2. Development and management of a transparent and equitable benefit distribution system 9.3. Stacking of Payment for Environmental Services (PES) 9.4. Private sector involvement in REDD 9.5. Financial planning and REDD+ management
10. Pilot Projects		10. Capacity Building and Communication		Annexes
11. Engagement and Communication		11. Sustainable Financing		References
12. Training		12. Conclusion		

13. Research		Glossary		
14. Agreed Activities for REDD Readiness a) The REDD-Plus Strategic Action Plan and begin implementation of that Strategic Action Plan. b) At least one carbon &/or climate related finance contract arising from a pilot project. c) The assessment of historical changes in forest carbon at the national level for the purpose of establishing the national reference level. d) The design and initial implementation of a national forest carbon monitoring programme. e) The establishment of institutional and legal infrastructures associated with REDD-Plus. f) An independent, external, expert third party review of the Fiji REDD-Plus programme.		References and Resources		

7. Appendix 2: Proposed chapters of the national REDD+ strategy

Based on the review of Appendix 1, the following chapters have been proposed as key contents of a national REDD+ strategy.

Executive Summary

Chapter 1: Introduction and international and national context

Describe the role of forests in mitigating climate change, the UNFCCC process. Background information on Cambodia - the forest sector, relevant ministries and line agencies, existing legal framework, existing plans and strategies including possible targets, economic and environmental importance of the forest sector and information on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation⁶. Most of this can be formulated from existing documents.

Chapter 2: Objective of the strategy

This should preferably include a target (measured in tons CO₂ emission reductions by year 20XX) – this will be particularly useful for attracting further donor support. This needs to be placed in the context of the CCCSP and Green Growth Strategy, and should preferably include a target (measured in tons CO₂ emission reductions by year 20XX)

Chapter 3: Institutional arrangements for implementation of the strategy

This section includes description on the institutional arrangements responsible for implementing the national REDD+ strategy. Although the current Programme Executive Board, Taskforce, Taskforce Secretariat, Consultation Group, and Technical Teams are basically designed for the readiness phase, they could be expanded to contribute to the development and implementation of the Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy. However, more discussions between MAFF and MOE are required to discuss this issue.

Chapter 4: Policies and measures to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

This section on policies and measures to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation should build on existing laws and policies by responsible line agency⁷. It can also be developed into action plans for the relevant line agencies. The consultant should also refer to the similar statements that were made in the Roadmap. Important to highlight is the Prime Minister's initiative to stop new ELCs in 2012.

Chapter 5: Safeguards and grievance mechanisms

Include in this chapter information on the consultation processes with all relevant stakeholders and information on how the social and environmental safeguards are being addressed and respected⁸. The consultant should refer to the Preliminary Review of Safeguards for REDD+ in Cambodia; lessons from the Oddar Meanchey and Seima pilot REDD+ projects; and other existing national guidelines and its principles if relevant.

Chapter 6: National REDD+ fund and benefit sharing

The first part of this chapter builds on the work conducted by the REDD+ Secretariat on the assessment of existing fund mechanisms under Cambodia Law. This section should elaborate on how a national fund to receive and disburse REDD+ payments is to be set up. The second part of this chapter describes information on how a national benefit sharing system could be established to

⁶ Decision 14/CP.19 on MRV from COP19, paragraph 9 makes indirect reference to the need for submitting information on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and the means to address them.

⁷This could include some legal reforms if necessary.

⁸Decision 1/CP.16, 12/CP.17 and the decision on safeguards from COP19 all provide guidance on this.

incentivize REDD+ actions. The consultant should refer to the 10 provincial consultation meetings on effective, efficient and equitable benefit sharing conducted by the REDD+ Secretariat.

Chapter 7: National forest monitoring system

This chapter needs to outline information on the system to report on emissions and removals from REDD+ activities⁹, including the national system to report greenhouse gas emissions and removals following IPCC Guidelines including quality control and quality assurance procedures¹⁰. Information to be considered include: forest-cover assessment; activity data and NFI; and initially calculated emission reduction against REL calculated. Most importantly, this section needs to elaborate on how a robust and transparent national forest monitoring system to enable reporting of emissions and removals from REDD+ activities¹¹ could be executed.

Chapter 8: National REL/RL

This chapter expands on information presented in chapter 7 by adding more detail information on the initial national REL construction (years, satellites, precisions, etc.) and the rationales, the initially calculated REL, and next steps to implement and monitor national REL/ RL.

Chapter 9: National system to report on GHGs

Describe in this section, a national system to report greenhouse gas emissions and removals following IPCC Guidelines including quality control and quality assurance procedures¹².

Chapter 10: National vs. Sub-national Execution

This section should include information on the implementation phases of actions identified in the national REDD+ strategy which could include activities to be conducted at national, sub-national and pilot provinces. The focus of this chapter should then be on how implementation of activities at the sub-national contributes to the successful achievement of the national REDD+ strategy by explicitly describe the possible links between the two levels of execution.

Chapter 11: Financing options for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy

Information essential for this section will include: estimated up-front financial needs to implement the national REDD+ strategy; expected sources of funding; and estimated emission reduction and its performance-based payment with possible indicators for distribution. In general, funding for the implementation of national strategy should be accompanied by a number of action plans e.g. by line agency to implement the strategy with clear milestones and costs. While the later implementation should be financed by the result-based REDD+ mechanism, there might be a need for some up-front financing. Specific activities would cover: development of National REDD Fund, including performance indicators; development and management of a transparent and equitable benefit distribution system; and financial planning for REDD+ implementation.

⁹Decision 4/CP.15, 1/CP.16 and the decision 11/CP.19 on national forest monitoring systems from COP19 provide guidance on this

¹⁰Decision 14/CP.19 on MRV with the reference to decision 2/CP.17, annex III on biennial updates report and the technical annex provide guidance on this even if this is not specific to REDD+.

¹¹Decision 4/CP.15, 1/CP.16 and the decision 11/CP.19 on national forest monitoring systems from COP19 provide guidance on this

¹²Decision 14/CP.19 on MRV with the reference to decision 2/CP.17, annex III on biennial updates report and the technical annex provide guidance on this even if this is not specific to REDD+.

9. Appendix 3: Participations and coordination amongst key institutions

Developing a national REDD+ strategy will require the effective and full involvement of authorities at local, provincial and national level as well as other stakeholders such as NGOs, local communities and Indigenous Peoples. The development of the Cambodia national REDD+ strategy will be primarily led by the REDD+ Taskforce with support from the existing four the Technical Teams and Consultation Group. The four Technical Teams will provide inputs for the chapters that are relevant to each team. For sections that do not have a logical home in a specific technical team, different supporting frameworks including UN-REDD, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and Cambodia REDD (CAM-REDD) will help provide inputs. Further inputs and comments will be regularly provided by the Consultation Group, the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat as well as by a number of supporting frameworks. It is the REDD+ Taskforce who will take ultimate decisions as to whether to endorse on sections and the final product as necessary. The eventual adoption of the Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy will follow relevant procedures by the RGC while ensuring its alignment with other relevant policies.

The following table outlines the expected inputs from the four technical teams, where appropriate, on the proposed chapters of the national REDD+ strategy

Proposed chapters		Input
	Executive Summary	Consultant
1	Introduction and international and national context	Consultant
2	Objective of the strategy	Consultant
3	Institutional arrangements for implementation of the strategy	Consultant
4	Policies and measures to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	Demonstration TT
5	Safeguards and grievance mechanisms	Safeguards TT
6	National REDD+ fund and benefit sharing	Benefit sharing TT
7	National forest monitoring system	Benefit sharing TT
8	National REL/ RL	MRV/REL TT
9	National system to report on GHGs	MRV/REL TT
10	National vs. Sub-national Execution	MRV/REL TT
11	Financing options for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy	Demonstration TT

1. Coordination with and facilitate four technical teams for their inputs for chapter

- Consolidate approved work plan and timeline of the four technical teams; this task aims to ensure that the four technical teams are able to produce outputs that are aligned with the timeline of National REDD+ strategy development.
- Identify key contact person of each technical team or possibly to work closely with each chairperson of each technical teams to make sure that work plan is properly executed.
- Regularly engage with activities of the four technical teams and assist them to produce quality outputs.
- Present each draft chapter of the National REDD+ strategy to the relevance technical teams to get feedbacks/ comments/ inputs.

2. Form interim working group on National REDD+ strategy

- Set up an interim National REDD+ strategy technical expert team which could comprise of different stakeholders especially those who have extensive experience on REDD+ policy development and implementation in Cambodia and/or abroad.

- The team to be set up is based on a volunteer basis
- The team is expected to conduct regular team meeting under the coordination by the Cambodia REDD+ Secretariat and the National Consultant.
- The main roles of this technical expert team will be to review and provide feedbacks on the draft chapters of National REDD+ strategy as well as comments from the technical teams and consultation group
- The National Consultant will share with members of the technical expert on status and progress made on the development of National REDD+ strategy via email or in person.

3. Regular consultation and information sharing with relevant stakeholders for their inputs and comments

Although the following activities are beyond the scope of the current ToR, it is recommended once the Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy is drafted, the following consultation activities should be conducted

Consultation and participation with different stakeholders:

- Conduct sub-national, and national consultative workshop on National REDD+ strategy, the concept note of each workshop to be produced by Cambodia REDD+ Secretariat/ National Consultant.
- Prepare participation and consultation plan for different stakeholders by building on the participation and consultation plan prepared by RECOFT. Produce consultation plan with clear milestone and timeframe for National REDD+ strategy.
- Consultation with existing working groups and taskforce such as TWG-FR, CSO-REDD+ Network, Forestry Administration Climate Change Committee, Cambodia Climate Change Committee, and Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Network in addition to the four technical teams, consultation group and Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce.

Monitoring Framework for consultation and participation:

- Compile consultation/ meeting, and workshop report and minute to be shared among relevant stakeholders.
- Upon request, the National Consultant should report the progress of the National REDD+ strategy to the NPD, REDD+ Taskforce and REDD+ Taskforce secretariat. If possible, the Cambodia REDD+ Secretariat with support from the National Consultant should assist Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce to prepare the progress report on Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy to the National Climate Change Committee.
- Update the progress of the National REDD+ Strategy to different stakeholder through means of communication such as newsletter and/ or the Cambodia REDD+ Secretariat's web-page (if possible the Cambodia REDD+ Secretariat should develop an information tap for the National REDD+ strategy)

10. Appendix 4: Existing materials to be reviewed

The following table lists some of the key policy documents that will be used as referenced for the assignment. Academic publications such as journal articles or books, although they will be consulted for this assignment, are not listed in the table.

Document Category	Documents
1. Key/ Relevant REDD+ background documents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REDD+ Road Map for Cambodia (October 2010) 2. UN-REDD National Programme Document (November 2010) 3. FCPF REDD+ Readiness Project Document (December 2013) 4. Prakas on the Establishment of Cambodian REDD+ Taskforce (MAFF, February 2013) 5. Letter of Council of Ministers regarding Carbon Forest Credits, No. 699, 2008 6. Report entitled 'REDD+ in the Cambodian Context: An Overview of the Policy, Legal and Governance Frameworks Impacting Implementation' (prepared for interim REDD+ Task Force) 7. Relevant UNFCCC Decisions on REDD+ 8. Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2013 9. Documents relevant to Seima REDD+ pilot project (including Project Document) 10. Document relevant to Oddar Meanchey REDD+ pilot project (including Project Document) 11. Preliminary review of safeguards for REDD+ in Cambodia (March 2014) 12. Assessment of existing fund mechanisms under Cambodia law for a national REDD+ fund (January 2014) 13. Designing an effective, efficient and equitable benefit sharing mechanisms for REDD+ in Cambodia (July 2014) 14. An assessment of land use policy and governance in Cambodia (LEAF/ Winrock) 15. Carbon, biodiversity and ecosystem services: exploring co-benefits, Cambodia (UNEP)\ 16. Asia-Pacific Forestry Sector Outlooks Study II- Working Paper No. APFSOSII/ WP/ 2010/ 32 Cambodia Forestry Outlook 2010 (Forestry Administration 2010)
2. Laws, regulations, decrees and policies of Cambodia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law on Protected Areas, 2008 2. Law on Forestry, 2002 3. Law on Environment Protection and Natural Resource Management, 1996 4. Law on Fisheries, 2007 5. Law on Land, 2001 6. Draft Law on Wildlife, if accessible in English 7. Draft Sub-Decree on National Forest Development Fund (if accessible in English) 8. Law on the Public Finance System, 2008 9. Law on Financial Regime and Property Management of Sub-National Administrations, 2011 10. Law on the Administration and Management of Commune/ Sangkat 2001 11. Sub-Decree on the Establishment of the Commune/ Sangkat Fund 2002 12. Sub-Decree No. 93 On Resources Transfer from National Budget to Commune/ Sangkat Fund, 2010 13. Sub-Decree on National Social Security Fund 14. Sub-Decree on Establishment and Operation of Agriculture and Agro-Industry Supported Fund (2009) and 3 associated draft prakas of MoEF

3. Documents relevant to international experience with REDD+ national strategies	<p>Existing national REDD+ strategies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fiji 2. Indonesia 3. Philippines 4. Tanzania, and 5. Viet Nam
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