



**The Summary of Information
On
How Cancun Safeguards are Addressed and Respected in
Pilot REDD+ Project in Samroung Partnership Forestry implemented by Forestry
Administration**

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May 2021

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Acronym

CEDAW	The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CF	Community Forestry
CLUP	Commune Land Use Planning
CoP16	Sixteenth Conference of the Party
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FA	Forestry Administration
FAC	Forestry Administration Cantonment
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
IP	Indigenous People
NRS	National REDD+ Strategy
NTFP	Non-timber forest products
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery
PaM	Policy, actions and measures
PF	Partnership Forest
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 Samroung Partnership Forestry, Kravanh District, Pursat
Province
Implemented by Forestry Administration**

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 Forestry Administration (FA) of the Ministry of Agriculture Forest and Fisheries (MAFF) is implementing REDD+ demonstration activities to reduce drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Samroang Partnership Forest (PF). 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 Forestry Administration in implementing a site specific demonstration

activities in Samraong Partnership Forestry in Samraong Commune, Kravanch District, Pursat 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 Forestry 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 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.

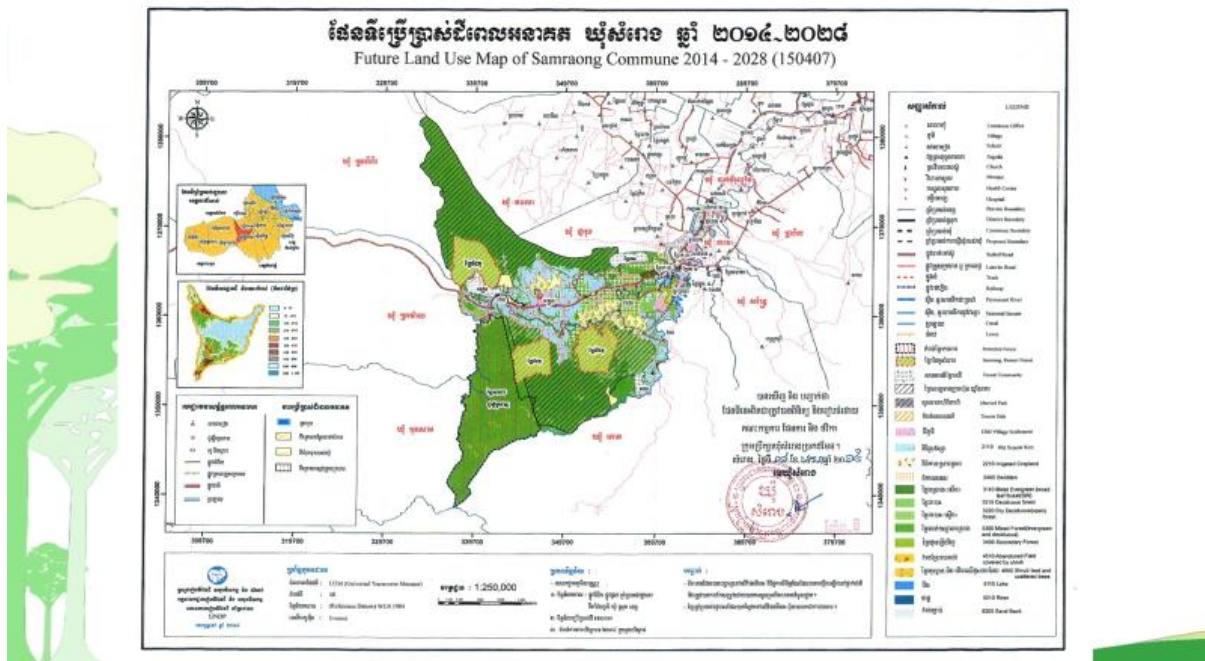
It is important to note that this summary of information is within the project scope and site-specific location implemented by Forestry administration funded by FCPF between 2019 and 2020. The detail information of the project is described in the subsequent session.

III. Context of the Project Area

Forest land in Samraong Commune, Kravanch District, Pursat Province used to be under forest concession which was then suspended for not complying to the Royal Government laws and regulations. However, following forest concession suspension, unauthorized forest logging had continued with difference forms. The clearance of forest areas for agricultural use in Samrong commune is the major cause of forest deforestation. The forest areas had been converted to agricultural use for large scale commercial production mainly for cassava and orange plantations. The local and immigrant encroachment causes the clearance of forest areas for agricultural expansion into the forest areas, especially outside of the Partnership Forestry (PF) areas. Other drivers in the area including illegal logging, firewood and charcoal production by local community as well as immigration who do not have access/own to agricultural land.

Witnessing the trend of ongoing increase deforestation in the commune and impact having on local communities, in 2005-2015 with support NGOs and the Forestry Administration Cantonment (FAC), local communities and authorities have started the process to establish community forestry in the commune. As a result, three Community Forestry had been legalized. In 2012, the inter sectorial district land use team with the support from a UNDP/GEF SFM project to support the commune to formulate commune land use planning (CLUP). As a result, a total of 7,005 ha of forest land was requested for the establishment of community forest (1,585 ha) and Partnership Forestry (5,414ha) following the modality of Partnership Forest (PF)¹. In 2015-2017, with the support from REDD+ FCPF-I the Partnership Forestry (PF) had

been established and formally recognized by the PRAKAS of MAFF on 25 January 2017. Following the official recognition by MAFF on the PF, an agreement was also signed between FAC and Commune Council on 09 June 2017. A 15-year PF management plan had also been established and jointly endorsed by DoAFF, and Samraong Commune Council 27 September 2017.



Map of Future Land Use 2014-2028, Samraong Commune

Though, the efforts on PF have set out foundation to the successful sustainable management and protection of the PF sites, this is still an urgency to respond to eminent threats to deforestation of the PF and the remaining forest within the commune.

As part of the Readiness Fund, FCPF project provided support to Forestry Administration to implement demonstration project in building capacity of the subnational level in addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

- **Demographic Information of Samraong commune and Indigenous People**

The pilot project area is implemented in Samraong Partnership Forest (PF) located in Samraong Commune, Kravanh district in Pursat Province, located in the western of Cambodia, approximately 180 km away from Phnom Penh and 50 km from Pursat city. The whole PF cover 6 communes and composed of different forest types, such as evergreen, semi-evergreen, deciduous forest and other forests.

The PF covers an area of approximately 5,414 hectares consisting of 2 villages (Tadesh and Ankrong) with 1,030 families with total population of 4,460 (2,224 female). Majority of people are Khmer and about 3.8% is Khmer Islam minority and 5.3 % is Poar Indigenous People². The main income of villagers is farming, and subsistence income is from collecting non-timber

² Commune Population data 2019

forest products such as wild mushrooms, firewood, fence posts, and honey from the Partnership Forestry area.

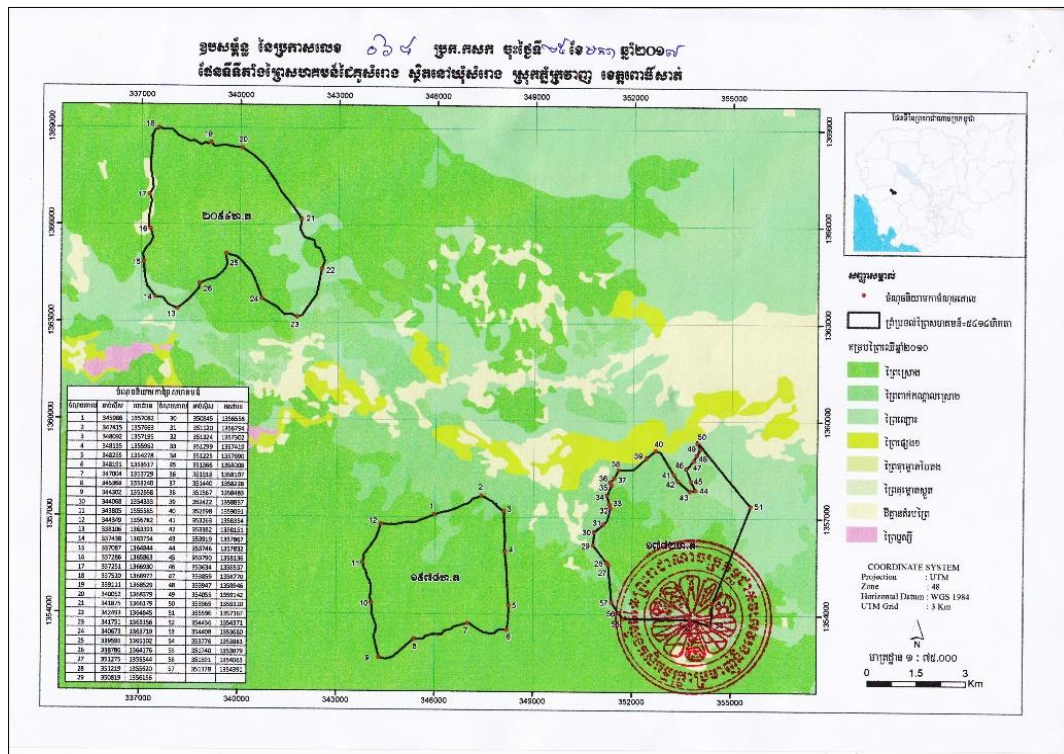
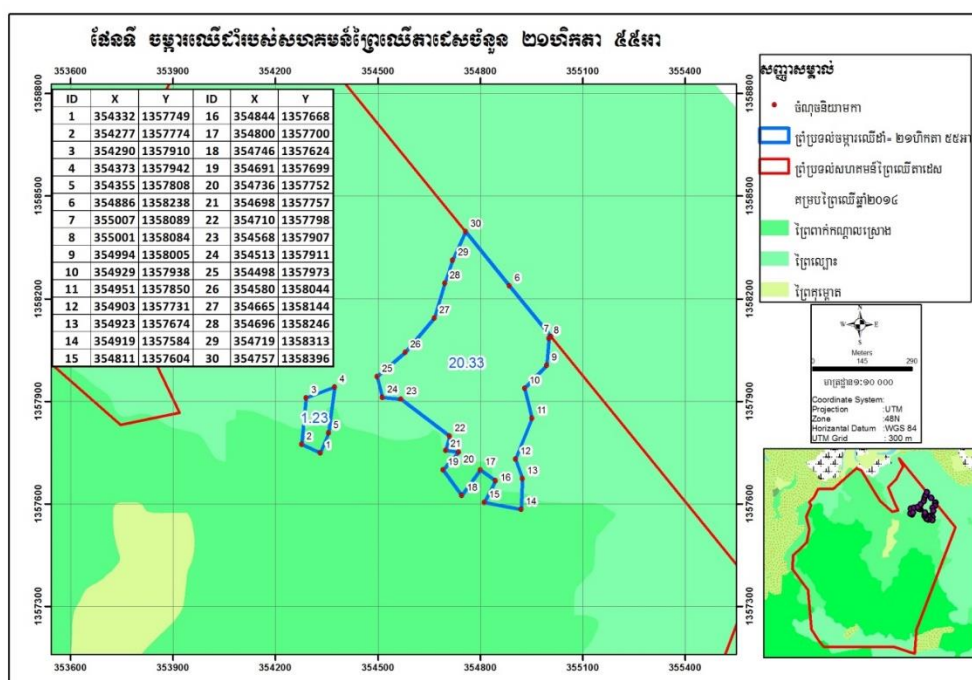


Figure 1: Map of Samraong Partnership Forestry

Project activities

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to reduce forest loss and degradation through strengthening implementation of sustainable forest management while promoting environmentally sustainable livelihoods and protection of forest resources in Samroung Commune. The specific objective of the project is to support PF, local FA, and local authorities to establish community woodlot and reduce forest land encroachment through implementation of sustainable agroforestry practice in Samroung PF. Since one of the major cause of forest degradation in the area is woodlot and charcoal productions, the project supported agroforestry on 20 hectares of land by planting fast-growing trees that will contribute to sustainable wood supply and NTFP production to the community with expectation to reduce forest fragmentation and improving forest ecosystem. In addition, the project has supported 20 households with installation of bio-digesters to reduce pressure on forest wood demand and waste products from the bio-digester can support integrated framing. This will contribute to livelihood enhancement of the PF members through income generation from sale of wood, NTFP and agriculture product and thereby contributing to sustainable management of PF.

Figure 2 Map of Plantation Area



Outputs and activities

Output 1: Woodlot establishment and maintenance is supported in PF Priority sites

To reduce demand on natural forest for woodlot and charcoal productions, the project supported woodlot establishment on the area of 20 hectares of land by planting fast-growing trees to ensure sustainable and renewable woodlot supply for the community. This is not only to reduce demand on natural forest but encourage forest restoration and sustainable use of natural resources. The project-built capacity of the PF Management Committee, village chief and commune council members about site selection, site preparation, seedling, tree planting and maintenance.

Output 2: Livelihood opportunities for local community are expanded

Demand for agriculture land is one of the main causes of deforestation in the area. Due to low productivity, more lands are needed by local communities for agriculture. Therefore, the concept of integrated farming was introduced in the target area. There were 20 household families were selected to provide bio-digesters and support with integrated farming techniques. Another activity of this outcome is the establishment of saving group to provide seed budget to support women on business and agriculture.

Output 3: Community participation in law enforcement/patrolling enhanced

The project supported CF Management Committee to manage forest through patrolling. With the budget from the Project, a group of 10 people were formed to take turn patrolling the forest.

IV. 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 through the MRV and national forest monitoring system.</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addressing risks of reversals is required by the REDD+ strategy 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 overall objective of the project in contributing to reduce forest loss and degradation through strengthening implementation of sustainable forest management while promoting sustainable livelihoods and protection of forest resources are in line with the National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) strategic objective 2: Strengthen implementation of sustainable forest management plan that aims to contribute to national and global climate change mitigation through improving the management of its natural resources, forest lands, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.
- The activities to support PF, local FA, local authorities, and communities to establish community woodlot, reduce forest land encroachment, and building livelihood through integrated farming and installing bio-digester are in line with Cambodia Production Forest Strategic Plan 2018-2023
- 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 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.
- Bio-digester is one of the key mitigation actions identified in the Cambodia's Updated Nationally Determined Contributions
- The woodlot plantation goes well with the National Forest Programme 2010-2029 sub-programme 6 to develop plantation forestry which have a potential to supply domestic timber needs, increase incomes of local community and improve the environment through watershed protection and erosion control
- The support on women's saving group, improve women's health and increase women participation in the project go well with the Fifth Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Cambodia , Neary Rattanak V, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- The Land Law 2001 recognizes the right of indigenous communities in Cambodia to own immovable property-their land- with collective title
- The Forest Law 2002 (article 11, 15, 16, 40) guarantees and recognizes the right of indigenous peoples to continue the use and access to certain forest areas which these groups traditionally use and to practice their way of living in term of enjoyment of benefits from the forest

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 number of awareness raising events, meetings, consultations and trainings to ensure transparency and promote participation of all key stakeholders including local authorities and communities (please refer to annex I for more info). Below is a brief information:
 - Project Orientation and dissemination on the project start up
 - Dissemination on forest restoration
 - Training on tree planting
 - On the job training on Safeguards with the focus on social and environmental risks assessment on biodiversity, gender, indigenous people and resettlement
 - Consultation with relevant stakeholders and determining the tree planting's sites
 - Consultation with relevant stakeholders on choosing type of tree species and selection the seedling tree supporting tools
 - Awareness raising on Improving the agro-forestry to reduce process on PF
 - Consultation on establishment of women saving group
 - Training on technical of home garden's planting
 - Consultation on establishment of women saving group and selection criteria
 - Consultation and training on rules and regulation of women saving group
 - Training on SMART Tools and patrolling mechanism
 - Dissemination on the bio-digester and beneficiaries selection mechanism
 - Consultation on preparation of plantation management's plan
 - The final project reflection workshop

Land Tenure and Access to Resources

- The 20 hectares of land allocated for agroforestry is located in the Tadeh Partnership Forest which is categorized as state property that managed by the Partnership Forestry Committee and Commune Councils (see Figure 2). It does not belong to any individual private property nor communal land title of the indigenous people. The area is not accounted as indigenous lands for any spiritual activities. The proposed land areas also confirmed by local community as a nonconflicted area during a two days participatory social and environmental risks assessment
- The local communities normally access the area for non-timber forest production such as firewood and mushroom collection. After the plantation, people still continue to have full access rights to the area or the nearby forest for NTFP collections.



Picture (RTS): Meeting with PFC and Commune Council and visit to woodlot site

Benefit Sharing and Participations

- Women and indigenous people are given opportunity to receive benefits from the project especially receiving bio-digester. The bio-digester installation provides a lot of benefits to household in term of reducing expense on buying firewood or reducing time to collect wood from the forest and save time on cooking preparation. It also reduces smoke that contributes to a better health condition for the family. Waste generated from the biogas is a good source of organic fertilizer for growing own food supply. With these many practical benefits, most of the rural families wish to have a bio-digester installed at home. However, the cost of installation would range from 600\$-800\$ that many rural poor are not able to afford. With the support from the project, 20 families received full support on the bio-digester installation. The families include 9 indigenous families, 2 women headed families and one disable headed family.
- The other peoples who do not receive bio-digester support are integrated into the saving group and receive other benefits such as seedling for farming



Ms. Huy Vith, Chong Ethnic Minority



Ms. Theoun Sokhan, Chong Ethnic



Ms. Moun Sinat, Poar Ethnic Minority



Ms. Phat Hach, Poar Ethnic Minority

Figure 3: Indigenous women benefited from biodigester support

- The project supported the establishment of 2 women saving groups which is led by women. Group 1 composed of 15 women members representing 15 families (1 disable, 3 poor families, 5 indigenous people). Group 2 consisting of 8 women and 2 men members represent 10 families. Rules and regulations of the management and operationalization of the groups was participatory developed and agreed among members. Each group received 1000 USD start up grand support. This is an opportunity to empower women and provide room for building women leadership, create social platform, and can support other women. The group set their own criteria to sustain budget with very minimal interest rate. The borrowers are not allowed to use the money for illegal activities, gambling and party. The budget can only be used for livelihood improvement investment such as farming support, improving health, support women education and community-led law enforcement.



Women saving group members in Tadesk Village reported progress of saving group activity, Samroang commune, 23 June 2020

Grievances

The project uses the existing classical community or PF committee, commune, district, and provincial administration GRM where local communities can submit their complaints to. If any illegal forest issues are found in the PF either by external people or internal PF people, or any other issues happen within PF, the PF members and or patrolling team submitted complains to PF Committees. The PF Committees normally try to mediate the complains at their level, but if the complains can't be addressed at the PF, the case then will be submitted to the commune level. Depending on the nature of the complains and whether it can be mediated at the commune level, the complains were then will be submitted to a higher level of subnational administration for interventions. Relevant sector institution has been requested to participate and support the mediation process. Only when complains cannot be addressed through this system, then it will be filed through the court system.

Based on the interview with local authorities and community and FA project implementation team during FCPF-I support, there was a case of land encroachment into the PF where the case has been solved with the support from the district and province. Based on FA implementation team, formal record of this case was recorded and available at the commune office. There was also a verbal complain from local women on the membership of women saving group. The head of women saving group have explained the process, criteria and the limitation of the saving group scheme and has informally agreed to include her in the next round. However, no formal record of this case 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 project conducted consultations with the local communities and authorities to understand socio-economic status and land rights of the community prior to the implementation of the project.
- The Partnership Forestry has been sustainably used and managed by two communities Tadesh and Ankrong who majority are Khmer nationality and there are some Poar indigenous people.

Table 1: List of Population of PF

Village	House	Families	Total people	Women	IP Families
Tadesh	205	221	921	465	29
Ankrong	748	809	3539	1759	107

- No residents nor communal land or traditional areas of Indigenous People such as spiritual forest, burial forest title present in the PF and as well as the 20 hectares of land for agroforestry plantation
- People in the community support the agro-forest plantation believing to enhance ecosystem function and wood supply for the community in the future. They were participated in:
 - Consultation to determine the tree planting's sites
 - Consultation to choose type of tree species and selection the seedling tree supporting tools
 - Awareness raising on Improving the agro-forestry to reduce process on PF
 - Consultation on preparation of plantation management's plan
- Representatives from Poar IP were consulted in the project design including household's selections for bio-digester installation. They had benefited from the project's activities such as bio-digester installation and participated in the saving group (9 IP families receive bio-digester, and 5 families join saving group)

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 project had worked closely with commune council members who are head of PF, local authorities, and Community Management Committees. Information about the project mainly shared through national project officer down the line to communities. The project frequently arranged consultations meetings, awareness raisings, trainings, and focus group discussion at project site to inform about the project's plans and seek inputs from the communities.
- The Project Orientation and Dissemination on project start up conducted on 29-31 August 20219 participated by a total of 82 participants including local authorities, local communities, and 16 IP representatives.

- The process of site selection, tree seedling selections, tree planting, select beneficiary for the bio-digesters and saving groups were consulted as seen in the attached list of events. The result from consultations reveal that people prefer to have a fast growing trees to be planted as the current degraded forest do not provide much of the provisioning service to the communities, but they proposed to keep the main big trees and replace the small one with the fast growing trees.

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 20 ha of land selected for agro-forestry plantation is a degraded forest dominated by dry deciduous forest that prone to draught and forest fire in the dry season. There is no natural stream nor ponds were found close to the planting area. Most of the tree species are Tbeng, Pcheuk, Cheu Krom, Thnong, Korkoh, and Chhlich but small in size with diameter less than 0.5 metre, and the rest of majority are grass. There is no habitat of endangered species. The villagers use to see some animal pass by such as rabbits, wild pigs, barking deer, birds, wild chicken and peacock but not the main animal corridor. For the interview, the community claimed that plantation won't impose obstacle on animal access.

The agro-forestry plantation is one of the examples of restoring the forest. The idea is to maintain the bio-diversity function of the area by keeping the big trees standing and substitute shrub and grass with the fast growing trees which could be sustainably extracted in the next 5 years that would provide higher benefits to the community. The planted trees include a mix of acacia and native species. The project as well as the communities expected to benefit from the plantation in term of wood supply to reduce pressure on the natural primary forest.

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.

Under consultation with the community the project developed management guideline of the 20 ha agro-forestry land. The guideline provides key steps and approaches to raise awareness of the communities to prevent grazing animals in the area, prevent bush fire and illegal encroachment. The guideline also clearly describes process of maintenance from year 1 to year 5. Some trees can be withdrawn in year 5 as of realistic demand of the community.

In term of leakage, the project has introduced bio-digester and efficient cook stove which contribute to reduce demand for firewood from the forest and has raised awareness of the community about the sustainable forest management.

V. Status of management plan implementation

The overall risks screening of EMSF

Under requirements of 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.

Risks on Human Rights (IPs and Resettlement)

- As concerned in the ESMF, REDD+ action plans related to woodlot plantation or forest restoration 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 labor standards.
- The REDD+ action plan related to law enforcement could increase burden on disadvantaged group when they are fully aware of the rules and regulation. Also, the increased forest law enforcement can negatively affect rural livelihood if the area they use to access for NTFP is strictly prohibited. Increased law enforcement activity creates risks to the health and safety of communities in cases where security personnel are insufficiently trained and/or insufficiently.
- The livelihood interventions would lead to increase inequality if the majority of benefits are captured by elite.

Risks on Gender

The key concern issues on gender is limited participation in the project, exclusion from benefit sharing, limit access to natural resources may increase women burden on household responsibility. 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

- The Woodlot plantation can impact habitat of wildlife
- The plantation may lead to a more homogenous landscape that reduce overall biodiversity
- Plantation forests can have large water demands which may reduce climate resilience

Risks Management Implementation of the Project

The above are the over concerned risks in the ESMF. However, the exact level of risks would largely depend nature of the project's activities and location. Therefore, in addition to ESMF, The FA's pilot project had conducted participatory survey to understand possible risks of the project by consulting with local authorities and local communities prior to the project implementation. Also, some key management steps had been agreed to address risks that relevant to woodlot plantation, livelihood enhancement and law enforcement as the followings:

The project's risks:

- The risk on land tenure and displacement are none. The area selected for woodlot plantation is within the Community Forestry, no residents living there and not belong to any individual person or IP groups. The plantation area is not the indigenous cultural or religious cite.
- The local community members normally extract non-timber forest products such as mushroom and dead wood from the areas. After plantation, they still can access the area as well the nearby forest.
- There was some concern on unequal benefit sharing during the project implementation on selecting household to receive bio-digester installation which required a transparent and fair selection process.
- The woodlot plantation is part of agro-forestry to supply fast food demands for households. Acacia is the major tree species to be grown. The species are resistant to limited water.
- Forest law enforcement is under cooperation between communities and local authorities. The community forestry had developed their own management plan to conserve the forest

- Risk on animal habitats are low as the area is not breeding grounds of wild life animals and no significant number endangered species

Management Plans implementation

Since the potential risks are low, the project had considered the following environmental and social management plans in the process their implementation:

- The project had disclosed information about each step of the project's implementation to the local communities and relevant stakeholders. Use variety means of communication such as consultation, meetings, and produce available material such sign board or information to provide information to the communities
- Ensure inclusive participation of local communities, women, vulnerable group, poor family, and IPs in the process of project's design and implementation
- The project had developed a transparent beneficiary selection process that allows women lead family, vulnerable group, poor family, and IPs to receive support
- The woman's saving group was created to provide financial support to women as well as to empower women in leadership and provided a space for their capacity building
- The local communities requested to grow a fast-grown species like Acacia with a mix of native species in the area, and the project has already responded to the request.

VI. Recommendations

- Enhance information sharing to larger community audience prior to 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
- Put signboard on woodlot plantation area to inform community about objective of the activity and promote sustainable management of the area
- The project shall enhance awareness how to sustainably use national resources
- 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
- The project shall prepare benefit sharing approach to clearly define how the local community can benefit from the forest in the next 5 years, how the benefit is shared, and how people can extract for individual use or serve the communities

Annex 1: List of Events, Consultations, Trainings and Disseminations
REDD+ Demonstration Project, Implemented by Forestry Administration
2019 - 2020

No	Events/Activity	Participants	Number of Participant				Date	Location
			Total Participant	Women	IP	Poor		
Quarter 1, 2019								
1	Project Orientation and dissemination on project start up	FA, PFM, PFC, PFMC	82	24	16	77	29-31 Aug 2019	Tades
2	Dissemination on the forest restoration	FA, FAC, PF	39	3	9	34	3-5 Aug 2019	Tades & Ang krong
3	Training on the technical planting tree in the field	FA, FAC, PF	41	11	7	37	7-10 Aug 2019	Ang krong
4	Consultation with relevant stakeholders and determining the tree planting's site	FA, FAC, PF, PFMC	23	1	5	18	12-15 Aug 2019	Tades & Ang krong
5	Meeting on selection of soil clearance for tree planting and bidding	FA, PF, PFMC	13	0	5	11	17-19 Aug 2019	Tades
6	Consultation with relevant stakeholders on choosing type of tree species and selection the seedling tree supporting tools	FA, PF, PFMC	32	7	3	30	21-24 Aug 2019	Tades
7	Meeting to choose the planter and follow up the plouting site.	FA, FAC, PF, PFMC	17	6	0	14	27-30 Aug 2019	Tades
8	Awareness raising on Improving the agro-forestry to reduce pressure on PF.	FA, FAC, PF	37	2	11	35	8-11 Sep 2019	Ang krong
9	Consultation on establishment of women saving group	FA, FAC, PF, Women Group	25	5	3	21	14-17 Sep 2019	Ang krong
10	Quarterly follow up meeting activities.	FA, FAC, PF	16	0	4	9	23-26 Sep 2019	Tades
11	Reviewing patrolling group and dispute mechanism	FA, FAC, PF	29	10	7	36	19-22 Sep 2019	Somrong
Quarter 2, 2019								

1	Training on the technical of home garden's planting	FA, FAC, PF	50	14	13	45	7-10 Oct2019	Tades
2	The establishment of women saving group and selection criteria	FA, FAC, PF	57	18	11	52	3-6 Nov 2019	Tades & Ang krong
3	Consultation on the rule and regulation of women saving group	FA, FAC, PF	37	11	11	32	3-6 Nov 2019	Tades
4	Training on the rule and regulation of women saving group	FA, FAC, PF, PFMC	38	11	9	23	27-30 Nov 2019	Tades
5	Training on SMART Tools and patrolling mechanism	FA, FAC, PF, PFMC	45	12	11	38	1-4 Dec2019	Somrong
6	Quarterly meeting and follow up activities.	FA, FAC, PF	21	6	5	14	17-20 Dec2019	Tades
7	Replacement planing	FA, FAC, PF	27	9	11	24	15-18 Oct2019	Tades
8	Dissemination on the bio-digester and beneficiaries selection mechnism	FA, FAC, PF, PFMC	31	7	8	26	27-30 Oct2019	Ang krong
Quarter 1, 2020								
1	Conduct regular moniting and replacement planting -Conduct check post at the plantion site for patrolling team -Procure additional grass cutting equipment -Deverlop on plantation managment and maintenance plan	FA, FAC, PF, PFMC	56	9	14	51	7-10.Feb.2020	Tades
2	Conduct regular field backstopping and monitoring. -Monitoring and investigation on biodigester that has been installed -follow up home garden -Women saving group operation	FA, FAC, PF	28	6	8	24	4-7.Mar.2020	Tades & Ang krong
3	Clearance grass and weed in plantation site and forest fire road.	FA, FAC, PF	15	4	9	12	16-19.Feb.2020	Tades
4	Consultation on preparation of plantation management's plan.	FA, FAC, PF	31	8	10	25	26-29.Feb.2020	Tades
5	Reviewing the group patrolling and patrolling mechanism	FA, FAC, PF	14	6	8	21	28-31.Jan.2020	Tades & Ang krong
6	Quarterly meeting and follow up activities.	FA, FAC, PF	35	7	7	27	19-22.Mar.2020	Tades & Ang krong

7	Quarterly patrolling meeting	FA, FAC, PF	22	4	9	19	29-31.Mar.2020	Somrong commune
8	Member of Patrolling in PF	FAC, PF	164	11	21	126		Tades & Ang krong
Quarter 2, 2020								
1	Replacement planing	FA, PF	17	5	4	15	8-11Jun.2020	Tades
2	Conduct regular monitoring at woodlot site. Cutting grass and weeding at plantation's area	FA, FAC, PF	30	8	15	28	27-30.Apr 2020	Tades
3	Conduct regular field backstopping and monitoring. -Monitoring and investigation on biodigester that has been installed -Follow up home garden -Woman saving group operation	FA	2	1			17-30May.2020	Tades & Ang krong
4	Engage/support local community in patrolling and monitoring using SMART tools. -Preparing monthly/quarterly patrolling plan -Determining the location to be patrolling -Coaching local CF on how to report taking picture and record field data by using smart tools.	FA, FAC, PF, PFMC	25	8	8	23	18-21 Apr 2020	Tades & Ang krong
5	Preparation of patrolling plan	FA, FAC, PF	23	8	8	10	6-9 Apr 2020	Tades & Ang krong
6	Meeting on the result of patrolling in trimester 2,2020	FA, PF	24	6	8	22	28-30 Jun 2020	Somrong commune
7	Meeting and Reviewing the plantation management's plan	FA, PF	25	10	11	23	10-12May 2020	Tades
8	Quarterly patrolling meeting	FA	4	1			15-18 Jun 2020	Tades & Ang krong
9	Coordination the UNDP delegation and FCPFII's Director for field inspection and meeting with beneficiaries	FA, PF, PFMC	15	5	10	13	21-24 Jun 2020	Tades & Ang krong
Quarter 3, 2020 (July to 30 November,2020)								

1	Facilitate safeguards technical team to conduct safeguards data collection in the target site	FA, MOE Official, PF, Women Group	26	13	14	23	25-27Jul.2020	Tades
2	Support and coordinate video production team to document the progress of the project in general plus how safeguards has been respected and addressed throughout the implementation process	FA, FAC, PF, MOE	32	14	11	24	27-29 Aug 2020	Tades
3	Revise saving group management rules and regulations to include provision for non-membership as advice by H.E	FA, PF, Women Group	34	20	11	31	21-23 Oct 2020	Tades
4	Organize final project reflection workshop including hand over project activities to PF Management Committee	FA, FAC, PF, NGOs, Local authorities	40	14	9	35	23-25 Nov 2020	Somrong

Annex 2: List of supporting/uploading documents

N	Documents (minute, field, training reports etc)	Date	Language	File name (Support Doc)
	2 nd Quarter 2020 (Apr-Jun 2020)			
01	Report on project implement of Sam ROUNG Forest Partner (SRFP), FA pilot project Q2-2020	30-Jun 2020	Khmer	01.Project implement FA pilot Q2-2020
02	Report on Forest patrol of SRFP, FA pilot project Q2-2020	30-Jun 2020	Khmer	02.Forest patrol FA pilot Q2-2020
03	Report on field monitor of NPD-FCPF to SRFP, FA pilot project Jun-2020	22-24 Jun 2020	Khmer	03.Field monitor NPD to FA pilot Jun-2020
04	Report on field monitor of FA manager to SRFP, FA pilot project Jun-2020	15-18 Jun 2020	Khmer	04.Field monitor FA to FA pilot Jun-2020
05	Report on Forest patrol of SRFP, FA pilot project Jun-2020	Jun 2020	Khmer	05.Forest patrol FA pilot Jun-2020
06	Report on Replanting dead seedlings in tree plantation of SRFP Jun-2020	08-11 Jun 2020	Khmer	06.Replant Seedling Jun-2020
07	Report on Biodigester field monitoring, FA pilot project May-2020	27-30 May 2020	Khmer	07.Biodigester monitor May-2020
08	Report on revise management plan for tree plantation SRFP, FA pilot project May-2020	11-12 May 2020	Khmer	08.Revise manage plan tree plantation May-2020
09	Report on Forest patrol of SRFP, FA pilot project May-2020	May 2020	Khmer	09.Forest patrol FA pilot May-2020
10	Report on Weeds control tree plantation SRFP, FA pilot project Apr-2020	27-30 Apr 2020	Khmer	10.Weeds control tree plantation Apr-2020
11	Report on Training on GPS use and Report writing for community patrolling team	18-21 Apr 2020	Khmer	11.Training GPS use Apr-2020
12	Report on Forest patrol of SRFP, FA pilot project Apr-2020	Apr 2020	Khmer	12.Forest patrol FA pilot Apr-2020
13	Report on Develop plan for forest patrol for SRFP, FA pilot project Q2-2020	21 Apr 2020	Khmer	13.Develop plan for forest patrol Q2-2020
	1 st Quarter 2020 (Jan-Mar 2020)			
14	Report on project implement of SRFP, FA pilot project Q1-2020	31-Mar 2020	Khmer	14.Project implement FA pilot Q1-2020
15	Report on Forest patrol of SRFP, FA pilot project Q1-2020	31-Mar 2020	Khmer	15.Forest patrol FA pilot Q1-2020
16	Report on Forest patrol of SRFP, FA pilot project Mar-2020	Mar 2020	Khmer	16.Forest patrol FA pilot Mar-2020
17	Report on field monitor of FA manager to SRFP, FA pilot project Mar-2020	18-21 Mar 2020	Khmer	17.Field monitor FA to FA pilot Mar-2020
18	Report on Biodigester-Home garden field monitoring, FA pilot project Mar-2020	04-07 Mar 2020	Khmer	18.Biodigester-home garden monitor Mar-2020
19	Report on construction patrolling post, FA pilot project Feb-2020	29 Feb 2020	Khmer	19.Construction patrolling post Feb-2020
20	Report on Develop management plan for tree plantation SRFP, FA pilot project Feb-2020	26-29 Feb 2020	Khmer	20.Develop manage plan tree plantation Feb-2020
21	Report on Develop weeds control plan for tree plantation SRFP, FA pilot project Feb-2020	16-19 Feb 2020	Khmer	21.Develop weeds control plan Feb-2020
22	Report on Forest patrol of SRFP, FA pilot project Feb-2020	Feb 2020	Khmer	22.Forest patrol FA pilot Feb-2020
23	Report on protection forest wildfire extension, FA pilot project Feb-2020	07-10 Feb 2020	Khmer	23.Forest wildfire extension Feb-2020
24	Report on Formation community Forest patrol team for SRFP, FA pilot project Jan-2020	28-31 Jan 2020	Khmer	24.Form community patrol team Jan-2020
	4 th Quarter 2019 (Oct-Dec 2019)			
25	Report on Narrative project progress of SRFP, FA pilot project Q4-2019	31 Dec 2019	English	25.Narrative project progress FA pilot Q4-2019

26	Report on Project implement of SRFP, FA pilot project Q4-2019	31 Dec 2019	Khmer	26.Project implement FA pilot Q4-2019
27	Report on Monitoring activities of SRFP, FA pilot project Dec-2019	17-20 Dec 2019	Khmer	27.Monitoring Activities FA pilot Dec-2019
28	Report on Biodigester construction, FA pilot project Dec-2019	16 Dec 2019	English	28.Biodigester construction Dec-2020
29	Report on Training on Agriculture technique to community, FA pilot project Dec-2019	07-10 Dec 2019	Khmer	29.Training on Agriculture technique Dec-2019
30	Report on Training on Using SMART tool for forest patrol, SRFP-FA pilot project Dec-2019	01-04 Dec 2019	Khmer	30.Training on Using SMART for patrol Dec-2019
31	Report on Training on Management saving fund for Women, FA pilot project Nov-2019	27-30 Nov 2019	Khmer	31.Training on Manage Saving fund Nov-2019
32	Report on Development process to manage saving fund, FA pilot project Nov-2019	13-16 Nov 2019	Khmer	32.Develop process manage Saving fund Nov-2019
33	Report on Forming women saving group, FA pilot project Nov-2019	03-06 Nov 2019	Khmer	33. Forming women saving group Nov-2019
34	Report on Selection household to receive biodigester, FA pilot project Oct-2019	27-30 Oct 2019	Khmer	34. Select household receive biodigester Oct-2019
35	Report on Replanting dead seedlings in tree plantation of SRFP Oct-2019	15-18 Oct 2019	Khmer	35.Replant Seedling Oct-2019
	3 rd Quarter 2019 (Jul-Sep 2019)			
36	Report on Project implement of SRFP, FA pilot project Q3-2019	30 Sep 2019	Khmer	36.Project implement FA pilot Q3-2019
37	Report on Monitoring activities of SRFP, FA pilot project Sep-2019	23-26 Sep 2019	Khmer	37.Monitoring Activities FA pilot Sep-2019
38	Report on Forming patrol team and Redress mechanism, FA pilot project Sep-2019	21-22 Sep 2019	Khmer	38.Forming patrol team-Redress Sep-2019
39	Report on Consultation concept on women saving group, FA pilot project Sep-2019	15-18 Sep 2019	Khmer	39. Consult concept women saving Sep-2019
40	Report on Training on Agroforestry and select beneficiaries, FA pilot project Sep-2019	08-11 Sep 2019	Khmer	40.Agroforestry-select beneficiaries Sep-2019
41	Report on Monitor land preparation for tree planting, SRFP-FA pilot project Aug-2019	27-30 Aug 2019	Khmer	41.Monitor land prepare for planting Aug-2019
42	Minutes on Selection contractor for tree planting, SRFP-FA pilot project Aug-2019	29 Aug 2019	Khmer	42.Select contractor for tree planting Aug-2019
43	Report on Selection tree species for planting, SRFP-FA pilot project Aug-2019	21-24 Aug 2019	Khmer	43.Selection tree species for planting Aug-2019
44	Report on Selection contractor for land preparation for tree planting, Aug-2019	17-19 Aug 2019	Khmer	44.Select contractor land preparation Aug-2019
45	Report on Consultation to define location tree plantation, SRFP-FA pilot project Aug-2019	12-15 Aug 2019	Khmer	45.Define location for tree plantation Aug-2019
46	Report on training on Nursery and tree planting technique, SRFP-FA pilot project Aug-2019	07-10 Aug 2019	Khmer	46.Nursery and planting technique Aug-2019
47	Report on Extension on reforestation, SRFP-FA pilot project Aug-2019	03-05 Aug 2019	Khmer	47.Extension on reforestation Aug-2019
48	Report on Project extension and launching, SRFP-FA pilot project Jul-2019	29-31 Jul 2019	Khmer	48.Project extension-launching Jul-2019
49	Approved page of the Samroang Commune Land Use Planning	31 Dec 2014	Khmer	49. Approved Page_CLUP_Samroang_2014
50	MAFF Prakas on the establishment and management of Partnership Forestry, Samroang Commune, Pursat Province	25 Jan 2017	Khmer	50. Partnership Forest_Samroang_MAFF Approved
51	Back to Office Report: Safeguards training to Forestry Project Staff and Partnership Forestry committees and members	19 Sept 2019	English	51. BTOR Safeguards Training FA Pursat-signed
52	Back to Office Report: RTS and FCPF PMU field monitoring report, Samroang Commune	16 Jul 2020	English	52. BTOR_Field Monitoring_signed

Annex 3: list of interview questionnaires

ការរៀបចំរបាយការណ៍សង្ខេប ស្តីពីការដោះស្រាយ និងគោរព

ប្រព័ន្ធនាពារសុវត្ថិភាពដេបូក

កម្រងសំណួរសម្រាប់សាកសួរសហគមន៍

(គម្រោងរដ្ឋបាលព្រៃឈើ)

១. សិទ្ធក្នុងទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើអ្នកធ្លាប់ដឹងឬ ស្គាល់កម្មវិធីដេបូកឬទេ? សូមពន្យល់	
២	តើអ្នកដឹងទេថាគម្រោងដេបូកកំពុងនិងជួយអ្វីខ្លះដល់សហគមន៍របស់អ្នក? សូមរៀបរាប់សកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោងតាមដែលអ្នកដឹង	
៣	តើអ្នកទទួលបានព័ត៌មានអំពីសកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោងតាមរយៈអ្វីខ្លះ?	
៤	តើអ្នកគិតថាព័ត៌មានដែលអ្នកបានទទួលគឺគ្រប់គ្រាន់ហើយឬនៅ? តើអ្នកមានសំណូមពរ ចង់ទទួលបានព័ត៌មានអ្វីខ្លះបន្ថែម?	

២. ការចូលរួម និងផ្តល់យោបល់

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើអ្នកមានតួនាទីអ្វីក្នុងគម្រោងនេះ?	
២	តើអ្នកធ្លាប់បានចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាពគម្រោងយ៉ាងណាខ្លះ កម្រិតណាខ្លះ សូមរៀបរាប់?	
៣	តើអ្នកបានចូលរួមផ្តល់យោបល់ ក្នុងការរៀបចំ ផែនការសកម្មភាព ផែនការអនុវត្តប្រកួតប្រជែងរបស់សកម្មភាពគម្រោងដូចជាការវេសទីតាំងដាំឈើ ការផ្តល់ចង្ក្រានយ៉ាងណាខ្លះ សូមរៀបរាប់	
៤	តើលោកអ្នកមានសំណូមអ្វីបន្ថែម ឬមានអនុសាសន៍យ៉ាងណាខ្លះដល់ការជម្រុញឲ្យមានការចូលរួមរបស់សហគមន៍ ស្ត្រី និងជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច	
៤	តើសកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោងមានប៉ះពាល់នឹងជំនឿ និងសាសនាអ្នក ឬជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចឬទេ?	

៣. ការទទួលបានផលប្រយោជន៍

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើអ្នកដឹងទេថា នរណាខ្លះចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោងដូចជាការដាំកូនឈើ សន្សំទទួលចង្ក្រាន និងសកម្មភាពនានា។ល។ (ស្ត្រី ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ជនក្រីក្រ)	
២	តើការចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាពគម្រោងអាចទទួលបានផលប្រយោជន៍អ្វីខ្លះ?	

៣	តើអ្នកអាចរៀបរាប់បានទេថាមានលក្ខខណ្ឌអ្វីខ្លះទើបអាចចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាពគម្រោង ឬទទួលបានផលប្រយោជន៍គម្រោងបាន?	
៤	តើអ្នកមានសំណូមពរអ្វីខ្លះដើម្បីឲ្យការបែងចែកនិងទទួលបានផលមានភាពស្មើគ្នា ឬទទួលបានការចូលរួមច្រើនពីសហគមន៍	

៤. សិទ្ធក្នុងការប្រើប្រាស់ដី និងធនធានធម្មជាតិ

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	តើតំបន់ដែលគម្រោងដាំកូនឈើ មានបង្កផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់សិទ្ធកាន់កាប់ដីធ្លីរបស់អ្នកឬទេ ?	
២	តើបន្ទាប់ពីដាំរួច តើមានផលរំខានដល់ការប្រកបរបរអធិរកម្ម ឬការឆ្លងកាត់ទៅប្រមូលផលនិងអនុផលព្រៃឈើដើម្បីចិញ្ចឹមគ្រួសារឬទេរបស់អ្នកឬទេ?	

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. កម្រងសំណួរសម្រាប់អ្នកអនុវត្តគម្រោងរដ្ឋបាលព្រៃឈើ
ការរៀបចំរបាយការណ៍សង្ខេប ស្តីពីការដោះស្រាយ និង
គោរពប្រព័ន្ធធានាសុវត្ថិភាពដេបូក**

១. ការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន

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

២. ការចូលរួម និងផ្តល់យោបល់

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	សូមរៀបរាប់ពីសមាគមគណៈកម្មការក្នុងការអនុវត្តគម្រោងឬសកម្មភាពគម្រោង?	
២	តើស្ត្រីជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចបានចូលរួមកម្រិតណាខ្លះក្នុងការតាក់តែង អនុវត្ត និងតាមដានគម្រោង	
៣	សូមពិពណ៌នាពីវិធីសាស្ត្រក្នុងការលើកកម្ពស់ការចូលរួម ការបញ្ចេញមតិ និងការសម្រេចចិត្តរបស់ ប្រជាសហគមន៍ ស្ត្រី និងជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច	

៣. ការទទួលបានផលប្រយោជន៍

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

៤. សិទ្ធក្នុងការប្រើប្រាស់ដី និងធនធានធម្មជាតិ

ល.រ	សំណួរបំផុសគំនិត	យោបល់
១	សូមបញ្ជាក់កម្មសិទ្ធិដីតំបន់ដាំស្ពាន់ព្រៃឈើ	
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	