



The Summary of Information
On
How Safeguards Are Addressed and Respected

**Pilot REDD+ Project in Kulen, Siem Reap implemented by General Department of
Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection**

Prepared for: The Cambodia REDD+ Secretariat

Prepared by: The Safeguard Technical Team

May 2021

Table of Content

Contents

I.	Introduction.....	4
II.	Context of the Project Area.....	5
1.	Project activities.....	6
III.	Addressing and Promoting Safeguards in the Project context	9
	Safeguard A:	10
	Safeguard B:.....	10
	Safeguard C:.....	14
	Safeguard D:	15
	Safeguard E:.....	16
	Safeguard F&G:.....	16
IV.	Recommendations.....	17

Acronym

CoP16	Sixteenth Conference of the Party
CPA	Community Protected Area
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GDANCP	General Directorate of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection
IP	Indigenous People
NRS	National REDD+ Strategy
NTFP	Non-timber forest products
MoE	The Ministry of Environment
PA	Protected Area
PaM	Policy, actions and measures
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PKNP	Phnom Kulen National Park
REDD+	Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forest and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SoI	Summary of Information
SIS	Safeguard Information System
UNFCCC	United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme

**The Summary of Information On
How Safeguards Are Addressed and Respected
Pilot REDD+ Project in Kulen, Siem Reap
Implemented by General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and
Protection**

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 minimized 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 General Directorate of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) had implemented REDD+ demonstration activities to reduce drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Phnom Kulen National Park. 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 General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) in implementing a site specific demonstration activities in reducing drives of deforestation and forest degradation in Kulen, Siem Reap.

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 GDANCP and the Ministry of Environment (MoE), telegram, 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 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 location implemented by GDANCP funded by FCPF between 2019 and 2020. The detail information of the project is described in the subsequent session.

II. Context of the Project Area

Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP) is located in Siem Reap Province where Angkor Wat Temples are located. The Kulen Mountain is designated as National Park in 1993 that covers an area of 37,375 hectares. Phnom Kulen has been of a great archaeological, cultural, and religious significance in which is considered by Cambodian to be the most sacred mountain in Cambodia and the birthplace of the Cambodian Kingdom. More than 50 sacred ancient temples and sites dating back as far as the Eighth and Ninth Century have been identified across the high plateau of Phnom Kulen. Preah Ang Thom, 1000 Linga is among the most visited sites of Phnom Kulen.

Its forest ecosystems provide critical habitats for several globally threatened species. The significant ecosystem services provided by the Park center on the vital role this largest forested area within Siem Reap Province plays as the main water source for Siem Reap town and the aquifer that maintains the stability of the Temples of Angkor. All the 36 headwaters of the Siem Reap River are located inside PKNP.

Its forest cover, however, has decreased significantly over the past decades, from about 42% in 2003 to as low as 25% presently¹. The downstream impacts of the depletion of forests in PKNP have the potential to severely affect the future development potential of Siem Reap Province and threaten the foundations of the Angkor World Heritage Site. One of the main threats to the PKNP forest cover is the damaging agricultural practices and particularly slashes and burn and the illegal but widely spread monoculture of cashew nut.

There are currently ten villages on Kulen Mountain, with a total population of 4,887 people². Most of the villagers have subsistence in comes from farming and these practices represent a direct threat to the park. To address the growing threats, in 2017, with the support of UNDP/FCPF, the GDANCP/MoE has finalized the Phnom Kulen Management Plan and its Action Plan, to respond to the Phnom Kulen threats. The Action Plan has defined the protection, restoration and maintenance of the forested area, water sources and archaeological sites as priorities. Furthermore, UNDP is assisting the MoE to develop and operationalize Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) to cover the recurrent cost of park management in the Kulen Mountain. While these recent efforts are conducive to the successful sustainable management of the national park and its conservation of archaeological sites and sustainable management of ecosystems of PKNP, there is an urgency to respond to eminent threats to deforestation and remaining ecosystems.

Table 1: Population in Khnong Phnum Commune 2019

No	Village	Families	Total Population	Women
1	Phreah Ang Thom	231	993	512
2	Ta Harn	55	235	117
3	Popel	90	372	181
4	Tmey	65	283	144
5	Anglong Thom	211	1021	525
6	Thmor Chronch	84	389	196
7	Ta Penh	131	641	316
8	Sanke Lak	99	442	211
9	Klar Khmum	74	336	171
10	Virakkat	46	175	84
	Total	1086	4887	2467

1. Project activities

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to reducing forest loss and degradation while promoting environmentally sustainable livelihoods and conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage in PKNP.

Key activities of the project include; 1. Strengthening resources projection and conservation through the implementation of boundary demarcation and protected area zoning; 2. Forest restoration and maintenance and 3. Enhance law enforcement

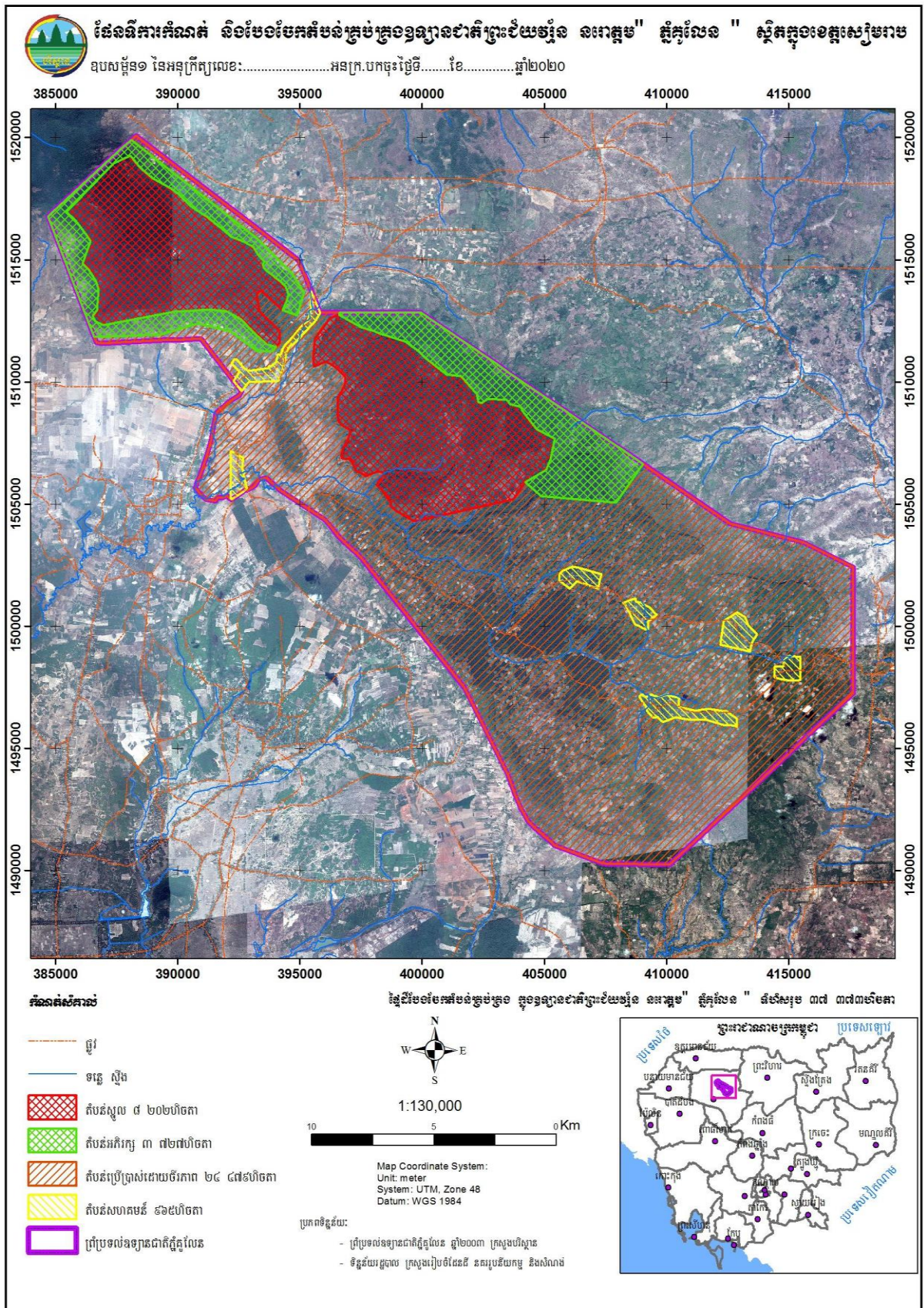
Activities

¹ The Project document, GDANCP 2019

² Report on Land Use Survey in Kulen, General Directorate Livelihood Community (GDLC), 2019

- The first main activity of this outcome is to develop Protected Area zoning through defining protection zone as Core Zone, Conservation Zone, Sustainable Use Zone, and Community Zone.
 - Core Zone is the management zone with high conservation values containing threatened and critically endangered species and fragile ecosystems. The access to the zone is prohibited with exceptional access for research purposed with permission from the Ministry of Environment.
 - Conservation Zone is the area with high conservation values containing natural resources, ecosystems, watershed areas, and natural landscapes located adjacent to the core zone. Access to the zone is allowed only with prior consent of the Nature Conservation and Protection Administration at the area with exception of national security and defense sectors. Small-scale community uses of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) to support local ethnic minorities' livelihood may be allowed under strict control, provided that they do not present serious adverse impacts on biodiversity within the zone.
 - Sustainable use zone is the area with high economic values of national economic development and management, and conservation of the protected areas itself thus contributing to the local community, and indigenous ethnic minorities' livelihood improvement. After consulting with relevant ministries and institutions, local authorities, and local communities in accordance with relevant laws and procedures, the Royal Government of Cambodia may permit development and investment activities in this zone in accordance with the request from the Ministry of Environment.
 - Community Zone is area for socio-economic development of the local communities and indigenous ethnic minorities and may contain existing residential lands, paddy field and field garden or swidden agriculture. Issuing land title or permission to use land in this zone shall have prior agreement from the Ministry of Environment in accordance with the Land Law. This management areas does not cover the Apsara authorities and other authorities designated and management area(s) to which the Royal Government has allocated the tasks.
 - Through a number of consultations, data review and field assessment, the PA zoning has been defined. The formal draft sub-decree if available and has been submitted for approval
- The second activity is forest restoration. A combination of 20.45 hectares of deforested forest plots on Kulen Mountain were restored and maintenance. The areas had been illegally cleared for agricultural purposes. With the interventions from local authorities, the areas were taken back and restored.
- The project had supported land demarcation process, place boundary poles and sign boards at some key main road entrance points.
- The project had supported capacity building of park rangers; local authorities and community on forest management were strengthened. This also involved enforcement and supported with modern equipment for patrolling.

Figure 1 Final draft of Zoning Demarcation



III. 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"> 1. The National REDD+ strategy is consistent with the objectives of relevant national forest policies; 2. The National REDD+ strategy is consistent with relevant and applicable international conventions and agreements as outline in annex 1.
<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"> 1. Right to access information is promoted in the context of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy; 2. Accountability is guaranteed in the context of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy; 3. Right to access justice is recognized and protected in the context of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy; 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; 5. Gender equality is promoted and ensured in the context of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy; 6. Fair distribution of benefits is recognized and promoted in the context of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy.
<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"> 7. The rights of indigenous peoples, local communities and women are promoted and protected in the context of the application of the REDD+ strategy; 8. Traditional knowledge is recognized and protected in the context of the application of the REDD+ strategy.
<i>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.</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relevant indigenous peoples and local communities, especially women, have the right to participate in the implementation of the Policies and Measures (PaMs). 2. Right to a Free, Prior and Informed Consent is recognized and protected in accordance with the relevant legal obligations.
<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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The conservation of natural forests and biological diversity is recognized and protected in the context of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy 2. The REDD+ strategy will not incentivize the conversion of natural forests 3. Enhancement of ecological, biological, climatic, cultural and natural heritage and socio-cultural, benefits
<i>Safeguard F&G: Risks of reversals and displacement of emissions of the REDD+ PaMs will be addressed</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addressing risks of reversals is required by the REDD+ strategy

through the MRV and national forest monitoring system.

2. Addressing risks displacement of emissions is required by the REDD+ strategy

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 main activity of the project is to develop Protected Area Zoning which is part of the measures contributing toward effective natural resource management in the Protected Area. By 2021, the Royal Government of Cambodia has increased its total number of protected areas up to 63 PAs and three Biodiversity Conservation Corridors covering area of approximately 7.2 million hectares across the country forest landscape which are under the jurisdiction of MoE. The development of management zoning in Kulen PA is in line with the follow laws and decrees:

- The Protected Area Management Law 2008. This law has a scope of application in protected areas defined by the provision of the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management, which was promulgated by Royal Decree in 1996, and Royal Decree on the Establishment and Designation of Protected Areas in 1993. In Chapter IV of the Protected Areas Law states that each protected areas shall be divided into four management zoning system including core zone, conservation zone, sustainable use zone, and the community zone.
- The Protected Areas Management Law allows the establishment of community protected area (CPA) within the designated Protected Areas under recognition of the local authority and CPA natural resources management plan shall be reviewed and approved by the Nature Conservation and Protected Administration. The Royal Government of Cambodia has been working on improving forest governance through the empowerment of community-based forest management by providing rights to community on management and sustainable use of forest resources. Therefore, the Protected Areas Management Law 2008 provides legal basis of the MoE to establish CPA in PA and continue to support building their capacity on forest management.
- The reforestation activity contributed to the achieved action plan for Kulen Mountain National Park 2018-2027, programme activity 1.2.2 Initiate reforestation and maintenance in priority sites with target of having 1,000 ha by 2022 and 2,000 ha restored by 2027
- Forest restoration 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**

- The project conducted a dissemination workshop on sustainable management of Kulen on 5 July 2019 with relevant lines ministries, local authorities and representative from the local communities living on Kulen Mountain with a total number of participants of 53 people. The aims of the meeting were to raise awareness about the project and inform about the project's plan to key stakeholders.
- In particular to the process of PA zoning, the project had conducted three consultations with representatives from five communities living in Khnong Phnom commune.
 - The first consultation aimed to share information about the zoning objectives, functions of each zones, accessibility to natural resources, and plans for conducting zoning process.
 - The second and the third meetings were to discuss on the draft zoning mapping.
 - The inputs from the communities were brought to the national consultations which were participated by representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Provincial Governor, Provincial Department of Environment, Apsara Authority, District Administration, Commune Councils and community members.
 - Stakeholder Workshop on PA zoning on 24 August 2020
 - A consultation meeting with sub-national administration and local communities on the process of zoning demarcation for PKNP
 - A workshop on building a shared vision for defining and allocating management areas of PKNP
- The second key activity of the project is tree planting. Information about the event was distributed to local community through CPA Management Committee, park rangers and local authorities. Local community and women were encouraged to participate the event.
- The project had conducted several other awareness raising activities for the local community about sustainable forest management on Kulen, and laws and regulations of the protected areas.
 - Awareness raising for local community on No Chainsaw and Recycled Weapon on Kulen, 20 September 2020
 - Workshop on Sustainable Management of PKNP only 5 2019
 - Dissemination and awareness raising on reforestations, Q2 2020
 - Community Awareness raising about important of reforestation, Q2 2020
- Also a total of 12 sign boards with the maps of reforestation sites and protected area sign board were installed.

Picture: National Workshop on PA Zoning



❖ Land Tenure

For zoning decision making in the protected area, socio-economic survey and land use assessment were conducted in Khnang Phnom Commune to collect primary information on demographic and land use including house, grassing area and farm land. It is to note that no private ownership title is permitted in the PA. The areas that have already formed villages and have been owned by the local community have been classified as the community zone and sustainable use zone. Some families whose farm lands are in the conservation zone have been requested to stop encroaching further into the forest land. There were no residents nor farmlands in the Core Zone leaving no risks on involuntary resettlement or displacement.

Phnom Kulen is heavily threatened by illegal logging and clear cutting for agricultural purposes by local villagers and outsiders, mostly for planting rice and cashew nut. Started from 2015 there have been many initiatives to restore the forest. As practices, the areas that were illegally deforested are taken back by the local authorities and reforested. The local authority

confiscated the lands by inviting the local villagers, who had been using the land, to raise their awareness about illegal forest encroachment and make an agreement to stop using and return back the land to the government. Likewise, the project also supports restoration on a combination of 20.45 hectares of deforested lands that were illegally cleared for agricultural purposes. To reclaim the land, the project went through the same confiscated process that used to be conducted by the local authority. Provincial Department of Environment, parks ranger staffs in collaboration with commune council, village chief, Community Protected Area Management Committee and local villagers have conducted series of field assessment to identify and reclaim deforested forest land. The assessment also evaluates the biodiversity of the areas, land use changes, as well as tenure situation and reclaimed the land by making agreement with the land users.

Pictures: Map of the restoration plot and tree planting activities





❖ **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The project didn't establish the project based GRM but using the existing commune administration GRM where local communities can submit their complaints to. Based on the interview with local authorities and community, no record of grievance had been registered/submitted by affected persons.

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.

The local communities were engaged through the process of designing and implementing the project's activities. They participated and supported the socio-economic assessment, consultations for PA zoning, conduct field identification for tree planting, biodiversity assessment, and land tenure assessment. Women were strongly engaged in tree nursery, tree planting and maintenance. The local communities also cooperate with the rangers in forest

patrolling and confiscating illegal activities on the mountain. They received daily support of 5 USD dollars per day of activity.

There is no record of having neither Indigenous People reside in the area nor their cultural sites.

Kulen Mountain is a great archaeological, cultural and religious significance site. More than 50 sacred ancient temples and archaeological sites dating back as far as the Eighth and Ninth Century have been identified across the high plateau of Kulen Mountain. The goal of PA zoning is not only about natural forest protection but contributing toward sustainable management of the Khmer history and sacred sites from disturb, land grabbing, and destruction. Most of the archaeological sites are classified in the sustainable use zone where only sustainable use of forest is allowed and some are in the conservation zone with limited use of forest.

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 government has established an inter-ministerial committee to manage and address drivers of deforestation and degradation in Kulen Mountain, enhance community development, raise local awareness on natural resource and cultural heritage sustainable management and improve road infrastructure on the mountain. The Minister of Environment is the Chair of the committee and other members are Secretary of State, Undersecretary of State, and General Director from nine ministries and institutions and military division.

The protected area zoning working group was established on 28 May 2019 with composition of members who are key decision makers and technical staff from the Ministry of Environment, Provincial Deputy Governor, Provincial Department of Environment, Apsara Authority, Districts Governor and NGO.

The communities were given opportunities to raise questions on the process zoning and to provide inputs on socio-economic and land use assessment, biodiversity study and locate potential areas for core zone and conservation zone. A number of consultations with the local communities were carried out as described in the Safeguard B. With inputs from the local community, the zoning map was drafted and re-consulted with the communities a couple more times before reaching the national consultations.

Figure 2 Tree Planting area



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.

The PA zoning is the process of defining natural forest management zone to prevent forest land from encroachment and unsustainable use of forest. The process involves consultations to draft the zoning map and define protection boundary. Its outcomes would provide positive benefits than negative impact on the forest.

The project has contributed to restore natural forest by planting around 16,900 native species (Korki, Yeang, Kranhung, and Kulen) on accumulative of 20.45 hectares of deforested land. Prior to forest restoration, the project consulted with local communities and study the exiting type of species in the surrounded areas. Local community living on Kulen were employed for tree nursery, tree planting, and maintenance.

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.

In 2017, the Ministry of Environment developed Management Programme and Action Plan with strategic year from 2018-2027 to reduce drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, protect cultural heritage sites, enhance conservation compatible economy, and strengthening institutional natural resource management capacity. The project's support on PA zoning and land demarcation provide additional value toward fostering effective forest management and law enforcement.

Billboards were installed on each restoration areas to inform and raise awareness of the local communities to protect the forest. The project had supported the local communities and rangers to frequently monitor the planted areas. The law enforcement to reclaim the land from illegal land grabbing would be an example to inform others that they can no longer encroach to the natural forest.

The project has also conducted many awareness raising to enhance understanding on protected area law and encourage sustainable use of natural resource for their benefits of the local people as well as the nation.

IV. Status of 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 relate to resource access by indigenous peoples and local communities. The REDD+ actions plans that are concerned are demarcating protected areas, completing protected area zoning and forest restoration.

Risks on Human Rights (IPs and Resettlement)

- The demarcation of protected area boundaries and preparing zoning of protected areas – both pose risks of a loss of access to traditional resources by indigenous people. The loss of access to traditional resources may result in displacement and a potential loss of cultural heritage. Also, the zoning will keep certain areas (core zone and conservation zone) under restriction access which may impact local community to access natural resources to support their livelihood. In the areas where the IP and communities are living in but required to classify as core zone and the conservation zone, may result in displacement
- 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. The activities of REDD+ especially on restriction access to natural resources would impact women livelihoods and increase their burden on household and exacerbate inequality.

Risks on Environment and Biodiversity

The zoning of protected areas is generally benefit the environment and bio-diversity conservation. However, the REDD+ action plans that are concerned are forest restoration. The plantation may lead to a more homogenous landscape that reduces overall biodiversity. Plantation 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 GDANCP's 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 manage the risks.

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

- The possible risks of PA zoning on land tenure of indigenous people and local community would not be relevant because there are no indigenous people and local community living in the areas potential for core zone and conservation. To be classified as core zone and conservation zone, that areas must meet the biodiversity standards, have good natural resource condition, rich forest cover, and are habitat to wild animals. The areas with a lot of residents and farmland will be classified as community zone and sustainable use zone. Though, the risks on displacement and resettlement would be low, the project needs to clearly explain the process of zoning and limitation of resource access in certain PA zoning areas. The local community and stakeholder shall be consulted in this process.
- For this project, the concern is the forest restoration activities that would cause land conflict. The areas to be restored are the confiscated lands from illegal land grabbers. Some forest lands were illegally cleared since 2016 and were converted to agricultural land. To reduce the fast rate of forest lost, the local authorities had to confiscate the lands, follow environmental law enforcement, and the illegal grabbers had to giving up the lands. Therefore, the project shall ensure that the confiscated process is done peacefully and make a peaceful negotiation. All information relevant to the interventions shall be publicly disclosed. The project must document every step of interventions by clearly describe how the consultations were carried out, and what the agreement or decisions have been made. In the process of tree nursery and plantation, the project will provide support to the villagers with some support in term of daily rate.

The project's risks on Gender

- The project risks on gender would be similar to what was estimated in the ESMF, but could be manageable. The project needs to ensure women are able to access the natural resources in the nearby village for their livelihood. Women shall be engaged in the process of design and implementation of the project activities. Women will have equal rights to be employed for tree nursery and plantation. The project had provided training to project staff at subnational on risks mitigation and enhance women participation.

The project's risks on Environment and Biodiversity

- One of the concerns of forest restoration is to plant the invasive species and mono-species 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 local species. The discussed with rangers and local communities, they know very well of native

species in the area and there is a nursery center in Kulen that can provide native species seedlings.

Management Plans implementation

The project had undertaken the following activities to reduce risks:

- The project had conducted consultations with some key local authorities and local communities about PA zoning, informed purpose of the activity, and explained function of each zoning.
- To avoid issues of displacement and impact land rights, the project had conducted land use survey to understand the status of land use on Kulen for the decision of zoning. The areas where communities are living in are classified as the community zone where they can still own the land. Also, people can still access NTFP in the sustainable use zone to support their livelihood.
- The forest restoration is a mean to improve the forest cover. 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 the biodiversity recommendations by planting a mix of native species. The areas that were confiscated from illegal land grabbers, the project had worked with the local authorities to address the issue peacefully and made the agreement with available record in Commune Office.
- Some women were employed to support tree nursery and plantation. During the plantation, different group of people including local communities, women, students, rangers, and local NGOs, and local authorities participated the events.

V. Recommendations

- If the resources are available, the project shall increase number of awareness raising and mean of dissemination to a larger community audience to understand about the important of zoning, biological and social criteria for clustering the areas as core, conservation, sustainable or community zones
- Improve understanding about the project implementation through any means of communications including awareness rising events, meetings, producing posters to disseminate information about the project objectives, activities and contact person whose community people can report to if they are impacted by the project
- The project shall designate a staff or local authority to coordinate grievance specific to the project and allow community to know how and who they can make complaint to

Annex 1: List of Events, Consultations, Trainings and Disseminations
REDD+ Demonstration Project, Implemented by General Directorate of Administration for Nature
Conservation and Protection
2019 - 2020

No	Description	Date
1	Awareness raising for local community on No Chainsaw and Recycled Weapon on Kulen	20 Sep 2020
2	Stakeholder Workshop on PA Zoning	24 August 2019
3	Workshop on Sustainable Management of PKNP	July 5 2019
4	A Consultation meeting with sub-national administration and local communities on the process of zoning demarcation for PKNP	23 August 2019
5	Local community meeting for land use survey result for support zoning demarcation in PKNP	25 November 2019
6	A workshop on Building a Shared Vision for Defining and Allocating Management Areas of PKNP	19 December 2019
7	National consultation meeting to review final draft of zoning report	19 May 2020
7	Conduct field survey/meeting to identify and agree on location of billboards	Q4 2019
8	Conduct field verification and risks assessment on biodiversity, tenure, women & indigenous peoples	Q4 2019
9	Dissemination and awareness raising on reforestations	Q22020
10	Community Awareness raising about important of reforestation	Q22020

Annex 2: Attachment documents to be uploaded/reviewed

No.	Supporting Documents (minute, field, training reports etc.)	Date	Language
1	Quarterly narrative and financial progress report April-June 2019	Apr-Jun2019	English
	Annexes to the report:		
1.1	Decision on the establishment of the project implementation working group on management programme of the Phnom Kulen National Park	28 June 2019	Khmer
1.2	First field data collection report on PKNP Zoning	08 May 2019	Khmer
1.3	Second field data collection report on PKNP Zoning	17 June 2019	Khmer
1.3.a	Map of KLNP-Topography map 2006		
1.3.b	Draft 0 _ KLNP Zoning map		
1.3.c	Map – Reforestation sites		
1.3.d	Map – Apsara area		
1.3.e	Map – Temple sites		
1.4	Inception workshop report on “Sustainable Management for PKNP”	05 July 2019	Khmer
2	Quarterly narrative and financial progress report July-Sept 2019	July-Sept 2019	English
2.1	Redd+ Secretariate meeting – PPT-project progress update	12 July 2019	Khmer
2.2	Concept note and field assessment report – Forest condition and stakeholders’ consultation	23-24 Aug 2019	Khmer
2.2a	Field assessment report signed page		
2.2b	Meeting report on progress of KLNP management	24 June 2016	Khmer
2.2c	Provincial letter/declaration to district governors on immediate prevention on all kind of illegal offences in KLNP.	26 Oct 2014	Khmer
2.3	Tree planting report	30-31 Aug 2019	Khmer
2.3a	Tree planting report signed page		
2.3b	Provincial declaration on measures to prevent and suppress forest cutting, burning, clearing and encircling forest land, flooded forest and Protected Area in order to expand and claim ownership in Siem Reap Province.	19 Sept 2019	Khmer
2.4	Land use and land tenure survey		Khmer
2.4a	1 st field survey report on land use - KLNP	21-24 Sept 2019	Khmer
2.4b	Field work report-introduction to land use and land tenure survey – signed page		Khmer

2.5	Sakada - 3 months progress report	July – Sept 2019	Khmer
3	Quarterly narrative and financial progress report Oct-Dec 2019	Dec 2019	English
	Annexes to the report:		
3.1	1 st field trip report 2-5 Oct 2019	Oct 2019	Khmer
3.2	Full field survey report on land use - KLNP	Dec 2019	Khmer
3.2a	2 nd field survey report on land use - KLNP	23-27 Oct 2019	Khmer
3.2b	3 rd field survey report on land use - KLNP	18-22 Nov 2019	Khmer
3.3	Field report on CPA's boundary review and update in PKNP	24-29 Oct 2019	Khmer
3.4	Minute of meeting to present and validate CPA's boundary review and update in KLNP	23-26 Nov 2019	Khmer
3.5	Workshop report on “Building Stakeholders Common Vision for Zoning” in KLNP	19 Dec 2019	Khmer
3.5a	Workshop report on “Building Stakeholders Common Vision for Zoning” in KLNP		
3.5b	Summary report of PKNP Zoning result for MoE Minister	27 Dec 2019	Khmer
3.6	Sakada _3 months Report Oct-Dec 2019	Dec 2019	Khmer
3.7	Sophorn _3 months Report Oct-Dec 2019	Dec 2019	Khmer
3.8	Photos of project activities		
4	GDANCP Q2-2020 Progress report	Apl-Jun 2020	English
	Annexes in the report:		
4.1	Final field KLNP zoning verification and updating report with PDOE and Khnang Phnom Community	22-26 March 2020	Khmer
4.2	Final KLNP Zoning report	May 2020	Khmer
4.3	Final draft of Sub-Decree on KLNP Zoning	May 2020	Khmer
4.4	Minute of consultation meeting on reviewing the final draft of zoning report	19 May 2020	Khmer
5	PDoE Quarterly progress report April-June 2020		
5.1	Reforestation sites assessment and identification		Khmer
5.2	Awareness raising conducted		Khmer
5.3	PDoE Q2-2020 Progress report to GDANCP		Khmer
5.4	Sample of Ranger's Patrolling record		Khmer
6	PDoE Q3-2020 Progress report to GDANCP		Khmer
7	BTOR_ Safeguards Training_ PKNP_ GDANCP	17 Dec 2019	English
8	BTOR_ Field monitoring_ SRP_ PKLNP	13 Aug 2020	English
9	BTOR_ Field monitoring_ SRP_ FiA&PDoE	10-13 Nov 2021	English

Annex 3: List of interview questionnaires

1. ក្រុមសំណួរសម្រាប់សហគមន៍

ការរៀបចំរបាយការណ៍សង្ខេប ស្តីពីការដោះស្រាយ និងគោរពប្រព័ន្ធឯកសារសុវត្ថិភាពដេបូក

(គម្រោង GDANCP)

១. សិទ្ធក្នុងទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើអ្នកធ្លាប់ដឹងឬ ស្គាល់កម្មវិធីដេបូកឬទេ? សូមពន្យល់	
២	តើអ្នកដឹងទេថាគម្រោងដេបូកកំពុងនិងជួយអ្វីខ្លះដល់សហគមន៍របស់អ្នក? សូមរៀបរាប់សកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោងតាមដែលអ្នកដឹង	
៣	តើអ្នកទទួលបានព័ត៌មានអំពីសកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោងតាមរយៈអ្វីខ្លះ?	
៤	តើអ្នកគិតថាព័ត៌មានដែលអ្នកបានទទួលគឺគ្រប់គ្រាន់ហើយឬនៅ? តើអ្នកមានសំណូមពរ ចង់ទទួលបានព័ត៌មានអ្វីខ្លះបន្ថែម?	
5	តើអ្នកយល់ដឹងទេអំពីការបែកចែកតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ? តើវាមានប៉ុន្មានប្រភេទ មានលក្ខណៈយ៉ាងណាខ្លះ? សូមរៀបរាប់តាមដែលអ្នកអាចធ្វើបាន	

២ ការចូលរួម និងផ្តល់យោបល់

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើអ្នកមានតួនាទីអ្វីក្នុងគម្រោងនេះ? ឬក្នុងសកម្មភាពនីមួយៗ របស់គម្រោងដែលមានការដាំស្ពានព្រៃឈើ និងការបែងចែកតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ?	
២	តើអ្នកធ្លាប់បានចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាពគម្រោងយ៉ាងណាខ្លះ កម្រិតណាខ្លះ សូមរៀបរាប់?	
៣	តើអ្នកបានចូលរួមផ្តល់យោបល់ ក្នុងការរៀបចំ ផែនការសកម្មភាព ផែនការអនុវត្តប្រកួលប្រជែង តក់ របស់សកម្មភាពគម្រោង យ៉ាងណាខ្លះ សូមរៀបរាប់	

៤	តើលោកអ្នកមានសំណូមអ្វីបន្ថែម ឬមានអនុសាសន៍យ៉ាងណាខ្លះដល់ការជម្រុញឲ្យមានការចូលរួមរបស់សហគមន៍ និងស្ត្រី	
៤	តើសកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោងមានប៉ះពាល់នឹងជំនឿ និងសាសនាអ្នកឬទេ?	

៣ ការទទួលបានផលប្រយោជន៍

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើអ្នកដឹងទេថា នរណាខ្លះចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោងដូចជាការទទួលបាន វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ការបណ្តុះកូនឈើ ការដាំកូនឈើ និងសកម្មភាពនានា។ល។ (ស្ត្រី ជនជាតិដើមជនក្រីក្រ)	
២	តើការចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាពគម្រោង ដូចជាការដាំកូនឈើ អាចទទួលបានផលប្រយោជន៍អ្វីខ្លះ? សូមរៀបរាប់	
៣	តើអ្នកអាចរៀបរាប់បានទេថាមានលក្ខខណ្ឌអ្វីខ្លះទើបអាចចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាពគម្រោងបាន?	
៤	តើអ្នកមានសំណូមពរអ្វីខ្លះដើម្បីឲ្យការបែងចែកនិងទទួលបានផលមានភាពស្មើគ្នា ឬទទួលបានការចូលរួមច្រើនពីសហគមន៍	

៤ សិទ្ធក្នុងការប្រើប្រាស់ដី និងធនធានធម្មជាតិ

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

៥ វិវាទ និងទំនាស់

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់

១	តើសកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោងណាខ្លះដែលប៉ះពាល់ដល់ប្រយោជន៍របស់សហគមន៍?	
២	តើអ្នកធ្លាប់មានការមិនពេញចិត្ត រហូតមានការប្តឹងផ្តល់ឬទេ? សូមរៀបរាប់	

៦ ជីវចម្រុះ

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើមានប្រភេទឈើអ្វីខ្លះដែលបានដាំក្នុងតំបន់នេះ? តើអ្នកគិតថាវាជាពូជក្នុងតំបន់នេះឬទេ	
២	តើវាមានអត្ថប្រយោជន៍អ្វីខ្លះដល់ជីវចម្រុះតំបន់នេះ	

២. កម្រងសំណួរសម្រាប់អ្នកអនុវត្តគម្រោង

១. ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយនិងការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន

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

២ ការចូលរួម និងផ្តល់យោបល់

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	សូមរៀបរាប់ពីសមាសភាគគណៈកម្មការក្នុងការអនុវត្តគម្រោងឬសកម្មភាពគម្រោង?	
២	តើស្ត្រី ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចបានចូលរួមកម្រិតណាខ្លះក្នុងការតាក់តែង អនុវត្ត និងតាមដានការអនុវត្តគម្រោង	

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	សូមបញ្ជាក់កម្មសិទ្ធិដីតំបន់ដាំស្ពានព្រៃឈើ?	
២	តើបន្ទាប់ពីដាំស្ពាន ទើប្រជាជនអាចបន្តធ្វើការដកហូតផលតាមប្រពៃណីដូចពីមុនឬទេ	
៣	ចំពោះការបែកចែកតំបន់ តើមានបញ្ហាអ្វីខ្លះទាក់ទងនឹង ការតាំងទីលំនៅរបស់ ឬការអាស្រ័យផល របស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ? បើមាន តើបានអនុវត្តវិធីសាស្ត្រយ៉ាងណាខ្លះក្នុងការដោះស្រាយ ?	
៤	សូមរៀបរាប់អំពីដំណើរនៃការស្រង់ស្ថិតិលំនៅដ្ឋាននិងដីចំការរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ	

៥ វិវាទ និងទំនាស់

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើក្នុងអំឡុងពេលអនុវត្តគម្រោង ធ្លាប់មានវិវាទអ្វីខ្លះកើតឡើង? ចំនួនប៉ុន្មានដង? និងសូមរៀបរាប់ពីនីតិវិធីក្នុងការដោះស្រាយ	

៦ ជីវចម្រុះ

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