



BUILDING
CAPACITY
WORLDWIDE

Pact Cambodia

**Does Community Forestry Provide a Suitable
Platform for REDD?**
A Case Study from Oddar Meanchey, Cambodia
Presented by Amanda Bradley

**Land Tenure and Forest Carbon Management
LTC Workshop, University of Wisconsin Madison,
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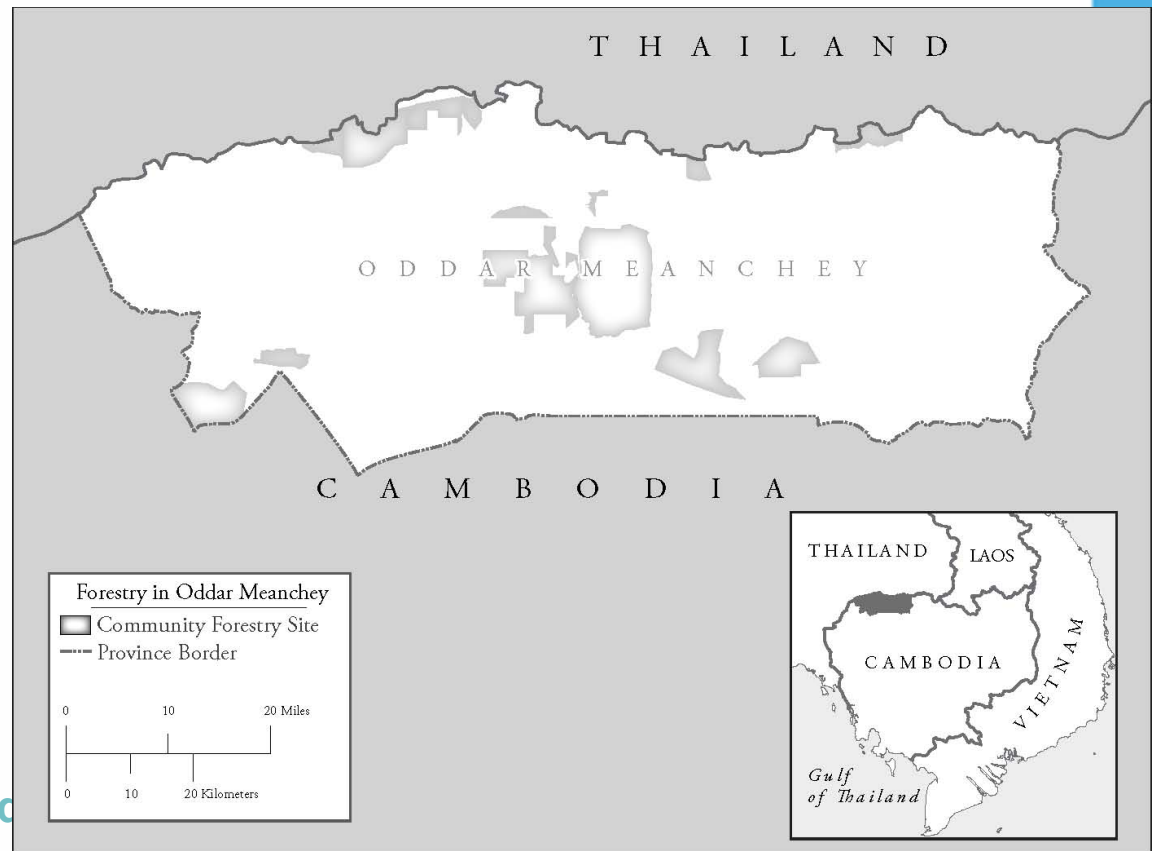
CF & REDD

Experience & lessons learned in:

- Stakeholder engagement
- REDD Project Consultation
- Benefit sharing
- Controlling deforestation
- Tenure and carbon rights
- Cost effectiveness

Introduction

- Oddar Meanchey
- 13 CF sites
- 64,318 ha
- Start: Feb 2008
- FA, CFI, Pact, TGC
CDA, MCF
- VCS & CCBA
- Voluntary market
- Validation



Stakeholder Engagement

- CF Participation requirements – 60%
 - 88% in OM
- CF Leadership Reinforced
 - Trust in Management Committee (MC) increasing > building legitimacy through REDD
- Communication and monitoring facilitated

Challenge & Lesson:

- Involving vulnerable groups – reaching poorest 50%
- Deliberate strategies needed

REDD Consultation

- Requirements for FPIC
- CF Structures (Groups, Committees, Federation) streamline and broaden communication
- Village & provincial workshops, opportunities to raise concerns
- No formal consent processed – just meeting minutes

Challenges & Lesson:

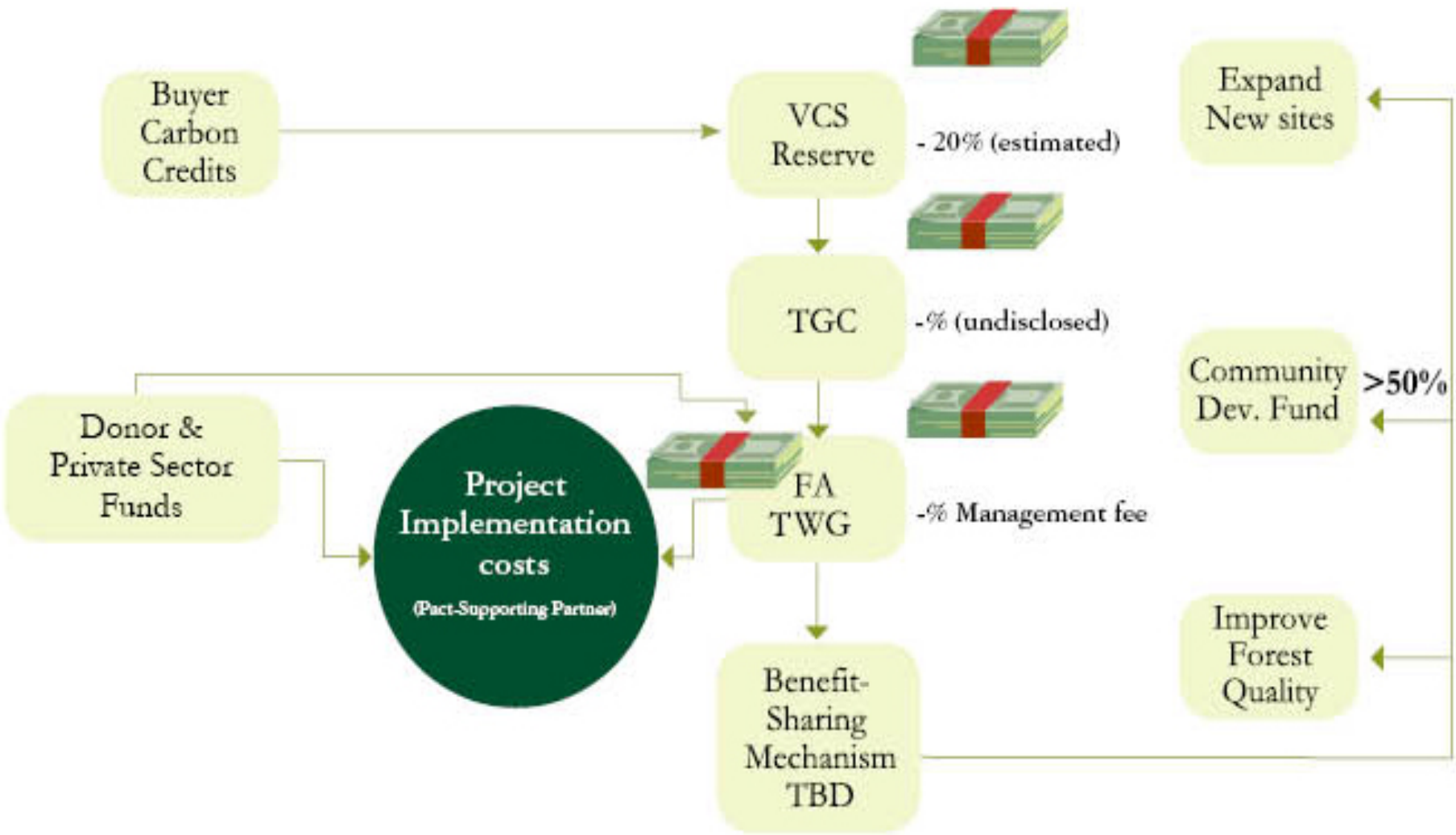
- No clear guidelines
- Low education levels, dependence on NGO mediators
- Use existing structures, a lot is based on trust /relationships

Equitable Benefit Sharing

- Generate 8.3 million metric tons of CO₂, \$50m over 30 years at price of \$7/ton
- At least 50% of net income to communities
- First priority = project costs (approx. \$800k / yr)



Investment	Deduction	Net Income
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Net Income

Benefit Sharing cont.

- Communities prioritize forest protection costs
 - \$200/mth, tractors, motorbike

Challenges:

- Budget negotiations are difficult
- Capacity, misuse of funds
 - Multi-stakeholders increase accountability
 - External audits

Controlling Deforestation

- Strong drivers: clearance for agriculture and land sales, forest fires, illegal logging, ELCs, etc.
- CF groups have varying success
 - Monk's CF (Buddhist influence, high biodiv.)
 - R. Veasna (740 migrant families)
- Resources, vigilance, and backstopping are key

Challenge: larger governance issues, migration

CF Tenure & Rights to Carbon

- 15-year renewable CF Management rights
- CFA modified to include rights to carbon benefits
- Importance in setting precedent (2m ha)

Challenge:

- Competitive prices for carbon
- Increased private sector interest (socially responsible)

Cost Effectiveness

- Total prep. costs approximately \$600,000 (excluding TGC tech support)
- \$50m over 30 years (\$7/t)
- CF groups highly motivated

Challenge:

Funds are not reaching the ground level > forest is being cleared

Recommendations

- Increase participation of women & vulnerable groups
- Education and awareness on climate & REDD
- Clarity on benefits, revenue flows, and support skills and systems
- Forest governance
- CF as a foundation
- Enhance long term tenure security & carbon rights



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THANKS