

The Seima REDD+ Project Cambodia



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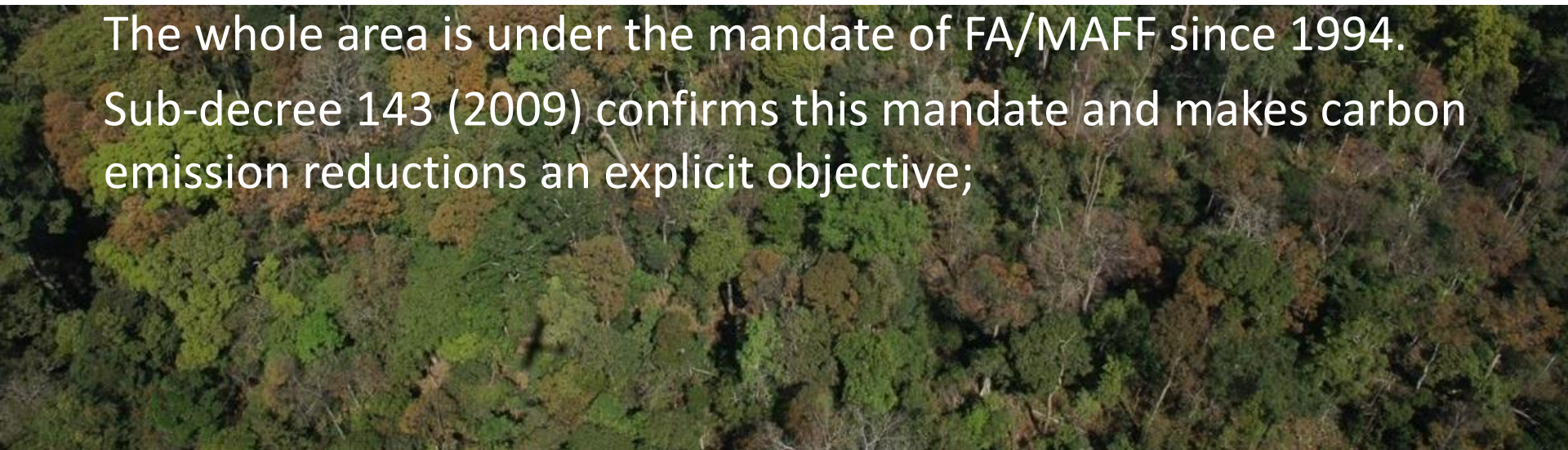


Overview

Seima Protected Forest covers 292,690 Ha.

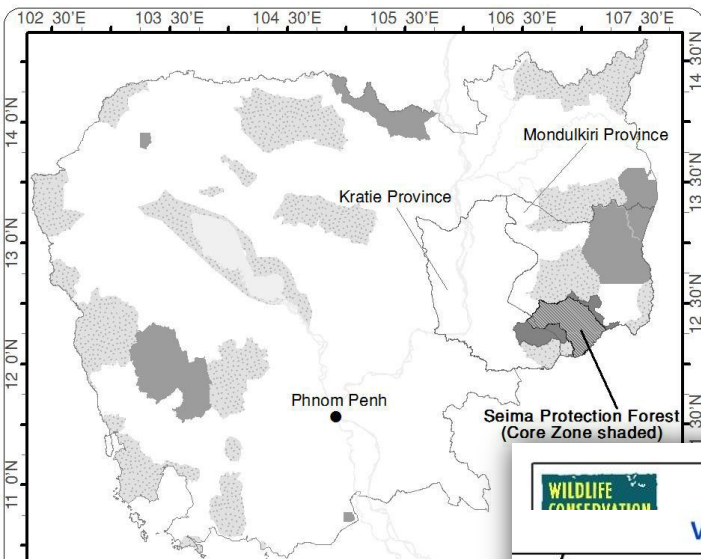
- Evergreen forest
- Semi-evergreen forest
- Deciduous forest

The whole area is under the mandate of FA/MAFF since 1994. Sub-decree 143 (2009) confirms this mandate and makes carbon emission reductions an explicit objective;



Project area – Core Zone

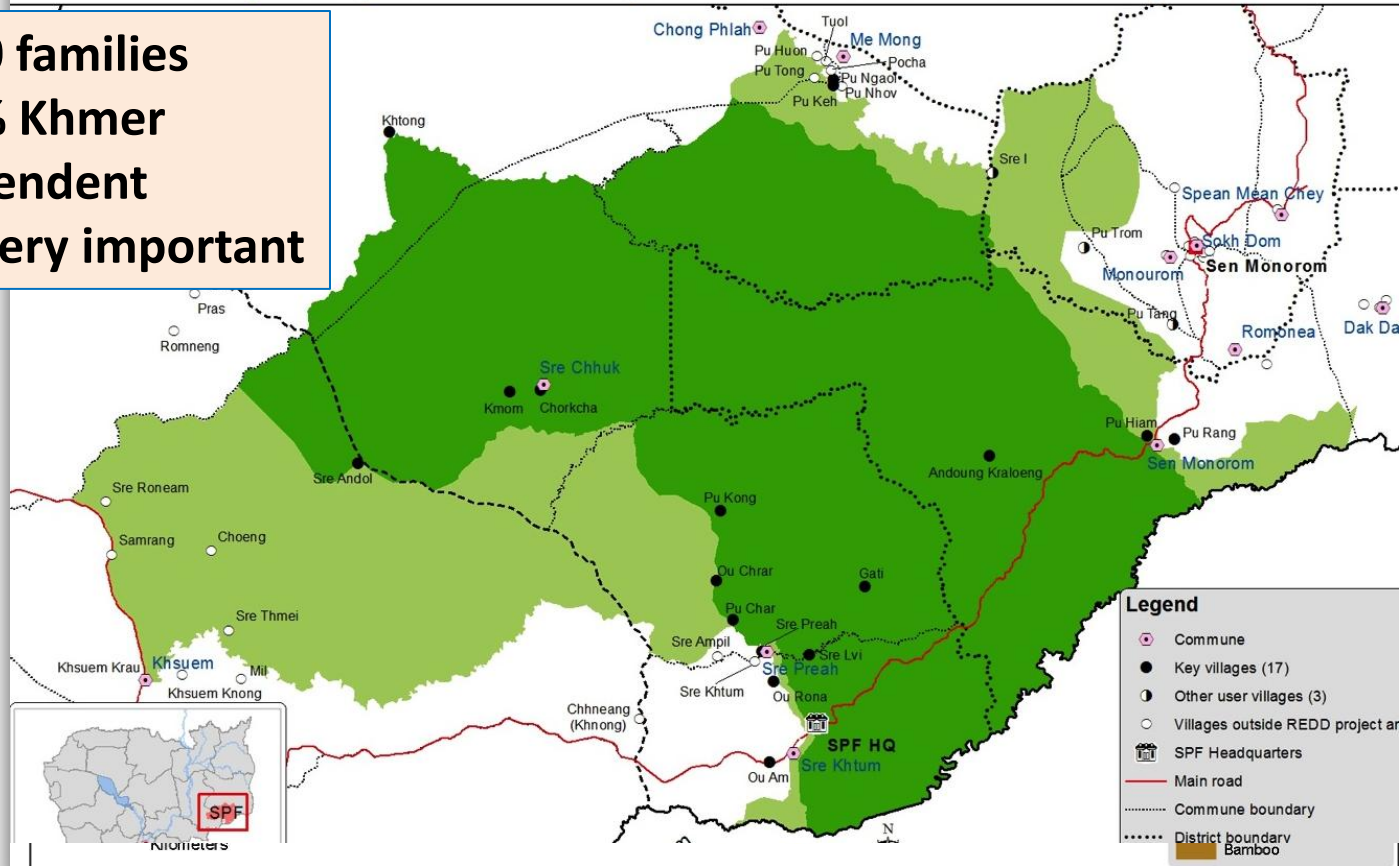
180,513 ha



SPF Forest Types

Villages using the area covered by the Seima Protection Forest REDD Project

- 20 villages, >2600 families
- 67% Phnong, 32% Khmer
- Highly forest dependent
- Agriculture also very important



REDD Project scope



The project is of the “**Avoiding unplanned deforestation and degradation**” (AUD) type.

The project is only claiming credits generated from avoided *unplanned deforestation*.

- Project crediting period - 60 years, 01 Jan 2010-31 Dec 2069;
- All 20 communities have given detailed written consent for a start date in Jan 2010 after long process of information and consultation;
- FA has signed agreement with all 20 communities that the state owns the carbon, that FA can sell the credits.

Opportunity

- ❖ **Project opportunities:** The Seima REDD project will be the first government-led REDD project in a conservation area in Cambodia;
- ❖ **Leadership and governance opportunities:** The FA are taking a leadership role in the project, demonstrating competence, and coordinating effectively with local and provincial administrations;
- ❖ **Climate Change opportunities:** Some 50 million tonnes of Carbon will be saved by the project, a substantial reduction in the emission of GHG;
- ❖ **Policy opportunities:** The Seima REDD+ project is providing many opportunities to develop national and sub-national policy to demonstrate readiness for REDD;
- ❖ **Learning opportunities:** As a demonstration site for UN-REDD, the Seima site is providing an ideal set of learning opportunities for REDD in Cambodia;
- ❖ **Demonstration opportunities:** The Seima REDD+ project is a test-case for REDD contributing towards Conservation Area management.

Challenges

- **Direct Implementation challenges:** Threats to forests, from illegal logging and land-clearing, continue to escalate dramatically in Seima;
- **Institutional challenges:** there remains lack of clarity about the management of REDD revenues from credit sales;
- **Community challenges:** They are Indigenous Phnong people, with very limited literacy and education;
- **External challenges:** Political, jurisdictional and regional factors have the potential to impact the implementation of the project.

Thank you for listening

