



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

Output 4 – Outreach meetings with Indigenous Peoples

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1. Introduction

From August to December 2015, RECOFTC has been implementing the project on “Enhancement of local communities and indigenous peoples in Cambodia REDD+ Programme” with financial support from UNDP (UN-REDD and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Programmes). The project aimed to raise awareness about and receive comments for the national REDD+ strategy and its potential impacts on their forest management practice and



Photo 1: Participants of outreach meeting in Konmom

livelihoods of local community and indigenous peoples. To contribute to these objectives the project has been organizing series of awareness raising events including 1) one preparatory meeting; 2) four sub-national consultative and awareness raising events with Community Forestry (CF), Community Fishery (CFi), Community Protected Area (CPA), and Indigenous People (IP); and 3) nine outreach meetings with IP. The first and second series of events – preparatory meeting and sub-national consultative and awareness raising events – were successfully conducted from August to October 2015. The final series of events were outreach events to raise awareness for IP community members in Stung Treng, Ratanakiri and Mondulakiri provinces. These IP outreach events were conducted from 26th October to 12th November 2015. The events involved indigenous peoples from 18 villages in nine districts and focused on REDD+ concept and its relation to UNFCCC and Cambodia as well as the draft of the Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy.



Photo 2: IP focal point delivered presentation

This report captures the process of outreach events and highlights key results from the process. The report is structured into five main sections. This introductory section provides an overview and background of the IP outreach events. The following section describes main purposes or objectives of these IP outreach events. The third section on approach and methodology provides detail of how the IP outreach events were designed, implemented as well as the methods employed to facilitate the sessions during each

outreach meeting. The fourth section on process and key results, provides description of the process of the outreach events and highlight key results emerged from the process. It offers the generic program of the outreach meeting, which was then adopted for each of the nine meeting. The later of the section was on detail process of each session and the key results. The final section consolidates all the participants’ feedback received from each meeting in relation to the organization of the outreach event and learning level of the participants from their own perception.

2. Objectives

The IP outreach event was a series of awareness raising meetings designed to enhance the understanding and awareness of IP community members on REDD+ and recent progress of REDD+ development in Cambodia. The events also provide opportunity for IP focal point to apply and practice their REDD+ knowledge (gained from awareness raising events provided by the project) with their IP community members and some other community members in their respective province. In addition the outreach events also contribute to implementation of the IF & FM for IP group as these outreach events allowed the provincial IP representatives to interact with their constituents on REDD+.

3. Approach and methodology

The outreach events were designed to enable effective learning opportunity for IP participants considering the level of their knowledge as well as communication (language) barrier for them. The meetings throughout the outreach events were mainly facilitated by IP focal points who had participated in the preparatory meeting in Phnom Penh and the following sub-national consultative and awareness raising event organized earlier by the project. In facilitating the event backup supports from RECOFTC team was also provided to the IP focal point (design and prepared materials, answered to some



Photo 3: IP participants read the REDD+ book

questions and clarifications). The IP focal points were selected from the provincial IP representatives based on their knowledge in REDD+, their ability to communicate with IP participants (same or similar IP language) from target outreach villages, as well as their availability to participate in the outreach events (each focal point participated and facilitated three outreach meetings). Two IP outreach focal points per province were identified and selected during the sub-national consultative and awareness raising event with IP in Kratie province (output 3). The total of six (6) IP focal points involved in the outreach events included Ms. Kha Sros and Mr. Seam Phan for Stung Treng province; Mr. Ring Thu and Mr. Seav Hem for Ratanakiri province; and Mr. Den Nara and Mr. Seang Chhuk for Mondulakiri province.

The outreach events involved nine (9) village-level meetings with indigenous people from 18 villages, of nine (9) districts of three provinces – Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, and Mondulakiri. The total participants of these outreach events were 220 persons (69 women) who came from five ethnic groups namely Kouy, Prov, Kroeung, Jarai and Phnong (Appendix 1: Participants list).

Materials used in earlier awareness raising events (preparatory meeting and sub-national events) were adopted and used for these outreach events. These included the presentation on REDD+ concept and its relation to UNFCCC as well as involvement in Cambodia; and the fourth draft of Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy. Presentation and plenary discussion methods were employed to facilitate each meeting. In addition, a post workshop evaluation was conducted to assess level of learning on each topics (REDD+ and REDD+ strategy) perceived by participants as well as their comments in order improve such awareness raising/outreach event in the future.

Table 1: Summary of outreach events in Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, and Mondulkiri

Province	Date	Venues	Participating Village	No. of Participant	Language	IP facilitator
Stung Treng	26 Nov 2015	Seambok	Tongsong and Olorng villages	15 (5)	Kouy	Ms. Kha Sros Mr. Seam Phan
	27 Nov 2015	Thalaborywat	Chamkarleu and Romdeng villages	21 (2)	Kouy	Ms. Kha Sros Mr. Seam Phan
	28 Nov 2015	Sesan	Komphonn and BannMai villages	15 (9)	Kouy	Ms. Kha Sros Mr. Seam Phan
Ratanakiri	04 Nov 2015	O'Chum	Tharorngsvay and Tharorngchung villages	34 (17)	Kroeung and Prov	Mr. Ring Thu Mr. Seav Hem
	05 Nov 2015	Kon Mom	In and Talao villages	18 (2)	Kroeung	Mr. Ring Thu Mr. Seav Hem
	06 Nov 2015	Andong Meas	Tous and Taorng villages	29	Jarai	Mr. Ring Thu Mr. Seav Hem
Mondolkiri	10 Nov 2015	Koh Nhek	Sre Huy and Chhul villages	46 (10)	Phnong	Mr. Den Nara Mr. Seang Chhuk
	11 Nov 2015	Pechreada	Bousra and Poutoout villages	23 (14)	Phnong	Mr. Den Nara Mr. Seang Chhuk
	12 Nov 2015	Keo Siema	SrePreah and SreLvi villages	19 (10)	Phnong	Mr. Den Nara Mr. Seang Chhuk

4. Process and results of the IP outreach events

Each outreach meeting took place for a half day and consisted of three main topics: 1) introduction to the project, 2) the concept of REDD+ and its relation to UNFCCC, and 3) the 4th Draft of the Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy. At the beginning of the meeting, an introductory session was introduced to set the scene for the meeting. At the end of each meeting, evaluation session (participant feedback) was also conducted to understand the level of learning of participants as well as their satisfaction on the organization of the meeting. The following table provide generic

programme for outreach meeting with indigenous peoples.

Table 2: Generic Programme for each meeting of the outreach events

Time	Topic	Method
07.30 – 08.00	Participant Registration	
08.00 – 08.30	Introduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self-introduction ▪ Introduce objective and program of the meeting ▪ Overview of the project 	Plenary Individual introduction Presentations
08.30 – 09.30	Introduction to REDD+ and REDD+ in relation to UNFCCC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roles of forest in climate change ▪ Concept of REDD+ ▪ REDD+ Safeguards ▪ Warsaw Framework for REDD+ 	Presentations
09.30 – 10.00	Break	
10.00 – 11.00	Key aspects of the draft national REDD+ strategy that concern stakeholder (CF, CPA, CFi, or IP). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mission ▪ Vision ▪ Goal ▪ Strategy Objectives ▪ Strategies 	Presentations
11.00 – 11.30	Evaluation – participants feedback	Individual feedback
11.30 – 12.00	Wrap up and synthesis	Plenary

4.1 Introductory session

Each meeting started with self-introduction of facilitator and participants. The introduction allowed participants to know the team from RECOFTC and IP focal points enabled participants to feel comfortable and be prepared for the next sessions. During this session, the purposes and program of the meeting was also presented to set the scope and expectation from this half-day meeting. The facilitator stressed that outreach meeting aimed to provide an awareness on REDD+ concept and REDD+ development in Cambodia in particular how this concern the participants (as IP community members).

In order to provide context of this meeting, a presentation of overview of the project was delivered. This helped participants to get a sense of why this outreach meeting is conducted, and how it link to broader process of the project as well as REDD+ in Cambodia. The presentation highlighted that

project was funded by UNDP (UN-REDD program and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility) with the objective of enhancement of engagement of local communities and indigenous people in the Cambodia REDD+ program (Appendix 2: Presentation of the Project Overview).

4.2 Introduction to REDD+ Concept



Photo 4: An IP woman asked question during the session

The main objective of the session was to provide basic understanding and knowledge about REDD+, the four elements under Warsaw framework in order to obtain result based payment as well as the brief information on REDD+ programme implementation phases in Cambodia. To facilitate the session, written flip charts with pictures and photos were developed (adopted from materials used for preparatory meeting and sub-national consultative and awareness

raising events) and used for the presentation (Appendix 2: Presentation of REDD+ concept). In simplification of the materials, the flipcharts involved more picture and diagram than writing. While written content of the flipcharts was in Khmer, the presentation was mainly made in respective IP languages by the IP focal points.

Definition of REDD+ was presented in Khmer and translated into specified dialect (Kouy, Kroeung, Prov, Jarai, and Phnong), together with some pictures of relevant REDD+ to explain the activities of REDD+ to indigenous participants. Facilitator (IP focal point), in each meeting, also mentioned that the term of REDD+ is not Khmer but a shortcut of English Term which means Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and involved five categories of activities namely: 1) Reducing emission from Deforestation 2) Reducing emission from forest degradation, 3) sustainable forest management, 4) conservation of forest carbon stock, and 5) enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Participants were explained the meaning of the climate change and its impacts which are evidently said by indigenous people participants themselves, as well as the functions of forests in absorbing the carbon dioxide and emit the oxygen for human being. Following the basic of REDD+ and climate change, the discussion turned to the “Why REDD+” topic. It then focused on information about on Cambodia engagement in climate change discussion. The important dates related to REDD+ in Cambodia from 1995 to 2016 were highlighted in the meeting along with the three phase of the REDD+ implementation in Cambodia. The last point for this session was on elements of Warsaw framework for REDD+ implementation. In order to receive financing incentive, Cambodia has to fulfill four specific requirements/national basic needs according to the result-based payment framework, including: 1) REDD+ action plan or strategic plan, 2) National Forest Monitoring System, 2) Safeguard Information System, and 4) Reference emission level.

4.3 The 4th Draft of Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy



Photo 5: Presentation of REDD+ strategy

Moving to next session, a presentation on the 4th draft Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy was delivered. Facilitator presented the vision, mission, and goals of the strategy of the draft Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy. Facilitator mentioned that the vision of the 4th Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy is to **contributes to national and global climate change mitigation through improved forest management practices, biodiversity conservation and green inclusive development**, whereas mission of this strategy

focuses on improving the functioning and capacity of national and sub-national forest management institutions and its relevant institutions to strengthen implementation of existing policies, laws, and regulations, in particular forest law enforcement, to achieve green inclusive development while contributing to climate change mitigation. There are four strategic objectives response to the goals of the national strategy document, which Strategic Objective 1: Improve effectiveness of forest resources management; Strategic Objective 2: Promote sustainable forest harvesting; Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen capacities to monitor forest resources; and Strategic Objective 4: Enhance capacities, knowledge, awareness, and promote stakeholder participation and benefits. Four strategic objectives and scope of REDD+ implementation in particular country context were clearly given and highlighted in presentation (Appendix 3: Presentation of the 4th draft National REDD+ Strategy).

5. Evaluation of the outreach events

In order to assess the effectiveness of awareness raising meeting in particular the level of learning that IP participants obtained from this meeting, a post workshop evaluation was conducted. The evaluation was based on participants' perspective on the results of the meeting. This evaluation focused on level of learning of each participant and their judgements about the overall process and organization of the meeting. These two categories were then broken down into four indicators for participants to provide feedback. In term of level of learning participants were



Photo 6: Explanation about the evaluation

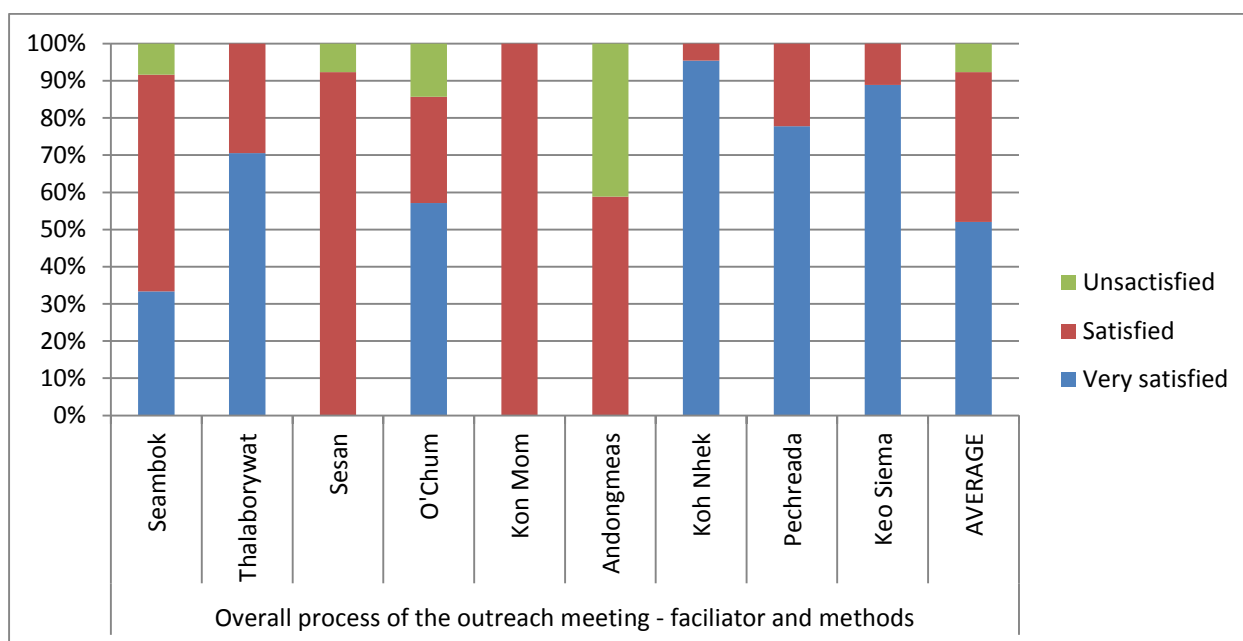
These two categories were then broken down into four indicators for participants to provide feedback. In term of level of learning participants were

asked to assess how much they learnt from each session whereas in the overall process focused on their satisfaction on methods, process, logistic, and facilitator etc. The following sections describes the consolidate results of the post workshop evaluation. Each part gives results from each of the nine (9) meetings and an average calculation of the results from the nine meetings.

5.1 Overall process of the meeting

Graph 1 presents the results of participants’ satisfaction on the overall process and organization of outreach meeting. In average half of the participants who provided responses to this question felt satisfied with the overall process of the meeting. Another 40% of them feel neither satisfied nor unsatisfied while about 10% mentioned that they were unsatisfied about the process.

Graph 1: Participants' satisfaction about the outreach meeting



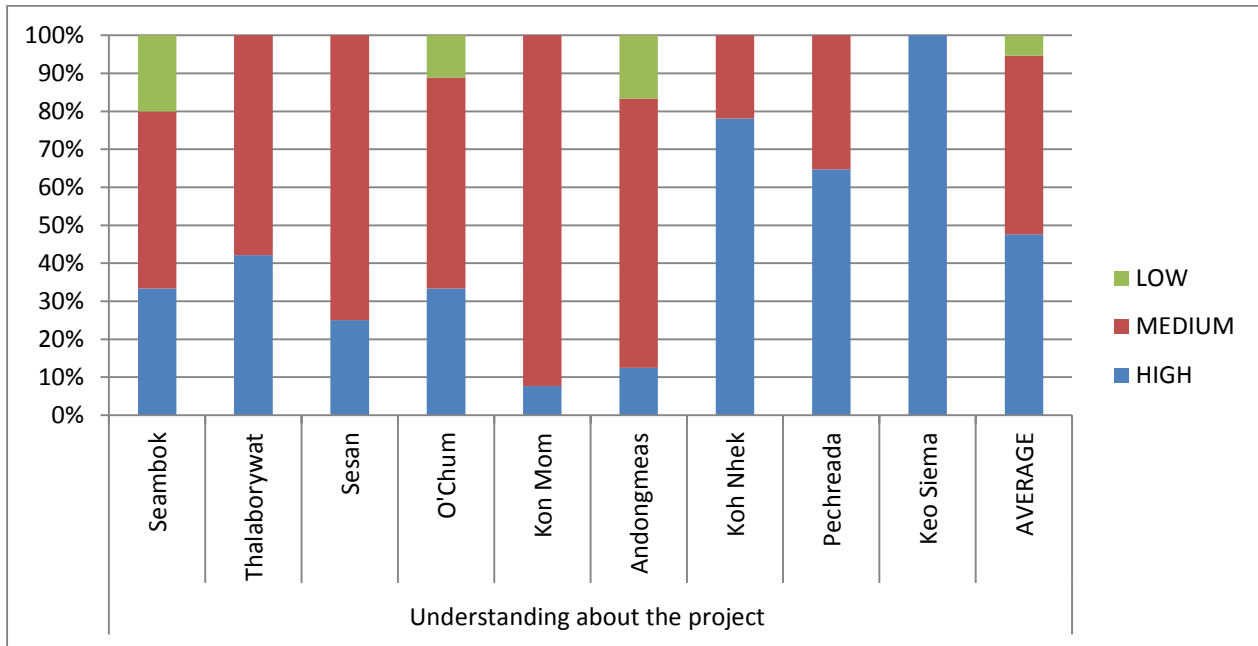
Most of the participants in Mondulkiri were very satisfied with the process, while majority of participants in Stung Treng ranged the overall process as satisfied. The results appeared to be mixed in Ratanakiri with significant number of participants in Andong Meas meeting evaluated the process as unsatisfied. The reason for this was the unexpected long traveling time that the team took to get to the meeting venue. This resulted in less time for delivery of actual session and thus limited interaction between the participants and facilitator.

5.2 Content of the meeting

The first indicator in relation to the content of outreach meeting was on the level of understanding about the project by participants.

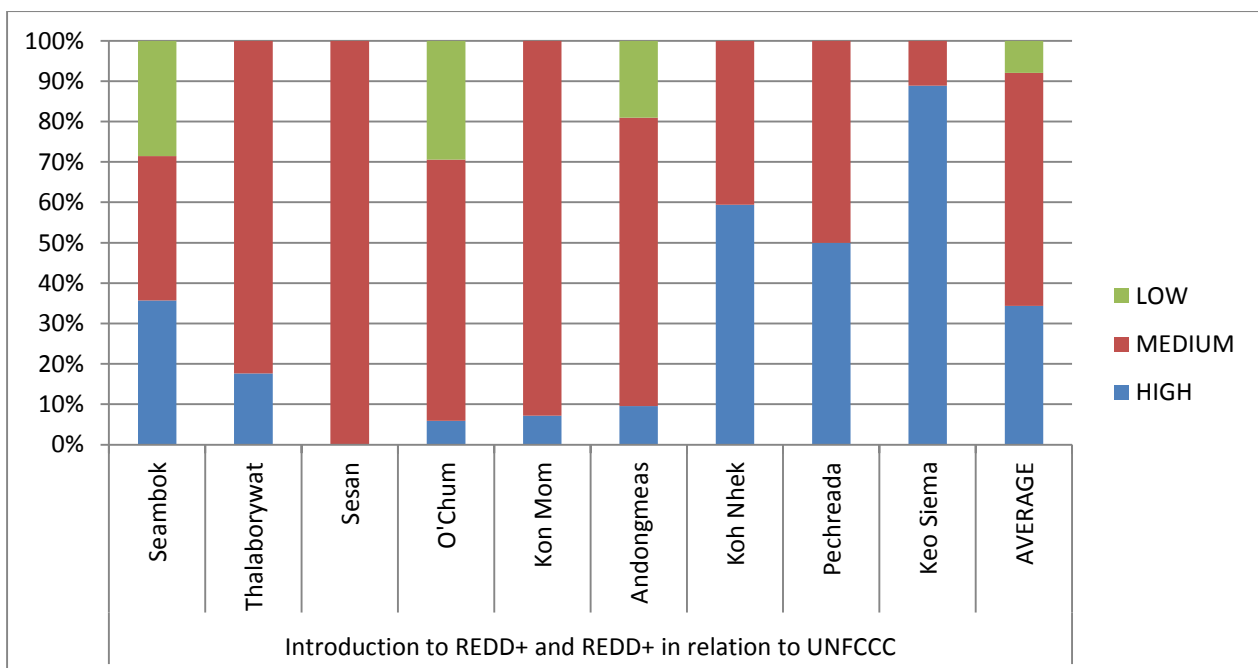
Graph 2 presented that almost all participants (95%) understood about the project in particular on the purpose of the project funder, and implementer of the project. Some participants in Sesan, Ochum and Andong Meas meetings expressed the “low” level of understanding about the project. On the other hand, most participants in Mondulkiri meetings mentioned that their level of learning was “high” for this session. It was observed that the language (all is Phnong) in Mondulkiri province contributed to this learning.

Graph 2: Participants' understanding about the project



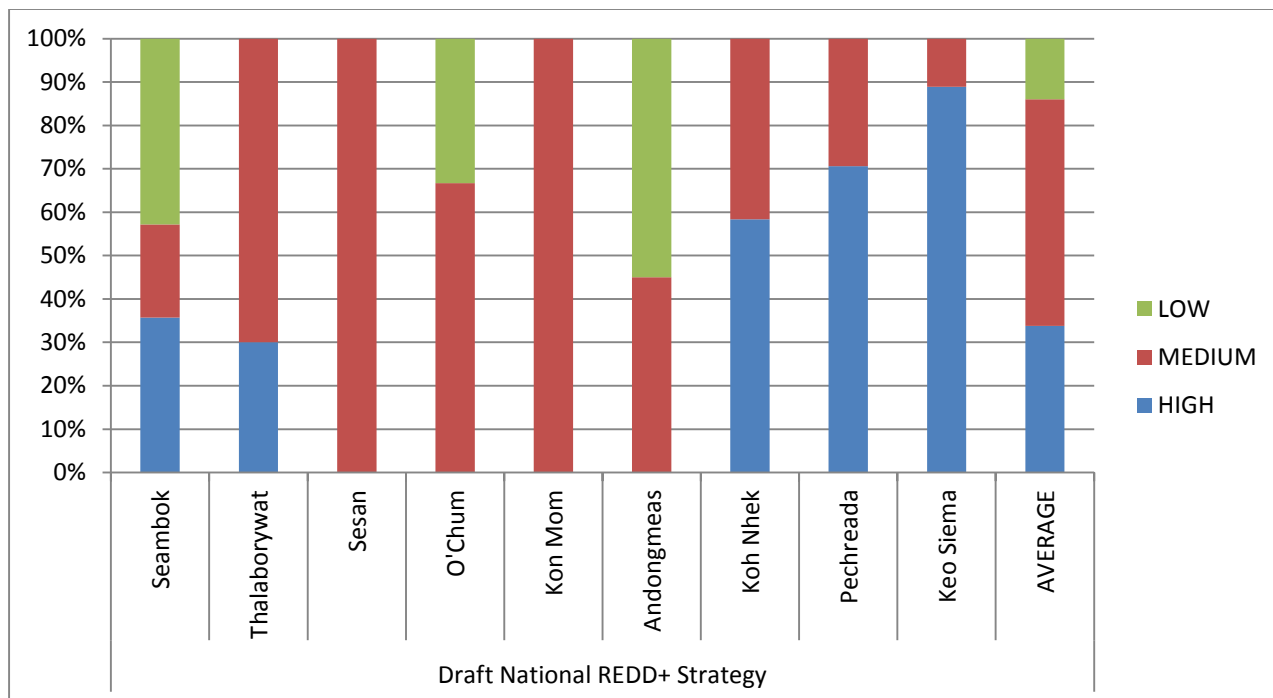
In average majority of participants (60%) felt they learnt at the “medium” level from the session on REDD+ concept, while about 10% of them pointed out to the “low” learning level. About one-thirds of the participants were confident to say their learning was high from the session. As graph 3 depicted, the results were fluctuated from province to province and village to village. In Stung Treng and Ratanakiri provinces, most of participants marked “medium” for their learning level with some participants from Sesan, Ochum and Andong Meas marked “low” for the level of their learning. Most of participants reported that REDD+ is a new concept for them, this is the first time they hear about REDD+, and they are pleased that REDD+ happen in Cambodia. None of participants from Mondulkiri said they learnt low. In Keo Seima, 90% of the participants pointed out that their learning level was high. This is mainly due to their experiences on REDD+ activities such as awareness raising events, training course related to REDD+, field activities.

Graph 3: Participants' understanding about REDD+ Concept



The draft national REDD+ strategy was presented during the outreach session focusing on vision, mission, objective and strategies. More than 80% of the participants felt they learnt from medium to high from the session. Similar to other areas, the results from Mondulkiri appeared to be better than other provinces with Keo Seima ranged the top.

Graph 4: Participants' understanding about the National REDD+ Strategy



5.3 General comments

In addition to the results of evaluation the following general observation and recommendation could be drawn from participants' responses as well as the observation by facilitator team during the outreach events:

Indigenous People Focal Points, played important role to coordinate, translate, and make meeting running smoothly, particularly REDD+ concept. This will need supports from the team in designing and preparing outreach materials as well as the backup support to IP focal point during the session. Experiences informed that gradually the IP focal point took on more active roles of facilitating the event – in each province the first event required more supports while the second and third events support from RECOFTC team decreased. It would be good in the future if the same approach apply to awareness raising meeting with IP as well as other local community member (CF, CPA, CFi).



Photo 7: Additional comments on the outreach meeting

Many participants could not read and write Khmer, communication and local dialect remained the challenge of the outreach meeting. It is not an easy assignment to communicate and deliver the information effectively while explanation in Khmer required translation and explanation in IP

language required additional points made by RECOFTC team. In this respect, presentation materials with picture or photos could be used to help the process. It was however impossible to do so for REDD+ strategy session.

Many participants explained that these awareness raising meeting were very useful for them to learn and understand about the REDD+ concept since many of them have no idea what REED+ is at the first glance. They are pleased to know this initiative and see how it has developed in Cambodia country specific context. In addition IP participants also hoped that REDD+ will offer measure to support forest protection for their livelihoods, maintain their traditional and cultural forest practices. In addition, IP participants felt that the meeting provided opportunity for enhancing their participation in REDD+ implementation nationally in 2016. They were positive to REDD+ initiative and the development of the national REDD+ strategy in the upcoming years and are looking forward to hearing more about REDD+ updates and how the additional financing will be transparent spend and share from national level to sub-national level and move to the local community, who are the one will carefully participate and implement the REDD+ program

For IP focal points the involvement (as facilitator) in these outreach events were such good mechanism to enhance and engage the local community level in Cambodia REDD+ Programme. They felt that the outreach meetings help indigenous participants a lot to understand the concept of REDD+ and steps of the REDD+ implementation in Cambodia. They felt nervous at the beginning to deliver the session of on Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy because it is a policy document level and he has been disconnected with community-based works for years for some reasons. Despite this nervous, IP focal points found the process extremely useful to enhance knowledge and awareness for IP members as well as themselves in relation to REDD+ programme. This learning by doing process would contribute to not only capacity of IP but also to information sharing (IF &FM) system for IP community members in the future as well. Finally the IP focal points thought that he would be able to continue delivering the awareness raising meetings as long as the materials can be shared and some budget provided because he speaks the dialect, has IP networks, could travel and access to other villages.

6. Appendices

Appendix 1: Lists of Participants

Appendix 2: Presentation of the Project Overview

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

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

2. 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 (KompongThom), CFi (Pursat), CPA (Kompong Speu), and IP (Kratie); and
- c. Indigenous People outreach meetings (Modnulkiri, Ratankiri and Stung Treng)

Workplan:

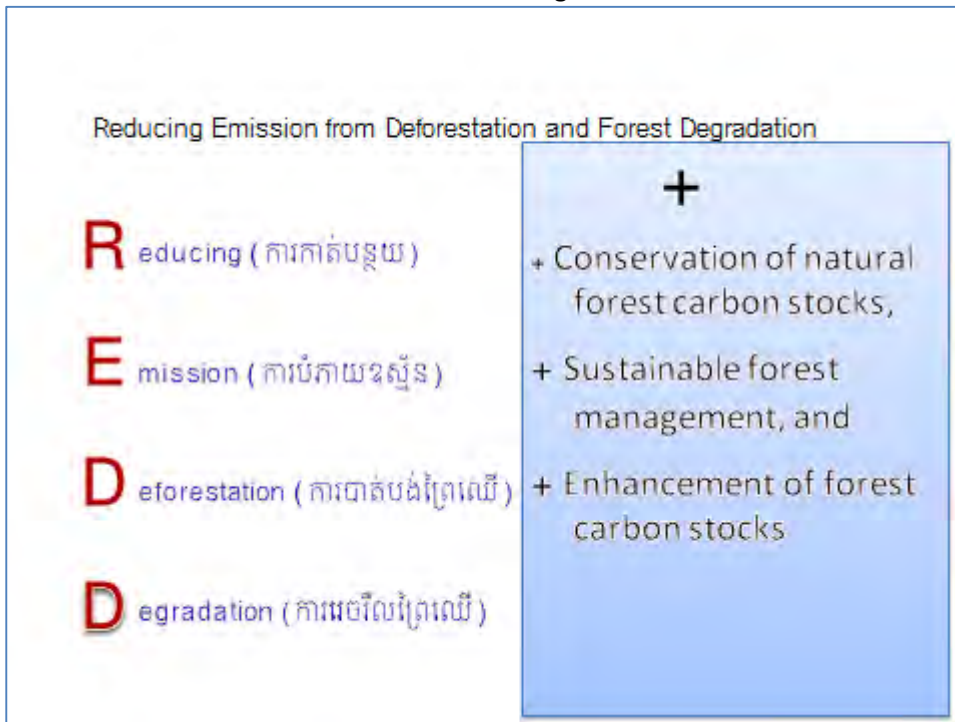
- Preparatory meeting with CG (August 2015)
- Sub-national consultative meeting with CF, CFi, CPA, and IP (September-October 2015)
- Indigenous People outreach meetings (October-November 2015)

Appendix 3: Presentation of REDD+ concept

1. What is REDD +?

REDD+ is a global mechanism to address the forest deforestation and climate change.



REDD+ is a mechanism to provide an incentive financing to developing countries to reduce the emission from deforestation and forest degradation.



2. Activities of REDD+ Implementation

Activities of REDD+ Implementation

1. Reducing Emission from deforestation




2. Reducing emission from forest degradation



Why REDD+ ?

National and International implementation
Address climate change ↔ Forest and land change including REDD+

Severe impacts of Climate Change on the earth



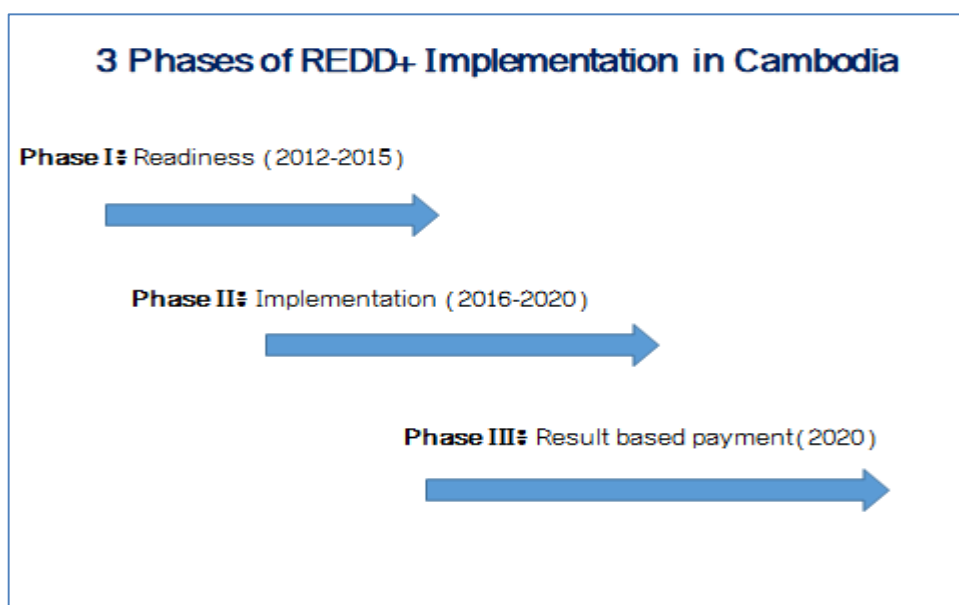
CCP of UNFCCC (31 December 2009)

- Forests is the carbon stock and also consider as the emission agent
- 15% to 20% of the emission from deforestation and forest degradation to the atmosphere
- Forest's functions contribute to prevent and adapt to climate change
- REDD+ is an additional financing incentive to activities reducing the emission from deforestation and forest degradation through carbon credit

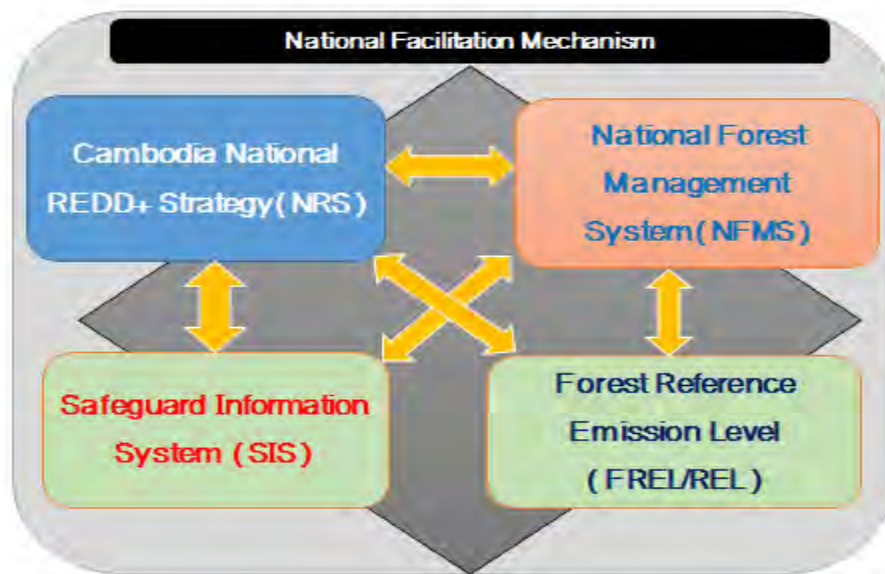
3. REDD+ implementation in Cambodia

- 1995 Support United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- 2002 Ratified on the Kyoto Protocol
- 2009 Membership of the UN-REDD+ programme and FCPF
- 2010 Established the interim taskforce and prepare the REDD+ roadmap
- 2010 Implement the REDD+ roadmap under the supports of the UNREDD Programme
- 2012 Established formal taskforce group
- 2014 Implement the REDD+ roadmap funded by FCPF
- 2015 Developed the Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy, Forest Reference Emission Level, Safeguard Information System and National Forest Monitoring System
- 2016 Implement the Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy

4. Phases of REDD+ Implementation in Cambodia



5. Warsaw Framework for REDD+ implementation



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

1. **VISION:** Cambodia contributes to national and global climate change mitigation through improved forest management practices, biodiversity conservation and green inclusive development.
MISSION: Improving the functioning and capacity of national and sub-national forest management institutions and its relevant institutions to strengthen implementation of existing policies, laws, and regulations, in particular forest law enforcement, to achieve green inclusive development while contributing to climate change mitigation.
2. **GOALS**
 - 1) Reducing deforestation and forest degradation while promoting sustainable development, conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stock
 - 2) Demonstrating that REDD+ can be one of the measures for Cambodia to shift towards green inclusive development pathway
 - 3) Promoting public awareness and participation in climate change mitigation actions through the forestry sector
 - 4) Fulfilling Cambodia's requirements under the UNFCCC to be eligible to receive results-based payments for implemented REDD+ policies and measures.
3. **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
4. **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
 - 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)
5. **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
 - 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
- 6. 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
- 7. 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
 - e. Mainstream REDD+ policies and measures with relevant national and sectoral policies
- 8. Strategic Objective 4: Enhance capacities, knowledge, awareness, and promote stakeholder participation and benefits (Con't)**
- 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



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