



Enhancement of Engagement of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples in the Cambodia REDD+ Programme

Output 3 – Sub-national Consultation and Awareness Raising Workshops

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1. Introduction

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has put a strong emphasis on the development and implementation of REDD+ to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change, by reducing the greenhouse gas emissions from forestry sector, as well as contributing to the socio-economic development, and promote the environmental sustainability. Following decision adopted by Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change (UNFCCC), implementation of REDD+ in Cambodia has three phases: (i) REDD+ Readiness Phase, (ii) REDD+ Implementation Phase, and (iii) Results-based Action Phase. RGC plans to end the REDD+ Readiness Phase by finalizing its National REDD+ Strategy before the COP 21 to be held in Paris in December 2015 and prepare for the REDD+ Implementation Phase thereafter. Effective stakeholder engagement and awareness-raising are important steps in finalizing the Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy. The REDD+ roadmap highly recommended engaging all stakeholders, particularly the community-based stakeholder groups including those engaged in Community Forestry (CF), Community Fishery (CFi), Community Protected Area (CPA), and Indigenous People (IPs) to ensure their concerns and comments are incorporated in the final draft of the Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy. So far these community-based stakeholder groups have confronted with lack of updated information and in some cases miscommunication in the process of providing updated information to their community members. To address the challenge, a communication mechanism - Information Flow and Feedback Mechanism (IF&FM) is drafted, which is envisaged to connect Consultation Group (CG) representatives from CF, CFi, CPA and IP to local community networks. In this regard, consultation and outreach meetings are important steps towards developing capacity of community representatives and empower them to play an active role in Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy development.

Enhancement of engagement of local communities and IPs in Cambodia REDD+ Programme is one such project that is being implemented by RECOFTC with support from UNDP. The project, titled ***“enhancement of engagement of local communities and Indigenous People in the Cambodia REDD+ Programme”*** is broadly aimed at developing capacity of the community members and raising their awareness on REDD+ development at global and national level. The project is funded jointly by UN-REDD Programme and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility/UNDP. The total duration of the project is six months, starting from 01 August 2015 until 31 December 2015. The project aims to support a series of consultation meetings with community groups. Such consultation meetings are grouped under three different categories: 1) preparatory meeting with members of CF, CFi, CPA, and IP, including provincial IP representatives, and REDD+ pool trainers; 2) Sub-national consultative meeting with CF, CFi, CPA, and IP; and 3) IPs outreach meetings. The first preparatory meeting was conducted with members of CF, CFi, CPA and IP as well as provincial IP representatives. Building on the results of the first meeting, four sub-national consultative and awareness raising meetings were conducted with representatives from CF, CPA, CFi and IP respectively.

This report describes the process of sub-national consultative and awareness raising meetings with these four groups and highlights key results from the process. The report is structured into five sections and includes some sub-sections. This introductory section provides an overview and background of the project, and sub-national level consultation events. The second and third sections describe objective and approach to facilitate the events. The fourth and fifth sections give a brief overview of the process as well as key results from each event.

2. Objective

The sub-national consultative and awareness raising meetings had three key objectives:

First was to provide opportunity to participants from each community group (CF, CFi, CPA, and IPs) to further enhance their understanding on REDD+ and recent progress of REDD+ development in Cambodia.

Secondly, based on enhanced understanding of community groups, the project aimed to gather feedback from participants to generate recommendations for improving draft Cambodia REDD+ Strategy focusing specifically on how it links to CF, CPA, CFi, and IP community activities.

Finally the sub-national consultative events also reviewed and collected feedback from participants on proposed REDD+ IF&FM and make it operationalized.

3. Approach and Methodology

The sub-national event was viewed as both a consultation and awareness raising meeting. Different methods were employed to facilitate the interaction among the participants for knowledge exchange, which included presentations, group discussions, plenary discussions and individual reflections to maximize learning among the participants.

The four sub-national consultative and awareness raising events were conducted in four different provinces, each for one and a half day. The sub-national events brought together a total of 114 participants including 14 women who were representatives and the REDD+ consultation group members of CF, CPA, CFi, and IP (Appendix 1: List of participants). The table below provides summary information about the date, venues and number of participants of each sub-national consultative and awareness raising event.

Table 1: Summary of sub-national consultative and awareness raising events

| Targeted community group | Date | Venue | Community and IP Participants |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Community Forestry Members | 10 – 11 Sept 2015 | DK Hotel, Kampong Thom | 34 persons (3 women) |
| Community Protected Area members | 24 – 25 Sept 2015 | Vimean Sok Hotel, Kampong Speu | 25 persons (1 woman) |
| Community Fishery members | 01 – 02 Oct 2015 | Sanctuary Hotel, Pursat | 25 persons (3 women) |
| Indigenous People | 05 – 06 Oct 2015 | Hor Bunny Hotel, Kratie | 30 person (7 women) |
| Total | | | 114 (14 women) |

Each consultation and awareness raising event started with providing a context and background of the project through a presentation followed by a basic introduction to REDD+ concept. The presentations on concept and basic introduction of REDD+ refreshed memory of the participants, as some of them had already undergone basic REDD+ training earlier, and at the same time also

provided a basis for participants to learn more about the 4th draft of Cambodia National REDD+ strategy. The presentation on National REDD+ strategy followed by a group discussion on the draft strategy in each event, aimed at gathering feedback from the participants on the draft strategy. In order to further support the understanding of participants on REDD+ strategy, a group exercise was conducted, which focused on: 1) linking the strategies with activities of CF, CPA, CFi and IP communities and 2) proposing feedback/comments to each strategy (a total strategies of 25 strategies under four strategic objectives).

4. Process of the sub-national events

Based on the discussions and results of preparatory meeting in August 2015 with members of CF, CFi, CPA, and IP Consultation Group members and provincial IP representatives; each sub-national consultative and awareness raising event was divided into three main sessions including 1) Awareness raising on REDD+ Concept, 2) Consultation and awareness raising on draft National REDD+ Strategy, and 3) Awareness raising and operationalization of proposed REDD+ IF&FM during one and a half days, as detailed in table 2 below. These generic contents of the consultation and awareness raising event were adapted into specific context of each group (CF, CFi, CPA, and IP).

Table 2: Generic agenda for sub-national consultative and awareness raising events

| Time | Topic | Methods |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Day 1 | | |
| Morning sessions | Setting the scene: Self-introduction of participants, learning expectations, scope and overview of the project, introduction of objectives and agenda of the meeting | Plenary/individual introduction & Presentations |
| | Introduction to REDD+ included: Roles of forest in climate change mitigation, concept of greenhouse gases, concept and historical development of REDD+, and REDD+ Safeguards | Presentation followed by interactive discussion |
| | REDD+ in relation to UNFCCC: Warsaw Framework and its key elements | Presentation followed by interactive discussion |
| Afternoon sessions | Key aspects of the draft Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy that concern stakeholder (CF, CPA, CFi, or IP) and Potential risks and opportunities that may arise from REDD+ implementation. | Presentations followed by interactive discussion |
| | Group Discussion on the Draft REDD+ Strategy | Group works |
| | Sharing the group results | Presentation and plenary discussion |
| Day 2 | | |
| Morning sessions | Presentation of IF&FM as proposed in the Consultation and Participation Plan – focusing on IF&FM for CF, CFi, CPA or IP | Presentation followed by interactive discussion |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Discussion with CF, CFi, CPA, or IP representatives on the proposed IF & FM – to obtain additional feedback | Plenary |
| Wrap up and synthesis | Plenary |

5. Results

5.1 Introduction and project overview

To set the scene, each event started with a self-introduction of participants (name, position, CF/CPA/CFi/IP community, and their province) and continued with an introduction to workshop's purpose and agenda to enable participants to know what they would learn and be expected to contribute to the event. This session was followed by a presentation on project's overview, explaining the objectives and its implementation stages. The participants were explained the key objective of capacity development as to enhance their active participation in contributing to develop the National REDD+ strategy as explained earlier. The project aimed to deliver a total of 14 such capacity development events, including one preparatory meeting held in Phnom Penh, four community stakeholders' consultation meetings, and nine outreach meeting with Indigenous People (Appendix 2: Presentation of the Project Overview).

5.2 Introduction to REDD+

The session on REDD+ introduction aimed to raise awareness of participants on basic REDD+ concept. The materials developed and used for preparatory meeting with CG (CF, CFi, CPA, IP) and provincial IP representatives on 25-26 August 2015 in Phnom Penh was used for this session (Appendix 3: Presentation of REDD+ concept).

In the events with CF, CPA, and CFi; the presentation touched on the definition of REDD+, history its evolution over the past few years as well as some challenges for its implementation on the ground. In addition this session provided a brief explanation on the concept of greenhouse gas and the science behind climate change before discussing the links between forest and climate change as a basis of REDD+ concept. Five activities (Reducing emissions from deforestation, Reducing emissions from forest degradation, Conservation of natural forest carbon stocks, Sustainable forest management, and Enhancement of forest carbon stocks) under the umbrella of REDD+, key requirements under REDD+ framework such as safeguards etc. as well as other technical aspects of REDD+ were among the contents of the presentations. Questions and discussions followed the presentations focused on Cambodia situation in relation to REDD+. Cambodia is among the countries with high forest cover and high deforestation rate and this makes REDD+ as a most potential to mitigate the impacts of climate change. This presentation encouraged participants to reflect REDD+ in their own context. For instance, CF participants noted that community forestry activities associates closely to the activities under REDD+ framework such as their community forest management planning, community forestry formalization. CPA participants, on the other hand, mentioned the roles of CPA in climate change as they see the roles of forest in reducing climate change and adapting to climate change impacts. In addition, the participants were curious to know the technical terms and found them useful to enhance their understanding of the REDD+ concept. For CFi participants, REDD+ is less related to community fishery as compared to CF and CPA. However, they were confident that REDD+ relate to CFi and especially CFi in flooded and mangrove forests. In general all participants in these three events found this session is very useful, as they could clearly define and learn about different development stages of REDD+, including meaning of

‘PLUS’ in REDD+, which is focusing on conservation, management, and enhancement of the carbon stock.



Photo 1: A picture of REDD+ drawn by IP participants

It was observed that, unlike other three groups the participants from IP group had been exposed to the REDD+ consultation process in one way or another earlier. While some of them had attended the sub-national consultation meetings during the drafting stage of Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy organized by REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat, others were present at the first event of the project (preparatory meeting in Phnom Penh, August 2015). Therefore, REDD+ was not completely new to them, although a few participants were still not completely familiar with this concept. Instead giving the presentation, the session on REDD+ concept

with IP sub-national event was designed in way to allow participants to reflect on knowledge they gained from their participation in the process of REDD+ discussion earlier. They were asked to work in group and discuss and draw a pictorial representation to explain the concept of REDD+ based on their understanding. Group works were then shared in a plenary and opportunities were provided to the participants to question and seek clarification from each group work. From this exercise, it was observed that all the groups attributed forest (standing trees, logging, etc.), climate (temperature increase etc.), greenhouse gas (CO₂ emission), and people into their pictorial representation of REDD+. Afterward, facilitator summarized the results from earlier explanation and shared the REDD+ concept again to reflect their understanding and the presentation was delivered as plan.

5.3 Warsaw framework for REDD+ implementation

The objective of this session was to provide updated information about requirement for REDD+ implementation in the national context according to Warsaw Framework, developed during COP20 in Warsaw. In all the four events, a presentation was delivered for this session. The session started by highlighting the requirements under Warsaw framework for result based payment under REDD+ that developing countries like Cambodia need to fulfill. Warsaw Framework emphasizes on four key elements, namely: (1) National Strategy or Action Plan (NRS), (2) National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), (3) Forest Reference Emissions Level/Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL), and (4) Safeguards Information System (SIS). The presentation also touched some details about each of the four elements as a glimpse for participants on the international agreed framework for REDD+ implementation (Appendix 5: Presentation on Warsaw Framework for REDD+ implementation).

The session was designed in such a way that it provided context and linkage to the next session on REDD+ strategy as the national REDD+ strategy. This was done by highlighting the basic requirement of developing “National REDD+ strategy” by using participatory processes through events like these at sub-national and grassroots level to gather inputs for National REDD+ strategy.

5.4 Introduction to and discussion on the Draft Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy

This major objectives of session were to raise the awareness of participants on draft of national REDD+ strategy and sharing its key elements with them, and secondly to gather comments and feedback from them including their concerns and issues about the draft strategies. To do so, the session was divided into two parts - the first part presented a summary of the draft national REDD+ strategy and second focused on group discussion on the draft national REDD+ strategy to gather feedback from the participants.



Photo 2: Presentation of draft of REDD+ Strategy for CF participants

The presentation in the first part covered an overall structure (content) of the strategy, a review of deforestation drivers that the strategy will address over the next five years (2016-2020); as well as the four strategic objectives and detail strategies under each objective. The objectives of the national REDD+ draft strategy include: 1) Improve effectiveness of forest resources management; 2) Promote sustainable forest harvesting; 3) Strengthen capacities to monitor forest resources; and 4) Enhance capacities, knowledge, awareness, and promote stakeholder participation and benefits. To achieve each objective, several strategies are proposed, which were shared with the participants (Appendix 5: Presentation of 4th draft National REDD+ Strategy). After the presentation, group discussion was introduced to help participants link the strategies to their respective group (activities they implemented under CF, CPA, CFi, and IP) as well as collect feedback on these strategies. The following sections provide a summary of the results of group discussion for each group, while detail results of the group discussions are presented in Annex 6.

5.4.1 Results of discussion on National REDD+ strategy from Community Forestry

Participants noted that in general current CF activities relate to all the four strategic objectives of the draft REDD+ strategy, while there are few specific step of CF, which may link to more than one strategy. They listed main activities in the CF management and development activities and matched these to specific strategies under each objective of the draft REDD+ strategy. CF participants linked the following activities with REDD+ strategies: i) Preparation of the community forest management plan including forest resource assessment and forest inventory; ii) Dissemination and implementation of the community forest management plan to stakeholders; iii) Establish community forestry based on CF guideline that enabled community to obtained Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery's Prakas and community forest agreement with formal tenure right over community forest; iv) Demarcate community forest boundary and install community forest boundary poles (as well as CF signboard) to mark the community forest area from being encroached by others; v) Conduct community forestry patrolling activities; vi) Establish CF management structure through election of CF management committee; vii) Activities related to the Community forestry network at commune, district and province; viii) Develop and enforce regulation for CF that determine the rules for use and access to forest resources; ix) Apply silvi cultural techniques as stated in management plan such as pruning, thinning, forest cleaning in order to get firewood for family consumption of CF members; x) reforest degraded zone of community forest and focusing on both short term and long term grow trees species; and xi) Develop CF business/enterprise development plan to generate income and sustainable finance from CF products (bamboo, rattan

etc.), as well as alternative livelihoods activities in the CF such as animal raising, home garden, multi farming system.

Instead of providing direct comments on national REDD+ strategy, participants raised their concerns and challenges that they are currently facing in implementing CF activities particularly those, which has close link with REDD+ strategy. These concerns included, for instance, poor capacity of CF members to pursue CF establishment and formalization that enabled the secured tenure on forest resource as well as input for forest landscape level land use planning. Management plans are not available in all the CFs as well as the technical forestry that required for management planning is beyond the community capacity. The function of CF network is still need to be improved due partly to the capacity of the CF network representatives as well as the absence of CF network in some provinces.

5.4.2 Results of discussion on National REDD+ strategy from Community Protected Area



Photo 3: Results of discussion on draft of REDD+ strategy by CPA participants

For CPA participants, all the four strategic objectives of the National REDD+ Strategy related to their CPA works and activities. They listed a number of CPA activities and processes that have direct link to REDD+ strategy. These include: i) Development and implementation of CPA management plan; ii) Disseminate information about the CPA management plan and activities to members and outsiders; iii) Establish CPA and sign agreement to ensure that community have right to access and manage resource inside CPA; iv) Application of silvi-cultural

techniques in improving the forest condition in CPA such as rehabilitation of forest etc.; v) Conduct CPA patrolling activities as well as patrol the PA areas in order to provide timely information to PA ranger to combat any illegal logging or land encroachment; vi) promote NFTP collection group who harvest NFTP and sell for income generation (honey or rattan enterprise); vii) Develop ecotourism activities in the CPA; viii) Conduct resource assessment in the CPA, boundary demarcation of the CPA forest; ix) Involvement of CPA members in livelihoods development project and capacity building activities.

Regarding the comments, CPA participants pointed to: the fact that in Cambodia there are still several CPAs implemented without management plan; issues of the migrants and related challenges of CPA and PA encroachment and planning process; CPA member may see this landscape level land use planning as an opportunity for members to implement CPA management plan as well as to include the customary forest practices by CPA members into this plan; there are some illegal activities continue to be reported from the CPA; and CPA establishment and management planning process need time, resources and capacity that community members may not have. This will require more supports from external facilitators (NGO or government); The designation of protection option inside CPA and in other area of the PA may place restriction on traditional and customary use of the CPA members; limited cooperation with other stakeholders such as local authorities; majority of the CPA members are indigenous people and the way of their resource use practices may not be aligned

with environmental impacts (eg. shifting cultivation), thus the balance between social and environmental aspects could be difficult to determine; lack of infrastructure connecting to the CPA ecotourism areas that could not attract many tourists; lack of system to ensure timely intervention by PA authorities and local authorities. This is partly due to the remoteness of the PA and CPA as well as the limited number of the PA rangers to support law enforcement.

5.4.3 Results of discussion on National REDD+ strategy from CFi

CFi participants drew up several activities that they found linked directly or indirectly to the national REDD+ strategy and these were: i) Develop management plan for community fishery; ii) Demarcate community fishery areas that include the flooded forest, mangrove forest, fishing areas and conservation areas; iii) Improve dissemination to community fishery members on the sustainable methods for fishing and utilizing the forest; iv) Conduct patrol of community fishery areas (flooded forest, mangrove, and fish sanction and conservation to prevent activities taken place; v) Planting mangrove and flooded forest in the community fishery areas; vi) Community



Photo 4: CFi participants discussed and commented on REDD+ strategy

fishery involvement in consultation on identifying fish conservation zone with other stakeholder at provincial level; determine conservation and use zones in the community fishery areas; contribute to strengthen law enforcement to protect flooded forest in the community fishery area; vii) Disseminate fishery law to community fishery members and local authorities; viii) Participate in demarcating boundary for conservation zone and flooded forest; contribute to protection of fish conservation zone and get information about the trees planted inside flooded forest directly or through information from community fishery members; ix) Conduct meeting at commune level to address issues of losing flooded forest.

CFi participants raised a number of issues with regards to linking with REDD+ strategy based on the CFi management activities and process. These included: lack of collaboration between CFi and local authorities in designation of demarcated areas (different interests and views); low interest from some of the community members in participation and providing information on classification of conservation zone as it might affect their interests (fishing in the area); the need to ensure participation of CFi in the consultation process in any development plan/project; possibility of conflict between fishers and CFi members on accessing CFi resources, and in some CFi; limited participation of CFi members due to their time to devote for their family livelihoods; lack of capacity of CFi members to analyse data related to flooded forest and need additional capacity building; and limitation of participation and supports from stakeholders on CFi management and awareness raising to reduce deforestation of inundated forest.

5.4.4 Results of discussion on National REDD+ strategy from Indigenous People

IP participants noted a number of their activities linked to REDD+ strategy including their activities as part of the CF or CPA (since some IP village has CF or CPA). The following ideas were listed down in the group discussion: i) community forest or community protected areas that contribute to forest landscape planning by preparing the CF and CPA management plan; ii) registration and application

for indigenous communal land title that secure their right to forest and land; iii) Demarcate boundary of indigenous communal land including the conservation zone; iv) Develop management plan (in case of CF and CPA) that include rules for sustainable and traditional use of forest resource; v) IP traditional ways of use and manage forest resource; vi) Participate in the public forum by the inter-ministerial committee for land dispute resolution; vii) Prepare and submit petition to national assembly and senate on encroachment into indigenous land; viii) Collaborate with stakeholders to conduct dissemination of land law and forestry to indigenous people; ix) Conduct forest patrol and combat illegal activities inside the forest; x) Disseminate to indigenous people about the benefit of forest, disseminate rules and regulation related CF and CPA; xi) Apply silvi-cultural techniques such as forest cleaning and pruning etc. to get wood for consumption (in the case of CF and CPA); xii) Introduce handicraft such as producing basket, collect medicinal plant etc. and xiii) Establish women saving group in the community.

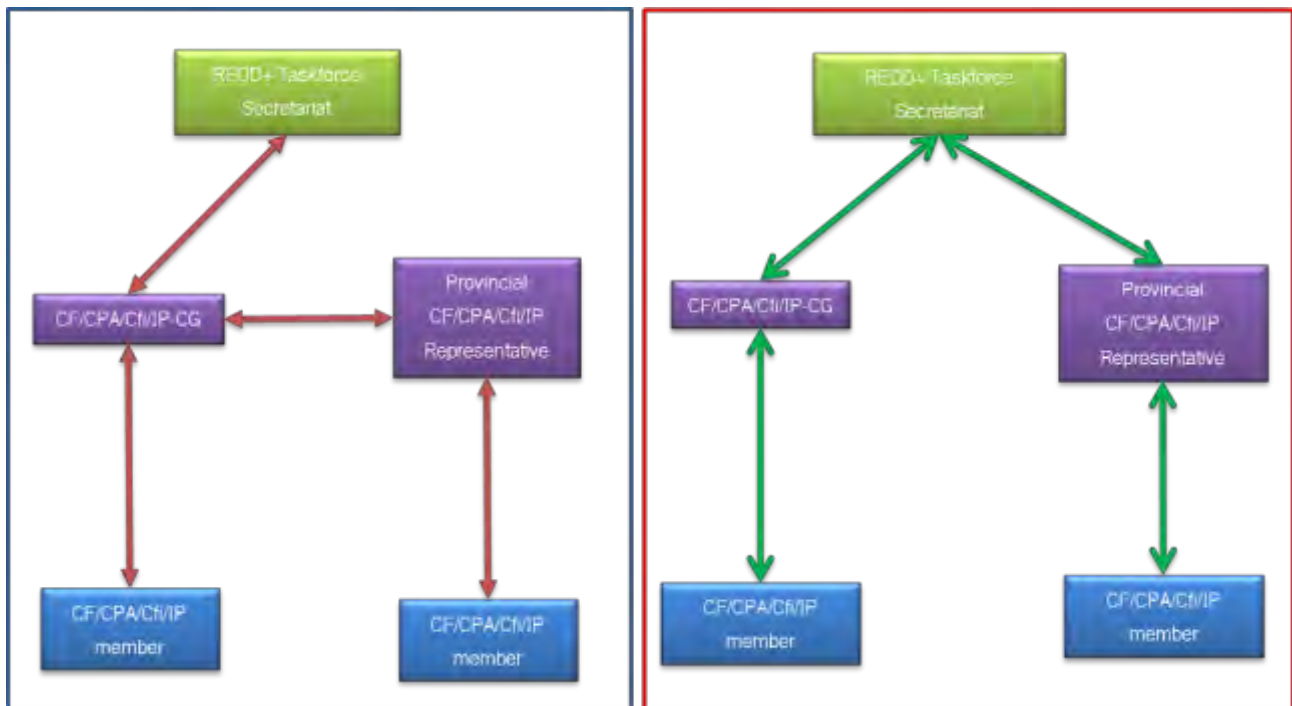
The participants also shared their concern about management on Economic Land Concession (ELC) and they made a suggestion that terminated ELC would greatly help of reducing the deforestation and forest degradation. They strongly requested to put their participation in the consultation process for ELC granting. Participants stressed that forest harvesting without the respect of the technical guideline would likely contribute to the sustainable forest harvesting. Exploitation and unexpected needs of the fuel wood in the future was also highlighted as the potential risk to promote sustainable forest harvesting. Participants shared their concern that due to limited knowledge about REDD+ program, they may not get opportunity to effectively participate in REDD+ project/program design and thus limiting the share of potential benefits from REDD+. Secondly, if indigenous community is not registered or community's legal document is lost, it would have greater impact on land security for IP community in the future (Land insecurity). Based on the discussion, participants found that community could confront with loss of land field and their customary rights once the system for data management, data processing, quality assurance/quality control will be enhanced. Regarding to the Strategic Objective 4, participants shared almost the same concern that update information cannot be reached at community level. Some participants, also raised concerned about lack of participation from some of their community members, local authorities while some concerned that the REDD+ project is not in the interest of public and community. Similar to other groups, meeting took note that they mainly focused on the shortage of resources (financial, forest management skill, and human) and limited participation from community, local authorities will likely contribute to the delay of the REDD+ implementation process in the future.

5.5 REDD+ Information flow and feedback mechanism

The objective of the session was to present the proposed REDD+ IF & FM to participants, collect their comments and feedback on IF&FM, and put forward the agreed options as reference for REDD+ communication among the participants for their respective group (CF, CFi, CPA, and IP). In each event, the presentation on REDD+ IF&FM (adapted for each group) was delivered covering the background of consultation and participation (consultation group), key stakeholders in REDD+ process as well as the needs for effective and equitable participation of these stakeholders. It highlighted the consultation group (CG) as a mean to ensure participation from each group (CF, CPA, CFi, and IP) in the REDD+ national process. It then briefly introduced the two CG members to other participants in the workshop stressing that the voice of CF on REDD+ development is expected to formally communicate through the two CG members. As indicated in the figure below, there are two options presented to the group - 1) information flow from REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat to CF/CPA/CFi/IP CG members and to CF/CPA/CFi/IP network representatives and vice versa, and 2) Information flow from REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat to CF/CPA/CFi/IP CG member and to CF/CPA/CFi/IP network representative (Appendix 7: Presentation of Information Flow and Feedback

Mechanism).

Figure 1: Information flow and feedback mechanism



In all the four events, plenary discussion on the two proposed options was opened after the presentations. Participants were invited to share their concerns and ideas regarding the information flow and feedback mechanism proposed. All the groups mentioned a number of challenges in implementing this information flow and feedback mechanism, although they recognized the importance of mechanism for actively engaging in REDD+ process. The following section provides detail information about discussion and agreement made on IF&FM that each group (CF, CPA, CFi, and IP) agreed to implement. From this session participants also created directory for their respective group to be used for REDD+ IF&FM implementation (Appendix 8: Community and IP Directory for REDD+ information flow and feedback mechanism).

5.5.1 REDD+ Information flow and feedback mechanism for CF

The CF group recognized the challenges in effectively communicating among the members in the country due to geographical distribution of the CF communities, and a lack of access to communication means as well as contact of each other. While participants realize the needs for empower their CF-CG to represent CF voice, they also noted the difficulty of the two CF-CG members in facilitating this country wide information sharing and gathering. CF participants ultimately proposed the mix of these two options where they requested the REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat (RTS) send information to both CF-CG and directly to provincial CF network representatives. In providing feedback, the CF-network representatives and CF-CG will communicate via phone or sending document through taxi to each other in order to help CF-CG compile all the feedback from CF. CF participants foresee the following cost relate to the operationalization of IF & FM: transportation cost (taxi or bus) for sending information or documents from Phnom Peng to CF network representatives or CF-CG, communication cost for them to contact each other mobile phone. For the next level of communication from CF network representative to CF members; participants agreed to use existing platform to facilitate IF & FM that may include meeting at the CF level (regular meeting), plug in with CF network meeting event, as well as verbal sharing by the CF network representatives.

5.5.2 REDD+ Information flow and feedback mechanism for CPA

CPA participants stressed out that many connections are difficult to send information from RTS to CG and forward from CG to community due to limitation of transportation from one province to another. Means to send the information were also discussed among the CPA and participants, who suggested that information can be transported through bus, taxi, and particularly boat will be used for isolated island destination. Cost of IF&FM has been identified and explained, which could include fee for using mobile phones, internet, and other transportations. Majority of participants requested CG to inform the provincial representatives by calling within 2-3 days before sending information or documents to them in order to ensure that they stay accessible by mobile phone (not going into the forest or remote areas such as their plantation). CPA participants agreed to select option one where information will be channeled through CPA-CG members. They also agreed to cluster the CPA into three geographical areas including costal, north and northeast, and northwest parts of the country. Each CPA-CG will be the focal point for each zone according to the location of their CPA. Each CPA-CG member can collect the information from their respective zones where they could share with each other and combine during the CG meeting. In term of information dissemination, each CPA-CG member will be responsible for sharing the information to CPA representatives in their respective zone.

5.5.3 REDD+ Information flow and feedback mechanism for CFi

Currently, the existing mechanisms to communicate among community member are: social network (Facebook), project partners, workshops, meetings, and CFi network. The meeting noted that it is truly challenging for information sending from REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat to the community members due to many challenges in connecting. Communication through mobile phone also is another challenge since some phone number of community and IPs representatives changed and sometimes cannot be reached due to poor network. Participants suggested that the FI&FM should be applied the existing structure (3 sub-blocks). Participants agreed that the first option is much more practical for the group and it was selected for further communication associated with REDD+ work though the contact list. This included information flow from REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat to CFi-CG members and to CFi representatives and vice versa,

5.5.4 REDD+ Information flow and feedback mechanism for IP

IP participants agreed to choose the first option according to which information will be transferred from RTS to IP CG and forwarded to IP provincial focal point, respectively. This will be a better option to pass information through the IP consultation group firstly and then share to IP provincial focal point through other transportation (bus and taxi) and continue to share to the IP members in village. Likewise, information/document can send back from IP members to IP provincial focal point and from IP provincial focal point to IP consultation group and from IP consultation group to RTS. Regarding to the selected option, there was a lot of discussion that, transportation means such bus, and taxi, are significant for them to communicate through since there are problems to reach the IP focal point and IP members by mobile phone service network. Participants made a request to have concrete budget to support these communication activities which will allow them connected closely with REDD+ development.

6. Appendices

Appendix 1: List of participants



មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលមេត្រូប៉ូលីតេន
សិក្ខាសាលាស្តីពីការបង្កើនចំណេះដឹងពីរបេបុគ្គល
និង យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រការងារកសិកម្មសម្រាប់ សហគមន៍វិជ្ជាជីវៈ

ថ្ងៃទី១០ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០១៥
 សណ្ឋាគារ ជីវិតវង្សា (បេតុងកំពង់ចាម)

| ល.រ | ឈ្មោះ | តួនាទី/ស្ថាប័ន | មកពីខេត្ត | លេខទូរស័ព្ទទំនាក់ទំនង និងអ៊ីម៉ែល | ហត្ថលេខា |
|-----|----------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | សំរោង គ្រាថ្មី | CA, Pax Chrey | MDK | 0966153516 | |
| 2. | លោកកុសល | បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 0579638302 | |
| 3. | សំរោង លោក | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 0925426706 | lms- |
| 4. | សំរោង គំរាង | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 0975958147 | Cony |
| 5. | សំរោង គំរាង | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 0978209961 | |
| 6. | សំរោង គំរាង | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 0975301544 | |
| 7. | សំរោង គំរាង | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 0975716085 | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|--------------------------|---------|------------|-------|
| 8. | សំរោង គំរាង | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 0972547108 | |
| 9. | សំរោង គំរាង | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 092810369 | lms- |
| 10. | សំរោង គំរាង | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 0969918173 | lms- |
| 11. | សំរោង គំរាង | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 0120681427 | |
| 12. | សំរោង គំរាង | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 016570580 | |
| 13. | សំរោង គំរាង | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 0718952626 | |
| 14. | សំរោង គំរាង | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 078205776 | Canal |
| 15. | សំរោង គំរាង | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 0979292510 | |
| 16. | សំរោង គំរាង | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 017981800 | |
| 17. | សំរោង គំរាង | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | 012448909 | |
| 18. | សំរោង គំរាង | គ. បេតុងកំពង់ចាម-ភ្នំពេញ | ភ្នំពេញ | | |

| ល.រ | ឈ្មោះ | តួនាទី/ស្ថាប័ន | មកពីខេត្ត | លេខទូរស័ព្ទទំនាក់ទំនង និងអ៊ីមែល | ហត្ថលេខា |
|-----|-----------|---|----------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 19. | សេង ឡុង | បណ្ឌិត អ.ស. ក្រុងស៊ីសិ | ខេត្ត ក្រចេះ | 013 762 963 | |
| 20. | គឹម ឡុង | គណៈកម្មាធិការ គ.ស. គ.ស | ខេត្ត ក្រចេះ | 017862137 | |
| 21. | ស៊ីម-ណា | គ្រូបង្រៀន, មន្ត្រីសិប្បកម្ម ឯកសារ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | កំពង់ចាម | 077440086 | |
| 22. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | គណៈកម្មាធិការ ឯកសារ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | កំពង់ចាម | 092288060 | |
| 23. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | គណៈកម្មាធិការ ឯកសារ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | កំពង់ចាម | 0886044733 | |
| 24. | យ៉ង ណារីន | បណ្ឌិត អ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | កំពង់ចាម | 01755869 | |
| 25. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន គណៈកម្មាធិការ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម | 0719672537 | |
| 26. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | គណៈកម្មាធិការ គណៈកម្មាធិការ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម | 0977314199 | |
| 27. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | គណៈកម្មាធិការ គណៈកម្មាធិការ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម | 0979124265 | |
| 28. | | | | | |
| 29. | | | | | |

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| 30. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | គណៈកម្មាធិការ គណៈកម្មាធិការ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម | 012772138 | |
| 31. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | គណៈកម្មាធិការ គណៈកម្មាធិការ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម | 0976751991 | |
| 32. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | គណៈកម្មាធិការ គណៈកម្មាធិការ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម | 012211915 | |
| 33. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | គណៈកម្មាធិការ គណៈកម្មាធិការ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម | 012342327 | |
| 34. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | គណៈកម្មាធិការ គណៈកម្មាធិការ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម | 0886061151 | |
| 35. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | គណៈកម្មាធិការ គណៈកម្មាធិការ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម | 0966556647 | |
| 36. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | គណៈកម្មាធិការ គណៈកម្មាធិការ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម | 0719770318 | |
| 37. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | គណៈកម្មាធិការ គណៈកម្មាធិការ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម | 0972491661 | |
| 38. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | គណៈកម្មាធិការ គណៈកម្មាធិការ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម | 012322496 | |
| 39. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | គណៈកម្មាធិការ គណៈកម្មាធិការ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម | | |
| 40. | ស៊ីម ឌីណា | គណៈកម្មាធិការ គណៈកម្មាធិការ គ.ស. កំពង់ចាម | ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម | | |



បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម
សិក្ខាសាលាស្តីពីការបង្កើតដំណោះស្រាយដីកម្រិតមធ្យម
និងយន្តការចែករំលែកព័ត៌មានសម្រាប់ សហគមន៍តិចតួចការពារធម្មជាតិ

ថ្ងៃទី២៤ ដល់២៥ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៥
 សម្រោក វិមានសុខ ខេត្ត កំពង់ស្ពឺ

| ល.រ | ឈ្មោះ | តួនាទី/ស្ថាប័ន | មកពីខេត្ត | លេខទូរស័ព្ទដំបូង និងអ៊ីម៉ែល | ហត្ថលេខា |
|-----|--------------------------|---|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | វិស្វ គាវ | ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម | កោះកុង | 015432969 | |
| 2. | | | | | |
| 3. | គ្រីស្ទា ធីតា នាង ហាង | គ្រូបង្រៀន គម្រោងប្រឹក្សាភិបាលសហគមន៍ | កោះកុង | 099692725 0888623316 | |
| 4. | វិភាគ-ស៊ីវិល | មន្ទីរពេទ្យ/គណៈកម្មាធិការ | កោះកុង | 09949529 | |
| 5. | ស៊ុយ ស៊ីន | គ្រូបង្រៀន | កោះកុង | 016342544 | |
| 6. | យ៉ាង ឌីន | គ្រូបង្រៀន | កោះកុង | 0984322523 | |

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|-----|-------------|---------------------|--------|------------|--|
| 7. | រ៉ាម វិធីតា | គ្រូបង្រៀន | កោះកុង | 093574269 | |
| 8. | សុខ ធីតា | គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ | កោះកុង | 092970679 | |
| 9. | វិស្វ ធីតា | គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ | កោះកុង | 0919938880 | |
| 10. | ស៊ុយ ធីតា | គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ | កោះកុង | 097550726 | |
| 11. | គ្រី ស៊ុយ | គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ | កោះកុង | 0977737116 | |
| 12. | វិស្វ ធីតា | គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ | កោះកុង | | |
| 13. | ស៊ុយ ធីតា | គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ | កោះកុង | 095841577 | |
| 14. | ស៊ុយ ធីតា | គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ | កោះកុង | 098998947 | |
| 15. | គ្រី ស៊ុយ | គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ | កោះកុង | 0974158339 | |
| 16. | គ្រី - ធីតា | គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ | កោះកុង | 0987776005 | |
| 17. | ស៊ុយ ធីតា | គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ | កោះកុង | 0929052150 | |
| 18. | គ្រី ធីតា | គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ | កោះកុង | 098377292 | |

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|-----|-------------|---------|------------|------------|----|
| 19. | ရဲလဲကိစ္စ | လယ်ကမ်း | ကိစ္စအမှတ် | 0805-00256 | ရဲ |
| 20. | ကိစ္စ အမှတ် | ကုမ္ပဏီ | ကိစ္စအမှတ် | 0776026385 | ရဲ |
| 21. | ရဲလဲကိစ္စ | လယ်ကမ်း | ကိစ္စအမှတ် | 0979321509 | ရဲ |
| 22. | ရဲလဲကိစ္စ | လယ်ကမ်း | ကိစ္စအမှတ် | 0978416201 | ရဲ |
| 23. | ရဲလဲကိစ္စ | လယ်ကမ်း | ကိစ္စအမှတ် | 08/399858 | ရဲ |
| 24. | ရဲလဲကိစ္စ | လယ်ကမ်း | ကိစ္စအမှတ် | 0976582978 | ရဲ |
| 25. | ရဲလဲကိစ္စ | လယ်ကမ်း | ကိစ္စအမှတ် | 096657502 | ရဲ |
| 26. | ရဲလဲကိစ္စ | လယ်ကမ်း | ကိစ္စအမှတ် | 02864045 | ရဲ |
| 27. | ရဲလဲကိစ္စ | လယ်ကမ်း | ကိစ္စအမှတ် | 092640322 | ရဲ |
| 28. | ရဲလဲကိစ္စ | လယ်ကမ်း | ကိစ္စအမှတ် | 01131107 | ရဲ |
| 29. | ရဲလဲကိစ္စ | လယ်ကမ်း | ကိစ္စအမှတ် | 016882900 | ရဲ |
| 30. | ရဲလဲကိစ္စ | လယ်ကမ်း | ကိစ္စအမှတ် | 012322696 | ရဲ |

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|-----|-----------|---------------|----|--|----|
| 31. | ရဲလဲကိစ္စ | RECOFTC CBL | PI | | ရဲ |
| 32. | | | | | |
| 33. | | | | | |
| 34. | | | | | |
| 35. | | | | | |
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| 40. | | | | | |
| 41. | | | | | |



បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម
សិទ្ធិសាលាស្តីពីការបង្កើតដីឈ្មោះដីទឹកអន្តរជាតិ
និងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានសម្រាប់ សហគមន៍ទេសភាព

ថ្ងៃទី០១ ខែ០២ ឆ្នាំ២០១៥
 សម្រាប់ការ បោះឆ្នោតសាលាស្តីពី

| ល.រ | ឈ្មោះ | តួនាទី/ស្ថាប័ន | មកពីមេធាវី | លេខទូរស័ព្ទទំនាក់ទំនង និងអ៊ីម៉ែល | ហត្ថលេខា |
|-----|------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | ស៊ីវីល ភីម | គណៈកម្មាធិការស្រុកស្រែចម្ការ | ស្រុកស្រែចម្ការ | 012356240 | |
| 2. | ចាន់ ភីម | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារសង្គម | ភ្នំពេញ | 012727833 | |
| 3. | គឹម ភីម | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារសង្គម | ភ្នំពេញ | 0977906690 | គឹម |
| 4. | គឹម ភីម | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារសង្គម | ភ្នំពេញ | 0885369531 | |
| 5. | | | | | |
| 6. | គឹម ភីម | គណៈកម្មាធិការស្រុកស្រែចម្ការ | ស្រុកស្រែចម្ការ | 089823453 | |
| 7. | គឹម ភីម | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារសង្គម | ភ្នំពេញ | 092438266 | |
| | គឹម ភីម | គណៈកម្មាធិការស្រុកស្រែចម្ការ | ស្រុកស្រែចម្ការ | 012724610 | |

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| 8. | គឹម ភីម | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារសង្គម | ភ្នំពេញ | 017270739 | |
| 9. | គឹម ភីម | គណៈកម្មាធិការស្រុកស្រែចម្ការ | ស្រុកស្រែចម្ការ | 092829109 | |
| 10. | គឹម ភីម | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារសង្គម | ភ្នំពេញ | 0976039798 | |
| 11. | គឹម ភីម | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារសង្គម | ភ្នំពេញ | 0887189967 | |
| 12. | គឹម ភីម | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារសង្គម | ភ្នំពេញ | 0970854382 | |
| 13. | គឹម ភីម | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារសង្គម | ភ្នំពេញ | 0724229346 | |
| 14. | គឹម ភីម | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារសង្គម | ភ្នំពេញ | 0219682438 | |
| 15. | គឹម ភីម | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារសង្គម | ភ្នំពេញ | 0976625294 | |
| 16. | គឹម ភីម | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារសង្គម | ភ្នំពេញ | 0986320551 | |
| 17. | គឹម ភីម | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារសង្គម | ភ្នំពេញ | 017625030 | |
| 18. | គឹម ភីម | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារសង្គម | ភ្នំពេញ | 099226022 0976288361 | |
| 19. | គឹម ភីម | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារសង្គម | ភ្នំពេញ | 092640322 | |

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|-----|--------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| 20. | ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಕೆಲಸ | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ (ಸಿ.ಎ.ಸಿ) | ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ | 012 931 818 | ಪಿ.ಎ. |
| 21. | ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | 09261 8885 | Prat |
| 22. | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು | ಸಿ.ಎ.ಸಿ | 099985149 | LK |
| 23. | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು | ಸಿ.ಎ.ಸಿ | 012522170 | ಪಿ.ಎ. |
| 24. | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | 0972489269 | ಪಿ.ಎ. |
| 25. | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | 012 9091 28 | ಪಿ.ಎ. |
| 26. | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | 0922546423 | ಪಿ.ಎ. |
| 27. | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | 09948390066 | ಪಿ.ಎ. |
| 28. | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | 012 908121 | ಪಿ.ಎ. |
| 29. | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | 012.201.084 | ಪಿ.ಎ. |
| 30. | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | 01.911156 | ಪಿ.ಎ. |
| 31. | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | RECOFTC | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | 016 888 900 | ಪಿ.ಎ. |

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| 32. | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | CBC / RECOFTC | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | | ಪಿ.ಎ. |
| 33. | ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ | TC / RECOFTC | Pran. Rath | 012 32696 | ಪಿ.ಎ. |
| 34. | | | | | |
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បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម
សិក្ខាសាលាបង្កើតម៉ូឌុលដឹកនាំដេបូត និង
យន្តការចែករំលែកព័ត៌មានសម្រាប់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច
 ថ្ងៃទី០៨ ដល់០១ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨
 សណ្ឋាគារ ហិរ បុឌី ខេត្តក្រចេះ

| ល.រ | ឈ្មោះ | តួនាទី/ស្ថាប័ន | មកពីខេត្ត | លេខទូរស័ព្ទទំនាក់ទំនង និងអ៊ីមែល | ហត្ថលេខា |
|-----|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | ព្យា ត្រី ភី | អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានសហគ្រាស | ក្រចេះ | 0975030562 | |
| 2. | គុយ វិល វិល | ស៊ីអិល + បុរ | ក្រចេះ | 0945517430 | |
| 3. | ស៊ុន វិល | ស៊ីអិល + បុរ | ក្រចេះ | 09540559243 | |
| 4. | គុយ វិល វិល | សមាជិកសកម្មភូមិភាគកណ្តាល | ក្រចេះ | 0779072869 | |
| 5. | វិល វិល | សមាជិកសកម្មភូមិភាគកណ្តាល | ក្រចេះ | 0977789684 | |
| 6. | គុយ វិល វិល | ស៊ីអិល + បុរ | ក្រចេះ | 0717115036 | |
| 7. | គុយ វិល វិល | ស៊ីអិល + បុរ | ក្រចេះ | 0977885317 | |

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| 8. | គុយ វិល វិល | ស៊ីអិល + បុរ | ក្រចេះ | 0983121113 | |
| 9. | គុយ វិល វិល | សមាជិកសកម្មភូមិភាគកណ្តាល | ក្រចេះ | 0925905210 | |
| 10. | គុយ វិល វិល | សមាជិកសកម្មភូមិភាគកណ្តាល | ក្រចេះ | 012905323 | |
| 11. | គុយ វិល វិល | សមាជិកសកម្មភូមិភាគកណ្តាល | ក្រចេះ | 0777954862 | |
| 12. | គុយ វិល វិល | ស៊ីអិល + បុរ | ក្រចេះ | 0883126535 | |
| 13. | គុយ វិល វិល | សមាជិកសកម្មភូមិភាគកណ្តាល | ក្រចេះ | 0972850756 | |
| 14. | គុយ វិល វិល | សមាជិកសកម្មភូមិភាគកណ្តាល | ក្រចេះ | 0319432192 | |
| 15. | គុយ វិល វិល | សមាជិកសកម្មភូមិភាគកណ្តាល | ក្រចេះ | 013263899 | |
| 16. | គុយ វិល វិល | សមាជិកសកម្មភូមិភាគកណ្តាល | ក្រចេះ | 0719609653 | |
| 17. | គុយ វិល វិល | សមាជិកសកម្មភូមិភាគកណ្តាល | ក្រចេះ | 0978640045 | |
| 18. | គុយ វិល វិល | សមាជិកសកម្មភូមិភាគកណ្តាល | ក្រចេះ | 012940412 | |
| 19. | គុយ វិល វិល | សមាជិកសកម្មភូមិភាគកណ្តាល | ក្រចេះ | 0883369992 | |
| 20. | គុយ វិល វិល | សមាជិកសកម្មភូមិភាគកណ្តាល | ក្រចេះ | 0888251022 | |

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| 20. | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | 09969690 | සමාජ සේවා |
| 21. | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | 09969690 | සමාජ සේවා |
| 22. | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | 09969690 | සමාජ සේවා |
| 23. | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | 09969690 | සමාජ සේවා |
| 24. | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | 09969690 | සමාජ සේවා |
| 25. | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | 09969690 | සමාජ සේවා |
| 26. | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | 09969690 | සමාජ සේවා |
| 27. | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | 09969690 | සමාජ සේවා |
| 28. | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | 09969690 | සමාජ සේවා |
| 29. | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | 09969690 | සමාජ සේවා |
| 30. | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | 09969690 | සමාජ සේවා |
| 31. | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | 09969690 | සමාජ සේවා |

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| 32. | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | සමාජ සේවා | 092 354 670 | සමාජ සේවා |
| 33. | සමාජ සේවා | RECOFIL | සමාජ සේවා | 016 888 700 | සමාජ සේවා |
| 34. | සමාජ සේවා | TC RECOFIL | PNP | 012 915687 | සමාජ සේවා |
| 35. | සමාජ සේවා | TC RECOFIL | PNP | 012 322 496 | සමාජ සේවා |
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| 41. | | | | | |

Appendix 2: Presentation of the Project Overview

សិក្ខាសាលាបង្កើនចំណេះដឹងពីដេប៊ូក និងកិច្ចប្រជុំរៀបចំផែនការសម្រាប់ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយពីដេប៊ូកដល់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន និងជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច

ទិដ្ឋភាពទូទៅ

គម្រោងលើកកម្ពស់ការចូលរួមរបស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាននិងជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចក្នុងកម្មវិធីបង្កើនការចូលរួមក្នុងគម្រោងកម្ពុជា


Enhancement of Engagement of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples in the Cambodia REDD+ Programme

ថ្ងៃទី២៥ ដល់ ២៦ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០១៥
សណ្ឋាគារ ភ្នំពេញ




ទិដ្ឋភាពទូទៅ

- រយៈពេលគម្រោង៖ សីហា ដល់ ធ្នូ ២០១៥
- ជំនួយគាំទ្រ៖ កម្មវិធីអភិវឌ្ឍសហប្រជាជាតិ តាមរយៈកម្មវិធី UNREDD/FCPF
- គោលបំណង៖ ដើម្បីបង្កើនការយល់ដឹង និងជំរុញឲ្យមានការចូលរួមរបស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន និងជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ឲ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពក្នុងកម្មវិធីដេប៊ូកកម្ពុជា តាមរយៈកិច្ចប្រជុំគ្រោះយោបល់ និងផ្សព្វផ្សាយពីបច្ចុប្បន្នភាព និងវឌ្ឍនភាពយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រដេប៊ូកកម្ពុជាថ្នាក់ជាតិ និងពីភារកិច្ចផែនការប្រឹក្សាយោបល់កម្រិតមូលដ្ឋានរបស់សហគមន៍ដែលជាគ្រូបង្រៀនយោបល់ដេប៊ូកកន្លងមក។
- ក្រុមគោលដៅ៖ សហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ សហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ សហគមន៍នេសាទ ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ក្រុមគ្រូបង្រៀនដេប៊ូក



សកម្មភាពគម្រោង

- កិច្ចប្រជុំរៀបចំផែនការសម្រាប់ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយពីដេប៊ូកដល់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន និងជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច
- សិក្ខាសាលាបង្កើនចំណេះដឹងពីដេប៊ូក និងកិច្ចការយោបល់ជាមួយ ១) សហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ ២) សហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារ(៣) សហគមន៍នេសាទ និង ៣) ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច
- កិច្ចប្រជុំផ្សព្វផ្សាយបង្កើនចំណេះដឹងជាមួយជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចចំនួន៩ក្រុម នៅខេត្ត០៣គឺ ខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង មណ្ឌលគីរី និងរតនគិរី ។



សកម្មភាពគម្រោង




អនុសាសនា !



1. Over view of the project: Enhancement of Engagement of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia REDD+ Programme

2. Project Overview

- a. Title – Enhancement of Engagement of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia REDD+ Programme
- b. Timeframe – August to December 2015
- c. Fund Support – UNDP
- d. Objective – Improve awareness and effective participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in Cambodia REDD+ Programme through series of meetings/workshop on status of REDD+ and Cambodia REDD+ strategy as well as consultation and participation plan (IF & FM) for communities and IP
- e. Target group – Community forestry, Community protected area, Community fishery, Indigenous and People

3. Activity

- a. preparatory meeting with CG (CF, CFi, CPA, and IP), provincial IP representatives, and REDD+ pool trainers;
- b. Sub-national consultative meeting with CF, CFi, CPA, and IP; and
- c. Indigenous People outreach meetings (Modnulkiri, Ratankiri and Stung Treng)

4. Activity Plan:

- Preparatory meeting with CG (August 2015)
- Sub-national consultative meeting with CF, CFi, CPA, and IP (September-October 2015)
- Indigenous People outreach meetings (October-November 2015)

Appendix 3: Presentation of REDD+ concept

សិក្ខាសាលាបង្រៀនចំណេះដឹងដ៏មានប្រយោជន៍ និងកិច្ចប្រជុំប្រចាំថ្ងៃនៃការសម្រាប់ការអនុវត្តផែនការសម្រាប់ការអនុវត្ត និងជំនួយដល់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន និងជំនួយដល់សហគមន៍

ឧស្ម័នធាតុដុំឆេះកាបូន និងបញ្ហាប្រឈមក្នុងការអនុវត្តផែនការ



បណ្ឌិត បានប្រាប់ ស្តីទ្បី ជាបន្តបន្ទាប់ពីជាន់ខ្ពស់វិទ្យាស្ថានស្តាប់ការកណ្តាល បាងកក

តើអ្វីជាបញ្ហា?

- ការកាត់បន្ថយ
- ការបញ្ចេញឧស្ម័នដែលបណ្តាលមកពី
- ការបាត់បង់ និង
- អចរិយព្រៃឈើ



ហេតុអ្វីបានជាត្រូវការការងារ?

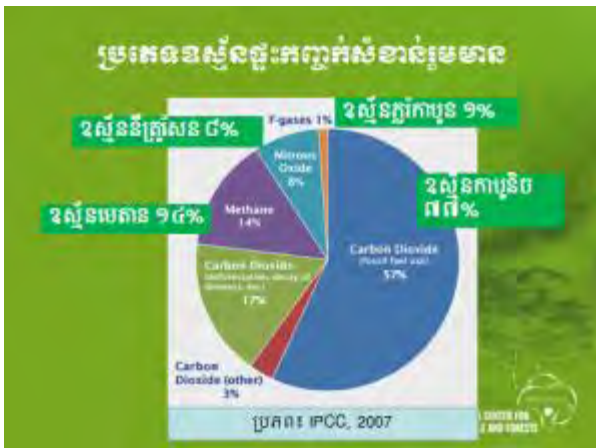
- ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៦ អ្នកសេដ្ឋកិច្ចអង់គ្លេស នីកូឡាស ស្ទីន បានផ្តល់ជាអនុសាសន៍សម្រាប់ការការពារព្រៃឈើដោយផ្អែកលើការប្រឈមនឹងភាពសម្រាប់ការកាត់បន្ថយការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ
- របាយការណ៍របស់លោកបានគូសបញ្ជាក់ថា ការបាត់បង់ និងអចរិយព្រៃឈើបានចូលរួមចំណែកបញ្ចេញឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់យ៉ាងច្រើនបើធៀបទៅនឹងវិស័យដឹកជញ្ជូនក្នុង១ឆ្នាំ។
- ឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់គឺជាប្រភេទឧស្ម័នដែលអាចចាប់យកកំដៅព្រះអាទិត្យ (ឧទាហរណ៍ ឧស្ម័នកាបូនិច-CO2)

ផលប៉ះពាល់នៃឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់



ផលឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់

- កម្រិតមួយចំនួន បានចិះក្រឡប់ទៅកាន់លំហអវកាស
- កម្រិតមួយចំនួន បេសព្រះអាទិត្យ បានស្របយក របាយវិទ្យនៃដី
- ឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់មានគុណភាពស្របយកកំដៅលើផ្ទៃដី កម្រិតច្រើនត្រូវបានគេកាត់បន្ថយទៅក្នុងបរិយាកាស ហើយបានវិភាយកម្រិតនេះទៅក្នុងគុណផែនដីវិញ។
- ថ្ងៃដែលដីបានទទួលកំដៅ វិស័យកាយថាមពលកម្រិតទៅកាន់លំហអវកាសវិញ



ទំនាក់ទំនងរវាងព្រៃឈើ និងឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់

- ព្រៃឈើដើរតួនាទីសំខាន់ក្នុងការជ្រៀមសំបកដី ដោយស្របយកឧស្ម័នកាបូនិច និងបញ្ចេញមកត្រឡប់ទៅកាន់លំហអវកាស
- ការបំបែកធាតុបេសដើមឈើ និងក្រូចាតីដែលបាត់បង់ពីដីបានបំបែកយកឧស្ម័នកាបូនិចទៅក្នុងបរិយាកាស
- ព្រៃឈើបានជួយស្របយកឧស្ម័នកាបូនិចពីបរិយាកាស
- ការកាត់ព្រៃឈើអាចបណ្តាលឱ្យឧស្ម័នកាបូនិចបំបែកយកមកក្នុងបរិយាកាស
- នេះអាចបញ្ជាក់បានថា លើមានការបាត់បង់ និងអចរិយព្រៃឈើត្រូវបានគេកាត់បន្ថយ នោះវានឹងជួយកាត់បន្ថយកម្រិតឧស្ម័នកាបូនិចក្នុងបរិយាកាស (ទស្សនៈទានរបស់ដើមឈើ)

ការវិនិយោគលើការអនុវត្ត

- ពីការកាត់បន្ថយ ការបញ្ចេញឧស្ម័ន ដែលបណ្តាលមកពីការបាត់បង់ ព្រៃឈើ ទៅជាការកាត់បន្ថយ ការបញ្ចេញឧស្ម័នដែលបណ្តាលមកពីការបាត់បង់ និង អចរិយព្រៃឈើ (អចរិយ)
- ចុងក្រោយក្លាយទៅជា ការកាត់បន្ថយការបញ្ចេញឧស្ម័នដែលបណ្តាលមកពីការបាត់បង់ និង អចរិយព្រៃឈើ និងការគិតគូរពីការការពារនិងពង្រីកការបន្តស្ថាប័នព្រៃឈើ ការគ្រប់គ្រងព្រៃឈើប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព (អចរិយ)



ពិរេន (RED) តើ អេដ (REDD) និងអចរិយព្រៃឈើ

- ទស្សនៈទានរបស់ការកាត់បន្ថយការបញ្ចេញឧស្ម័នដែលបណ្តាលមកពីការបាត់បង់ ព្រៃឈើ គឺបានស្នើសុំឡើងដោយក្រសួងកសិកម្ម និងបាញ់ភ្លើងនិរន្តរភាពកំឡុងពេល កិច្ចប្រជុំពហុភាគីលើកទី១១ (COP11) មុនពេលកាលប្រទេសគណរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាបានចូលរួមក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៥
- ស្របតាមអនុសាសន៍របស់ការណ៍របស់ស្ទីន ក្នុងកំឡុងពេល កិច្ចប្រជុំពហុភាគីលើកទី១៣ កាលពីឆ្នាំ២០០៧ ទីក្រុងប៉ារីស ប្រទេសឥណ្ឌូនេស៊ីបានឲ្យដឹងថាការអចរិយព្រៃឈើជាបន្ទុកបន្ថែមលើការកាត់បន្ថយឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់ បន្ទាប់មកទស្សនៈទាន ការកាត់បន្ថយការបញ្ចេញឧស្ម័នដែលបណ្តាលមកពីការបាត់បង់ និង អចរិយព្រៃឈើ (អចរិយ)

អ្វីជាអនិច្ចករ ?

ការកាត់បន្ថយការបញ្ចេញ ឧស្ម័នផែនដីរបស់ប្រទេសកំណត់ដោយកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀង
ការកាត់បន្ថយការបញ្ចេញ ឧស្ម័នផែនដីរបស់ប្រទេសកំណត់ដោយកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀង

- (+)
- ការការពារការប្តូរស្តុកស្តុកព្រៃធម្មជាតិ
- ការគ្រប់គ្រងប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព
- ការពង្រីកការប្តូរស្តុកព្រៃ
- ទស្សនទានរបស់អនិច្ចករគឺបានទទួលការអនុម័តផ្លូវការនៅក្នុងសន្និសីទលើកទី១៤ (COP14) ឆ្នាំ២០០៤



តើអនិច្ចករមានដំណើរការដូចម្តេច ?



ប្រព័ន្ធអនិច្ចករក្នុងកម្ពុជាអាចសង្ខេបសម្រាប់សម្រេចបានជា ជាតិស្តីពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ

- 2005 - កិច្ចប្រជុំពិភពលោកលើកទី១១ (COP11) មុនគ្រួសារ ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាបានស្នើសុំឱ្យមានការកាត់បន្ថយការបញ្ចេញ ឧស្ម័នផែនដីរបស់ប្រទេសកំណត់ដោយកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងបានលម្អិត
- 2007 - កិច្ចប្រជុំពិភពលោកលើកទី១២ ស្តីពីការកាត់បន្ថយការបញ្ចេញ ឧស្ម័នផែនដីរបស់ប្រទេសកំណត់ដោយកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀង និង អចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ (អនិច្ចករ)
- 2008 - កិច្ចប្រជុំពិភពលោកលើកទី១៤ មានការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តរបស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងទស្សនទានអនិច្ចករបានបង្កើតឡើង និងផ្សព្វផ្សាយ
- 2009 - វគ្គការងារអនិច្ចករក្នុងកិច្ចប្រជុំពិភពលោកលើកទី១៥
- 2010 - ការត្រួតពិនិត្យដំបូងនៅក្នុងកិច្ចប្រជុំពិភពលោកលើកទី១៦ ឧបអនុវិស័យប្រតិបត្តិការសុវត្ថិភាពអនិច្ចករខ្មែរ



ប្រព័ន្ធអនិច្ចករក្នុងកម្ពុជាអាចសង្ខេបសម្រាប់សម្រេចបានជា ជាតិស្តីពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ (ត)

- 2011 - Durban កិច្ចប្រជុំពិភពលោកលើកទី១៧ ស្តីពីវគ្គការងារអនិច្ចករ
- 2012 - Doha កិច្ចប្រជុំពិភពលោកលើកទី១៨ (មិនសូវមានវឌ្ឍនភាព អនិច្ចករ)
- 2013 - Lima កិច្ចប្រជុំពិភពលោកលើកទី១៩ ស្តីពីក្របខណ្ឌដំបូង ដែលមានការសម្រេចចិត្តលើគោលការណ៍ណែនាំសម្រាប់អនុវត្តន៍កម្មវិធីអនិច្ចករជាតិ
- 2014 - Lima កិច្ចប្រជុំពិភពលោកលើកទី២០ ស្តីពីវគ្គការងារអនិច្ចករដែលបានឯកភាពបង្កើតកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងដំបូងអនិច្ចករកម្ពុជាសម្រាប់កិច្ចប្រជុំពិភពលោកលើកទី២១ នៅក្រុងប៉ារីសឆ្នាំ២០១៥



សមាសធាតុសំខាន់ៗនៃអនិច្ចករ



លក្ខខណ្ឌសំខាន់ៗនៃអនិច្ចករ

- អនិច្ចករ ជាការទូទាត់សងដែលមានលក្ខខណ្ឌមួយគឺដែលការកាត់បន្ថយការបញ្ចេញ ឧស្ម័នដោយការការពារព្រៃឈើ
- កម្រិតបន្ថែមលើការការពារព្រៃឈើ
- ការលេចធ្លាយ
- អចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ភាព



កម្រិតបន្ថែម

- អនិច្ចករនឹងមានដំណើរការ បើសិនមានការយល់ព្រមពីកំណើនការកាត់បន្ថយការបញ្ចេញ ឧស្ម័នប្រៀបធៀបនឹងសេណារីយ៉ូទិន្នន័យដើម
- និយាយម្យ៉ាងទៀតថា ប្រសិនបើយើងរកចម្រើនការកាត់បន្ថយការបំភាយ ឧស្ម័នកាបូនិច លើកិច្ចប្រឹងប្រែងការពារ និងគ្រប់គ្រងព្រៃឈើដែលកំពុងអនុវត្តន៍ ហៅថា កម្រិតបន្ថែម



ការលេចធ្លាយ

- ការការពារព្រៃឈើនៅតំបន់ដែលអនុវត្តអនិច្ចករ ហើយបែបជាជម្រកឈើសម្រាប់តម្រូវការប្រើប្រាស់ពិតប្រាកដដែលមិនមានអនុវត្តអនិច្ចករ គឺជាប្រភពនៃការលេចធ្លាយក្នុងយន្តការអនិច្ចករ
- ការកើនឡើងនូវការបំភាយ ឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់ក្នុងតំបន់មួយ ដែលជាលទ្ធផល ឬក៏ទំនុកចិត្តនៃការកាត់បន្ថយនូវការបំភាយ ឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់នៅតំបន់ផ្សេងទៀត
- នេះគ្រាន់តែជាការផ្លាស់ប្តូរការបំភាយ ឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់ពីតំបន់១ទៅតំបន់១ទៀត មិនមែនជាការចូលរួមចំណែកកាត់បន្ថយ ឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់ទេ





កង្វល់ និងគោលប្រយោជន៍សាធារណៈក្នុងការអនុវត្តដីធុរកិច្ច

- ទិដ្ឋភាពទូទៅ និងសង្ខេប
 - យន្តការផ្លូវច្បាប់ក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រង ការបាត់ និងវិវាទសង្គ្រាម
 - ការរៀបចំគោលការណ៍ច្បាប់ និងស្ថាប័នសម្រាប់អនុវត្តដីធុរកិច្ច
 - សមត្ថភាពក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍដីធុរកិច្ច
 - សមត្ថភាពក្នុងការអនុវត្តគោលនយោបាយ និងផែនការទាក់ទងនឹងដីធុរកិច្ច
 - តើវេយប្រយោជន៍ពីការលើកកម្ពស់ និងត្រូវបែងចែកបែបណា លើយន្តការណាខ្លះ?
 - បច្ចុប្បន្នទិដ្ឋភាព?
 - តើត្រូវបានគ្រប់គ្រងបែបណាក្នុងដំណើរការលើកកម្ពស់?
 - តើត្រូវបានសុវត្ថិភាព និងការគោរពវេយប្រយោជន៍សាធារណៈបែបណា?

កង្វល់ និងគោលប្រយោជន៍សាធារណៈក្នុងការអនុវត្តដីធុរកិច្ច (ត)

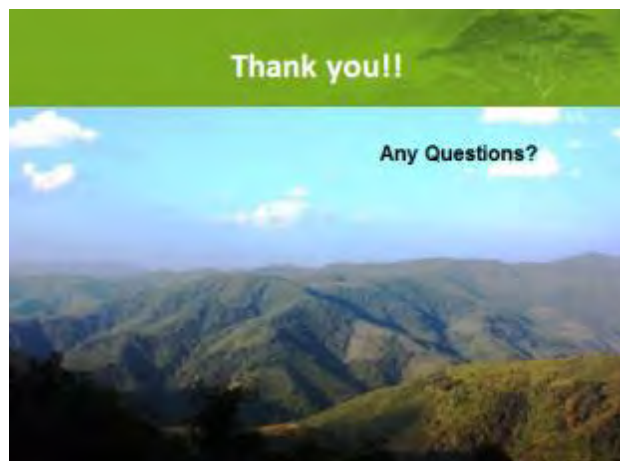
- ទិដ្ឋភាពបច្ចេកទេសដីធុរកិច្ច
 - ទិដ្ឋភាពអនុវត្តច្បាប់ និងវិវាទសង្គ្រាម
 - សមត្ថភាពក្នុងការប្រមូល គ្រប់គ្រង និងវិភាគទិន្នន័យ
 - យន្តការ គ្រប់គ្រងការលក់ដីធុរកិច្ច និងការទូទាញទិន្នន័យ និងអំពីក្រុមការងារ
- ទិដ្ឋភាពហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
 - ការគ្រប់គ្រង និងអនុវត្តកម្មវិធី តើវិវាទទទួលបានពីណា? ហេតុអ្វី? កម្រិតចំណូល ៩៧ ទៅ ៣៧ ភាគរយនៃផល សម្រាប់ការគ្រប់គ្រងការលក់ដីធុរកិច្ច គឺមាន ៥០% គិតត្រឹមឆ្នាំ២០៣០
 - តើទិន្នន័យទាក់ទងនឹងត្រូវដំណើរការបែបណា?

តើអ្វីជាការពិបាកក្នុងការស្នើសុំសិទ្ធិលើដីធុរកិច្ច ខ្លះខ្លះ

- សហគមន៍ទំនាក់ទំនងនៃដីធុរកិច្ចត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងនៅក្នុងប្រទេស តើនៅទីពឹង ឬ ២០០៩ ក្រុមទាំងនោះគោរពការណ៍ណែនាំគ្រប់គ្រងក្នុងការអនុវត្តដីធុរកិច្ច
- នៅក្នុងស្ថិតិទំនាក់ទំនង ២០១២ នៅក្នុងក្រុងវិស័យ តើវិវាទប្រទេសទាំងអស់នឹងត្រូវបាន ដើរតាម ឬស្របច្បាប់ដែលត្រូវបានទទួលស្គាល់ជាផ្លូវ តើអ្វីអនុវត្ត ចាប់ពីឆ្នាំ ២០២០នោះទៅ
- មានគោលការណ៍ត្រឹមត្រូវយើងត្រូវទៅក្នុងវិស័យសម្រាប់អនុវត្តដីធុរកិច្ច
 - ការលើកទឹកចិត្តស្នើសុំយើងក៏ដូចជាការក្នុងការអនុវត្តដីធុរកិច្ចនៅក្នុងជំនុំ និង ថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ
 - ការធានាថាអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធនៅសហគមន៍ទាំងអស់នឹងដឹង និងបានទទួលផល ប្រយោជន៍ពីដីធុរកិច្ច
 - ការធានាទុំយុត្តិធម៌តាមវិធាននៃការសាមញ្ញភាពនៃការបាត់បង់ស្រែដើម

សន្និដ្ឋាន

- ដីធុរកិច្ចជាយន្តការដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយកង្វះខាតនៃដីធុរកិច្ច និងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ
- ដីធុរកិច្ច គឺជាមធ្យោបាយនៃការគ្រប់គ្រងការបាត់បង់ស្រែដើម
- ដីធុរកិច្ចមានសក្តានុពលសម្រាប់
 - ផលប្រយោជន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងសង្គម
 - បង្កើនសេវាកម្មបរិស្ថាន
 - អភិរក្សជីវិត
 - លើកកម្ពស់យន្តការដែលគិតត្រឹមសិទ្ធិមនុស្ស
 - លើកកម្ពស់អភិបាលកិច្ច



1. Concept, evolution and implementation challenges of REDD+

- 2. What REDD Stands For?**
- Reducing
 - Emissions from
 - Deforestation and forest
 - Degradation

- 3. Why REDD?**
- In 2006 British Economist Nicholas Stern recommended forest conservation as a most effective means of mitigating climate change.
 - Stern Report) highlighted that Deforestation and forest Degradation contribute more than the entire transport sector in Green House Gas (GHG) emission annually

- c. Green House Gas is a gas which traps sun's heat; for example Carbon Di-oxide (CO₂)
- 4. Green House Gases (GHG) Effect - (Slide 4)**
 - 5. Key Green House Gases (Slide 5)**
 - 6. What is link between forest and GHG?**
 - a. Forests play an important role through photosynthesis, absorbing CO₂ and releasing O₂
 - b. Decomposition and death of trees and plants releases carbon back to the atmosphere
 - c. Standing forests help in absorbing CO₂ from atmosphere
 - d. Cutting down forests leads to more release of CO₂ into atmosphere
 - e. This means, if deforestation and forest degradation is reduced, it will help in reducing GHG level in the atmosphere - the basic concept of REDD+
 - 7. Evolution of REDD+**
 - a. From RED to REDD
 - b. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
 - c. From REDD to REDD+
 - 8. From RED to REDD and REDD+**
 - a. Concept of RED - Reducing Emission from Deforestation, was first proposed by Costa Rica and PNG during 11th Conference of Parties (COP) Meeting in Montreal, Canada in 2005
 - b. During 13th COP Meeting 2007 in Bali, Indonesia, based on the recommendations from Stern Report, the forest degradation was also added with the scope of GHG emission reduction from forestry sector, and the concept became to known as REDD – Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
 - 9. What is + in REDD+?**
 - a. Reducing emissions from deforestation
 - b. Reducing emissions from forest degradation
 - +
 - c. Conservation of natural forest carbon stocks
 - d. Sustainable forest management
 - e. Enhancement of forest carbon stocks
 - f. Concept of REDD+ was formally endorsed in COP 14 meeting in Poznan in 2008
 - 10. How will REDD+ work?**
 - 11. History of REDD+ in UNFCCC negotiations**
 - a. 2005 – COP11 in Montreal, Canada concept of RED was first introduced
 - b. 2007 – RED was then move to REDD and included in the Bali Road Map COP 13
 - c. 2008 - Political commitment to REDD maintained during Poznan COP 14
 - d. Concept of REDD+ formalized and becomes common
 - e. 2009 - One of the few areas for progress during Copenhagen COP 15
 - f. 2010 - Largest breakthrough made at Cancun COP 16 – e.g. adoption of 'Cancun safeguards'
 - 12. History of REDD+ in UNFCCC negotiations (cont't)**
 - a. 2011 - Durban COP 17 steady progress continues
 - b. 2012 – Doha COP 18 – not so much progress
 - c. 2013 – Warsaw, COP 19 - Warsaw Framework for REDD+', a set of seven decisions that provides guidance to develop national REDD+ program
 - d. 2014 – Lima, Peru COP 20 – Parties agreed to form a new global agreement on climate change at COP 21 in Paris later this year
 - 13. Key Elements of REDD+**
 - 14. Three Key Requirements for REDD+**
 - a. REDD+ is a conditional compensation for reducing emissions from forest protection
 - b. Additionality
 - c. Leakage
 - d. Permanence
 - 15. Additionality**

- a. REDD+ will work if an increment is reported in reduction of GHG over the baseline scenario
- b. In other words, if we are able to add reduction in carbon emissions due to forest protection and management, it is called additionality

16. Additionality (con't)

17. Leakage

- a. Conserving one forest where REDD+ is implemented, while meeting the demand for forest products from other forests, where REDD+ is not being implemented is called forest carbon leakage
- b. Increase in emissions in one area due to reduction of emissions in another area
- c. It is also known as '*emission transformation*'
- d.

18. Permanence

- a. To maintain the forest carbon stocks at the existing level for the period of REDD+ implementation (normally 30 years)

19. REDD+ implementation requirements and guidance

20. REDD+ implementation requirements

- a. National level institutional mechanisms in place
- b. Capacity to measure carbon enhancement
- c. Existence and operationalization of carbon market
- d. Clarity of land ownership and tenure system
- e. Protecting livelihoods interests of forest dependent communities
- f. Doing no harm to forest dependent communities

21. REDD+ Safeguards

- a. Safeguard is a mechanism to prevent and mitigate undue harm to the environment and people at the earliest possible planning stage
- b. In REDD+, if safeguards are not implemented, it will lead to:
 - i. Conversion of forests/natural forests to plantation and other land use with low biodiversity, low resilience
 - ii. Loss of traditional territories, resulting in displacement and relocation of forest dependent communities
 - iii. Loss of ecological knowledge
 - iv. Disruption and loss of traditional and rural livelihoods
 - v. Social exclusion and elite capture in benefit distribution
 - vi. Creation of competing national policies
 - vii. Leakage and lack of permanence in emissions reduction and sinks

22. UNFCCC Cancun Agreement 2010

- Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements
- Transparent and effective forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty
- Respect for knowledge and rights of IPs and LCs by taking into account relevant national obligations, national circumstances and laws and noting that the UN General Assembly has adopted the UNDRIP

23. UNFCCC Cancun Agreement 2010

- Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders in particular IPs and LCs
- Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that decisions are not used for conversion of natural forests, but instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services and to enhance other social benefits
- Actions to address the risk of reversals
- Actions to reduce the displacement of emissions

24. Development of REDD+ safeguards

- a. UN-REDD Programme's Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria Framework

- b. World Bank Safeguards and Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)
- c. REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES) by CCBA and CARE International
- d. Rainforest Alliance Social and Environmental Safeguards for REDD+
- e. FSC Principles and Criteria
- f. Women's Carbon Standards
- g. Bilateral Initiatives

25. Commonality among different safeguards standards

- a. Most standards consider rights and livelihoods of local stakeholders
- b. Required compliance with national laws, programs and policies
- c. Clarity of land tenure, property rights and dispute resolution mechanism to be in place
- d. Active participation of stakeholders
- e. Capacity development
- f. Guidance on benefit sharing mechanism
- g. Sustainable management of forests and biodiversity conservation

26. REDD+ implementation Challenges

27. Concerns and challenges of REDD+

- a. Legal and social aspects
 - i. Legal mechanism to control DD
 - ii. Legal and institutional setup for REDD+ implementation
 - iii. Capacity for development of REDD+ process
 - iv. Capacity for implementation of policies and plans of REDD+
 - v. How the benefits from carbon trade will be shared and with whom
 - vi. Land tenure issues?
 - vii. How to ensure the transparency in carbon trade?
 - viii. How to safeguard the interest of forest dependent communities

28. Concerns and challenges of REDD+ (Con't)

- a. Technical aspects of REDD+
 - i. Information on rates of deforestation and forest degradation
 - ii. Capacity to collect, manage and analyze data
 - iii. Mechanism to control leakages, and ensuring additionality and permanence
- b. Financial aspects
 - i. Fund transaction and management - where the funds will come from? 17-33 billion USD of investment is required to reduce 50% carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by 2030
 - ii. How carbon market will operate?

29. What is expected from COP 21 in Paris

- a. All major REDD+ elements have been agreed to in Bonn in June 2015 and sufficient guidance available for its implementation
- b. During COP 21 in Paris, countries are expected to adopt a protocol, or an agreed outcome with legal backup to be implemented from 2020 onwards
- c. Few additional guidance needed to operationalize REDD+:
 - i. Incentives for the private sector to fund REDD+ programs at the national and sub-national level;
 - ii. the guarantee that local stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, benefit from REDD+;
 - iii. an assurance that overall deforestation emissions decrease.

30. Conclusion

- a. REDD+ is an important mechanism to address the climate change
- b. REDD+ is not only about carbon
- c. It has potential for
 - i. socio-economic benefits
 - ii. improve environmental services
 - iii. conserve biodiversity

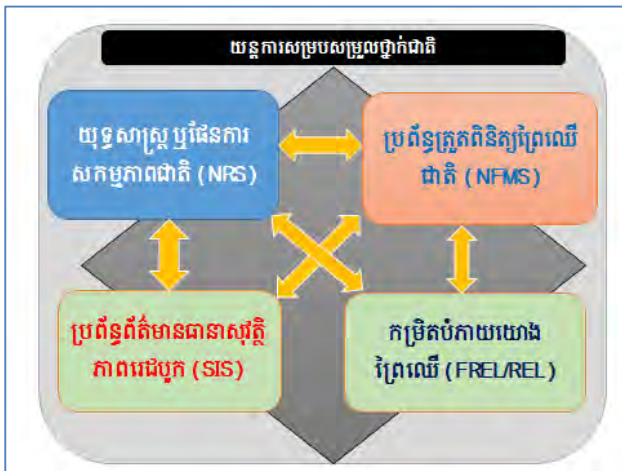
- iv. promote human rights approach
- v. promote better governance

Appendix 4: Presentation on Warsaw framework for REDD+



តើតម្រូវការអ្វីខ្លះ សម្រាប់ប្រទេសកំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដើម្បីទទួលបានការទូទាត់ផ្នែកលើលទ្ធផល ក្នុងការអនុវត្តដើម្បី?

- កិច្ចប្រជុំប្រទេសជាតិ លើកទី ១៩ នៃក្របខណ្ឌអនុសញ្ញាអង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ ខ្លីទី ១៩ ការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ (UNFCCC)-COP19th រៀបចំនៅទីក្រុង Warsaw, Poland - អនុម័យ លើក្របខណ្ឌ Warsaw Framework for REDD+.



សកម្មភាពទាំងប្រាំរបស់ដើម្បី

- ការបាត់បង់យករបំបាត់យកដីការបាត់បង់ព្រៃឈើ
- ការបាត់បង់យករបំបាត់យកដីមិនទាន់ព្រៃឈើ
- ការសិក្សាការប្រែប្រួលព្រៃឈើ
- ការគ្រប់គ្រងព្រៃឈើប្រកាសដោយសង្គមភាព
- ប្រព័ន្ធព័ត៌មានធានាសុវត្ថិភាពដី



សេចក្តីសម្រេចសំខាន់ៗរបស់ UNFCCC ស្តីពីប្រព័ន្ធធានាសុវត្ថិភាព

- ប្រព័ន្ធធានាសុវត្ថិភាព Cancun (សេចក្តីសម្រេច 1/CP.16)
- សេចក្តីណែនាំ Durban (សេចក្តីសម្រេច 12/CP.17)
- ក្របខណ្ឌការងារ Warsaw (សេចក្តីសម្រេច 12/CP.19)

កម្ពុជារបៀបចំ Cancun (សេចក្តីសម្រេចចិត្ត១/ CP ១៦)

ណែនាំដែលដំណើរការសកម្មភាពបានយោងទៅក្នុងកថាខណ្ឌ ៧០ ការធានាសុវត្ថិភាពដូចគ្នាដំបូងនេះ ត្រូវត្រូវបានលើកកម្ពស់

ក. បំពេញបន្ថែម ឬស្របចត់ និង គោលបំណងកម្មវិធីប្រយោជន៍ និងអនុសញ្ញាអន្តរជាតិ

ខ. រចនាសម្ព័ន្ធអភិបាលកិច្ចមានតម្លាភាព និងមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពដែលគិតពីច្បាប់ និងអធិបតេយ្យភាពជាតិ

គ. គោរពចំពោះ ចំណេះដឹង និងសិទ្ធិរបស់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច និងសហជីកសហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន




កម្ពុជារបៀបចំ Cancun (សេចក្តីសម្រេចចិត្ត១/ CP ១៦)

យ. ការចូលរួមពេញលេញនិងមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពរបស់ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធជាពិសេសជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចនិងសហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន

ឃ. ស្របជាមួយនិងការអភិរក្សប្រៃសណីយ៍ និងភាពសម្របសម្រួលស្រុក

ង. សកម្មភាពដើម្បីដោះស្រាយហានិភ័យនៃការគ្រឿងបរិយាកាស

ច. សកម្មភាពដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយ ការផ្លាស់ទីរបស់ការបំបាត់ជីវិត



គោលបំណងសំខាន់ៗនៃប្រព័ន្ធធានាសុវត្ថិភាពអន្តរជាតិ

ទៅកម្រិតអប្បបរមា

- កំណត់ហានិភ័យអវិជ្ជមាននៃសកម្មភាពដើម្បីប្រយោជន៍
- កំណត់វិធានការប្រតិបត្តិការ ដើម្បីបញ្ឈប់ ឬ កាត់បន្ថយហានិភ័យអវិជ្ជមានឱ្យត្រឡប់វិញ

ប្រាំដំណាក់កាល

- ជួយឱ្យជម្រកអាចផ្តល់នូវព័ត៌មានដល់សង្គម និងបរិស្ថាន
- ផ្តល់ឱ្យរដ្ឋាភិបាលនូវការណែនាំណែនាំ ដើម្បីកំណត់ក្របខណ្ឌការងារកម្មវិធីជាតិ ដែលរួមបញ្ចូលនូវការពិភាក្សាពីបញ្ហាសង្គម និងបរិស្ថាន និងធានាថាជម្រក និងរួមចំណែកក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព។



ការរៀបចំប្រព័ន្ធធានាសុវត្ថិភាពអន្តរជាតិ (SIS)

- សេចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់ UNFCCC លើកឡើងថា រដ្ឋភាគីដែលជាប្រទេសកំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍ ត្រូវបង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធមួយ ដើម្បីផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានអំពីរបៀបដែលការធានាសុវត្ថិភាពអន្តរជាតិ ត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើង និងគោល ទៅក្នុងការអនុវត្តសកម្មភាពអន្តរជាតិ
- ដោយធ្វើការពិចារណាលើសេចក្តីសម្រេចទាំងនេះ ប្រទេសសកម្មភាពប្រើប្រាស់អភិក្រម ៣ ជំហាន ដើម្បីបង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធធានាសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់ខ្លួនដូចជា៖

1. ការបង្កើតស្ថាប័នធានាសុវត្ថិភាព ដែលត្រូវបានគ្រប់គ្រងនៅក្នុងគោលនយោបាយ និងវិធានការដែលមានស្រាប់
2. ការជ្រើសរើសវិធានស្របគ្នាប្រចាំប្រទេស និងវិភាគទិន្នន័យ និង
3. ការកំណត់ពីការទទួលខុសត្រូវរបស់ស្ថាប័ន ក្នុងការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន។




ប្រព័ន្ធធានាសុវត្ថិភាពអន្តរជាតិ (SIS)

សេចក្តីណែនាំ Durban

- ប្រទេសកំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍត្រូវតែបង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធធានាសុវត្ថិភាពអន្តរជាតិ ដែលប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធធានាសុវត្ថិភាព Cancun ត្រូវបានដោះស្រាយ និងគោរព។

ក្របខណ្ឌការងារ Warsaw

- ប្រព័ន្ធធានាសុវត្ថិភាពអន្តរជាតិ គឺជាលក្ខខណ្ឌមួយសម្រាប់ការទូទាត់ផ្នែកលើសន្ទនា (សេចក្តីសម្រេច 9 (4) CP 19).
- ប្រទេសកំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍត្រូវតែផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានដល់ UNFCCC យ៉ាងទៀតទាំង ដោយផ្អែកលើមូលដ្ឋាននៃការស្រាវជ្រាវ។




កម្រិតតម្លៃយោងវិញ្ញាណប័ត្រ (FREL/REL)



អ្វីទៅជា FREL/REL 7


ជាគោល ដើម្បីពិសោធន៍ ស្តីពី ការអនុវត្តសកម្មភាពបណ្តោះអាសន្នរបស់ប្រទេសកំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ (បំនួនទុំស្តីពីលទ្ធភាពបន្ថយ ក្របខណ្ឌ) និងត្រូវធ្វើការវាយតម្លៃ តាមរយៈប្រព័ន្ធធានាសុវត្ថិភាព ក្របខណ្ឌ និង ធ្វើការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន (MRF)

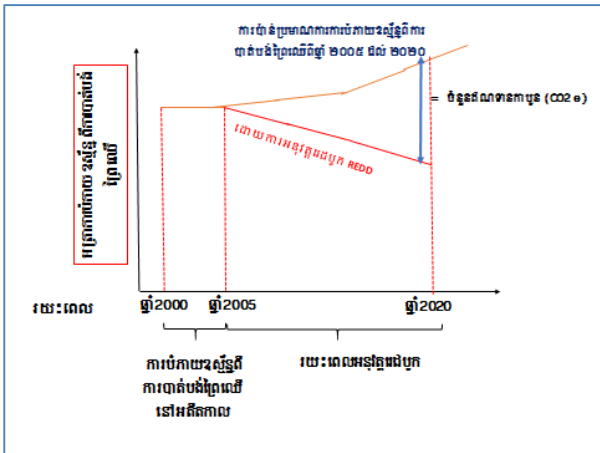
ប្រទេសដែលអនុវត្តប្រព័ន្ធធានាសុវត្ថិភាព គួរតែបំពេញការងារយោង និងត្រូវបានវាយតម្លៃដោយអង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិដើម្បីវាយតម្លៃប្រព័ន្ធធានាសុវត្ថិភាពអន្តរជាតិ ដែលផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានលម្អិតលម្អាត



តើទិន្នន័យ ស្តីពី FREL/REL នឹងជាក់លាក់ UNFCCC ដោយរបៀបណា ?

- ប្រទេសដែលអនុវត្តប្រព័ន្ធ គឺ លើកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងជាក់លាក់ក្នុងក្របខណ្ឌ FREL/REL ដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត
- FREL/REL ត្រូវបានរៀបចំដោយជំហាន និងធ្វើការប្រសើរឡើងដំបូងដោយមួយទៅមួយ
- ជាក់លាក់នូវព័ត៌មានក្នុងការរៀបចំ FREL/REL ដោយផ្អែកលើ ស្ថានភាពប្រទេស
- នឹងផ្តល់ការវាយតម្លៃជាលក្ខណៈអន្តរជាតិ
- អាចរៀបចំ ក្នុងទម្រង់ជាជាក់លាក់ជាតិ តែក្នុងទម្រង់បណ្តោះអាសន្ន អាចប្រើការទៅជាក់ជាតិ





តើអ្វីជា ប្រព័ន្ធគ្រួតពិនិត្យព្រៃឈើ National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS) ?

ជាឧបករណ៍ដែលប្រើប្រាស់សម្រាប់ប្រមូលព័ត៌មានពីការបំបាត់កាបូនឌីអិកស៊ីតកម្រិតប្រៃសណីយ៍ និងបរិមាណកាបូនឌីអិកស៊ីតកម្រិតប្រៃសណីយ៍ដែលបានស្រប ដែលនឹងត្រូវធ្វើការវាស់វែង រាយការណ៍ និងផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ (MRV) មុនពេលទទួលបានការទូទាត់សងផ្អែកលើលទ្ធផល

តើអ្វីទៅជាតម្រូវការក្នុងការរៀបចំ ប្រព័ន្ធគ្រួតពិនិត្យព្រៃឈើជាតិ ?

- ត្រូវរៀបចំ NFMS ក្នុងគោលបំណងដើម្បី ធ្វើការត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងរាយការណ៍ពីការអនុវត្តសកម្មភាពដីឬក
- គួរតែមានលក្ខណៈច្បាស់លាស់ និងផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន តម្លាភាព និង មានភាពស៊ីគ្រាប់គ្នាជាមួយពេល

ចរិតលក្ខណៈរបស់ NFMS

- គួរតែរៀបចំឡើងដោយផ្អែកលើប្រព័ន្ធដែលមានស្រាប់
- គួរតែអាចធ្វើការវាយតម្លៃលើប្រភេទព្រៃផ្សេងៗគ្នា ដែលប្រទេសជាម្ចាស់កំណត់
- អាចបត់បែនបាន និងអាចធ្វើអោយប្រសើរឡើងនាពេលខាងមុខ
- គួររកចម្រុះបញ្ចូលទាំង ព័ត៌មានពីរូបភាពផ្ទាយរណប និង សារពើភណ្ឌទីវាល
- ស្របតាមជំហាននៃការអនុវត្តដីឬក
- រៀបចំអោយស្របតាម គោលការណ៍ណែនាំ IPCC ដែលធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពចុងក្រោយ



1. Warsaw Framework for REDD+ Implementation
2. What are the requirements for developing country to receive result based payment in REDD+ implementation?
 - a. COP19- UNFCCC, Warsaw, Poland, approval the Warsaw Framework for REDD+
3. National Mechanism
 - a. National REDD+ Strategy
 - b. National Forest Monitoring System
 - c. Safeguard Information System
 - d. Forest Reference Emission Level/Reference Emission Level
4. Five REDD+ Activities under UNFCCC
 - a. Reducing emission from deforestation
 - b. Reducing emission from forest degradation
 - c. Conservation of forest carbon stocks

- d. Sustainable Management of Forests
 - e. Enhancement of forest carbon stocks
- 5. Safeguard Information System**
- 6. 3 Decisions of UNFCCC on SIS**
- a. Safeguard Information System-Cancun (Decision1/COP 16)
 - b. Guideline-Durban (Decision 12/COP17)
 - c. Warsaw Framework (Decision 12/COP19)
- 7. Cancun Agreement (Decision1/COP 16)**
- a. Actions compliment or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements
 - b. Transparent and effective forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty
 - c. Respect for knowledge and rights of IPs and LCs by taking into account relevant national obligations, national circumstances and laws and noting that the UN General Assembly has adopted the UNDRIP
- 8. Cancun Agreement (Decision1/COP 16)**
- a. Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders in particular IPs and LCs
 - b. Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that decisions are not used for conversion of natural forests, but instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services and to enhance other social benefits
 - c. Actions to address the risk of reversals
 - d. Actions to reduce the displacement of emissions
- 9. Main Objectives of SIS - To meet the minimum requirements**
- a. Identify the negative risks of REDD+ activities
 - b. Identify the operational measures to mitigate and minimize the risks
 - c. Also,
 - d. support REDD+ to contribute to multi-benefits to social and environmental aspects
 - e. Provide government a guideline to analyse the TOR of the national program which social and environment issues have been taken into account to ensure the contribution of REDD+ in sustainable development.
- 10. SIS Design**
- a. Develop indicators based on the existing indicators in policy and measures
 - b. Identify the methodology to collect and analyse the data
 - c. Determine the responsible of agencies to provide the reliable information
- 11. Safeguards Information System**
- a. Durban introduction – developing countries are required to provide system/approach/procedure on how Cancun safeguards agreement is addressed
 - b. Warsaw Framework – SIS is one of the requirements for performance based payment. Developing countries need to provide regular update to UNFCCC
- 12. Reference Emission Level (FREL/REL)**
- 13. What us FREL/REL?**
- a. Baseline data to measure the results of REDD+ activities in developing countries (emission cut or absorbed) that will be used for monitoring, reporting and verification
 - b. Countries implement REDD+ need to prepare their reference emission level (baseline data) and this will be assessed by UN before getting into performance based payment
- 14. How FREL/REL will be submitted to UNFCCC?**
- a. REDD+ implementation countries are encouraged to submit the FREL/REL on voluntary basis
 - b. FREL/REL will be established step by step
 - c. Submit the information of FRE/REL based on the county circumstance
 - d. Will be evaluated by international criteria
 - e. Can be designed at sub-national level for temporary and scale-up to national level

15. How FREL/REL will be submitted to UNFCC?

16. National Forest Monitoring System

17. What is National Forest Monitoring System?

- a. Mechanism/approach to collect data on GHG emission and emission reduction/absorb for monitoring reporting and verification before receiving performance based payment

18. What are requirements for developing national forest monitoring system?

- a. Develop NFMS for monitoring reporting and verification purposes
- b. NFS need to be specific, clear, transparent and consistent

19. Characteristics of NFMS

- a. based on existing mechanisms
- b. can assess different forest types that determined by the country
- c. flexible and adaptable in the future
- d. incorporate data from remote sensing and ground trusting
- e. aligned with REDD+ implementation phases
- f. Developed based on updated/latest IPCC guidelines

Appendix 5: Presentation of 4th draft National REDD+ Strategy


សិក្ខាសាលាបង្កើនចំណេះដឹងសិប្បកម្ម ជំនាញប្រចាំឆ្នាំផែនការសម្រាប់ការចុះកម្រិតដុល្លារ
កែលម្អផលសមាគមនិមួយៗ និងជំនាញដើម្បីការពារ

យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រជាតិលើបូក (សេចក្តីប្រកាសទីមួយ)




ហតិកា

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ១. សេចក្តីផ្តើម | ៦. សកម្មភាព |
| ២. ចក្ខុវិស័យ | ៧. ធនធានហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ |
| ៣. បេសកកម្ម | ៨. តាមដានគ្រប់ព័ត៌មាន និងវាយតម្លៃ |
| ៤. គោលបំណង | ៩. សេចក្តីសន្និដ្ឋាន |
| ៥. ក្របខណ្ឌយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ | ១០. ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ |




ដុតបោកស្រូវការបាត់បង់ព្រៃឈើ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ព្រៃឈើសេរី កម្ពុជា

| ប្រភេទ ផ្ទាល់ | កំណត់ត្រាសំខាន់ៗស្តីពីការបាត់បង់ព្រៃឈើ ២០១១-២០២០ |
|------------------|---|
| ប្រយោល | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ១. ការប្រមូលផលព្រៃឈើ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ក. ការអភិវឌ្ឍសេដ្ឋកិច្ច/កសិកម្ម (ដូចជា សម្បទានដីសេដ្ឋកិច្ច) ខ. ការកាត់ទីលំនៅ និងដីកសិកម្ម (ដូចជា សម្បទានដីសេដ្ឋកិច្ច) គ. ការអភិវឌ្ឍហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ (ដូចជា ការសាងសង់ផ្លូវថ្នល់ ទំនប់) ឃ. ការធ្វើអាជីវកម្ម ២. ការទន្ទ្រានយកដីព្រៃឈើ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ក. ការដុតដុំដី/ការបាញ់យកដី ខ. ការកាប់ឈើធ្វើសិប្បកម្ម ៣. ការប្រមូលផលព្រៃឈើដោយគ្មាននិរន្តរភាព <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - អភិបាលកិច្ចក្នុងវិស័យព្រៃឈើ និងវិស័យប្រើប្រាស់ដីមានកម្រិត - កង្វះការសម្របសម្រួលរវាងក្រសួងនានាលើការរៀបចំផែនការប្រើប្រាស់ដី - ភាពក្រីក្រនៅជនបទ - ការចូលរួមរបស់ក្រុមអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធនានានៅមានកម្រិត - កង្វះហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ/ធនធានមនុស្សសម្រាប់ការយល់ដឹងដើម្បីគាំទ្រដល់វិស័យព្រៃឈើ - ពុំមានទិន្នន័យ និងកសួតាងគ្រប់គ្រាន់សម្រាប់បង្កើតវិធានការទប់ស្កាត់ឧក្រិដ្ឋកម្មព្រៃឈើឲ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាព |



គោលបំណងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ

- គោលបំណងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រទី ១៖ កែលម្អប្រសិទ្ធភាពនៃការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានព្រៃឈើ
- គោលបំណងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រទី ២៖ លើកកម្ពស់ការប្រមូលផលព្រៃឈើដោយនិរន្តរភាព
- គោលបំណងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រទី ៣៖ ពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពដើម្បីពិនិត្យតាមដានធនធានព្រៃឈើ
- គោលបំណងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រទី ៤៖ បង្កើនសមត្ថភាព ចំណេះដឹង ការយល់ដឹង និងលើកកម្ពស់ការចូលរួមរបស់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ និងផលប្រយោជន៍សម្រាប់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ




គោលបំណងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ១៖ កែលម្អប្រសិទ្ធភាពនៃការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធាន ព្រៃឈើ

ង. បន្តការពន្យារផ្តល់សម្បទានដីសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងពិនិត្យតាមដានស្ថានភាពសម្បទានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចដែលមានស្រាប់ដើម្បីពិនិត្យអនុលោមភាព និងពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពតាមដានសម្បទានដីសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

ច. រួមចំណែកក្នុងការធ្វើសនិទានកម្ម (ការធានាថាគ្មានភាពត្រូវគ្នានៃតួនាទី និងការទទួលខុសត្រូវ) នៃក្របខណ្ឌច្បាប់សម្រាប់ដីធ្លី និងធនធានព្រៃឈើ

ឆ. ពង្រឹងការគ្រប់គ្រងតំបន់អភិរក្សព្រៃឈើ (ព្រៃការពារ តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ និងកន្លែងអភិរក្សជលផល)




គោលបំណងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ១៖ កែលម្អប្រសិទ្ធភាពនៃការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធាន ព្រៃឈើ

ក. លើកកម្ពស់ការរៀបចំផែនការតំបន់ទេសភាពព្រៃឈើឲ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពនៅថ្នាក់ជាតិ និងថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ

ខ. លើកកម្ពស់សន្តិសុខសុវត្ថិភាព ដីព្រៃឈើ និងការចាត់ថ្នាក់/ ការកំណត់តំបន់ព្រៃឈើ ការកំណត់ព្រំប្រទល់ព្រៃឈើ ការចុះបញ្ជីកាតីព្រៃឈើ ដែលអាស្រ័យលើ សារសំខាន់និងមុខងារ នៃប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ី (ដូចជា ការបង្កើតព្រៃការពារថ្មីៗ នៅក្នុងតំបន់ដីចម្រុះសំខាន់ៗ)

គ. លើកកម្ពស់ការគ្រប់គ្រង និងប្រើប្រាស់ព្រៃឈើ និងដីព្រៃឲ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាព និងនិរន្តរភាព

ឃ. កាត់បន្ថយផលប៉ះពាល់សង្គម និងបរិស្ថាន មកលើវិស័យព្រៃឈើ ពីប្រភពដែលកើតឡើងនៅក្នុង និងក្រៅវិស័យ



គោលបំណងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ២៖ លើកកម្ពស់ការប្រមូលផលវិបាក

- ក. ពង្រឹង និងពង្រីកវិធីសាស្ត្រគ្រប់គ្រងព្រៃឈើដោយសហគមន៍ (ឧទាហរណ៍ សហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ សហគមន៍កំបង់ការពារធម្មជាតិ សហគមន៍ទេសាទរ)
- ខ. លើកកម្ពស់ការប្រមូលផល និងការរៀបចំផែនការព្រៃឈើឱ្យមាននិរន្តរភាព
- គ. ពង្រឹងក្រុមអនុវត្តក្នុងវិស័យព្រៃឈើ និងសកម្មភាពអភិបាលកិច្ច
- ឃ. ដោះស្រាយតម្រូវការឈើ និងការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ថាមពលដែលមានប្រភពល្អ

គោលបំណងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ២៖ លើកកម្ពស់ការប្រមូលផលវិបាក

- ង. លើកកម្ពស់វិទ្យុចម្លាក់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព ដែលផ្តល់ជម្រើសជំនួសការបាត់បង់ព្រៃឈើ (បង្កើនការចូលរួមរបស់វិស័យឯកជន)
- ច. ដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់សង្គម និងបរិស្ថាន ដែលកើតចេញពីដំណើរការប្រមូលផលព្រៃឈើ
- ឆ. លើកកម្ពស់ប្រភពផ្សេងនៃការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ឈើពីចម្ការឈើឯកជន
- ជ. បង្កើនការដាំព្រៃឈើ/ការស្តារព្រៃឈើ និងការអនុវត្តវប្បធម៌

គោលបំណងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ៣៖ ការពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពដើម្បីពិភាក្សាការដាក់ចេញផែនការព្រៃឈើ

- ក. ពង្រឹងការអនុវត្តច្បាប់ស្តីពីព្រៃឈើ និងសកម្មភាពអភិបាលកិច្ចព្រៃឈើ
- ខ. ពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាព និងបច្ចេកទេសដើម្បីប្រមូល ភាគ ធ្វើម្ហូបផល និងបកស្រាយទិន្នន័យព្រៃឈើ និងទិន្នន័យអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ដី
- គ. ពង្រីកប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងទិន្នន័យ ការវិភាគទិន្នន័យ ការធានាគុណភាព/ ការត្រួតពិនិត្យគុណភាព

គោលបំណងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ៤៖ បង្កើនសមត្ថភាព ចំណេះដឹង ការយល់ដឹង និងលទ្ធភាពសម្រាប់អនុវត្តគោលនយោបាយនានាដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយការបាត់បង់ព្រៃឈើ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ព្រៃឈើ

- ក. ពង្រឹងស្ថាប័ន និងក្របខណ្ឌសម្របសម្រួលសម្រាប់ការរៀបចំផែនការប្រើប្រាស់ដីក្នុងគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធខ្នាតធំ
- ខ. កែលម្អសមត្ថភាព ចំណេះដឹង និងការយល់ដឹងសម្រាប់អនុវត្តគោលនយោបាយនានាដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយការបាត់បង់ព្រៃឈើ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ព្រៃឈើ
- គ. ពង្រឹងយន្តការសម្របសម្រួលស្ថាប័ន ដើម្បីឆ្លើយតបដោយសង្គតិភាពខាងគោលនយោបាយសម្រាប់ដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាបាត់បង់ព្រៃឈើ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ព្រៃឈើ
- ឃ. លើកកម្ពស់ការអនុវត្តយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រពិបាកជាតិ ដើម្បីបង្កើនហិរញ្ញវត្ថុបន្ថែមសម្រាប់គាំទ្រដល់វិស័យព្រៃឈើ

គោលបំណងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ៤៖ បង្កើនសមត្ថភាព ចំណេះដឹង ការយល់ដឹង និងលទ្ធភាពសម្រាប់អនុវត្តគោលនយោបាយនានាដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយការបាត់បង់ព្រៃឈើ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ព្រៃឈើ

- ង. បញ្ជាបគោលនយោបាយ និងវិធានការពិបាក ជាមួយគោលនយោបាយជាតិ និងវិស័យពាក់ព័ន្ធ
- ច. ពង្រឹងតួនាទីរបស់គ្រឹះស្ថានសិក្សាវិទ្យាស្ថានស្រាវជ្រាវ ក្នុងការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងការអភិវឌ្ឍបច្ចេកវិទ្យាស្តីពីគោលនយោបាយព្រៃឈើ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ដី
- ឆ. លើកទឹកចិត្ត ការចូលរួមជាសាធារណៈ និងការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាសាធារណៈ ដែលជាចំណុចចាប់ផ្តើមបឋមសម្រាប់ការរៀបចំផែនការវិស័យព្រៃឈើ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ដី ការលើកកម្ពស់ការចូលរួមរបស់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធនានា ដែលរួមទាំង អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាល សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន ក្រុមជនជាតិដើម យុវជន និងវិស័យឯកជន
- ជ. គាំទ្រដល់កម្មវិធីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មុខរបរចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត ដើម្បីបង្កើនអត្ថប្រយោជន៍ច្រើនមុខ

អនុគណៈ

1. Presentation of National REDD+ Strategy (4th draft)
2. Content of the Strategy
 1. INTRODUCTION
 2. VISION
 3. MISSION
 4. GOALS
 5. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK
 6. ACTIVITIES
 7. FINANCING RESOURCES
 8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION
 9. CONCLUSION 34
 10. ANNEX

3. Drivers of Deforestation

| Types | Drivers to be addressed between 2016-2020 |
|-----------|---|
| Direct | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conversion of Forest Lands <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Economic/ Agricultural Development (e.g. ELCs) b. Settlements and Farm Lands (e.g. SLCs) c. Infrastructure Development (e.g. Road, Dam Constructions) d. Mining 2. Forest Lands Encroachment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Land Speculation/ Land Grabbing b. Illegal Loggings 3. Unsustainable Forest Harvesting |
| In-direct | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited governance in forest sector and land use sector - Lack of coordination between ministries on land use planning - Rural Poverty - Low levels of stakeholder participation and involvement - Lack of long term finance/ human resources to support forest sector - Insufficient data and evidence to design effective forest crime prevention measures |

4. Strategic Objective

- a. Strategic Objective 1: Improve effectiveness of forest resources management
- b. Strategic Objective 2: Promote sustainable forest harvesting
- c. Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen capacities to monitor forest resources
- d. Strategic Objective 4: Enhance capacities, knowledge, awareness, and promote stakeholder participation and benefits

5. Strategic Objective 1: Improve effectiveness of forest resources management

- a. Promote effective forest landscape planning at national and sub-national level
- b. Promote forest land tenure security and forest classification/ zoning, demarcation, registration depending on ecosystem functions and significance (e.g. establishment of new protected forests within key biodiversity value)
- c. Promote effective and sustainable management and use of forests and forest lands
- d. Mitigate social and environmental impacts on forest sector from sources originated within and outside the sector

6. Strategic Objective 1: Improve effectiveness of forest resources management

- e. Retain moratorium on ELCs and monitor the status of existing concessions for compliance and strengthen the capacities to monitor ELCs
- f. Contribute to rationalisation (ensuring no duplications of roles and responsibilities) of legal frameworks for land and forest resources
- g. Strengthen management of forest conservation areas (i.e. Protection Forests, Protected Areas, and Fishery Conservation Areas)

7. Strategic Objective 2: Promote sustainable forest harvesting

- a. Scale-up and strengthen community-based forest management approaches (i.e. Community Forestry, Community Protected Areas, Community Fisheries)
- b. Promote sustainable forest harvesting and planning

- c. Strengthen forest code of practices and governance activities
 - d. Address the demands and supplies for wood-based energy sources
- 8. Strategic Objective 2: Promote sustainable forest harvesting**
- e. Promote sustainable supply chains that provide alternatives to deforestation (i.e. increasing engagement with private sector)
 - f. Address social and environmental impacts resulting from harvesting processes
 - g. Promote alternative sources of timber supplies from private forest plantations
 - h. Enhance afforestation/ reforestation and silvicultural practices
- 9. Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen capacities to monitor forest resources**
- a. Strengthen forest law enforcement and governance activities
 - b. Strengthen capacities and techniques to collect, analyse, model, and interpret forestry and land-use data
 - c. Enhance the system for data management, data processing, quality assurance/ quality control
- 10. Strategic Objective 4: Enhance capacities, knowledge, awareness, and promote stakeholder participation and benefits**
- a. Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks on land use planning for large scale development/ infrastructure projects
 - b. Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for implementation of policies to reduce deforestation and forest degradation
 - c. Enhance institutional coordination mechanisms for coherent policy responses to address deforestation and forest degradation
 - d. Promote implementation of NRS to generate additional finance to support forest sector
- 11. Strategic Objective 4: Enhance capacities, knowledge, awareness, and promote stakeholder participation and benefits**
- e. Mainstream REDD+ policies and measures with relevant national and sectoral policies
 - f. Strengthen the role of academic institutions/ research institutes in training, research and technology development on forestry and land-use policies
 - g. Encourage public engagement, participation, and consultations as primary entry point for forestry and land-use planning, promoting the involvement of multiple stakeholders including NGOs, community-based organizations, local communities, indigenous peoples, youth, and the private sector
 - h. Support livelihoods development programs to optimise diversified benefits

Appendix 6: Results of CF group discussion on REDD+ strategy

Community Forestry

| Strategy | Related Community Forestry Activities | Comments |
|--|--|--|
| Strategic Objective 1: Improve effectiveness of forest resources management | | |
| <p>a. Promote effective forest landscape planning at national and sub-national level</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of the community forest management plan included forest resource assessment and forest inventory. Dissemination and implementation of the community forest management plan to stakeholders. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not all CFs have management plan to contribute to forest landscape planning process. In addition to development management plan, there are needs for technical support to CF community to prepare management plan ▪ Landscape level land use plan might not include traditional way of land use practiced by CF member (indigenous people). |
| <p>b. Promote forest land tenure security and forest classification/zoning, demarcation, registration depending on ecosystem functions and significance (e.g. establishment of new protected forests within key biodiversity value)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish community forestry based on CF guideline that enabled community to obtained Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery's <i>Prakas</i> and community forest agreement with formal tenure right over community forest ▪ Demarcate community forest boundary and install community forest boundary poles (as well as CF signboard) to mark the community forest area from being encroached by others. ▪ Conduct community forestry patrolling activities. ▪ Establish CF management structure through election of CF management committee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There might be overlap between proposed community forest and private land of some families which create tension between the CF and villagers ▪ Community do not yet have enough capacity to pursue CF formalization (in order to get tenure on forest) and still need support from external facilitator (NGO or FA); while there are still less number of facilitators to support this process. ▪ Resource including human and financial resource required for the process that might be burden to boost the process |

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| <p>c. Promote effective and sustainable management and use of forests and forest lands</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation and implementation of the community forest management plan indicated the sustainable use and management of community forest resources (including forest land). The management plan includes management options set for different community forest management blocks and the methods for harvesting forest and non-timber forest product ensuring sustainability. In addition, CF activities also involved application of silvi-culture techniques to help improving quality of tree/stands such as constructing forest fire break, forest cleaning etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most of the CF members Knowledge and capacity of the community on technical forestry is still limited ▪ Financial resource, experiences and skills for application of sustainable forest management techniques is still lacked for CF. |
| <p>d. Mitigate social and environmental impacts on forest sector from sources originated within and outside the sector</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community forestry network (representatives at commune, district and province) has functions to link CF to other stakeholders such as local authorities. The CF network can share concerns and voice of the CF members to concerned stakeholders if they are invited to consultation about development project. ▪ Disseminate information related to CF development to CF members and other villagers and impacts of forest land use to forest (small farm land inside community forest). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CF network exist in some provinces and not all the provinces where there are CF. Some of the CF network representatives still have limited capacity to function their roles effectively. In performing their roles, CF network representatives need time and resources for traveling and discussing with CF member in their commune as well as brining the voice to other stakeholders. |
| <p>e. Retain moratorium on ELCs and monitor the status of existing concessions for compliance and strengthen the capacities to monitor ELCs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| <p>f. Contribute to rationalisation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CF establishment process according to the guideline and sub-decree | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |

(ensuring no duplications of roles and responsibilities) of legal frameworks for land and forest resources

- g. Strengthen management of forest conservation areas (i.e. Protection Forests, Protected Areas, and Fishery Conservation Areas)**
- Community forest management blocks include protection zones in accordance with the community forest management plan which contribute to conservation of forest resources.
 - Strengthen the existing protection/conservation zones within the community forest as well as contribute to strengthen conservation forest areas
 - There might be overlap between proposed community forest and private land of some families which create tension between the CF and villagers
 - In short term, the restriction of harvesting forest resources will place burden to community members who depending heavily on forest
 - There are migrants who come to clear forest for settlement and agricultural land

Strategic Objective 2: Promote sustainable forest harvesting

- a. Scale-up and strengthen community-based forest management approaches (i.e. Community Forestry, Community Protected Areas, Community Fisheries)**
- Continue strengthen the existing community forest through formalization (including the management planning). Strengthen patrolling system as well as institutional capacity for CF such as regular
 - Promote the community forestry network functioning to disseminate the importance and benefit of CF establishment to other villages
 - CF network representatives have promoted inclusion of community forestry in the agenda of commune development plan
 - Some CF members poor that need time to earn living for their families which undermine their participation in strengthening CF
 - Community do not yet have enough capacity to pursue CF formalization (in order to get tenure on forest) and still need support from external facilitator (NGO or FA); while there are still less number of facilitators to support this process.
 - Compare to other land uses (such as ELC) CF require more effort and longer time to get tenure security (agreement) which sometime reduce

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| | | interest or motivation of members and villagers to pursue. |
| b. Promote sustainable forest harvesting and planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and implement community forest management plan that indicate sustainable use and harvest of timber and non-timber forest product ▪ Develop and enforce regulation for CF that determine the rules for use and access to forest resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Process and techniques required for preparing community forest management plan is too technical for CF members thus implementation of management plan will require technical supports from FA and NGO staff ▪ There are only a few CF that are in the process of implementing their management plan and mostly focusing, so far, on reforestation and sivil cultural treatment to forest (not timber harvest) |
| c. Strengthen forest code of practices and governance activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CF management activities (management plan, patrolling, formalization and agreement) ▪ Dissemination of community forestry and forestry law to members as well as others | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| d. Address the demands and supplies for wood-based energy sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Apply sivil cultural techniques as stated in management plan such as pruning, thinning, forest cleaning in order to get firewood for family consumption of CF members ▪ Conduct reforestation on degraded zone of community forest and focusing on both short term and long term grow trees species ▪ In some CFs, CF members shift to use of cook stove (biogas cook stove) to save firewood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a general lack of skills in silvi cultural practices and technique amongst the CF members that required more supports ▪ Majority of the CF members are using firewood for cooking thus to address the issues required great effort to change practice and mind-set of community. In order to have biogas cook stove, a family should be afford initial investment (construction and get enough manure to run the biogas). |

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| <p>e. Promote sustainable supply chains that provide alternatives to deforestation (i.e. increasing engagement with private sector)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop CF business/enterprise development plan to generate income and sustainable finance from CF products (bamboo, rattan etc.). In this process product value chain was analysed include actors (entrepreneur, middlemen) were assessed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CF business plan is new and there is no concrete guideline supporting the effort especially when it comes to commercial business. Some CF products is rather limited while other abundant products may face market issues. |
| <p>f. Address social and environmental impacts resulting from harvesting processes</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ |
| <p>g. Promote alternative sources of timber supplies from private forest plantations</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ |
| <p>h. Enhance afforestation/ reforestation and silvicultural practices</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CF communities conduct reforestation in the community forest according to management plan. In addition, the efforts by CF included constructing forest firebreak to prevent loss (fire) of trees in the community forest. ▪ CF activities also involved application of silvi-culture techniques to help improving quality of tree/stands such as constructing forest fire break, forest cleaning etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CF faces difficult to obtain appropriate seedlings for their reforestation as there is often no tree nursery in the community forest ▪ Lack of sufficient financial resource to support reforestation including buying and transporting the seedling community forest |
| <p>Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen capacities to monitor forest resources</p> | | |
| <p>a. Strengthen forest law enforcement and governance activities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disseminate CF regulation and relevant rules to CF members as well as other villagers ▪ Conduct community forestry patrolling activities. ▪ The roles of CF network report representatives is to local authorities and FA officials about illegal activities taken place inside community forest in order to get intervention | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of communication means prevent the timely report and information sharing to officials and local authorities ▪ High market demand for timber compounded with poverty of many villagers as well as CF members made it difficult to prevent illegal logging ▪ There might be lack of cooperation by the local |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> authorities in providing intervention to CF when facing illegal cases There are migrants who come to clear forest for settlement and agricultural land |
| <p>b. Strengthen capacities and techniques to collect, analyse, model, and interpret forestry and land-use data</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The division of management block inside community forest during management planning provide data for forest land use Community forest inventory provide data on types and quantity of trees in the community forest that can be used for broader land use planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all CFs have management plan to contribute to forest landscape planning process. Inventory is technical and costly thus needs support from external to implement |
| <p>c. Enhance the system for data management, data processing, quality assurance/ quality control</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CF have record and document management system in order for CF the share with other stakeholders for the status of CF as well as deal with any issue (conflict) on community forest The regular meeting and update of the CF management status with minute written | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all the CF management committee have capacity to manage record and documents Lack of equipment and facility for CF document management (cabinet and CF meeting hall) |
| <p>Strategic Objective 4: Enhance capacities, knowledge, awareness, and promote stakeholder participation and benefits</p> | | |
| <p>a. Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks on land use planning for large scale development/ infrastructure projects</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |
| <p>b. Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for implementation of policies to reduce deforestation and forest degradation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct dissemination to CF members on topics and issues that CF committee learnt and received through CF meetings Information sharing amongst the CF members through CF network mechanism on the rule and regulation relate to CF management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CF management committee has limited knowledge and skill in dissemination and information sharing The CF network exist in some provinces and not all the provinces where there are CF. Some of the CF network representatives still have |

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| | | | limited capacity to function their roles effectively. In performing their roles, CF network representatives need time and resources for traveling and discussing with CF member in their commune as well as bringing the voice to other stakeholders. |
| c. Enhance institutional coordination mechanisms for coherent policy responses to address deforestation and forest degradation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| d. Promote implementation of NRS to generate additional finance to support forest sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| e. Mainstream REDD+ policies and measures with relevant national and sectoral policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| f. Strengthen the role of academic institutions/ research institutes in training, research and technology development on forestry and land-use policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CF record and document management system provide source for academic research. Community forest management plan, regulation, agreement, map, report and minutes are all sources of information for research. ▪ CF members and CF management committee can provide information about site specific needed for research. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening the record and document management for CF ensuring that important documents such as agreement, map, and management plan remained at the CF community (original copy). This is sometime lacked. |
| g. Encourage public engagement, participation, and consultations as primary entry point for forestry and land-use planning, promoting the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mainstreamed gender and disseminate gender aspect to other indigenous peoples ▪ Share community forest management plan with local authorities to encourage the inclusion of this plan into the | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |

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| involvement of multiple stakeholders including NGOs, community-based organizations, local communities, indigenous peoples, youth, and the private sector | commune development plan and programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CF network meeting with participation of local authorities to enable them to know the community forest management plan ▪ CF network and CF management committee participate in the public forum at district and provincial level to share what happened in CF | |
| h. Support livelihoods development programs to optimise diversified benefits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish CF credit group that link to CF management ▪ Alternative livelihoods activities in the CF such as animal raising, home garden, multi farming system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |

Community Protected Area

| Strategy | Related Community Protected Area Activities | Comments |
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| Strategic Objective 1: Improve effectiveness of forest resources management | | |
| a. Promote effective forest landscape planning at national and sub-national level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop Community Protected Area management plan ▪ Disseminate information about the CPA management plan and activities to members and outsiders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Currently, several CPAs do not have their management plan yet ▪ There are still migrants move to encroach CPA and PA forest areas that will poses difficulty for planning process. ▪ CPA member saw this landscape level land use planning can be an opportunity for CPA members to implement their CPA management plan as well as to include the customary forest practices by CPA members into this plan. ▪ There are some illegal activities happened inside the CPA |
| b. Promote forest land tenure security and forest classification/zoning, demarcation, registration depending on ecosystem functions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish CPA and sign agreement to ensure that community have right to access and manage resource inside CPA ▪ Develop and implement CPA management plan that contribute to the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPA establishment and management planning process need time, resource and capacity that community members may not have. This will require more supports from external facilitators (NGO or government) |

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| <p>and significance (e.g. establishment of new protected forests within key biodiversity value)</p> | <p>management of the protected area. In the CPA management plan, protection and use zones were allocated.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The designation of protection option inside CPA and in other area of the PA may place restriction on traditional and customary use of the CPA members. |
| <p>c. Promote effective and sustainable management and use of forests and forest lands</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement CPA management plan that include the methods of sustainable use and manage CPA resources. ▪ Introduce silvi cultural techniques in improving the forest condition in CPA such as rehabilitation of forest etc. ▪ Disseminate information to CPA members about the needs for sustainable use of resource in CPA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited cooperation with other stakeholders such as local authorities |
| <p>d. Mitigate social and environmental impacts on forest sector from sources originated within and outside the sector</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct resource assessment inside the CPA and determine the needs for resource use of the CPA members in preparing management plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Majority of the CPA members are indigenous people and the way of resource practices may not be aligned with environmental impacts (eg. shifting cultivation), thus the balance between social and environmental aspects could be difficult to determine |
| <p>e. Retain moratorium on ELCs and monitor the status of existing concessions for compliance and strengthen the capacities to monitor ELCs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPA contributes to monitor status of ELC and its impact to the CPA in collaboration with PA and local authorities through participation in public forums. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPA member commented that before granting the ELC a proper consultation process should be designed and allow for CPA members to effectively participate in the process. |
| <p>f. Contribute to rationalisation (ensuring no duplications of roles and responsibilities) of legal frameworks for land and forest resources</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disseminate the roles of CPA management committee to members and other stakeholders ▪ Collaborate with protected area ranger in law enforcement in the protected areas and CPA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While there are still less cooperation with local authorities on the CPA there might be an allocation of ELC on CPA or on areas where people are traditionally used (potential for CPA development) |
| <p>g. Strengthen management of forest conservation areas (i.e. Protection</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct CPA patrolling activities as well as patrol the PA areas in order to provide timely information to PA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider the cultural and customary practices of CPA members in CPA and PA management, there might be some contradiction between |

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| Forests, Protected Areas, and Fishery Conservation Areas) | ranger to combat any illegal logging or land encroachment | purposes of use for conservation and local (CPA members) livelihoods |
| Strategic Objective 2: Promote sustainable forest harvesting | | |
| a. Scale-up and strengthen community-based forest management approaches (i.e. Community Forestry, Community Protected Areas, Community Fisheries) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish CPA and strengthen management of existing CPA ▪ Monitoring and evaluation of the progress and effectiveness of the CPA management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community lack capacity to process CPA establishment and depend entirely on the external supports (NGO and government officials) |
| b. Promote sustainable forest harvesting and planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In CPA management there are CPA regulation and management plan to regulate the use and harvest of CPA resource sustainably ▪ There are NTFP collection group who harvest NTFP and sell for income generation (honey or rattan enterprise) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are some people (members and outsiders) violate the rules with unsustainable practices ▪ The establishment and promotion of CPA management plan and NTFP enterprise development required fund and capacity supports to CPA community. Without the fund and technical supports CPA could not operate these on their own. ▪ In some case when the NTFP enterprise is established and operated, the lack of stable market for NTFP demand and its rise pose another concern for CPA members. |
| c. Strengthen forest code of practices and governance activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPA regulation and agreement that indicate the roles and responsibilities of community and government in fulfilling the code of practice thus contribute to forest governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While CPA members contribute to protect PA forest and combat illegal activities, there is lack of system to ensure timely intervention by PA authorities and local authorities. This is partly due to the remote ness of the PA and CPA areas as well as the limited number of the PA rangers to support law enforcement. |
| d. Address the demands and supplies for wood-based energy sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are sufficient trees inside the CPA supporting firewood as well as construction materials for members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traditionally many CPA members (who are also indigenous people) rely on firewood for their cooking energy. The shift toward wood-saving energy (eg. biogas cook stove) |

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| <p>e. Promote sustainable supply chains that provide alternatives to deforestation (i.e. increasing engagement with private sector)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop ecotourism activities in the CPA ▪ Implement methods for sustainable NTFP collection inside the CPA through regulation and management plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of infrastructure connecting to the CPA ecotourism areas that could not attract many tourists |
| <p>f. Address social and environmental impacts resulting from harvesting processes</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| <p>g. Promote alternative sources of timber supplies from private forest plantations</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPA members are encouraged to plant trees along the farm land in order to get wood for conception | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Majority of CPA members still maintain their traditional livelihoods and depending on natural forest. The concept of private/family forest plantation is still news for them to be adapted. |
| <p>h. Enhance afforestation/ reforestation and silvicultural practices</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement CPA management plan that include silvi cultural techniques in improving the forest condition in CPA such as rehabilitation of forest etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Currently, several CPAs do not have their management plan yet |
| <p>Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen capacities to monitor forest resources</p> | | |
| <p>a. Strengthen forest law enforcement and governance activities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct CPA patrolling activities as well as patrol the PA areas in order to provide timely information to PA ranger to combat any illegal logging or land encroachment ▪ Conduct dissemination of CPA areas to improve awareness of the CPA members and other villagers. ▪ Develop CPA regulation, agreement, and management plan according to guideline and law on PA. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While CPA members contribute to protect PA forest and combat illegal activities, there is lack of system to ensure timely intervention by PA authorities and local authorities. This is partly due to the remote ness of the PA and CPA areas as well as the limited number of the PA rangers to support law enforcement. ▪ Some people might not participate in this effort as it affects their interest (eg. outsiders continue to log inside the CPA and in PA). |
| <p>b. Strengthen capacities and techniques to</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct resource assessment in the CPA, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical capacity of CPA in mapping land uses inside CPA is limited (GPS, GIS ect.) |

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| <p>collect, analyse, model, and interpret forestry and land-use data</p> | <p>boundary demarcation of the CPA forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include stakeholders and local authorities in the process of CPA inventory ▪ Collect information on existing farm land inside CPA for management planning | |
| <p>c. Enhance the system for data management, data processing, quality assurance/ quality control</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPA committee has roles to keep the data from CPA resource assessment and mapping as well as data on small farming land of inside the CPA for management planning purpose and other purposes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPA facility to manage documents and record is still lacked. In addition, some records and documents could be lost because of the absence of documents management system. |
| <p>Strategic Objective 4: Enhance capacities, knowledge, awareness, and promote stakeholder participation and benefits</p> | | |
| <p>a. Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks on land use planning for large scale development/ infrastructure projects</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct monthly CPA meeting with participation of village chief and commune councillors ▪ Prepare report to protected area authorities and regular communicate to ensure timely intervention | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Time consuming for including different institutions and agencies in the process and need more effort to coordinate and facilitate |
| <p>b. Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for implementation of policies to reduce deforestation and forest degradation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disseminate important of the forest resource and ecosystem to CPA members as well as to other villagers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is barrier in communicating with CPA members especially on the technical content of the forestry due to the language (indigenous people) and their limited knowledge ▪ Conservation of forest (reducing deforestation and degradation) might contradict with culture and tradition of the CPA members |
| <p>c. Enhance institutional coordination mechanisms for coherent policy responses to address</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |

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| deforestation and forest degradation | | |
| d. Promote implementation of NRS to generate additional finance to support forest sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPA members can use NFP for consumption and income that they can contribute to strengthen the CPA management ▪ Ecotourism activities in the CPA can generate revenues for CPA management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Market for NTFP to generate income for CPA members is not stable |
| e. Mainstream REDD+ policies and measures with relevant national and sectoral policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPA management plan can be used as inputs for land use planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| f. Strengthen the role of academic institutions/ research institutes in training, research and technology development on forestry and land-use policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPA documents and records such as agreement, map, report and minutes, management plan (inventory etc.) can be used for research by university | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not all the CPA have proper document management system and up to date data that can be used for research purposes |
| g. Encourage public engagement, participation, and consultations as primary entry point for forestry and land-use planning, promoting the involvement of multiple stakeholders including NGOs, community-based organizations, local communities, indigenous peoples, youth, and the private sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| h. Support livelihoods development programs to optimise diversified benefits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involved in livelihoods development project and capacity building activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |

Community Fishery

| Strategy | Community Fishery Activities | Comments |
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| Strategic Objective 1: Improve effectiveness of forest resources management | | |
| a. Promote effective forest landscape planning at national and sub-national level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop management plan for community fishery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all the community fishery has their management plans. Some management plan focuses on fishing domain rather than flooded forest and mangrove. |
| b. Promote forest land tenure security and forest classification/zoning, demarcation, registration depending on ecosystem functions and significance (e.g. establishment of new protected forests within key biodiversity value) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcate community fishery areas that include the flooded forest, mangrove forest, fishing areas and conservation areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There might be lack of collaboration between CFI and local authorities in designation of demarcated areas (different interests and views). This lead to some flooded forest remained unclassified as protection or use zones Some of the community members may not be interested in participation and providing information on this classification due to their conflicted interests. |
| c. Promote effective and sustainable management and use of forests and forest lands | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve dissemination to community fishery members on the sustainable methods for fishing and utilizing the forest. Conduct patrol of community fishery areas (flooded forest, mangrove, and fish sanction and conservation) to prevent activities taken place. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are powerful persons and company behind the unsustainable practices that community fishery is difficult to deal with. |
| d. Mitigate social and environmental impacts on forest sector from sources originated within and outside the sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare management plan for community fishery Planting mangrove and flooded forest in the community fishery areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A |
| e. Retain moratorium on ELCs and monitor the status of existing concessions for | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a needs to ensure that CFI representative participate in the decision making on allocation of ELC |

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| compliance and strengthen the capacities to monitor ELCs | | |
| f. Contribute to rationalisation (ensuring no duplications of roles and responsibilities) of legal frameworks for land and forest resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a need to improve the awareness raising as well as clear information on any development project to community members before implementation |
| g. Strengthen management of forest conservation areas (i.e. Protection Forests, Protected Areas, and Fishery Conservation Areas) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community fishery involve in consultation on identifying fish conservation zone with other stakeholder at provincial level. At the community level, the process developing management plan for community fishery involved also the designation of conservation areas (as well as sustainable or family use). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In some case establishing conservation areas might limit the ability of fishers to use the resource as they have been practicing and thus create conflict (at least in the short term). |
| Strategic Objective 2: Promote sustainable forest harvesting | | |
| a. Scale-up and strengthen community-based forest management approaches (i.e. Community Forestry, Community Protected Areas, Community Fisheries) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish and strengthen management of community fishery such as patrolling team, enforce rules and regulation. ▪ Prepare management plan for community fishery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited cooperation with local authorities in supporting the community fishery establishment. ▪ Not all the community fishery have forest (flooded or mangrove forest). |
| b. Promote sustainable forest harvesting and planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allocate conservation and use zones in the community fishery areas ▪ Develop management plan for community fishery ▪ Strengthen law enforcement to protect flooded forest in the community fishery area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There might be conflict between fishers and community fishery members on accessing an using community fishery resources |
| c. Strengthen forest code of practices and governance activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disseminate fishery law to community fishery members and local authorities ▪ Strengthen law enforcement to protect flooded forest in the community fishery area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |

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| <p>d. Address the demands and supplies for wood-based energy sources</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community fishery have use the product from flooded forest inside community fishery for family consumption based on sustainable manners ▪ Introduce biogas cook stove to community members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alternative energy source to wood base supply such biogas may require fund and capital to invest |
| <p>e. Promote sustainable supply chains that provide alternatives to deforestation (i.e. increasing engagement with private sector)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen fishery law enforcement and improve protection of fishery resource ▪ Community fishery member involve in fish processing and supply to market | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sufficient supports will be needed both technical supports for fish processing and market information support for the community fishery members. |
| <p>f. Address social and environmental impacts resulting from harvesting processes</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| <p>g. Promote alternative sources of timber supplies from private forest plantations</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plant tree in community fishery forest area (flooded forest and mangrove) to increase the quantity and quality of the forest that contribute to conserve fish sanction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In some community fishery, there might be no reforestation areas designated as the main purpose is on fishing domain. |
| <p>h. Enhance afforestation/ reforestation and silvicultural practices</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plant tree in community fishery forest area (flooded forest and mangrove) to increase the quantity and quality of the forest that contribute to conserve fish sanction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In some community fishery, there might be no reforestation areas designated as the main purpose is on fishing domain. |
| <p>Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen capacities to monitor forest resources</p> | | |
| <p>a. Strengthen forest law enforcement and governance activities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disseminate fishery law in particular relate to protection of flooded forest. In addition the community fishery committee is tasked to disseminate community fishery regulation and management plan to their members to implement. ▪ Conduct patrolling activities in community fishery areas in collaboration with technical officials and local authorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is still limited participation of community fishery members due to their time to devote for their family livelihoods ▪ The strategy did not mentioned about fishery law enforcement (only forestry laws) |
| <p>b. Strengthen capacities and techniques to collect, analyse,</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in demarcating boundary for conservation zone and flooded forest. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community fishery members do not have |

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| <p>model, and interpret forestry and land-use data</p> | | <p>capacity to analyse data relate to flooded forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community fishery members need more capacity building and practices |
| <p>c. Enhance the system for data management, data processing, quality assurance/ quality control</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor the conservation zone and get information about the trees planted inside flooded forest directly or through information from community fishery members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community fishery members do not fully understand the benefits of flooded forest ▪ Some community fishery committee do not know clear about their roles and responsibilities ▪ Lack of collaboration and supports from local authorities in some areas |
| <p>Strategic Objective 4: Enhance capacities, knowledge, awareness, and promote stakeholder participation and benefits</p> | | |
| <p>a. Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks on land use planning for large scale development/ infrastructure projects</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct meeting at commune level to address issues of losing flooded forest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participants do not know clearly the benefit of flooded for fishery resources ▪ There are still limited supports from stakeholders on community fishery management |
| <p>b. Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for implementation of policies to reduce deforestation and forest degradation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct dissemination of the importance of flooded and mangrove forest ▪ Participate in public forum and consultation workshops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited support by stakeholders in awareness raising for community fishery to reduce deforestation of flooded forest |
| <p>c. Enhance institutional coordination mechanisms for coherent policy responses to address deforestation and forest degradation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| <p>d. Promote implementation of NRS to generate additional finance to support forest sector</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |

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| e. Mainstream REDD+ policies and measures with relevant national and sectoral policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| f. Strengthen the role of academic institutions/ research institutes in training, research and technology development on forestry and land-use policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide information to academic/university for their research works | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a lack of up to date data from community fishery |
| g. Encourage public engagement, participation, and consultations as primary entry point for forestry and land-use planning, promoting the involvement of multiple stakeholders including NGOs, community-based organizations, local communities, indigenous peoples, youth, and the private sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct monthly meeting with community fishery members ▪ Participate in public forum and consultation workshops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ |
| h. Support livelihoods development programs to optimise diversified benefits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community fishery members received training on fishery product processing, animal raising, and farming techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is need for fund or capital to start applying skills for alternative livelihoods |

Indigenous People

| Strategy | Indigenous People Activities | Comments |
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| Strategic Objective 1: Improve effectiveness of forest resources management | | |
| a. Promote effective forest landscape planning at national and sub-national level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some of the indigenous communities have community forest or community protected areas that contribute to forest landscape planning by preparing the CF and CPA management plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support from local authorities to indigenous people is still limited in term of providing opportunity to participate in planning and decision making process especially at sub-national and national level |

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| <p>b. Promote forest land tenure security and forest classification/zoning, demarcation, registration depending on ecosystem functions and significance (e.g. establishment of new protected forests within key biodiversity value)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indigenous communities has process of registration and application for indigenous communal land title that secure their right to forest and land ▪ Demarcate boundary of indigenous communal land including the conservation zone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The indigenous communal land titling process takes long term and requires going through different line ministries. It also costly that indigenous community could not afford to process without external supports. ▪ Lack of effectiveness of enforce of rules and regulation for indigenous communal land as well as CF or CPA |
| <p>c. Promote effective and sustainable management and use of forests and forest lands</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop management plan (in case of CF and CPA) that include rules for sustainable and traditional use of forest resource ▪ Most of indigenous communities have their traditional ways of use and manage forest resource | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical forestry application to ensure sustainable forest use may contradict traditional or customary practices of the indigenous people |
| <p>d. Mitigate social and environmental impacts on forest sector from sources originated within and outside the sector</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in the public forum by the inter-ministerial committee for land dispute resolution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote stakeholders participation in strengthening forest enforcements ▪ Ensure right of indigenous people is embedded in the process of decision making |
| <p>e. Retain moratorium on ELCs and monitor the status of existing concessions for compliance and strengthen the capacities to monitor ELCs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare and submit petition to national assembly and senate on encroachment into indigenous land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indigenous people have limited knowledge as well as receive little information about the granting of ELC so they concerns that government may resume the ELC granting without proper consultation with indigenous people |
| <p>f. Contribute to rationalisation (ensuring no duplications of roles and responsibilities) of legal frameworks for land and forest resources</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaborate with stakeholders to conduct dissemination of land law and forestry to indigenous people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |

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| <p>g. Strengthen management of forest conservation areas (i.e. Protection Forests, Protected Areas, and Fishery Conservation Areas)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indigenous land include protection areas based on culture and traditional practices of the indigenous people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The indigenous communal land titling process takes long term and requires going through different line ministries. It also costly that indigenous community could not afford to process without external supports. |
| <p>Strategic Objective 2: Promote sustainable forest harvesting</p> | | |
| <p>a. Scale-up and strengthen community-based forest management approaches (i.e. Community Forestry, Community Protected Areas, Community Fisheries)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct forest patrol and combat illegal activities inside the forest ▪ Disseminate to indigenous people about the benefit of forest, disseminate rules and regulation related CF and CPA ▪ Some of the indigenous communities have community forest or community protected areas that contribute to forest landscape planning by preparing the CF and CPA management plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of resource finance to conduct dissemination and awareness raising |
| <p>b. Promote sustainable forest harvesting and planning</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop management plan (in case of CF and CPA) that include rules for sustainable and traditional use of forest resource ▪ Most of indigenous communities have their traditional ways of use and manage forest resource | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There might be inconsistency between this sustainable use principle and customary uses of the indigenous people |
| <p>c. Strengthen forest code of practices and governance activities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| <p>d. Address the demands and supplies for wood-based energy sources</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Apply silvi cultural techniques such as forest cleaning and pruning etc. to get wood for consumption (in the case of CF and CPA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of full participation by all the indigenous people due to their traditional practices ▪ Majority of indigenous people lacked knowledge about the technical forestry thus supports will be required. |
| <p>e. Promote sustainable supply chains that provide alternatives to deforestation (i.e.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduce handicraft such as producing basket, collect medicinal plant etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There might not be appropriate market for these products |

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| increasing engagement with private sector) | | |
| f. Address social and environmental impacts resulting from harvesting processes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct forest patrolling and combat illegal logging inside community forest or community protected area ▪ Mark the area where timber harvest could be conducted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There will be a need for fund and techniques to implement this technique |
| g. Promote alternative sources of timber supplies from private forest plantations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish tree plantation to provide timber supply in the community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are forest fire as well as illegal logging by outsiders |
| h. Enhance afforestation/ reforestation and silvicultural practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of CF and CPA, indigenous people involve in implementation of reforestation according to management plan. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficult to find seedling and lack of technical forestry for tree planting |
| Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen capacities to monitor forest resources | | |
| a. Strengthen forest law enforcement and governance activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disseminate forest law to indigenous peoples members ▪ Participate in community forestry establishment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unclear demarcation of the indigenous land |
| b. Strengthen capacities and techniques to collect, analyse, model, and interpret forestry and land-use data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in forest inventory through CF and CPA management planning process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most of the indigenous people are illiterate and might not be confident to participate in REDD+ project |
| c. Enhance the system for data management, data processing, quality assurance/ quality control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| Strategic Objective 4: Enhance capacities, knowledge, awareness, and promote stakeholder participation and benefits | | |
| a. Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks on land use planning for large scale development/ infrastructure projects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| b. Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for implementation of policies to reduce | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is still a limited dissemination of information among indigenous people due to the lack communication mean, language barriers, and |

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| deforestation and forest degradation | | remoteness of indigenous communities |
| c. Enhance institutional coordination mechanisms for coherent policy responses to address deforestation and forest degradation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In some areas where local authorities do not support indigenous people, there will be weak institutional coordination |
| d. Promote implementation of NRS to generate additional finance to support forest sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide information to indigenous people about the objective of development of land and forest management strategy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indigenous people is afraid of losing their shifting cultivation that they implement traditionally |
| e. Mainstream REDD+ policies and measures with relevant national and sectoral policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| f. Strengthen the role of academic institutions/ research institutes in training, research and technology development on forestry and land-use policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A |
| g. Encourage public engagement, participation, and consultations as primary entry point for forestry and land-use planning, promoting the involvement of multiple stakeholders including NGOs, community-based organizations, local communities, indigenous peoples, youth, and the private sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is still limited involvement by school students and teachers in REDD+ awareness raising ▪ Some indigenous people hesitate to participate as they do not fully understand what is REDD+ |
| h. Support livelihoods development programs to optimise diversified benefits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish small scale handicraft (basket, etc.) to sell product to tourist ▪ Establish women saving group in the community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The product might not be marketable |

Appendix 7: Presentation of REDD+ Information Flow and Feedback Mechanism

សិក្ខាសាលាបង្កើនចំណេះដឹងដល់អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិសម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដោយចីរភាព
របស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន និងជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច

យន្តការចែករំលែកព័ត៌មានក្នុងចំណោមសហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ

ថ្ងៃទី១០ ដល់ ១១ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៥
សណ្ឋាគារវិចិត្រសិល្បៈមាស រចន្តក្រុងភ្នំពេញ

ហេតុអ្វីបានជាគ្រួសារការប្រើក្បាលយោបល់?

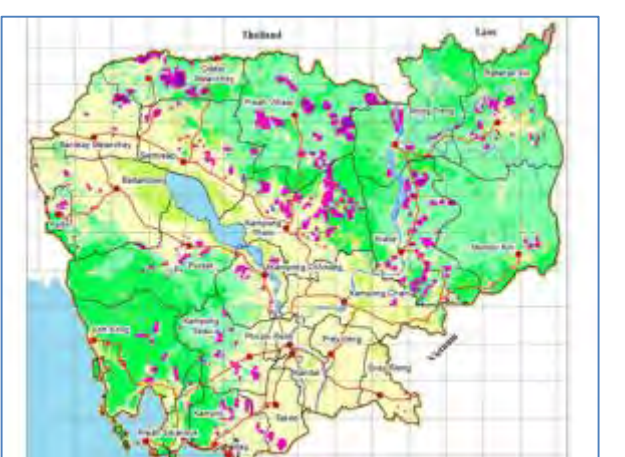
- នៅក្នុងផែនទីបង្ហាញផ្លូវដើម្បី (២០១០ - ២០១១) ១១៧ស្ថានីយ៍ ការប្រើក្បាលយោបល់ជាមួយអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធនានាមានសារៈសំខាន់ណាស់ ដើម្បីធានាប្រសិទ្ធភាព និងសមធម៌នៃការអនុវត្តដើម្បី
- អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធសំខាន់ៗនឹងដើម្បីក្រៅពីស្ថាប័នរដ្ឋ (ក្រសួងពាក់ព័ន្ធ) មានសហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច អង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល និងវិស័យឯកជន
- អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធចំនួនទាំងនេះត្រូវបានចាត់ថ្នាក់ជា ៩ក្រុម ដោយផ្អែកលើលក្ខណៈ ពិសេសក្រុមរបស់សមាជិកក្រុមនីមួយៗ
- ក្រុមនីមួយៗមានតំណាងពីរូប (១៨នាក់) ដែលជ្រើសរើសដោយការបោះឆ្នោតរបស់សមាជិកក្រុម
- តំណាងក្រុមទាំង១៨នាក់នេះ ជា ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាយោបល់ដើម្បី

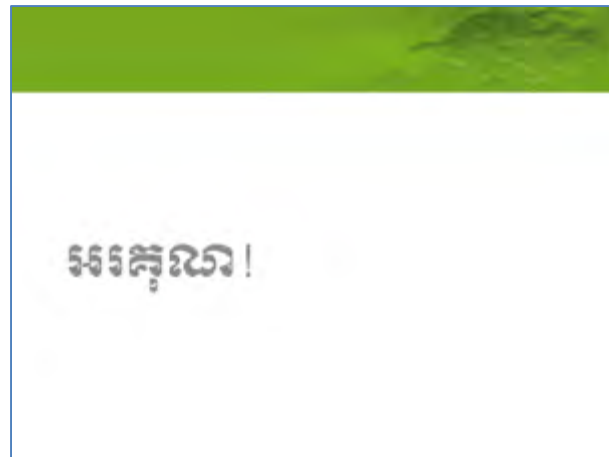
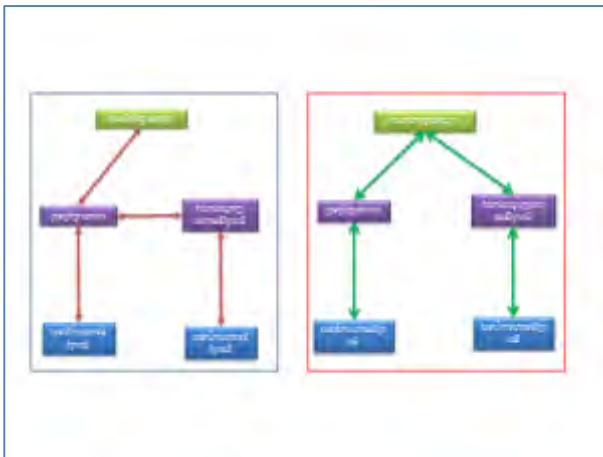
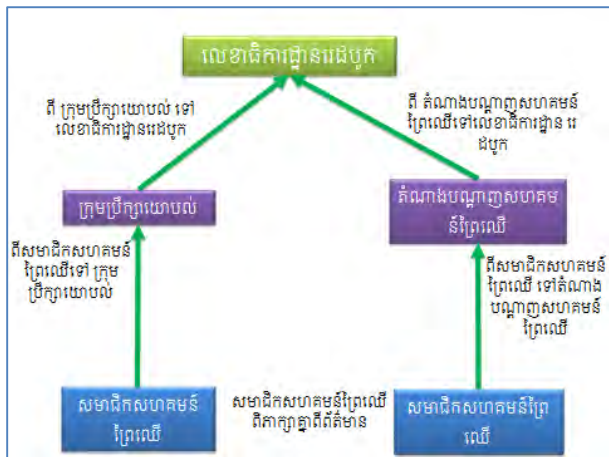
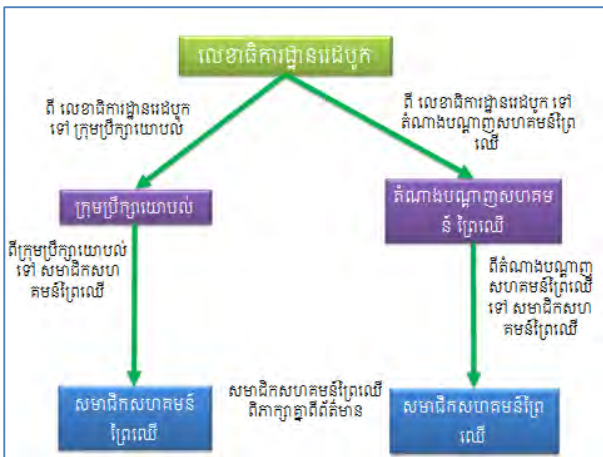
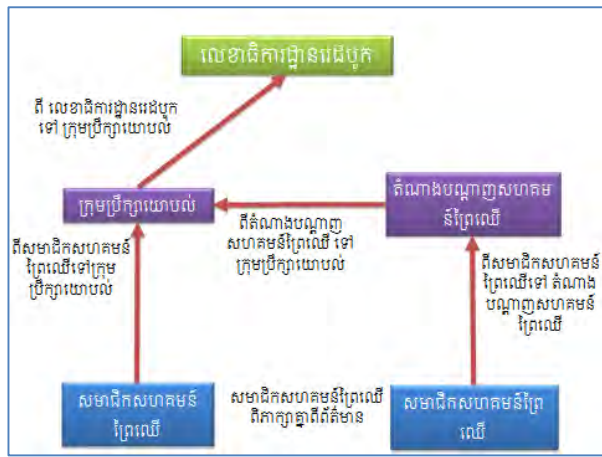
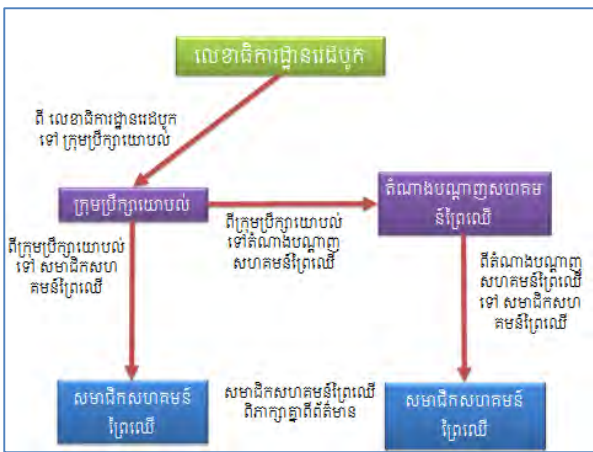
ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាយោបល់

| ល.រ | អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ | ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាយោបល់ដើម្បី |
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| ១ | អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាលអន្តរជាតិ | លោក យាន គុណារ (Wildlife Conservation Society) អ្នកស្រី ហ៊ុកស្រាណា (មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសម្រាប់មនុស្ស និងព្រៃឈើ) |
| ២ | អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាលជាតិ | លោក វ៉ា ឡេង (ម្លប់ប្រគល់) កញ្ញា រតន វិទ្ធី (វេទិកាអង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាល) |
| ៣ | អង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិល | វិទូ ជិនហ្វីន (អង្គការសកម្មភាពអភិវឌ្ឍ) លោក ឆន្ទ ធីត្រី (សមាគមន៍អភិវឌ្ឍក្រុម) |
| ៤ | វិស័យឯកជន | លោក លុ ធី បាង (សមាគមន៍ឧស្សាហកម្ម រ៉ែ និងថាមពល) លោក ជឿ សុភ័ក្ត្រ (ក្រុមហ៊ុន Lighting engineering & Solutions) |
| ៥ | គ្រឹះស្ថានឧត្តមសិក្សា | លោក គឹម សុប្បន្ន (សាកលវិទ្យាល័យក្នុងស្រុកសំរោង) បណ្ឌិត ស្រី គុណ (សាកលវិទ្យាល័យក្នុងស្រុកសំរោង) |
| ៦ | ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច | លោក ជើង ចន និង លោក ម៉ែន ប៉ាក់ |
| ៧ | សហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ | លោក សា ថ្លៃ និង លោក ម៉ៅ ង៉ា |
| ៨ | សហគមន៍នេសាទ | លោក ឡុង សុវត្ថុ និង លោក សៅឆាង |
| ៩ | សហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ | លោក តាន ហៀន លោកស្រី សារិត និង លោកស្រី តា |



| ល.រ | ខេត្ត | ចំនួន សព | ទំហំ (គីឡូម៉ែត្រការ៉េ) | កូដ | ឃុំ | ស្រុក | សមាជិក |
|-----|--------------|----------|------------------------|-----|-----|-------|---------|
| 1 | កែប | 3 | 1009 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1048 |
| 2 | កោះកុង | 13 | 17514.41 | 19 | 8 | 4 | 451 |
| 3 | ក្រចេះ | 41 | 59042 | 51 | 17 | 7 | 10844 |
| 4 | កំពង់ចាម | 11 | 3521 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 2027 |
| 5 | កំពង់ឆ្នាំង | 33 | 10909.7 | 61 | 15 | 5 | 10529 |
| 6 | កំពង់ធំ | 82 | 80907.81 | 111 | 27 | 7 | 13107 |
| 7 | កំពង់ស្ពឺ | 25 | 13779 | 76 | 18 | 5 | 6504 |
| 8 | កំពត | 27 | 12530 | 83 | 18 | 7 | 15806 |
| 9 | កំពត | 13 | 10791 | 106 | 14 | 2 | 12601 |
| 10 | បន្ទាយមានជ័យ | 12 | 4970 | 26 | 9 | 4 | 3850 |
| 11 | បាត់ដំបង | 17 | 5415 | 25 | 8 | 7 | 2551 |
| 12 | បៃតង | 4 | 858 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 1024 |
| 13 | បោរសាត | 56 | 7286 | 56 | 17 | 6 | 7428 |
| 14 | ព្រះវិហារ | 21 | 45344 | 28 | 11 | 4 | 2809 |
| 15 | ព្រះសីហនុ | 2 | 1274 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 492 |
| 16 | មណ្ឌលគិរី | 4 | 4176 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 315 |
| 17 | រតនគិរី | 32 | 20838 | 50 | 17 | 7 | 4400 |
| 18 | សៀមរាប | 37 | 18122 | 62 | 23 | 12 | 9599 |
| 19 | ស្ទឹងត្រែង | 8 | 16208 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 2092 |
| 20 | ស្វាយរៀង | 2 | 504 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 961 |
| 21 | ឧត្តមានជ័យ | 14 | 66168 | 80 | 9 | 4 | 5091 |
| | | 457 | 400,197.02 | 854 | 232 | 95 | 113,589 |





1. Information flow and feedback mechanism for CF

2. Why do we need consultation and participation plan

- REDD+ roadmap (developed in 2010-2011) recognized the importance of consultation and participation of key stakeholders for effectiveness and equity in REDD+ process
- Stakeholders other than government agencies (relevant ministries) are local communities, indigenous peoples, private sector and non-governmental organization
- Stakeholders are classified into 9 groups according to their commonality
- Each group selected their 2 representatives (18 representatives) through election process
- These 18 representatives are the consultation group

3. Consultation Group –

| | Stakeholder | CG member |
|---|-------------------|---|
| 1 | International NGO | Yeang Donal (WSC), Hou Kalyan (RECOFTC) |

| | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| 2 | National NGO | Va Morun (Mlub Baitong), Teng Rithiny (NGO Forum) |
| 3 | Civil Society Organization | Rith Bunroeun (AFD), Smoeun Boreyroth (CDA) |
| 4 | Academia | Seak Sophat (RUPP), Kim Soben (RUA) |
| 5 | Private Sector | Lu Chuchang (Cambodia Timber Industry Association), Som Sokun (Lighting engineering & Solutions) |
| 6 | Community Forestry | Sar Thlai, Mao Nga |
| 7 | Community Protect Area | Kean Hean, Prom Sarath, Vong Dara |
| 8 | Community Fishery | Long Sochet, Sao Theang |
| 9 | Indigenous People | Men Pak, Chheut Chhorn |

4. Structure of Cambodia REDD+ Program

5. Constituent of REDD+ consultation group

| No | Province | No. of CF | Area (ha) | No. of Village | No. of Commune | No. of District | Member (family) |
|----|-------------------|-----------|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Keb | 3 | 1009 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1048 |
| 2 | Koh Kong | 13 | 17514.41 | 19 | 8 | 4 | 451 |
| 3 | Kratie | 41 | 59042 | 51 | 17 | 7 | 10844 |
| 4 | Kampong Cham | 11 | 3521 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 2027 |
| 5 | Kampong Chhnang | 33 | 10909.7 | 61 | 15 | 5 | 10529 |
| 6 | Kampong Thom | 82 | 80907.91 | 111 | 27 | 7 | 13107 |
| 7 | Kampong Speu | 25 | 13779 | 76 | 18 | 5 | 6504 |
| 8 | Kampot | 27 | 12530 | 63 | 18 | 7 | 15806 |
| 9 | Takeo | 13 | 10791 | 106 | 14 | 2 | 12601 |
| 10 | Banteay Mean Chey | 12 | 4970 | 26 | 9 | 4 | 3850 |
| 11 | Battambang | 17 | 5415 | 25 | 8 | 7 | 2551 |
| 12 | Pailen | 4 | 858 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 1024 |
| 13 | Pursat | 56 | 7286 | 56 | 17 | 6 | 7428 |
| 14 | Preah Vihear | 21 | 45344 | 28 | 11 | 4 | 2809 |
| 15 | Preah Sihanuk | 2 | 1274 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 492 |
| 16 | Mondul Kiri | 4 | 4176 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 315 |
| 17 | Ratanakiri | 32 | 20838 | 50 | 17 | 7 | 4400 |
| 18 | Siem Reap | 37 | 18122 | 62 | 23 | 12 | 9599 |
| 19 | Stung Treng | 8 | 16208 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 2092 |
| 20 | Svay Reang | 2 | 504 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 961 |
| 21 | Oddor Mean Chey | 14 | 66168 | 60 | 9 | 4 | 5091 |
| | Total | 457 | 400,167.02 | 854 | 232 | 95 | 113,529 |

6. Map of the CF in Cambodia

7. Information flow and feedback mechanism

- a. information flow from RTS to CF-CG
- b. information flow from CF-CG to their CF members
- c. information from CF-CG to CF network
- d. information flow from CF network to CF members

8. Process of Information Flow and Feedback Mechanism

- a. feedback from CF member to CF-CG
- b. feedback from CF member to CF network
- c. feedback from CF network to CF-CG
- d. feedback from CG to RTS

9. Process of Information Flow and Feedback Mechanism

- a. information flow from RTS to CF-CG
- b. information flow from RTS to CF network
- c. information flow from CF-CG to CF members
- d. information flow from CF network to CF members

10. Process of Information Flow and Feedback Mechanism

- a. feedback from CF member to CF network
- b. feedback from CF member to CF-CG
- c. feedback from CF network to RTS
- d. feedback from CF-CG to RTS

11. Summary of two IF & FM options

សិទ្ធិសម្រាប់បង្កើនចំណេះដឹងក្នុងវិស័យកសិកម្ម និងកិច្ចប្រជុំរៀបចំផែនការសម្រាប់ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយពី
របៀបប្រើប្រាស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ

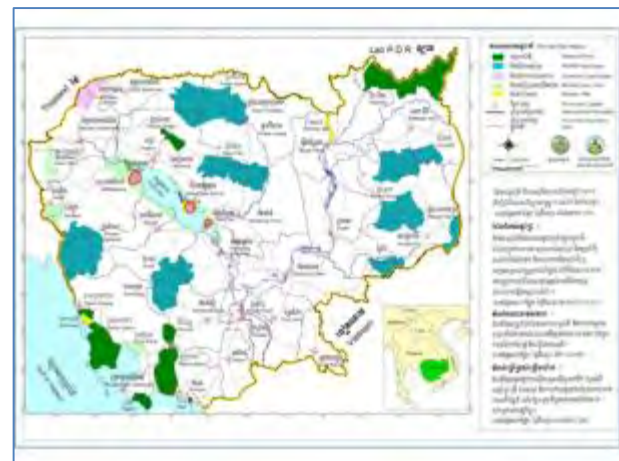
យន្តការចែករំលែកព័ត៌មាន សហគមន៍ តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ

ថ្ងៃទី២៤ ដល់ ២៥ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៥
សណ្ឋាគារមែនសុខ ខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ

ហេតុអ្វីបានជាយន្តការចែករំលែកព័ត៌មាន?

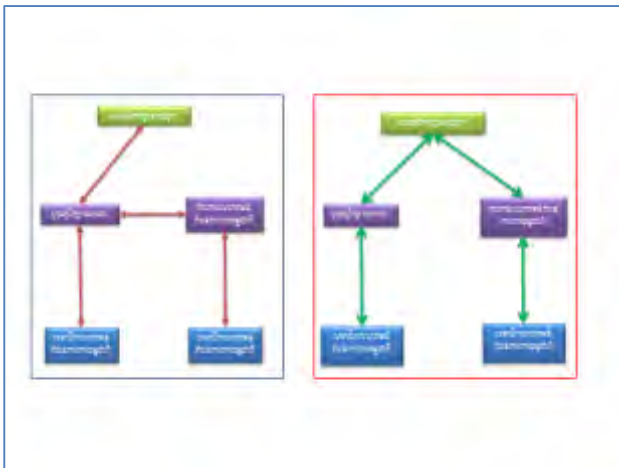
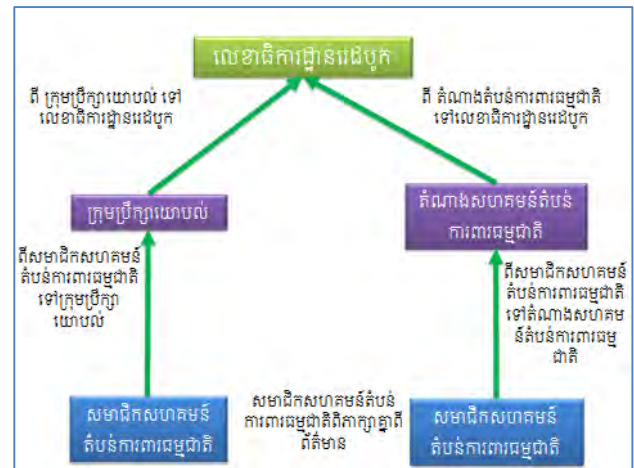
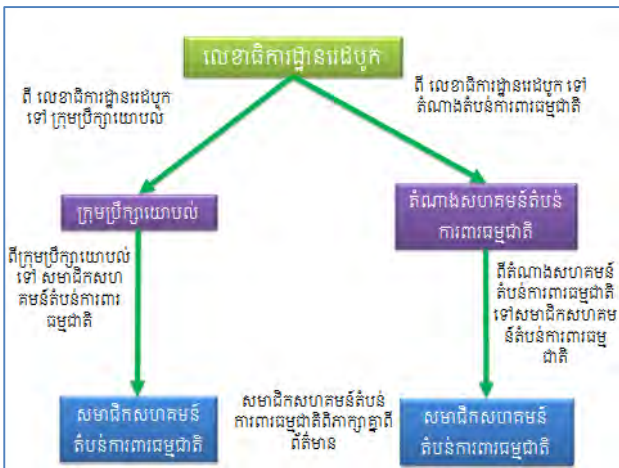
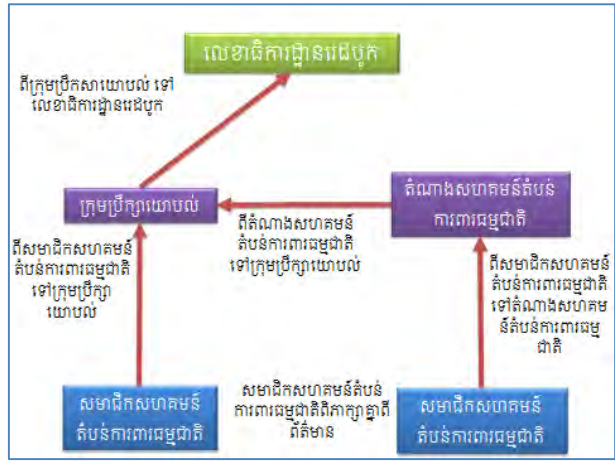
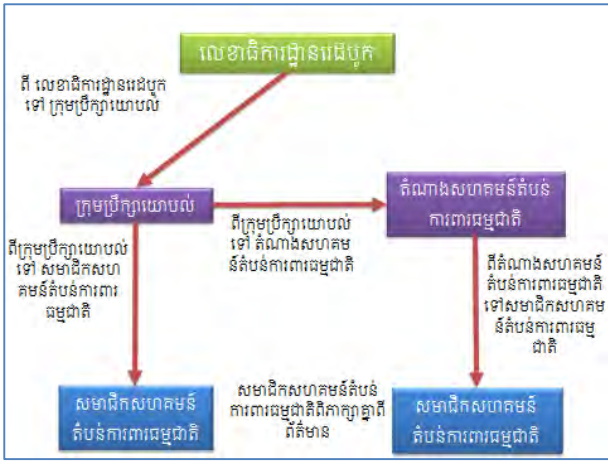
- ក្នុងការអនុវត្តវគ្គជម្រក ការចូលរួមរបស់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធមានសារៈសំខាន់ណាស់
- អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធសំខាន់ៗនឹងជម្រកក្រៅពីស្ថាប័នរដ្ឋ (ក្រសួងពាក់ព័ន្ធ) មាន **សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច អង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល និងវិស័យឯកជន**
- អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធទាំងនេះត្រូវបានចាត់ថ្នាក់ជា **ឪពុកម្តាយ ដោយផ្អែកលើលក្ខណៈ ពិសេសរួមគ្នា** របស់សមាជិកក្រុមនីមួយៗ
- **សហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិជាក្រុមអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធសំខាន់មួយ**

| ល.រ | តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ | ចំនួន សព | ទំហំផ្ទៃដី (ហិកតា) | ចំនួនភូមិ | សមាជិក (គ្រួសារ) |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|
| ១ | ឧទ្យានជាតិបុករោង | ២ | ២៤៧៩ | ៥ | ១១៩៣ |
| ២ | ឧទ្យានជាតិព្រៃម្លូ | ១ | ៥២០ | ២ | ១៧៩១ |
| ៣ | ឧទ្យានជាតិព្រៃម្លូ | ៣ | ១៥៤ | ៣ | ៣២១ |
| ៤ | ឧទ្យានជាតិព្រៃម្លូ | ៥ | ១៤៣៩៥ | ១៥ | ១៣៤៦ |
| ៥ | ឧទ្យានជាតិព្រៃម្លូ | ៥ | ៩៥០ | ៥ | ៤៧២ |
| ៦ | ឧទ្យានជាតិបូមសារ | ២ | ៣៨៨៣ | ២ | ១១០៦ |
| ៧ | ឧទ្យានជាតិកែប | | | | |
| ៨ | វិទ្យាស្ថានសត្វព្រៃប៊ិករ | ២៧ | ១០៧៧២ | ៥៦ | ៩១៩៧ |
| ៩ | វិទ្យាស្ថានសត្វព្រៃស្នួល | ១ | ២៤៥៩ | ៣ | ២៩៨ |
| ១០ | វិទ្យាស្ថានសត្វព្រៃព្រៃម្លូស្រោច | ៦ | ១៤១៣៤ | ១១ | ១៥៦៦ |
| ១១ | វិទ្យាស្ថានសត្វព្រៃភ្នំទិកល | ២១ | ១៥៥១២ | ៤៩ | ៣៤៨៨ |
| ១២ | វិទ្យាស្ថានសត្វព្រៃស្រុកស | ១៥ | ៩០៨៥ | ២០ | ១៧៨២ |
| ១៣ | វិទ្យាស្ថានសត្វព្រៃម្លូម្លូស | ៥ | ៥០០ | ៥ | ៩៣៩ |
| ១៤ | វិទ្យាស្ថានសត្វព្រៃម្លូស្រុកស្រែង | ១៧ | ២៧០៦៣ | ២២ | ៣៤៧០ |
| ១៥ | វិទ្យាស្ថានសត្វព្រៃព្រៃ | ៦ | ១៤៦៨៨ | ៧ | ៨៨៧ |
| ១៦ | វិទ្យាស្ថានសត្វព្រៃលីកាត | ១ | ២៦៨០ | ៤ | ៦៦៧ |
| ១៧ | វិទ្យាស្ថានសត្វព្រៃភ្នំពោធិ៍ | | | | |
| ១៨ | តំបន់ការពារទសភាពបន្ទាយឆ្មារ | ៦ | ២០៧៧ | ៦ | ១០០៤ |
| ១៩ | តំបន់ការពារទសភាពអង្គរ | | | | |
| ២០ | តំបន់ការពារទសភាពព្រៃវិហារ | | | | |
| ២១ | តំបន់ប្រាសាទច្រើនយោងទន្លេសាប | ២ | ១៤២០ | ២ | ២៩៧ |
| ២២ | តំបន់ប្រាសាទច្រើនយោងជិតព្រៃ | ៤ | ៣២៦១ | ៦ | ១៦៦៤ |
| ២៣ | តំបន់ប្រាសាទច្រើនយោងសំខ្មុក | | | | |
| | | ១២៩ | ១៨០៩៣១ | ២៣៦ | ៣០៣៥៣ |



ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាធម្មាបល់

| ល.រ | អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ | ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាធម្មាបល់របស់អ្នក |
|-----|----------------------------------|--|
| ១ | អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាលអន្តរជាតិ | លោក យាន វិល្លាម (Wildlife Conservation Society) អ្នកស្រី ហ៊ុក ឈុន (មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសម្រាប់មនុស្ស និងព្រៃឈើ) |
| ២ | អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាលជាតិ | លោក វ៉ា ឡេង (អ្នកប្រឹក្សា) កញ្ញា ពេង វិទ្យា (អ្នកអង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាល) |
| ៣ | អង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិល | វិទូ ប៊ុន ឡេង (អង្គការសកម្មភាពអភិវឌ្ឍ) លោក ស្ទើន ហ៊ុន (សមាគមអភិវឌ្ឍកម្ពុជា) |
| ៤ | វិស័យឯកជន | លោក លុ ថុ ហង់ (សមាគមទិន្នន័យសត្វព្រៃ) លោក ស៊ី សុភ័ក្ត្រ (ក្រុមហ៊ុន Lighting engineering & Solutions) |
| ៥ | គ្រឹះស្ថានឧត្តមសិក្សា | លោក គឹម សុម័ន្ធ (សាកលវិទ្យាល័យកម្ពុជាកម្ពុជា) បណ្ឌិត ស្រី គុណ (សាកលវិទ្យាល័យកម្ពុជា) |
| ៦ | ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច | លោក ឆេត ឆន និង លោក មែន ប៉ាក់ |
| ៧ | សហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ | លោក សា ថ្លៃ និង លោក ម៉ៅ ង៉ា |
| ៨ | សហគមន៍នេសាទ | លោក ខ្យង សុវត្ថុ និង លោក សៅ ជាង |
| ៩ | សហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ | លោក គាន ហៀន លោក ព្រី សាវ៉ាត និង លោក វង្ស តារា |



អនុសាសន៍!

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| 5 | Private Sector | Lu Chuchang (Cambodia Timber Industry Association), Som Sokun (Lighting engineering & Solutions) |
| 6 | Community Forestry | Sar Thlai, Mao Nga |
| 7 | Community Protect Area | Kean Hean, Prom Sarath, Vong Dara |
| 8 | Community Fishery | Long Sochet, Sao Theang |
| 9 | Indigenous People | Men Pak, Chheut Chhorn |

4. Structure of Cambodia REDD+ Program

5. CPA Constituent

| No. | តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ | ចំនួន សព | ទំហំផ្ទៃដី (ហិកតា) | ចំនួនភូមិ | សមាជិក (គ្រួសារ) |
|-----|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1 | Bokor National Park | 2 | 2479 | 5 | 1193 |
| 2 | Kirirom National Park | 1 | 520 | 6 | 1391 |
| 3 | Ream National Park | 3 | 188 | 3 | 361 |
| 4 | Virachey National Park | 5 | 18395 | 15 | 1346 |
| 5 | Phnom Kulen National Park | 5 | 980 | 5 | 471 |
| 6 | Botoum Sakor national park | 2 | 3883 | 2 | 1106 |
| 7 | Keb National Park | | | | |
| 8 | Beoung Pe Wildlife sanctuary | 27 | 60772 | 56 | 9197 |
| 9 | Snoul Wildlife sanctuary | 1 | 2459 | 3 | 298 |
| 10 | Peam Krasob Wildlife sanctuary | 1 | 14138 | 11 | 1562 |
| 11 | Oral Wildlife sanctuary | 21 | 15512 | 49 | 3588 |
| 12 | Phnom Somkos Wildlife sanctuary | 15 | 9085 | 20 | 1782 |
| 13 | Roneam Donsom Wildlife sanctuary | 5 | 500 | 5 | 939 |
| 14 | Kulen Prom Tep Wildlife sanctuary | 17 | 27063 | 22 | 3470 |
| 15 | Phnom Rech Wildlife sanctuary | 6 | 14688 | 7 | 887 |
| 16 | Lom Phat Wildlife sanctuary | 1 | 2680 | 4 | 667 |
| 17 | Phnom Namlir Wildlife sanctuary | | | | |
| 18 | Banteay Chhmar Protected Landscape | 6 | 2077 | 6 | 1004 |
| 19 | Angkor Protected Landscape | | | | |
| 20 | Preah Vihear Protected Landscape | | | | |
| 21 | Tonle Sap Multiple use area | 2 | 1420 | 2 | 297 |
| 22 | Dong peng Multiple use area | 4 | 3221 | 6 | 1664 |

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----|--------|-----|-------|
| 23 | Samlot Multiple use area | | | | |
| | Total CPA | 129 | 180931 | 232 | 30353 |

6. Map of PA in Cambodia

7. Information flow and feedback mechanism

- a. information flow from RTS to CPA-CG
- b. information flow from CPA-CG to their CPA members
- c. information from CPA-CG to CPA representatives
- d. information flow from CPA representatives to CPA members

8. Process of Information Flow and Feedback Mechanism

- a. feedback from CPA member to CPA-CG
- b. feedback from CPA member to CPA representative
- c. feedback from CPA representatives to CPA-CG
- d. feedback from CPA-CG to RTS

9. Process of Information Flow and Feedback Mechanism

- a. information flow from RTS to CPA-CG
- b. information flow from RTS to CPA network
- c. information flow from CPA-CG to CPA members
- d. information flow from CPA representatives to CPA members

10. Process of Information Flow and Feedback Mechanism

- a. feedback from CPA member to CPA representative
- b. feedback from CPA member to CPA-CG
- c. feedback from CPA representative to RTS
- d. feedback from CPA-CG to RTS

11. Summary of two IF & FM options

សិក្ខាសាលាបង្កើនចំណេះដឹងដល់ដំបូក និងកិច្ចប្រជុំរៀបចំផែនការសម្រាប់ការងារជ្រុំជ្រាវជាតិ
អំពីប្រាសាទសម្រាប់បេតិកភណ្ឌ

យន្តការចែករំលែកព័ត៌មាន សហគមន៍ នេសាទ

ថ្ងៃទី០១ ដល់ ០២ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨
សណ្ឋាគារសេនធី ខេត្តពោធិ៍សាត់

THE CENTER FOR PEOPLE AND FORESTS

ហេតុអ្វីបានជាគ្រួសារយន្តការចែករំលែក ព័ត៌មាន ?

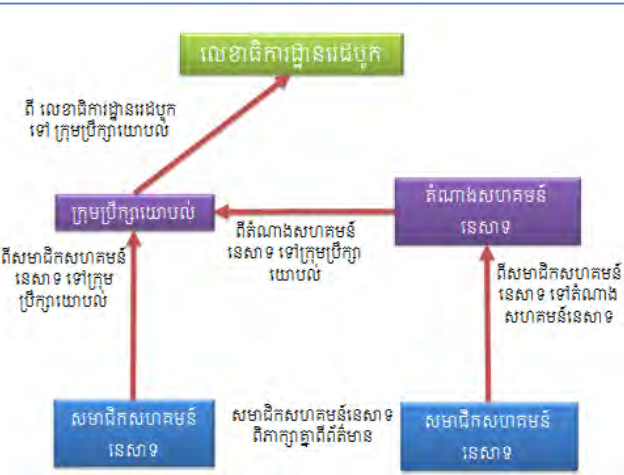
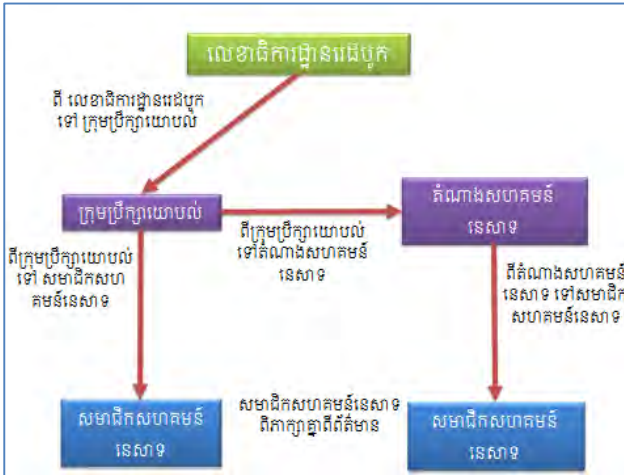
- ក្នុងការអនុវត្តដំបូក ការចូលរួមរបស់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធមានសារៈសំខាន់ណាស់
- អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធសំខាន់ៗនឹងដំបូកក្រៅពីស្ថាប័នរដ្ឋ (ក្រសួងពាក់ព័ន្ធ) មាន **សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច អង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល និងវិស័យឯកជន**
- អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធទាំងនេះត្រូវបានចាត់ថ្នាក់ជា ឪពុក ដោយផ្អែកលើលក្ខណៈ ពិសេសរួមគ្នារបស់សមាជិក្រុមនីមួយៗ
- **សហគមន៍តំបន់នេសាទជាគ្រួសារពាក់ព័ន្ធសំខាន់មួយ**

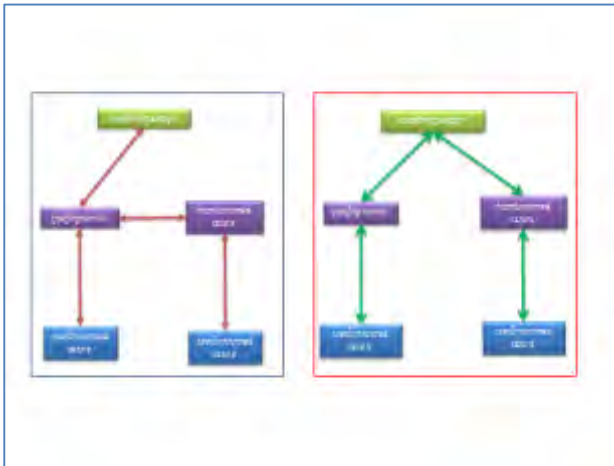
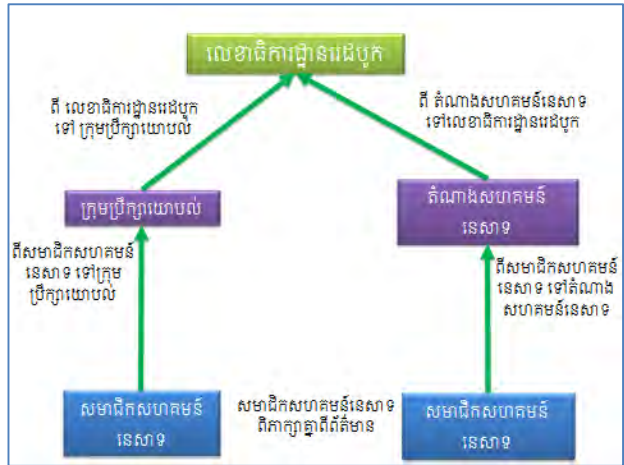
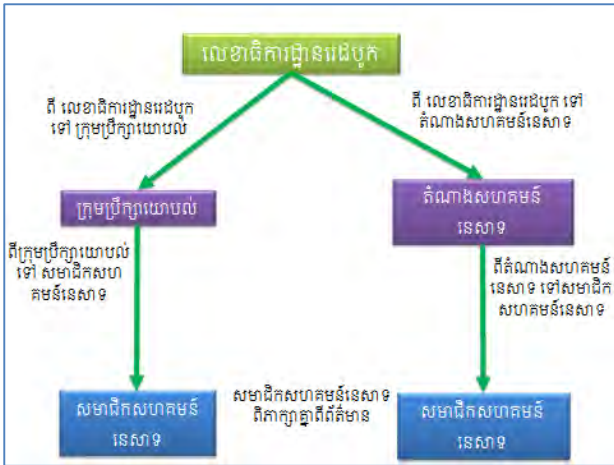
THE CENTER FOR PEOPLE AND FORESTS



ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាយោបល់

| ល.រ | អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ | ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាយោបល់ដំបូក |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|
| ១ | អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាលអន្តរជាតិ | លោក យ៉ាង គុណាល (Wildlife Conservation Society) អ្នកស្រី ហ៊ូ កណ្តាល (មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសម្រាប់មនុស្ស និងព្រៃឈើ) |
| ២ | អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាលជាតិ | លោក វ៉ា ឡឿន (ឧបបេតិកភណ្ឌ) កញ្ញា រេង វិទ្ធី (វេទិកាអង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាល) |
| ៣ | អង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិល | វិទូ ប៊ុនរៀន (អង្គការសេវាសង្គមអភិវឌ្ឍ) លោក ឡឿន ហ៊ុនធី (សហគមន៍អភិវឌ្ឍកម្រាម) |
| ៤ | វិស័យឯកជន | លោក លូ ផ្លូវ ចាន់ (សហគមន៍ឧស្សាហកម្ម ឈើប៊ុយកម្ពុជា) លោក ស៊ី សុភ័ន្ទ (ក្រុមហ៊ុន Lighting engineering & Solutions) |
| ៥ | គ្រឹះស្ថានឧត្តមសិក្សា | លោក គឹម សុវណ្ណ (សាកលវិទ្យាល័យភូមិន្ទកសិកម្ម) បណ្ឌិត សៀក សុផាត (សាកលវិទ្យាល័យភូមិន្ទភ្នំពេញ) |
| ៦ | ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច | លោក ឆើត ឆន និង លោក ម៉ែន ប្រាក់ |
| ៧ | សហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ | លោក សា ថ្លៃ និង លោក ម៉ៅ ង៉ា |
| ៨ | សហគមន៍នេសាទ | លោក ឡុង សុវត្រ និង លោក សៅ ចាន់ |
| ៩ | សហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ | លោក គាន ហៀន លោក ព្រុំ សារ៉ិត និងលោក វង្ស តារា |





អន្តរាគមន៍!

1. Information flow and feedback mechanism for CFI

2. Why do we need consultation and participation plan

- REDD+ roadmap (developed in 2010-2011) recognized the importance of consultation and participation of key stakeholders for effectiveness and equity in REDD+ process
- Stakeholders other than government agencies (relevant ministries) are local communities, indigenous peoples, private sector and non-governmental organization
- Stakeholders are classified into 9 groups according to their commonality
- Each group selected their 2 representatives (18 representatives) through election process
- These 18 representatives are the consultation group

3. Consultation Group –

| Stakeholder | CG member |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 International NGO | Yeang Donal (WSC), Hou Kalyan (RECOFTC) |
| 2 National NGO | Va Morun (Mlub Baitong), Teng Rithiny (NGO Forum) |
| 3 Civil Society Organization | Rith Bunroeun (AFD), Smoeun Boreyroth (CDA) |
| 4 Academia | Seak Sophat (RUPP), Kim Soben (RUA) |
| 5 Private Sector | Lu Chuchang (Cambodia Timber Industry Association), Som Sokun (Lighting engineering & Solutions) |
| 6 Community Forestry | Sar Thlai, Mao Nga |
| 7 Community Protect Area | Kean Hean, Prom Sarath, Vong Dara |
| 8 Community Fishery | Long Sochet, Sao Theang |
| 9 Indigenous People | Men Pak, Chheut Chhorn |

4. Structure of Cambodia REDD+ Program

- 5. Information flow and feedback mechanism**
 - a. information flow from RTS to CFI-CG
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 - c. information from CFI-CG to CFI representatives
 - d. information flow from CFI representatives to CFI members
- 6. Process of Information Flow and Feedback Mechanism**
 - a. feedback from CFI member to CFI-CG
 - b. feedback from CFI member to CFI representative
 - c. feedback from CFI representatives to CFI-CG
 - d. feedback from CFI-CG to RTS
- 7. Process of Information Flow and Feedback Mechanism**
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- 9. Summary of two IF & FM options**

សិក្ខាសាលាបង្កើនចំណេះដឹងដល់ដើម្បី និងកិច្ចប្រជុំរៀបចំផែនការសម្របសម្រួលផ្សេងៗដល់ អង្គការដើមកាតតិច

យន្តការចែករំលែកព័ត៌មាន ជនជាតិដើម ភាគតិច

ថ្ងៃទី០៥ ដល់ ០៦ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០១៥
សណ្ឋាគារហិបន្តី ខេត្តក្រចេះ

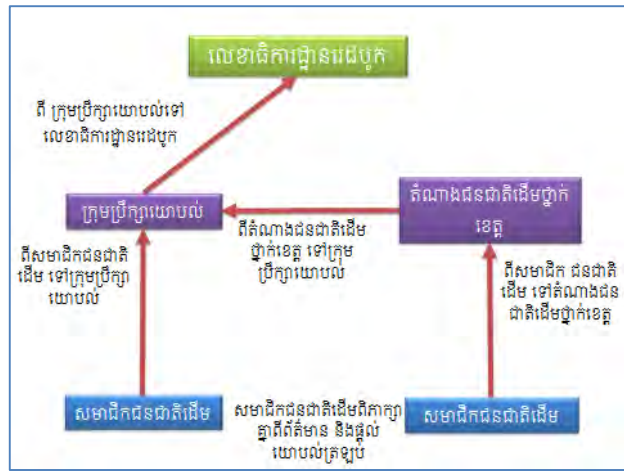
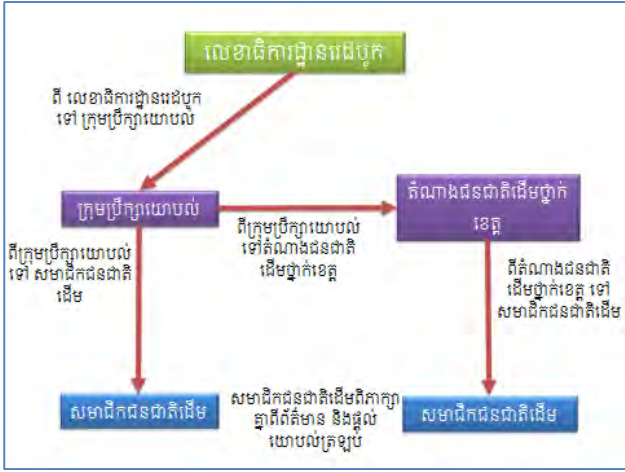
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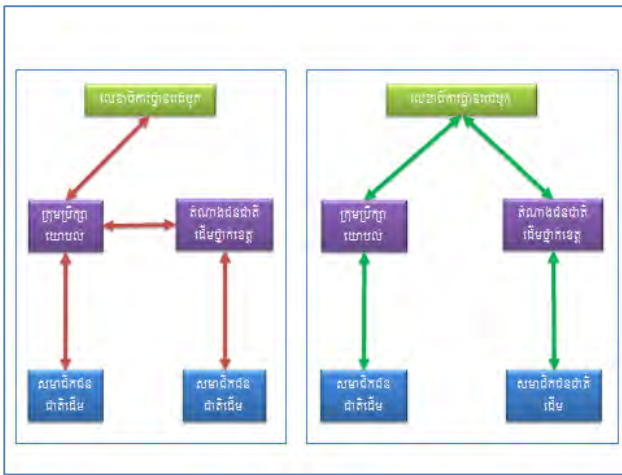
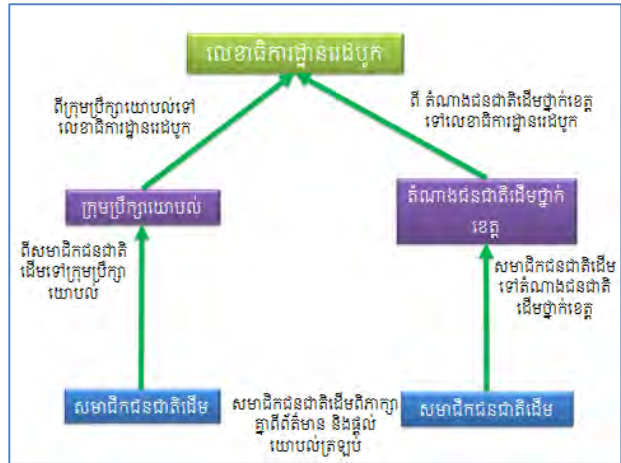
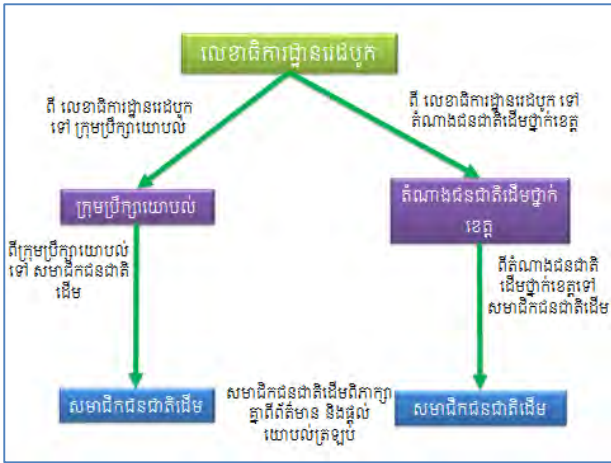
- ក្នុងការអនុវត្តដើម្បី ការចូលរួមរបស់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធមានសាសនាខ្លះណាស់
- អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធសំខាន់ៗនឹងដើម្បីក្រៅពីស្ថាប័នរដ្ឋ (ក្រសួងពាក់ព័ន្ធ) មាន **សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច អង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល និងស៊ីវិលសង្គម**
- អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធនាម្នាក់ៗត្រូវបានចាត់ថ្នាក់ជា ៥ក្រុម ដោយផ្អែកលើលក្ខណៈ ពិសេសរួមគ្នា របស់សមាជិកក្រុមនីមួយៗ
- **ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធសំខាន់មួយ**



ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាយោបល់

| ល.រ | អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ | ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាយោបល់ដើម្បី |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|
| ១ | អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាលអន្តរជាតិ | លោក យ៉ាង ដូណាល (Wildlife Conservation Society) អ្នកស្រី ហ៊ូ កណ្តាល (មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសម្រាប់ស្ត្រី និងក្រុមគ្រួសារ) |
| ២ | អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាលជាតិ | លោក ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន (ម្សប់ប្រជា) កញ្ញា គង វិទ្ធី (មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាល) |
| ៣ | អង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិល | វិទូ ប៊ុនហៀន (អង្គការសេវាព្រះមហាក្សត្រ) លោក ឆៀន ប៊ុន (សមាគមន៍អភិវឌ្ឍក្រុម) លោក លុ វ៉ូ ចាន់ (សមាគមន៍ស្រាវជ្រាវ លើកលែងតែស្ត្រី) |
| ៤ | ស៊ីវិលសង្គម | លោក ស៊ី សុភ័ក្ត្រ (ក្រុមហ៊ុន Lighting engineering & Solutions) |
| ៥ | គ្រឹះស្ថានឧត្តមសិក្សា | លោក គឹម សុវណ្ណ (សាកលវិទ្យាល័យកម្ពុជា) បណ្ឌិត លៀក សុផាត (សាកលវិទ្យាល័យកម្ពុជា) |
| ៦ | ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច | លោក ឆេត ឆន និង លោក មែន ប៉ាក់ |
| ៧ | សហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ | លោក សា ថ្លៃ និង លោក ម៉ៅ ដា |
| ៨ | សហគមន៍នេសាទ | លោក ឡុង សុវិច្ឆ័យ និង លោក សៅ ធាង |
| ៩ | សហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ | លោក គាន ហៀន លោក ក្រី សាភិត និងលោក ង្ស តារា |





អន្តរាគមន៍!

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3. Consultation Group –

| Stakeholder | CG member |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 International NGO | Yeang Donal (WSC), Hou Kalyan (RECOFTC) |
| 2 National NGO | Va Morun (Mlub Baitong), Teng Rithiny (NGO Forum) |
| 3 Civil Society Organization | Rith Bunroeun (AFD), Smoeun Boreyroth (CDA) |
| 4 Academia | Seak Sophat (RUPP), Kim Soben (RUA) |
| 5 Private Sector | Lu Chuchang (Cambodia Timber Industry Association), Som Sokun (Lighting engineering & Solutions) |
| 6 Community Forestry | Sar Thlai, Mao Nga |
| 7 Community Protect Area | Kean Hean, Prom Sarath, Vong Dara |
| 8 Community Fishery | Long Sochet, Sao Theang |
| 9 Indigenous People | Men Pak, Chheut Chhorn |

- 4. Structure of Cambodia REDD+ Program**
- 5. Information flow and feedback mechanism**
 - a. information flow from RTS to IP-CG
 - b. information flow from IP-CG to their IP members
 - c. information from IP-CG to provincial IP representatives
 - d. information flow from provincial IP representatives to IP members
- 6. Process of Information Flow and Feedback Mechanism**
 - a. feedback from IP member to IP-CG
 - b. feedback from IP member to provincial IP representative
 - c. feedback from IP representatives to IP-CG
 - d. feedback from IP-CG to RTS
- 7. Process of Information Flow and Feedback Mechanism**
 - a. information flow from RTS to IP-CG
 - b. information flow from RTS to provincial IP representatives
 - c. information flow from IP-CG to IP members
 - d. information flow from provincial IP representatives to IP members
- 8. Process of Information Flow and Feedback Mechanism**
 - a. feedback from IP member to provincial IP representative
 - b. feedback from IP member to IP-CG
 - c. feedback from provincial IP representative to RTS
 - d. feedback from IP-CG to RTS
- 9. Summary of two IF & FM options**

Appendix 8: Community and IP Directory for REDD+ information flow and feedback mechanism

Community Forestry

| No | Name | Position | Directory |
|----|------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Mr. Sam On Lamy | Pou Chry | Mondulkiri. Tel: 096 613 3316 |
| 2 | Mr. Sek Sophal | Stung Teng Provincial CF Network | Preah Romkel commune, Thalaborivat district, Stung Treng. Tel: 097 963 8802 |
| 3 | Mr. Nhem Peov | Provincial CF Network | Preah Romkel commune, Thalaborivat district, Stung Treng. Tel: 097 542 6766 |
| 4 | Mr. Moun Phan | Kratie Provincial CF Network | Svay Chrus commune, Snoul district, Kratie. Tel: 097 595 8147 |
| 5 | Mr. Chao Choury | Chief of Ratanakiri Provincial CF Network | Ratanakiri. Tel: 097 824 9961 |
| 6 | Mr. Kem Pech | Chief of Prey Pa Av CF | Kampong Ror district, Svay Rieng. Tel: 097 580 1544 |
| 7 | Mr. Voeun Phoeun | Secretary of Lalay 2 CF | Kalaiy commune, Ou Chom district, Ratanakiri. Tel: 097 571 6085 |
| 8 | Mr. Inn Kea | Naktathmor Prong CF | Kampong Sela commune, Kampong Sela district, Preah Sihanouk. Tel: 097 254 7107 |
| 9 | Ms. Sok Sareth | Chief of Kanhchhoeu Baydach CF | Onlongvel commune, Kondeang district, Pursat. Tel: 092 810 369 |
| 10 | Ms. Hem Sreyrov | Treasurer of Torbmean CF | Teabmean commune, Thporng district, Kampong Speu. Tel: 096 991 8173 |
| 11 | Mr. Uy Ratheng | Chief of 188 Kati Chombok Thom CF | Trapeng Chan commune, Boribo district, Kampong Chhnang. Tel: 012 681 427 |
| 12 | Ms. Suong Vann | Chief of Domrey Chakthork CF | Kraing Deyvaiy commune, Phnom Srouch district, Kampong Speu. Tel: 016 570 590 |
| 13 | Mr. Suong Vong | CFMC | Oddar Meanchey. Tel: 071 895 2626 |
| 14 | Mr. Lon Chham | Provincial CF Network, Sambo | Sambor commune, Prasat Sambor district, Kampong Thom. Tel: 078 205 776 |
| 15 | Mr. Bi Boeun | Commune CF Network | Tel: 097 979 2516 |
| 16 | Mr. Chan Saron | Chief of Phnom Preah CF | Thmor Pouk district, Banteay Meanchey. Tel: 017 981 800 |
| 17 | Mr. Chea Sokoeun | Chief of Kon Klaeng CF | Poycha commune, Phnom Srok district, Banteay Meanchey. Tel; 012 448 809 |
| 18 | Mr. Beng Boeun | Battambang Provincial CF Network | Battambang. Tel: 012 762 963 |
| 19 | Mr. Inn Oeun | Chief of Battambang Provincial CF Network | Battambang. Tel: 012 762 963 |
| 20 | Mr. Uy Nan | CF Network | Kampot. Tel: 017 440 086 |
| 21 | Mr. Tim Teth | CF Network | Sangkat Prey Thom, Kep town, Kep. Tel: 092 288 060 |
| 22 | Mr. Sam Soeun | CF Network | Preah Vihear. Tel: 088 6004 4739 |
| 23 | Mr. Yim Saroeun | CF Network | Srechea Khang Tbong commune, Dongtung district, Kampt. Tel: 017 55 869 |
| 24 | Mr. Soun Sorn | Vice Chief | Oddar Meanchey. Tel: 071 947 2537 |
| 25 | Mr. Sar Thlai | Chief of CF Network | Oddar Meanchey. Tel: 097 781 4199 |
| 26 | Mr. Mao Nga | Chief of CF | Siem Reap. Tel: 097 912 4265 |
| 27 | Mr. Mean Mom | CF Network | Kampong Thom. Tel: 012 772 138 |
| 28 | Mr. Kuch So | Chief of Kunpheap CF | Preah Vihear. Tel: 097 695 1991 |
| 29 | Mr. Khat Meas | Chief of Tramkok CF | Takeo. Tel: 017 211 315 |
| 30 | Mr. Sem Sophorn | Chief of Chearov CF | Kampong Chhnang. Tel: 012 342 327 |
| 31 | Mr. Ly Lim | Chief of Kratie Provincial CF Network | Kantuot commune, Chet Borey district, Kratie. Tel: 088 506 1151 |
| 32 | Mr. Kry Maredi | Chief of Samrorong Commune CF Network | Samrorong commune, Phnom Kravanh district, Pursat. Tel: 096 655 6647 |

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|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 33 | Mr. Phorn Phy | Vice Chief of Chansor CF | Siem Reap. Tel: 071 977 0315 |
| 34 | Mr. Prab Po | Vice Chief of Changkran Roy CF | Siem Reap. Tel: 097 249 1661 |

Community Protected Area

| No | Name | Position | Directory |
|----|-------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Mr. Prak Kimseng | Patrol Team Leader, Phnom Chyleang CPA | Koh Khtum village, Chreab commune, Tek Phus district, Kampong Chhnang. Tel: 088 33 69 992. |
| 2 | Mr. Eam Porheng | Vice Chief of Pchek Chrom Chheuteal Chrom CPA | Pchek Chrom village, Pramouy commune, Vealveng district, Pursat. Tel: 097 55 08 886. |
| 3 | Mr. Prum Sinoeun | Vice Chief of Pramouy CPA | Pramouy village, Pramouy commune, Vealveng district, Pursat. Tel 016 585 030/097 773 9116. |
| 4 | Mr. Mil Sarith | Vice Chief of Anglung Svay CPA | Moung village, Khbal Teuk commune, Teuk Phus district, Kampong Chhnang. Tel: 089 50 92 56 |
| 5 | Mr. Phouk Noch | Treasurer of Phnom Teuk Thleak CPA | Peam village, Tateak commune, Samlot district, Battambang. Tel: 095 871 577/ 017 410 208 (Chief) |
| 6 | Mr. Ving Vin | Member of CPAMC of O Choam Leu CPA | O Chom Leu village, Kampong Lapov commune, Samlot district, Battambang. Tel: 099 609 147 |
| 7 | Mr. Prum Sarath | CG and Chief of O Treng CPA | Tatouk village, Samlot district, Battambang. Tel: 089 692 725 |
| 8 | Mr. Sear Nak | Treasurer of Choam Marech CPA | Talek village, Sala Visai commune, Brasat Balang district, Kampong Thom. Tel: 097 832 1569 |
| 9 | Mr. Em Vichet | CPAMC of O Chenh Cheun CPA | Chenh Cheun village, Sakram commune, Brasat Balang district, Kampong Thom. Tel: 088 357 8269 |
| 10 | Mr. Mareak Trey | Vice Chief of Sre Thom CPA | Sre Thom village, Sok San commune, Koh Nhek district Mondulkiri. Tel: 097 445 8333 |
| 11 | Mr. Sros Voeun | Chief of Rnus Khnheng CPA | Khnheng village, Chong Plas commune, Keo Seima district, Mondulkiri. Tel: 088 777 6005 |
| 12 | Mr. Nheuy Khim | Chief of Chiklob Phnom Coung Kdei Sangkhim CPA | Chiklob village, Soksan commune, Koh Nhek district, Mondulkiri. Tel: 088 989 8 947 |
| 13 | Mr. Siem Khoeun | CPAMC of Choam Pen CPA | Bong Keun Phal, Rotorm commune, Preah Vihear. Tel: 088 9052 450 |
| 14 | Mr. Hay Rithysak | CPAMC of O Chay CPA | O Chay village, Santepheap commune, Siem Pang district, Stung Treng. Tel: 071 883 8880/ 097 833 6153 |
| 15 | Mr. Kong Chheang | Chief of Choam Thlok CPA | Ngon village, Ngon commune, Sandan district, Kampong Thom. Tel: 097 602 6 585, email: |
| 16 | Mr. Sok Mao | Chief of Choam Prey CPA | Rom Chek villae, Rom Ney commune, Roveang district, Preah Vihear. Tel: 092 970 879/ 071 204 0354 |
| 17 | Mr. Khley Saiven | Chief of Khasem CPA | Khasem Khnong village, Khasem commune, Snuol district, Kratie. Tel: 097 34 16 267 |
| 18 | Mr. Vong Dara | Chief of Peam Krasaop CPA | Boeung Kayak village, Peam Krasaop commune, Mondul Seima district, Koh Kong. Tel: 015 732 9 69/088 925 5151 |
| 19 | Mr. Mon Som An | Chief of Samaki CPA | Lanhem village, Trapeang Chor commune, Oral district, Kampong Speu. Tel: 097 658 2975/015 622 424 |
| 20 | Mr. Sarin Chantha | Chief of Phnom Oral CPA | Kampong Speu Tel: 012 73 26 48/016 65 57 82/097 98 76 506 |
| 21 | Mr. Khun Toch | Chief of O Toch CPA | O Toch village, Andoung Khmer commune, Kampot Town, Kampot. Tel: 088 432 2523 |
| 22 | Ms. Seng Sin | Chief of Chamkar Kroam CPA | Chamkar Khnong village, Sre Ambel commune, Sre Ambel district, Koh Kong. Tel: 016 347 544/ 097 621 9084 |
| 23 | Mr. Ket Sovann | Chief of Prek Tnout CPA | Prek Treng village, Prek Tnout commune, Teuk |

Chhor district, Kampot. Tel: 089 495 295/ 086
949 893

Community Fishery

| No | Name | Position | Directory |
|----|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Mr. Chhun Chhea | Chief of Preaek Kanlang | Preaek Kanlang village, Preaek Kanlang Commune, Kampong Tralach district, Kangpong Chhnang. Tel: 097 662 5294 |
| 2 | Mr. Phem Sokun | Chief of Chror Nouk | Kandal village, Chror Nouk commune, Kampong Leaeng district, Kangpong Chhnang. Tel: 097 83 90 006, Facebook: Sokun Raman |
| 3 | Mr. Ouch Mon | Chief of Thlok | Thlok village, Sya commune, Kandieng district, Pursat. Tel: 088 632 0151 |
| 4 | Mr. Long Sochet | Chief of CFI Network | Prek village, Rang Tel commune, Kandieng district, Pursat. Tel: 012 989 318/097 332 0600, email: longsochet@yahoo.com / sochet.long@gmail.com |
| 5 | Mr. Sa Ya | Chief of Ou Ta Prok | Chong Khlong village, Ou Ta Prok commune, Krakor district, Pursat. Tel: 012 774 610 |
| 6 | Mr. Out Long | CFI Network of Pou Robang | Pou Robang village, Kampong Pou commune, Krakor district, Pursat. Tel: 017 635 030/ 088 82 63 551 |
| 7 | Mr. Chan Savon | Chief of Beung Vealsamnab | Dachor village, Sarikakaev commune, Lvea Aem district, Kandal. Tel: 012 727 833/ 088 28 98 233 |
| 8 | Mr. Leng Bo | Chief of Svay Phluoh | Sang Krous village, Svay Phluoh commune, Peam Chor district, Prey Veng. Tel: 092 438 266 |
| 9 | Mr. Yin Yam | Chief of Bek Krong | Bek Krong village, Prey Nub commune, Prey Nub district, Preah Sihanouk. Tel: 012 793 128/ 016 213 629/097 70 99 728, Facebook: Yin Yam |
| 10 | Mr. Soa Teang | Chief of Chhumpou Khmao | Chhumpou Khmao village, Toul Toteung commune, Prey Nub district, Pheah Sihanouk. Tel: 097 358 6813 |
| 11 | Mr. Ma Sao | Chief of Ro Kar Koy | Damnak Laet village, Ro Kar Koy commune, Kang Meas district, Kampong Cham. Tel: 017 270 738/081 207 817 |
| 12 | Mr. Hong Chhem | Chief of Boeng Kok | Phum 13 village, Prek Ta Nong commune, Kaoh Soutin district, Kampong Cham 092 829 109 |
| 13 | Mr. Nhek Sokhom | Vice Chief of Prek Kampong Cham | Baray village, Baray commune, Kampong Thom district, Kampong Thom: Tel: 088 985 149 |
| 14 | Mr. Nhor Chheng | Chief of Ta Kes Khla Stous | Kampong Phnov village, Kaoh Khnhaer commune, Sambour district, Kratie. Tel: 088 71 89 967 |
| 15 | Mr. Set Tong | CFI Network of Sambour district | Daun Meas village, Sambour commune, Sambour district, Kratie. Tel: 097 60 39 798 |
| 16 | Ms. Nong Lim Heang | Chief of Chhruoy Svay | Nesat village, Chhruoy Svay commune, Sre Ombel district, Koh Kong. Tel: 097 24 98 269 /092 890 464, Facebook: Nong Limheang |
| 17 | Mr. Phun Phalla | Chief of Anglong Apireak | Sre Krasang village, Sre Krasang commune, Siem Bouk district, Stung Treng. Tel: 097 79 06 630 |
| 18 | Mr. Mao Sareth | Chief of Anlong Koh Kang | Kos Khandin village, Samaki commune, Stung Treng district, Stung Treng. Tel: 012 356 240 |
| 19 | Mr. Mao Som Oun | Chief of Rub Rum | Char Thmey village, Kouk Ballangk commune, Mongkol Borei district, Banteay Meanchey. Tel: 092 618 885/071 52 65 577, Facebook: Mao Som Oun |
| 20 | Mr. Touch Bunthoeun | Chief of Kampong Khleang | Ta Chroneang village, Kampong Khleang commune, Sotr Nikom district, Siem Reap. Tel: 097 28 54 382/071 83 64 888 |
| 21 | Mr. Pheun Chhom | Chief of Andong Trach | Andong Trach village, Kampong Preah commune, Sangkae district, Battambang. Tel: 071 96 82 433 |

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| 22 | Mr. Hor Somath | Vice Chief of Sdei Kraom-Rohal Suong | Sdei Kraom villae, Preaek Luong commune, Aek Phnum district, Battambang. Tel: 077 226 022/097 68 88 341, Facebook: Hor Sombath |
| 23 | Mr. Chhom Khoeun | Chief of Baraiy Rong Roeung | Baray village, Chhuk commune, Krouch Chhmar district, Tbong Khmum. Tel: 012 12 29 376 |
| 24 | Mr. Chhum Mean | Chief of Koh Kchorng | Khsach Kroham village, Chikor Krom commune, Sre Ombel district, Koh Kong. Tel: 088 53 69 537 |
| 25 | Mr. Khieu Sat | Chief of Koh Kreusna | Koh Kreusna village, Russei Srok Khang Lech commune, Kampong Tralach district, Kampot. Tel: 089 82 34 53 |

Indigenous People

| No | Name | Position | Directory |
|----|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Mr. Ring Thou | Chief of CPA of O Kham Pha | Pangkit village, Taveng commune, Taveng district, Ratanakiri. Tel: 088 33 69 992 |
| 2 | Mr. Seng Hem | IP Representative, Jarai | Teng Ngol village, Yatong commune, O Yadav district, Ratanakiri. Tel: 097 61 83 267 |
| 3 | Mr. Seang Chhouk | IP Representative , Stieng | Chhneng village, Sre Khtom commune, Keo Seima district, Mondulkiri. Tel:012 26 3 899/010 77 99 56 |
| 4 | Mr. Den Nara | IP Representative, Punong | Sre Ampel village, Sre Khtom commune, Keo Seima district, Mondulkiri. Tel:097 46 66 551/088 66 56 688/012 56 59 970 |
| 5 | Mr. Sreun Mach | IP Representative, Punong | Gati village, Sre Preah commune, Keo Seima district, Mondulkiri. Tel: 097 28 01 662 |
| 6 | Ms. Nat Hvat | IP Representative, Brao | Katouk village, Kampoun commune, Sesan district, Stung Treng. Tel: 097 28 50 856 |
| 7 | Mr. Hear Son Oeun | CF Network | O Preah village, O Kreung commune, Sambor district, Kratie. Tel: 071 960 9653 |
| 8 | Mr. Tel Ny | IP Representativ | Chreab Thmey village, Chob Veary commune, Preah Net Preah district, Banteay Meanchey. Tel: 071 943 2197 |
| 9 | Ms. Heus Srey Leak | IP Representative | Changkum Kandal viillage, Tonlounng commune, Memot district, Tbong Khmum. Tel: 088 31 26 533 |
| 10 | Mr. Ruon Rean | IP Representative | Sala Visai village, Sala Visai commune, Prasat Balang district, Kampong Thom. Tel: 097 78 85 317/012 170 9362 |
| 11 | Ms. Kha Sros | IP Representative Kuoy | Tonsong village, Siembok commune, Siembok district, Stung Treng. Tel: 097 50 30 567/077 273 399 |
| 12 | Mr. Yan Doeun | Vice Chief of CF, Por | Stung Thmei village, Promouy commune, Vealveng district, Pursat. Tel: 097 50 55 051 |
| 13 | Mr. Yam Sophet | IP Representative | Chrob Thmei village, Preah Net Preah district, Banteay Meanchey. Tel: 097 79 54 842 |
| 14 | Ms. Loeung Sreymom | IP Representative | Rolum Run Thmei village, Varin district, Siem Reap. Tel: 088 31 21 113 |
| 15 | Ms. Nhor Sreytoch | IP Representative | Chongkum Kandal village, Tolong commune, Memot district, Thbong Khmum. Tel: 071 94 15 036 |
| 16 | Mr.Nam Ny | Chief of CF and IP representative Por | Phnom Rey village, Katouk commune, Samlot district, Battambang. Tel: 077 32 46 49 |
| 17 | Ms. Net Mary | Member of CF Suoy | Tanel village, Trapeang commune, Oral district, Kampong Speau. Tel: 097 778 4684/015 355 084 |
| 18 | Mr. Seam Phan | IP Representative REDD+ | Kolong village, Siembok commune, Siembok district, Stung Treng. Tel: 088 55 17 430 |
| 19 | Mr. Chuon Chan Dach | IP Network | Prek Pheakdey village, Snuol commune, Snuol district, Kratie. Tel: 088 82 51 002 |
| 20 | Mr. Nam Vannak | IP, Por | Phnom Rey village, Tatok commune, Samlot district, Battambang. Tel: 099 69 90 02 |
| 21 | Mr. Khlem Pov | IP Representative, Stieng | Prek Pheakdey village, Snuol commune, Snuol district, Kratie. Tel: 088 85 97 707/078 362 678 |
| 22 | Ms. Chheng Yinn | REDD+ member | Chomrong village, Chomrong commune, Preynob district, Preah Sihanouk. Tel: 088 685 8743 |
| 23 | Ms. Ven Samin | IP Representative, Suoy | Kor Dontey village, Kampong Choar commune, Oral district, Kampong Speu. Tel: 097 90 12 869 |
| 24 | Mr. Song Sith | IP Representative , Kuoy | Thmey village, Kon Kreul commune, Samrong district, Banteay Meanchey. Tel: 088 44 27 465/ |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | | 092 87 82 223 |
| 25 | Mr. Hem Horn | IP Representative, Por | Prey Mouy village, Samrong commune, Phnom Kravanh district, Pursat. Tel: 097 86 70 42/ 017 599 396 |
| 26 | Mr. Seut Tuon | IP Representative, Chuong | Anglung Oral village, Tatay Kroam commune, Koh Kong district, Koh Kong. Tel: 097 93 22 646 |
| 27 | Mr. Men Pak | REDD+ CG | Phnom Dek village, Romney commune, Roveang district, Preah Vihear. Tel: 012 940 412/088 62 67 067/010 506 275 |
| 28 | Mr. Klaim Yeam | IP Representative | Laok village, Laok commune, O Chum district, Ratanakiri. Tel: 097 59 05 218/012 90 57 23, Facebook: Klaim Yem |
| 29 | Mr. Um Mich | REDD+ member | Kon Tnout village, Chey commune, Kampong Svay district, Kampong Thom. Tel: 017 74 36 25/088 46 46 977/010 957 071, Facebook: Om Mich |
| 30 | Mr. Sao Bunkorn | CFMP | Phnom Dek village, Romey commune, Roveang district, Preah Vihear. Tel: 097 36 88 085 |



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