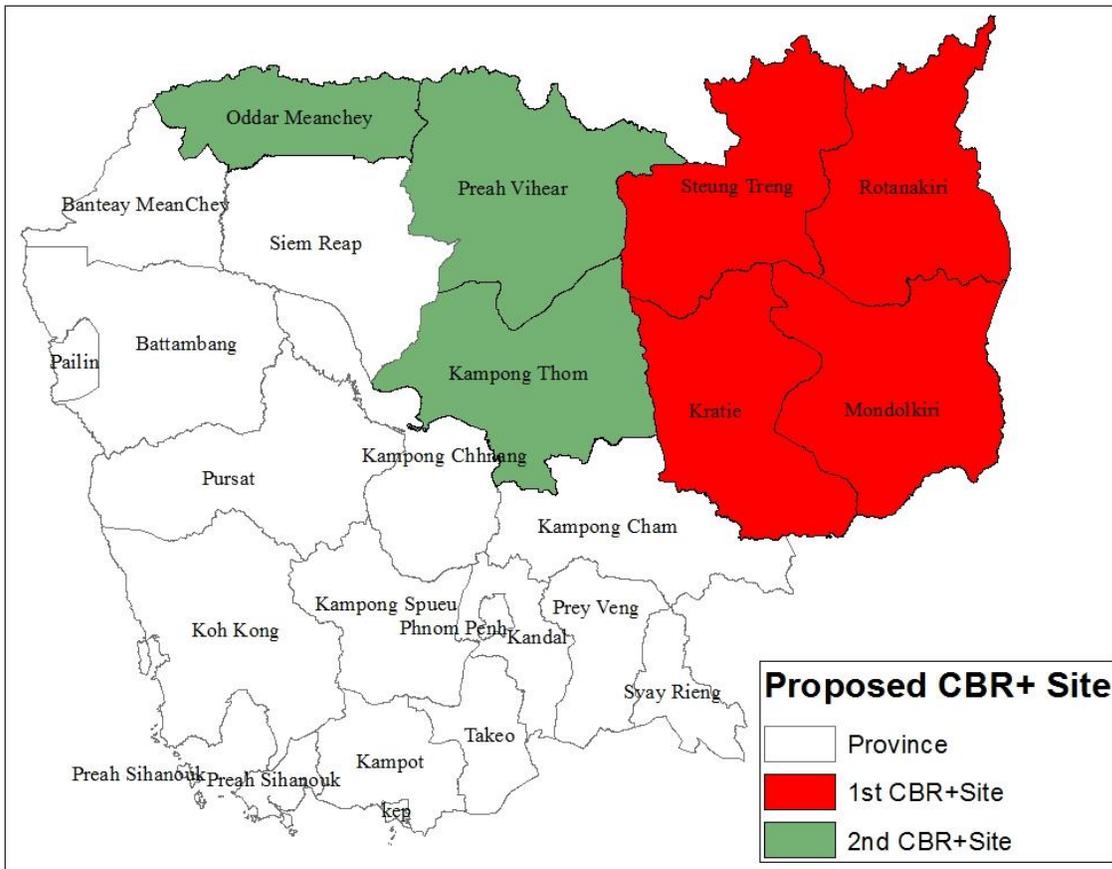


Community based REDD+ Country Plan Cambodia



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Phnom Penh, January 2015

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAM-REDD	Cambodia REDD
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CBR+	Community Based REDD+
CI	Conservation International
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team of the Small Grants Programme
CG	Consultation Group
CF	Community Forestry
CFI	Community Fisheries
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPA	Community Protected Area
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ELC	Economic Land Concession
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	European Union
FA	Forestry Administration
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIA	Fisheries Administration
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GDANCP	General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
Ha	Hectares
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
KM	Knowledge Management
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NC	SGP National Coordinator
NFP	National Forest Programme
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
NTFPs	Non Timber forest Products
PA	Protect Area
PEB	UN-REDD Programme Executive Board
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries, plus the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
REL	Reference Emission Levels
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
RTS	REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat
SGP	Small Grants Programme
ToR	Terms of Reference



TT	Technical Team
UNDP	The United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
WOCAN	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

Executive Summary

CBR+ is a global initiative co-financed by the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD Programme) and the GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP), and delivered at the country level through the mechanisms of GEF SGP. The initiative aims to catalyze REDD+ readiness from the ground up, bringing resources and capacity to indigenous peoples (IPs) and other forest-dependent communities, empowering them to engage in national REDD+ activities and pilot REDD+ methodologies and approaches. Alignment with national REDD+ Readiness processes and approaches is central to the CBR+ concept. To ensure that CBR+ projects align with UN-REDD National Programmes, the CBR+ Country Plan was developed. This CBR+ Country Plan is intended as a strategic paper for the implementation of CBR+ in Cambodia. CBR+ Country Plan will be used to guide the selection of grantees, ensure coherence among the portfolio of CBR+ projects, and to ensure that CBR+ projects are complementary to both National REDD+ readiness process and the GEF SGP Country Programme Strategy.

At the national level, the CBR+ Country Plan aims to strengthen and complement the national REDD+ readiness process and the broader national development policies, plans, strategies and programmes, e.g., Rectangular strategy, National Strategic Development Plan, Climate Change Strategic Plan, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), Cambodia Millennium Development Goals, National Forest Programme, and National Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries. In particular, the Plan will provide both financial and technical support to local communities by engaging them in conservation and protection of forest resources, which are meant for REDD+.

According to key results from regional consultation workshops, focus group discussions, and meetings with various stakeholders, including a national validation workshop, there were a number of CBR+ opportunities as well as problems and challenges faced by local communities, IPs, local Non-Government Organizations (NGO) and related stakeholders in the implementation of REDD+ and CBR+ in Cambodia. These included: 1) Limited availability of, and access to information on REDD+; 2) Limited knowledge and technical capacity of the representatives of local communities to provide their timely inputs to the national REDD+ strategy; 3) Lack of both technical and financial support for diversification of alternative livelihood strategies to support local communities who have been engaged in promoting and implementing REDD+ Readiness activities; 4) Limited financial support, knowledge and capacity of local communities and institutions on REDD+, especially addressing the issues of deforestation and forest degradation at the grassroots level; and 5) Lack of best practices and experiences from the national REDD+ readiness process and pilot region that can inform local communities who wish to embark on REDD+ activities.

In response to the above opportunities as well as problems and challenges, four proposed Thematic Focus Areas from which eligible CBR+ activities were derived, were identified and prioritized according to comments obtained from stakeholder consultation workshops and meetings. These are aligned with Cambodia REDD+ National Programme, which is supported by, among others, UN-REDD National Programme in order to support the implementation of the current REDD+ Readiness Process in the country. The proposed Thematic Focus Areas consist of: 1) Strengthening capacities of local community institutions and/or networks, including their representatives, to facilitate REDD+ activities to inform national-level decision making, including providing inputs for a national REDD+ strategy in a gender sensitive manner; 2) Exploring and introducing alternative livelihood strategies to reduce their

dependence and pressure on forest resources; 3) Supporting local communities, including IPs, and/or concerned NGOs to pilot, implement, monitor and evaluate REDD+ approaches and tools at the local level in order to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; and 4) Documenting and exchanging knowledge and lessons learned from community-based experiences to inform national REDD+ policies and practices, especially comparing the regional experiences from the pilot sites of REDD+ in Oddar Meanchey and Mondulhiri.

Although total funding for CBR+ is relatively small, each project is expected to be catalytic towards the Cambodia's readiness phase. As such, the proposed geographical areas are in Northeastern Region, and Northern Plain and Dangrek Mountain region. These two regions, targeted areas of the national REDD+ program, have slightly higher rates of deforestation and forest degradation, and are homes to IPs and communities who are highly dependent upon forest resources for livelihoods. In addition, there are several ongoing conservation projects related to REDD+ activities with funding support from, among others, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), European Union (EU), and MacArthur Foundation.

By implementing the four CBR+ activities outlined above, Cambodia will achieve the following outcomes:

- 1) Capacities of local community institutions and/or networks to facilitate REDD+ activities to inform national-level decision making, including providing inputs for a national REDD+ strategy in a gender sensitive manner are improved.
- 2) Sustainable and low emission alternative livelihood strategies to reduce their dependence on forest resources are explored and introduced in communities who are engaged in REDD+ activities.
- 3) Communities such as community forestry, community fisheries, community protected areas and IPs, and/or concerned NGOs are supported to pilot, implement, monitor and evaluate REDD+ approaches and tools at the local level in order to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
- 4) Knowledge, experiences and best practices from the national REDD+ readiness process, including the pilot sites, are documented and shared for national REDD+ policies and local practices.

The Plan also identifies a number of low to medium risks and associated mitigation measures in relation to each outcome. Monitoring and evaluation will be performed at two levels; program level (across the portfolio of CBR+ projects in Cambodia); and individual project level. Performance indicators listed in this CBR+ Country Plan will be used to guide monitoring and evaluation exercises while progress will be measured by evaluating the actual status of performance against the baseline assessment results.

The documentation of best practices for various activities will be produced and disseminated through distinct communication tools such as printed or e-newsletters, policy briefs as well as video documentations, to key stakeholders of CBR+ projects.

Furthermore, the Country Plan also outlines ineligible activities which cannot support through CBR+. Criteria for selection of CBR+ projects have been identified; eligibility of a proposed project addressing at least one CBR+ outputs; and existing capacity and relevant experiences of Community Based

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme

Organizations (CBOs) and NGOs applicants. Registered CBOs, local NGOs and relevant research institutions working on REDD+ related activities are eligible to apply for CBR+ grants, with the maximum amount up to USD \$ 50,000 for each project.

1. National and Local Contexts

1.1 Status of Forests and REDD+ in Cambodia

Cambodia has been classified as a country with “high forest cover”, but at the same time, with “high deforestation rate”. Forests in Cambodia cover approximately 10.1 million hectares (ha), constituting 57% of the total land area (FAO 2010). From 1965 to 2010, about 2.9 million ha of natural forest was estimated to be lost (Forest Cover Data 2010) chiefly due to expansion of farming land, infrastructure development (e. g. hydropower dam buildings), settlement area and domestic energy consumption. Forests are governed by three government institutions under the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), namely, Forestry Administration (FA), Fishery Administration (FiA) from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), and the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) from the Ministry of Environment (MoE). The FA is responsible for the terrestrial forest estate outside the protected areas and inundated forest in Tonle Sap Great Lake and mangrove that are managed by MoE and FiA, respectively.

Since 2007, the RGC has officially recognized REDD+ as a crucial strategy to tackle deforestation and forest degradation in the country. Since the establishment of the Cambodia REDD+ national programme in 2011 (Cambodia-redd.org), the programme has been supported by numerous supporting frameworks such as UN-REDD Programme, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), and Cambodia-REDD (CAM-REDD) with the primary aim to help the RGC to get ready for REDD+. Thus far, the programme has made substantial progress towards readiness. For example, an enabling institutional and stakeholder consultation framework has already been put in place with the establishment of the following key institutions:

- **Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce** serves as an inter-ministerial and technical level coordination body, responsible for coordination of and making technical decisions on national REDD+ activities.
- **REDD+ Consultation Group (CG)** is a platform for stakeholder engagement through facilitating of discussions and inputs for the taskforce. It comprises 18 representatives from 1) academic institutions, 2) community forestry (CF), 3) community fisheries (CFi), 4) community protected areas (CPA), 5) CSOs, 6) international NGOs, 7) IPs, 8) national NGOs, and 9) private sector.
- **REDD+ Taskforce Technical teams (TT)** for 1) safeguards, 2) benefit sharing, 3) demonstration, and 4) measurement, reporting and verification / Reference Emission Levels (MRV/REL) that are composed of technical officers from different line agencies as well as other civil societies, academic institutions and IP representatives. Their main role is to provide technical inputs and recommendations to the Taskforce on specific issues with regards to REDD+.
- **REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat (RTS)** provides their day-to-day technical and administrative assistance for the Taskforce, and facilitates the logistical and administrative support to Consultation Group.

- CBR+ National Steering Committee.** SGP's volunteer, multi-stakeholder National Steering Committees (NSC) are the cornerstone of SGP country programme and provide overall country programming guidance as well as links to national policy making, development planning and knowledge dissemination. Cambodia's 13-member SGP NSC (composed of 6 government and 7 non-governmental members) was supplemented with a group of relevant experts in order to form the CBR+ NSC, to deliberate on matters related to CBR+. In forming the CBR+ NSC, the national REDD+ task force team was invited to nominate two representatives (one from MAFF and one from MoE). Civil society and IP representatives in the REDD+ Consultation Group were invited to join the CBR+ NSC as well. The CBR+ NSC will advise on and approve the CBR+ Country Plan, select and approve CBR+ projects, ensuring their technical and substantive quality, and ensuring that they align with the CBR+ Country Plan. CBR+ NSC members may also participate in pre-selection project site visits and in project monitoring and evaluation.

As an important next step, the RGC currently sets the development of a REDD+ national strategy and approaches as the highest priority. In early 2015, the draft will be publicly available for stakeholder inputs for at least 3 months before finalization. Given this fact, it will give the unprecedented opportunity for local communities to provide comments and concerns related to REDD+ activities to the strategy and national REDD+ processes. This is how CBR+ can support IPs and CSO stakeholders to engage in this process. Among others, the strategy will entail policy decisions on the following technical subjects:

- Policies and measures to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
- National safeguards, safeguard information systems, and grievance mechanisms;
- National REDD+ fund and distribution mechanism;
- National forest monitoring systems; and reference emission levels.

A national REDD+ strategy and approaches that include elements related to these technical decisions are important for the RGC to become eligible for result-based payment under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The strategy and approaches will also play a crucial role of providing strategic directions and guidelines as to how REDD+ should be implemented by all relevant agencies and stakeholders in the country, particularly how benefit will be equally distributed to indigenous and non-indigenous forest dependent communities in affected areas.

1.2 Local contexts: current forest use and management of local communities

In Cambodia, approximately 80 % of the population is estimated to live in rural areas where forests play an important role in supporting their livelihoods. Among them, the most dependent on forests are known to be IPs. They have lived in the vicinity or in the forests over generations, using timber and Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) for their livelihoods, and many of them have exercised customary practices of shifting cultivation. According to the 1998 Cambodian Population Census, 17 different IPs

groups exist and reside in 13 provinces. The data provided by the NGO Forum in Cambodia indicates that they are most concentrated in the northeastern areas (See Figure 1 for the locations of IPs).

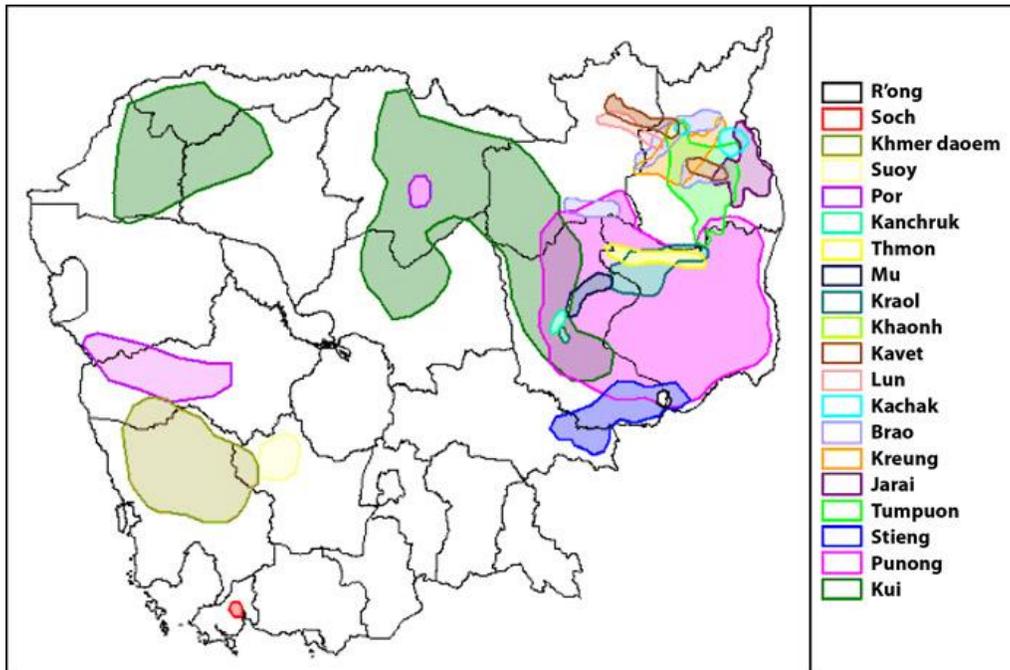


Figure 1. Locations of Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia

Source: NGO Forum on Cambodia, 2006

Since 2003, the RGC has endorsed CF as a means to promote sustainable forest management (Sub decree on CF management, 2003). CF recognises the customary rights of local communities including IPs for subsistence forest use. As of 2013, around 4 % (400,167 ha) of the total forest area is designated for CF involving a total of 457 local communities. Similar efforts to involve local communities in natural resource management have been seen in protected areas as well as mangrove and flooded forests in the forms of CPA or CFi. As of July 2014, there are 122 CPAs with the involvement of 224 villages covering a total land area of 166, 809 ha. Whilst, until July 2014 the CFi consists of 377 communities covering a total land area of 772,237 ha including freshwater and coastal areas.

The implementation of REDD+ is likely to have varying effects on local communities including IPs in terms of their rights to territories, resources, benefits, and livelihoods depending upon how a national REDD+ strategy and approaches are designed and implemented. Particular risks may arise for those local communities who are not a part of CF, CPA or CFi since they have received little legal recognition of their customary rights. For instance, if policies and measures are designed in a way to restrict their customary use of forests including shifting cultivation, their forest-based livelihoods may be adversely affected. On the other hand, safeguards measures may be developed in a way to fully respect their customary rights

to forests. In this regard, it is imperative that local communities are given full opportunity and have sufficient capacity to be able to provide timely comments to key elements of a REDD+ national strategy and approaches, particularly during the consultation period that is scheduled to take place in early 2015. This is why the CBR+ Country Plan is designed in order to support the local communities, IPs and concerned local NGOs to embark on the REDD+ Readiness process in Cambodia.

2. Methodology

A zero draft Country Plan was developed by Moeko Saito Jensen, UNDP Programme Analyst, with inputs received from the country, regional and global UN-REDD programme and SGP colleagues (Taesang Kim, Heang Thy, Ngim Navirak, Kin Yii Yong and Dearbhla Keegan).

This zero draft included basic background information on REDD+ concerning a national REDD+ policy process, local contexts, and existing gaps in ensuring full and effective engagement of stakeholders in national REDD+ readiness efforts. The plan also included proposed priority areas, outcomes, potential outputs/activities and indicators, and criteria for CBR+ project selection for stakeholder considerations and feedback.

Based on the zero draft, the consultant team consisting of experts from the Department of Natural Resource Management and Development of the Royal University of Phnom Penh, and Center for Agriculture and Environmental Studies of the Royal University of Agriculture, have further improved the draft plan with the following methodologies:

1. Review of National REDD+ Processes and Relevant Policies

To ensure the CBR+ Country Plan links to, and complements ongoing REDD+ processes in Cambodia, relevant documents were reviewed. These included the UN-REDD National Programme Document, Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), and draft national REDD+ strategy of Cambodia. These papers were provided to the consultants by the Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat and UNDP Office in Cambodia.

In addition, relevant documents like the CBR+ Project Document, CBR+ Guidance Note, SGP Country Programme Strategy, SGP Operational Guidelines and Procedures, relevant UN-REDD Guidelines (on Stakeholder Engagement and Free, Prior and Informed Consent), and the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, which are useful to integrate in the CBR+ Country Plan were gathered from the SGP Office and/or downloaded online. Moreover, many of related document for Cambodia REDD+ Development Processes can be found at <http://www.cambodia-redd.org/>.

2. Participatory Development of CBR+ Country Plan

By following the zero draft of CBR+ Country Plan and synthesizing information generated from Section 1 above, this draft plan was improved through inputs and comments from the informal meeting with eight key representatives from UNDP’s SGP team (Ms. Ngin Navirak); UNDP’s UN-REDD Programme focal point (Ms. Moeko Saito Jensen); the Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat (Mr. . Khun Vathana, Mr. Nhem Sovanna and Mr. Lun Kimhy); the Cambodia REDD+ CG (Ms. Teng Rithiny, Mr. Yeang Donal, and Mr. Va Moeun). The meeting reviewed the zero draft and identified gaps or irrelevant information in the draft. Based on this, the first draft Country Plan was improved for subsequent consultation and review by relevant stakeholders as described in Sections 3 and 4 below.

3. Stakeholder Consultations

Due to limited financial resources and time constraint, the consultations were grouped into two main categories: three regional consultations and three sub-national/thematic consultations specific to types of communities such as CF, CFi and CPA.

For three regional consultations, approximately 135 participants (Annex 1) from the stakeholder groups specified below (Table 1) were invited to join the consultation workshops. Three regional locations where the multi-stakeholder consultations took place were divided in the following:

Table 1: Matrix of Stakeholder Groups for Regional Consultation Workshops

Workshop	Regions (provinces)	Stakeholder groups	No of Female in each workshop ¹	Remarks
1 st Regional Consultation workshop in Siem Reap on 19 November 2014	Northern Plain and Dangrek Mountain region: Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Banteay Meanchey and Battambang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial government departments: Department of Environment, Fisheries Cantonment, Forestry Cantonment - Community Based Organization: Community Protected Areas, Community Fisheries, Community Forestry - Indigenous People - NGOs 	2 females from local communities for the workshop	Invitation was sent to land concession companies, but none attended
2 nd Regional Consultation workshop in Kratie on 25 November 2014	Northeastern region: Kratie, Stung Treng, Mondulkiri, and Ratanakiri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial government departments: Department of Environment, Forestry Cantonment - Community Based Organization: Community Protected Areas, Community Fisheries, Community Forestry - Indigenous People - NGOs - Private sector (ACLEDA Bank 	5 females (2 from community forestry, 1 from community protected area, 2 from NGOs)	

¹ For full list of workshop participants, see Annex 1

		and Metfone Mobile phone)		
3 rd Regional Consultation workshop in Kampot on 25 November 2014	Coastal Zone and Cardamom mountain: Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, Kampot, Kep, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial government departments: Department of Environment, Forestry Cantonment - Community Based Organization: Community Protected Areas, Community Fisheries, Community Forestry - Indigenous People - NGOs - Private sector (Land concession in Kampot) 	7 females (1 from community protected area, 2 community fisheries, 3 from NGOs, and 1 from academic)	

Three community-level thematic consultations were designed to explore the specific issues at the community level. Each consultation involved approximately 25 community members with a total number of 61 participants who attended the meetings (Annex 2). These communities were identified through the existing network of Cambodia REDD+ CG. These include:

- 1) CFi: selected CFi in Kampong Phluk in Siem Reap province to discuss the specific issues of their need on REDD+ as this community covers the flooded forest of Tonle Sap Lake which is very vital for conservation and growth of fish production.
- 2) CF: chosen CF in Seima Biodiversity Conservation Area in Mondulkiri, particularly the ones that have been engaged in REDD+ demonstration project. This community provided realistic information with regard to issues, concern, needs and challenges for implementation of REDD+ in Cambodia at terrestrial aspect. In addition, this consultation highlighted the importance of working with IPs in order to develop an in-depth understanding of their needs with regard to REDD+, especially those whose livelihoods have for generations been largely dependent upon forests.
- 3) CPA: selected community in Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary of Koh Kong in the coastal mangrove forest. The community provided information on issues, concerns, needs and challenges of REDD+ process from the mangrove forest perspective.

4. Validation of Draft CBR+ Country Plan

Once the inputs from the activities described in Sections 1 to 3 were incorporated into the draft Country Plan, a national-level validation workshop was organised with 52 selected representatives of stakeholder groups previously consulted (Annex 3) such as 1) relevant government officials involved in REDD+ Task Force; 2) CBR+ NSC; 3) SGP Team and UN-REDD relevant Experts; 4) REDD+ CG; 5) NGOs; 6) IPs (in case that they are not members of community based organizations already consulted); 7) CPA; 8) CF; 9) CFi; and 10) Private Sector. The workshop presented them with the draft Country Plan and sought further comments to ensure that key priorities of those stakeholders were reflected.

Upon synthesizing comments from the national validation workshop, the draft was submitted to the CBR+ NSC for review.

5. Finalize Draft CBR+ Country Plan and Present to CBR+ NSC

Comments and suggestions from consulted stakeholders as listed in Section 4 above were recorded in a matrix and addressed before the draft CBR+ Country Plan is submitted to the CBR+ NSC for approval. This ensures that all comments and suggestions raised by the stakeholders have been taken into consideration. However, the final draft Country Plan was only produced after incorporating comments given by the CBR+ NSC members.

3. Priority Areas

Whilst the REDD+ national programme has made significant progress towards readiness, some barriers still remain in fully enabling local communities including IPs to engage in REDD+ readiness efforts. During the 7th (April, 2014) and 8th (August, 2014) UN-REDD Programme Executive Board (PEB) meetings, representatives from IPs and CSOs respectively highlighted existing challenges and concerns in this regard. In addition, nine stakeholder groups also presented the key areas of their concerns regarding REDD+ Readiness in Cambodia during the Regional Workshops in Siem Reap (19 November 2014), Kratie and Kampot (25 November 2014); and three sub-national meetings carried in Kampong Phluk CFI in Tonle Sap Great Lake (20 November 2014), Seima CF (26 November 2014) and CPA (mangrove) in Koh Kong (27 November 2014). The key points are summarized below:

Limited availability of, and access to information on REDD+

- Awareness raising materials on REDD+ in Khmer or local indigenous languages are limited, which has posed challenges for local communities including IPs to understand key concepts of REDD+.
- Most local communities including IPs residing in remote areas are unable to utilize Internet technology to access information, or have limited capacity in using this information.

Limited knowledge and technical capacity of the representatives of local communities to provide their timely inputs to be reflected in a national REDD+ strategy

- Some of the CG members have limited capacity and technical knowledge in providing concrete recommendations for the REDD+ Taskforce.
- Limited funding support is available for CG representatives to conduct consultation meetings with their constituencies to disseminate and discuss key REDD+ issues (e.g. lack of national workshops targeted at IP representatives from all the 13 provinces).
- Although some training and awareness workshops were provided for the network members such as IPs, CF, CPA, CFI representatives, the capacity of these representatives' members to contribute towards REDD+ readiness is still limited.

Lack of both technical and financial support for diversification of alternative livelihood strategies with low emission to support the local communities who have been engaged in promoting and implementing REDD+ Readiness activities

- Lack of sustainable and low emission livelihood packages in support of local communities who have been involved in REDD+ Readiness activities.
- Lack of mechanisms to disseminate the best practices of sustainable livelihoods linked to REDD+ Readiness activities.
- Lack of financial support to local communities involved in REDD+ that wish to adopt the sustainable livelihood package so that their dependency on forest resources is reduced.

Limited financial support, knowledge and capacity of local communities and institutions on REDD+, especially addressing deforestation and forest degradation at the grassroots level

- Lack of sufficient and appropriate knowledge on REDD+ among local communities including the issues of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), safeguards, benefit sharing, conflict resolution and forest monitoring.
- Limited support is available at the grassroots level to build awareness and capacity among local communities and IPs for on-the-ground REDD+ activities.
- Lack of financial and technical support for local communities to implement their forest management plan, and carry out the protection, conservation and patrol.
- Lack of local community compatible training and awareness raising materials that can be used widely by relevant institutions (NGOs, CBOs, and research institutions) to support capacity building and awareness raising for concerned stakeholders, especially local community.

Lack of best practices and experiences from the national REDD+ readiness process in the country and region that can inform local communities who wish to embark on national REDD+ activities

- Lack of documented experiences of best practices or lessons learnt about the REDD+ Readiness Process, including the demonstration projects that have been conducted elsewhere in Cambodia and the region
- The local knowledge systems (indigenous ecological knowledge) relevant to REDD+ activities are neither considered nor integrated into the National REDD+ strategy and approaches, guidelines and implementation procedures. It prefers scientific methods (knowledge) for the REDD+ activities rather than local knowledge.

By referring to some of the above points, in April 2014 (during the 7th PEB meeting), the IP representative addressed further concerns for:

- Their right to FPIC may not be fully recognized or applied.
- REDD+ implementation takes place without sufficient understanding of local communities on potential consequences of REDD+.
- IPs' rights may be adversely affected during REDD+ implementation, which they view may restrict their collection of NTFPs and other forest products.
- IPs may not be informed about benefit sharing and subsequently be excluded from it.

In response, the PEB² through its 8th meeting reaffirms the Royal Government of Cambodia's commitment to a rights-based approach, and its commitment to develop a nationally appropriate

² The 8th PEB Meeting's response to these concerns are available at <http://www.cambodia-redd.org/category/document-centre/un-redd-peb/peb-meetings>

system of safeguards consistent with the Cancun Agreements (Decision 1/CP.16) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Furthermore, a recent study done by WOCAN (2012) pointed out potential risks that failing to address the needs and concerns of women in a national REDD+ strategy may result in adverse impacts on them.

3.1 Thematic Focus

In light of these identified existing barriers in enabling full and effective engagement of local communities including IPs for REDD+ as well as inputs received from regional consultations undertaken in Siem Reap (19 November 2014), Kratie and Kampot (25 November 2014); and three sub-national meetings carried in Kampong Phluk CFI in Tonle Sap Great Lake (20 November 2014), Seima CF (26 November 2014) and CPA (mangrove) in Koh Kong (27 November 2014); the thematic areas for CBR+ in Cambodia by order of priority are:

1. **Strengthening capacities of local community institutions and/or networks, including their representatives to facilitate REDD+ activities to inform national-level decision making, including providing inputs for a national REDD+ strategy in a gender sensitive manner.**

Target beneficiaries: CG members and their constituencies from local level (like CF, CFI, CPA, IPs, and youth groups) and concerned national NGO staff that have supported local community to provide inputs to the National REDD+ strategy formulation.

2. **Exploring and introducing alternative and low emission livelihood strategies to reduce their dependence and pressure on forest resources.**

Target beneficiaries: Local communities, CF, CFI, CPA and IPs.

3. **Supporting local communities such as community forestry, community fisheries, community protected areas and indigenous peoples, and/or concerned NGOs to pilot, implement, monitor and evaluate REDD+ approaches and tools at the local level in order to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.**

Target beneficiaries: CF, CFI, CPA, IPs CG members and their constituencies, and youth groups who engage in national level REDD+ readiness efforts.

4. **Developing and exchanging knowledge and lessons learned from community-based experiences to inform national REDD+ policies and practice, especially comparing the regional experiences from the pilot sites of REDD+ in Oddar Meanchey and Mondulkiri.**

Target beneficiaries: CG members and their constituencies, youth groups, and concerned national NGOs that are supporting local communities to provide inputs to the REDD+ strategy formulation and REDD+ Activities of the subsequent phases.

The above four thematic focus were prioritized and selected based on the analysis of immediate needs expressed by the stakeholders in the series of the regional consultation workshops and sub-national meetings. Although, there are some useful experiences from the REDD+ demonstration sites in Oddar Meanchey and Keo Seima in Monduliri, the concept and practice of REDD+ are relatively new in many aspects not only for many of Cambodian rural communities, but also the general public. It is imperative that financial and technical support to build their capacity and awareness be made available so that they are able to fully engage in the REDD+ Readiness Process and the subsequent phases of REDD+ in the future. Furthermore, the Cambodia REDD+ Road Map, Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme, R-PP, and UNDP SGP for Cambodia clearly state the full and effective participation of stakeholder including CSOs, CBOs, youth groups and IPs as an important component of REDD+ implementation in the long run. Through the CG meetings that took place between 2013 to 2014, all CG members expressed the many challenges and concerns encountered by relevant stakeholders, especially local communities, IPs and NGO staff to fully engage in REDD+ activities in Cambodia. Hence, CBR+ projects would address these challenges and concerns by ensuring more effective engagement of local communities and IPs in the REDD+ Readiness process and the subsequent phases.

All of the Thematic Focus Areas presented above align with the priority Outcomes and Outputs listed in the Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme and National REDD+ Roadmap for Cambodia such as:

- Output 1.3. Stakeholder are engaged in the REDD+ readiness process
- Output 1.4. Stakeholders are provided with access to information on REDD+ and the national REDD+ readiness process
- Outcome 2. Development of a National REDD+ strategy and implementation framework
- Outcome 3. Improved subnational capacities to implement REDD+
- Output 3.2: Pilot project activities
- Outcome 4: Design of a Monitoring System and capacity for implementation

Consequently, Thematic Focus Area 2 (**Exploring and introducing alternative and low emission livelihood strategies to reduce their dependence and pressure on forest resources**) has minimal direct relevance to the Cambodia REDD+ Strategy and Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme. However, local communities and concerned stakeholders expressed the immediate need for this to be included in the CBR+ Country Plan support package because it provides additional support in combination of other Thematic Focus Areas to local communities. In addition, it also encourages them to be fully engaged in REDD+ Readiness process, in particular protecting forest, while partially reducing their dependency and pressure on forest resources as evidenced from experiences from REDD+ project demonstration sites in Oddar Meanchey and Keo Seima (Monduliri). Possible support may include incentives for conservation, and be part of capacity building and awareness raising activities primarily relevant to REDD+ Readiness processes. The reasons were that forest resources are under severe threat due to high competition of resource uses by other sectors like economic land concessions (ELC), logging and encroachment from outsiders. Therefore, protection and monitoring of forest areas are needed before it is too late. This ensures implementation of the national REDD+ programme in the next four or five years will be satisfactorily achieved, while adhering to the UNFCCC requirements.

3.2 Geographical focus

According to the National REDD+ Programme, the RGC has piloted REDD+ projects in three geographical areas namely, Oddar Meanchey, Kolen Prumtep, and Keo Seima. However, as suggested by the stakeholders during the regional consultation workshops, the CBR+ program should enlarge the geographical focus area (five ecological regions of Cambodia like Northeastern region, Northern plain and Dangrek Mountain, Tonle Sap Region, Cardamom mountain, and Coastal area), especially the forested provinces where local communities are heavily dependent upon forest resources. This is because CBR+ is designed to support the REDD+ Readiness processes in Cambodia that will generate sufficient experiences, lessons and legal guidelines for the implementation of subsequent phases of REDD+ at national level. If CBR+ covers limited areas, important experiences and lessons from different geographical areas will be missed. These areas also generally host high biodiversity and natural assets not only for economic development of Cambodia, but also for poor communities whose livelihoods are reliant upon forest resources.

However, during the final validation workshop held in Phnom Penh on 8 December 2014, the participants suggested to prioritize the geographical focus into phases, given current available funding support for CBR+ projects, with each project expected to be catalytic to the national REDD+ programme. For this phase of CBR+, the support should be delivered to CBOs and NGOs who work in the Northeastern region with a particular focus on Kratie, Mondulkiri, Ratanakiri and Stung Treng provinces where IPs population is most concentrated; and Northern Plain and Dangrek Mountain in the provinces of Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, and Oddar Meanchey where they are the targeted areas of National REDD+ programme proposed by the RGC. In these areas, donors such as USAID, EU, MacArthur Foundation,; and numerous international NGOs such as World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Conservation International (CI) and BirdLife International are working actively to conserve and protect remaining critical forest habitats, while supporting local communities' livelihoods that are linked to conservation (see Figure 1 for locations of IPs and Figure 2: map of proposed regions).

These two regions contain high risks of deforestation and forest degradation mainly due to conversion of forestland to large-scale plantation (ELC), illegal logging and hydropower development. Therefore, this requires an immediate action to protect forest, potentially through CBR+ projects that can help address the problems while significantly contribute to remedy forest losses. Furthermore, the proposed areas also cover the ongoing project sites of SGP under GEF/UNDP implementation. CBR+ projects will also strengthen the existing capacity of local communities for REDD+ related activities. The second phase of funding or available funds from any other sources should be made available to other three regions so that local communities and CBOs will have equal opportunities to be fully engaged in REDD+ related activities, including implementation of REDD+ drawing on experiences from the first two pilot regions. Moreover, the Cambodia National REDD+ Programme has allocated funds to finance

stakeholder consultation processes in the formulation of Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy. These processes will include local communities, IPs and relevant stakeholders located outside the currently proposed CBR+ geographical areas.

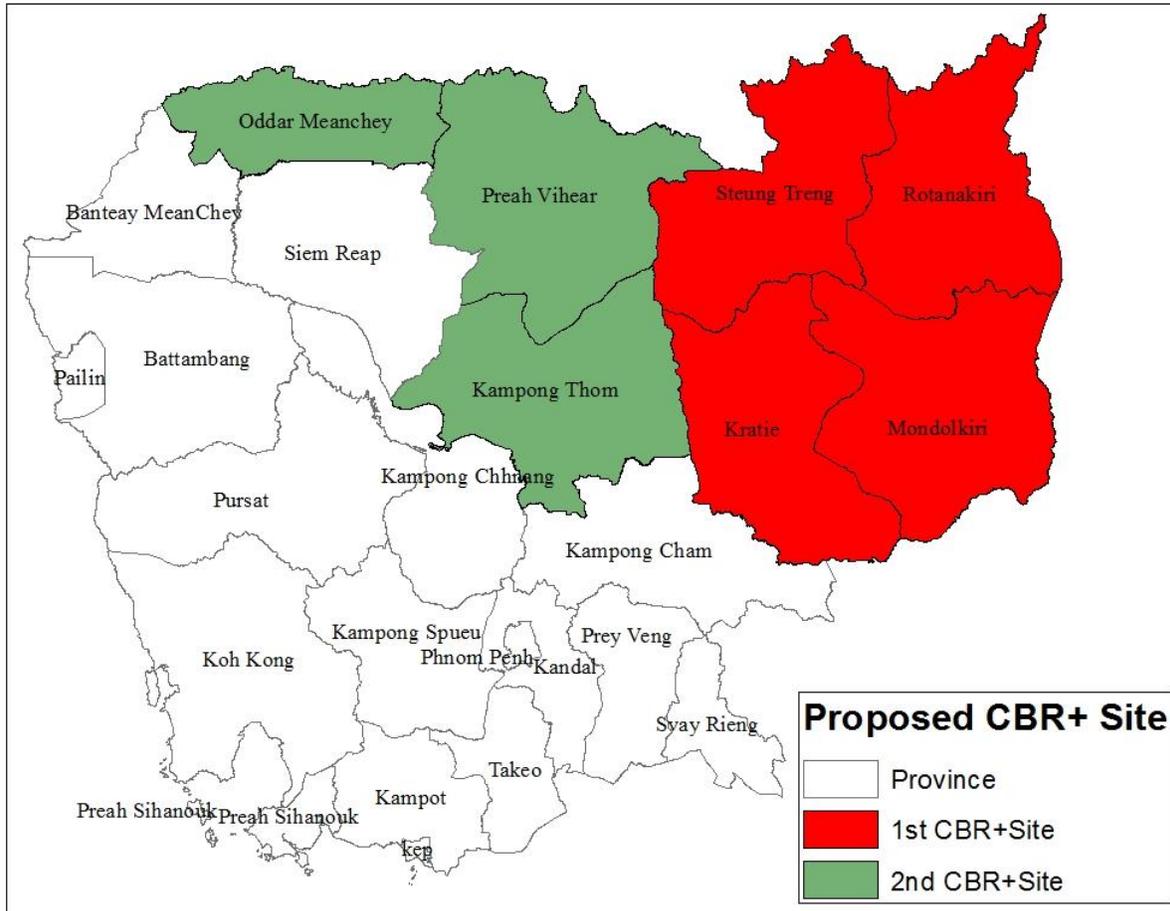


Figure 2: Proposed Sites of CBR+ Project

3.2.1 Northeastern Region

The northern region was listed as one of the targeted demonstration sites in the Cambodia REDD+ Road Map to conduct REDD+ projects. It encourages IPs to protect and sustainably utilize forest resources in line with REDD+ approaches. It is therefore ideal that CBR+ should align with ongoing activities of the RGC.

The indigenous communities are scattered over 15 provinces in Cambodia. But, northeastern provinces such as Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, Kratie and Stung Treng are highly populated by IPs; 80,337; 27,118; 20,435; and 5,774 IPs respectively (Moul and Seng, 2012; NGO Forum on Cambodia, 2006).

IPs have made their living on forest resources through gathering, hunting and swidden farming for generations. Moreover, forest resources also play an important role in maintaining biodiversity resources and securing ecological functions for local communities and IPs. However, forest resources in this region are being threatened by several factors such as illegal land alienation, ELC, illegal logging, slash and burn agriculture practices (Hor et al., 2014), mining, woodfuel collection for energy consumption, hydropower dam development and conversion of forest land to agricultural land (Bottomley, 2000; IWGIA, 2007).

Favorable regulations for indigenous communities exist in the 2001 Land Law. However, lack of implementation and enforcement have left IPs vulnerable to commercial and state interests, which are increasingly attracted to exploiting the economic potential of the forests and upland areas traditionally used and managed by indigenous communities. Because of fertile soil and high quantities of commercial timber, many foreign investors and Cambodia's low land people are interested in the economic potential in Northeastern region. For instance, ELC to develop plantations were granted on indigenous communities' land or land they have farmed, for instance in Kratie, Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Mondulakiri provinces. According to MAFF 2010³, 102,591 ha land concession in Kratie province, 65,258 ha in Mondulakiri province, 61,959 ha in Ratanakiri province and 187,073 ha in Stung Treng province were awarded to private companies (MAFF, 2010).

Illegal logging is also one of the main drivers of deforestation in the Northeastern provinces. This is practiced in the name of clearing ELC and hydropower dam reservoir. For example, the majority of logging operations in Ratanakiri province have reportedly been controlled by armed forces. During the period 1997-8 over 200,000 m³ of fresh logs were illegally exported from Ratanakiri to Vietnam (Bottomley, 2000).

The Land Law provides little or no protection to IPs with regard to mining concessions. In 2006, the RGC announced that 100,000 ha of forestland were granted to Japanese and Australian companies for mineral exploration and exploitation in northeastern Cambodia. This is in addition to existing mining concessions on indigenous communities' land in Ratanakiri, Preah Vihear, and other provinces issued without prior consent of indigenous peoples. In Stung Treng developments of an iron mine on indigenous land have recently slowed (IWGIA, 2007).

3.2.2 Northern plain and Dangrek Mountain

In Northern plain and Dangrek Mountain area consisting of Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, and Oddar Meanchey province are the targeted provinces for the first phase of funding support of UNDP SGP. Compared to Northeastern region, there are only a few indigenous groups such as Phnong, Kuoy and Pear living in the three provinces. However, the region covers relatively large area of natural forest and Protected Areas, believed to be home to endangered biodiversity. Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear and

³ MAFF, 2010: www.elc.maff.gov.kh

Oddar Meanchey provinces are in the priority areas of the RGC for REDD+ projects. However, forest areas in Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey provinces face high risks in deforestation and forest degradation due to ELC, forest fire, illegal logging, mining, woodfuel collection for energy consumption, and conversion of forest land to agricultural land (San et al., 2014, unpublished paper).

Based on the data from MAFF 2010², the RGC has leased 48,161 ha of forestland in Kampong Thom, 27,736 ha in Oddar Meanchey and 14,752 ha in Preah Vihear provinces to private companies to develop agricultural plantations, such as large-scale agricultural plantation of sugar cane, palm oil, rubber plantation, and others. Growing external and internal demand for high-value luxury wood for commercial sale, and illegal logging also contributes significantly to deforestation in these provinces. Conversion to cropland also drives deforestation in Northern plan and Dangrek Mountain area. For example, with the rural population expanding at a rate of 15,000 per year in Oddar Meanchey province, demand for farmland will require an additional 5,000 to 6,000 ha annually based on 2 ha for each household (FA, 2009⁴).

4. Outcomes and Indicators

4.1 Key outcomes, outputs and indicators

The overarching goal of CBR+ in Cambodia - to ensure full and effective participation of local communities including IPs in REDD+ readiness process - is also a key objective of the Cambodia National REDD+ Programme. More specifically, CBR+ aims to enhance the capacity of local communities, particularly IP communities to fully address and reflect their concerns and needs in the national REDD+ strategy and approaches. It also aims to incorporate valuable lessons of concrete challenges and opportunities derived from CBR+ implementation at the grassroots level into the implementation framework of the national REDD+ strategy.

To achieve these goal and objectives, CBR+ in Cambodia seeks to attain the following four outcomes:

- 1) Capacities of local community institutions and/or networks to facilitate REDD+ activities to inform national-level decision making, including providing inputs for a national REDD+ strategy in a gender sensitive manner are improved.

⁴ Forestry Administration, 2009. Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Oddar Meanchey Province, Cambodia: A Community Forest Initiative for Cambodia and Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction.

- 2) Sustainable alternative and low emission livelihood strategies to reduce their dependence on forest resources are explored and introduced in the communities who are engaged with REDD+ activities.
- 3) Communities such as community forestry, community fisheries, community protected areas and indigenous peoples, and/or concerned NGOs are supported to pilot, implement, monitor and evaluate REDD+ approaches and tools at the local level in order to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
- 4) Knowledge, experiences and best practices from the national REDD+ readiness process, including the piloted sites, are documented and shared to national REDD+ policies and local practices.

Table 2. LFA Matrix of CBR+ Country Plan

Outcome	Outputs	Indicators
Outcome 1: Capacities of local community institutions and/or networks to facilitate REDD+ activities to inform national-level decision making, including providing inputs for a national REDD+ strategy in a gender sensitive manner are improved.	1.1. Awareness and communication materials on REDD+ relevant to local contexts are adapted and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #of awareness raising materials modified/translated into local and indigenous languages like 1) concept of REDD+, 2) REDD+ Readiness in Cambodia, 2) Legal and Institutional Framework for REDD+ in Cambodia, 4) Safeguard, 5) Benefit sharing, 6) Demonstration projects, and 7) Measurement, monitoring, reporting and verification • # of communication outputs (with various methods produced by Cambodia REDD+ Programme) translated into local languages • # of women and men reached through circulation of communications outputs • # of events (e.g. workshops, seminars, consultations, dialogues, roundtables organized for REDD+ stakeholders by # of women and men)
	1.2. Community representation through institutional structures at national level is strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of community representatives in technical committees of National REDD+ Programme • # of community-level institutional structures to support community engagement in REDD+ strengthened via meeting or workshop
	1.3. Community capacity to participate and contribute effectively to national REDD+ processes is strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of community representatives (women and men) including IPs and CSO actively engaged in REDD+ Readiness process related activities • Gender and other concerns of local communities are incorporated into a national strategy and implementation of

Outcome	Outputs	Indicators
		<p>REDD+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of community inputs submitted for a proposed national REDD+ strategy # of inputs from community integrated into national REDD+ strategy
	1.4 Knowledge sharing mechanisms between REDD+ Consultation Group members and their constituencies are supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of protocols and/or methods for knowledge sharing produced and trained for CG members and community representatives # of people participating in REDD+ related events (disaggregated by gender # women, # men)
<p>Outcome 2: Sustainable alternative and low emission livelihood strategies to reduce their dependence on forest resources are explored and introduced in communities who are engaged with REDD+ activities.</p>	2.1 Alternative livelihood strategies are designed and piloted based on review and assessment of local community situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research report on participatory livelihood diversification assessment produced in a gender balanced manner # of alternative and low emission livelihood options (e. g. NTFP gathering, ecotourism...) are designed and piloted by local communities in a gender balanced manner, in support of CBR+ activities # of communities or households adopting the suggested livelihood packages above # of low emission products produced under the adopted livelihood packages
	2.2 Good practices from livelihood diversification are documented and disseminated to other communities involved in REDD+ readiness processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of reports produced by local communities, including men and women, documenting the best practices and lessons learnt about diversifying low emission livelihoods to help reduce the dependency on forest resources # of seminars/meetings to disseminate the findings # of communities or households, including men and women, that adapted the good practices of low emission livelihood packages documented
<p>Outcome 3: Communities such as community forestry, community fisheries, community protected areas and indigenous peoples, and/or concerned NGOs are supported to pilot, implement, monitor and evaluate REDD+</p>	3.1 Capacity of indigenous and non-indigenous local communities, and local NGOs are built to develop and implement CBR+ projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of community organizations including IPs, non-IPs and local NGOs trained to design CBR+ projects # of participants disaggregated by # of women and men # of community organizations including IPs, non-IPs and local NGOs that applied for CBR+ planning grants and full project grants
	3.2 Measures to strengthen participatory forest monitoring including	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of participatory forest monitoring methods that includes men and women, related to REDD+ identified and developed

Outcome	Outputs	Indicators
<p>approaches and tools at the local level in order to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.</p>	<p>indigenous practices are introduced, piloted and adopted</p> <hr/> <p>3.3 Communal measures to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation such as participatory mapping, clarification of land and tenure rights and sustainable forest management, are supported, piloted and adopted</p>	<p>by integrating local knowledge system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of I training courses to apply participatory forest monitoring organized for representatives of local communities, including IPs • # of projects on participatory forest monitoring supported and reported • # of reports of participatory forest monitoring produced <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of community forest management plans produced and implemented in order to reduce rate of deforestation and forest degradation • # of simple protocols/methods that include men and women to identify and address key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation developed • # of communities and IPs that adopted the protocols/methods • # of reports of participatory forest interventions (communal action) to reduce deforestation and forest degradation produced • # of customary lands or IPs territories mapped through participatory methods • New types of definition of land and tenure rights redefined and adopted by community and recognized by relevant government authorities • Hectares of land allocated for local community under community land title • # of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices
<p>Outcome 4: Knowledge, experiences and best practices of CBR+ communities are documented and shared to promote replication and influence decision-making</p>	<p>4.1 Good practices of CBR+ communities regarding direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are analyzed, distilled and communicated to other REDD+ stakeholders, including policy makers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of case studies/knowledge products documenting the good practices of CBR+ communities including challenges and opportunity produced and disseminated • # of case studies documenting best practices to tackle drivers of deforestation and forest degradation produced • # of communities that compiled, applied and shared their knowledge of and approaches to sustainable forest management • Circulation of knowledge products (leaflet, readership, website hits etc.) through meeting, workshop and seminar

Outcome	Outputs	Indicators
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of participants including women and men from related REDD+ stakeholders, including policy makers attending the knowledge sharing platforms to learn about CBR+ projects • # of good practices of CBR+ integrated into national REDD+ Strategy and implementation procedures
	<p>4.2 Good practices on local approaches to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are communicated and adopted by policy makers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of case studies documenting the good practices of local approaches that includes women and men to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation produced • # of workshops, seminars, and dialogues organized to disseminate the good practices of local approaches to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, to relevant REDD+ stakeholders and policy makers • # of good practices of local approaches to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation integrated into national REDD+ Strategy and implementation procedures

4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring and evaluation will be performed on two levels, at the program level (across the portfolio of CBR+ projects in Cambodia) and at the individual project level. Performance indicators mentioned above will be used to guide monitoring and evaluation exercises while progress will be measured by evaluating the actual status of performance against the baseline assessment results.

At the country program level

Indicators will be monitored on an annual basis. A final assessment of indicators will take place at a final stakeholder workshop financed by a grant. This will serve as a final evaluation of the CBR+ country plan.

The monitoring and reporting conducted by the GEF-SGP Secretariat (Cambodia GEF SGP country team) placed at the UNDP Country Office in Cambodia, will be completed at each of the two strategic stages semi-annually. Outcomes and results of monitoring and evaluation need to be integrated in the second strategic stage planning process. Monitoring and evaluation of the strategic stage will also be carried out by the GEF-SGP secretariat who will be responsible for reporting and updating proposed revisions of the strategic program to the CBR+ NSC for their approval.

At the project level

Outcomes and indicators will be developed specifically for the project, and in the context of the approved CBR+ country plan. The project indicators will be aligned and contribute to the Outcomes outlined in the CBR+ Country Plan. In particular, each project will identify the specific outcome to which it is contributing and will monitor the corresponding indicators. Progress toward achieving project outcomes will be monitored regularly through small grant progress reports. The following standard monitoring and evaluation for projects should be applied.

- **Ex-ante Visits:** The project team (SGP Country Team in Cambodia should undertake ex-ante visits on a risk and need basis to grant-requesting organizations upon grant approval by the NSC and prior to the signature of the Memorandum of Agreement between UNDP and the grantee.
- **Field monitoring visits:** Every project should be visited at least twice in its lifetime, once upon receipt of the first progress report from beneficiary organizations and second during the following year. NSC members with relevant technical expertise in project-related areas may join the SGP CPMT during these visits, as appropriate.
- **Progress reports:** Beneficiary organizations should submit quarterly, progress reports to the SGP National Coordinator (NC) who manages the CBR+ project, along with a financial report. A forecast of resources needed in the following period should be submitted by the grantee to the NC as a requirement for disbursement of the next installments.
- **Final project evaluation report:** Beneficiary organizations should submit a final report summarizing national level benefits and other results achieved, outputs produced, and lessons learned. The final report should also include a final financial statement.
- **Project Level Indicators:** Each project will identify the specific CBR+ Country Plan outcome and indicators to which it is contributing and will monitor the corresponding indicators. Progress towards the outcome will be updated using the grantees' progress reports. Additionally, the individual project will have an indicator system aligned with GEF SGP's OP6 system of indicators.

4.3 Knowledge Management Plan

In response to the learning and sharing aspects of the project, knowledge management is a main component of the program strategy. It is expected that documentation of best practices for the various activities will be disseminated. The documentation process will take place at the project level since specific lessons can be generated at the implementation level. Different communication tools will be used such as newsletter or e-newsletters, which are produced periodically and shared with key stakeholders. Analytical case studies written at the end of each project implementation, policy briefs, as well as video documentation will also be produced by a qualified team of national consultants. Therefore, necessary fund from the CBR+ Programme should be sufficiently allocated for this purpose.

Each community-based project should allocate an amount for knowledge management activities, and clearly identify the type of knowledge management products that will be produced.

In addition to program reflection workshops (mid-term or final stakeholder workshop), the GEF Small Grant Program Secretariat in Cambodia will organize dissemination events to ensure lessons learnt are effectively communicated to a range of audiences including the SGP and CBR+ NSC members, government and NGOs to promote upscale of best practices and influence on national and subnational

policies and strategies. The UNDP SGP webpage will be used to post updates on issues or progress related to program implementation, as well as specific articles or case studies.

4.4 CBR+ Project Risks and Assumptions

Based on the outcomes and the global framework of risk mitigation in the UN-REDD supported project on Support to CBR+ (UNDP, 2013), the assumed risks against the efficient and effective implementation of CBR+ projects in Cambodia can be summarized in the following table:

Table 3. Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risk	Risk Rating	Mitigation Measures
<p>Stakeholders, including IPs, local communities, youth groups and NGOs, may not fully engage in CBR+, especially if their awareness of REDD+ is low. Furthermore, many IPs and forest-dependent communities have strong concerns over the potential negative consequences that REDD+ activities could have on local rights, lands and livelihoods if incorrectly designed or deployed. A lack of buy-in into the concept of REDD+ may prevent some communities and youth groups from engaging in CBR+.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Demand for CBR+ has come primarily from community-level and civil society actors themselves (as demanded by IPs, CG members, local communities, and NGOs during PEB meetings, CG meetings, regional consultation workshops and sub-national meetings). However, there is still a risk that lack of knowledge/information or concerns about REDD+ will keep communities from embracing CBR+.</p> <p>To mitigate this risk, CBR+ will be piloted in the two geographical regions (northeast, and northern plain and Dang Rek mountain) where REDD+ readiness processes (demonstration sites) are already underway under the national REDD+ programme, and existing SGP supported projects. Thus CBR+ will build upon existing work to engage stakeholders in REDD+ readiness processes.</p> <p>CBR+ emphasizes the importance of community-level engagement and community-driven activities. As such, CBR+ projects themselves will focus on raising awareness of REDD+, empowering communities to define their own involvement in REDD-readiness processes, hopefully catalyzing local action and fostering community engagement in ongoing REDD+ readiness processes. CBR+ will give communities the resources and technical support they need to determine their own level of engagement with REDD+, and develop and implement their own visions for REDD+. CBR+ will support communities to engage in REDD+ readiness processes on their own terms, through activities designed and managed by communities themselves. By building communities' capacities to engage in REDD+ readiness processes, CBR+ will amplify the voice of communities in the development of REDD+ approaches.</p>

Risk	Risk Rating	Mitigation Measures
		<p>CBR+ will fund many activities that should help to address the concerns that communities have about REDD+, e.g. by funding activities to define land rights, supporting communities to elaborate their own processes for and engage effectively in consultations and FPIC, and providing communities with relevant legal and technical expertise.</p>
<p>Difficulties working directly with CSOs, CBOs, and IPs that have low technical and management capacities and may have difficulty formulating, preparing and implementing project proposals effectively.</p>	<p>Low-Medium</p>	<p>CBR+ will build on the existing mechanism and experience of SGP which has more than 10 years of experience working with local communities, IPs and NGOs through community-based projects in Cambodia since 2005. In line with SGP procedures, community-based organizations' capacities are assessed during the grant review and approval process to determine the level of support needed over the lifetime of the project. Where necessary, training and capacity-building of communities to implement CBR+ activities can also be integrated into CBR+ planning grant project proposals.</p> <p>The SGP NC and NSC members will work with grantees to help them achieve progress, maintain appropriate rates of disbursement, link grantee partners to learn from each other through knowledge sharing activities and workshops, and work in a flexible manner that responds to the strengths and weaknesses of grantees.</p>
<p>Due to small percentage of CBR+ grant fund allocated for sustainable alternative and low emission livelihood strategies to reduce their dependence on forest resources, the impact of this activity may not yield concrete results for replication as the CBR+ project runs for short period (until 2017). The development of sustainable livelihood strategies may take longer time and resources than expected, in order to demonstrate to local community to as whether or not the strategies work.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Local communities including IPs expressed the immediate need of having CBR+ grant fund to support their livelihoods associated with full and effective engagement in REDD+ Readiness process. Because of small amount of allocated fund, the sustainable alternative livelihood strategies should be explored on short-term options and existing good practice ones built and adopted by the local communities. Furthermore, the livelihood strategies should explore additional funds from other sources, and align with existing SGP supported projects for relevant community-based actions.</p>

Risk	Risk Rating	Mitigation Measures
<p>Since CBR+ is new to Cambodia and just implemented, there may be limited knowledge, experiences and best practices of CBR+ for the first phase. Similarly, CBOs may have limited capacity to undertake the knowledge formulation and communicating results to wider stakeholders in line with CBR+. Moreover, because the first phase of CBR+ is primarily targeted in two geographical regions, knowledge, experiences and best practices of CBR+ communities may not sufficiently represent all aspect of nature of CBR+ in Cambodia.</p>	<p>Low-medium</p>	<p>As CBR+ fund is limited, the best use is to produce remarkable and firm outcomes, document good practices, experiences and knowledge from these two priority regions for replication in other regions of Cambodia, while influencing the decision and policy makers at the national level. Support to projects under Outcome 4 should be considered and released for the second round of call for proposal (most probably late 2016) under the first phase of CBR+. Priority of funding support should be given to any proposals from CBOs and local NGOs bearing substantial experiences on knowledge formulation (participatory action research and survey, and communicating research findings to diverse stakeholder groups).</p> <p>Although, local community based organizations and NGOs are relatively new to CBR+, they have had prior ability and experience from other projects relevant to forest conservation. With technical support through capacity building for involved CBOs and NGOs to be handled by SGP Country Team and concerned UN-REDD experts, the grantees will adapt quickly to new methods to document best practices of CBR+, experience and knowledge.</p>

5 Link to national REDD+ process

Table 4. CBR+ outcomes in support to REDD+ Readiness Processes and other National Strategies

CBR+ Outcomes	Linked to national REDD+ Readiness process and other National Strategies
<p>1. Capacities of local community institutions and/or networks to facilitate REDD+ activities to inform national-level decision-making, including providing inputs for a national REDD+ strategy in a gender sensitive manner are improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.3. Stakeholders are engaged in the REDD+ readiness process • 1.4. Stakeholders are provided with access to information on REDD+ and the national REDD+ readiness process • 2. Development of a National REDD+ strategy and implementation framework • Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals

CBR+ Outcomes	Linked to national REDD+ Readiness process and other National Strategies
	<p>(CMDGs) 7 (environmental sustainability)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rectangular Strategy phase 3 (2013) • National Strategic Development Plan (2006-2010, and update, 2009-2013) • 20-year (2010-2030) National Forest Programme • 10-year (2010-2019) national Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2002)
<p>2. Sustainable alternative and low emission livelihood strategies to reduce their dependence on forest resources are explored and introduced in the communities who are engaged with REDD+ activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.3. Stakeholder are engaged in the REDD+ readiness process • 2. Development of a National REDD+ strategy and implementation framework • 2.3: Revenue-sharing studies • Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 • Rectangular Strategy phase 3 (2013) • National Strategic Development Plan (2006-2010, and update, 2009-2013) • 20-year (2010-2030) National Forest Programme • 10-year (2010-2019) national Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2002)
<p>3. Communities such as community forestry, community fisheries, community protected areas and indigenous peoples, and/or concerned NGOs are supported to pilot, implement, monitor and evaluate REDD+ approaches and tools at the local level in order to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.3. Stakeholder are engaged in the REDD+ readiness process • 3. Improved subnational capacities to implement REDD+ • 4: Design of a Monitoring System and capacity for implementation • Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 • Rectangular Strategy phase 3 (2013) • 20-year (2010-2030) National Forest Programme • 10-year (2010-2019) national Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2002)
<p>4. Knowledge, experiences and best practices from the national REDD+ readiness process, including the piloted sites, are documented and shared to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.4 Stakeholders provided with access to information on REDD+ and the National REDD+ Readiness process. • 2. Development of a National REDD+ strategy and

CBR+ Outcomes	Linked to national REDD+ Readiness process and other National Strategies
<p>national REDD+ policies and local practices.</p>	<p>implementation framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.2: Pilot project activities • Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 • Rectangular Strategy phase 3 (2013) • National Strategic Development Plan (2006-2010, and update, 2009-2013) • 20-year (2010-2030) National Forest Programme • 10-year (2010-2019) national Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2002)

CBR+ is one of the global frameworks proposed and being executed by the UN-REDD Programme and GEF-SGP providing support to the six pilot countries: Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, and Sri Lanka. In addition, CBR+ is aligned with the global framework of UN-REDD programme to tackle against the climate change by focusing on actions related to fighting against the deforestation and forest degradation at the grassroots level which will inform the national level decision making processes.

CBR+ is required to complement outcomes of the Cambodia REDD+ Programme, existing REDD+ readiness processes in the country, and also SGP Country Programme Strategy (CPS) in the country financed by GEF. At the national level, CBR+ activities support the outcome, output and goal of other relevant national strategies of the RGC. Among these strategies are Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 (that address most of the eight strategic objectives); Rectangular Strategy phase 3 that is the guiding policy of the fifth legislative government (2013); National Strategic Development Plan (2006-2010, and update, 2009-2013); Twenty-year (2010-2030) National Forest Programme; Ten-year (2010-2019) national Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries; and Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs, Goals 3: gender equity, 7: environmental sustainability).

At the National REDD+ programme level, the proposed CBR+ outcomes will contribute toward the REDD+ processes in Cambodia and among others, outcomes of Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme. For instance, the identified outcomes of CBR+ project will significantly contribute to the achievement of outcomes and outputs listed in the Cambodia UN-REDD National Programme Document such as outputs 1.3: Stakeholder are engaged in the REDD+ readiness process; 1.4: Stakeholders are provided with access to information on REDD+ and the national REDD+ readiness process; outcome 2: Development of a National REDD+ strategy and implementation framework; outcome 3: Improved subnational capacities to implement REDD+; output 3.2: Pilot project activities; and outcome 4: Design of a Monitoring System and capacity for implementation.

The national REDD+ programme, currently at the readiness stage, is coordinated through a national framework that consists of government agencies with direct support to execute the REDD+ related activities from other sources of funding. However, local communities and IPs engagement in the REDD+ process have been mixed. Through several consultation platforms related to REDD+ and subsequent CG meetings, the IPs and Community-based organization representatives expressed concerns over their rights to customary utilization of natural resources during implementation of the REDD+ program that may have potential implications on their subsistent livelihoods. This remains an issue as long as their concerns and rights to resources are not clearly raised in the future National REDD+ Strategy. Local communities are new to REDD+ concept and practices, and have had little access to and awareness on REDD+ programme. Hence, CBR+ support should be geared toward the four outcomes mentioned above, by addressing the full and effective involvement of civil society and local communities, especially IPs so that Cambodia can move towards the implementation phase. The support will improve the capacity of local communities and enable them to provide the inputs to the formulation of Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy, a key document to guide the implementation of REDD+ activities, potentially leading to results-based payments.

6 Potential CBR+ projects

6.1 Eligible activities under CBR+

Outcome 1: Strengthening capacities of local community institutions and/or networks to facilitate REDD+ activities to inform national-level decision-making, including provision of inputs for a national REDD+ strategy formulation in a gender sensitive manner. For this activity, there is a requirement to coordinate with a communication officer of the UN-REDD Programme/FCPF to ensure common and standard information relevant to local context to be disseminated to local communities, youth group and their networks. Activities include, but are not limited to:

- Adopting and disseminating REDD+ communication outreach and awareness raising materials compatible for communities and youth groups (e.g. written materials, posters, leaflets, radio, and short video in local languages). In addition, the materials should be adopted from Cambodia REDD+ Programme in line with four technical aspects of REDD+: national REDD+ strategy; forest reference emission levels or forest reference levels; national forest monitoring system; and safeguard information system.
 - REDD+ objectives, gender concerns and implications at the local level
 - Potential social and environmental multiple benefits, costs and risks from REDD+
 - Policies and measures to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
 - Benefit sharing
 - Forest monitoring
 - Conflict resolution mechanisms
 - Role and responsibility of REDD+ stakeholders
- Adopting and translation of existing key REDD+ information materials (e.g. FPIC, safeguards, benefit sharing, conflict resolution mechanisms and forest monitoring) into local languages in

forms of leaflet, posters and short video, or tailoring to communities and youth group needs, in an informative and comprehensive manner.

- Organization of meetings, seminars and workshops to disseminate and discuss the key sections under a draft national REDD+ strategy and approaches (see below) with a particular focus given to local communities and youth groups, particularly those belonging to IPs with limited access to internet
 - Policies and measures to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
 - National safeguards, safeguard information systems, and grievance mechanisms;
 - National REDD+ fund and distribution mechanism;
 - National forest monitoring systems; and
 - Reference emission levels
- Capacity building of the representatives of IPs and local communities in the CG and TTs (from local level)
 - Provision of a series of focused trainings for representatives from IPs and local communities (e.g. CG and TT members) on REDD+ related technical topics
 - Supporting women, youth groups and their representatives to develop leadership and negotiation skills to be able to incorporate their concerns into a national REDD+ strategy and implementation frameworks.
- Mainstreaming gender (e.g. disseminating information on gender related risks and opportunities) to be integrated into National REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Procedure
- Strengthening knowledge sharing mechanisms between CG and their constituencies, and youth groups to leverage their ability to effectively address their concerns into a national REDD+ strategy and approaches
 - Organization of consultation and awareness raising meetings and dialogues in provinces (or in Phnom Penh) to disseminate and discuss key decisions proposed under a national REDD+ strategy and approaches and to compile their concerns for the CG to share them with the Taskforce

Target groups of this activity: CG members and their constituents, and youth groups with limited ability to access the internet or to read English or Khmer, who engage in national level REDD+ readiness efforts. Women groups and their representatives are included in the processes.

Outcome 2: Explore and introduce sustainable alternative and low emission livelihoods to reduce their dependence on forest resources are introduced and established in communities who are engaged with REDD+ Readiness activities. As this CBR+ programme mainly supports REDD+ Readiness processes in Cambodia, the proposed projects should address any low emission livelihood activities linked to REDD+ Readiness aspects. However, the activity is not limited to, but should concentrate on the following:

- Develop and promote sustainable and low emission livelihood strategies for men and women in local communities who have been engaged in REDD+ Readiness Processes in Cambodia. These can be included:
 - Supporting integrated, low emission, household farming system
 - Supporting biogas programs
 - Promoting eco-tourism with sub-contract to local community who manage the CF sites

- Provide training on NTFP gathering, processing and supporting local processors (financial and technical support)
- Supporting the set-up of new saving groups, and existing saving groups of local communities engaged in REDD+ activities so that they can sustainably use the interest gained for forest protection, patrolling, community consultation, etc.
- Establishing and supporting community enterprise/handicraft to reduce forest dependency

Target beneficiaries: Local communities/forestry and fisheries dependents and IPs and local NGOs whose works have supported the local communities engaged with REDD+ Readiness related activities.

Outcome 3: Supporting local community institutions to pilot, implement, monitor and evaluate REDD+ approaches and tools at the local level in order to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Activities include but are not limited to:

- Capacity building support for community level institutions and concerned local NGOs for men and women, through strengthening community level institutions for REDD+ decision-making and implementation of REDD+ Readiness related projects
- Supporting the development of community level forest management plans for the registered communities that have engaged in REDD+ programme
- Testing approaches for community based participatory mapping to identify and clarify:
 - Forest boundaries for communities and tenure rights of communities
 - Areas of high conservation value (biodiversity, watershed, soil conservation)
 - Areas of high cultural and religious significance (e.g. areas of ancestral graves)
- Devising and implementing a community REDD+ plan to tackle drivers of deforestation that may entail:
 - Identification of key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
 - Development of counter measures against the key drivers that may include:
 - Locally devised rules for forest use and management
 - Strategies to enforce rules (e.g. forest patrolling and sanctions)
 - Supporting the on-going patrol activities to protect forest
 - Testing of locally devised technologies to conserve and improve watershed and soil protection
 - Participatory monitoring of forests and biodiversity (e.g. supporting community initiatives to learn about, test or demonstrate participatory forest monitoring methods in their local contexts by adopting their local knowledge systems)
- Designing and operationalizing locally based conflict resolution mechanisms with consideration of gender issues (e.g. supporting communities to design or trial conflict resolution methods that could be used to mitigate or resolve potential conflicts during REDD+ implementation)

Target beneficiaries: Local communities/forestry and fisheries dependents and IPs, youth groups, and local NGOs

Outcome 4: Knowledge, experiences and best practices of CBR+ communities are documented and shared to national REDD+ policies and local practices. The activities should focus on but is not limited to the following:

- Produce case studies documenting CBR+ projects, best practices and lessons learned from local communities who are engaged in REDD+ activities, and disseminate them through national networks (global level activity)
- Support local communities and relevant stakeholders in documenting and disseminating their research findings (e.g. results, studies, analyses etc. pertinent to best practices, lessons learnt on implementation of CBR+ projects)
- Conduct activities to support communities and youth groups to influence the development of national REDD+ policies and strategies through policy advocacy
- Facilitate local and national dialogues and exchanges of experiences among CBR+ communities, youth groups and other REDD+ stakeholders including REDD+ policy makers and decision makers
- Information exchange between communities, youth groups, and policy makers on the direct and indirect causes of deforestation and forest degradation

Target beneficiaries: CG members and their constituencies, youth groups and concerned national NGOs that have supported local community to provide inputs to the REDD+ strategy formulation and REDD+ activities of the subsequent phases.

6.2 Ineligible activities under CBR+

CBR will not support the following activities.

- Funding of payment- or credit-based REDD+ pilot projects (although grants could support community participation in guiding such processes e.g. through capacity building or training)
- Equipment, cars, infrastructure etc. (except in cases where such resources can be properly justified as helping a community to participate in REDD+)
- Activities undertaken by organizations whose main purpose is generation of profit (projects involving community-based enterprises could be eligible for grants in support of REDD+ Readiness activities)
- Projects that do not link to macro level policy/national systems
- Extensions of on-going projects that are not relevant to REDD+ Readiness Process activities in Cambodia
- Activities that involve the harvesting of trees (except when undertaken as part of a sustainable approach to improving forest management)

7 Criteria for Selection

CBR+ Programme offers small grants up to USD \$ 50,000 for each project. In order to be eligible for a CBR+ grant, a proposed project should:

- Address one or more outcomes listed in the CBR+ Country Plan
- Demonstrate the sustainability of the CBR+ project
- Involve community participation, especially women and IPs in various stage of the project.
- Develop the capacities of community and promote CBR+ awareness raising

- ❑ Adapt solutions, which combine the community needs, improving conditions with conservation of forest and natural resources
- ❑ Mobilize community resources and encourage individual and institutional contributions.
- ❑ Facilitate opportunities, technical and financial support to the community.

CBR+ NSC will look at:

- ❑ The relevance of the application to the CBR+ Country Plan
- ❑ The capacity of the organization applying to implement the proposed activities including the quality of partnership.
- ❑ Clarity of activities, outputs/impacts and Indicators/ potential for good impacts
- ❑ Community and IPs Participation and Contribution
- ❑ Appropriate Budget Estimation
- ❑ Emphasis on REDD+ Readiness processes, Sustainable Livelihoods of low carbon emission and Forest protection and Conservation
- ❑ Policy and Practice changes

Table 5. Proposed outcomes of CBR+

Outcomes
1. Capacities of local community institutions and/or networks to facilitate REDD+ activities to provide inputs for a national REDD+ strategy and to inform national-level decision making in a gender sensitive manner are improved
2. Sustainable alternative and low emission livelihood strategies to reduce their dependence on forest resources are explored and introduced in the communities who are engaged with REDD+ activities.
3. Communities are supported to pilot, implement, monitor and evaluate REDD+ approaches and tools at the local level in order to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
4. Knowledge, experiences and best practices from the national REDD+ readiness process, including the piloted sites, are documented and shared to national REDD+ policies and local practices.

For grant allocation, priorities will be given to proposals that include at least one outcome as well as that include IPs or women’s groups as target beneficiaries. Given the fact of community need, priority of CBR+ thematic focus, and fund available from other sources in support of REDD+ related activities; percentage of available CBR+ grant should be fairly allocated to each outcome. It is suggested that 30% of total grant should be allocated to Outcome 1, 20% to Outcome 2, 40% to Outcome 3, and 10% to Outcome 4.

As activities under outcome 2 are relatively important to encourage local community to have full and effective engagement in REDD+ Readiness processes and support the ongoing conservation and protection activities, there is a need to define the criteria of support, given fund available from GEF SGP. Lessons learnt and best practices from CBR+ projects on supporting alternative livelihood strategies will

benefit the formulation of National Implementation Framework with regard to Benefit sharing. Given that the benefits are not expected from the allocation of carbon credit earnings, other types of benefits, including non-carbon benefits, should be optimized within the REDD+ framework. However, the current SGP projects have provided general support to local communities in conservation and protection purposes, but not necessarily primarily oriented to REDD+ Readiness process activities in Cambodia. Therefore, any proposal addressing outcome 2 alone will not be encouraged, as this needs to be integrated with other prioritized outcomes, especially those that contribute crucially to the achievement of REDD+ Readiness in Cambodia. Certain percentage of requested budget for outcome 2 per proposed project should be clearly defined, probably not more than 20 percent of the total fund to be requested as aforementioned. The proposed activities should specifically address the sustainable alternative and low emission livelihoods strategies.

Similarly, the activities falling within outcome 1 may need to be coordinated with the potential activities of Consultation Processes that will be systematically conducted in support to development of National REDD+ Strategy, provided that funding sources available from Cambodia REDD+ Programme are secured for these specific activities. It therefore ensures the effective use of CBR+ fund, while avoiding overlapping investment for the identical activities of same communities.

Furthermore, with regard to Outcome 4, the selection and priority should be given to any local NGOs and/or communities that have had extensive experiences on participatory action research, capacity building and networks related to REDD+ Readiness activities in Cambodia.

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Annex 1: List of Participants for Regional Consultation Workshops

1 a: List of participants in Regional Consultation Workshop (Northern Plain and Dangrek Mountain) at Han Kong Hotel in Siem Reap, 19 Nov 2014

No	Name	Sex	Organization	Phone
1	Nhim Theang	M	FiA, Kampong Thom	012233854
2	Loeurng Sreymom	F	CF, Siem Reap	0883121113
3	Man Pak	M	IP, Preh Vihea	0886267067
4	Sao Bunkorn	M	CF	NA
5	Sao Kars	M	CF	0977730782
6	Young Sophet	M	IP, Bonteymeanchey	0977954842
7	Ty Vang	M	CF, Bonteymeanchey	0977940913
8	Brab Bo	M	Changkran Roy community	0977858519
9	Chhao Bunthoeurn	M	DoE, Kampong Thom	012678140
10	Kon Boravoth	M	FA	012820806
11	Ke Sothea	M	AFD	077634837
12	Mom Sarak	M	CF Network	012373358
13	Kuy Thuon	M	Thmada O'teuk Kiev	0883535995
14	Tuk Yorn	M	IP	0886824176
15	Ruon Rean	M	IP, Kampong Thom	0977885317
16	Chhuon Chhen	M	O'sam community	077458334
17	Sie Nak	M	Chham Marich community	0978321569
18	Sor Roeurm	M	Kampong Pluk community	0977318053
19	Sean Mardy	M	SVC	012546023
20	Phith Saravuth	M	FiA, Siem Reap	012375133
21	Ny Virak	M	DoE, Odda Meanchey	012530542
22	Yuth Ravuth	M	DoE, Siem Rea	012862105
23	Sok Samet	M	RUPP	0977322284
24	Phat Chandara	M	NRMD/RUPP	0969442750
25	Seak Sophat	M	NRMD/RUPP	016506888
26	Hean Sovandara	M	Teukdaisovannaphum	016599992
27	Chou Soley	M	FA, Kampong Thom	0979988433
28	Im Shovorith	M	FA, Odda Meanchey	0977494344
29	Mao Nga	M	CF	0979124265
30	Hul Sophann	M	CF	0979214426
31	Sin Enaboth	M	FA, Bontey Meanchey	077906558

32	Khoy Kunchanroth	M	DoE, Preh Vihea	012946803
33	Yim Ly	M	DoE, Bontey Meanchey	012958932
34	Nouv Leang	M	FiA	011738519
35	Ngin Navirak	F	UNDP	012844083
36	Sy Vongmann	M	DoE, Bontey Meanchey	077838881
37	Va Moeurn	M	Mluptaitong	012782536
38	Thol Dina	M	RUPP	0884107778
39	Phoeuk Socheata	F	RUPP	016852754
40	Sa Thlay	M	CF, Odda Meanchey	089988523
41	Phon Klang	M	PA	017412778
42	Seang Rous	M	FA, Siem Reap	017955581
43	Roth Pholsokom	M	FA	0889616689
44	Brak Sopheap	M	CDA	012693903
45	Yong Yin	M	Rungreourng community	0972275526

1 b: List of participants in Regional Consultation Workshop (Northeastern Region)

December 25, 2014

Venue: Hor Bunny Hotel, Kratie

No	Name	Sex	Organization	Phone
1	Klim Yaem	M	IP, Ratanakiri	097 5905218
2	Sav Haem	M	IP, Ratanakiri	097 6183267
3	Sal Sery	M	CF, Ratanakiri	070 747678
4	Veng Bunmong	M	CF, Ratanakiri	088 9476751
5	Thoeurn Sokheth	M	IP, Mondulkiri	088 6030507
6	Plarng Sin	M	IP, Mondulkiri	092 880140
7	Nork Ven	M	IP, Mondulkiri	098 756272
8	Narann Poun	M	CF, Monulkiri	088 8175111
9	Kim Eang Dara	M	CF, Mondulkiri	088 9311660
10	Mean San	M	CF, Kratie	071 8277628
11	Prarch Tum	M	IP, Kratie	097 6783285
12	Soum Kheath	M	CF, Kratie	071 873702
13	Net Noeurn	F	PA, Kratie	088 6016629
14	Kean In	M	CF, Kratie	097 6498550
15	Keum Ly	M	CF, Stung Treng	097 5752629

16	Prum Rith	F	CF, Stung Treng	097 3597785
17	Siem Phan	M	IP, Stung Treng	088 3517430
18	Soum Chary	F	CF, Stung Treng	088 9044375
19	Hum Meng	M	PA, Stung Treng	088 9392841
20	Phat Tomy	M	CEPA	092 477171
21	Chheang Piseth	M	CEPA	092 839689
22	Mot Pisey	M	SVC	097 4787752
23	Thai Soda	F	SVC	010 329748
24	Yous Pheary	M	CED	012 600830
25	Meas Vipho	M	CRDT	096 5197776
26	UL Socheat	F	CRDT	012 924016
27	Mou Sokea	F	ACLEDA Bank	NA
28	Chhit sovichea	M	DoE, Mondulkiri	097 6655321
29	Tit Chan	M	FA, Mondulkiri	012 695007
30	Khath Sovann	M	DoE, Kratie	012 477303
31	Phann Sovanny	M	DoE, Ratanakiri	088 6709907
32	Kourk Thoeun	M	FA, Ratanakiri	097 6672612
33	Nin Pisey	M	DoE, Stung Treng	092 216676
34	Roeung Sophat	M	FiA, Mondulkiri	012 838942
35	Bun Meng Srea	M	FiA, Ratanakiri	012 664 306
36	Kheisi Rabo	M	FiA, Stung Treng	097 9213000
37	Le Sokleng	M	FiA, Tratie	092 749376

1 c: List of participants in Regional Consultation Workshop (Cardamom Mountain and Coastal area)

December 25, 2014

Venue: Kampot Provincial Department of Environment

No	Name	Sex	Organization	Phone
1	Cheakave Sophannarith	M	DoE, Pursat	097 8006900
2	Sim Song	M	Riem	092 551856
3	Yim Narith	M	DoE, Kampong Chhnang	092 921394
4	Kong Chann Thorn	M	DoE, Kep	092 921361
5	Serth Touch	M	IP, Koh Kong	097 9322646

6	Long Team	M	CF, Kampong Speu	NA
7	Uy Rating	M	CF, Kampong Chhnang	012 681427
8	Touch Morn	M	PA, Kampong Speu	015 817668
9	Ly La	M	FiA, kampong Chhnang	097 7267887
10	Un Kamary	M	Kampot	097 9729783
11	Chann Rachasa	M	DoE, Preh Seyhanuk ville	016 977171
12	Phong Lyna	F	Samaki Prek Chhik, Koh Kong	016 676927
13	Uk Hoeurn	F	CF, Pursat	097 3125344
14	Yean Doeurn	M	CF, Pursat	097 5055051
15	Men Soeun	M	Toul Samroung community	017 730956
16	Hong Chamroeun	M	PVT	097 380 2562
17	Neov Karun	M	Riem	012 875096
18	Moen Dol	M	Krang Sery community	016 979170
19	Sam Sim	M	CF, Kampong Speu	088 6865871
20	Chhorn Pich	F	Mlup Baitong	017 525716
21	Keth Sovann	M	PA	089 495295
22	Touch Keo	F	Trapang Pann community	071 636517
23	Por Rany	M	FiA, Koh Kong	012 331397
24	Lim Sokreth	M	FiA, Pursat	017 779325
25	Noh Yakkob	M	Fact, Kampot	098 629 151
26	Meng Tech	M	DoE, Koh Kong	012 665797
27	Koy Sonin	M	DoE, Kep	016 366911
28	Kheav Sambok	M	FiA, Kampong Speu	097 7772425
29	Chak Sineath	M	FiA, Kep	012 828926
30	Cheang Sopheap	M	DoE, Kampot	097 4990522
31	Roth Sohea	M	CWDCC Kampot	012 341960
32	Bun Sambath	M	FA, Kampot	012 577867
33	Pot Phanal	M	DoE, Koh Kong	016 681718

34	Kong Kimly	M	FiA, kampot	092 316325
35	Sak Da	M	Kampot	011 205714
36	kong Sophal	M	DoE, Kep	012 956793
37	Nen Chamroeun	M	FiA	016 777312
38	Hem Saroeun	M	DoE, Preh Seyhanuk ville	097 7245666
39	Seat Sabon	M	Peamkrasap community	015 952917
40	Chim Gnoy	M	geres	081 918937
41	Seun Kimhong	M	geres	010 370304
42	Yorn Chomrouen	M	geres	097 7240022
43	Sun He	M	Kep community	017 950308
44	Ung Tivea	M	Moradok organization	017 448380
45	Ly Davan	F	geres	076 260848
46	Los Yaktork	M	NGO	097 981745
47	Kin Song	M	CF	012 875373
48	Chhun Hakk	M	Russey Chhrum community	012 875906
49	Thav Sopheak	M	RUA	012 782759
50	LY Kalyan	F	RUA	096 3353857
51	Sok Pheak	M	RUA	089 838550

Appendix 2: List of participants for Sub-national Meetings

Meeting with Kampong Pluk Community
Date: November 20, 2014
Venue: Kampong Pluk Community, Siem Reap

List of participants

No	Name	Sex	Organization	Phone
1	Teb Phearo	M	Kampong Pluk	N/A
2	Kang Vey	F	Kampong Pluk	077 501830
3	Hor Sorkhun	F	Kampong Pluk	N/A
4	Chea Song	F	Kampong Pluk	N/A
5	Pech Tang	F	Kampong Pluk	N/A
6	Mean Huon	F	Kampong Pluk	N/A
7	Morm Chhuon	F	Kampong Pluk	097 8689726
8	Muth Sak	F	Kampong Pluk	012 826 958
9	Uk Lom	M	Kampong Pluk	077 513599
10	Tann Sorn	M	Kampong Pluk	092 143234
11	Vorn Hoky	F	Kampong Pluk	089 481979
12	Neung Ny	M	Kampong Pluk	012 935790

Sub-national Meeting
Date: November 26, 2014
Venue: Srekatum village, Srekatum commune, Keoseyma district, Mondulkiri

No	Name	Sex	Organization	Phone
1	Sorn Borey	F	Srekatum	097 4841222
2	Nith Sreyrath	F	Srekatum	073 631 9444

3	Pruy Dery	F	Srekatum	NA
4	Chhorn Sary	F	Srekatum	073 6319444
5	Kuy SreyIn	F	Srekatum	NA
6	Keng Sokha	F	Srekatum	NA
7	Kiev Sophann	F	Srekatum	NA
8	Touch Sreypin	F	Srekatum	088 9198488
9	Din Vanndy	M	Srekatum	097 3511234
10	Kuy Din	F	Srekatum	071 7928728
11	Chann Vuth	F	Srekatum	08 3036228
12	Torn Heang	F	Srekatum	088 3249032
13	Larch LayOrn	F	Srekatum	097 6382944
14	Yen Rith	M	Srekatum	088 5386190
15	Mareng Hou	M	Srekatum	NA
16	Phon Kun	F	Srekatum	097 2097853
17	Un Sreiny	F	Srekatum	088 7557039
18	Buth Lin	M	Srekatum	NA
19	Heang Duch	M	Srekatum	088 3294784
20	Sorn Bunsen	M	Srekatum	088 6563407
21	Rorn Sovanna	F	Srekatum	NA
22	Run Neang	F	Srekatum	088 5211242
23	Loeurng Bunteng	M	Srekatum	088 7171171
24	Sao Sopheang	F	Srekatum	088 8826884
25	Pil Khum	M	Srekatum, village chief	088 6349322
26	Bun Rayi	F	Srekatum	071 7479967

Sub-national Meeting with Peam Krasop Community

Date: November 26, 2014

Venue: Peam Krasop community, Koh Kong

No	Name	Sex	Organization	phone
1	Keo Yan	F	Peamkrasap	088 997 5377
2	Ros Roeun	F	Peamkrasap	016 331 634
3	Soeurn Dina	F	Peamkrasap	N/A
4	Se Vannara	M	Peamkrasap	088 536 9381

5	Tun Sreymer	F	Peamkrasap	096 810 8129
6	Sao Phina	F	Peamkrasap	071 245 6266
7	Chhorn Sorin	F	Peamkrasap	097 560 6671
8	Chea Sreyrna	F	Peamkrasap	088 722 0719
9	Tun Chanthorn	M	Peamkrasap	088 389 0869
10	San Tharch	F	Peamkrasap	N/A
11	Ngoung Nerth	F	Peamkrasap	097 635 4369
12	Chhean Bunting	F	Peamkrasap	097 657 6814
13	Heum Lak	F	Peamkrasap	097 725 5734
14	Sam Sarith	M	Peamkrasap	088 581 6001
15	Chhin Cheng	M	Peamkrasap	097 719 3419
16	Dy Sophon	M	Peamkrasap	097 526 8336
17	Chhin Morn	M	Peamkrasap	N/A
18	Hok Sarin	M	Peamkrasap	088 923 7320
19	Mey Thorn	M	Peamkrasap	016 214 789
20	Noy Leng	M	Peamkrasap	016 774 759
21	Mov Vuthy	M	Peamkrasap	017 929 366
22	Neang Kun	F	Peamkrasap	016 307 469
23	Long Mann	M	Peamkrasap	016 329 095

**Annex 3: List of Participants for Validation Workshop on Community Based REDD+
December 08, 2014
Cambodia-Korea Cooperation Center (CKCC)**

No	Name	Sex	Organization	Phone
1	Nin Pisey	M	DoE, Stung Treng	092 216676
2	Sar Thlaiy	M	CF, Oddar Meanchey	089 988823
3	Sam Poch	M	DoE, Kampong Thom	012 792246
4	Im Saovorith	M	FA, Oddar Meanchey	097 9474344
5	Rath Phalsokhom	M	Preh Vichea	088 9616689
6	Tun Sovanny	M	DoE, Ratanakiri	088 6709907
7	Sieng Ros	M	FA, Siem Reap	017 995581
8	Ngor Huor	M	DoE, Oddar Meanchey	011 906 999
9	Prum Sarath	M	CF, O'Treng	089 692725
10	Brak Sopheap	M	CDA	012 673 903
11	Chert Chhorn	M	IP, Batambong	017 546542
12	Pech Tharadin	F	Zaman University	077 678687
13	Tuy Sovannarin	M	FA	012 533200
14	Kean In	M	CF, Kratie	097 6498550
15	Meng Tech	M	DoE, Koh Kong	012 665797
16	Vong Dara	M	Peam Krasap community	015 732969
17	Mao Nga	M	Prai Kbal Teuk community	097 9124265
18	Sao Theang	M	Champou Khmao community	097 3586813
19	Nhim Theang	M	FiA, Kampong Thom	012 233854
20	Phuong Lyna	M	DoE, Siem Reap	012 775365
21	Chea Keosophannarith	M	DoE, Pursat	097 8006900
22	Long Sochet	M	Cfi	012 989318

23	Math Rofath	M	MoME	012 935775
24	Chhou Soley	M	FA, Kampong Thom	092 110003
25	Yim Ly	M	DoE, Banteaymeanchey	012 958932
26	Pen Sophal	M	GERES	012 723206
27	Ke Sothea	M	AFD	077 634037
28	Ngin Navirak	F	UNDP	012 844083
29	Chea Navin	F	CAES	015 944575
30	Say Ngim	M	SCW	012 654 744
31	Muth Chantheany	F	DPA	
32	Huon Sophea	F	DPA	
33	Pech Sereyvath	M	FA	012 445136
34	Sin Inaboth	M	FA, Banteaymeanchey	097 906558
35	Hean Sovandara	M	Teuk Deisovannphum	016 599992
36	Troeurng Nisai	M	FA, Pursat	092 447676
37	Va Moeurn	M	Mlupbaitong	012 782 536
38	Heng Hong	M	MoE	012 705060
39	Celina Yong	F	UNDP	
40	San Vibol	M	RUPP	016 254348
41	Nom Socheata	F	Heifer	099 980676
42	Nith Savuth	M	Siem Reap	012 375133
43	Phat Chandara	M	RUPP	096 9442750
44	Khann Lyna	M	RUPP	011 956973
45	Sok Samet	M	RUPP	097 7322284
46	Men Sreyya	F	RUPP	097 747672

47	Thul Dina	M	RUPP	088 4107778
48	Sin Sopheana	F	RUPP	097 4882023
49	Chhek NeangIm	F	RUPP	012 228171
50	Seak Sophat	M	RUPP	016 506 888
51	Ngan Sansreypov	F	RUPP	077 273336