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# Meeting on Integrated REDD+ Accounting Frameworks

Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 4<sup>th</sup> November 2013

WORKSHOP REPORT



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## Overview

The eventual creation of a national-level REDD+ accounting framework is a UNFCCC requirement for all countries involved in REDD+. In Cambodia, where a mix of subnational and project-level REDD+ approaches are being implemented, decisions will need to be made on how these should be integrated into national-level accounting framework. As such, Cambodia's REDD+ Readiness Roadmap includes provision to adopt a nested approach to REDD+ implementation<sup>1</sup> including development of "understanding on how to link subnational projects to the national REDD+ framework."

In developing an integrated REDD+ accounting framework, it will be essential to harmonize methods for development of subnational Reference Levels (RLs) and Measurement, Reporting and Verification systems (MRVs) to avoid inefficiencies and inequalities. Domestic displacement of emissions or 'leakage' could similarly lead to difficulties if subnational and project areas implement different policies addressing drivers such as agricultural expansion, forest protection or measures to promote sustainable forest management.

To create an effective and robust national REDD+ accounting framework, mechanisms will also need to be developed to manage situations in which one or more subnational area releases emissions above their reference emissions level, creating an emissions shortfall or 'reversal.' In this case the incentives that can be claimed by Cambodia will be less than the amount necessary to compensate subnational areas where emissions were successfully reduced.

In supporting a process to develop a national a REDD+ accounting framework in Cambodia the LEAF program carried out a *Survey and Analysis of REDD+ Project Activities in Cambodia* (see reference section) and engaged in discussions held during the *UN-REDD seminar on UNFCCC decisions on REDD+* in Phnom Penh on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2013. The meeting detailed in this report was held to continue this process and to facilitate information exchange between REDD+ Stakeholders in Cambodia and regional LEAF activities including workshops on Integrated REDD+ Accounting Frameworks in Viet Nam, Lao PDR and Malaysia.

## Objectives

The objective of the meeting was to present and discuss the design and establishment of a national-level REDD+ accounting framework including the potential for integrating subnational and project approaches. Questions to be addressed include the following:

- (i) What options exist for structuring the national REDD+ accounting framework?
- (ii) What decisions need to be made to integrate subnational activities into a national level REDD+ accounting frameworks? and
- (iii) How and at what levels should incentives be distributed?

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<sup>1</sup> Section 3: Development and selection of REDD+ strategies:  
[http://theredddesk.org/sites/default/files/8\\_redd\\_roadmap\\_cambodia\\_v4\\_0\\_official\\_222\\_5.pdf](http://theredddesk.org/sites/default/files/8_redd_roadmap_cambodia_v4_0_official_222_5.pdf)

## Meeting overview and agenda

The meeting was opened by national project director of the REDD+ programme, and Deputy Director General of the Forestry Administration, H.E Dr. Chea Sam Ang and an introduction was provided by Dr. Dennis Cengel, Chief of Party of the USAID-funded Supporting Forest and Biodiversity (SFB) Project. Presentations were given by Dr. Jeremy Broadhead and Dr. Sarah Walker of LEAF and Dr. Alex Diment of WCS. A total of 25 participants attended, including representatives of the Forestry Administration, Fisheries Administration, UNREDD, JICA, WCS, FFI, CI, UNDP, FAO, EU, LEAF and SFB.

<b>Meeting on Integrated REDD+ Accounting Frameworks</b>		
08:30-09:00	Welcome and opening remarks	H.E Dr. Chea Sam Ang
09:00-09:15	Introduction to the meeting	Dr. Dennis Cengel
09:15-09:45	Introduction to integrated REDD+ accounting frameworks	Dr. Jeremy Broadhead (LEAF)
09:45-10:15	Results of LEAF 'Survey and Analysis of REDD+ Project Activities in Cambodia'	Dr. Sarah Walker (SFB)
10:15-10:45	Coffee/tea	
10:45 – 12:00	Presentation of the Seima REDD+ Project.	Dr. Alex Diment
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch	
13:00 – 15:00	Discussions on core issues in developing a national REDD+ accounting framework in Cambodia	Group
15:00 - 15:20	Coffee/tea	
15:20 – 15:40	Summary and proposal of areas for future attention	Dr Jeremy Broadhead (LEAF)
15:40-16:00	Closing remarks	Dr. Dennis Cengel

## Opening remarks

### HE Dr. Chea Sam Ang

I would like to welcome you on behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia to this meeting on *Integrated REDD+ Accounting Frameworks* which is supported by LEAF and SFB. The concept of a REDD+ Accounting Framework may not be familiar to everyone but in developing a UNFCCC compliant REDD+ system decisions need to be made to ensure that accurate national-level emissions estimates can be constructed.

In Cambodia, projects have led the way in providing REDD+ experience and subnational efforts are set to further expand knowledge on REDD+. The Oddar Meanchey Community Forestry REDD+ Project, the Seima Protection Forest REDD+ Project, and the Prey Lang REDD+ Project are all implemented in collaboration with the Forestry Administration. As such, Cambodia has been working hard to achieve REDD+ readiness with the hope that in future years it will provide sustained support for forestry while also contributing to environmental protection, social development and climate change mitigation.

The creation of a national-level REDD+ accounting framework is a UNFCCC requirement for all countries involved in REDD+. Here in Cambodia, where we have a number of project-level REDD+ activities, decisions need to be made on whether and how to integrate and harmonize different approaches into the national framework. In doing so we can ensure that associated investments and efforts are not wasted and allow for private funding sources to become a permanent or at least interim component of REDD+ while centralised funding remains under discussion.

While providing a range of benefits, taking this approach also creates a number of issues that would need to be resolved. In particular methods for development of Reference Levels and Measurement, Reporting and Verification systems would have to be harmonized or integrated and rules on division of financial incentives would also need to be developed.

There are thus pros and cons associated with different strategies in developing a national REDD+ accounting framework and the objective of today's meeting is to begin a process to help decide how Cambodia's framework be structured and what decisions will have to be made. We also need to consider how current subnational level REDD+ activities could report to the UNFCCC during an interim period before a full national system is established and current subnational efforts may help us in this respect.

I hope you will gain from the presentations and discussions held today and will leave with a better understanding of what needs to be done in bringing implementation of REDD+ a step closer in Cambodia. I thank you all for coming and hope you enjoy a fruitful workshop.

### **Dr. Dennis Cengel Chief of Party, USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project**

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In recent years Cambodia has been preparing for REDD+ as a means of providing sustained support for forestry while also contributing to environmental protection, social development and climate change mitigation goals.

Several REDD projects have also been established and more are being set up. This experience makes Cambodia a leader in the region and the opportunity exists to recognize these investments and the contribution they have made - and will make - to forestry in Cambodia as the national level REDD+ system is established.

With forest carbon as with financial activities it is necessary to accurately account for gains and losses so we can assess what has been achieved and who has been responsible for making those achievements. Under the UNFCCC all countries involved in REDD+ are required to report at the national level although reporting at the subnational level will be allowed as an interim step.

In Cambodia, where a mix of subnational and project-level REDD+ approaches are being developed, decisions need to be made on whether to integrate different project and subnational level approaches into the national framework and if so, how this should be done. There is also the question of whether existing project and subnational approaches

could function under the UNFCCC as an interim step prior to establishment of a full national system.

The objective of today's meeting is therefore to begin a process to help decide how the national REDD+ accounting framework should be structured. In addition to providing inputs to this process, I hope you will gain from the presentations and discussions held today and will leave with a better understanding of what needs to be done in bringing implementation of REDD+ a step closer in Cambodia.

I thank you all for coming and hope you enjoy fruitful discussions.

## **Summary of presentations**

### **[Integrated REDD+ accounting frameworks - Dr. Jeremy Broadhead \(LEAF\)](#)**

The presentation provides an overview of national REDD+ accounting frameworks, including an explanation of key decisions to be made related to reference levels (RLs), monitoring reporting and verification (MRV), leakage, and reversals. The presentation includes comparative analysis of the benefits and drawbacks of implementing decisions at the national level versus integrated sub-national approaches.

### **[Survey and Analysis on REDD+ Project Activities in Cambodia - Dr. Sarah Walker \(LEAF\)](#)**

In 2013 LEAF contracted Terra Carbon to conduct a review of the existing voluntary market REDD projects in Cambodia. Given her familiarity of the topic, Dr. Sarah Walker provided a summary of the report's findings. This report assesses methodological approaches and institutional arrangements used in REDD+ field activities in Cambodia and evaluates commonalities and divergences to provide information on how these activities can be integrated into a national-level REDD+ accounting framework. Different sections cover Baselines; Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV); Benefit Distribution Systems; Non-Permanence Risk, Leakage, and Uncertainty; and Social and Environmental Safeguards.

In the synthesis sections divergences between projects in relation to these areas are discussed and recommendations are given as to how the divergences could be addressed in integrating projects into a national-level UNFCCC compliant REDD+ system.

The presentation also provided an overview of GHG accounting including activity data, emission factors, and baseline deforestation projection for REDD+ projects in Oddar Meanchey, Prey Lang and Seima.

### **[Seima REDD+ Project in Cambodia - Dr. Alex Diment \(WCS\)](#)**

The presentation provided an overview of the Seima REDD project currently undergoing validation as a VCS voluntary market project. It is located in Keo Seima district, Mondulkiri province. In the area around the project, 20 villages have participated, comprising approximately 2600 families with an ethnic mix of 67% Phnong and 32% Khmer. The project area is under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries. The application of methodology, carbon pools and projection and

deforestation and carbon emission and community and biodiversity benefits were also presented.

Greenhouse gas accounting for the project only includes changes in emissions due to a reduction in baseline unplanned deforestation. Historical land cover change data from the surrounding areas, referred to as the reference region, are used to estimate baseline deforestation rates. A spatial model is used to project the spatial distribution of deforestation in the absence of the project.

Historical planned deforestation is excluded from the baseline which results in a more conservative estimate of baseline deforestation in the project area. Degradation in the baseline is also conservatively ignored.

Field measurements were taken across the Seima project area to estimate forest and non-forest carbon stocks. This field sampling is resource intensive and requires an experienced team several months of work to complete. However, the density of field measurement plots within Seima would not be required to achieve the same level of precision at larger scales, such as subnationally or nationally.

### Stock taking: Key issues related to integration of RLs and MRV

	<b>Oddar Meanchey</b>	<b>Seima</b>	<b>Prey Lang</b>
<b>Standard used</b>	VCS, CCB	VCS, CCB	VCS
<b>Empirical basis for baseline</b>	Reference period = 1994-2008. Imagery = Landsat Jan 1994, Mar 2000, Nov 2000, Nov 2002, Jan 2003, Nov 2004, Feb 2005, Dec 2006, Dec 2008.	Reference period = 1998-2010. Imagery = Landsat 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010	Reference period = 2001-2011. Imagery = Landsat c.2001, c.2005, c.2008, c.2011
<b>Baseline rates of deforestation</b>	Simple historic averages	A logistic function that projects increasing rates of deforestation over time	Simple historic averages
<b>Summary of baseline and project scenarios</b>	Baseline scenario: continuation of mosaic deforestation in the project area due to conversion of forest to small-scale subsistence farming, conversion to settlements, logging for commercial sale and local and domestic use, fuel –wood/charcoal collection and forest fires. Project scenario: activities include reinforcing land	Baseline scenario: continuation of frontier deforestation by smallholders Project scenario: active protection in and around the project area	Baseline scenario: continuing deforestation due to small-scale unplanned logging by local communities and due to large-scale logging by companies obtaining concessions for developing agricultural land (both presumably involving land clearance). Project scenario: activities under



	<b>Oddar Meanchey</b>	<b>Seima</b>	<b>Prey Lang</b>
	tenure status, land-use planning, forest protection, assisted natural regeneration, and fire prevention. Project activities are expected to reduce deforestation to 30% of the baseline deforestation rate.		consideration include awareness raising, enhancement of law enforcement, benefit sharing as well as designating the area as a protected forest
<b>Pools included in the baseline and MRV</b>	Above- and below ground live tree biomass Standing and lying dead wood (dead wood includes logged tree stumps) Wood products	Above- and below ground live tree biomass Standing and lying dead wood. Wood products not included because rates of logging in the project expected to be negligible	Above- and below ground live tree biomass Standing and lying dead wood. Includes soil.
<b>REDD+ activities included</b>	Avoiding deforestation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Indirectly degradation through GHG benefits from fuel efficient stoves	Avoiding deforestation	Avoiding deforestation
<b>Project activities</b>	Five activities inside the project area: 1) reinforcing land tenure status, 2) land-use plans, 3) forest protection, 4) assisted natural regeneration, 5) fire prevention Five activities for mitigating leakage: 1) fuel-efficient stoves, 2) livestock protection from insects, 3) agricultural intensification, 4) water resource development projects, 5) NTFP development activities	Active protection in and around the project area	In development - activities under consideration include awareness raising, enhancement of law enforcement, benefit sharing as well as designating the area as a protected forest

## Comments, questions & answers

- The FA is the project proponent for all existing carbon projects in Cambodia. Therefore, the FA is responsible for both voluntary projects and any national system, allowing the FA to adapt as the voluntary market and UNFCCC and other carbon finance options arise and change.



- The existing projects use activity based accounting, which is allowable under IPCC, and use a stock-change approach.
- The three voluntary market projects used the same land cover classes in the development of land cover maps. The same type of imagery (Landsat) was used, although exact dates and the historical time periods varied to some degree. Ground based sampling was not conducted to assess the accuracy of any of the maps. In the case of the Seima project, higher resolution Quickbird imagery was used to assess map accuracy.
- To project baseline deforestation in the project areas, the historical rate of deforestation in a 'reference region' was examined over a roughly 10 year period. As much as possible, this reference region should approximate the conditions expected in the project area in the future. Generally, the reference regions are larger than the project area. Different VCS methodologies have different requirements in this regard.
- Two of the projects used historical averages for projected deforestation rates while one (Seima) used logistic regression, however this is not validated. All three projects excluded Economic Land Concessions (ELCs) in their baselines which will probably cause underestimation of deforestation. All projects use leakage belts but only the Oddar Meanchey project considers leakage due to migration to other areas. None account for market leakage.
- The projects examined only account for GHG emission changes due to changes in unplanned deforestation and one includes enhancements. However, at a national or subnational level, it is likely that more activities will be included in GHG accounting, such as other types of deforestation and degradation. When developing national and/or subnational reference levels and monitoring systems and regulations surrounding voluntary market projects, this aspect should be considered.
- As discussed, at the project scale, baseline projections of deforestation are based on a projection of the historical deforestation within a reference region. Since at a national or subnational scale, the spatial area used to estimate historical deforestation levels will not be the same as that used for a project (although it may encompass this area), a different projected deforestation rate will result for the national or subnational area. Guidelines, such as 'grandfather periods' for the use of project level baselines should be developed for the national and/or subnational system.
- Where a project is located in a national or subnational area under a REDD+ system, rules will need to be developed to account for 'leakage' from project areas into surrounding forest land.
- Complications in GHG accounting and attribution of crediting may be reduced by synchronizing monitoring methods and frequency.
- Specific questions:

Peter Iverson, UNDP: Have indigenous people been involved in forest measurements?

Alex – Yes but it's difficult.

Sarah – Winrock's standard operating procedures have been designed to allow for a spectrum of experience and educational backgrounds to provide integral contributions to field measurement methods.

How much was invested in the Seima Project?

Alex: \$700,000 but difficult to say how much REDD+ costs because sums are not separated out.

Sarah: In most cases, REDD+ financing is most effectively used to provide financing to activities that are already desired to be completed. REDD+ financing can be seen as reducing a barrier to the implementation of activities.

How have you controlled expectations?

Alex: Although WCS has attempted to have a very specific message regarding REDD+, communities have exposure to many other sources that have painted a different picture. For example, communities are asked by others how they will spend the money when they get it, reports in the press and other locations have perhaps misrepresented expected returns. The development of benefit sharing mechanisms is something that will be taken very seriously.

Moeko, UNDP/FCPF: Different projects in Cambodia using different standards. Why were these selected and how can they be scaled up to national level?

Alex – can't really answer

Moeko – have there been discussions between NGOs?

Alex – this is first discussion I have been involved with on this topic.

Peter Iverson, UNDP: According to a recent report, transaction costs for voluntary market projects are at \$10 per tCO<sub>2</sub>e. At the national level, transactions costs must be lower than this. If both voluntary market projects and national/subnational schemes exist, linking these two together and developing regulations around them will translate into additional costs. It is not expected that at the national level such complex documents, such as the 200 page Seima Project Document will be required, instead it should be simpler. In addition, projects were chosen in areas with high deforestation rates, leaving the country with areas with less credit generation potential. Internal leakage buffers for projects will place a heavy burden on REDD+. Will validation continue for project even when project credits are not going into same UNFCCC system? UNFCCC would not care about intentional or unintentional deforestation, it would all be the same thing.

Sarah – In Cambodia, the FA is project proponent for the voluntary market projects. Therefore, there is not a 'they' and an 'us'. So it will be up to the FA to decide if and when the FA would like to continue having the projects operate under the voluntary market or not. In circumstances where private companies were the project proponent, this would add more complications.

Matthieu van Rijn – Although, three different ministries have some jurisdictions over forests in Cambodia.

## Afternoon discussions

During the afternoon, the number of participants dropped to 11 compared to the morning session, it was therefore, decided that all participants stay in one group. The following was noted during the discussion:

- Will projects and subnational efforts continue under the national framework?
- At least 15 projects are on the table in Cambodia and investors in projects need to consider the risks for themselves. Maybe they have speculated that there will not be a UNFCCC agreement.
- According to the VCS, all VCS projects must abide by the laws of the country. So if Cambodia decided to not allow a continuation of voluntary market projects, these projects would no longer be following the law.
- REDD roadmap assumed that subnational would start REDD+ and that REDD+ would fund the NFP with finance going to forest conservation areas. In recent 1-2 years they have tried to define what 'subnational' is, e.g provincial or landscape. In theory, projects would not be encouraged but funding is needed.
- Seima RL was originally to have been for the whole province.
- VCS had a similar meeting to this in Phnom Penh last year.
- Benefit distribution in Oddar Meanchey is based on forest area rather than emissions reduction.
- Under the Voluntary Carbon Standard Jurisdictional and Nested REDD+ Initiative (VCS JRNI), the reference area used to develop historical emissions does not need to have the same spatial boundaries as the jurisdictional area. Therefore, when developing the historical emissions estimate, the spatial area used should be considered.
- In Cambodia, there has been talk of different RLs for areas in different phases of forestry development.
- Subnational REDD+ as an interim step prior to full national implementation under UNFCCC was meant to cover more area than a project.
- The Carbon Fund has \$600m and will probably have difficulty dispersing it. Only Costa Rica is accessing but Cambodia could go for it and could access in 2 years according to Peter Iversen from UN-REDD Cambodia.
- Can subnational be included in phase III or only phase II is important question that will be discussed at COP 19.
- Prey Lang and Cardamom could be projects.
- By 2015 there are supposed to be decisions on UNFCCC finance but no one is sure what will happen.
- Most important decisions would be accounting and registry issues if projects were to be included in national and it's too early to discuss these issues in Cambodia because the taskforce is not up to speed. VCS does not have a georeferenced registry and this would be necessary.
- Spatial model of deforestation has the objective of defining which strata will be deforested.
- At COP 19 in Warsaw the review process for RLs should be worked out.
- Need to work out who would be winners and losers in integrating projects and how benefits would be shared.

- Would be difficult to have performance based payments unless the areas that cause reversals are obliged to pay back into the system (although buffer could be used and reduction of emissions target to BAU during next period if it didn't perform).
- If NFI is standardized and RLs are nested then much of the problem of integration will be reduced.
- The Seima area could receive fewer credits under a national REDD+ system (assuming the logistic projection is accepted) although under a national system the buffer area would be included in the RL and this may increase the number of credits available.
- Under a national REDD+ system, projects would probably not be able to claim credits but benefits could still be shared by a national system.
- Is there an area where LEAF could do more work to resolve the question of whether projects could be included?
- There is a need for a registry at the regional level. Winrock has the American Carbon Registry (ACR) but it is not clear whether it is compliant with rules under UNFCCC Article 74. Whatever system was developed would have to be compliant with Article 74 and rules will be discussed at COP 19 in Warsaw. FCPF have discussed a registry to some extent.
- Cambodian policy maker's awareness of issues needs to be raised before making decisions on REDD+ accounting framework.
- For a regional integrated REDD+ accounting meeting, there is a need to develop procedures for integrating projects and subnational REDD+ activities and for this it would be necessary to develop detailed questions on issues to be solved.
- Is JNR UNFCCC compliant? Maybe not because JNR has only unplanned deforestation and not all deforestation, which is necessary for UNFCCC.
- VCS wants to use JNRI as national and subnational but cannot because the measurement system is different. It is possible that projects could be subtracted from the national RL or a 'cookie cutter' approach could be used. The latter would be easiest but would probably not produce a level playing field.
- UNFCCC should recognize projects.
- Chinese and Koreans are setting up projects in Cambodia with unknown methodologies.

## Conclusions and future work

As indicated in the LEAF [Survey and Analysis of REDD+ Project Activities in Cambodia](#),<sup>2</sup> current projects are limited in the scope of REDD+ activities (per COP 16) and pools that they encompass, which should be considered where a jurisdiction seeks to achieve full REDD+ accounting. Current projects also pose differences in how project baselines were developed that should also be considered.

An approach for setting a jurisdictional, whether national or sub-national, reference level in Cambodia has yet to be defined, beyond generic guidance that reference levels should

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<sup>2</sup> The survey aimed to assess the institutional arrangements and methodological approaches used in REDD+ project activities in Cambodia and to evaluate commonalities and divergences to provide information on how current REDD+ activities can be integrated into a national framework.

consider historic emissions and national circumstances (per COP 15), which encompasses all of the above project approaches.

There are many commonalities in monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) approaches among the projects currently operating in Cambodia, which could facilitate, or impose fewer complications in any eventual integration of MRV between projects and a jurisdiction.

It remains to be determined when (and how) projects would update to a jurisdictional REDD+ accounting framework, however, a natural point would be at VCS baseline revision, currently slated for 2018 (Oddar Meanchey), 2020 (Seima) and estimated 2023 (Prey Lang). In the interim, projects have opened dialogues and coordinated with the RGC/REDD Task Force in their development, which should serve to get out in front of eventual challenges in integrating projects and a jurisdiction.

To further work in the area of integrated REDD+ accounting frameworks, LEAF plans to develop a second version of the [Decision Support Tool on Integrated REDD+ Accounting Frameworks](#) to include rules and options for integrating subnational and project-level REDD+ activities into national level UNFCCC compliant REDD+ frameworks. This work will draw on LEAF meetings held in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia and Viet Nam and will also engage stakeholders from these countries and others in defining ways to overcome some of the issues discussed in this and other meetings.

## Participant list

Name	Organization
Chea Sam Ang	DDG, Forestry Administration (FA)
Vathana Khun	HRTS, FA
Neab Keng	CFO, FA
Hout Naborey	DFC Officer, FA
Kao Dana	Office Head, FA
Chea Nareth	Vice Chief Officer, FA
Seng Bunna	Director, Conservation International Cambodia
Chann Sopheap	Chief Officer, Fisheries Administration (FiA)
Bun Racy	Deputy Director, DFC, FiA
Sarah Fumey	Intern, EU Delegation
Peter Iversen	Technical Specialist, UNDP/UN-REDD
Moeko Saito-Jensen	Program Analyst, UNDP
Ouch Kemly	YPO, UNDP
Mathieu van Rijn	Forestry Officer, FAO
Hiroshi Nakata	JICA/FA
Alex Diment	Technical Advisor, WCS
Yeang Donal	REDD+ Policy Advisor, FFI
Dennis Cengel	COP, Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project (SFB)
Ouk Sisovann	SFB
Prak Munny	SFB
Toen Nary	Project Accountant, SFB
Sarah Walker	REDD+ Advisor, Winrock/SFB
Hour Limchhun	Cambodia Country Coordinator, LEAF
Jeremy Broadhead	Policy Advisor, LEAF (Bangkok)

## References

[REDD+ Roadmap in Cambodia](#)

[LEAF: Decision support tool: Integrated REDD+ accounting frameworks: Nested national approaches](#)

[VCS: Jurisdictional Nested REDD+ Requirements v3.1](#)

[LEAF: Decision Support Tool for Developing Reference Levels for REDD+ACR Nested REDD+ Standard v1.0](#)

[UN-REDD: National Forest Monitoring Systems: Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification \(M & MRV\) in the context of REDD+ Activities](#)

[Survey and Analysis of REDD+ Project Activities in Cambodia](#)

[Presentations given during the meeting](#)