



# **The Summary of Information On How Safeguards are Addressed and Respected**

**In  
Pilot REDD+ Project in Sor Sdom Community Fishery  
Project Implementation Period: 2019-2020**

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<b>ASDP</b>	Agricultural Sectoral Development Plan
<b>CFi</b>	Community Fishery
<b>CoP16</b>	Sixteenth Conference of the Party
<b>ESMF</b>	Environmental and Social Management Framework
<b>FiA</b>	Fishery Administration
<b>FiAC</b>	Fishery Administration Cantonment
<b>FCPF</b>	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environmental Facility
<b>IP</b>	Indigenous People
<b>NRS</b>	National REDD+ Strategy
<b>NTFP</b>	Non-timber forest products
<b>MAFF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery
<b>MRV</b>	Measurement, Report and Verification
<b>PaM</b>	Policy, actions and measures
<b>REDD+</b>	Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forest and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
<b>SFM</b>	Sustainable Forest Management
<b>SoI</b>	Summary of Information
<b>SIS</b>	Safeguard Information System
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nation Development Programme

# **The Summary of Information On How Safeguards Are Addressed and Respected Pilot REDD+ Project in Sor Sdom Community Fishery**

## **I. Introduction**

Activities to reduce emission from deforestation and forest degradation plus sustainable management of the forest and enhance carbon stock (REDD+) have the potential to deliver social and environmental benefits that go beyond the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, but which may also cause potential risks to people and the environment. The Cancun Agreements (Decision 1/CP. 16) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) call on countries that will implement REDD+ to address and respect seven broad safeguards related to governance, social and environmental risks and benefits, as well as emission reductions risks. In addition, the Durban Outcome (Decision 12/CP.17) states that a safeguard information system (SIS) should provide information on how all of the Cancun safeguards are addressed and respected. This was reiterated by the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (Decision 9/CP.19) requiring developing countries seeking to receive the results-based payments for REDD+ to submit, among other things, a summary of information (SoI) on how all of the safeguards have been addressed and respected. The Developing countries are expected to provide the most recent summary of safeguards information upon commencing implementation of REDD+ actions. Country summaries will be made publicly available. Once the first SoI has been submitted, the frequency of subsequent summaries should be consistent, yet enhance reporting quality and transparency, with the provisions for submissions of national communications.

Cambodia submitted the 1st SoI to the UNFCCC in 2019 making the country one of the advanced countries in Asia to fulfilling all the Warsaw Requirements under the UNFCCC as well as reflecting the intention of the government to mitigate and manage risks from REDD+ interventions. Similar to the other countries, the 1st SoI, presents how safeguards listed in decisions of CoP16 will be addressed and respected. The 1st SoI also provides a synthesis of social and environmental risk assessment and management measures generated from the Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF). As highlighted in the ESMF, potential risks that would be created by REDD+ strategy and Action and Investment would be ranging from high significance, moderate to low risks. Risks are mostly on local community rights, gender equality and environmental sustainability. However, these risks could be mitigated or minimize through a robust risk management plan as guided in the ESMF. The subsequent Summary of Information on Safeguard that Cambodia will submit shall transparently report on the application of the ESMF across the country.

In 2019-2020, with the support of the FCPF-II Project, the Fishery Administration (FiA) of the Ministry of Agriculture Forest and Fisheries (MAFF) is implementing REDD+ demonstration activities to test REDD+ measures and to strengthen subnational capacity in addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The result of these activities will be accounted as part of the national result for the REDD+ Result-base Payment in the future, and therefore, necessary to ensure safeguards compliance through all the process of implementation.

This report lays out preliminary information on how the REDD+ safeguards were addressed and respected by the Fishery Administration in implementing a site-specific demonstration project in Tonle Sap Flood Plain, Siem Reap Province.

## **II. Methodology**

The information generated for this report followed the reporting requirements as defined in Cambodia's First Summary of Information on Safeguards to the UNFCCC. The reporting requirements identify key elements of both qualitative and quantitative indicators shall be collected to demonstrate how REDD+ interventions are consistent with the Cancun safeguards.

The data collected mainly derived from internal document available at the Fishery Administration, quarterly report submitted to the funded project, data available at commune level, and qualitative interviews with project implementers and relevant stakeholders including local administrations, communities, women, and representatives from indigenous people.

The draft summary of Information was presented to REDD+ Secretariat, REDD+ Taskforce and relevant stakeholders including representatives from communities, women and IP groups for further inputs and to ensure transparency in producing the report. The stakeholders could also provide inputs to the report through any means of communications including website, sending comments to REDD+ secretariat, and join consultation meetings. The Safeguard Technical Team had addressed the comments and submitted the draft report to REDD+ Taskforce for approval.

It is to note that this summary of information is within the project scope and site specific implemented by Fishery administration funded by FCPF between 2019 and 2020. The detail information of the project is described in the subsequent session.

## **III. Context of the Project Area**

The Tonle Sap Great Lake is the largest lake in Southeast Asia and is a very important habitat for fishes. The floodplain flooded forest around the lake provides habitat for a wide range of species including fish, water birds, mammals, reptiles and invertebrates. The lake supports the biggest colonies of large water birds in South-East Asia, including numerous globally threatened species, and the forest itself plays very important role in protection of erosion and carbon stock. However, human activities have led to important land use changes in and around the lake. An increase in the number and size of human settlements, agriculture expansion and intensification (in particular rapid expansion of dry season rice cultivation, and exploitation of wood for fuel, charcoal production and construction materials have destroyed or converted large areas of floodplain vegetation. Fires, either accidentally occurring or intentionally lit for clearing and hunting, have also played an important role in modifying habitats throughout the floodplain. Recurrent or extensive fires can have profoundly negative impacts on the standing biomass and nutrient levels, expected to reduce flowering and seed production, seedling survivorship and the vegetative propagation required to maintain vegetation cover and rehabilitate degraded areas. One of the measures to help protecting the lack is to promote a landscape level integrated sustainable management that call upon all efforts and initiatives in the area ranging from activities to support biodiversity protection, food security, livelihood enhancement, and building climate change resilience.

As part of this effort, the Fishery Administration had proposed an area of 40 hectares of flooded land in Sor Sor Sdom commune, Pouk District, Siem Reap province to test REDD+ measures in reducing drivers of deforestation and increase carbon stock. The area was deforested for agricultural purposes in dry season and abandon for free access in flooded season. Forest fire has been identified as one of the key concerns in the area particularly during the dry season. The fire was caused by local community resulting from burning agricultural field as part of the

land preparation before rice cultivation, honey collection, wildlife hunting and cooking/cigarettes burning when looking at their animals grazing in the area etc. In order to restore the ecosystem and to promote sustainable management of the flooded forest, the project aims to restore three adjacent sites within the 40 hectares of land which is known to be a conservation zone under sub-decree 197 on boundary establishment of flooded forest site surrounding Tonle Sap lake. Based on the sub-decree, the area is strictly prohibited for conversion to any other type of land use. However, due to limited capacity of subnational level and weak law enforcement, the area was illegally converted for agriculture. As part of government policy on social land concession as well as the implementation of government tiger skin policy/directive # 001 on land allocation to poor community, part of the illegally converted land for agriculture that has been cleared was granted title to local community of the commune and the remaining part of cleared land adjacent to the flooded forest conservation area has been reclaimed back and has been included as part of the flooded forest conservation zone and Sor Sor Sdom community fisheries.

- **Demographic Information of Sor Sor Sdom and Indigenous People**

Sor Sor Sdom commune composes of 14 villages with a total population of 13,256 people including 6,383 females of which 171 families are classified as poor I and 136 families are poor II<sup>1</sup> in socio-economic category. Based on commune census and answers from respondents, there is no present of indigenous people living in the commune, and no present of spiritual, religious or cultural place in the commune and the 40 ha of land.

The main income of villagers is rice cultivation, fishing, and animal raising. The community generate subsistence income from non-timber forest products such as wild honey, fruit and leaves collections. Both men and women, particularly poor families in the community collected NTFPs, honey, fishing and hunting for their livelihoods.

- **Land tenure**

The area used to be granted for fishing lot concession to private company which was well known to be Lot #2. In 2001 as part of government reform, the fishing lot was cancelled, and the area was turning back to a common pool resource which can be openly accessed by everyone. Following the cancellation of fishing concession, in 2005 Sor Sor Sdom Community Fishery (CFi) was established to have management right over 614 ha within zone 3<sup>2</sup>. In CFi area, as part of the implementation of government Sarachor # 01 on land tenure, local authority has granted user rights for 30 local families to continue practice rice cultivation but no settlements in or nearby the CFi. The proposed 40 ha of degraded flooded forest land was illegally cleared by local community for agriculture rice expansion; however, the areas was reclaimed back by local authorities, FiAC and Community Fisheries as this was illegally encroached in CFi area in agreement with local community. Supported document for the

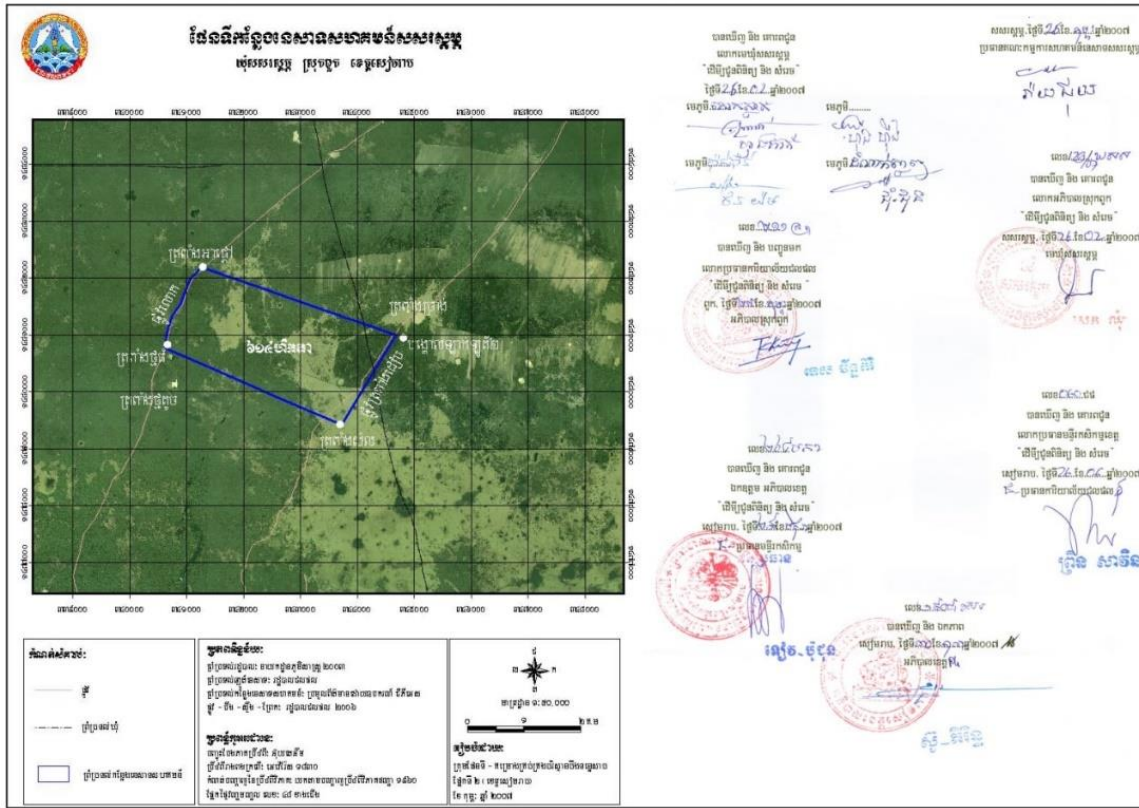
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<sup>1</sup> The Ministry of Planning in collaboration with the Department of Local Administration of the Ministry of Interior conducted participatory economic survey to measure level of household family poor condition. Technically, based on economic indicators, households are given scores and divided into 3 different groups (Poor I: Very Poor, Poor II: Poor, and non-poor).

<sup>2</sup> As defined by Tonle Sap Authority, zone 3 is the protection and conservation zone. As per sub-decree # 197 it cover 647,406 ha. No development is allowed within this zone. Zone 1 is the economic and community (residential) zone and zone 2 is the agricultural zone.

proposed 40 ha reforestation areas exist and are available with local authorities and FiAC.

Figure 1: Sorsorsdom Community Fishery Map



• **Project activities**

The project follows the government vision and national strategies toward sustainable development and management of the forest and design outputs and activities in line with Agricultural Sectoral Development Plan (ASDP) 2019 – 2023 and the National REDD+ Strategies.

**Output 1: Forty hectares of flooded forest area previously cleared replanted with the selected flooded forest species.** The actions include:

- **Action 1.1. Identify potential flooded forest species.** The project conducted field assessment to identify flooded forest species, and observe the present of species in and around the target areas. As stated in the project proposal, the assessment shall be done in consultations with local authorities and communities to ensure that the selected species are local species and match with the local ecosystem.
- **Action 1.2. Plant nursery.** This activity aimed to produce 40,000 seedlings of the chosen flooded forest species. Local communities were selected to support this process ranging from seed picking and collection from forest, prepare potting mix, germinate the seeds, and nursery. When the saplings were about 0.4 meter in high, they were transformed to field for planting.

- **Action 1.3. Tree planting.** This activity focused on organizing two tree planting events that engaged relevant stakeholders, including representatives from Fishery Administration, Fishery Administration of Cantonment, Provincial DoE, local authorities, local communities and civil societies. A total 40 hectares of cleared flooded forest land that was illegally encroached for agriculture activity were restored with different type local species.

**Figure 2: Map of flooded forest restoration area**



**Output 2: Replanted flooded forest areas and surrounded floodplain protected**

- **Action 2.1: Day to day protection and management of the replanted areas.** This activity focuses on daily monitoring the replanted area to enhance survival rate of the planted trees and to reduce incidences that would hamper the trees which include animals and people encroachment and forest fired. The project team has worked closely with the community fisheries and Fisheries Administration Cantonments to form a team to look after the replanting areas.
- **Action 2.2: Conduct public awareness raising to enhance understanding on significance of flooded forest and landscape system.** The project had developed public awareness raising materials (billboards & posters) and organizes 6 public awareness events at pilot sites to local communities and authorities on role of flooded forest and landscape system.
- **Action 2.3: Monitoring and evaluation.** For this activity, the project focused on providing training to the field work teams to monitor and to evaluate the survival rate of the planted trees, surrounded biodiversity, document and dissemination.

**Outcome 3: Bio-digester installation**

In late 2020, FCPF-II provided additional grant to FiA to install bio-digesters for 25 families in Sarsarsdam, Mok Pen, Keo Por and Knat Communes, Pouk District, Siemreap province. FiA



had hired ATEC Company who has cost-effective technology in installing bio-digester. Cooking with bio-gas could reduce the use of biomass which contribute to reduce demand on forest wood and benefit to health. A bio-digester is a simple system that collects and treats manure, human, kitchen, and green waste and effectively converts this into the valuable resources of 500-1500L of biogas per day and 20 tons of organic fertilizer per year.

### Addressing and Promoting Safeguards in the Project context

This session will provide narrative analysis on how Safeguards Cancun Principle are addressed and respected through the project activities.

Table 1: The Cancun safeguards and interpretation into Cambodia Context

The Cancun Safeguards	Core Elements of Cambodia's Clarification
<i>Safeguard A: The REDD+ Strategy is designed in compliance with the objectives of national forestry policies, considering jurisdictional arrangements, and consistent with provisions of the relevant treaties and international conventions to which Cambodia is a ratified party</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The National REDD+ strategy is consistent with the objectives of relevant national forest policies;</li> <li>2. The National REDD+ strategy is consistent with relevant and applicable international conventions and agreements as outline in annex 1.</li> </ol>
<i>Safeguard B: The rights of access to information, accountability, justice, gender equality, land tenure and fair distribution of benefits will be clarified, respected and promoted in the scope of the application of the National REDD+ Strategy.</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Right to access information is promoted in the context of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy;</li> <li>2. Accountability is guaranteed in the context of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy;</li> <li>3. Right to access justice is recognized and protected in the context of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy;</li> <li>4. User rights over forest land (particularly of indigenous people and women) are recognized and protected in the context of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy;</li> <li>5. Gender equality is promoted and ensured in the context of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy;</li> <li>6. Fair distribution of benefits is recognized and promoted in the context of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy.</li> </ol>
<i>Safeguard C: The REDD+ Strategy will be implemented in accordance to the rights of recognition of, and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; including the rights to non-discrimination, traditional knowledge and culture, self-determination, benefit sharing and collective tenure rights.</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. The rights of indigenous peoples, local communities and women are promoted and protected in the context of the application of the REDD+ strategy;</li> <li>8. Traditional knowledge is recognized and protected in the context of the application of the REDD+ strategy.</li> </ol>
<i>Safeguard D: The right to participate, in an effective manner including Free Prior Informed Consent for relevant indigenous</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relevant indigenous peoples and local communities, especially women, have the right to participate in the implementation of</li> </ol>

<i>peoples and local communities will be recognized and promoted under the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy.</i>	<p>the Policies and Measures (PaMs).</p> <p>2. Right to a Free, Prior and Informed Consent is recognized and protected in accordance with the relevant legal obligations.</p>
<i>Safeguard E: The National REDD+ Strategy will be implemented to promote the conservation of natural forests and biodiversity, the enhancement of social and environmental benefits, and will not result in the conversion of natural forests.</i>	<p>1. The conservation of natural forests and biological diversity is recognized and protected in the context of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy</p> <p>2. The REDD+ strategy will not incentivize the conversion of natural forests</p> <p>3. Enhancement of ecological, biological, climatic, cultural and natural heritage and socio-cultural, benefits</p>
<i>Safeguard F&amp;G: Risks of reversals and displacement of emissions of the REDD+ PaMs will be addressed through the MRV and national forest monitoring system.</i>	<p>1. Addressing risks of reversals is required by the REDD+ strategy</p> <p>2. Addressing risks displacement of emissions is required by the REDD+ strategy</p>

**Safeguard A: The REDD+ Strategy is designed in compliance with the objectives of national forestry policies, considering jurisdictional arrangements, and consistent with provisions of the relevant treaties and international conventions to which Cambodia is a ratified party.**

This safeguard was assessed against how the project’s activities aligned with existing policies and strategies that Cambodia has endorsed or ratified to, especially relevant to Cancun Safeguards on natural resource protection, biodiversity enhancement, gender and indigenous consideration.

The project’s objective and activities are in line with the following laws, rules and regulation:

- The Royal decree on Establishment of Community Fishery 2005 that allows communities to establish CFi on voluntary basis to support their socio-economic development and sustainable use of natural resources under management of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery.
- The Sub-decree on CFi establishment 2007 further details rules and regulations on CFi establishment including roles and responsibility of CFi to manage the resources. Sor Sor Sdom Community Fishery is one of the 516 Community Fisheries that legally formulated and recognized by the government in year 2017.
- The activity to protect and conserve fisheries habitat from forest fire is in line with the Royal Kram on Promulgation of the Fisheries Law 2006, Chapter 6, Article 26 states that activities that cause forest fires of flooded forest is prohibited. The article 26 also states that all citizens, community fisheries, armed forces, and authorities of all levels shall have the obligations to participate in the maintenance and protection of fish sanctuaries, forests, fire prevention and fighting against any inundated forests and mangroves fire. Article 28 aims at prohibiting expanding agricultural lands or using lands which are protected by the provision of the Fishery Law. It aims to prohibit cutting, reclaiming, digging out, clearing, or burning flooded forest.
- The Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries Update for 2015 - 2025 promotes roles of women and key participants in the fishery sector and strengthened their participation in decision making roles in fisheries management. The strategy also supports

reforestation of the flooded forest and promote awareness raising of local communities, school children and all relevant stakeholders.

- Cambodia's Updated Nationally Determined Contributions listed down prioritized actions to building resilience of biodiversity conservation and restoration to adapt to climate change, reduce 50% of historical emission by 2030, develop and protect fish habitat.
- The installation of bio-digester for local communities fit with the government initiative programme on national bio-digester programme was established in 2006 and has received high rate of satisfaction from users. The users can save cost on using wood, reduce workload in collecting firewood, reduce smoke, better health condition, and can generate fertilizer for farming. The concept has been replicated to many part of the county under limited available sources of funding. Therefore, the support of the project is a part of contribution to livelihood enhancement in the country.
- Bio-digester is one of the key mitigation actions identified in the Cambodia's Updated Nationally Determined Contributions

**Safeguard B: The rights of access to information, accountability, justice, gender equality, land tenure and fair distribution of benefits will be clarified, respected and promoted in the scope of the application of the National REDD+ Strategy**

When assessing compliance with this safeguard, the focus is on rights to receive information and how people are informed and involved in project activities transparently and equity. Rights over forest lands, land tenure and resource uses are to be recognized and protected and when it comes to benefit sharing, the benefits for gender and different ethnic groups shall be promoted throughout the implementation of project's activities from designing to implementation and monitoring stage.

***Information sharing***

Women, local community and other key stakeholders such are the Fishery Administration, Fishery Cantonment, Commune Council, and village are engaged in the design and implement activities of the project.

- Information was shared frequently from project decision makers at national level to provincial staff and subnational administration through phone (telegram) and direct meetings and gatherings.
- The project installed 2 permanents billboards at pilote sites and produced 1000 posters to enhance public awareness raising on fishery laws, the Tonle Sap Great Lake ecosystem, and sustainable use of natural resources, boundary of conversation zone and commune zones, and map of project's restoration areas. During the interviews, almost all respondents showed significant understanding about project's activities and REDD+ objectives.
- Organized public awareness raising event in December 2019 and other events as seen in the Annex I.
- Information about bio-digester installation, benefits, household's selection criteria was shared to the communities
- 25 household families who received bio-digesters are trained on 20<sup>th</sup> November 2020 on how to use the bio-digester properly, feeding system, how to use the Bio-slurry for their crop, and maintenance.

### ***Land Tenure and access to resources***

- To ensure that the proposed 40 hectares of land does not belong to any individual ownership, a consultation meeting with the commune council and district governor was conducted. Both commune and district have confirmed the proposed sites had no conflict and or overlapped with community land. On site visit was conducted and plot UTM of the project's area. Map of the proposed sites has been officially signed by the commune council and district governor and disclosed publicly on billboard. Land demarcations were installed along the boundary.
- In term of limit access to natural resources, it is not a serious issue. The natural resources available on the 40 hectares of land are very minimal since it is a degraded land. People and women often walked pass to the nearby areas for NTFP. After the tree planting, accessing to the nearby area is still allowed. There are cannels and pathways which people can access through to the nearby forests.
- With regard to the bio-digester installation, they were installed based on a voluntary basis of each household family on their own private land.



Figure 3: Boundary concrete poles attached with banners and billboards installation at replanted area

### ***Benefit sharing and Participations:***

The project has provided community people including women and vulnerable group to generate additional incomes.

- Women and people from limited income family support the project to collect seeds from the forest, prepare potting soil, seedling propagation, and nursery. They received some wage according to the amount of works and daily fee. There were 41 women (73%) out of 56 community members involved and benefited from these activities.



Figure 4: Part of women group take turn to work in the community nursery



Figure5: Flooded forest planting, June 2020 Siem Reap Province

- The Project also supported forest monitoring through patrolling. A patrolling team was established consist of 8 members including 2 women. As planned, members of the community patrol the area 6 to 7 times a month. Members of the patrolling received some pity cash to support on gasoline.

- In term of wage, each member was compensated with the day participation in the project activities for about 5\$/day (tree nursery, seed selections, patrolling, monitoring)
- During the tree planting events, more than 200 volunteers including women, villagers, students, and monks participated the event
- 25 families (11 women) received full support on bio-digester installation. The cost of installation including a set of functioning materials such as digester-tank, gas stove and cooking stove is 700\$. Based on ATEC, the company who provides the installation service, after installation each family would save around 256\$ per year from buying firewood, fertilizers, LGP gas, and others.

#### List of Bio-digester beneficiary

No	Name	Gender
1.	Keo Brang	M
2.	Cham Chary	M
3.	Cham Kim Leang	M
4.	Chea Et	M
5.	Cheb Sot	M
6.	Chhun Choeurt	F
7.	Choeun Chan	F
8.	Chhem Kimchi	M
9.	Khen Sovannak	F
10.	Khut Sambun	M
11.	Koearn Kean	M
12.	Koung Hea	M
13.	Lem Leam	F
14.	Lmut Thai	M
15.	Peang Chhony	F
16.	Phat Eam	F
17.	Phron Sopheap	F
18.	Khorn Konitha	F
19.	Ray Chuy	M
20.	Run Rern	F
21.	Soeur Khoeurt	M
22.	Tao Srey Mao	F
23.	Thoeum Poery	F
24.	Ut Theung	F
25.	Yorm Sreynith	F

Name: Khen Sovannak



Name: Phat Eam



Figure 6: Women beneficiaries from biodigesters activity

### ***Grievances***

According to commune data and answers from respondents, there were no complaints or grievance caused by the project's activities have been identified. Everyone in the village and commune supports forest restoration activities as they are aware of the long-term benefits. Also, they support action that prohibit conversion of state land. The project also tried to ensure a just distribution of project's resources by consulting and promoting participation of both women and men and the poor families.

**Safeguard C: The REDD+ Strategy will be implemented in accordance to the rights of recognition of, and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; including the rights to non-discrimination, traditional knowledge and culture, self-determination, benefit sharing and collective tenure rights.**

This safeguard requirement focuses on rights of indigenous peoples, local communities and gender as well as the rights associated with traditional knowledge are recognized and protected in the context of the application of the pilot project implementation

Based on commune census 2019 there is no present of indigenous people, spiritual areas, religious or cultural places in the whole commune as well as the project’s area of 40 ha of land for forest restoration. People in the commune are all Khmer. There are no settlements were found in the 40 has of land. The land is known to be a conservation zone under sub-decree 197 on boundary establishment of flooded forest site surrounding Tonle Sap Lake. Based on the sub-decree, the area is strictly prohibited for conversion to any other type of land use. It has already been secured through the implementation of government tiger skin policy on land tenure for rural communities. However, there were some risks over land encroachment by

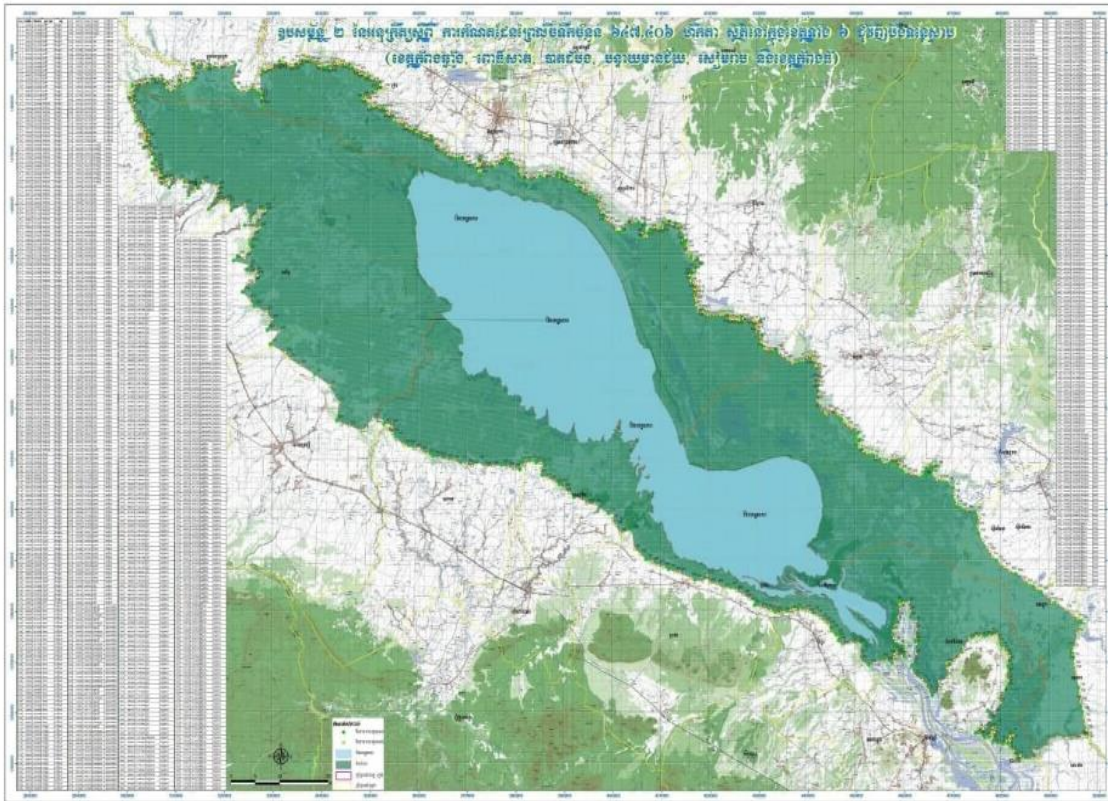


Figure 7: Map of Flooded Forest Conservation zone around Tonle Sap Great Lake

nearby farmers who practiced rice farming close the conservation zone and the project area. Before the project started, a formal and non-violence-based procedure was carried out to confiscate nearby flooded forest land from illegal land grabbers. The local authorities including commune council and Fishery Containment under cooperation with local police and representatives of CFI stopped illegal land grabbers by explaining about their limited rights over converting the state land. A formal written agreement was made to return the land back to the government and stop further encroachment of the flooded forest land for personal rice cultivation. According to respondents, the project’s activity to rehabilitate the flooded forest land received strong support from the community as they wish to receive sustainable benefits from provision of the ecosystem services provided by the flooded forest.

To respect knowledge and seek agreement on forest restoration, representatives from the community were consulted on what type of tree species shall be planted that fit with local ecosystem and provide the benefits to community in term providing ecosystem value and NTFP products. Seven main type of native species were selected to be planted:



1. Rang (*Barringtonia asiatica*) ដើមរាំងទឹក
2. Patul (*Diospyros bejoudii*) ដើមផ្កាឈូក
3. Chrokeng (*Mallotus anisopodus*) ដើមប្រកែង
4. Rumdeng (*Elaeocarpus griffithii*) ដើមរំដេញ
5. Taseng (*Xanthophyllum cf. glaucum*) ដើមតាសែង
6. Taor (*Terminalia cambodiana*) ដើមក្បូរ
7. Sandan (*Garcinia cochinchinensis*) ដើមសណ្តាន់

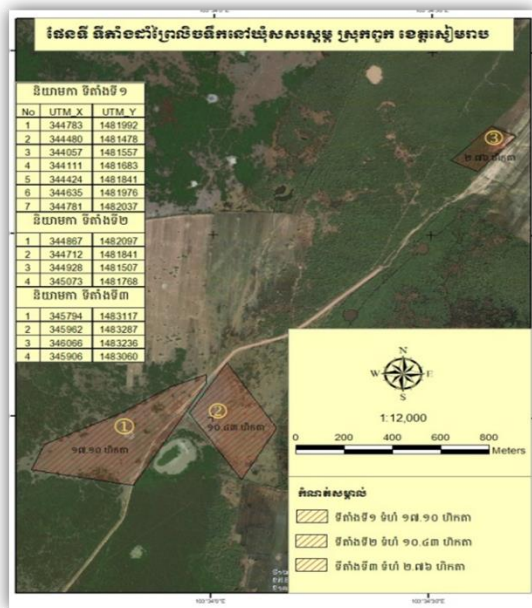


Figure 8: The forest restoration areas

The installation of bio-digester for local communities is in line with the government initiative programme on national bio-digester programme was established in 2006 and has received high rate of satisfaction from users. The users can save cost on using wood, reduce workload in collecting firewood, reduce smoke, better health condition, and can generate fertilizer for farming. The concept has been replicated to many parts of the county under limited available sources of funding. Therefore, the support of the project is a part of contribution to livelihood enhancement in the country. Also, each family were on voluntary to receive support on the installation.

**Safeguard D: The right to participate, in an effective manner including Free Prior Informed Consent for relevant indigenous peoples and local communities will be recognized and promoted under the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy.**

To ensure that project complied with Safeguard D, this assessment review the project's stakeholder engagement methods to avoid exclusion and enhance rights of participation. The project shall ensure that indigenous people and communities receive enough information and

consulted prior to the implementation of project's activities. Their inputs shall be integrated and make positive change to the project.

The key stakeholders of the project are subnational administration including Commune Councils, Provincial and District Fishery administration, Community Fishery Committee members who closely involved in the project design and lead the implementation. Members of the community and people who live close to the project's area were beneficiaries. They participated in the project consultation, site selections, awareness raising, trainings, support the project implementation such as nursery and tree planting.

As part of effort to reassure full support and recognition on the proposed 40 hectares of land for rehabilitation, on site visit plus meetings with commune council and district governor was conducted. FCPF Project Team also conducted field inspection to the proposed sites on 20 November 2019.

The project conducted a combination of meetings with local community and local authorities to understand type of tree species of the proposed restoration sites and surrounding areas. The project team met with local authorities on 4-5 July 2019 to discuss the tree species. Results of the discussion was presented to local community on 15 August 2019. There were 28 participations (4 women) who were Chief of Sosor Sdam commune, Commune Councils Members, Chief of FiAC and members of the community fishery. The meeting agreed to select 7 flooded forest species out of 20 proposed list of species to be planted in rehabilitation.

The meetings with commune council and Community Fisheries Committee on 15 October 2019 and with FiAC on 19 Oct 2019 were conducted to discuss on formulation of working group for seed collection and seedling production. As a result, commune council has issued a letter of instruction on the establishment of the two groups. An awareness raising event had been conducted on 24 December 2019 to inform and build understanding on project activities to the communities and key stakeholders.

**Safeguard E: The National REDD+ Strategy will be implemented to promote the conservation of natural forests and biodiversity, the enhancement of social and environmental benefits, and will not result in the conversion of natural forests.**

The project's activity was assessed to ensure non conservation of natural forests and biological diversity and shall rather enhance ecological, biological, climatic, cultural and natural heritage and socio-cultural benefits.

Based on the rapid tree species assessment conducted by FiA/FiAC in the proposed rehabilitation and surrounding areas, predominant native species is Rang tree and the rest 5% -10% is Patul, Chorkeng, Ta O and Konseng. Rang tree is the majority of native species in the Tonle Sap Great Lake and has been observed as the adaptive species to climate change. The area is a feeding prone for many varieties of fresh water fish and birds in the flooded season. People reported to have seen monkey, otters, fishing cats, turtle and snakes.

The methods of forest restoration do comply with biodiversity consideration for not introducing invasive and mono cultivation. Therefore, seven indigenous species were selected to rehabilitate degraded flooded forest and restore biodiversity in the area. The species selected including Rang tree 60%, Patul 10%, Chorkeng 5%, Rumdegn 10%, Taseng 5%, Taor 5% and Sandan 5%. Approximately, between 40,000 – 50,000 saplings were planted in the 40 ha of

degraded land. A small number of invasive species such as *Mimosa pigra* are notified in the area. The local community manage name by rooting out the plant.

It was confirmed by the local authority that the 40 hectares of land was a degraded land and therefore the forest restoration activity does not associated with conversion of natural forest, but instead contribute to increase flooded forest for the benefit of fish and bird habitats.

The use of biogas would reduce dependency on firewood leading to reduce demand flooded forest and contribute to address forest fire in the area resulting from unsustainable NTFP collection by local communities. Based on ATEC feasibility study and environmental impact study, one lifetime of bio-digester (25 years) can produce 19.1 million liters of biogas, 9 million kilograms of organic fertilizer, conserve 2,250 tons of GHG emissions, and 107,900 tons of forest wood conserved.

**Safeguard F&G: Risks of reversals and displacement of emissions of the REDD+ PaMs will be addressed through the MRV and national forest monitoring system.**

To ensure how safeguard was respected and promoted for this F&G requirement, the assessment looked into how the project has a proper management plan against reversal and displacement of the deforestation.

To prevent against reversal, the project has taken both the short and long term approaches to reduce chance of getting back to the situations before the project started such as land encroachment, forest fire and the state of no plant on the land. For the short-term approach, the project had provided support to Community Fishery for forest patrolling and monitoring. Any dying trees were replaced by reserved seedling. The areas close to rice farms and buffalo farming are guarded with building of 200 meters of fence. There are dikes and routes where people can properly access through the 40 hectares without any disturb to the planted trees. Land registration and land demarcation was clearly documented and agreed by the nearby communities and owners of the rice farms. In addition, risks of further land encroachment is low since the nearby rice farms which were known to have history to encroaching the state land has already granted private land title in 2008 through Sor Chor Nor 01 land titling campaign. Also, the project implementer at national level conducted onsite monitoring each month. So far, the survival rate of the planted trees is 99 per cent. It is expected to reach full forest cover in the next 5 years given that the area is not disturb or converted.

For the long-term plans to protect the area, the project implementers had been working with the Commune Council to mainstream management plan of the area into 5 years Commune Development Plan. Also, in the up-coming year, the area will receive support from the EU fund through Forestry Cantonment to enhance flooded forest management activities, land demarcation and prevention of forest fire. The plan to manage the area has already integrated into the The Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries Update for 2015 -2025 with some available budget to contribute toward sustainable management of the area.

To maintenance the bio-digester, the ATEC company had provided training on maintenance. Also, there is maintenance service on a call. They can provide both online support and fixing service when needed.



Figure 9: Training on bio-digester to beneficiary

#### IV. Management plan implementation

##### The overall risks screening of EMSF

Under the requirements of the WARSAW framework, Cambodia has prepared Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that highlights possible risks of REDD+ Action Plans and the possible management measures. The REDD+ Action Plans were screened against UNDPs' Social and Environmental Standards and the overall risks would vary from low to moderate on human rights especially on IPs and resettlement issues, gender, and environmental sustainability. The most serious risks identified are related to resource access by indigenous peoples and local communities, and displacement, and impact land rights. The REDD+ actions plans that are concerned are demarcating protected areas, completing protected area zoning and forest restoration. For this project the activity that would have associate risks is forest restoration.

### ***Risks on Human Rights (IPs and Resettlement)***

The reforestation could exclude some right holders, particularly if the land tenure is unclear prior to the plantation. The plantation could block access to natural resources and cultural areas of the local communities and IP groups. Employment recreated for the plantation may fail to meet national and international labour standards.

### ***Risks on Gender***

REDD+ interventions in Cambodia may cause some risks on gender inequality, especially on the issue of limited participation in the project design and implementation, and benefit sharing. The activities of REDD+ especially on restriction access to natural resources would impact women livelihoods and increase their burden on household and exacerbate inequality. For the activity of tree plantation, the process of land preparation, decision, design, planting and maintenance could discriminate certain group of people, especially IPs, poor people and woman

### ***Risks on Environment and Biodiversity***

Forest restoration could have some risks on the ecosystem if the project introduces invasive species, and homogenous landscape that reduces overall biodiversity. Certain plantation of forests can have large water demands which may reduce climate resilience.

### **Risks Management Implementation of the Project**

The above are the overall concerned risks in the ESMF. However, the exact level of risks would depend on nature of the project's activities and location. Therefore, in addition to ESMF, The FiA pilot project had conducted participatory consultation with local authorities and local communities prior to the project implementation in order to understand possible risks of the project. Also, some key management steps had been proposed to management the risks.

#### *The project's risks on Human Rights (IPs and Resettlement)*

The risks on land tenure and displacement are very low at the project site. The land does not belong to any individual person. It is a state land. There are no indigenous people living in neither the area nor the entire commune. In term of concern on the restriction of access to natural resources in the area and the nearby forest, the risk would also very low. The land is a degraded land and normally used by the local community for grassing ground for buffalo. After restoration, people still have other alternative nearby areas to raise their animals. Also, people can still access the nearby area through a small canal on the land. However, to ensure avoiding land conflict in the future, the project need to collect all relevant legal documents to proof the land rights, disclose project's plans on forest restoration to the local communities and local authorities, seek their inputs and involve them in the process of design and implementation.

#### *The project's risks on Gender*

The project risks on gender would be manageable. The project had planned to encourage women in the tree nursery process, plantation and maintenance. According to information provided from local communities and authorities, women had a high rate of participation in the previous' project activities. They were keen to participate, receive information and capacity building if the opportunity is available. Also, the project had to consider provide chance to vulnerable people, poor people, and women to receive benefit from the project especially on receiving bio-digester installation and forest restoration process.

#### *The project's risks on Environment and Biodiversity*

One of the concerns of forest restoration is when the project plants invasive species or create mono-species landscape which would impact the ecosystem in the area. Before the project start, there is available information on the biodiversity survey in the area, in which the project can decide planting

the same native species. Also, the local community and authority also provided some inputs on certain native species they wish to be grown in the area. Therefore, the project could ensure meeting both the eco-system benefit as well as the local knowledge.

#### *Management Plans implementation*

The project had undertaken the following activities to reduce risks:

- The project had conducted several consultation meetings with local authorities and local communities to discuss about the project plans, select location, select tree species, forming nursery group, forming team to select seeds, tree planting, and selection of families to receive bio-digester installation.
- The project had gathered information about the land tenure in the area to avoid land conflict and had disclosed information to the community
- Big billboard for forest restoration map was installed to inform the communities and to encourage forest conservation
- The local communities were able to access the nearby area for NTFP
- Women, men and poor families had given equal opportunity to receive benefit from the project especially on bio-digester installations.
- Some women and poor people were employed to support tree nursery.
- During the plantation, there was a strong support from the community. There were more than 200 people from different group including local communities, women, monks, students, and local authorities volunteer to support the event.
- To avoid any risks on ecosystem, the project conducted consultation with local communities and local staff to select the native species. The project had followed ensure biodiversity and meeting local communities' request by planting a mix of native species.

#### **V. Recommendations**

Safeguard B focuses on how the grievances that caused by the project had been properly addressed. Since the project's activities were jointly implemented by the commune council and local authorities, the grievances shall be submitted to the existing commune grievance redress mechanism. The project shall designate a staff or a focal point at subnational level to responsible for monitoring and coordinating grievance that may happen from the project. The information about this arrangement shall be disclosed to the community.

## Annex I: List of Events

### List of Events, Consultations, Trainings and Disseminations REDD+ Demonstration Project, Implemented by Fishery Administration

#### **FLOODED FOREST REHABILITATION AND MANAGEMENT CONTRIBUTING TO SUSTAIN LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT OF THE TONLE SAP GREAT LAKE, Sor Sor Sdom commune, Pouk District, Siem Reap province.**

**July 2019 - December 2020**

No	Events/Activity	Participants	Number of Participant Segregated by Gender, IP Group , Poor (if applicable)				Date	Location
			Total Participant	Women	IP	Poor		
1	Meeting organized to form field working groups to produce seedling and select seed nursing	CFi and commune members and FiAC officer	28	4		√	14/08/2019	Sarsor sdam commune, Pouk district
2	Meeting to form patrol team for protection flooded forest around the replanted area	CFi and commune members and FiAC officer	20	7		√	08/10/2019	Sarsor sdam commune, Pouk district
3	Meeting to form team to reponse seed nursing and planting flooded fores	CFi and commune members and FiAC officer	9	1		√	15/10/2019	Sarsor sdam commune, Pouk district
4	Meeting to agree selected replanting area	District, commune CFi, FiAC	10	-			19/11/2019	Pouk district meeting room's
5	Evaluation training on survival rate of flooded forest planted in the target areas and associated biodiversity	CFi and commune members and FiAC officer	28	13		√	09/12/2019	Siemreap town
6	Conduct Public awareness on significance of flooded forest and landscape system		80	50			23/12/2019	Sarsor sdam commune, Pouk district

7	Meeting to agree on meaning of billboards and location to install at replanted area		7	0			25/02/2020	Pouk district meeting room's
8	Meeting to prepare installation billboards at the planting site		18	0			19/03/2020	
9	Meeting to prepare the area for planting flooded forest and mechanism intervention forest fire		9	0			24/04/2020	
10	Meeting to organize team to conduct replanting flooded forest		9	0			07/05/2020	
11	Planting flooded forest event		106	26			03/07/2020	
12	Reflection workshop on effective of flooded forest restoration project implementation and preparation of future plan		18	8			11/11/2020	
13	Meeting to select community members and local people to provide biodigester for reduction collect wood for fuel		27	5			20/11/2020	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>302</b>	<b>102</b>				



## Annex II: List of supporting/uploading documents

#	Documents (minute, field, training reports etc)	Date	Language
1.	Report on the identification of potential flooded forest species and biodiversity for reforestation	4-5 July 2019	Khmer
2.	Contract for flooded forest seedlings production	13 Aug 2019	Khmer
3.	Field assessment report on the potential flooded forest species for reforestation in Sarsarsdam commune, Pouk District, Siem Reap Province	15 Aug 2019	Khmer
4.	Minute of meeting on flooded forest seedlings production, Sarsarsdam commune, Pouk District, Siem Reap Province	04 Sept 2019	Khmer
5.	Minute of the meeting flooded forest seedlings production contract with Fisheries Administration Cantonment (FiAC), Siem Reap	11 Sept 2019	Khmer
6.	Progress report from July to September 2019	Sept 2019	English
7.	Minute of meeting on forming patrolling groups and division of roles and responsibilities	3 Oct 2019	Khmer
8.	Report on the meeting to prepare patrolling groups to protect and management flooded	8 Oct 2019	Khmer
9.	Sarsarsdam Commune Letter of Order/Decision on the establishment of working group to participate in flooded forest planting	10 Oct 2019	Khmer
10.	Sarsarsdam Commune Letter of Order/Decision on the preparation of members of patrolling groups to protect and manage flooded forest in the project area	10 Oct 2019	Khmer
11.	Minute of the meeting on the formation of the coordination working group for seedlings production and flooded forest planting in Sarsarsdam commune, Pouk District, Siem Reap Province	10 Oct 2019	Khmer
12.	Report on the meeting to prepare seedling production and patrolling groups	15 Oct 2019	Khmer
13.	Minute of the meeting to agree on the site selection from flooded forest planting in Sarsarsdam commune, Pouk District, Siem Reap Province	20 Nov 2019	Khmer
14.	Field monitoring report to assess progress on flooded seedlings production in Sarsarsdam commune, Pouk District, Siem Reap Province	22 Oct 2019	Khmer
15.	Training workshop report on evaluation of flooded forest surviving rate including biodiversity in the reforested area	9 Dec 2019	Khmer
16.	Awareness raising report on the important of flooded forest and tonle sap great lake landscape, Pouk District, Siem Reap prpvince	24 Dec 2019	Khmer
17.	Summary report on the progress of seedlings production	28 Dec 2019	Khmer
18.	Patrolling report for Quarter 4, 2019		Khmer
19.	Progress report from October to December 2019	Dec 2019	English
20.	Report on the development of awareness raising banner to build awareness on flooded forest protection	10 Feb 2020	Khmer

21.	Minute of the meeting to review awareness raising message for flooded forest protection and field progress monitoring of the seedlings production	25 Feb 2020	Khmer
22.	Report on the preparation for installing boundary poles and awareness raising banner at flooded forest planting sites	19 Mar 2020	Khmer
23.	Patrolling progress report for Q1, 2020		
24.	Progress report from January to March 2020	Mar 2020	English
25.	Field report on monitoring flooded forest fire (canal digging) construction	22 May 2020	Khmer
26.	Brief report on the mechanism to prevent forest fire and the preparation for flooded forest planting	7 May 2020	Khmer
27.	Report on the preparation of infrastructure to prevent forest fire and protection of replanted forest	24 Apr 2020	Khmer
28.	Field report on monitoring and preparation of flooded forest planting site	29 June 2020	Khmer
29.	Briefing report on progress of 40 ha flooded forest planting at community fisheries conservation, Trapeang Chress, Sarsarsdam, Pouk District, Siem Reap Province	30 June 2020	Khmer
30.	Patrolling progress report for Q2, 2020		
31.	Progress report from April to June 2020	June 2020	English
32.	Progress report from July to September 2020	Sept 2020	English
33.	Field monitoring report to the fence construction site to protect replanted forest	18 Aug 2020	Khmer
34.	Patrolling report July-September 2020	30 Sept 2020	Khmer
35.	Report on the tree planting event	06 July 2020	Khmer
36.	Minute of the meeting with Safeguards Technical Team on safeguards assessment	13 July 2020	Khmer
37.	Field monitoring report to the tree planting site	25 Sept 2020	Khmer
38.	Workshop report on end of project implementation reflection	11 Nov 2020	Khmer
39.	Field monitoring report to the tree planting site	03 Nov 2020	Khmer
40.	Report on weeding of 40 ha flooded forest plantation	29 Nov 2020	Khmer
41.	Contract agreement between FiA and ATEC to install 25 Bio digesters	16 Nov 202	Khmer
42.	Final report Bio-digester by ATEC	05 Jan 2021	Khmer
43.	Biodigester field monitoring and verification	25 Dec 2020	Khmer
44.	Report on weeding of flooded forest plantation site	24 Nov 2020	Khmer
45.	Progress report from October to December 2020	Dec 2020	English
46.	BTOR Safeguards training report	17 Nov 2019	English
47.	BTOR Field monitoring visit	3 July 2020	English
48.	BTOR Field Monitoring report	21-23 Dec 2020	English

Annex 3: List of survey questionnaires

1. **ក្រុមសំណួរ**

**ការរៀបចំរបាយការណ៍សង្ខេប ស្តីពីការដោះស្រាយ និងគោរពប្រព័ន្ធធានាសុវត្ថិភាព  
ភាពជឿជាក់  
ក្រុមសំណួរសម្រាប់សាកសួរសហគមន៍ (គម្រោងស្តារព្រៃលិចទឹក)**

១. សិទ្ធក្នុងទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើអ្នកធ្លាប់ដឹងឬ ស្គាល់កម្មវិធីដីដុះដំបូកឬទេសូមពន្យល់?	
២	តើអ្នកដឹងទេថាគម្រោងដីដុះដំបូកកំពុងនិងជួយអ្វីខ្លះដល់សហគមន៍របស់អ្នក? សូមរៀបរាប់សកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោងតាមដែលអ្នកដឹង	
៣	តើអ្នកទទួលបានព័ត៌មានអំពីសកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោងតាមរយៈអ្វីខ្លះ?	
៤	តើអ្នកគិតថាព័ត៌មានដែលអ្នកបានទទួលគឺគ្រប់គ្រាន់ហើយឬនៅតើអ្នកមានសំណូមចង់ ? ?ទទួលបានព័ត៌មានអ្វីខ្លះបន្ថែម	

២ ការចូលរួម និងផ្តល់យោបល់

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើអ្នកមានតួនាទីអ្វីក្នុងគម្រោងនេះ?	
២	តើអ្នកធ្លាប់បានចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាពគម្រោងយ៉ាងណាខ្លះ កម្រិតណាខ្លះ សូមរៀបរាប់?	
៣	តើអ្នកបានចូលរួមផ្តល់យោបល់ ក្នុងការរៀបចំ ផែនការសកម្មភាព ផែនការអនុវត្តឬ លក្ខខណ្ឌតក្ក របស់សកម្មភាពគម្រោង យ៉ាងណាខ្លះ សូមរៀបរាប់	
៤	តើលោកអ្នកមានសំណូមអ្វីបន្ថែម ឬមានអនុសាសន៍យ៉ាងណាខ្លះដល់ការជម្រុញឲ្យមាន ការចូលរួមរបស់សហគមន៍ និងស្ត្រី	
៥	តើសកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោងមានប៉ះពាល់នឹងជំនឿ និងសាសនាអ្នកឬទេ?	

៣ ការទទួលបានផលប្រយោជន៍

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើអ្នកដឹងទេថា នរណាខ្លះចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោងដូចជាការទទួលបាន វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ការបណ្តុះកូនឈើ ការដាំកូនឈើ និងសកម្មភាពនានា។ល។ (ស្ត្រី ជន) (ជាតិដើម ជនក្រីក្រ	
២	តើការចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាពគម្រោងអាចទទួលបានផលប្រយោជន៍អ្វីខ្លះ?	

៣	តើអ្នកអាចរៀបរាប់បានទេថាមានលក្ខខណ្ឌអ្វីខ្លះទើបអាចចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាពគម្រោងបាន?	
៤	តើអ្នកមានសំណូមពរអ្វីខ្លះដើម្បីឲ្យការបែងចែកនិងទទួលបានផលមានភាពស្មើគ្នា ឬទទួលបានការចូលរួមច្រើនពីសហគមន៍	

**៤ សិទ្ធក្នុងការប្រើប្រាស់ដី និងធនធានធម្មជាតិ**

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើតំបន់ដែលគម្រោងដាំកូនឈើមានបង្កផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់សិទ្ធកាន់កាប់ដីរបស់អ្នកឬទេ ?	
២	តើបន្ទាប់ពីដាំរួច តើមានផលរំខានដល់ការប្រកបរបរអធិវកម្ម ឬការឆ្លងកាត់ទៅប្រមូលផល និងអនុផលព្រៃឈើដើម្បីចិញ្ចឹមគ្រួសារឬទេរបស់អ្នកឬទេ?	

**៥ វិវាទ និងទំនាស់**

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើសកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោងណាខ្លះដែលប៉ះពាល់ដល់ប្រយោជន៍របស់សហគមន៍?	
២	តើអ្នកធ្លាប់មានការមិនពេញចិត្ត រហូតមានការប្តឹងផ្តល់ឬទេសូមរៀបរាប់ ?	

**៦ ជីវចម្រុះ**

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើមានប្រភេទឈើអ្វីខ្លះដែលបានដាំក្នុងតំបន់នេះ តើអ្នកគិតថាវាជាពូជក្នុងតំបន់នេះឬទេ ?	
២	តើវាមានអត្ថប្រយោជន៍អ្វីខ្លះដល់ជីវចម្រុះតំបន់នេះ	

**២. កម្រងសំណួរសម្រាប់អ្នកអនុវត្តគម្រោងស្តារព្រៃលិចទឹក  
ការរៀបចំរបាយការណ៍សង្ខេប ស្តីពីការដោះស្រាយ និង  
គោរពប្រព័ន្ធនានាសុវត្ថិភាពដេបូក**

**១. ការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន**

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើអ្នកប្រើវិធីសាស្ត្រអ្វីខ្លះក្នុងការផ្សព្វផ្សាយពីសកម្មភាពគម្រោងដល់សហគមន៍?	
២	តើក្នុងចំណោមសកម្មភាពទាំងនោះ មួយណាទទួលបានប្រសិទ្ធភាពខ្លាំងក្នុងការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានដល់សហគមន៍?	
៣	តើគួរមានវិធីសាស្ត្រអ្វីខ្លះបន្ថែមដើម្បីធានាថា ប្រជាសហគមន៍ ស្ត្រី និងជនជាតិដើមភាគ	

	តិចអាចទទួលបានព័ត៌មានបានពេញលេញ?	
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**២ ការចូលរួម និងផ្តល់យោបល់**

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	សូមរៀបរាប់ពីសមាភាគគណៈកម្មការក្នុងការអនុវត្តគម្រោងឬសកម្មភាពគម្រោង?	
២	តើស្ត្រី ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចបានចូលរួមកម្រិតណាខ្លះក្នុងការតាក់តែង អនុវត្ត និងតាមដានគម្រោង	
៣	សូមពិពណ៌នាពីវិធីសាស្ត្រក្នុងការលើកកម្ពស់ការចូលរួម ការបញ្ចេញមតិ និងការសម្រេចចិត្តរបស់ ប្រជាសហគមន៍ ស្ត្រី និងជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច	

**៣ ការទទួលបានផលប្រយោជន៍**

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	សូមរៀបរាប់ពីលក្ខខណ្ឌក្នុងការជ្រើសរើសអ្នកទទួលបានផលពីសកម្មភាពគម្រោង?	
២	តើចំនួនអ្នកដែលទទួលបានផលប្រយោជន៍ដោយផ្ទាល់ពីសកម្មភាពគម្រោងមានចំនួនប៉ុន្មាន (បែងចែកតាមភេទ និងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចគ្រួសារ)	
៣	តើមានវិធីសាស្ត្រអ្វីបន្ថែមដើម្បីក្នុងការធានាសកម្មភាពគម្រោងអាចផ្តល់ប្រយោជន៍ដល់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធប្រកបដោយសមភាព	

**៤ សិទ្ធក្នុងការប្រើប្រាស់ដី និងធនធានធម្មជាតិ**

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	សូមបញ្ជាក់កម្មសិទ្ធិដីធ្លីតំបន់ដាំស្ពាន់ព្រៃលិចទឹក	
២	តើបន្ទាប់ពីដាំស្ពាន់ ទើប្រជាជនអាចបន្តធ្វើការដកហូតផលតាមប្រពៃណីដូចពីមុនឬទេ	

**៥ វិវាទ និងទំនាស់**

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើក្នុងអំឡុងពេលអនុវត្តគម្រោង ធ្លាប់មានវិវាទអ្វីខ្លះកើតឡើង? ចំនួនប៉ុន្មានដង ?	

**៦ ជីវចម្រុះ**

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើមានប្រភេទឈើអ្វីខ្លះដែលបានដាំក្នុងតំបន់នេះ តើអ្នកគិតថាវាជាពូជក្នុងតំបន់នេះឬទេ ?	
២	តើវាមានអត្ថប្រយោជន៍អ្វីខ្លះដល់ជីវចម្រុះតំបន់នេះ	
៣	សូមបង្ហាញរូបភាពបង្ហាញពីបម្រែបម្រួលដី មុន និងក្រោយពេលអនុវត្តសកម្មភាពគម្រោង	