

## JCM REDD-plus Safeguard Activity Progress Report Form

### A. Project description

#### A.1. Title of the JCM project

Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary - Stung Treng REDD+ project

#### A.2. General information of project

Reference Number	KH005
Registration date	
Monitoring period	12 March 2018 to 31 December 2020
List of documents to be attached to this form, if necessary	

### B. Progress of implementing the safeguard activities compliant with the plans

Criterion (a) Complement or be consistent with the objectives of relevant laws, policies, programmes and other instruments at national, regional, and local levels and relevant international conventions and agreements concluded by the Kingdom of Cambodia.		
Plans specified in the SGIP (including any revisions)	Safeguard activities	The proposed project fully supports the implementation of the most relevant laws and guidelines and the most relevant programmes.
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	Monitoring Policies, Laws and Regulation (PLR) changes that are relevant to the project through reviewing and updating on an annual basis.
Monitoring results (Paragraph 3 (f), Annex I)	Situation	There have not been any relevant PLRs issued by the government that impact the project implementation during the monitoring period.
	Implementation	Ongoing monitoring of PLRs during the project life span
	Impacts	NA

Improvements for next monitoring period (Paragraph 3 (g), Annex I)	Safeguard activities	NA
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	NA

Criterion (b) Establish transparent and effective project governance structures		
Plans specified in the SGIP (including any revisions)	Safeguard activities	<p><b>1. Communication plan</b> includes the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regular project meetings with project teams and on a monthly, quarterly, biannual and annual basis</li> <li>2. Review workshop with relevant key stakeholders in the project</li> <li>3. Facebook page update with information in Khmer and English on Conservation International (CI) Facebook Page and the Ministry of Environment (MoE) Facebook page</li> <li>4. Benefit sharing guide for the project</li> </ol> <p>The project teams hold a regular meeting to discuss progress, challenges and way forward for the project implementation. An annual workshop is organized where all the key stakeholders are invited to participate and provided feedback on the project implementation. The project team regularly update its activities in both Khmer and English through <a href="#">CI-Cambodia Facebook</a> and <a href="#">MoE Facebook</a> pages (See Annex 1 for the Communication Plan for the project) .</p> <p><b>2. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)</b> is revised as below: The GRM process shall progress through three stages until a resolution is achieved. The progression will be defined by referrals from Stage 1 to Stage 2 and from Stage 2 to Stage 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Stage 1: Project Level GRM</b> <b>Landscape/Site Level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Committee.</b> This GRM model has been designed</li> </ul>

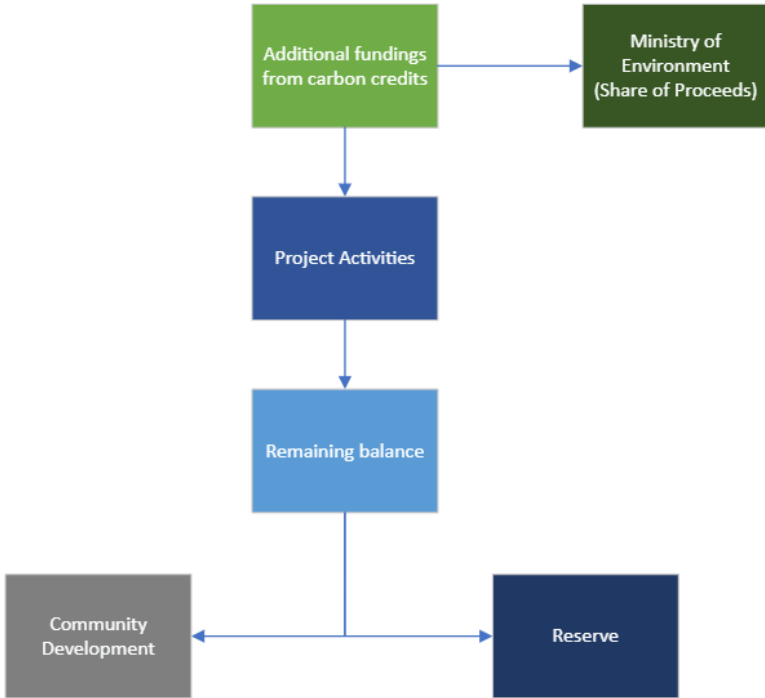
		<p>and implemented in various REDD+ projects (e.g., Southern Cardamon, Central Cardamon, Seima and others) in Cambodia and endorsed by the Royal Government of Cambodia. The JCM REDD+ in Prey Lang project makes use of existing structures and capacities established by the government and integrates them into this project to provide a third option for more urgent/serious grievances. A member of CI-Cambodia, along with relevant officials from the Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) and local authorities, will provide support and track resolution of project-related grievances through this mechanism.</p> <p><b>Handling by the CI-Cambodia country team.</b> This option is the most appropriate to handle higher risk grievance, including any that involve allegations of fraud or corruption. The CI country team (Safeguards Team) takes overall responsibility, and a member of staff is assigned as a focal point to assist with administration. The Joint Committee (JC)<sup>1</sup> of JCM might be engaged to seek resolutions whenever needed. Grievances may be submitted in Khmer or English.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Stage 2: EthicsPoint.</b> This is an independent third-party mechanism to handle grievances related to CI operations worldwide. EthicsPoint is most appropriate for the grievance to be submitted to CI's Global Grievance Committee, convened by the General Counsel's Office (GCO), to handle/investigate high risk grievances. Since EthicsPoint is an international online mechanism, grievances must be submitted in English. A member of the CI-Cambodia team (GRM focal point or Deputy Director) is available to provide support if needed.</li> <li>• <b>Stage 3: Courts of Cambodia.</b> The resolution procedures for this mechanism will proceed in accordance with Cambodia's legal framework. The Cambodia judiciary</li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.jcm.go.jp/kh-jp/jc\\_members](https://www.jcm.go.jp/kh-jp/jc_members)

		<p>consists of the Court of First Instance which is located in the capital and in every province, the Appeal Courts which have been established regionally, and the Supreme Court, which is the highest court in the country.</p> <div data-bbox="609 504 1323 609" data-label="Diagram"> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Level GRM (Landscape/site level GRM team and CI Cambodia Country team)</li> <li>• EthicsPoint (Third Party)</li> <li>• Cambodia Court</li> </ul> <p>Complaints and grievances submitted to the project implementation teams will be assessed and, whenever possible, directly resolved amicably. The submission of complaints and grievances can be done through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regular stakeholder consultation meetings with the project team (MoE, PDoE, CI, and Mitsui), including annual workshops, trainings, quarterly meetings or other events</li> <li>2. Anonymous Grievance Boxes that are placed in every target community (Adopted the National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development (NCDD) process, but the boxes were placed in each village rather than at a commune level)</li> <li>3. CI Hotline number and Telegram: 097 885 5114</li> <li>4. Facebook Page of CI Greater Mekong: <a href="https://web.facebook.com/CICambodia.official">https://web.facebook.com/CICambodia.official</a></li> <li>5. E-mail: <a href="mailto:ethicsCambodia@conservation.org">ethicsCambodia@conservation.org</a></li> <li>6. EthicsPoint webpage: <a href="https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/10680/index.html">https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/10680/index.html</a></li> </ol> <p>(See Annex 2. the Grievance Mechanism Procedure for the project)</p> <p><b>3. Benefit sharing plan.</b> The project management unit will</p>
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		<p>develop a benefit sharing plan that clarifies how additional funds for emissions reductions generated by the project will be used to provide benefits to beneficiaries, through engagement and collaboration with communities, government, and other NGO stakeholders. This will focus on securing sustainable incomes for the community through market linkages for high value products (including certification where possible), technical training to improve agricultural and other income generating practices, and diversification of income to allow for improved food security and resiliency. Specifically, the benefit sharing plan will explain how the additional funds will be reinvested in the project (e.g., what proportion will go to government or others for what roles and responsibilities and how much will go to project management or for the provision of monetary or non-monetary benefits for other stakeholders).</p>
	<p>Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities</p>	<p>The proposed safeguard activities and situation, as well as the below indicators, are monitored.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>B.1. Description of information sharing/dissemination activities explaining the information shared in what form and manner with which stakeholder groups, including requests for access to information made by the public and how those requests have been addressed disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>B.2. Number of Recorded (REDD+ related) grievances received, with a description of how they were addressed and result (using existing grievance redress mechanism) (% addressed)</p> <p>B.3. Description of how REDD+ finance (readiness, implementation, and results) has been spent, percentage of allocation by stakeholder group, disaggregation of beneficiaries by sex. <u>This indicator will be changed in the next monitoring period. Please see "Description in the improvements for next monitoring period" below.</u></p> <p>B.4. Benefit sharing plan developed.</p> <p>E.5. Description of how benefit sharing arrangements functioned</p>

		in practice.
Monitoring results (Paragraph 3 (f), Annex I)	Situation	There were no changes in the situation described in SGIP during the monitoring period.
	Implementation	<p><b>1. Communication plan</b></p> <p>The project management teams at the national level are comprised of officials and staff from the MoE and CI. The teams regularly held meetings and workshops to discuss project activities and frequently traveled to the project site. Those meetings and workshops were organized on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual basis. At the project site, officials from PDoE of Stung Treng participated in meetings with the project teams to plan and implement project activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Management and Implementation Structure for JCM REDD+ Prey Lang Project</p> <pre> graph TD     CI[Conservation International (CI)] -- Technical Support --&gt; MoE[Ministry of Environment]     MoE --&gt; PDoE1[Provincial Department of Environment (Stung Treng)]     MoE --&gt; PDoE2[Provincial Department of Environment (Kampong Thom)]     MoE --&gt; PDoE3[Provincial Department of Environment (Preah Vihear)]     MoE --&gt; PDoE4[Provincial Department of Environment (Kratie)]     PDoE1 --&gt; PD1[Park Director]     PDoE2 --&gt; PD2[Park Director]     PDoE3 --&gt; PD3[Park Director]     PDoE4 --&gt; PD4[Park Director] </pre> <p><b>2. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)</b></p> <p>During this monitoring period, we developed a detailed plan for GRM which is described in Safeguard Activities above on GRM.</p> <p><b>3. Benefit Sharing Plan</b></p> <p>The plan will be developed through a consultation process with relevant stakeholders and target communities when the additional funds start to flow.</p> <p>The <b>benefit sharing principles</b> have been agreed and approved in the project. The benefit sharing mechanism are</p>

		<p>defined as in the chart below:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Benefit Sharing in JCM REDD+ Project in Prey Lang</b></p>  <pre> graph TD     A[Additional fundings from carbon credits] --&gt; B[Project Activities]     B --&gt; C[Remaining balance]     A --&gt; D[Ministry of Environment (Share of Proceeds)]     C --&gt; E[Community Development]     C --&gt; F[Reserve]   </pre> <p>However, detailed benefit sharing mechanism at community levels to spend the community development fund will need to be defined through a community consultation processes when the additional funds from the first issuance of the credits are available.</p>
	Impacts	<p>B.1. During the monitoring period (2018-2020), more than 100 project related events such as meetings, workshops, and trainings were held with key relevant stakeholders to share information and build their capacity in the project with a total of 2,440 participants (590 of whom were female).</p> <p>B.2. During the monitoring period, no grievances related to REDD+ project implementation were reported by stakeholders.</p> <p>B.3. This indicator will be reported in the next verification of the project.</p>

		<p>B.4. The benefit sharing plan for the community development fund will be developed when the additional funds are available, and community consultation meetings will be organized to collect local community inputs and define their development needs in each village.</p> <p>E.5. Description of how benefit sharing arrangements functioned in practice (See benefit sharing chart above).</p>
Improvements for next monitoring period (Paragraph 3 (g), Annex I)	Safeguard activities	The “B.3. Description of how REDD+ finance has been spent” will be revised by focusing on the percentage of budget allocation to each component, e.g., Law Enforcement, Livelihood Improvement, Biodiversity and Community Development rather than focusing on national REDD+ process which is more suitable for the National REDD+ Program.
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	The project will monitor the REDD+ finance allocation to each component, such as Law Enforcement, Livelihood Improvement and Biodiversity monitoring in the project.

Criterion (c) Recognize and respect rights to lands and resources		
Plans specified in the SGIP (including any revisions)	Safeguard activities	<p><b>1. Approach to restricting access/economic displacement</b> will ensure transparency, voluntary participation/agreement, and accountability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any activity design will follow the mitigation hierarchy - To anticipate and avoid, or, when avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land or resource acquisition or restrictions on land or resource use.</li> <li>Any agreement involving costs/benefits (e.g., conservation agreements) will be reached through good-faith negotiation that follows international best practice (CI Conservation Stewards Program).</li> <li>Fair and just benefits will be designed to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>compensate for restricted access and should enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of any and all</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



		<p>economically displaced persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other displaced groups, and</li> <li>○ support efforts to progressively realize the rights to adequate housing and adequate standards of living for displaced populations.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Promote Land Tenure Security</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support resin tree tenure</li> <li>• In accordance with the Land Law and the zoning requirements under the Protected Areas Law (2008), an assessment will be conducted with partners to establish and understand baseline tenure conditions, resource use rights and associated risks with plans to Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (PLWS) zoning options.</li> <li>• Strengthen local governance to facilitate solid representation of community interests</li> <li>• Robust and widely consented mapping of land holdings in REDD+ area</li> <li>• Work with communities, MoE, PDoE, and department of Land Management to finalize community zones within PLWS; this allows communities access to land titles.</li> <li>• Provide a transparent demarcation process with good grievance redress mechanism to help resolve boundary overlaps</li> <li>• Support community participatory land-use planning for zoned land within PLWS.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Rights-based Approach (RBA) to Law Enforcement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will respect CI RBA policy prohibition on any forced resettlement.</li> <li>• Legal awareness training and <b>standard operating procedure</b> (training for communities and rangers) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ to clarify rules of engagement</li> <li>○ community rights</li> <li>○ enhanced reporting</li> <li>○ to protect confidentiality as needed;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	<p>The proposed safeguard activities and situation as well as the indicators are monitored.</p> <p>B.5. Description of how existing land use rights have been recognized and protected during the implementation of the project, in particular land rights of women and Indigenous Peoples (IP).</p> <p>B.11. Number of individual or communal / customary rights holders over forest land, broken down by sex and by ethnicity, in the area before and after project implementation.</p>
Monitoring results (Paragraph 3 (f), Annex I)	Situation	There were no changes in the situation described in SGIP during the monitoring period.
	Implementation	<p><b>1. Approach to restricting access/economic displacement</b></p> <p>To address the issue of economic displacement of local communities due to restriction of further forest encroachment in the project area, IBIS Rice program has been introduced to some villages to provide incomes for the communities through the cultivation, processing and marketing of high-value certified organic rice. The program has been implemented by <a href="#">Samsom Mlup Prey (SMP)</a> in Doung, Kes and Toal villages with more 100 households. Furthermore, a compliance procedure and conservation agreement have been implemented to ensure that the quality, higher prices and reduce illegal forestland encroachment in those villages.</p> <p><b>2. Promote Land Tenure Security</b></p> <p>In 2019, the project also supported the local communities</p>

		<p>in Spong, Anlong Phe, Toal, Siem Bouk, Kes, Kang Cham, and Doung villages to map their resources, particularly resin tree data collection and formulated a resin collection group in some villages as well. Moreover, these resources used data that has been used for zoning and management plan process for PLWS. The project teams have been working with communities, MoE, PDoE, and department of Land Management to finalize the community zones and ensure their access to resources and land titles. All concerns and feedback from the local communities have been carefully taken into account in the process. The project also helps to support and strengthen some of the Community Protected Areas (CPAs), such as Toal, Phav and Anlong Phe, to finalize their management plan, organize community patrol, and provide small grant to support their activities related to REDD+ outreach.</p> <p><b>3. Rights-based Approach to Law Enforcement</b></p> <p>The project strictly adheres to the CI RBA and prohibits involuntary or forced resettlement in the project area. Regular trainings to rangers and local community who involve in forest patrols have been provided. They cover a wide range of topics including, PA law, roles and responsibilities, patrol strategy and technology (SMART), safety, intelligent report collection, among others.</p>
	Impacts	<p>B.5. The project strongly recognized the rights of local communities and Indigenous peoples in the project areas, for instance, their rights to residential land and traditional resources use and the project support existing community protected area. There have not been any physical displacement of local communities and Indigenous peoples in the project areas. The project supported more than 6,267 community members (3,071 females) to map their resources and strengthening their CPAs. Please see above “Implementation” row.</p> <p>B.11. The total number of local communities who manage</p>

		community protected areas of Toal, Phav and Along Phe is 3,129 (1,607 women) and more than 422 (212 women) are indigenous people.
Improvements for next monitoring period (Paragraph 3 (g), Annex I)	Safeguard activities	NA
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	NA

Criterion (d) Recognize and respect the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities

Plans specified in the SGIP (including any revisions)	Safeguard activities	<p>1. <b>Active promotion of indigenous rights</b> through confirming Kuy participant awareness of legal rights through initial assessment /engagement activities. We will explore the use of legal firms (e.g. Licado) who specialize in human rights in Cambodia to provide legal education and outreach to the communities. In collaboration with Indigenous peoples, specifically designed activities will ensure effective Indigenous participation in all aspects of the project, which include providing information in accessible language and culturally appropriate ways, engaging designated traditional authorities, recognizing relevant decision making customs and practices, and being aware of traditional knowledge or sacred sites, among other cultural sensitivities. During community meetings and consultations, we will invite NGOs who work specifically on supporting Kuy indigenous communities (e.g., My Village, Ponlok Khmer) to participate.</p> <p>2. <b>FPIC:</b> Based on results of expert assessment, an appropriate free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) process will be followed consistent with respect for</p>
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		international law and best standards, including UNDRIP with regard to the substantive rights of Indigenous peoples. <sup>2</sup>
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	<p>The proposed safeguard activities and situation have been monitoring during this reporting period.</p> <p>C.1. Description of any potential sacred sites or other sites of cultural significance to ethnic minorities in areas that may be affected by project activities.</p> <p>C.2. Description of how Indigenous peoples and local communities were included in the design and implementation of the project activities.</p> <p>C.3. Reports from relevant non-governmental stakeholders that Indigenous peoples and local communities, particularly women were not excluded from the benefits of or are not left worse off and how they received equitable benefits.</p> <p>C.4. Description of how (if at all) traditional knowledge has been used/has contributed to project activities implementation.</p> <p>C.5. Number of Indigenous people, disaggregated by gender, residing in areas affected by project activities.</p>
Monitoring results (Paragraph 3 (f), Annex I)	Situation	<p>There were no changes in the situation described in SGIP during the monitoring period.</p> <p>The project's Project Design Document (PDD) was validated in February 2023. Although the safeguard is out of the scope of PDD validation, the publication of several articles by Amnesty International alleging illegal deforestation and human-rights abuses in and around Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary was brought to the attention of the validator, and therefore that was commented on in the Validation Report. The specific incidents, while not associated with the project,</p>

<sup>2</sup> See RGC Summary of Information, pg. 45 for FPIC standards.

		<p>highlight the importance of the project's safeguard approach. This SGPR explains such approaches and reports activities conducted, including those directly mitigating the incidents reported in the articles. We supported communities to conduct patrols within the CPAs (criterion c); worked to find ways to improve the revenue generated from NTFPs, including management of resin trees and Ibis rice production (criteria c and d); supported community participatory land-use planning for zoned land within PLWS (criteria c and i); established a grievance mechanism that enables complaints to be brought forward without fear of retaliation (criterion b); facilitated informed dialogue with PDOE, MOE, and community representatives on PLWS governance and land-use planning, which also helps ensure their access right to NTFPs and land tenure (criteria c and d); conduct careful ongoing consultation with local communities and others stakeholders that experience these pressures, including FPIC with all the stakeholder communities (criterion d); introduced Rights-based Approach (criterion c).</p>
	Implementation	<p><b>1. Active promotion of indigenous rights</b></p> <p>The project has been carefully considering community engagement and promoting active participation of the Indigenous communities in order to promote their rights to land and resources in the project. The Kuy Indigenous communities are living in 3 villages included Siem Bouk, Anglong Phe and Spong. The consultation meetings have been conducted to collect their input and feedback on zoning and management of PLWS to ensure that their traditional use of land and resources will not be impacted in the future. Furthermore, the project teams have conducted several trainings on resin collection technic and mapping resin trees to those communities.</p> <p><b>2. FPIC:</b> From the project design phase until implementation process, a series of community</p>

		consultation meetings and workshops have been conducted to provide information on the project activities and seek consent as well as gather feedback from the target communities.
	Impacts	<p>C.1. There are no potential sacred sites or other sites of cultural significance to ethnic minorities in areas that may be directly or indirectly affected by project activities.</p> <p>C.2. Local communities and Indigenous people have been engaging through meetings, workshops and training during the project design and implementation stages.</p> <p>C.3. There have not been any reports from relevant non-governmental stakeholders that Indigenous peoples and local communities, particularly women, were excluded from the benefits of or left worse off.</p> <p>C.4. The traditional use of resin trees in the project area has been supported by the project to enhance local community income. The improvement of their traditional rice farming through IBIS Rice program contribute to improve their income generation too in some target villages.</p> <p>C.5. The total number of Indigenous people (Kuy) is 1,880, of which 825 are women, living in Siem Bouk, Spong and Anlong Phe villages.</p> <p>C.6. There are 1,880 indigenous people of which 825 are women using resources in the project area.</p>
Improvements for next monitoring period (Paragraph 3 (g), Annex I)	Safeguard activities	NA
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	NA

Criterion (e) Promote and support the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in

particular Indigenous peoples and local communities		
Plans specified in the SGIP (including any revisions)	Safeguard activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)</b> will be produced that identifies key stakeholders, explains the project cycle, the plans for consultation, feedback communication, and reporting. The SEP will indicate how the Project Steering Committee will report to all stakeholders on the project implementation (work plan activities, expenditure, results). The SEP will identify how the Mitsui PLWS project will interact with other relevant initiatives.</li> <li>2. <b>Meaningful, effective and informed consultation</b> will ensure ongoing opportunities for key stakeholders, including participating communities, particularly women and vulnerable groups, to inform project design, implementation and evaluation. FPIC will be a requirement for Indigenous stakeholders.</li> <li>3. <b>Gender assessment.</b> With the support of CI's Social Policy and Practice gender program, the project will prepare a gender assessment that ensures project activities will enable both women and men to participate meaningfully and equitably, have equitable access to resources, and receive comparable social and economic benefits. An assessment of the gender gap in roles and rights exists in Cambodia and will inform the stakeholder engagement plan. Specific recommendations from the assessment will ensure project actions will be conducted in a gender-responsive, culturally sensitive, non-discriminatory and inclusive manner, ensuring that potentially affected vulnerable and marginalized groups are identified and provided opportunities to participate.</li> <li>4. <b>Dedicated gender trainings</b> will support integrating a gender perspective in any plans, for reducing the gender gap in society. Focus would be on improving the capacities of the subnational level REDD+ and forest</li> </ol>



		staff, particularly frontline staff <sup>3</sup> , to integrate gender and social inclusion into their REDD+ work.
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	<p>The proposed safeguard activities and situation as well as the indicators below corresponding to those in Cambodia's Summary of Information<sup>4</sup> are monitored.</p> <p>D.1. Description of the general categories of stakeholders involved in the implementation of the project (documentation and mapping of stakeholders, particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups) and how they were involved (information shared, feedback gathered, in what format it was gathered).</p> <p>D.2. Description of the outcomes of the participation processes (for example how the ideas or comments from relevant stakeholders led to enhanced implementation or how implementation was influenced by considering the views of the relevant stakeholders).</p> <p>D.3. Description of participation activities (e.g. culturally appropriate information produced, capacity building activities, specific meetings organized for vulnerable groups).</p> <p>D.4. If applicable, description and evidence of how FPIC processes were followed in project intervention areas of Indigenous Peoples and whether they affected the implementation of REDD+ (activities cancelled where FPIC withheld).</p> <p>D.5. Number of meetings held, number of participants (organized according to categories of participant) and disaggregated by gender.</p>
Monitoring results	Situation	There were no changes in the situation described in SGIP during the monitoring period, except that the partner NGO,

<sup>3</sup> Frontline staffs is defined as both government and NGO staffs and stakeholders responsible for direct delivery of resources and engagement with the community.

<sup>4</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/6\\_cambodia\\_1st\\_summary\\_of\\_information\\_on\\_safeguards-final-oct-2019.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/6_cambodia_1st_summary_of_information_on_safeguards-final-oct-2019.pdf)

(Paragraph 3 (f), Annex I)		SMP, is now working in the project area.
	Implementation	<p><b>1. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)</b></p> <p>A <a href="#">Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (SES)</a> was prepared in 2019. The SES aims to have a meaningful engagement of relevant stakeholders (government, civil society, academia, communities and private sector) through the project implementation. More specifically to REDD+ project implementation, additional meetings, trainings, and workshop have been organized with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p><b>2. Meaningful, effective and informed consultation</b> have been conducted with key stakeholders, including participating communities and Indigenous people, particularly women and vulnerable groups, to inform project design, implementation and evaluation.</p> <p><b>3. Gender assessment</b></p> <p>The <a href="#">Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy and Plan</a> was completed in 2018 for PLWS. The results showed that women have a limited access and control on resources and there is a limited awareness of Gender Based Violence (GBV). Therefore, the project will need to strengthen women roles and empower them in participating in decision making around resources use.</p> <p><b>4. Dedicated gender trainings</b></p> <p>Several trainings and dialogues with relevant key stakeholders and staff have been conducted in 2020. They contribute to improve the capacities of the stakeholders and staff to integrate gender and social inclusion into their REDD+ work.</p>
	Impacts	<p>D.1. The key stakeholders and their roles in the project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ministry of Environment (MoE):</b> assign project teams to support project design, planning and implementation and coordinate with relevant government agencies and</li> </ul>

		<p>NGOs in the landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mitsui &amp; Co:</b> provide funds for project implementation</li> <li>• <b>Conservation International (CI):</b> provide advice and technical support in the project and implement livelihood and biodiversity activities.</li> <li>• <b>TetraTech (USAID Greening Prey Long):</b> provide funding support for livelihood and biodiversity monitoring as well as staffing during its project lifespan.</li> <li>• <b>Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP):</b> support Ibis Rice program in some target village as part of livelihood improvement activities.</li> <li>• <b>Local Authorities:</b> support the project implementation in their target provinces.</li> <li>• <b>Communities and Indigenous People:</b> participate in project activities and raise concerns related to the project, if any, at meetings, GRM boxes and hotline numbers.</li> </ul> <p>D.2. The project teams have conducted various consultation meetings on project design and implementation, particularly on livelihood improvement activities, workplan, community small grants and zoning process. All comments and feedback have been collected and addressed in the project. A summary of the comments is available on request.</p> <p>D.3. Various training activities on community patrol, Ibis Rice, Climate change and REDD+ have been organized in the project.</p> <p>D.4. A series of consultation meetings were conducted with the target villages to explain the project. In addition, ongoing community consultation processes have been implemented to make sure that they are kept informed about project activities and able to provide feedback in a timely manner.</p> <p>D.5. More than 120 meetings were held in the project with a total 3,220 participants of which 874 were women.</p>
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		D.6. The total number of representatives/members of Kuy indigenous people who involved in REDD+ activities in the project was 363 peoples (121 women).
Improvements for next monitoring period (Paragraph 3 (g), Annex I)	Safeguard activities	NA
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	NA

Criterion (f) Provide equal employment opportunities and adequate working conditions		
Plans specified in the SGIP (including any revisions)	Safeguard activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Gender Equity:</b> CI will encourage MoE to strive for gender equity in project-funded hiring decisions.</li> <li><b>Safety training</b> for all project staff (including community participants) will be updated, along with provision of adequate equipment for field work.</li> <li><b>Grievance Redress Mechanism:</b> CI operates an institutional complaint hotline (EthicsPoint) that is available to all CI staff and partners. The CI EthicsPoint hotline will be one component of the project's dispute resolution process, which is described under criterion (b) above</li> </ol>
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	<p>The proposed safeguard activities and situation as well as the indicators below are monitored.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Description and records of hiring processes for new staff.</li> <li>Record of staff trainings.</li> <li>Number of grievances filed to EthicsPoint.</li> </ol>
Monitoring results (Paragraph 3 (f), Annex I)	Situation	There were no changes in the situation described in SGIP during the monitoring period.
	Implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Gender Equity:</b> During this monitoring period, there were 49 staff (4 women) from MoE/PDoE and CI to support the project and the project continue to promote</li> </ol>

		<p>female staff in hiring process.</p> <p><b>2. Safety training:</b> More than 12 trainings to all the project staff and communities were conducted during this monitoring and additional equipment were provided for them to perform their field activities.</p> <p><b>3. Grievance Redress Mechanism:</b> CI operates an institutional complaint hotline (EthicsPoint) that is available to all CI staff and partners. The CI EthicsPoint hotline will be one component of the project's dispute resolution process, which is described under criterion (b) above</p>
	Impacts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There were 49 staff (4 females) from MoE/PDoE and CI to support the project implementation.</li> <li>2. More than 12 trainings were conducted for project staff and local communities in the project.</li> <li>3. There has not been any grievance filed to EthicsPoint during this monitoring period.</li> </ol>
Improvements for next monitoring period (Paragraph 3 (g), Annex I)	Safeguard activities	NA
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	NA

Criterion (g) Conserve natural forests		
Plans specified in the SGIP (including any revisions)	Safeguard activities	<p>The PLWS zonation engagement process will explicitly involve community stakeholders and will address food security and livelihood needs as well as the needs to preserve existing tracts of forest. The project will work to support sustainable livelihoods through agroforestry and agricultural practice that improve yields and income on existing land area with required compliance for no deforestation. In addition, it</p>

		will explore high value crops that do not require larger plots of land, (e.g. plants for essential oils) and support sustainable alternative income streams to communities that incentivize forest conservation (e.g. certified deforestation-free value-chains)).
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	<p>The proposed safeguard activities and situation as well as the indicators below are monitored.</p> <p>E.1. Description of measures taken to ensure that the interventions do not result in the conversion of natural forests.</p> <p>E.2. Description of whether and how the projected socio-cultural, economic, and environmental benefits of the project were realized following implementation.</p> <p>E.3. Description of how the implementation of the project has impacted biodiversity in accordance with Cambodia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>E.5. Spatial information on the country's natural forest cover before and after implementation.</p> <p>E.6. Spatial information on extent of plantations (or other relevant concessions in mining and agriculture) and rate of change in extent of plantations in the project area of influence.</p> <p>E.7. Statistics on jobs or businesses relating to sustainable use of natural forests and biodiversity, changes in incomes of communities that depend on natural forests, access to social services by those communities, etc.</p>
Monitoring results (Paragraph 3 (f), Annex I)	Situation	There were no changes in the situation described in SGIP during the monitoring period.
	Implementation	The zoning process of PLWS requires a comprehensive data collection on biodiversity, forest types, resource use mapping and stakeholder consultation process, particularly local communities and Indigenous communities to make sure that their traditional rights and culture are respected. Most intact forest areas with high conservation value and biodiversity

		<p>were included in the core and conservation zones while the areas of high economic values and frequently used by the local communities and Indigenous communities were classified as sustainable use zone and can be designated as community protected areas. The areas where local communities and Indigenous people have been living in were defined as community zone which also contain residential lands, paddy fields and swidden. Land title can also be an issue for them. The draft zoning map for Prey Lang has been completed through years of data collection and stakeholder consultation process in the project.</p>
	Impacts	<p>E.1. The project did not implement any interventions which result in the conversion of natural forests.</p> <p>E.2. The IBIS Rice program was introduced to Doung, Kes and Toal villages to provide incomes for the communities through the cultivation, processing and marketing of high-value certified organic rice. More than 100 households in those villages have improved their incomes from selling high quality organic rice with premium price (around 30% above conventional market) to the market.</p> <p>E.3. The project has contributed to achieve National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) by supporting protected area zoning in Cambodia. In addition, it also helped to generate a comprehensive data on biodiversity in Prey Lang which can be used to update the national database.</p> <p>E.5. The project teams have been working closely with the Department of Geographical Information System (GIS) of MoE to share relevant spatial data (e.g., land use change) and support the improvement of the national forest cover map based on the field data generated in the project.</p> <p>E.6. The project teams have been monitoring existing Economic Land Concession around the project areas</p>

		<p>and other development projects such as mining exploration and land allocation process that might impact the project areas.</p> <p>E.7. It was roughly estimated that more than 100 community members and Indigenous people had directly improved their income by engaging in various activities in the project such as livelihood improvement, biodiversity monitoring and law enforcement activities.</p>
Improvements for next monitoring period (Paragraph 3 (g), Annex I)	Safeguard activities	NA
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	NA

Criterion (h) Respect other areas that have high values for the conservation of biological diversity and ecosystem services

Plans specified in the SGIP (including any revisions)	Safeguard activities	NA
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	NA
Monitoring results (Paragraph 3 (f), Annex I)	Situation	There were no changes in the situation described in SGIP during the monitoring period.
	Implementation	NA
	Impacts	NA
Improvements for next	Safeguard activities	NA



monitoring period (Paragraph 3 (g), Annex I)	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	NA
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Criterion (i) Generate other social and environmental benefits		
Plans specified in the SGIP (including any revisions)	Safeguard activities	<p>1. <b>Participatory mapping work/ local land-use plan-</b> part of protected area demarcation and zonation and the sustainable livelihood support will involve participatory land-use planning conducted with communities. The land-use planning will be conducted at the community level and will be as inclusive as possible to all the community members. The goal will be to plan land use with a balance of livelihood and food security needs with forest resource conservation. Complementary to this will be the needed support of improving existing agriculture and community land use so as to reduce the need for expansion.</p> <p>2. <b>Design and implement a Benefit (and Cost) sharing plan</b> that follows good practice process framework/<b>benefit sharing manual</b> to formally agree on any restricted access arrangements, ensuring consultation provides prior access to project information in local language; clear communication of the accurate and updated analysis of opportunity costs and benefit package; inclusion of FPIC as required; means for achieving equitable distribution of benefits for men and women and for vulnerable and/or marginalized households and individuals, consideration of collective as well as individual agreements if possible, and timely delivery of benefits, eligibility requirements and conditionalities for benefits such as implementation of activities or generation of certain results, the form (e.g. monetary on non-monetary) and the delivery mechanism for benefits, how decisions will be made and how benefit sharing will be monitored</p> <p>3. <b>Strengthen oversight by local authorities</b> – regular</p>

		<p>reporting and meetings with MoE and PDoE will ensure authorities with oversight functions are up to date about any challenges. The stakeholder engagement plan will contemplate actions to support oversight.</p> <p><b>4. Participatory monitoring</b> – In coordination with community leadership, support through capacity building the direct participation of community members in the monitoring of project performance.</p> <p><b>5. Feedback and grievance redress mechanism</b> (see above).</p>
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	<p>The proposed safeguard activities and situation as well as the indicators below are monitored.</p> <p>B.1. Description of information sharing/dissemination activities, including requests for access to information and how those requests have been addressed made by the public disaggregated by gender. (also monitored under criterion b)</p> <p>B.3. Description of how project finance (readiness, implementation, and results) has been spent, percentage of allocation by sex (also monitored under criterion b).</p> <p>B.4. Measures taken for equitable sharing of benefits, gender equity and dealing with social discrepancies (also monitored under criterion b).</p> <p>B.8. Number of women involved in the implementation of project activities.</p> <p>B.13. Amount of any compensation or benefits awarded (if and as applicable) and breakdown of compensation by sex and ethnicity.</p>
Monitoring results (Paragraph 3 (f), Annex I)	Situation	There were no changes in the situation described in SGIP during the monitoring period.
	Implementation	<p>1. <b>Participatory mapping work/ local land-use plan</b> Please see criterion (g).</p> <p>2. <b>Design and implement a Benefit (and Cost) sharing plan</b></p>

		<p>Please see criterion (b)</p> <p>3. <b>Strengthen oversight by local authorities</b></p> <p>Please see criterion (b)</p> <p>4. <b>Participatory monitoring</b></p> <p>The project did not start direct participation of community members in the monitoring of project performance during this monitoring period.</p> <p>5. <b>Feedback and grievance redress mechanism</b></p> <p>Please see criterion (b)</p>
	Impacts	<p>Indicators: (Indicator numbers correspond to those in Cambodia's Summary of Information)</p> <p>Please see criterion (b) for B.1, B.3 and B.4.</p> <p>B.8. The total number of women involved in the implementation of project activities was 874.</p> <p>B.13. The project had not provided any compensation or benefit awards to any stakeholder during this monitoring period.</p>
Improvements for next monitoring period (Paragraph 3 (g), Annex I)	Safeguard activities	NA
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	NA

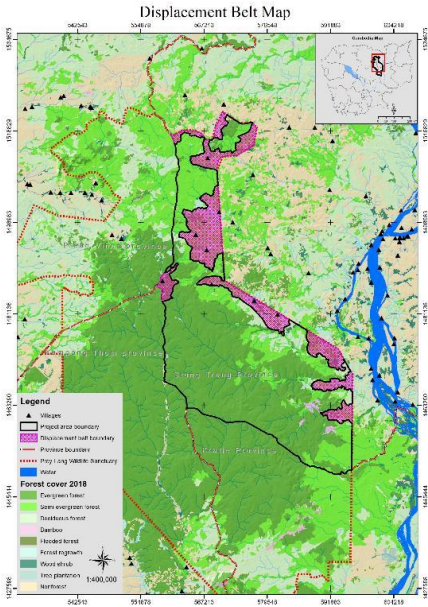
Criterion (j) Address the risks of reversals

Plans specified in the SGIP (including any revisions)	Safeguard activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain strong law enforcement and management presence in the area</li> <li>• Ensure benefit sharing and development projects address food security and livelihood needs but does not incentivize forest conversion, rather incentivizes forest conservation. The uptake of these activities must be broad enough in the communities in order to get the majority of the households engaged in the deforestation free livelihoods.</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain government engagement with respect to policy changes and developments, including the Ministry of Mines and the mining companies to reduce the risk of concessions occurring in the project site.</li> <li>• Continue to maintain the collaboration with the MoE and all other relevant national and subnational stakeholders to reduce the risk of reversals.</li> <li>• At the community level, continue to engage to ensure that the needs are met, and voices are heard with respect to development needs and pressures.</li> </ul>
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	<p>The proposed safeguard activities and situation as well as the indicators below are monitored.</p> <p>F&amp;G.1. Description of how forest management system is designed, maintained, and implemented with the appropriate frequency to detect and provide information on reversals.</p> <p>F&amp;G.3. Number of tCO<sub>2</sub> reduced since beginning of project intervention/implementation.</p>
Monitoring results (Paragraph 3 (f), Annex I)	Situation	<p>Although the project has significant support and buy-in from the Cambodian government, the reversal risks present as the government tries to balance development and conservation. In addition to the mining concessions and exploration permits being issued for companies, there is a plan to develop a transmission line through PLWS, and it will cut through the project area.</p> <p>Forest fire was identified as a risk for project areas, particularly the dry deciduous forests during the dry season.</p>
	Implementation	<p>The project supported rangers and some local communities, including providing equipment and training throughout the monitoring period, and had periodic meetings with MoE or the provincial government to discuss the issues including potential developments inside the project area.</p> <p>No funding is available yet for benefit sharing or scaling up the livelihood activities, and the project has not expanded to</p>

		the needed scale, i.e., the majority of community members participation.
	Impacts	<p>Indicators (Optional) (Indicator numbers correspond to those in Cambodia's Summary of Information)</p> <p>F&amp;G.1. The project team had monthly meetings where the monitoring results were presented and reflected in the following month's law enforcement plan. During the monitoring period, remote sensing data were analyzed monthly in the dry season to detect forest clearance.</p> <p>F&amp;G.3. This is the first verification, and therefore no emission reductions have been verified since beginning of project intervention/implementation.</p>
Improvements for next monitoring period (Paragraph 3 (g), Annex I)	Safeguard activities	Forest fires are caused by land encroachment and hunting in the project. Therefore, a few measures will be taken to address this issue including, forest fire control training for rangers, forest fire control equipment and community outreach on forest fire.
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	NA

Criterion (k) Reduce the risks of emissions displacement		
Plans specified in the SGIP (including any revisions)	Safeguard activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain strong law enforcement and management presence in the activity area, including displacement belt.</li> <li>• Ensure benefit sharing and development projects address food security and livelihood needs but do not incentivize forest conversion, rather incentivizing forest conservation by linking livelihoods to value chains/markets which require compliance to deforestation-free standards. The uptake of these activities must be broad enough in the communities in</li> </ul>

		<p>order to get the majority of the households engaged in the deforestation free livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the community level, continue to engage to ensure that the needs are met, and voices are heard with respect to development needs and pressures</li> </ul>
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	The proposed safeguard activities and situation as well as the indicators for the criterion (j) are monitored.
Monitoring results (Paragraph 3 (f), Annex I)	Situation	<p>The risk of displacement remains moderate. However, the displacement belt locates between the project area inside PLWS and developed and populated areas (Figure 1), and deforestation pressure to the displacement belt from the developed side has increased significantly.</p>  <p>Figure 1. Displacement belt map</p>
	Implementation	The project support law enforcement and livelihood development. See Monitoring results in criterion (j) for law enforcement and those in criteria (e), (g) and (i) for details of livelihood support.

	Impacts	See above indicators for criterion (j).
Improvements for next monitoring period (Paragraph 3 (g), Annex I)	Safeguard activities	NA
	Monitoring of the situation and the safeguard activities	NA

Revision history of SGPR		
Version	Date	Contents revised