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**Proceeding Report;
Training Course on
“An introduction to the Concept of Reducing Emissions
from Deforestation and Forest Degradation – REDD+”**

January 2014

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Introduction

Climate change is one of the most important and complex challenges now facing humanity. It is predicted that, through increased temperatures, climate change will produce an increased frequency and intensity of storms, flooding, and drought; more extreme temperatures (both high and low temperatures), and a change in seasonality of plant and animal cycles. Therefore climate change will have a wide ranging impact on socio-economic sectors affecting food security, water security, human health, livelihoods and infrastructure.

The increase in the average global temperature is caused by greenhouse gas emissions from industrial activities, the energy and transport sectors, agricultural activities, and deforestation and forest degradation. The contribution to the global CO₂ emission from deforestation and other landuse changes have reported varied figures, but the latest report of Global Carbon Project 2013 has put this figure to 8%¹. Therefore reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation is one option being proposed by the international community to mitigate climate change.

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) is an initiative to create a financial value from the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands. REDD plus (REDD+) goes beyond deforestation and forest degradation and includes the role of conservation and sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks².

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has acknowledged REDD+ as a mechanism for the protection of natural forest in Cambodia through developing a REDD+ Roadmap development/Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP). A future mechanism on REDD+ provides an opportunity for Cambodia to be able to gain financially from forest conservation, protection, and sustainable management.

However, while the scheme holds promise, the implementation mechanism of REDD+ has not yet been streamlined, leaving many fundamental issues unresolved. In addition, there are many technical aspects and fundamental prerequisites for the success of REDD+ that include a need for increased understanding, improved awareness and capacity of all REDD+ stakeholders. Thus, through the support of the Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme, RECOFTC - The Center for People and Forests have developed a training on **“An introduction to the Concept of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation – REDD+”**. This has been designed to support the implementation of the REDD+ Roadmap, and in particular to support capacity development towards development of the REDD+ strategy and implementation framework in Cambodia. The aim of the training Programme is to increase knowledge and understanding of REDD+ among key stakeholder groups to facilitate their future engagement in consultation and decision making processes related to climate change and REDD+ in Cambodia.

A training event using the Training designed by RECOFTC and the Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat was held in Kampot Province, Cambodia, on the December 16th – 19th2013 for members of the Cambodia REDD+ Consultation Group who represent a high diversity of stakeholders in REDD+ that include, INGOs, NGOs, CSOs, Academia, the Private Sector, Community Forestry (CF), Community Fisheries (CFi), Community Protected Areas (CPAs) and Indigenous Peoples (IPs). This Training event was also attended by

¹<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/11/131118193127.htm>

²<http://www.un-redd.org>

representatives of the Forestry Administration (FA) of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), The Fisheries Administration of the MAFF, and the Ministry of Environment (MoE).

This Training report summarizes processes and activities of the 4 day training event and participants' evaluation of the training event.

Training Objectives

The specific objectives of the training event were to:

- Share the most updated information about REDD+ to targeted stakeholders at the national level.
- Equip participants with the understanding and skills to facilitate REDD+ awareness raising to concerned stakeholders at the sub-national level.

Participants

Twenty seven (27) (3 women) participants attended the training; from CF (2), CFI (2), CPA (3), IPs (2), NGO (1), CSO (1), Academia (2), MoE (5), FA (4) and FiA (5).

Process and activities

Day 1 – 16 December 2013

Introductory session

To ensure active participation, as some participants had already met previously during Consultation Group (CG) meetings while other had not, the Course Introduction began with a “getting to know each other” session. Participants were asked to find one person that he or she had never met before; in their pair, participants were asked to discuss 1) who they are, 2) where they come from, 3) how they have been involved in REDD+ and 4) any



experiences in climate change, deforestation and REDD+. After 10 minutes of participants interviewing each other in pairs the facilitators invited each participant to start introducing their new friend to the other participants in plenary. The facilitator then summarized the session stating that there is large variety in the group of participants; there are government officials, NGO staff and community representatives which reflect the diverse and rich background knowledge to be learnt from and shared with each other. Although the introduction was short participants were informed that during the rest of the training sessions there would be plenty of opportunities for participants to get to know themselves and each other much better.

The Course Introduction continued with a session where participants were asked to list down their expectations from this four-day training course. The list of participants' expectations could be synthesized into learning about the REDD+ framework, learning about climate change, the sharing of experiences and

knowledge amongst participants and facilitators, learning about carbon calculation/measurement, REDD+ strategy, and understanding the consultation and participation plan.

The agenda for the whole training was introduced, after which participants' were asked to discuss the rules/norms they would like to follow as a group to ensure the smooth running of the training course and to allow for a more effective learning process. Before ending the session, participants were asked to register their name in one of the three host teams namely 1) Evaluation team to be responsible for facilitating daily evaluation, 2) Social team responsible for the monitoring and implementation of norms/rules, and 3) Service team responsible for housekeeping during the sessions. Participants were informed that these host teams will be rotated throughout the training.

Module 1: Forests and climate change

Session 1.1 Climate Change and its impact



This session aimed to explain the concept and science behind Climate Change, list out the causes of increasing temperature in the atmosphere, prepare a list and name the sources of greenhouse gases, explain locally experienced signs and impacts of climate change, prepare a list of impacts in the social, economic and physical/biological spheres due to climate change at the local and global level. Participants were asked to think about the difference between weather and climate. Plenary discussion then proceeded with examples of key climate change indicators such

as changes in rainfall patterns, temperature etc. The session continued with a group discussion where participants were divided into six (6) groups – Academia, GDANCP/MoE, FA/MAFF, FIA/MAFF, Community (CF, CFi, CPA, and IP), and NGO. Each group was asked to draw a picture of what they refer to as climate change. After the group finished their discussion, they were asked to visit the other groups' picture and critique and add any ideas they have regarding a particular groups' picture. There were similarities and differences across the groups; all the groups had a picture of the sun, some of them had drawn factories and other representations of industry, whilst others focused on forests. In plenary the facilitator summarized the elements in the pictures into three factors of climate change (indicator, evidence and impact).

Table 1: Climate Change indicator, evidence, and impact

Indicator	Evidence	Impact
Temperature increase	Ice melt drought flood seas level rise	low productivity high forest fire disease loss of biodiversity lack of fresh water (loss or gain) agriculture land
High Rain fall	flood	...
Low Rain fall	drought	...
Low Atmosphere Pressure	Storm	...
High Atmosphere Pressure

To better understand the three elements, participants were asked to work in their same group and generate a list of climate change impacts. The groups results were gathered together and summarized after which the facilitator explained that climate change impacts could be classified into two categories included bio-physical and socio-economic impacts of climate change and understanding climate change is understanding the relation of the three elements, indicator, evidence and impact. Before ending the session a discussion on the basic science behind climate change took place and the greenhouse gas effect was introduced.

Session 1.2 Roles of forest in climate change

The purpose of this session was to, help participants understand the carbon pools within a forest and the contribution of forests to the carbon cycle, understand how deforestation and degradation contribute towards climate change, understand the role of forests in mitigating climate change, and gain an overview of other ecosystem services that forests provide.

The facilitator explained that in the previous session climate change was discussed, so this session will depart from the understanding of climate change in general and moving to the specific relationship between forests and climate change. Presentations on the contribution of forests to climate change both positive (carbon pool etc.) and negative (emission etc.) was given during this session. The facilitator then touched upon the management system for forest resource in Cambodia before moving onto issues of deforestation and forest degradation in Cambodia. Throughout the presentation questions and clarifications were raised by participants to allow for a more interactive process.

Session 1.3 Driver of deforestation and forest degradation in Cambodia

The main objectives of the session were to enable participants to list the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Cambodia. In order to set the scene for the session, a brief presentation on deforestation and forest degradation was given and the difference between deforestation and forest degradation was explained to participants. After understanding the basics of deforestation and forest degradation, participants were asked to convene in their groups (same groups as previous session) and list down the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Cambodia. Participants were also asked to analyze the root causes of deforestation and forest degradation in addition to the drivers. After the groups had finished

their work, each group was asked to present their findings on the drivers and underlying and root causes of deforestation and forest degradation. The facilitator then concluded the session by summarizing the key points from the group discussions (similarities and differences).

Day 2 – 17 December 2013

Review Day 1 results

Session 1.4 Sustainable Forest Management

This session aimed to address the options to managing forests sustainably in a way that stops or reduces the causes of deforestation and forest degradation as well as understand the need to achieve a zero net loss of carbon from the forest whilst still maintaining social and economic services for local people. The facilitators started the session by explaining that there are three broad strategies to reducing deforestation, Forest Protection, Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), and/or Payment for Environmental Services. The participants were then asked to discuss the basic concept of SFM; a brainstorming question “what does sustainable means” was posted for the participants to discuss in plenary considering the factors of i) time, what you do today should not negatively affect the future, and ii) sectoral, whatever we do within the forest does not negatively affect other sectors within the ecosystem/landscape (i.e. everything is connected – trees, soil, forest, water).

There are different strategies to implement SFM, one of which is community forestry. A brainstorming question on “what Community forestry means” was proposed to participants, the results of which are in the Box below.

- Community forestry is to ensure ecological, economic, and social sustainability
- A group that manages and protects the forest. They could also harvest forest for resources as well.
- A group of people (social, culture and infrastructure) that have a relationship with a community forest
- Group of people that cooperate to protect and manage the forest by regulations and sustainably harvesting
- Group of people that have common goal, work for common benefit, recognized by the law
- Group of people that is established to management the forest sustainably
- Group of villagers living near the forest that want to protect the forest for their benefits
- CF is the agreement amongst people in the village to manage and protect forest for the future
- CF means that ecological and social-economic sustainability of the forest for a long term
- CF is important for both human and animal/wildlife
- A group of people who are living inside or outside the forest
- CF is a piece/location of forest that is managed and used by people under specific and clear objectives
- CF is established in order to enable local people to use and manage the forest sustainably
- CF is a mobilization of people living inside or near the forest to protect and use forest resource traditionally
- CF is the organization of a group of people to protect and use the forest sustainably
- CF means: a) protected forest (forest cover), b) improve livelihoods, and c) alleviate poverty
- CF is forest that is managed and protected by the community
- CF means protection of the forest and sustainable use of the forest
- A group of people who protect the forest
- CF is a people who manage the forest and have the right to sustainably use/harvest the forest
- CF refers to people

- Group of people in the same or different villages that are organized as a community forest with the aims to protect and use resources in their community forest sustainably for the benefits of the whole community.

After participants shared their ideas on the question the facilitator reviewed their answers and connected those answers to economic, environmental and social factors of forest management. The subsequent discussion focused on balancing economic, environmental and social factors for SFM.

Module 2: Forests and climate change

Session 2.1 Concept of Reducing Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+)

The purpose of this session was to enable participants to understand the basic concept of REDD+ and identify key concepts that they collectively agree on which accurately describe REDD+. The facilitator began the session by explaining that there are likely to be different interpretations of REDD+ within the group and that this session will aim to facilitate a mutual understanding of some of its core concepts. Participants were then divided into their same group and where they were asked to draw a picture representing



what they consider REDD+ to be; it was explained that this exercise is not in order to test how much they understand about REDD+, but rather exploring how they perceive REDD+ in their own way. After drawing their picture the groups were asked to visit the pictures of other groups. Participants were then brought back into plenary to present a summary of the key elements in their pictures with additional inputs. Missing elements from the drawings were summarized by the facilitator; multiple benefits and incentives in form of payments for performance, actions to enhance and maintain forest cover and condition, addressing climate change, other socially desired outcomes as spin offs, sustainable forest management etc..... The session concluded by showing participants a short video clip that further explained the concept of REDD+.

Session 2.2 National level initiatives on REDD+ in Cambodia

The session aimed to help participants understand the fundamental principles and differences between the three phases of REDD+ implementation, understand and explain the existing legal and institutional structures of REDD+ implementation, understand the status of REDD+ readiness of Cambodia and be aware of the ongoing pilot initiatives for REDD+ and their objectives.

A Presentation on REDD+ process in Cambodia was used to facilitate this session. The presentation covered the general context of Cambodia in which REDD+ is operated included information ratification of various international agreement, types of forest lands in Cambodia and the change in forest cover in Cambodia using a snapshot of forest cover data in 1965, 1992/93, 1996/97, 2002, and 2005/06, as well as the relevant institutional framework in Cambodia. The presentation also provided a brief background of REDD+ at

international negotiation platform (COP). The REDD Roadmap in Cambodia was also included in the presentation. The presentation ended with an introduction to the three phases of REDD+, structure of Cambodia REDD+ program, and challenges/concerns in implementing REDD+ in Cambodia.

Session 2.3 Basic and technical requirements for REDD+



This session focused on introducing participants to the basic and technical requirements for REDD+ implementation. The facilitator asked participants to discuss what they understand by the technical aspects and requirements for REDD+ implementation and indicated that if Cambodia is to implement REDD+ effectively then Cambodia needs to work towards meeting the following requirements: 1. Institutional and legal aspect in which Cambodia needs to prepare a National REDD+ Strategy which addresses the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and

develop institutional arrangements and 2: the technical aspects such as:

- Development of a forest emission reference level and/or a forest reference level (baseline).
- Develop a robust national forest monitoring system.
- Develop capacity to measure, report and verify anthropogenic forest-related emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest carbon stock and forest-area changes.
- Develop a system for addressing and respecting the seven safeguards and a system for providing information on how the safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of the activities.
- Establishment of a national REDD+ Fund to receive REDD+ performance based payments
- Development of a benefit sharing mechanism.

In addition, the session addressed general questions of REDD+ such as additionality, leakage, permanence, baseline, and Monitoring Reporting and Verification.

Day 3 – 18 December 2013

Module 3: Component of REDD+

Session 3.1 Analysis of REDD+ stakeholders

In order to implement REDD+ activities more effectively, there is a need to understand all stakeholders. This session enabled participants to understand the concept of stakeholders in REDD+ and stakeholder mapping and analysis of REDD+ in Cambodia and its importance in the REDD+ process.

The facilitator started the session by asking the question “what does stakeholder mean” based on participants’ own knowledge and experiences. A synthesis of participants’ response to the question pointed out that stakeholders could be an individual, a group, or an institution whose influence or are being influenced by a REDD+ project or activity. To put this definition into the context of Cambodia REDD+, participants were divided into small groups based on their province of origin and list down the stakeholders in their provinces (as though REDD+ was being implemented there). Participants were then asked to

describe the interests, roles/responsibilities, and strengths/weaknesses of each stakeholder and fill the table.

After the tables were completed, participants were asked to work in their same group and map out the relation amongst different stakeholders whether it is direct/indirect and positive/negative. Using the Venn-Diagram tool to facilitate this exercise, participants were able to visualize the power/influence of each stakeholder in REDD+ activities (size of the circle) and their relation.

Session 3.2 Social and environmental safeguards in REDD+

This session aimed to introduce participants to the possible positive and negative impacts of REDD+ socially and environmentally. The session began by the roles of forest in socio-economic and environmental aspects of local communities who depend on the forest. A range of forest goods and services forest provided to people was introduced; in connection to this the facilitator explained that there are risks on those local (indigenous) communities if REDD+ is implemented. Then the presentation of REDD+ safeguards (social and environmental) in international arena was given. The presentation also dealt with steps to establish a safeguards system in the country to adapt international safeguards criteria into specific context. The session ended by briefly introducing the next steps for safeguards development in the Cambodia REDD+ process.

Day 4 – 19 December 2013

Module 4: Action Planning

Session 4.1 Consultation and participation plan

The last session of this event focused on generating participants' ideas and thoughts on the consultation and participation plan for the Consultation Group (CG). The session started by reviewing Term of Reference of the Consultation Group members as had been discussed in the previous CG meetings. Participants were divided into group based on CG stakeholder (CF, CPA, CFI, IP, Academia, National NGO, and CSO). Each group were asked to identify key activities they will implement during the next six months (January-June 2014). As the participant compositions included technical staff from FA, FiA, and GDANCP; they were asked to join the groups of CF, CFI and CPA respectively. The results of the group discussion were presented in plenary with question and answers. These results were taken as initial inputs for further development of Consultation and Participation Plan.

Session 4.2 Action plan for sub-national event

In order to conduct sub-national events, a trainer pool of 10 should be selected from the national event. There will be 12 sub-national workshops for two groups of audiences in six provinces. These include i) a group of provincial line departments and NGO, and ii) a group of local community (CF, CFI, CPA and IP). The six provinces included Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Kratie, Stung Treng, Modulkiri and Koh Kong. This session aimed to preliminarily assess the potential trainer pool composition for subnational events. Participants were asked to register (on a voluntary basis), the list will then be handed to be discussed with and approved by Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce after consequent discussions with RECOFTC and REDD+ program Taskforce Secretariat.

Once the trainers have been approved the sub-national workshops program including the schedule for the trainers to meet and prepare for the events will be drafted. The 12 workshops will be structured as follow: the first 2 workshops, in the same province for the two different groups, will be conducted together with all the selected 10 trainers to enable them to familiarize themselves and help each other with the workshop.

The following 10 workshops will be conducted simultaneously which the divisions of two trainers per province (two events).

The following is a list of the registered trainers on a voluntary basis collected during the session:

1. Kim Soben, Consultation Group Member - Academia representative
2. Seak Sophat, Consultation Group Member - Academia representative
3. Heng Hong, Official from GDANCP of Ministry of Environment
4. Seng Leang, Officials from FiA of Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery
5. Nok Ven, Consultation Group Member – Indigenous People Representative
6. Sar Thlai, Consultation Group Member – CF Representative
7. Chhit Chhorn, Consultation Group Member – IP representative
8. Smoeun Borey Roth, Consultation Group Member, CSO representative
9. Vong Dara, CFI Representative
10. Teng Rithiny, Consultation Group – National NGO

Training Evaluation

Daily Evaluation

Daily evaluation was facilitated by the assigned group in order to gain feedback from participants on the learning process of the day. Daily evaluation was conducted for day 1, 2 and 3. There were different methods groups used to generate evaluation results. The following presents the results of the evaluation.

Table 2 - Evaluation result – 16 December 2013

Areas of evaluation	Very Satisfied	Neutral	Not Satisfied	Comment
Content	24			
Explanation	23	1		
Venues	12	10	2	Room is too small, facilities are not quite sufficient

Evaluation result – 17 December 2013

Table 3 - Process during the day

Area of evaluation	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Not Satisfied	Comment
Facilitator	13	17			
Method	9	15			

Table 4 - Knowledge obtained during the day

Fully understood	Well understood	Moderately understood	Less understood	Not understood
1	14	13		

Evaluation results – 18 December 2013

Participants were asked to, list down the points that they understood. those that they had not understood and would like clarified, as well as provide comments. The outcome was mixed which reflected the mix composition of participants’ backgrounds. One particular point understood by one participant might not be understood by another participant. Detailed results of days 3 feedback are given in the following table:

Table 5 - Daily evaluation for day 3 (18 December 2013)

Points Understood	Points Not-Understood
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic and technical requirement for REDD+ ▪ Stakeholder analysis in REDD+ ▪ Leakage and baseline level ▪ Concept of REDD+ ▪ Sustainable forest management, concept of REDD+ ▪ Stakeholder analysis in REDD+ and concept of REDD+ ▪ Stakeholder in REDD+ ▪ Definition/concept and process of REDD+ as well as basic and technical requirement for REDD+ ▪ The difference between project base and national base approach to REDD+ ▪ REDD+ at national and project level ▪ REDD+ process required consideration of social, economic and environmental factor (safeguard). REDD+ implementation should national approach ▪ REDD+ at national and project/subnational levels ▪ Concept of REDD+ and National approach to REDD ▪ Definition/concept of REDD+ and process of REDD+ ▪ Stakeholder in REDD+ process ▪ Baseline level and leakage ▪ Stakeholder analysis in REDD+ and technical requirement for REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carbon registry, methods to calculate/measure carbon, carbon trade ▪ Basic and technical requirement for REDD+ ▪ Baseline ▪ Carbon trade and carbon finance ▪ Benefit sharing ▪ Stakeholders analysis in REDD+ ▪ Stakeholders in REDD+ and carbon trade in REDD+ ▪ Social and environmental safeguard ▪ Safeguard and risk

Fishbowl Exercise – 19 December 2013

A fishbowl exercise was introduced at the end of the training-day to get participants feedback on the training in an open way. Participants were divided into three groups to answer a set of questions for 10 minutes each based on fishbowl exercise rules.

The Overall Process of Training

- Information to participants were not well communicated in term of venues/place (change of venue)
- The facilities and size of meeting (should be larger)
- The process of interactive learning amongst participants help me learn the most
- UNREDD or REDD Secretariat should be present at the end of the session to answer participants' questions
- Safeguards, MRV are very important I gained from this training
- Stakeholder analysis for REDD+ was important
- I feel there were too many topics for this training
- There were still side-discussions during the session which affected the learning process
- Language used in the session was also a challenge as some facilitators used English other used Khmer and also mixing between the twotranslations should be made with writing on the whiteboard for both English and Khmer
- Level of participants are two different i.e. communities, NGOs and governments

Training Methods

- All methods applied in the training were good for they generate participation and reduce boredom during the sessions. For instance the session on drawing picture and reflect the theory/concept
- Diversity of methods used in the sessions enable participants to interact and learn
- Explanation in the plenary was effective help me understand the lesson/topic (graphic and picture)
- Time allocation for each session was appropriate for each topic
- A number of new methods I learnt from this training such as drawing pictures
- Good environment for learning enabled participants to learn and share with each other
- Gave me more knowledge on some topics (Carbon trade)
- The invitation delivery was in short notice
- Should include both Khmer and English in the documents for some technical term
- In selecting trainers should consider capacity of trainers and audiences (for follow up training at provincial level)

Other comments to improve training

- Should give handouts beforehand or after the session
- Should include topics on participatory NRM
- Should provide more practical examples
- Should consider the monthly-stipend for CG
- How will REDD+ activities/project start?
- Should provide documents in both soft and hard copies
- Request for more specific topics on REDD+ such as MRV, Caborn Calculation etc.
- Should consider communication equipment (computer, etc..)
- Should revisit some of the methods for the training

- Should consider carefully on the composition of trainer pool and audience they will facilitate during the sub-national level (in term of capacity)
- Sodality dinner was very good to get to build trust, understand and learn from each other,

End-of-training Evaluation

In addition to the above evaluation, a questionnaire was distributed at the fourth day of the evaluation to assess participants' perspectives on overall process, level of learning by each topic, and facilitator capacity.

Figure 1 - Assessment of overall process

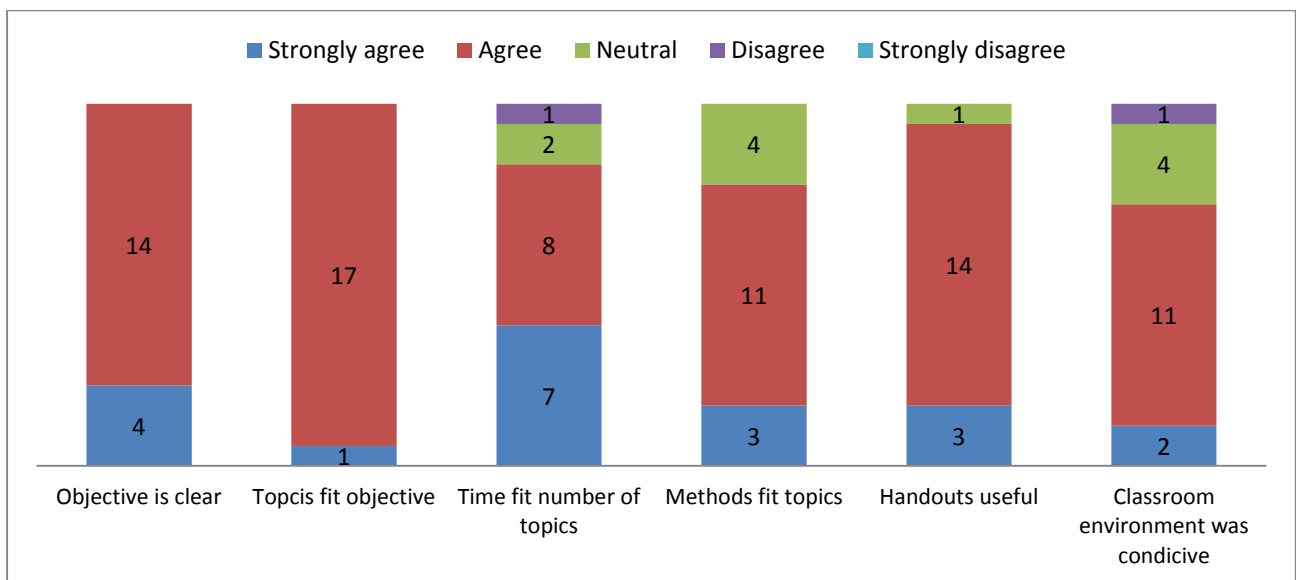


Figure 2 - Levels of learning by each session

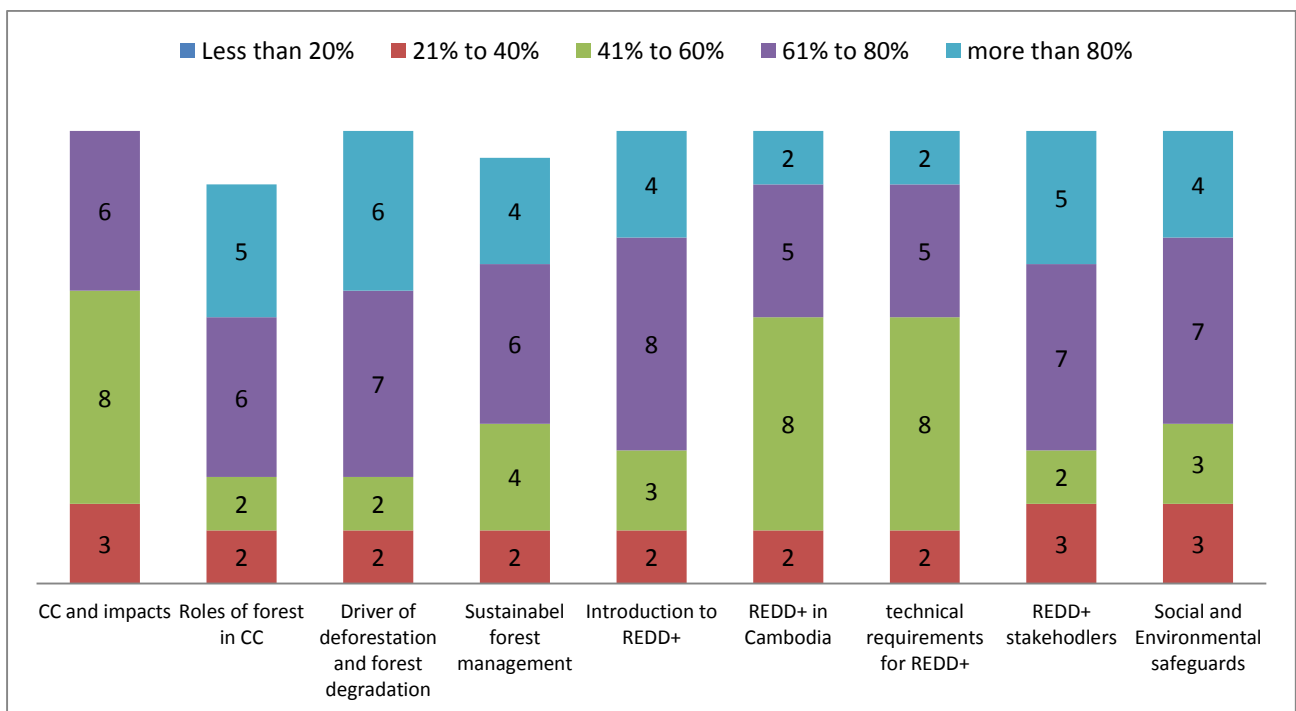
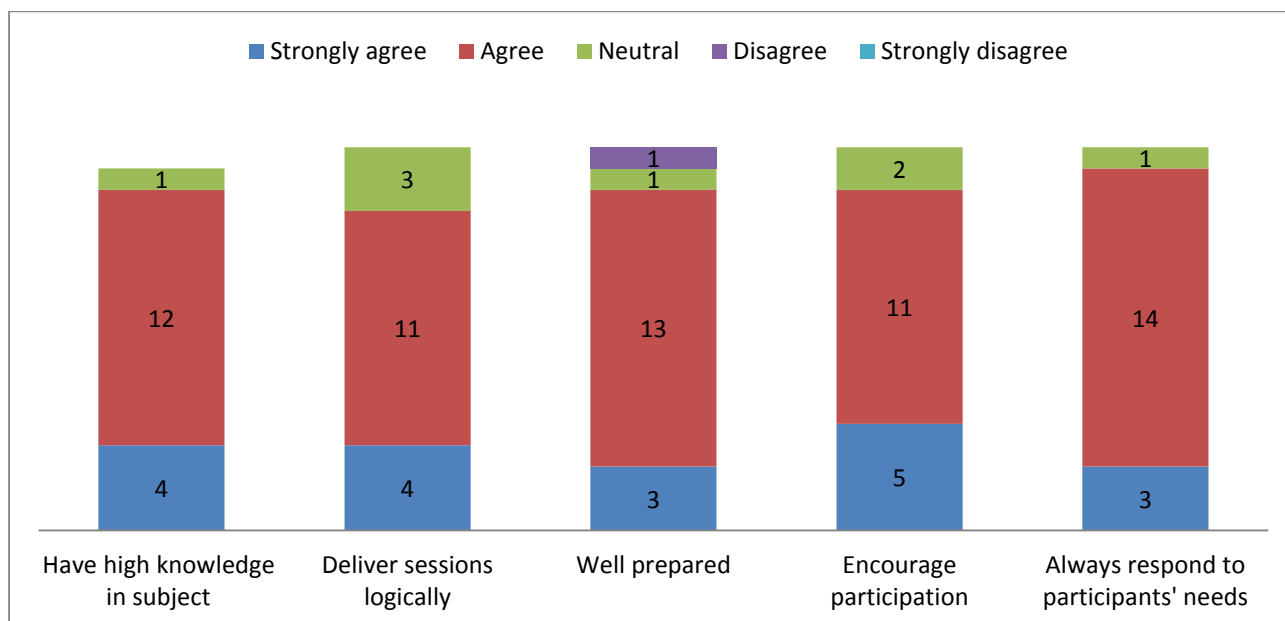


Figure 3 - Feedback on facilitator capacity



Additional Comments by participants

- Should prepare materials and give to participants for advance reading, should find a larger meeting room to better enable group discussions
- Request for another training event, should organize in a larger meeting room
- Should find a larger meeting room
- Should inform when venue is changed, should give material to participants for advance reading,
- Should include more participatory methods
- Find larger meeting room, should organize study tour
- Should organize another training, find larger meeting room
- Should inform participants at least one week in advance with clear place of training
- should give materials before or during the course after each session to help participants with further reading, should inform the place of training clearer
- Should have group discussion more than presentation, should have materials with more picture to be used in community, should find a better meeting room, should cluster participants based on their level of knowledge rather than mix, should give materials after each session enable participants to further reading
- Should organize more training on REDD+, should apply the methods in this training to other training, Request for technical staff and UN-REDD staff to stay up to the end to respond to participants queries
- Should train CG on carbon measurement (inventory)
- Should not speak much English
- Find another larger meeting room
- Find another larger meeting room
- Should inform the training place at least 5 days before the training, request to invite representatives from fishery coalition to enable them to disseminate to their members