



Pilot REDD activities in Cambodia
are expected to improve
access to forest resource use rights and land tenure for
local communities

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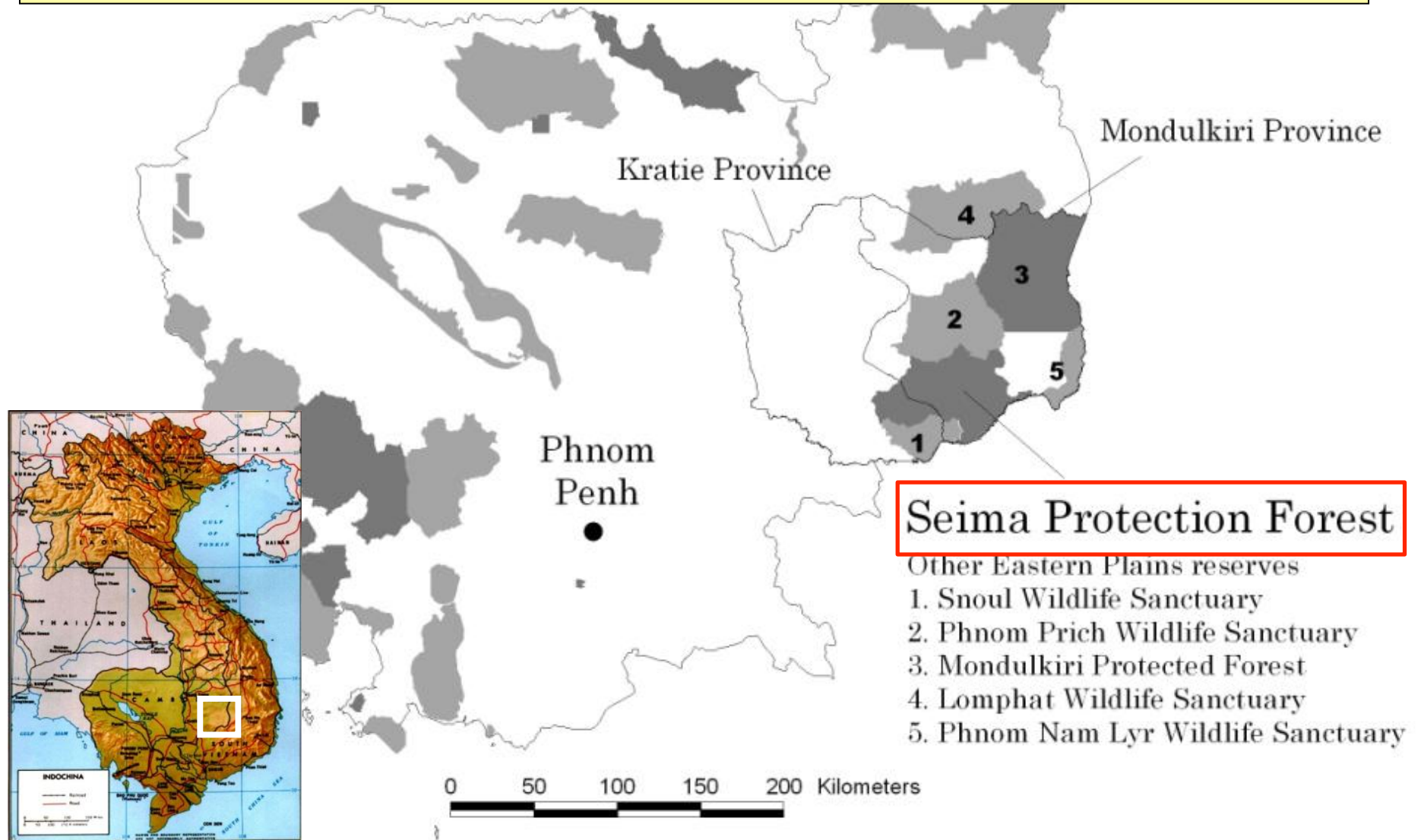


National context and hypotheses

- High forest cover, high deforestation, rapid development
- Almost all forest is state owned; most agricultural land still untitled
- National REDD process underway
 - Readiness Plan Proposal (FCPF) and National Programme Document (UN REDD) both approved in 2011
- Forestry Administration responsible for c.70% of forest estate
 - Includes Protected Forests (this study) and Community Forests
 - REDD highlighted in the National Forestry Program (2010)
 - FA role in REDD defined in several legal instruments
 - Three site-based demonstration projects to date, others being planned
 - Study excludes forests under Fisheries Administration or Min. of Environment
- Hypothesis 1 - in Cambodia REDD will stimulate improvements in land tenure and forest resource access rights for local communities
- Hypothesis 2 - REDD will increase the feasibility of protecting these forest and land areas against growing threats

The Seima area is a national REDD+ demonstration site

and site of a joint program between WCS and the Forestry Administration since 2001



Exceptional biodiversity



Indochinese Silvered Langur (EN)



Giant and White-shouldered Ibis (both CR)

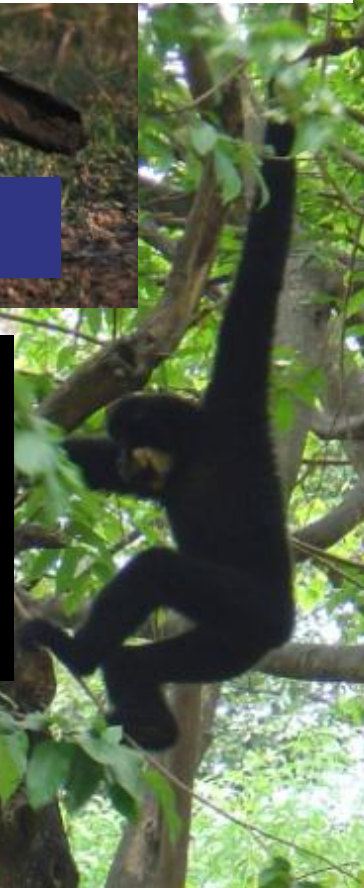


Asian Elephant (EN) c. 116 individuals

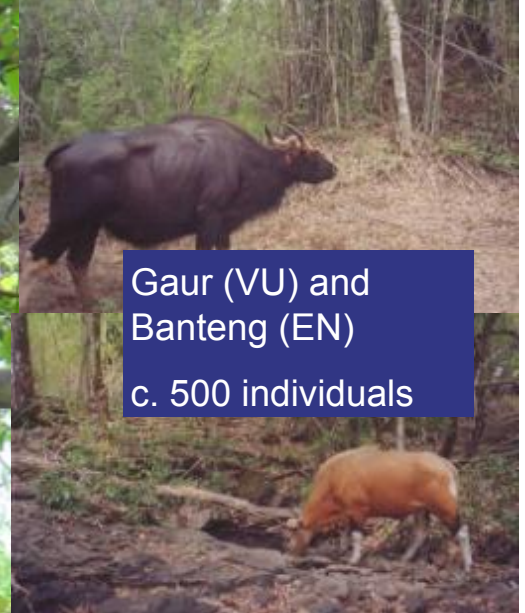


Black-shanked Douc (EN)
17,000-32,000 indivs

41 globally threatened birds, mammals and herps are present (4 Critically Endangered)



Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon (EN)
400-1700 indivs



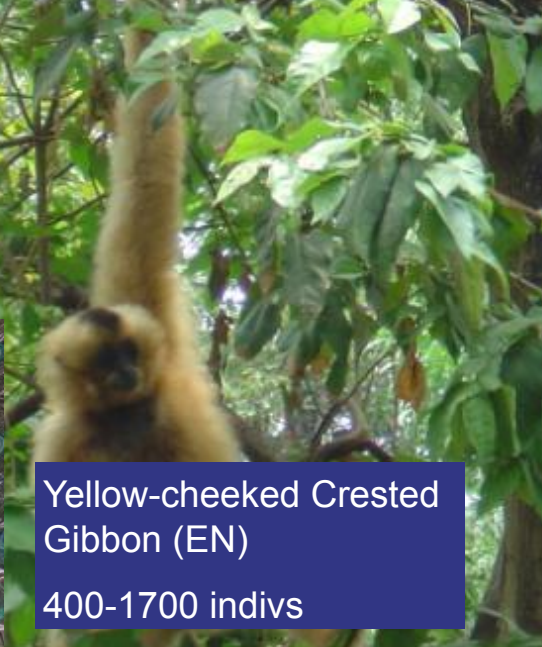
Gaur (VU) and Banteng (EN)
c. 500 individuals



O Rang Horned Frog (endemic)



Green Peafowl (EN)
300+ indivs

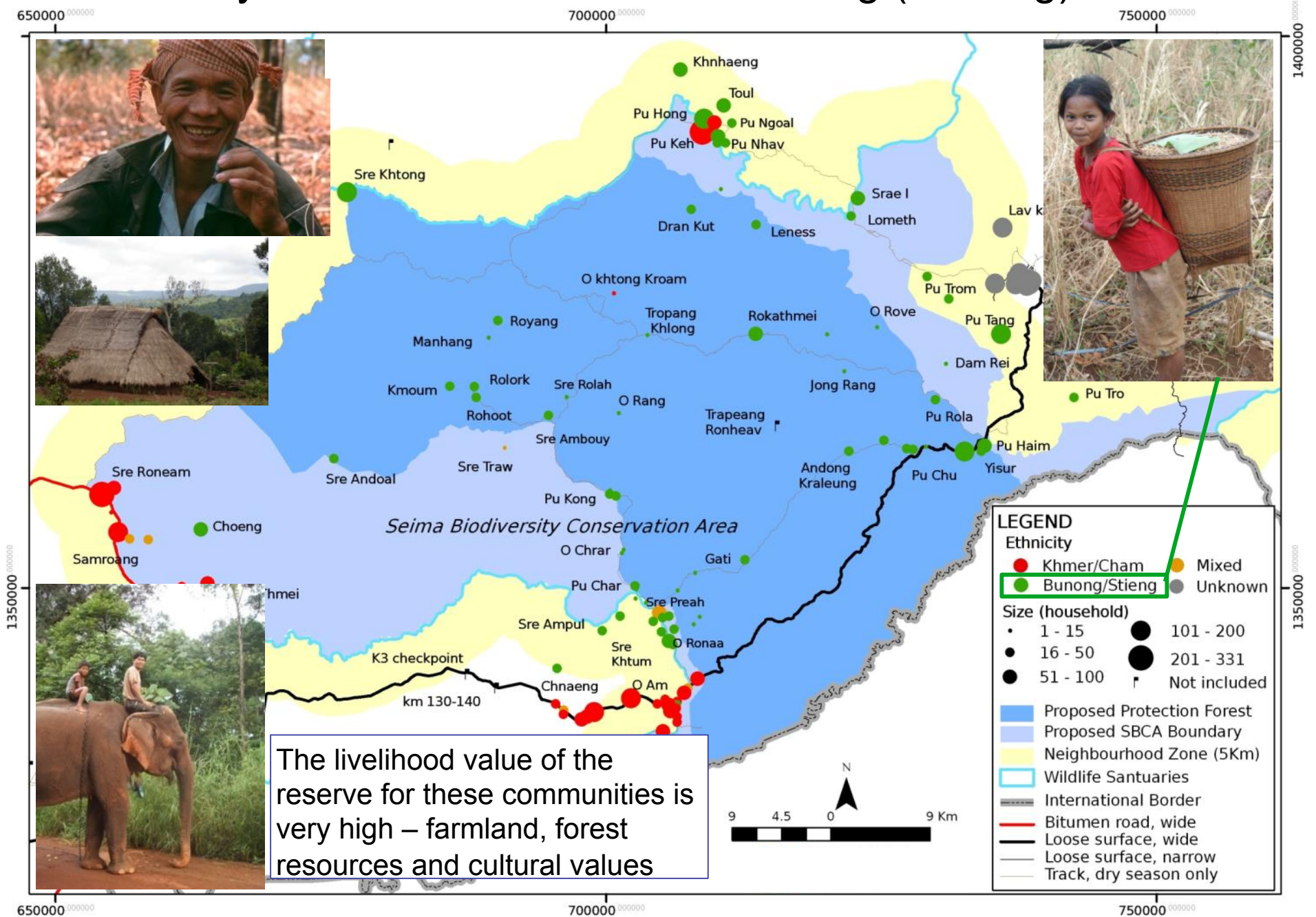


Two vulture spp (both CR)



Sun Bear and Asiatic Black Bear (both VU)

The key communities are ethnic Bunong (Phnong)



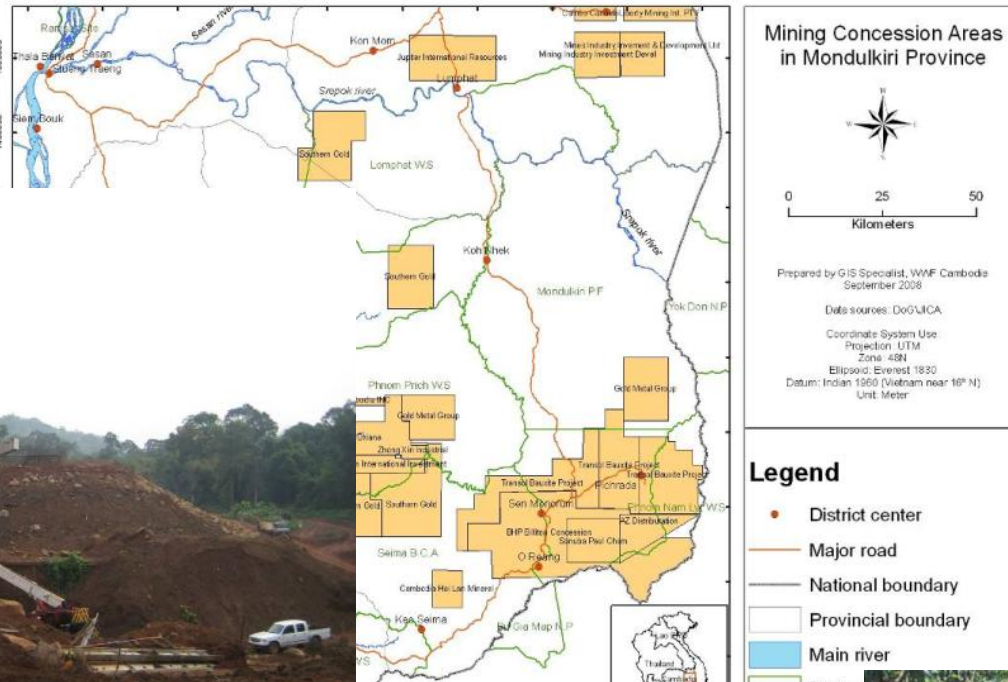
The livelihood value of the reserve for these communities is very high – farmland, forest resources and cultural values

Current threats ('agents and drivers')

Agro-industrial concessions

Mining

Infrastructure



Clearance by migrants and locals

Logging

Trade-driven hunting

Financing model

State funding is very low; international donors are the main source

The REDD + project will target voluntary market



- Significant additional income (feasibility study: c. 200,000 credits/year)
- Validation expected to begin in early 2012, sales 6-9 months later; 30-50 yr period
- REDD+ was a factor in a recent legal upgrade of the reserve

The government is the project proponent and carbon owner

FPIC is fundamental to CCB validation; community agreements being signed

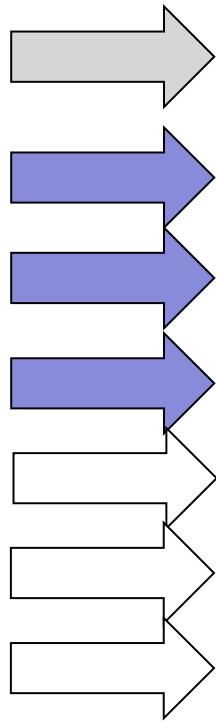
Community aspects aim to incentivise conservation

REDD+ activities will include a focus on alternative livelihoods

Benefit-sharing also likely to include a portion of any net revenues

Summary: REDD additionality involves scaling up and strengthening the existing holistic conservation program at the site

SPF management activities



Legal and planning
frameworks

Law enforcement support

Community land and resource
use

Livelihood development

Monitoring (social and



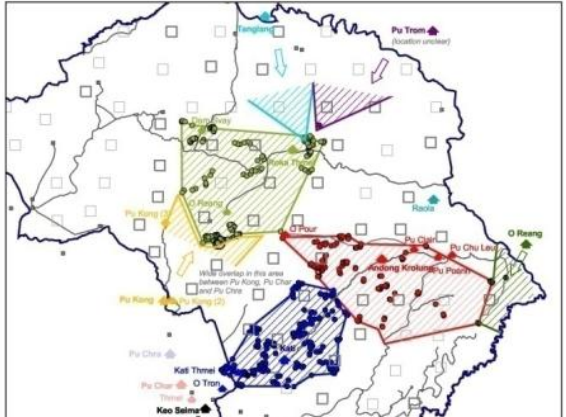
Forest use rights – legal framework

- Community ownership of extensive natural forest land is not a legal option in Cambodia
 - this partly reflects diffuse and non exclusive traditional concepts of ownership (contrast e.g. Amazonia, Melanesia)
- But co-management arrangements are allowed for
 - in Protected Forests this involves zoning and use agreements under the framework of a Management Plan
- Harvest of NTFPs, housing timber, fish etc is nearly ubiquitous and economically significant
- Forestry Law (Art 40) protects these access rights for ‘traditional users’
- Primary threats to these use rights are competition with outsiders and destruction of the resource

Forest resources access rights in Seima

Dipterocarp resins are the key forest income source and well managed (20-40% of livelihood for c.80% of Bunong families)

Clear tenure system



LEGEND


- Village for which resin areas mapped (some or all)
- Other village
- Mapped location of resin tree (see text for explanation)
- Main road or concession road
- ▭ Core area
- ▭ Area containing resin trees tapped by a known village
- ▭ Tract with resin trees observation
- ▭ Tract without resin tree observation

DATA SOURCE


- Resin trees location recorded by GPS

COORDINATE SYSTEM


- Projection: UTM
- Zone: 48N
- Horizontal Datum: Indian 1960
- Spheroid: Everest



Sustainable harvest



Strong markets



Project ensures security of stocks; maps harvest zones and registers legitimate users under Article 40 of the Forestry Law

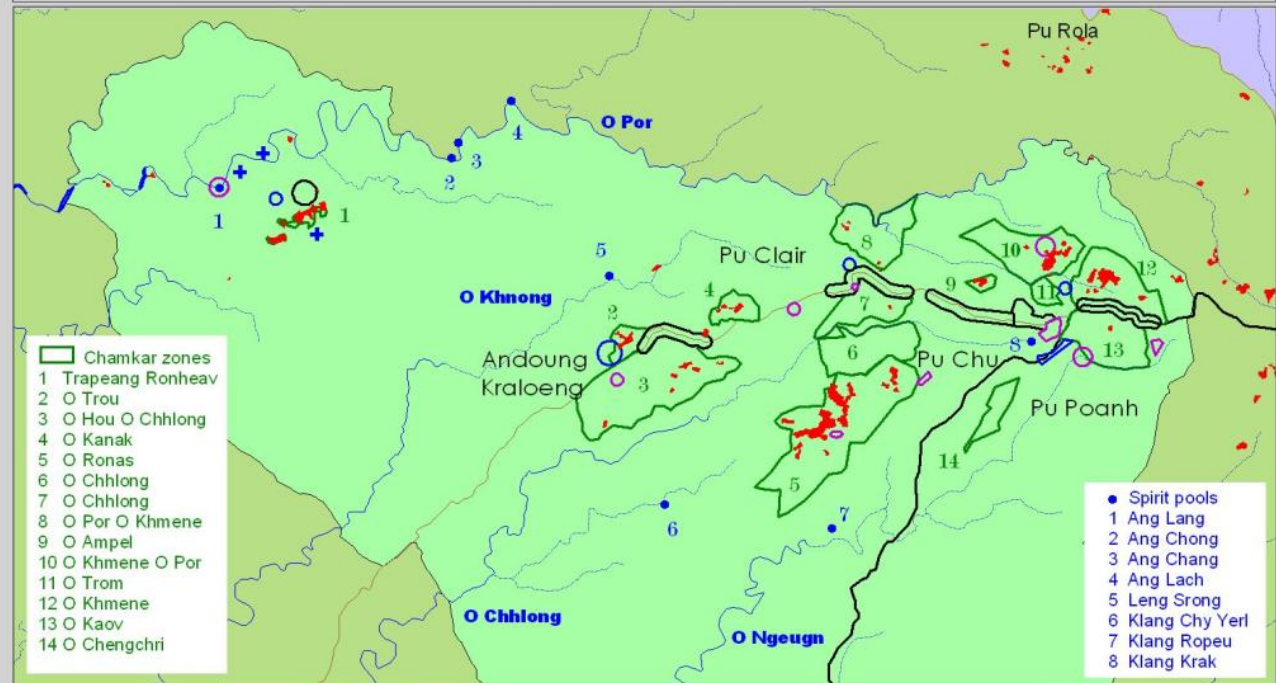
Land: Indigenous Communal Titles



Residential, farmland, fallows, spirit/burial forest. Voluntary process (Land Law 2001 Arts 23-28).

- ❑ Secure legal tenure
- ❑ Agreed forest boundaries
- ❑ Zone regulations
- ❑ Framework for cooperation
- ❑ A safeguard during the REDD process

Andoung Kraloeng PLUP map (north part)



LEGEND

- SBCA Core area
- SBCA
- Wildlife Sanctuaries
- Farmland 2005
- Key roads
 - hard surface, 2 lanes wide
 - loose surface, 2+ lanes wide
 - loose surface, one lane wide
 - loose surface, fair/dry weather
- Village site
- Chamkar zone
- NTFP and grazing forest
- Protected salt-lick
- Spirit pool
- Spirit forest
- Burial forest

COORDINATE SYSTEM
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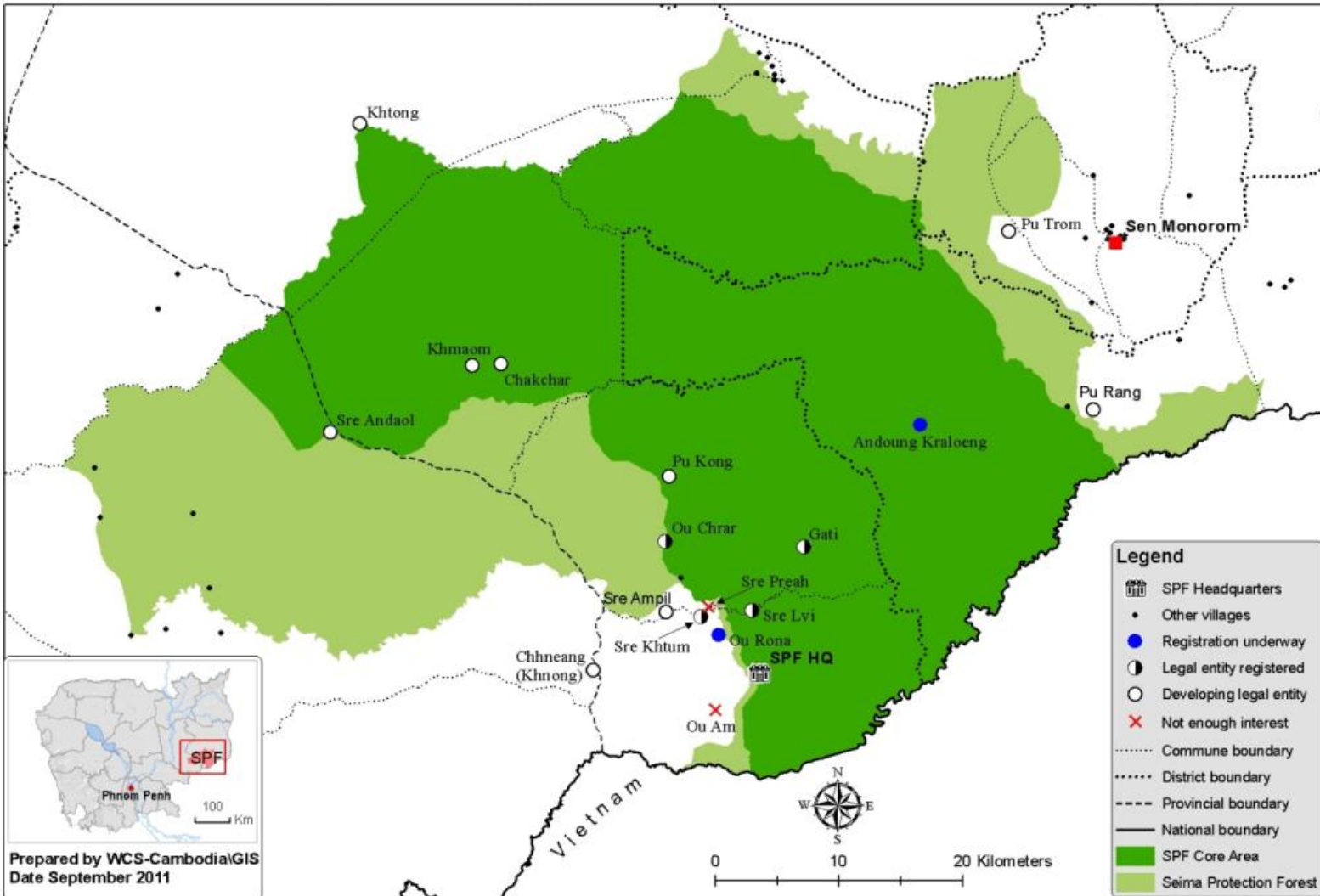
0 1 2 Kilometers

Prepared by:
 WCS Cambodia
 November 2005

REDD should enable all villages around Seima to obtain and protect their titles, if they wish

Politically fraught issue; notable progress around Seima; >15 villages in process

Current status of registration of indigenous communal lands in Seima Protection Forest (SPF)



Will tenure be strengthened in Seima?

- Hypothesis 1: yes - arguably both land tenure and formal forest use rights will be improved
 - primarily through better implementation of existing law, and better management processes
- Hypothesis 2: yes - the underlying resource will become somewhat more secure
 - a combination of stronger political will, better patrolling and mobilisation of community action
- These benefits are sufficiently strong that communities consent to the project in the absence of clear information on the scale of 'benefit-sharing'.
- This is a different emphasis from much of the REDD literature, but we feel a more realistic one, given the Cambodian context and current demand for carbon.

National comparisons

Site-based work

- other Protected Forests in Cambodia, are also likely to take a progressive approach to community involvement
- REDD is catalysing more Community Forests to be set up
 - Oddar Meanchey demonstration site, replication in Siem Reap Province

National Forestry Program (2010)

- based on sustainable forest management, with secure tenure and use rights as one of its six defining characteristics
 - Programme 1 Demarcation: '..recognition..of indigenous people's rights and local user rights...is fundamental..“
 - Programme 2: increase to 3 m ha of Protected Forests
 - Programme 3: increase to 2 m ha of Community Forests

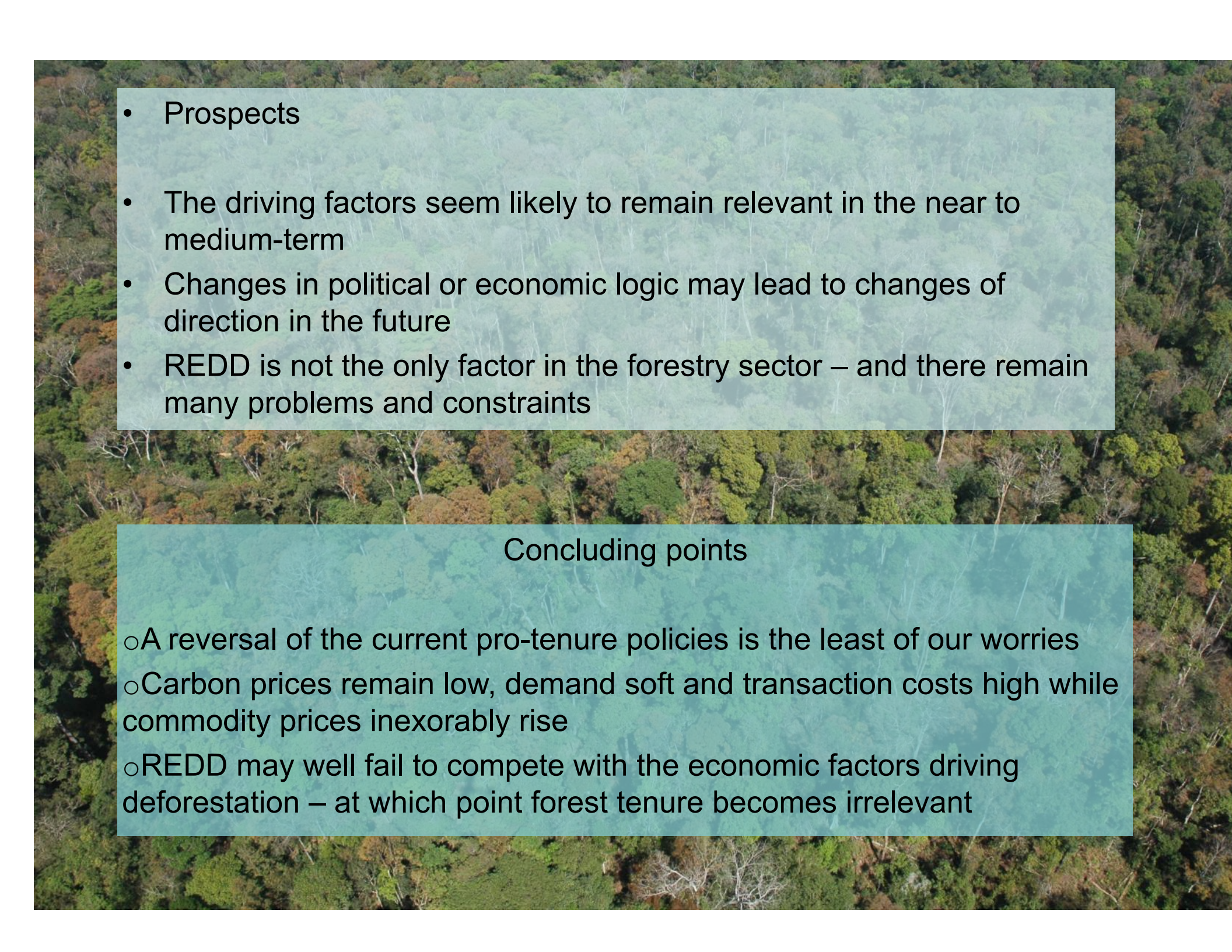
National REDD Plans

- 'a critical [implementation] issue is clarifying management rights of local people over forest areas, through existing modalities such as Community Forestry,and Indigenous Communal Land Titling. REDD+ would need to support scaling up of these existing modalities.'
- 'During the evaluation of the candidate REDD+ strategies key environmental and social issues will be considered in order to (a) enhance the formulation of the strategies, and (b) apply social and environmental safeguards.



Some relevant factors

- **A changing world**
- global changes have shifted attitudes in-country gradually towards a more pluralistic approach, both for REDD and in NFP formulation
- **International perspectives**
- international NGOs, donors and multi-lateral organisations all promote a socially progressive agenda
- **Market focus**
- voluntary market rewards certified social co-benefits
- **A changing role for the forestry sector in Cambodian society**
- centralised industrial forestry has collapsed
- forestry agencies must reposition to stay relevant and useful, in part by highlighting their broader social contribution (e.g. Community Forestry, poverty alleviation measures and protection of watersheds)

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- An aerial photograph of a dense forest with a semi-transparent light blue text box overlaid on the top half. The forest shows a mix of green and brownish trees, suggesting some deforestation or seasonal changes. The text box contains a bulleted list of four points.
- Prospects
 - The driving factors seem likely to remain relevant in the near to medium-term
 - Changes in political or economic logic may lead to changes of direction in the future
 - REDD is not the only factor in the forestry sector – and there remain many problems and constraints

Concluding points

- A reversal of the current pro-tenure policies is the least of our worries
- Carbon prices remain low, demand soft and transaction costs high while commodity prices inexorably rise
- REDD may well fail to compete with the economic factors driving deforestation – at which point forest tenure becomes irrelevant

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Thank you for listening

