

The Road to UNFCCC REDD+ for Cambodia

Opportunities and Challenges for Academic Researchers

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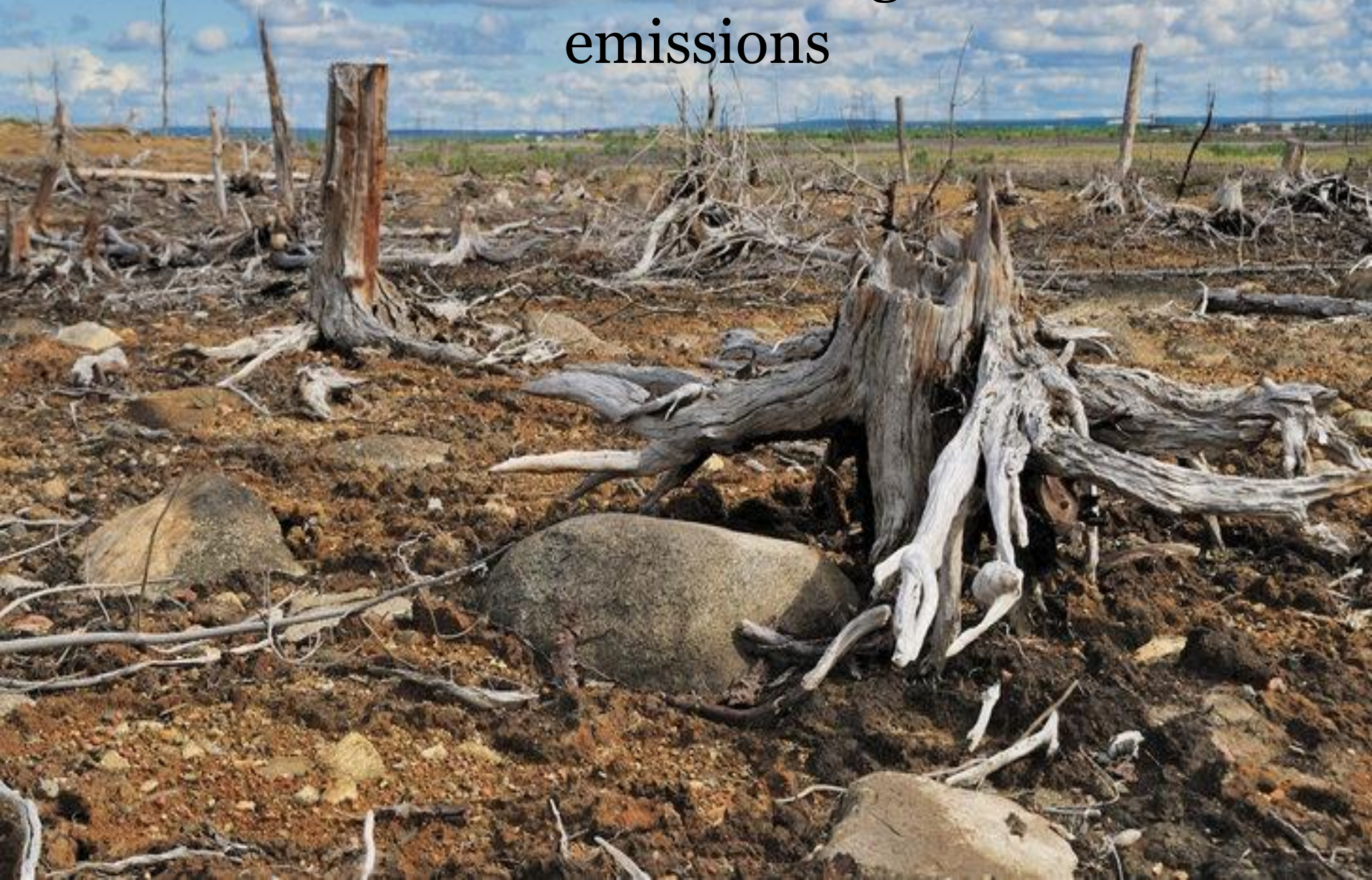
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Climate Change

- Human influence on the climate system is clear.
- Continued emissions of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and changes in all components of the climate system.
- Limiting climate change will require substantial and sustained reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.

IPCC 2013 Fifth Assessment Report

Global loss of forest and forest degradation
contribute around 12 % of global annual
emissions



Introduction to REDD+

- **REDD:** Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in developing countries
- **Plus (+)** includes activities that contribute to removal of emissions through
 - ➔ *conservation of forest carbon stocks*
 - ➔ *sustainable management of forests*
 - ➔ *enhancement of forest carbon stocks*

Nguon and Kulakowski 2013, ES&P

Why REDD+?

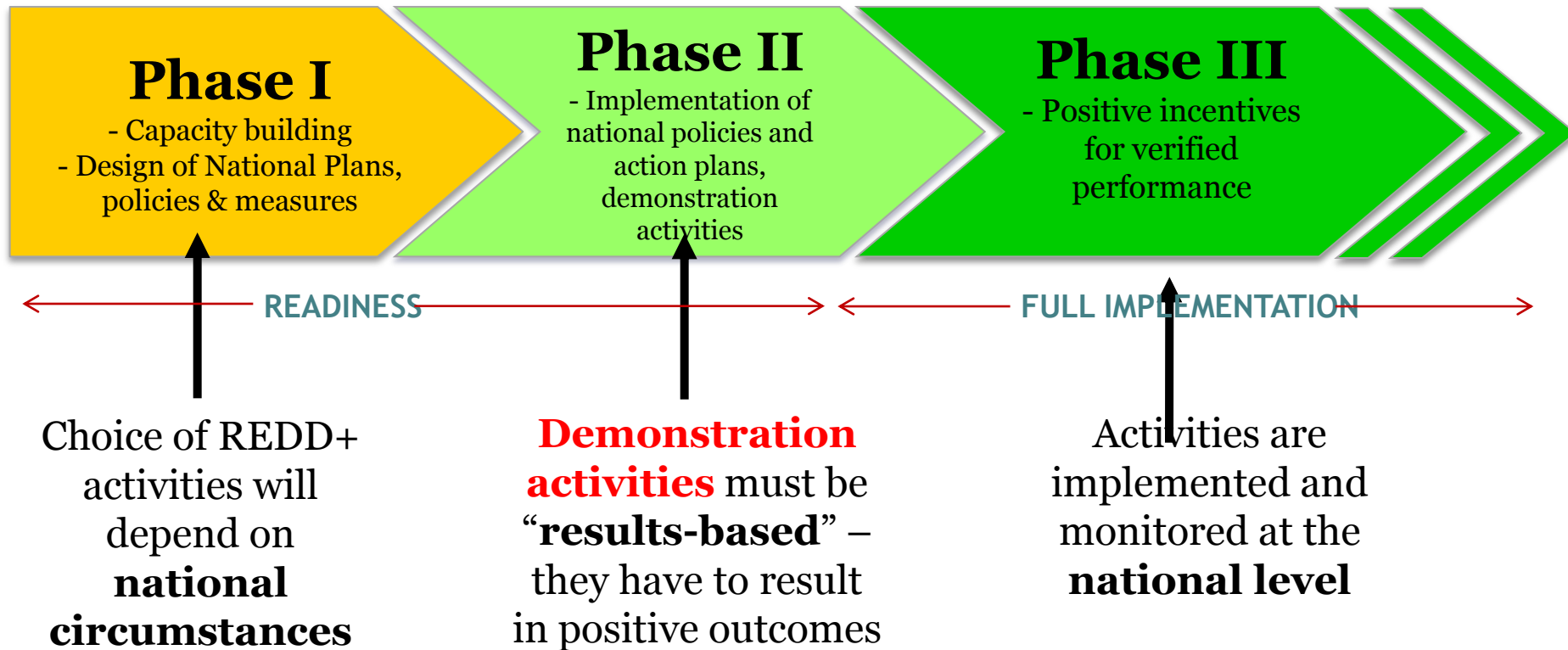
- Provides economic incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and establishment of new forests
- This could be through improved land use planning, better forest management, more efficient use of forest resources etc.
- REDD + is an opportunity to benefit from international support to the global efforts to mitigate climate change and at the same time improve the management of forests to the benefit of the country and its people.

Why is REDD+ for Cambodia?

- The key challenge for forest governance
 - Lack of sustainable financing for the effective implementation of:
 - National Forest Programme (FA)
 - National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan (GDANCP)
 - Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries 2010-2019 (FiA).
- Getting ready for REDD+
 - The government of Cambodia will be able to access to a large pool of funding for sustainable management of forests

REDD+ Guidance (Three Phases of REDD+)

REDD+ PHASES



The Road to UNFCCC REDD+

2005

◆ ---> **COP11 (Montreal)**: Papua New Guinea & Cost Rica ask for a new agenda item called “avoided deforestation”: **Launch of a two-year process**

2006

◆ ---> **COP12 (Nairobi)**: Agreement on a second workshop

2007

●> **SBSTA26**: Consideration of workshop reports & draft decision

◆ ---> **COP13 (Bali)**: **Bali Action Plan**: Non-Annex I Parties to undertake measurable, reportable & verifiable NAMAs; REDD+ activities introduced; guidance on demonstration activities

2008

◆ ---> **COP14 (Poznan)**: Paving the way for COP15...

2009

●> **SBSTA29**: Expert meeting on reference emission levels; draft decision for COP15

◆ ---> **COP15 (Copenhagen)**: Methodological guidance on REDD+ activities, including: national forest monitoring systems required to estimate GHGs from forestry activities

2010

◆ ---> **COP16 (Cancun)**: **Cancun Agreements**: guidance on implementation of REDD+ activities, including: national forest monitoring systems required to monitor and report on REDD+ activities

2011

◆ ---> **COP17 (Durban)**: Guidance on forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels for REDD+ activities and on systems for providing information on REDD+ safeguards



COP19: Warsaw Framework on REDD+

Five Technical Decisions

- Addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
- Modalities for national forest monitoring systems
- The timing and the frequency of presentations of the summary of information on how all the safeguards are being addressed and respected
- Measuring, reporting and verification (MRV)
- Technical assessment of proposed reference levels

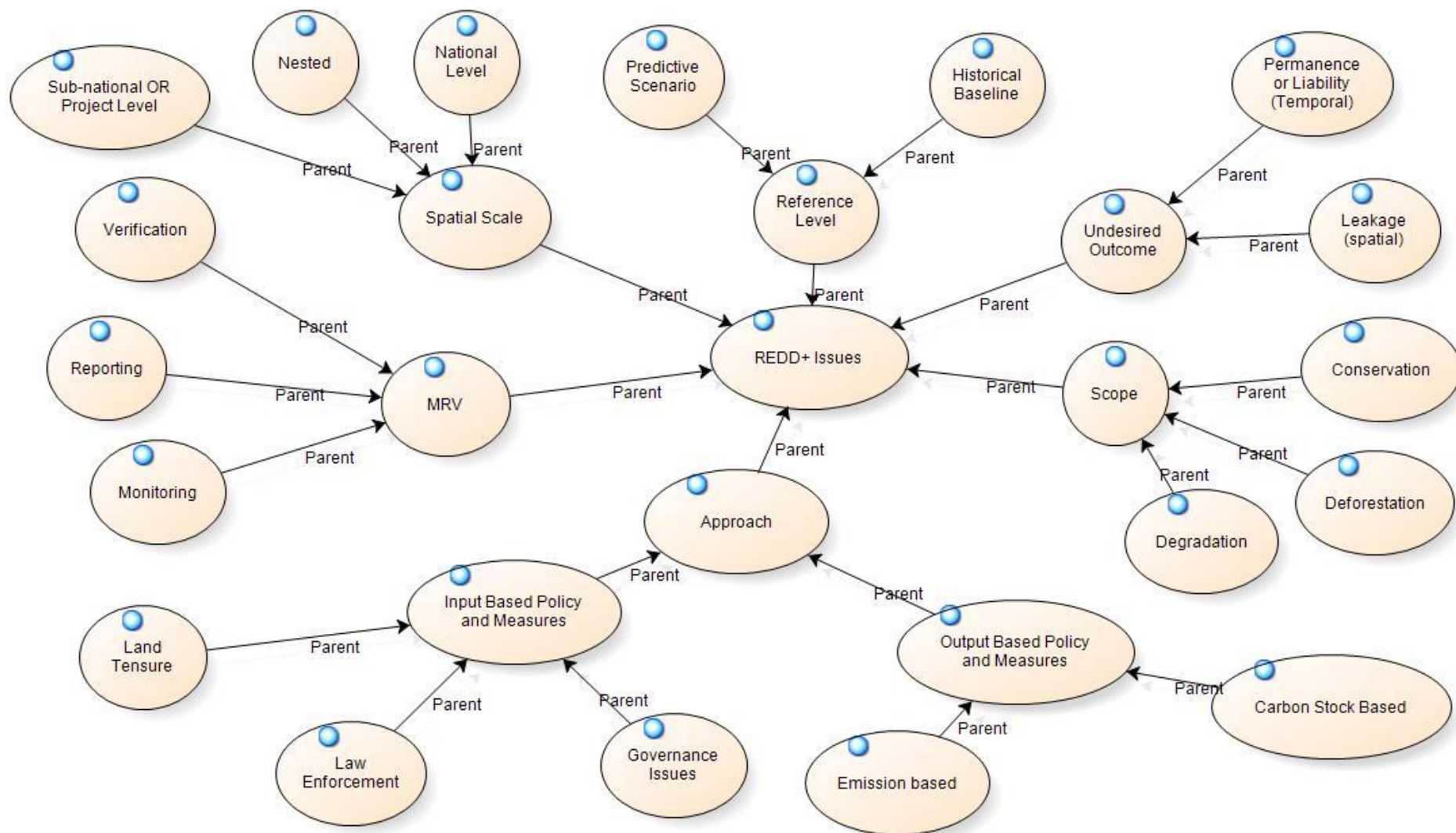
Two Financial Decisions

- Coordination of support
- Decision on result-based finance

UNFCCC REDD+

- National REDD+ Strategy
- National reference level * approved in a UNFCCC process
- National Forest Monitoring System
- Result by country submitted through biennial update reports and analyzed by a UNFCCC technical review team
- National report on safeguards
 - *with sub-national as an interim measure

Research Opportunities (Paper in review)



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Thank You

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