



Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard

THE SOUTHERN CARDAMOM REDD+ PROJECT – MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Document Prepared by Wildlife Works Carbon LLC



Project Title	The Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project
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Project Location	Koh Kong, Cambodia, Koh Kong
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Project Lifetime	01 January 2015 – 31 December 2044; 30-year lifetime
Monitoring Period of this Report	01 January 2022 – 31 December 2023
History of SD VSta Status	The Project received its validation on 25 August 2021 The Project completed its first verification (M1) on 25 August 2021 The Project completed its second verification (M2) on 27 January 2023
Other Certification Programs	The project has been validated and verified under both the VCS and CCB standards. The project ID is 1748.
Expected Future Assessment Schedule	It is estimated that the Project will subsequently verify every 1 year.

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1 SUMMARY OF SDG CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 1: Summary of SDG Contributions

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
1)	4 new families accessed the microfinance program in Chhay Areng	75 families accessed the microfinance scheme	1.4	Number of families accessing microfinance loans	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #44, SIA 045	Claim
2)	Chi Phat: - 11 community management committees - 332 beneficiary families Chhay Areng: - 10 community management committees - 169 beneficiary families Chhay Louk: - 21 families	Chi Phat - 11 community management committees - 332 beneficiary families Chhay Areng - 11 community management committees - 169 beneficiary families Sovanna Baitong - 9 agriculture managers - 12 orchard workers	1.4	Number of people who have received training on income generating activities informing them on available economic resources, technologies for managing businesses and methods for starting businesses, through the Southern Cardamom Forest Protection Project.	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #44, SIA046	Claim

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
		- 5 orchard technical heads and night guard - 252 beneficiary families from selling their produce Chhay Louk: - 21 families					
3)	6 land use planning meetings held with participation and support from local authorities.	73 land use planning meetings held with local authorities and villagers	1.4	Number of land use planning meetings held with participation and support from local authorities and villagers	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #1, SIA001	Claim
4)	304 families received agricultural training	984 families received agricultural training	1.5	Number of community members who have received agricultural training	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #46 SIA047	Claim
5)	304 families received agricultural training	984 families received agricultural training	2.4	Number of community members who have received agricultural training	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #46, SIA047	Claim

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
6)	No further changes during this monitoring period	1 agricultural demonstration plot established in a community area	2.4	Agricultural demonstration plots established in community areas	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #47, SIA048	Claim
7)	No further changes during this monitoring period	1 government health facility built to provide essential health services to project communities	3.8	Number of health facilities built or equipped to provide essential health services to project communities.	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #36, SIA037	Claim
8)	No new government healthcare workers employed	2 government health workers employed	3.8	Number of health workers employed	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #36, SIA038	Claim
9)	7 students awarded university scholarships	17 students awarded university scholarships	4.3	Number of students benefiting from bursary schemes for tertiary education, including university	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #33, SIA035	Claim

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
10)	37.5% female participation in bursary scheme and education events.	39% female participation in bursary scheme and education events: - 4,034 girls out of a total participation of 10,205. - 6 out of the 17 scholarships were awarded to young women.	4.5	Percent of female/male participation in bursary scheme and education events.	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #34, SIA035	Claim
11)	0 schools constructed, repaired or equipped; activity not yet implemented	0, activity schools constructed, repaired or equipped, activity not yet implemented	4.a	Number of schools constructed, repaired or equipped.	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #30, SIA032	Claim
12)	0 teachers employed; activity not yet implemented	0 teachers employed; activity not yet implemented	4.c	Number of teachers employed.	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #31, SIA033	Claim
13)	57% of attendees at community meetings were female (575 village women out of 1,010 participants).	56% of attendees at community meetings were female (4,050 women out of 7,270 participants).	5.5	Percent attendees in community meetings that are women and percent of participants in micro-finance and income generating activities that are women.	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #49	Claim

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
	About 67% of participants in micro-finance and income generating activities were women (118 females out of 175 participants).	About 67% of participants in micro-finance and income generating activities were women (118 females out of 175 participants).					
14)	5.4% of Project employees are women (7 female employees out of 128 new hires)	7.91% of Project employees are women (25 female employees out of a total of 316 employees)	5.5	Percent of Project employees who are women	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #50	Claim
15)	304 families received agricultural training on improved methods, equipment and crop varieties to increase crop yields and sustainability, which will increase water-use efficiency.	984 families received agricultural training	6.4	Number of community members who have undergone agricultural training learning methods and improved crop varieties to increase crop water use efficiency.	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #46, SIA047	Claim
16)	21,060 ha of avoided deforestation in the Project Area	94,771 ha of avoided deforestation in the Project Area	6.6	Area (ha) of avoided deforestation in the Project Area	Implemented activities to increase	4.1, Impact #61	Claim

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
17)	4 new families accessed the microfinance program in Chhay Areng. 100% of participants in micro-finance were women.	75 families accessed the microfinance program. 100% of participants in micro-finance were women.	8.3	Number of community members and percent of which are women who have accessed a microfinance scheme	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #44, SIA045	Claim
18)	Chi Phat: - 11 community management committees - 332 beneficiary families Chhay Areng: - 10 community management committees - 169 beneficiary families Chhay Louk: - 21 families	About 41.4% of participants in income generating activities are women. Chi Phat - 11 community management committees - 332 beneficiary families Chhay Areng - 11 community management committees - 169 beneficiary families Sovanna Baitong - 9 agriculture managers - 12 orchard workers - 5 orchard technical heads and night guard	8.3	Number of people and percent of which are women who have established Income Generating Assistance from the Project	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #43, SIA046	Claim

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
		- 252 beneficiary families Chhay Louk: - 21 families					
19)	20 new families in Chhay Areng	Total - 501 families participated and derived income from eco-tourism activities (CBET): Chi Phat – 332/ Chhay Areng - 169	8.9	Number of families participating and deriving income from eco-tourism activities (CBET)	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #16, SIA018 SIA016	Claim
20)	Total: 8,590 Chi Phat: 5,030 (3,447 local and 1,583 international) Chhay Areng: 3,560 (3,188 local and 186 international)	31,768 international and domestic tourist visits to Chi Phat and Chhay Areng	8.9	Number of tourists visiting the community eco-tourism facilities (CBET)	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #19, SIA020	Claim
21)	4 new families accessed the microfinance program. About 100% of participants in micro-finance were women.	75 families accessed the microfinance program. About 100% of participants in micro-finance were women.	9.3	Number of community members who have accessed the microfinance scheme	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #44, SIA045	Claim

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
22)	304 families received agricultural training on improved methods, equipment and crop varieties, increasing crop yields and sustainability, (increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies).	984 families received agricultural training on improved methods, equipment and crop varieties, increasing crop yields and sustainability-increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies.	9.4	Number of community members who have undergone agricultural training	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #46, SIA047	labelled
23)	No further changes during this monitoring period.	1 agricultural demonstration plot established in a community area	9.4	Number of agricultural demonstration plots established in community areas	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #47, SIA048	Claim
24)	57% of attendees at community meetings were female (575 women out of 1,010). About 67% of participants in micro-finance and income generating activities were women (118 women out of 175 participants).	56% of attendees at community meetings were female (4,050 women out of 7,270). About 67% of participants in micro-finance and income generating activities were women (118 women out of 175 participants).	10.2	Percent attendees in community meetings that are women and percent of participants in micro-finance and income generating activities that are women.	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #49	Claim

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
25)	6 land use planning meetings held with participation and support from local authorities	73 land use planning meetings held with participation and support from local authorities	11.3	Number of land use planning meetings held with participation and support from local authorities	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #1, SIA001	Claim
26)	5,961 people (206 participants/community on average) reached through awareness and sensitization events	16,560 people reached through awareness and sensitization events	12.8	Number of people reached through awareness and sensitization events.	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #22 SIA023	Claim
27)	20 new families in Chhay Areng	Total - 501 families derived income from eco-tourism activities (CBET): Chi Phat - 332 / Chhay Areng - 169	12.b.	Number of families participating in eco-tourism activities (CBET)	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #16, SIA016	Claim
28)	Total: 8,590 Chi Phat: 5,030 (3,447 local and 1,583 international) Chhay Areng: 3,560 (3,188 local and 186 international)	31,768 international and domestic tourist visits to Chi Phat and Chhay Areng	12.b	Number of tourists visiting the community eco-tourism facilities (CBET)	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #19, SIA020	Claim

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
29)	21,060 ha of avoided forest loss in the Project Area	94,771 ha of avoided forest loss in the Project Area	13.1	Area (ha) of avoided forest loss in the Project Area.	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #61	Claim
30)	The Project produced 6,894,239 t CO _{2e} of net emission reductions from avoided deforestation compared to the reference level	The Project produced 34,521,475 t CO _{2e} of net emission reductions from avoided deforestation compared to the reference level	13.0	Reduction in CO _{2e} emissions from avoided deforestation compared to the reference level	Implemented activities to increase	4.1, Impact #62	Claim
31)	5,961 people (206 participants/community on average) reached through awareness and sensitization events	16,560 people reached through awareness and sensitization events	13.3	Number of people reached through awareness and sensitization events.	Implemented activities to increase	3.1,, Impact #22 SIA023	Claim
32)	21,060 ha of avoided forest loss in the Project Area	94,771 ha of avoided forest loss in the Project Area	15.1	Area (ha) of avoided forest loss in the Project Area	Implemented activities to increase	4.1, Impact #61	Claim
33)	6 land use planning meetings held with participation and support from local authorities	73 land use planning meetings held with participation and support from local authorities	15.2	Number of land use planning meetings held with participation and support from local authorities	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #1, SIA001	Claim

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
34)	21,060 ha of avoided deforestation in the Project Area	94,771 ha of avoided deforestation in the Project Area	15.4	Area (ha) of avoided forest loss in the Project Area	Implemented activities to increase	4.1, Impact #61	Claim
35)	2022: 201 government rangers/staff employed/trained 2023: 258 government rangers/staff employed/trained Note: the numbers include CFPP Management Staff in Phnom Penh	357-government rangers and personnel employed and trained	15.5	Number of government rangers employed and trained	Implemented activities to increase	4.1, Impact #24, SIA025	Claim
36)	16 globally Critically Endangered or Endangered species as listed by the IUCN Red List are present in the Project Area	16 globally Critically Endangered or Endangered species as listed by the IUCN Red List are present in the Project Area	15.5	Number of globally Critically Endangered or Endangered species as listed by the IUCN Red List are present in the Project Area	Implemented activities to increase	4.1, Impact #63	Claim
37)	Most families in the Project Area are no longer engaged in consuming and trading illegal wildlife for meat products - based on the number of	Approximately 2.5% of families in the project who engage in consuming and trading illegal wildlife for meat products (there were	15.7	% families engaging in illegal wildlife trade through selling wildlife meat products	Implemented activities to decrease	4.1, Impact #54, BIA006	Claim

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
	instances in which wildlife meat/products have been confiscated from offenders – government ranger dataset.	approximately 403 instances found over 6 years).					
38)	\$598,591.68 USD in investment leveraged from external sources including Government and private sector for financing community ventures	\$1,515,187.68 USD in investment leveraged from external sources including Government and private sector for financing community ventures	15.a	15.a.1 Amount of investment leveraged from external sources including Government and private sector for financing community ventures	Implemented activities to increase	4.1, Impact #60, BIA012	Claim
39)	25 poacher cases ended in convictions.	53 poacher cases ended in convictions.	15.c	Number of poacher cases resulting in convictions.	Implemented activities to decrease	4.1, Impact #58, BIA010	Claim
40)	219 legal cases submitted against forest criminals and 168 fines collected by SCRP government rangers and personnel	705 legal cases submitted against forest criminals and 469 fines collected by SCRP government rangers and personnel	16.4	Number of legal cases submitted against forest criminals by SCRP patrol rangers	Implemented activities to decrease	3.1, Impact #6, SIA007	Claim
41)	4 new families accessed the microfinance program. About 100% of participants in micro-finance were women.	75 families accessed the microfinance program. About 100% of participants in micro-finance were women.	17.5	Number of community members who have accessed the microfinance scheme	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #44, SIA045	Claim

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
42)	304 families received agricultural training	984 families received agricultural training	17.7	Number of community members who have undergone agricultural training	Implemented activities to increase	3.1, Impact #46, SIA047	Claim

2 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1 Project Objectives, Context and Long-term Viability

2.1.1 Summary of Project Sustainable Development Objective(s)

The Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project (SCRP) is an initiative designed to promote climate change mitigation and adaptation, maintain biodiversity, and create alternative livelihoods under the United Nations scheme of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+). The 493,582.6 ha SCR Project Area encompasses parts of Southern Cardamom National Park, Botum Sakor National Park, and Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary and will protect a critical part of the Cardamom Mountains Rainforest Ecoregion – one of the 200 most important locations for biodiversity conservation on the planet. The SCR Project Accounting Area as defined by the VCS methodology is 442,871 ha. The SCR is part of the Indo-Burma Hotspot, one of the world's 34 biodiversity hotspots, and is a critical watershed for the Gulf of Thailand, with a mosaic of habitats from dense evergreen and pine forests on its ridge tops to lowland melaleuca wetlands, flooded grasslands, lakes and coastal mangroves in its lowlands. This mosaic of habitat supports at least 52 species of IUCN Threatened birds, mammals, and reptiles including Siamese crocodile and one of Cambodia's two viable populations of Asian elephant. The landscape has also been identified by the Royal Government of Cambodia as an opportunity for tiger reintroduction. Wildlife Alliance has been assisting the government in the management of the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape since 2002.

More specifically, the SCR has 22 major waterways that feed 3,800 villages in over six provinces. The Project will directly support the livelihoods of 29 villages in 15 communes around the perimeter of the project area. These communities represent approximately 4,719 families.

Despite its global importance, uncontrolled small-scale land conversion of forest to agricultural land by migrants and conversion to agro-industrial plantations by the private sector make the Southern Cardamom region one of most threatened forest landscapes in Southeast Asia. Rural communities depend on small-scale agricultural production to support their livelihood. A lack of sufficient employment opportunities for the growing rural population combined with a lack of knowledge regarding improved agricultural techniques drive the local population to clear forests for cultivating commercial crops.

In response to the threats to the Southern Cardamom landscape, Wildlife Alliance (WA) with the Ministry of Environment (MOE), decided to create the SCR. The protection of the SCR will be achieved through a robust park management system with government park rangers patrolling the Project Area, as well as by providing additional project activities to the communities that are designed to mitigate the drivers of deforestation. Two important project activities are agricultural intensification and community-based ecotourism. These will help create greater financial security in the communities and therefore, less need to perform unsustainable resource extraction from the Project Area. A fund will also be provided to support scholarships for children from project communities to directly address one of the critical drivers of deforestation identified during stakeholder workshops (i.e., low education rates and limited opportunities for post-primary school education). This fund will be available for community members from an additional eight villages in four communes in addition to those directly benefiting from the project. These project activities, in addition to mitigating the drivers of deforestation, will also provide significant local contributions to 15 of the 17 UN SDGs, helping to provide long-lasting benefits to the communities and natural biodiversity in the Project Zone.

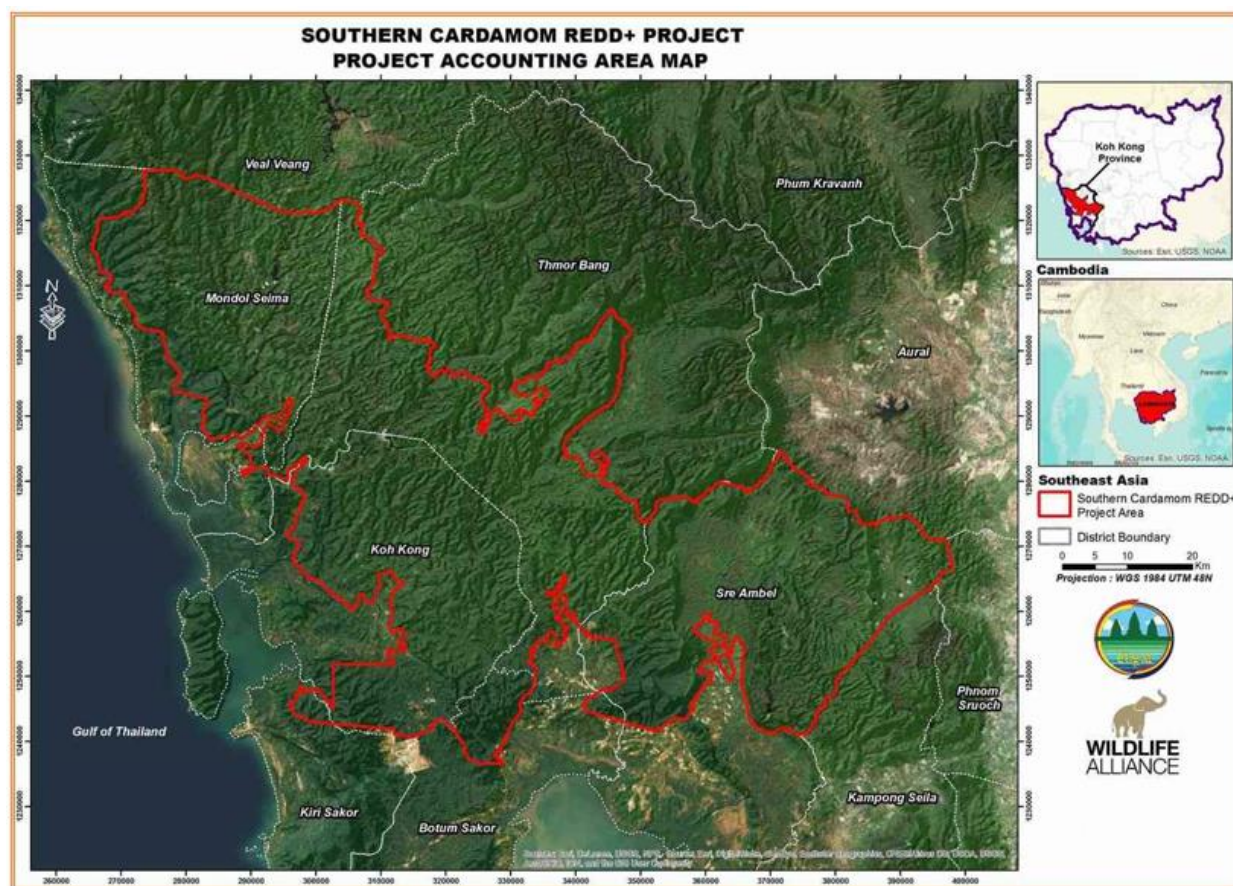


Figure 1: The Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project

The Project's climate benefits include the avoided emission of 6,894,239 t CO₂e during this third SD VISta monitoring period, for a total avoided emission of 34,521,475t CO₂e since the project's start date. The Project will generate substantial community and biodiversity co-benefits. New and sustainable livelihood opportunities, such as direct employment, alternative income generating activities (IGAs), and initiatives to stimulate investment in businesses, will be designed to reduce pressure on the environment while significantly increasing community well-being. Additional programs will address food security, improve health and education facilities, as well as raise environmental awareness. Biodiversity co-benefits will be achieved through greater protection of the ecosystem predominantly by means of increased security and improved monitoring. The Project will also be protecting critical habitat for significant populations of many IUCN red-listed species, including Asian elephant, Asiatic black bear, Malayan sun bear, large spotted civet, clouded leopard, and dhole, as well as the critically endangered reptiles of Siamese crocodile and Southern River terrapin.

2.1.2 Description of the Project Activity

To enable a participatory project development process, two Social Impact Assessment (SIA) workshops were held with key community, government, and other local leaders in the Ministry of Environment meeting hall, Koh Kong Town, Koh Kong Province. At these SIA workshops, a facilitated process was utilized to first identify the community groups and stakeholders that would be impacted by the project and potential project impacts, then problem flow diagrams were created. With the problem flow diagrams, the project focal issues were identified and results diagrams created. Based on the Problem

Flow Diagrams (SD VISta PD Section 3.1) developed for each of the three Focal Issues identified (improved livelihoods, forest destruction and land encroachment, and wildlife poaching), several strategic project entry points were agreed upon as the most likely strategies/activities to address root causes of the problems faced by the SCRP. These would thus constitute the project activities for the SCRP that if implemented, would follow the theory of change logic developed in the Results Chains (SD VISta PD Section 2.1.9) to lead to the desired outcomes. These proposed project activities were further enriched by the knowledge and experience of the Project partner, WA, who has been engaging with the local communities in this landscape for the last decade. As such, the project communities have been engaged in designing Project activities.

While the Project partner has been successful in implementing some of these activities, the effectiveness and scope of their implementation has been limited by a lack of sustained funding. Therefore, the Project Partner deems it most effective that the SCRP maintains and expands these on-going project activities. Supporting these operations will be the most direct way to deliver benefits to the communities in a timely fashion. It is envisioned that several new activities, directly supporting the sustainability of the REDD+ Project while simultaneously providing alternative means to the local communities, will also be possible with carbon revenue. Specific existing activities and envisioned new activities are described below, followed by detailed Results Chains (see Section 2.1.9 of the Project's SD VISta PD) and a description of the key activity areas that will serve as a framework for activity implementation. The SCRP project is in the country of Cambodia, which is implementing a jurisdictional REDD+ program. Therefore, all project activities listed below are located in a jurisdiction that will be included within the national REDD+ jurisdictional program.

1. **Training on Agricultural Methods and Intensification:** The Project has provided technical assistance, equipment, and community agricultural development to communities. It will continue this work with the primary goal of providing alternatives to such destructive practices as slash and burn agriculture and unsustainable planting and harvesting techniques. These practices often fail and require vast amounts of land. Using the tenets of conservation agriculture, particularly increased cover cropping, zero tillage, and an emphasis on soil health and moisture retention, the project aims to increase yields on existing farms and decrease dependence on the clearing of additional land for new fields. Additionally, the Project will build and support produce storage facilities and value-added technologies to take advantage of market price fluctuations and aid in achieving high sale prices.
2. **Improve Health Facilities and Care:** Proceeds from the Project will be used to enhance the delivery of health care through increased support to health care workers, hiring of additional health care employees and improvements of facilities such as rainwater collection, solar systems, sanitation and support for outreach (hand washing stands at local schools, etc.).
3. **Community-based Eco-Tourism Development:** Proceeds from the Project will be used to facilitate the participatory process of community engagement, capacity building in hospitality, accounting, English, computers, and nature guiding. Developing ecotourism infrastructure that could include trails, night camps, guesthouses, homestays, visitor center, and equipment such as mountain bikes, kayaks, and camping gear.
4. **Micro-finance:** The Project has utilized a revolving micro-finance fund and family savings system to support access to capital and markets. It will continue to use such approaches and other best practices in micro-finance such as micro-loans, micro-insurance and other small and medium enterprise development practices, thus providing more sustainable and valuable alternatives to current destructive forest practices.

5. **Participatory Land Use Planning:** Unsecure land use rights and ineffective land use in the project induces deforestation in the project area. Local farmers feel unsafe to control their current agricultural land, and outsiders/immigrants come to the project area and start clearing forestland especially in the protected area and permanent forest estate. Outsiders/immigrants often perceive that protected areas or permanent forest reserves are open to long-term use. To thwart this problem, the SCRPP will strengthen land tenure security by supporting the creation and distribution of land titles. The SCRPP will work closely with local authorities, community members, and relevant provincial departments to implement this program.
6. **Strengthening Community Organizations:** The project will support capacity building for community groups and institutions directly involved in the management of natural resources for improved Community Protected Area (CPA) organization and functioning. It will help to train local stakeholders in natural resource governance, land tenure and land rights, responsibilities, forest and fuelwood management and natural resource management education. This will include providing locations for meetings, materials, travel support, bringing in subject-matter experts (such as conservation agriculture) and other logistical and organizational support.
7. **Enhanced Security and Law Enforcement:** Although a current ranger/community member force exists, its scope and scale are currently inadequate to address the threats to the Project Area landscape. Proceeds from the REDD+ Project will be used to directly hire and train additional rangers/community members, focusing on conservation principles and biodiversity monitoring. To increase motivation, the existing performance incentive program will be enhanced. The current ranger/community member force suffers from inadequate equipment and training. The Project will provide invaluable support to this vital program.
8. **Sensitization and Awareness Raising:** The project will have a dedicated outreach department that will use diverse means to educate and sensitize the communities about the environment and conservation in general, but also on the SCRPP in particular, its goals and how they are involved. This will be in the form of a continuous FPIC program for the project's lifetime.
9. **Education Improvement:** Proceeds from the project will be used to improve education standards in the communities through increased support to schools, hiring of additional teachers, improvement of education infrastructure (buildings and/or other equipment), and a dedicated school bursary scheme.
10. **Direct Employment and Training on Income Generating Activities (IGAs):** One important use of the revenue from carbon credit sales will be directly employing personnel to run the project at different capacities. As far as is possible, most hires will be directly from the communities in the Project Zone.

Table 2: The SCRP project activities and their expected positive impacts towards the three primary activity areas.

Activity Area 1: Improved Livelihoods

Defined Activities
Training on income generating activities (IGAs) and direct employment
Micro-finance implementation
Improving health facilities and care
Strengthening community organization and specific promotion of female education
Support teacher salaries and bursaries for students
Expected positive impacts
Reduced dependence on extractive forest resources
Increased employment and income from legal IGAs
Increase in stability of income flow
Reduced risks through livelihood diversification
Improved community well-being
More access to education

Activity Area 2: Forest Destruction and Land Encroachment

Defined Activities
Employment of a larger ranger force and increasing their motivation
Training on income generating activities (IGAs) and direct employment
Increasing environmental awareness
Strengthening community organization
Training and support for sustainable eco-charcoal techniques
Training on agricultural methods and intensification

Expected positive impacts
Reduced dependence on extractive resources
Enhanced ecosystem integrity and ability to provide for wildlife
Ensured maintenance of ecosystem services
Stabilization of water flow and quality for downstream producers
Increase in perception/ recognition of the value of forests resources

Activity Area 3: Wildlife Poaching

Defined Areas
Employment of a larger ranger force and increasing their motivation
Raising environmental awareness
Training on IGAs and direct employment
Strengthening community organization, esp. female involvement and empowerment
Training on agricultural methods
Tree planting and habitat restoration
Expected positive impacts
Reduced poaching activities and associated impacts
The safeguarding of High Conservation Value Species
Enhanced ecosystem integrity and ability to provide for wildlife
Increase in perception / recognition of the value of forests and wildlife

2.1.3 Implementation Schedule

Date	Milestone(s) in the Project's Development and Implementation
2002 – Present	<u>Forest Protection</u> : WA began to support (government) conservation law enforcement activities in the Southern Cardamoms in 2002. This included working with the RGC to develop a conservation law enforcement strategy for the landscape and providing financial and

Date	Milestone(s) in the Project's Development and Implementation
	technical support for all conservation law enforcement operations. WA built for the government two fully equipped park ranger stations in 2002, and nine ranger stations in 2017. As of 2023, there are 13 operational government ranger stations in the Project Area, which are co-managed by WA.
2004 – Present	<u>Community Development</u> : WA conducted a participatory rural appraisal (PRA) in the Project Zone, creating community agricultural programs for 200 families in 2004 and establishing community-based ecotourism in Chi Phat in 2008. The community-based ecotourism activity expanded to a second cluster of 8 villages in Chhay Areng in 2017.
2006 – Present	<u>Training on Agricultural Methods and Intensification</u> : WA initiated programs to train new and improved agricultural methods. As a direct result of carbon revenue, the trainings and the number of families and villages have increased and expanded since 2015.
2008 – Present	<u>Community-based Eco-Tourism Development</u> : Eco-tourism activities were initiated in Chi Pat in 2008 and expanded to Chhay Areng in 2017.
2010 – 2012	<u>REDD+ Project Exploration</u> : ONFI and WA conduct preliminary carbon stock assessment, draft VCS PD writing.
April 2012 – August 2012	<u>REDD+ Feasibility</u> : REDD+ feasibility study was conducted for the Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project.
1 January 2015	Project start date
2015 – Present	<u>Enhanced Park Management and Conservation Law Enforcement</u> : Using carbon revenue, WA in partnership with the government, recruited and trained additional government (park) rangers and built more park ranger stations throughout the Project Area. In 2019 and 2020, two new government ranger stations were opened outside of the Project Area to strengthen park operations. Also, in 2019 and 2020, villagers from the Project Zone were recruited and trained as community rangers under the MOE. In 2021, 134 government rangers were supported by the Project. The number of government rangers and staff increased to 201 in 2022 and 258 in 2023.

Date	Milestone(s) in the Project's Development and Implementation
2015 – Present	<u>Project Implementation:</u> Attract investors and gain government approval for the Project – continue forest protection and community development activities.
2015 – Present	<u>Participatory Land-use Planning:</u> WA has worked with the RGC and provincial, district, and commune authorities to develop clear spatial land-use plans for the region around the Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project since 2003. This includes securing community land tenure across 15 communities, thereby helping to ensure community rights and assisting in the management of legal agricultural land.
2016 – Present	<u>Strengthening Community Organizations:</u> WA initiated activities designed to strengthen community organizations already present in the Project Zone.
2017 – Present	<u>Sensitization and Awareness Raising:</u> The Project has been holding continuous community meetings and events to raise awareness of the REDD+ project. Additionally, the project has distributed educational materials to help promote the project to Project Zone communities.
January 2017 – May 2017	Project carbon stock measurement
July 2017 – August 2017	Proxy Area carbon stock measurement
December 2017 – January 2018	Leakage Area Assessment
2018 – Present	<u>Micro-finance:</u> WA initiated the micro-finance project activity which now has worked with 75 women from 7 villages who were organized into 6 groups in Areng Valley.
2018 – Present	<u>Direct Employment and Training on Income Generating Activities (IGAs):</u> The Project began its activities to increase its number of project employees and provide training on new alternative income generating activities. The Project is directly employing 27 community members and providing them with on-the-job training.
April 2018	Project Validation and Verification

Date	Milestone(s) in the Project's Development and Implementation
May 2018	Project Registration
November 2018	First Project VCU issuance
November 2019 – March 2020	Second monitoring period forest inventory and monitoring.
2020 – Present	<u>Community Scholarship Fund</u> : A program to provide a scholarship for a 4-year bachelor's degree at the Royal University of Phnom Penh and Royal University of Agriculture was initiated. As of 2022, the Fund had 34 interested applicants from the Project Zone communities. Seven students were selected for the 2022 Scholarship.
01 January 2018 – 31 December 2020	Project 2 nd VCS/CCB Verification (M2)
01 January 2015 – 31 December 2020	Project SD VISta Validation and Verification
November 2020 – March 2021	Third monitoring period forest inventory and monitoring
01 January 2021 – 31 December 2021	Project 3 rd VCS/CCB Verification (M3)
01 January 2021 – 31 December 2021	Project SD VISta 2 nd Verification (m2)
01 January 2022 – 31 December 2023	Project 4 th VCS/CCB Verification (M4)
01 January 2022 – 31 December 2023	Project SD VISta 3 rd Verification (m3)
1 November 2022	WWC hired the Project's Community Conservation Officers (CCO)
1 February 2023 – 28 October 2023	Fourth CCB/VCS monitoring period forest inventory and monitoring
22 November 2022 – 20 October 2023	Delivers trainings and workshops regarding REDD+, Climate Change Leadership, Human Rights, and SDGs to Community Conservation Officers

Date	Milestone(s) in the Project's Development and Implementation
31 October 2023	Chong cultural study begins
01 November 2023 - 06 December 2023	Interviews with Chong elders and additional research to document their culture, traditions, and grievances. First Chong Indigenous Peoples report drafted.

2.1.4 Project Proponent

Organization Name	Royal Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Environment
Role in the Project	Project Proponent
Contact Person	H.E. Dr. Choup Paris
Title	Deputy Secretary General, National Council for Sustainable Development
Address	Morodok Techo Building (Lot 503) Tonle Bassac, Chamkamorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Telephone	+855 17 313 366
Email	Paris.ncgg@gmail.com

2.1.5 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Organization Name	Wildlife Alliance
Role in the Project	Partner to the MOE in the implementation of SCRP
Contact Person	Suwanna Gauntlet
Title	Founder and CEO
Address	No. 86, Street 123 Toulthompong I Precinct Chamcamon District Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Telephone	+855-23-211-604
Email	cambodia@wildlifealliance.org

Organization name	Wildlife Works Carbon
Role in the project	Technical Advisor with responsibilities including implementation of the VCS and CCB standards and carbon accounting.

Contact person	Jeremy Freund
Title	Chief Technology Officer
Address	242 Redwood Highway, Mill Valley, CA 94941
Telephone	(+1) 415-332-8081
Email	jeremy@wildlifeworks.com

2.1.6 Project Location

Extent Boundary	Location (Easting, Northing UTM Zone 48N)
Northern Extent GPS Point	275375.34 m E, 1325396.78 m N
Eastern Extent GPS Point	394814.98 m E, 1267579.35 m N
Southern Extent GPS Point	326489.87 m E, 1238701.74 m N
Western Extent GPS Point	297403.96 m E, 1269075.36 m N

2.1.7 Project Description Deviations

Based on discussions with Verra subsequent to the first verification, the SDG targets and indicators were refined to improve their quality and ensure that all were directly accountable. As a result, the data source used for reporting in row 2 (SIA046) for the second monitoring period and beyond was changed to one that is more specific and one that has a higher impact, but that to date has reached a lower number of people. This deviation does not impact the applicability of the baseline scenario. There were no project description deviations from either the SD VISTA PD or the Joint VCS/CCB applied in previous monitoring reports.

2.1.8 Threats to the Project

Human-Induced Risks:

1. Slash and Burn/Unsustainable Agriculture

The greatest human induced risk to the Project's benefits is continued deforestation. The Project Zone is undergoing large pressures for new agricultural land from both the expanding population and ongoing immigration into the area. Therefore, slash and burn agriculture is a primary risk to the SCRP benefits and thus the Project's sustainability.

Mitigation for this risk is through the Project Activities, mainly in the form of increased protection of the Project Area, creation of new income generating activities, and through the promotion of improved agricultural methods as described in Section 2.1.2.

2. Charcoal Production and Illegal Logging

Within the Project Area, there are extractive activities, including the production of charcoal and illegal logging. These are additional threats of deforestation and degradation in the SCRP Project Area and pose a significant risk to the Project's climate, biodiversity, and ecosystem service benefits.

Government rangers and community members patrol the Project Area to prevent, discourage and stop

illegal environmental activities. It has been recognized, however, that there are still not enough rangers to protect the Project Area because of its size. The SCRП, therefore, provides the financial, political, and human capacity needed to support, maintain, and enhance park management operations. This is achieved by employing more government rangers and providing rangers with more equipment, training, and technology.

3. Anthropogenic Fires

Another human induced threat is frequent fires, which can occur multiple times a year in the area. Many are set intentionally with the goal of clearing trees and brush for agriculture, or some may be the unintentional result of illegal activity, such as charcoal production. SCRП staff monitor the Project Area for the occurrence of fire, and work to reduce the risk of fire. In addition, the Project aims to reduce illegal incursions of people into the Project Area, thus mitigating anthropogenic fire potential. Furthermore, the Project Proponent will monitor fire events and other potential contributions to reversals as part of their annual monitoring efforts and is required to report on and account for any major loss of carbon in the Project Area. It is the goal of the Project to work with communities to understand the value of the forest, thus decreasing their willingness to destroy their forest resources, as they begin to realize tangible carbon benefits.

Political/Policy Risks:

In all countries, there exists a slight risk of shifting legislation or the potential of new policies that could potentially affect natural resource management and/or land tenure. There have been cases in Cambodia where the RGC has allowed protected forest lands to be cleared for agricultural or development purposes. That said, the likelihood of such changes occurring is extremely small, especially given that the Project Area is currently under government ownership and under protective status (it is both a national park and wildlife sanctuary). As a highly visible international REDD+ project, the likelihood that the RGC would allow the SCRП Project Area to be converted is low. Additionally, as the intent is to nest this Project into a future jurisdictional/national program, the Project's visibility will only increase as well as its importance to the RGC.

1. Risk of reversal

The risk of project reversal due to community opposition is considered minimal, as they have openly and widely been consulted through numerous outreach and information-sharing meetings throughout project development. As a project governance policy, all stakeholders are always able to seek further information or air grievances if desired. The Project will continue to engage the surrounding communities, provide education and support for community social services, and improved livelihood opportunities.

All these factors build and enhance community support for the project and make them authentic stakeholders, thereby reducing the risk of opposition to the project and its goals.

2. Insufficient Revenues

The majority of REDD+ credits are currently sold on the voluntary market, posing a risk to recurring, sustainable income flow. If credits are not sold, there will be no revenue, and thus no monetary support for the Project over its 30-year lifetime, save initial investment. Nevertheless, the Project Proponent believes that the Project will be successful in attracting sufficient buyers of carbon credits. The Project has been developed as a cooperative effort between Wildlife Alliance and the Ministry of Environment – it is one of the largest projects in Southeast Asia, making it an attractive Project to the greater Southeast Asian region. In addition, it is a vital forest resource to Cambodia and is a critical watershed for the Gulf of Thailand, an important part of Cambodia's economy because of its contributions via

hydroelectricity, tourism, and fisheries. The intention of the Project Proponent is to nest the Project into the potential future Cambodian jurisdictional/national REDD+ scheme. In the future, this will allow for the sale of larger credit volumes, on a recurring, sustainable basis, to sovereign nations and large multinational buyers in the international market created by the Paris Accord. Therefore, the Project Proponent believes that the risk of insufficient revenues to the Project's benefits is low.

Natural Risks:

The region in which the Project is located is not generally susceptible to severe or destructive natural events. The primary types of natural events that could occur would be geologic events, pests or disease, flooding, or fire. The area is not prone to any geologic activity and poses little to no risk to the Project. As the Project Area is a native and biodiverse ecosystem, the risk from pests or disease that result in significant emissions reversal is low. The primary mitigation for this risk is to maintain the forest and ensure through monitoring that the trees and ecosystem remain healthy and intact. There can be minor seasonal flooding from the annual monsoons. However, the species of this area are all adapted to the hydrological cycles and are not liable to monsoonal flooding. The Project Area is mountainous and there is a medium risk of erosion or landslides. Due to the Project activities that protect forests, the risk of erosion or landslides is minimized. The risk of fire has the most potential to cause damage to the forests of the Project Area. However, the risk of significant emissions reversal is low. The evergreen and semi-evergreen forest types are of a dense, evergreen, moist forest type that is not prone to forest fires. There have been no catastrophic fires in forests of this type in this region. Therefore, natural events have low risks to the Project's benefits.

2.1.9 Benefit Permanence

The SCRP activities are all designed to enhance the CCB benefits beyond the Project's Lifetime. Community activities are designed to transform local economies over the life of the Project. In this regard, the focus of the SCRP is developing local business and income-generating activities that are critical components of a long-term low carbon economy. Project activities that meet this overarching objective focus on education, sustainable agriculture, community-based ecotourism, and sustainable management of natural resources. These activities will reduce the necessity of community members to deforest and degrade the Project Area. During the Project Lifetime, this will be achieved, for example, by facilitating better education, through training farmers in sustainable agriculture, and creating long-term eco-tourism programs. These activities are outlined in more detail in the joint VCS/CCB PD Section 2.1.11, SD VISta PD section 2.1.2, joint VCS/CCB MR section 4, and Sections 3, 4, 5 of this document. All of these activities are projected to help maintain and enhance the climate, community, and biodiversity benefits during and beyond the project lifetime.

2.2 Stakeholder Engagement

2.2.1 Stakeholder Consultation and Adaptive Management

The adaptive management plan for the Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project is outlined in the Project's VCS/CCB PD Section 4.4.1. and SD VISta PD Section 3.3. Please refer to these sections for a detailed explanation of the iterative processes the SCRP will use throughout the life of the Project.

The Project held a significant number of community meetings and workshops during the Project development process. The SCRP joint VCS/CCB PD Sections 2.1.8 and 2.3.3 list the community meetings and workshops that were held for all Project stakeholders. A complete report of the SBIA

workshops and community meetings, including pictures and meeting results have been provided to the verifier.

In order to ensure effective participation of SCRP communities, meetings, and workshops are held during time periods where stakeholders can attend. As such, all meetings and workshops were held during the day and at times when other work did not interfere with full community participation. Invitations were extended to community leaders, local government officials, and commune leaders within a respectful timeframe and in such a manner that each stakeholder could respond. This included via written invitations and phone calls. All communication was conducted in Khmer, a language every participant speaks, thus enabling participants to fully understand enabling their full participation.

During the previous monitoring period, additional FPIC meetings were held to maintain communication between the project and communities and to ensure that communities are informed about the Project. During this current monitoring period, 57 community meetings were conducted with all 29 beneficiary communities, with a total of more than 1,500 participants from 15 communes attending the meetings (of which around 1,030 are women). The meetings were held in two rounds, with the first taking place between 6 January 2022 to 22 February 2022, and the second between 3 March 2023 to 10 May 2023. Each participant is a representative of his/her household.

From these meetings, 77 comments were collected through the conducted FPICs, FGRM, and other form of consultations. Most of the comments received from the meetings were requests for projects such as for building and repairing roads, bridges, schools, water wells, scholarships, job creation community projects, etc. All the comments received were compiled, analyzed and submitted to the CEO of WA. Details for all SBIA consultation and FPIC meetings to date, including dates, locations and number of meeting attendants, are provided below in Table 3.

Table 3: Location, date and attendance of FPIC meetings held during m3 (VCS/CCB M4) for the Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project.

Location	Commune	District	Date	Place	Participants Total	Female participants
m3 Consultation						
Trapang Chher Trav	Thmor Bang	Thmor Bang	06/01/2022	Russey Chrum Commune Hall	7	4
Koh	Thmor Donpov	Thmor Bang	27/01/2022	Koh Primary School	25	14
Prek Svay	Thmor Donpov	Thmor Bang	28/01/2022	Thmor Donpov Commune Hall	41	24
Kokir Chrum	Thmor Bang	Thmor Bang	06/01/2022	Russey Chrum Commune Hall	14	9

Location	Commune	District	Date	Place	Participants Total	Female participants
Kokir Chrum	Thmor Bang	Thmor Bang	10/01/2022	Mrs. Nut Dany's residence at Kokir Chrum Village	13	3
Trapang Chher Trav	Thmor Bang	Thmor Bang	11/01/2022	Mouk Tha's residence at Trapang Chher Trav Village	6	3
Samraong	Pralay	Thmor Bang	11/01/2022	Samraong Village Chief's residence	40	10
Pralay	Pralay	Thmor Bang	12/01/2022	Pralay Village Chief's residence	41	19
Chrak Russey	Chumnoab	Thmor Bang	16/01/2022	Chumnoab Commune Hall	40	23
Koh Andet	Ta Tai Krom	Koh Kong	17/01/2022	Techor Pur Ream Pagoda	24	13
Chi Meal	Andong Teuk	Botum Sakor	22/01/2022	Mrs. Yen Leng's residence at Chi Meal Village	16	12
Chi Meal	Andong Teuk	Botum Sakor	22/01/2022	Mrs. Rin Tha's residence at Chi Meal Village	11	5
Bak Angrout	Dorng Peng	Sre Ambel	25/01/2022	Toap Cheang Pagoda	40	25
Anlong Vak	Ta Tai Krom	Koh Kong	03/02/2022	Pur Kirimondol Pagoda	20	16
Chumnoab	Chumnoab	Thmor Bang	08/02/2022	Commune Council	34	17

Location	Commune	District	Date	Place	Participants Total	Female participant s
				member's residence		
Dey Tomneab (Veal tapou)	Tropeang ROUNG	Koh Kong	10/02/2022	Veal Tapou Almshouse	18	9
Tropeang ROUNG	Tropeang ROUNG	Koh Kong	10/02/2022	Mr. Ben Vok's residence at Trapeang ROUNG Village	21	7
Sovanna Baitang	Komdoul	Botum Sakor	10/02/2022	Community Chief's residence	66	32
Dey Tomneab	Tropeang ROUNG	Koh Kong	11/02/2022	Tropeang ROUNG Pagoda	21	5
Tropeang ROUNG	Tropeang ROUNG	Koh Kong	11/02/2022	Mr. Vat Chandern's residence at Trapeang ROUNG Village	24	17
Pur Boeng (Chhay reab)	Dorng Peng	Sre Ambel	15/02/2022	Chhay Reab Pagoda	43	25
Pur Boeng (Komlot)	Dorng Peng	Sre Ambel	16/02/2022	Srong Sat Komlot Pagoda	44	26
Kamlot	Chi Phat	Thmor Bang	18/02/2022	Kamlot Village Chief's residence	33	18
Cham Slar	Chi Phat	Thmor Bang	18/02/2022	Kingdergarten at Cham Slar Village	46	34
Chi Phat	Chi Phat	Thmor Bang	19/02/2022	Om Louy's residence at Chi Phat village	29	17
Teuk L'ark	Chi Phat	Thmor Bang	19/02/2022	Teuk L'ark Pagoda	22	15
Krang Chek	Chambak	Phnom Srouch	21/02/2022	Chambak Dangkom Almshouse	41	29

Location	Commune	District	Date	Place	Participants Total	Female participants
Ramieng Sa	Ta Sal	Aoral	22/02/2022	Ramieng Sa Village Hall	47	24
Chi Meal	Andong Teuk	Botum Sakor	03/03/2022	Mrs. Heng Nget's residence at Chi Meal village	52	31
Chambok	Chamok	Phnom Srouch	06/03/2022	Village meeting hall	42	28
Chi Phat	Chi Phat	Thmor Bang	10/04/2022	Mr. Chen Kmao's residence at Chi Phat village	27	14
Chorm Sla	Chi Phat	Thmor Bang	21/02/2023	Mr. Oung Srang's residence at Chorm Sla village	32	18
Komlot	Chi Phat	Thmor Bang	23/02/2023	Mr. Mouen's residence at Komlot village	39	27
Teuk Laak	Chi Phat	Thmor Bang	27/02/2023	Chi Phat pagoda	33	21
Chrak Russei	Chumnob	Thmor Bang	01/03/2023	Chumbob commune hall	28	27
Chumnob	Chumnob	Thmor Bang	09/03/2023	Chumbob commune hall	25	11
Bak Angrout	Dang Peng	Sre Ambel	11/03/2023	Bak Angrout primary school	59	39
Pur Boeng (Chhay Reab)	Dang Peng	Sre Ambel	15/03/2023	Chhay Reab pagoda	36	13
Pur Boeng (Komlot)	Dang Peng	Sre Ambel	23/03/2023	Komlot pagoda	31	11

Location	Commune	District	Date	Place	Participants Total	Female participants
Sovanna Baitang	Kondoul	Botum Sakor	27/03/2023	Sovanna Baitong community meeting hall	48	28
O'Som	O'Som	Veal Veng	27/03/2023	O'som commune hall	31	16
Chhay louk	O'Som	Veal Veng	28/03/2023	Village chief's house	55	32
Kien Chungruk	O'Som	Veal Veng	29/03/2023	Mr. Sao Nuth's residence at Kien Chungruk village	33	10
Samrong	Pralay	Thmor Bang	30/03/2023	Samrong village chief's house	30	17
Top Khley	Pralay	Thmor Bang	03/04/2023	Village Member's residence	18	12
Chamnar	Pralay	Thmor Bang	07/04/2023	Chamnar Village Chief's residence	20	12
Pralay	Pralay	Thmor Bang	08/04/2023	Pralay village chief's residence	34	17
Korki Chrum	Russei Chrum	Thmor Bang	09/04/2023	Russei Chrum commune hall	64	40
Trapeang Chheutrav	Russei Chrum	Thmor Bang	10/04/2023	Russei Chrum commune hall	35	19
Romeang Sar	Tasal	Aoral	25/04/2023	Village meeting hall	50	36

Location	Commune	District	Date	Place	Participants Total	Female participants
Koh Andet	Tatai Krom	Koh Kong	26/04/2023	Koh Andet pagoda	23	14
Anlong Vak	Tatai Krom	Koh Kong	26/04/2023	Tatai pagoda	34	19
Prek Svay	Thmor Dulpov	Thmor Bang	27/04/2023	Thmor Dulpov commune hall	22	10
Koh	Thmor Dulpov	Thmor Bang	28/04/2023	Koh primary school	21	11
Trapeang Rung	Trapeang Rung	Koh Kong	01/05/2023	Village Member's residence	25	8
Veal Tapou	Trapeang Rung	Koh Kong	04/05/2023	Village meeting hall	32	14
Dey Tumneab	Trapeang Rung	Koh Kong	10/05/2023	Trapeang Rung pagoda	31	20
Consultation Total					1837	1030

2.2.2 Anti-Discrimination

The SCRP is committed to fair treatment and equal opportunity for all Project stakeholders, community members, and employees. The Project, nor any agent of the Project, will discriminate against any person for any reason, including, but not limited to, gender, religion, nationality, tribe, or sexual identity. The Project has established an equal opportunity policy that ensures that the Project will not engage in or be complicit in any form of discrimination. The SCRP is committed to providing a workplace and programs that are safe and free from all sexual harassment or unwelcome sexual advances. The Project has an official document outlining a sexual harassment policy, defining sexual harassment, and describing the recourse that any employee who feels that they have suffered sexual harassment should take. Additionally, the Project has established and recently updated a grievance system that will provide all Project employees, stakeholders, community members, and participants to have a recourse method in the event that any discriminatory actions or sexual harassment does occur.

2.2.3 Worker Training

The SCRP considers local employment a priority and local sourcing is strongly encouraged at all levels of the Project, from casual workers up to management positions. The SCRP recognizes that local hiring, especially women, marginalized and vulnerable community members, is a major benefit to the implementation and operation of the Project due to the knowledge and familiarity local people possess of the landscape, its communities, and biodiversity. Their involvement will also ensure the sustainability and continuity of the Project throughout the Project's Lifetime and beyond. To date, 501 families have been trained in ecotourism management and hospitality and guiding skills in Chi Phat and Chhay Areng.

While 984 families have been trained in sustainable agriculture techniques. In addition, 959 forest rangers and staff have been trained in law enforcement, health and safety, patrolling, and legal skills whilst 15 community members from the Project Zone have recently been trained in biomass inventory for the Carbon plots.

MOE/WA will train local community members in the latest monitoring techniques, data collection methods, and laws to conduct effective enforcement. Training will be conducted on an ad-hoc basis as turnover happens to the community-rangers to maintain a pool of trained local rangers. Local community members will also be hired and trained to support and manage other activities including IGAs, agricultural intensification, and biodiversity monitoring. In all positions, informal training will happen for each position and local community members are prioritized on being hired.

The primary training of the sampling team occurred on January 17 – 23, 2017. The training was conducted by a team of experienced professionals with a background in forest inventory sampling and measurement methods. All members of the plot sampling team and several key Project management staff, including Thomas Grey and Romica Grosu of WA, were present for this training. The training consisted of both classroom and field components and included training in the biomass sampling and proxy area sampling SOPs, general field procedures, methods for proper equipment use, and field safety procedures. Further training and technical support were provided to the field sampling team specifically on the biomass plot sampling process via email and phone calls. A second field-based training of the plot sampling team was held on December 2 – 3, 2017. All members of the plot sampling team and several key Project management staff, including Thomas Grey and Romica Grosu of WA, were present for this training. This training focused on the leakage plot measurement SOPs and field equipment use. For the previous monitoring period (m1), two additional training courses regarding biomass and leakage plot data collection were held. The first was held on April 24 – 29, 2019 and was focused on refreshing and retraining the plot sampling team. A second training was held on April 18 – 19, 2020 and was focused on the refreshing and retraining on the leakage plot sampling SOP. Both trainings were led by the SCRP biomass inventory manager, Romica Grosu, and held on-site in the Project Area.

During the previous monitoring period (m2), biomass inventory training was held from 3 – 7 December 2021. The training covered the SCRP Forest Inventory SOP and its implementation for the biomass plot sampling on the SCRP. Ten biomass inventory team members participated in the training, four of which were existing team members, while six were new members to the team. Supporting documentation on this training activity has been made available to the verifier. Other training activities involving local community members that were implemented during m2 included planting and care of fruit trees, CBET Managers training on IGAs, tourism hospitality, nature guiding, housekeeping and cooking skills, and financial literacy. Furthermore, security related training was conducted for SCRP Rangers over the monitoring period.

During m3 (2022 – 2023), training activities were maintained and had an increase of participation compared to the previous monitoring period, such as training on agricultural methods, preparation of tour guides and forest rangers and staff, ecotourism for community members, and biomass inventory sampling. The training related to tourism has resulted in the increase of families providing eco-tourism services, while training related to security has increased the number of forest rangers and staff employment. The impacts related to implemented training activities, and the number of trained community members and SCRP employees over the monitoring period can be found in Table 1, Section 3.1, and Table 4.

Educating communities and employees in different areas related to the carbon Project are still ongoing. Capacity building on aspects revolving around carbon measurement, accounting, climate change, and carbon offsets will continue to take place in the form of meetings, workshops, or training days. To date, the primary training on REDD+ Project management and carbon measurement has been focused on WA staff and management based in Koh Kong town. It is anticipated that future training will no longer be needed by external experts but will be carried out by locally sourced employees who were trained in the initial stages of the Project.

2.2.4 Equal Work Opportunities

The SCRP has an Equal Opportunity hiring Policy. Based on this policy, SCRP job positions will be openly advertised through the Project Office within the Project Zone. The Project has the responsibility for the fair treatment of all, representation for all Project Zone groups, and encouraging diversity within project staff and management. SCRP policy stresses equal opportunity for all groups, including members of ethnic minorities, various socio-economic groups, genders and sexual orientations, for all employment positions and for inclusion in REDD+ program activities. The selection of potential employees is held on a democratic and neutral basis, providing equal opportunity to all applicants. The SCRP operates a strict non-discrimination policy such that women and vulnerable groups of people will receive equal chances regardless of the type of work.

The Project is designed to focus on the employment and training of local people, with a focus on women as well as marginalized and vulnerable community members, in order to increase local participation in the Project as well as build local capacity, knowledge and a robust skills base. This will include hiring local community members as community rangers to monitor their community forests for illegal activities, with special attention to the hiring of women and/or vulnerable and marginalized community members where appropriate. The SCRP will advertise open positions broadly, with special attention to the recruitment of villagers and youth who live in the Project Zone. Women will also be highly encouraged to apply for the positions. A policy of providing priority in the hiring process will be given to women who are qualified and willing to commit to a period of work with the Project. However, as the tradition and culture of Cambodia may limit women from traveling far away from their home or staying in the field for long periods of time with other men there are some challenges to the recruitment of female employees. In addition, in the Cambodian traditional family structure women are responsible for caring for their children, which may restrict their ability and willingness to travel away from their home villages for work. The current primary examples of employment opportunities include cooks and reception staff and examples of income generating opportunities includes home stay hosts, microfinance and small-scale agriculture.

In summary, the SCRP has implemented the following policies in the hiring process.

- The SCRP provides equal employment opportunity to all employees and employment applicants without regard to race, color, religion, sex, nationality, age, or disability. The placement of successful applicants to vacant positions is based solely on their merits.
- Job vacancies are to be advertised publicly through posters, signboards/billboards, and online media to inform both internal and external applicants of the opportunity. The Project Management Unit, in conjunction with the head of the relevant management units for which the vacancy is advertised will be closely involved in the selection process.
- In the case of multiple equally qualified applicants, preference shall be given to the applicant that lives closest to the vacancy location. Unsuccessful applicants will be provided with an

explanation for why they were not selected in order to assist them to improve if there is another vacancy in the future.

- Equal opportunity is also extended to all capacity building activities (CBA). All employees and any interested local community members, including women and vulnerable populations shall be allowed to join any CBA which includes agricultural training and other technical skills, English language, cooking and hospitality training for Community Based Ecotourism service providers to improve the livelihood of their families and community. An assessment of the needs for capacity building with the forestry community members and other stakeholders in the project zone will be conducted to identify their priorities and needs.

2.2.5 Workers' Rights

The SCRP abides by all relevant Cambodian workers' rights, laws, and regulations. Workers will be informed about their rights at the point of their employment during employee orientation. Additionally, A hard copy of the relevant laws will be kept at the Project Office and any worker is free to consult these any time during working hours. An employee manual is provided to all employees that details their rights, the Project's equal opportunity policy and grievance policy.

WA confirms that they have and continue to, over the duration of the monitoring period, strictly and fully respect the Labor Law of the Kingdom of Cambodia, under the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training. During the recruitment and selection process for new employees, all workers are informed about their rights. All employees, including part-time workers of WA receive orientation of WA's HR Policy Manual which covers all HR related aspects, including Labour Laws. A copy of the HR Policy Manual has been made available to the verifier.

2.2.6 Occupational Safety Assessment

The SCRP ensures that workers' health and safety are always protected to the best of the Project's ability and across all sites. Risks are identified, mitigation strategies produced, and appropriate measures adopted to minimize any risks. As described in the Health and Safety plan, during employee orientation, workers will be informed about the potential safety risks of their job and of methods to mitigate the risks.

Given the nature of the Project and its geographical surroundings, it is recognized that certain occupations inherently present a risk to the health and safety of workers, in particular occupations that require spending long periods walking in difficult environments. These include, though not exclusively, plot samplers and forest protection rangers, who are faced with challenging terrain as well as the risk of encountering illegal logger, illegal forest land clearer, and wildlife hunter. In addition, forest fires may also pose a safety risk if they spread rapidly and unexpectedly. The Project has created a comprehensive Health and Safety Plan that ensures that all workers' health and safety is protected, and that all workers are fully informed about workplace risks and safe practices to mitigate those risks. These include training in safe working practices, first aid training for some staff members as well as the enforcement of requirements for safe handling of equipment and other materials. This Health and Safety Plan additionally provides a comprehensive list of the measures that will be taken to inform employees of their rights, to assign roles and responsibilities to supervisors and workers and provide a safe workplace culture. This document will be revisited regularly and revised as needed to ensure that it contains current information and includes all job categories and potential risks. A copy of the plan has been provided to the verifier and will be kept at the Project Office and be readily available for any consultation. In addition, SCRP will set up a Health and Safety Fund, through a contribution from the

sale of SCRP credits. The fund will be used to compensate Project workers for an accident during their working hours/work mission. The SCRP will ensure a detailed orientation of newly recruited employees so that they are fully aware of their rights as well as responsibilities. All law enforcement rangers and full-time WA Project staff will be provided with full health and life insurance.

WA confirms that they have and continue to, over the duration of the monitoring period, inform workers about job related risk, and take steps to mitigate these risks where possible. During the recruitment and selection process for new employees, all workers are informed about job related risk, and during the probationary period workers receive on-the-job training and are given the opportunity to understand and become familiar with the potential risk their job entails. To mitigate work related risks, WA provides on-the-job training to new employees, provides appropriate and adequate work equipment suited for the specific job, and provides health insurance to employees. As part of the orientation process received by all new WA employees, workers are informed on work related risk and safe working practices are given according to the WA Health and Safety Plan. Ongoing training activities are implemented which cover various health and safety related topics. For example, SCRP Rangers received training on first aid and patrol safety, patrol strategy and technique, rescue and care for snared wildlife, and conflict resolution for apprehending poachers and illegal loggers.

2.2.7 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure

From January until October 2022, there were few grievances raised along with their resolution and outcome provided by the SCRP. The details of these grievances can be referred to the SCRP VCS/CCB M4 Monitoring Report Section 2.3.14.

As set out in the PD, the SCRP has a feedback and grievance redress policy and process for resolving complaints in an efficient, fair, and accessible manner. Community members and project stakeholders are encouraged to submit grievances, comments or feedback to the Project Office through several channels. The primary method for communication is through the Project Office or Sub-office which is located at the Ministry of Environment branch office in Koh Kong town, the MOE Ranger stations located throughout the Project Zone and the Community Based Ecotourism offices in Chi Phat and Areng. In addition, the MOE/WA has published an email address, phone number, and Facebook page that project Stakeholders can use to make comments or voice grievances. The full grievance policy is outlined in the document “Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project Grievance Redress Mechanism” made available to the verifier.

2.2.8 Stakeholder Access to Project Documentation

- The Project Office and Project Sub-Office maintains a full printed version of the PD and monitoring report in English for public viewing.
- The executive summary for the PD and monitoring report has been translated into Khmer and is posted in public places in communities throughout the Project Zone.
- Project documents are available on the Verra project registry (<https://registry.terra.org/>).
- The full monitoring report version and the executive summary of the PD and monitoring report in English and Khmer version are made available on the Project’s webpage (<https://southerncardamomredd.com/>) and the Project’s Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/SouthernCardamomREDD>).

2.2.9 Information to Stakeholders on Assessment Process

The Project Proponent has actively communicated to community members and stakeholders about the start of the Public Comment Period and the methods with which they can submit comments on the Project as well as how to view full Project documentation. This was accomplished by communicating the Project - Public Comment Period and Verification field visit dates to previously identified stakeholders, community leaders, leaders of the faith communities and public officials. They were then requested to pass that information onto their communities.

The Project partner will arrange for community meetings with all stakeholders during the verification site visit. During these meetings the auditor will be able to independently ask questions of all stakeholders regarding FPIC and SIA consultations.

- The Project's monitoring report executive summary, including Project information and Project benefits has been translated into Khmer and is posted in public places in communities throughout the Project Zone.
- During community meetings held by Project staff as part of the Project outreach process the verification process was described.
- A poster/notice in Khmer advertising the Project's public comment period and the verification field visit was posted in communities throughout the Project Zone. It included details on how a comment to the CCB can be made.
- In addition to the executive summary and the public comment period advertisement, a poster/flyer in Khmer advertising the Project, and providing a contact email address was posted in communities.

These efforts to fully communicate project details and performance to project stakeholders and communities have been verified by the auditor and determined to fully meet SD VISta requirements.

2.3 Project Management

2.3.1 Avoidance of Corruption

To provide avoidance of corruption, a separate limited liability corporation has been created by MOE and WA to manage the funds of the Project. This company, called the Cardamom Carbon Company (CCC), is based in the United States and under the management authority of Wildlife Alliance. There are two agreements, the CCC Agency of Delegation Agreement and Southern Cardamom Project Agreement, that outline Project benefit sharing and ensure transparent financial transactions of the Project. These documents were shared with the validator and shared upon request with the verifier.

2.3.2 Recognition of Property Rights

The Project does not require involuntary removal or relocation of communities or any activities important for their livelihood and culture. The Project has not, and will not encroach uninvited on private property, community property or government property. Therefore, appropriate restitution or compensation has not been applicable. The Project has continued to assist the local communities to identify the boundaries of their lands and secure official tenure. Since it is designed to assist communities in obtaining evidence for land tenure, there is no potential for dispute resulting from the activity. Any disputes over tenure will be resolved by the relevant RGC land registry ministry in accordance with national and local laws. The SCRP has been working closely with local authorities, community members, and relevant provincial departments to implement this program.

Wildlife Alliance has worked with the Royal Government of Cambodia and provincial, district, and commune authorities since 2003 to develop clear spatial land- use plans for the Southern Cardamom, including securing community land tenure across a total of 29 villages in 15 communes. This work has benefited 5,980 families including 3,024 in Project Zone communities. An additional eight Project zone communities have yet to receive clear land zonation and tenure, and this is planned for completion during the REDD+ Project implementation period. In addition to confirming community land tenure, the Project will work to demarcate the zones of the three Protected Areas which form the Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project (Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary, Southern Cardamom National Park, Botum Sakor National Park). This demarcation clearly highlights community land and helps mark the boundaries of the strictly protected zones (Core and Conservation) which comprise the Project Area and which are reserved for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services.

During the previous m1 and m2 monitoring period, the zoning and demarcation activities have continued, so that the land for local communities has been clearly delineated. Thirty land use planning meetings (21 meetings during m1 and 9 meetings during m2) were conducted with participation and support from local authorities. There were 1,114 demarcation posts installed along the community land boundaries in Russey Chrum and Chi Kha Leu communes (603 demarcation posts during m1 and 411 demarcation posts during m2).

During the m2 monitoring period, in addition to participatory land use planning meetings held with participation from Village, Commune, and District authorities, in the context of Sub Decree 30 that changed the management authority from MOE to Koh Kong Provincial Administration, the Project Proponent (MoE), the Project Implementor (WA) and Koh Kong Provincial Administration discussed, identified, and set aside additional land for community members and community infrastructure development of 880.73 hectares. These additional lands for communities were included in the agreement "Agreement on Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project between Ministry of Environment and

Koh Kong Provincial Authority” signed on November 10, 2021, by MoE and Provincial Administration and witnessed by Wildlife Alliance. The Agreement secures statutory rights for the addition of 880.73 hectares of land for community members and community infrastructure development that occurred during the m2, thus acknowledging and recognizing community land boundaries in relation to the SCRP project.

During the current m3 monitoring period, the zoning and demarcation activities have continued, so that the land for local communities is clearly delineated. 6 land use planning meetings have been conducted with participation and support from local authorities. 146 demarcation posts were installed along 26 kilometers of the community land boundaries in Russey Chrum communes.

2.3.3 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

Under Order 001, all land in the Project Zone has been titled and all property clearly delineated. As such, the Project works with communities to clarify property zones and demarcate boundaries between separate property types. The Project Area is situated wholly on land owned and controlled by the government of Cambodia. There is no privately owned land in the Project Area. The Project has not, and will not encroach uninvited on private property, community property or government property. This is an important Project activity that avoids land tenure conflicts.

Information regarding the SCRP was communicated through a series of community meetings that took place in a culturally appropriate setting beginning in 2017. Meetings were conducted by appointed FPIC officers, and were called at public locations, such as village public buildings and schools. It is common in Cambodia to provide tea and food at formal meetings, and this custom was also adhered to. FPIC officers used posters to explain the concept of REDD+, climate change, Project activities, and conflict resolutions, and bring across the Project’s anticipated benefits as well as costs/risks. An open discussion and Q&A followed, which often revolved around costs/benefits, as well as risks and communities’ concerns about Project implementation. FPIC officers presented in Khmer, ensuring that the information was communicated to, and understood by, the entire audience.

Please refer to Section 2.2.1 for additional information on stakeholder consultation activities that took place during the this current third monitoring period.

2.3.4 Restitution and/or Compensation for Affected Resources

Generally, the project stakeholders and other community members will have net positive outcomes because of the Project. Three main community groups are predicted to suffer potential costs from implementation of project activities. The SCRP will mitigate for these negative impacts as follows:

- **Poachers and illegal loggers** – although these are illegal activities for the large part, those genuinely undertaking them for basic livelihood support will be offered or considered for direct employment when job opportunities arise e.g., as eco-guards. Nonetheless, they will also enjoy the other general community benefits like access to community educational grants schemes, improved health access and agricultural training to help move them away from illegal activities.
- **Traders, middlemen and employers** – while this group might see diminished profits in the short term, we believe they will enjoy greater stability in the long-term from conducting legitimate business, reduced run-ins with the law, employees and community, and overall greater social capital and license to operate in the area.
- **Immigrants** – similar to the traders above, this group might suffer some costs in the short term through increased scrutiny and fewer chances for accessing ‘free’ land and jobs but will also

gain from greater stability by being recognized and accepted as legitimate members in the community once they come in through legal avenues.

2.3.5 Property Rights Removal/Relocation of Property Rights Holders

The Project does not require involuntary removal or relocation of communities or any activities important for their livelihood and culture.

2.3.6 Identification of Illegal Activities

The PA is comprised of two protected areas under the jurisdiction of the MOE, and as such is protected from deforestation activities. Under the Cambodian Land Law and Forestry Law the forest should be protected from resource extraction or conversion to other land uses. However, these activities are commonly observed to be occurring, including illegal logging, charcoal production, poaching for meat, and conversion of forestland through slash and burn to agricultural land. These activities are all illegal under current law, and despite the MOE's best efforts at controlling them to date, they are still widely and openly occurring.

All of the above listed illegal activities could have negative effects on the SCRP's climate and biodiversity goals. The SCRP has included expanding the ranger force, strengthening community organizations, agricultural intensification, microfinance, strengthening forest land use planning and secure forest land tenure, eco-charcoal and income generating activities, such as the resin enterprise as well as deforestation-free commodities in the Project design to reduce the occurrence of these illegal activities. This will include firstly increased protections for the PA, and enforcement of the PA boundary against these illegal incursions. Additionally, increased efforts at confiscations of chainsaws and other logging equipment being used illegally within the PA will reduce the illegal activity. The strengthening of community organizations will give local organizations the ability to protect community lands and stop the flow of migrants into the PA. By conducting training on agricultural intensification, providing micro-finance, and supporting local businesses the goal is to generate alternative income to abate illegal activities within the PA. The aim is that the diversification of incomes will overtime shift the local economy from one of unsustainable to sustainable use.

2.3.7 Ongoing Conflicts or Disputes

There are some minor conflicts or disputes in the SCRP Project Zone between the communities. Some communities have had minor conflicts or disputes over the land, territory or resources in the Project Area during the last 20 years, all based on uncertain land tenure rights. This has been especially true in the Project community of Teuk Laak. Additionally, illegal land clearing and intrusion by outsiders has, and continues to, occur causing some levels of conflicts between specific local individuals and MOE.

The Project has committed to working with these communities to identify the boundaries of their lands, and to assist them in acquiring official tenure to them. One of the Project Activities that has been implemented is specifically targeted at helping these communities do this. These activities are designed to enable communities to gain the evidence needed to prove ownership of their lands and gain tenure. Therefore, there is no potential for the Project to prejudice any decision or outcome of a dispute through its activities, as the determination of land tenure and resolution of any disputes over tenure is made by the relevant RGC land registry ministry in accordance with national and local laws.

At this time, the community recognizes that the Project cannot issue land titles and is not inhibiting their ability to receive title in any way. They have committed to the project and provided clear informed

consent for the project. To date, the process of receiving their land titles is still in progress and the Project is continuing to work with the community of Teuk Laak to assist them in this process.

2.3.8 National and Local Laws and Regulations

The SCRP meets all local, national and international laws that are relevant to this Project. These laws include the aforementioned Employment laws, as well the additional laws outlined below.

Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management (1996)

The Objective of this law is to protect and upgrade the environment quality and public health by means of prevention, reduction and control of pollution; to assess the environmental impacts of all proposed Projects prior to the issuance of decision by the Royal Government; to ensure the rational and sustainable preservation, development, management and the use of the natural resources of the Kingdom of Cambodia; to encourage and provide possibility to public to participate in the protection of environment and the management of the natural resources.

The mechanism for implementing this law is through the National Environmental Plan.

The Land Law (2002)

The Land Law classifies the different types of property and ownership rights in Cambodia: (1) State Public Property, (2) State Private Property, and (3) Private property:

1. **State Public Property:** According to Articles 15 & 16 of this law, State Public Property is land held by the State which carries a public interest use. State Public Property includes properties of natural origin, such as the Permanent Forest Reserve. State Public Property cannot be sold or transferred to other legal entities, although it may be subject to rights of occupancy or use that are temporary in nature (such as a logging concession in the Permanent Forest Reserve).
2. **State Private Property:** Under Article 17, State Private Property is land that is owned by the State or public entities that do not have a public interest use (i.e., owned by the state or public entity, but does not fit the definition of State Public Property as mentioned above). In addition, State Private Property can be described as excess or idle land that is held by the State or public entities. State Private Property may actually be sold or transferred to other legal entities, such as use for social or economic land concessions.
3. **Private Property:** Private property is property owned by natural persons or legal entities other than the State or public entities. Private property can be owned by individuals, collectives or business organizations/associations.

The Forestry Law (2002)

The Forestry Law is an important sector-specific law that defines the management framework for harvesting, use, development, conservation, and protection of forests in Cambodia. It aims to ensure sustainable forest management and customary user rights of forest resources for indigenous and local communities. Reaffirming the Constitution, the Forestry Law provides that all forests (referred to as the Permanent Forest Estate), including state and private, noting that there is currently a lack of proper demarcation of Cambodia's forest estate. Furthermore, the Permanent Forest Estate is defined as all forested land within the Kingdom of Cambodia. Land within the Permanent Forest Estate can also be zoned as a Protected Area.

The Permanent Forest Estate is divided as: 1. Permanent Forest Reserves – which are State Forests and fall under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Administration (FA) which is housed by the Ministry of

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF); 2. Private Forest – forests located on private land that has been legally registered as private title under the laws and procedures in Cambodia. Private Forests are those that are individually owned, and these forests are managed by the owners for a range of benefits. The owners have the free will to utilize these forests the way they deem fit and in addition, forest carbon in private forests belongs to the owners.

On the other hand, all categories of state forests fall within the definition of the Permanent Forest Reserves - including forests that occur on state private lands, flooded forests, wetland forests, and mangrove forests. While all forests under the Permanent Forest Reserves are under the jurisdiction of the FA, wetland and mangrove forests outside the Protected Areas (PA) are under the jurisdiction of the Fisheries Administration (FA) of the MAFF. Permanent Forest Reserves consist of three sub-categories:

- 1) **Production Forests:** Production Forests are forests that are managed primarily for the sustainable production of timber and non-timber forest products. In these forests, protection is a secondary objective. The Production Forests include Forest Concessions and Community Forests. Areas under Production Forests include those forests where harvesting is permitted (e.g., annual bidding coupes for domestic wood supply), degraded forests, forests to be rehabilitated, and forests reserved for regeneration or plantation. The government may grant an area of production forest, not under use, to a forest concession through public bidding consistent with the National Forest Management Plan and after conducting consultation with the concerned ministries, local authorities and communities. However, in January 2002, the RGC issued a Declaration on the Suspension of Forest Concession Logging in the country.
- 2) **Protection Forests:** Protection Forest are forests that deemed to have essential ecosystem services which are, but not limited to: biodiversity; water catchment and watershed conservation; wildlife habitat and aquatic resources; prevention of floods, erosion, and sea water intrusion; maintaining soil fertility; and preserve cultural heritage and public interest. However, protection forests under the Forestry Law does not include Protected Areas (PA) under the jurisdiction of the MOE pursuant to the Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management Law 1996.
- 3) **Conversion Forests:** state forests that shall be converted for other development purposes, which are temporarily categorized within the Permanent Forest Reserve until the RGC designates the land for a specific use and purpose.

There is also another category, Community Forests – forests owned by the state that have been allocated to communities under a 15-year renewable agreement. The primary goal of community forests is to protect and rehabilitate forests and to enhance the sustainable use of forest resources by local communities.

Protected Area Law (2008)

Protected Areas fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment (MOE); applicable law includes the Protected Area Act 2008 and the Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management Law 1996. Provides the Ministry of Environment the authority to manage all protected areas in Cambodia. It lists the type of protected areas under MOE's purview as:

1. National Park
2. Wildlife sanctuary
3. Protected landscape
4. Multiple use area

5. Ramsar site
6. Biosphere reserve
7. Natural heritage site
8. Marine park

It also states that protected areas shall be defined by a sub-decree. The law and the process by which protected areas can be created or altered.

The Cambodian Community Forestry Sub-Decree (2003)

The National Forestry Program aims to register 1000 community forestry groups nationally and cover two million hectares by 2030. To achieve this target the government adopted various guidelines and policies to support the development of community forests such as the community forestry sub-decree, community forestry guideline, and national community forestry program.

Declaration on Classification and List of Wildlife Species NO: 020 PR.MAFF (2007)

This declaration lists and classifies all wild species in Cambodia. The decree groups species into three main categories, endangered, rare and common. The decree also declares that all wild species are technically owned by the State and are protected under this provision.

Code of Criminal Procedure adopted by COM

The purpose of the criminal code is to define the rule of law in Cambodia. It distinguishes what is a criminal and civil action and set the rule of law in Cambodia. The Project Proponent uses it to enforce protection of forests in the SCRP.

2.4 Grouped Projects

The SCRP is not a grouped Project. This Section is not applicable.

3 BENEFITS FOR PEOPLE AND PROSPERITY

3.1 Impacts on Stakeholders

Impact #1	6 land use planning meetings (SIA001)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in the number of households getting secure land rights.
Impact #2	168 participants in land use planning meetings (SIA002)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increased access to economic resources by providing training on new income generating activities
Impact #3	Volume of timber and logs confiscated by SCRP patrol rangers: Timber: 1,298 m3 Logs: 6,409 logs (SIA004)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in the number of households getting secure land rights.
Impact #4	1,807 of chainsaws confiscated from loggers (SIA005)

Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Reduction of illegal logging and wildlife poaching in the project area.
Impact #5	# of illegal kilns and bags of charcoal confiscated by SCRPP patrol rangers: - 152 kilns - 1,387 bags of charcoal (SIA006)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Reduction of illegal logging and wildlife poaching in the project area.
Impact #6	219 legal cases submitted against forest criminals and 168 fines collected by SCRPP patrol rangers (SIA007)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Reduction of illegal logging and wildlife poaching in the project area
Impact #7	146 demarcation posts installed zoning forests and community areas (SIA008)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future

Resulting Change in Well-being	Decrease in encroachment and land grabbing
Impact #8	4 land use maps (including CPAs) created and made available to communities (SIA009)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Decrease in encroachment and land grabbing
Impact #9	121 forest fires in the SCRP extinguished by SCRP government rangers (SIA011)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Decrease in encroachment and land-grabbing
Impact #10	3,150 illegal fences and signs removed by SCRP government rangers (SIA012)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Decrease in encroachment and land-grabbing
Impact #11	934 illegal settlements (houses) and forest camps built inside the SCRP project area and removed by SCRP government rangers (SIA013)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.

Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Decrease in encroachment and land-grabbing
Impact #14	324 land encroachment cases stopped by SCRP government rangers (SIA014)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Decrease in encroachment and land-grabbing
Impact #15	565.05 ha of forest within the SCRP cleared for cultivation or settlement (SIA015)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Decrease in encroachment and land-grabbing
Impact #16	501 families participated in eco-tourism activities (CBET) Chi Phat - 332 with 11 community management team members Chhay Areng – 169 with 10 community management team members (These families also participated in the previous monitoring period) (SIA016; SIA018)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in the number of families participating in eco-tourism activities and deriving income from them.

Impact #17	96 trained tour guides [30 in Chi Phat and 66 in Chhay Areng] (SIA017)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in the number of community members participating in eco-tourism activities and deriving income from them.
Impact #18	Tourism promotion initiatives undertaken: - There are 5 exhibitions attended in Phnom Penh - There are 13,254 likes and 14,031 followed on Facebook Page for Chi Phat CBET - There are 23 followers on Instagram for Chi Phat - There are 117 followers and 587 likes on Tik Tok official page - There are 5 exhibitions attended in (3 Koh Kong, 1 Phnom Penh, and 1 Sihanoukville) - There are 4,400 likes and 5,650 followed on Facebook Page for CA-CBET (SIA019)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in the number of community members participating in eco-tourism activities and deriving income from them.
Impact #19	A total of 8,590 tourists visiting the community eco-tourism facilities (CBET) Chi Phat: 5,030 tourists in Chi Phat [3,447 local and 1,583 international] Chhay Areng: 3,560 in Chhay Areng [3,188 local and 186 international] (SIA020)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.

Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in the number of tourists visiting the project eco-tourism activities.
Impact #20	Chi Phat: \$181,081.55 CBET revenue [\$131,610.75 to service providers and \$49,470.43 community operation fund] Chhay Areng: \$36,243.33 CBET revenue [\$31,489.66 to service providers and \$4,753.64 community operation fund] amount of revenue accruing from eco-tourism activities in the area. (SIA021)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase amount of revenue accruing from eco-tourism activities in the area
Impact #21	316 meetings [11 meetings/village] awareness and sensitization meetings (SIA022)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase appreciation and awareness of wildlife benefits
Impact #22	5,961 people (206 participants/community on average) attending awareness and sensitization meetings (SIA023)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future

Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase appreciation and awareness of wildlife benefits
Impact #23	84 people/village with greater awareness about importance or conservation (SIA024)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase appreciation and awareness of wildlife benefits
Impact #24	2022: 201 government rangers/staff 2023: 258 government rangers/staff employed (SIA025)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in wildlife populations including HCVs
Impact #25	13 ranger stations fully equipped (14 in 2022, but shut down in 2023) and 175 government rangers fully equipped (SIA026)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in wildlife populations including HCVs
Impact #26	11,906 patrols undertaken, including coverage and distances of 461,106 km (SIA027)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.

Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in wildlife populations including HCVs
Impact #27	562 vehicles and 200 home-made guns removed confiscated by SCRP government rangers (SIA028)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in wildlife populations including HCVs
Impact #28	88,775 snares and 24,332 m of nets removed from the SCRP Project Area (SIA029)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in wildlife populations including HCVs by reducing the # of wildlife poaching incidents
Impact #29	861 of live animals rescued from illegal wildlife trade by SCRP government rangers (SIA031)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in wildlife populations including HCVs by reducing the # of wildlife poaching incidents
Impact #30	0 schools were built during this monitoring period. Instead, 7 scholarships granted for 7 students to enter university in Phnom Penh for 4 years (SIA032)

Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that will be actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in education opportunities for youth, leading to the increased capacity of individuals in project communities
Impact #31	0 new teachers hired during this Monitoring Period as the activity is not yet implemented (SIA033)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that will be actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in education opportunities for youth, leading to the increased capacity of individuals in project communities
Impact #32	- \$142,400 were spent for stipend and university tuition for 5 students for 4 years - \$10,494 Selection process and technical management. - \$13,954.27 operation cost (SIA034)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in education opportunities for youth, leading to the increased capacity of individuals in project communities
Impact #33	7 students benefiting from bursary schemes. 37.5% female participation in education bursary scheme and project run education events (SIA035)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future

Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in education opportunities for youth, leading to the increased capacity of individuals in project communities
Impact #34	54% female participation in education bursary scheme and project run education events (3,247 girls out of a total participation of 6,052) (SIA035)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Reduced inequality for women in employment, education and leadership opportunities
Impact #35	0% of students not in school due to school fees (SIA036)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in education opportunities for youth, leading to the increased capacity of individuals in project communities and reduction of students not in school due to school fees
Impact #36	1 health facility built or equipped (SIA037)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Improved access to quality healthcare services by project community members.
Impact #37	0 health workers employed (SIA038)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.

Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Improved access to quality healthcare services by project community members.
Impact #38	142 beneficiary families in Chum Noab Commune out of 561 families in Areng (25%) benefiting from the SCRP public health center (SIA039)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Improved access to quality healthcare services for Project community members.
Impact #39	8 functional schools in each commune (SIA040)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in education opportunities for youth, leading to the increased capacity of individuals in project communities and reduction of students not in school due to school fees
Impact #40	1:21 Teacher/Student ratio in SCRP supported schools (SIA041)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in education opportunities for youth, leading to the increased capacity of individuals in project communities and reduction of students not in school due to school fees
Impact #41	1.21 functional health facilities in each Commune (SIA042)

Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Improved access to quality healthcare services for Project community members.

Impact #42	1:440 Nurse/Doctor population ratio in Project Zone (SIA043)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Improved access to quality healthcare services for Project community members.

Impact #43	People directly employed by the SCRP: 2022: - 201 government rangers/staff - 11 community management committees (Chi Phat) - 10 community management committees (Chhay Areng) - 6 Community Agriculture Managers (Sovanna Baitong) - 4 Community Project Assistants (Chhay Louk) 2023: - 258 government rangers/staff - 11 community management committees (Chi Phat) - 10 community management committees (Chhay Areng) - 6 Community Agriculture Managers (Sovanna Baitong) - 4 Community Project Assistants (Chhay Louk) (SIA044)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in community members earning income directly from the SCRP and associated activities

Impact #44	4 new families in Chhay Areng accessed the microfinance scheme – total of 75 families (SIA045)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in the formalization and growth of micro- and small enterprises in the project area communities
Impact #45	# of people who have established IGAs through SCRP assistance Chi Phat: - 11 community management committees - 332 beneficiary families Chhay Areng: - 10 community management committees - 169 beneficiary families Chhay Louk: 21 families (SIA046)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increased access to economic resources by providing training on new income generating activities
Impact #46	304 families received agricultural training (SIA047)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increased access to economic resources by providing training on new income generating activities
Impact #47	No further changes during this monitoring period

Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increased access to economic resources by providing training on new income generating activities

Impact #48	\$1,950 per household in 2022 (8.3%) increase in yields and sales in local and external markets (SIA049)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is predicted and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increased access to economic resources by providing training on new income generating activities

Impact #49	57% of attendees at community meetings were female (575 females out of total participation of 1,010). About 67% of participants in micro-finance and income generating activities were women (118 females out of a total of 175 participants).
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future and government/authorities
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in female participation in project activities and reduced inequality for women in employment and leadership opportunities.

Impact #50	5.4% of Project employees are women (12 female employees out of 48 new hires).
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future and government/authorities
Resulting Change in Well-being	Increase in female participation in project activities and reduced inequality for women in employment and leadership opportunities.

3.2 Stakeholder Impact Monitoring

Table 4: The SCRП Social impact assessment monitoring plan. In this table Project Area is defined as the area of the project as defined under the VCS Standard and the Project Zone refers to the area encompassing the Project Area in which project activities that directly affect land and associated resources are implemented as defined under the CCB Standard. Please refer to the SCRП joint VCS and CCB PD for maps of these areas.

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
Forest destruction and land encroachment	Decrease in illegal logging	By 2027, reduce the number of illegal logging incidents by half in the SCRП	SIA001	# of land use planning meetings held with participation and support from local authorities	Output	Internal report	Com'ty Outreach	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	6 land use planning meetings
			SIA002	# participants in land use planning meetings	Output	Internal report	Com'ty Outreach	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	168 participants
			SIA004	Volume of timber and logs confiscated	Outcome	Internal report	Security	Annually	Project Accounting Area	Timber: 1,298 m ³

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
				by SCRP patrol rangers						Logs: 6,409 logs
			SIA005	# of chainsaws confiscated from loggers	Outcome	Internal report	Security	Annually	Project Accounting Area	1,807
			SIA006	# of illegal kilns and bags of charcoal confiscated by SCRP patrol rangers	Outcome	Internal report	Security	Annually	Project Accounting Area	- 152 kilns - 1,387 bags of charcoal
			SIA007	# of legal cases submitted against forest criminals by	Outcome	Internal report	Security	Annually	Project Accounting Area	- 219 court cases - 168 fines

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
				SCRP patrol rangers						
	Decrease in encroachment and land-grabbing	By 2027, 2 CPAs in the Project Zone are demarcated	SIA008	# of demarcation posts installed zoning forest and community areas	Outcome	Internal report	Com'ty Outreach	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	146 demarcation posts
			SIA009	# of land use maps (including CPAs) created and made available to community	Outcome	Internal report	Com'ty Outreach	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	4 maps
			SIA011	# of forest fires in the SCRCP extinguished by SCRCP rangers	Outcome	Internal report	Security	Monitoring Period	Project Accounting Area	121

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
			SIA012	# of illegal fences and signs removed by SCRPRangers	Outcome	Internal report	Security	Annually	Project Accounting Area	3,150
			SIA013	# of illegal settlements (houses) and forest camps built inside the SCRPR project area and removed by SCRPRangers	Outcome	Internal report	Security	Annually	Project Accounting Area	934
			SIA014	# of land encroachment cases stopped by SCRPRangers	Outcome	Internal report	Security	Annually	Project Accounting Area	324

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
			SIA015	# ha of forest within the SCRP cleared for cultivation or settlement	Impact	RS/GIS survey	Biodiversity Monitoring	Monitoring Period	Project Accounting Area	565.05 hectares
Wildlife poaching	Greater community participation in eco-tourism activities	By 2027, 25% more families join the two existing eco-tourism communities in Chi Phat and Stung Chhay Areng	SIA016	# of families participating in and deriving income from ecotourism activities	Output	Household survey	Social Monitoring	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	501 families participating in eco-tourism activities (CBET) Chi Phat – 332 families, 11 community management team members Chhay Areng – 169 families, 10

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
										community management team members (These families also participated in the previous monitoring period)
			SIA017	# of trained tour guides	Output	Facilities' records	Com'ty Outreach	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	96 [30 in Chi Phat and 66 in Chhay Areng]
			SIA018	# of tourism service providers	Output	Facilities' records	Com'ty Outreach	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	501 [332 in Chi Phat & 169 in Chhay Areng]

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
			SIA019	# tourism promotion initiatives undertaken	Output	Internal report	Com'ty Outreach	Monitoring Period	Koh Kong Province	- There are 5 exhibitions attended in Phnom Penh - There are 13,254 likes and 14,031 followed on Facebook Page for Chi Phat CBET - There are 23 followers on Instagram for Chi Phat - There are 117 followers and 587 likes on Tik

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
										Tok official page - There are 5 exhibitions attended in (3 Koh Kong, 1 Phnom Penh, and 1 Sihanoukville) - There are 4,400 likes and 5,650 followed on Facebook Page for CA-CBET
			SIAO20	# of tourists visiting the community eco-tourism facilities	Outcome	Facilities' records	Com'ty Outreach	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	Chi Phat: 5,030 in Chi Phat (3,447 local and 1,583 international)

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
										Chhay Areng: 3,560 in Chhay Areng (3,188 local and 186 international)
			SIA021	Amount of revenue accruing from eco-tourism activities in the area	Impact	Facilities' records	Community Outreach	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	Chi Phat: \$181,081.55 CBET revenue [\$131,610.75 to service providers and \$49,470.43 community operation fund] Chhay Areng: \$36,243.33 CBET revenue [\$31,489.66 to service providers]

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
										and \$4,753.64 community operation fund] amount of revenue accruing from eco-tourism activities in the area.
	Greater appreciation and awareness of wildlife benefits	By 2022, 25% more community members demonstrate greater appreciation for wildlife and conservation	SIA022	# of awareness and sensitization meetings	Output	Internal report	Community Outreach	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	316 meetings [11 meetings/village]
			SIA023	# of community members	Output	Internal report	Community	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	3,241 people (112

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
				attending awareness and sensitization meetings			Outreach			participant s/community on average)
			SIA024	# households with greater awareness about importance or conservation	Outcome	Household survey	Social Monitoring	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	84 people/village
	Increase in wildlife populations including HCVs	By 2027, reduce the number of wildlife poaching incidents by half in the SCRP	SIA025	# of rangers employed	Output	Internal report	Human Resource	Annually	Project Zone	2022: - 201 rangers/st aff CFPP 2023: - 258 rangers/st aff CFPP Note: this numbers include

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
										CFPP Management Staff in Phnom Penh
			SIA026	# and type of equipment provided including ranger outposts	Output	Internal report	Operations	Annually	Project Accounting Area	2022: 14 stations fully equipped, and 166 rangers fully equipped 2023: 13 stations fully equipped, and 175 rangers/staff fully equipped Note: number of station is decreased

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
										due to the shutdown of Prek Taok Station; however, the project is hiring more rangers/staff for effective project operation.
			SIA027	# patrols undertaken, including coverage and distances	Output	Patrol records	Security	Annually	Project Accounting Area	- 11,906 patrols - 461,106 km
			SIA028	# of vehicles and home-made guns removed confiscated by SCRPF forest rangers	Outcome	Internal report	Security	Annually	Project Accounting Area	- 200 guns - 562 vehicles

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
			SIA029	# of snares removed from the SCRP Project Area	Outcome	Internal report	Security	Annually	Project Accounting Area	- 88,775 snares - 24,332 nets (meters)
			SIA031	# and species of wildlife killed or confiscated from poachers	Impact	Internal report	Security	Annually	Project Accounting Area	861
Poor community livelihoods	Reduced cost of living	By 2027, 25% of community members with direct livelihood benefits from the SCRP	SIA032	# schools constructed , repaired or equipped	Output	Internal report	Operations	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	0 schools were built during this monitoring period as this activity has yet to be implemented. Meanwhile, there are 7 students selected

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
										for a 4-year university scholarship in Phnom Penh.
			SIA033	# teachers employed	Output	Internal report	Human Resource	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	0 teachers employed during this Monitoring Period
			SIA034	Amount of money allocated to bursary schemes	Output	Internal report	Accounts	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	- \$142,400 were spent for stipend and university tuition for 5 students for 4 years - \$10,494 Selection process and technical management. - \$13,954.27 operation cost

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
			SIA035	# students benefiting from bursary schemes	Outcome	Internal report	Community Outreach	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	7
			SIA036	% of students not in school due to school fees	Outcome	Household survey	Social Monitoring	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	0%
			SIA037	# health facilities build or equipped	Output	Internal report	Operations	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	1
			SIA038	# health workers employed	Output	Internal report	Human Resource	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	0
			SIA039	% community members benefiting from SCRP-related	Outcome	Household survey	Social Monitoring	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	142 beneficiary families in Chum Noab Commune out of 561 families in Areng

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
				health schemes						(25% of total community members)
			SIA040	# of functional schools in each Commune	Outcome	Government records	Social Monitoring	Monitoring Period	Koh Kong Province	8 schools per commune
			SIA041	Teacher:student ratio in SCRIP supported schools	Outcome	Government records	Social Monitoring	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	1:21
			SIA042	# of functional health facilities in each Commune	Outcome	Government records	Social Monitoring	Monitoring Period	Koh Kong Province	1.21 per commune
			SIA043	Nurse/Doctor:population ration in	Outcome	Government records	Social Monitoring	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	1:440

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
				Project Zone						
	Higher income levels	By 2027, 10% of community members earning income directly from the SCRП and associated activities	SIA044	# of people directly employed by the SCRП	Output	Internal report	Human Resource	Annually	Project Zone	2022: - 201 rangers/staff CFPP - 11 community management team (Chi Phat) - 10 community management team (Chhay Areng) - 6 Community Agriculture Managers (Sovanna Baitong)

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
										- 4 Community Project Assistants (Chhay Louk) 2023: - 258 rangers/staff CFPP - 11 community management team (Chi Phat) - 10 community management team (Chhay Areng) - 6 Community Agriculture Managers

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
										(Sovanna Baitong) - 4 Community Project Assistants (Chhay Louk)
			SIA045	# community members who have accessed the microfinance scheme	Output	Scheme's records	Accounts	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	75 families in Chhay Areng
			SIA046	# of people who have established IGAs through SCRP assistance	Outcome	Scheme's records	Community Outreach	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	Chi Phat: - 11 community management team - 332 beneficiary families Chhay Areng:

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
										- 10 community management team - 169 beneficiary families Chhay Louk: 21 families
			SIA047	# community members who have undergone agricultural training	Output	Internal report	Community Outreach	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	Sovanna Baitong (CADP): 283 families (633 female) Chhay Louk (CLDP): 21 families (8 female)
			SIA048	# agricultural demonstration plots established	Outcome	Internal report	Community Outreach	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	No changes

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who	When	Where	Monitoring period results
				in the community areas						
			SIA049	% increase in yields and sales in local and external markets	Impact	Household survey	Social Monitoring	Monitoring Period	Project Zone	\$1,950 per household in 2022 (8.3%)

3.3 Net Positive Stakeholder Well-being Impacts

As shown in the section and the Project's VCS/CCB monitoring report's Section 4.1.1 (O_CCB-VCS-MR4-SCRP-CCB-v3.0-VCS-v4.4), most of the activities initiated during the reporting period will have multiple positive impacts on a large segment of the communities under the SCRP. The potential costs or negative impacts from implementing the proposed Project activities are minimal and are being mitigated for to some extent through the community Projects (e.g., for poachers). Consequently, the net well-being impacts for the reporting period are overwhelmingly positive given the proportion of the population potentially impacted, the magnitude of the impacts and their long-term nature.

4 BENEFITS FOR THE PLANET

4.1 Impacts on Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services

Impact #51	The main types of NTFPs collected are (Livelihood Survey 2024): • Samrong Fruit (nut) • Rattan • Hard Resin • Medicinal plants (BIA003)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Improvement of community livelihoods efforts

Impact #52	The average income from NTFPs per household/year is 62US\$/HH/Year (Livelihood Survey 2024). SCRIP has a total of 4,719 families (Ministry of Planning, 2020), therefore the total average revenue for 2022-2023 are: US\$292,578 (BIA004)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Improved household wealth and overall community wellbeing

Impact #53	Chhay Areng CBET 1) CA-CBET: English and computer skills to committees. (2) CA-CBET: Training to new committees on CA-CBET's bylaws and regulations. (3) CA-CBET: Trained local guides, cooks, and motor taxis on first aid, hospitality, and cooking. (4) CA-CBET: Trained committee on waste management and climate change. (5) CA-CBET: Coached saving group members on loans, interest, savings and bookkeeping and REDD+ Project Benefits. Chi Phat - CBET (1) COVID-19 crisis and management- 25 participations. (2) Asian homestays standards -18 participants. (3) Waste management- 120 participants. (4) Hygiene and waste management -50 participants. (BIA005)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Zone communities – present and future
Resulting Change in Well-being	Greater appreciation and awareness of nature-based solutions and benefits
Impact #54	There were 0% families who engaged with illegal wildlife trade (Livelihood Survey 2024). (BIA006)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Biodiversity, endangered species
Resulting Change in Well-being	Reduced the amount of poaching and trafficked wildlife from the Project Area.

Impact #55	96 training sessions (1) First Aid and patrol safety (2) Patrol strategy and technique (3) Systematic wildlife camera traps surveys (4) Rescue and care for snared wildlife (5) Drone survey and night vision drone survey (6) GPS usage/ Timestamp camera (photo with UTM on it) (7) Offline map navigation used for patrol (custom map) (8) Firefighting against forest fire (9) Human right (offender's right to Pro Bono Lawyers) (BIA007)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Biodiversity, endangered species
Resulting Change in Well-being	Reduced the amount of poaching and trafficked wildlife from the Project Area.
Impact #56	3 Exchange programs - Countering Snaring in Deciduous Forest Habitat - Ambushing Poachers and Loggers (between Southern Cardamom National Park and Phnom Thnot Wildlife Sanctuary in Preah Vihear province; and Prambeyum Community Forestry in Kampong Speu Province) - Law enforcement tactic training with Cambodian Army (BIA008)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Biodiversity, endangered species
Resulting Change in Well-being	Reduced the amount of poaching and trafficked wildlife from the Project Area.
Impact #57	175 government rangers trained (from Southern Cardamom National Park) (BIA009)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.

Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Biodiversity, endangered species
Resulting Change in Well-being	Reduced the amount of poaching and trafficked wildlife from the Project Area.
Impact #58	25 cases resulting in convictions: • 11 offenders jailed • 14 offenders fined (BIA010)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Biodiversity, endangered species
Resulting Change in Well-being	Reduced the amount of poaching and trafficked wildlife from the Project Area.
Impact #59	Naïve camera-trap occupancy (12,976 trap nights; 64 locations) from Tiger Prey Base Grid (Feb-Oct 2023) • Northern Pig Tailed Macaque: 60% • Sunda pangolin: 15% • Dhole: 8% • Sun bear: 34% • Greater hog badger: 37% • Mainland clouded leopard: 10% • Asian elephant: 0% • Sambar: 3% • Asiatic black bear: 8% (BIA011)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Biodiversity, endangered species
Resulting Change in Well-being	Reduced the amount of poaching and trafficked wildlife from the Project Area.

Impact #60	Amount of investment leveraged from external sources including Government and private sector for financing community ventures: Total Amount: US\$598,591.68 Y2022: US\$292,010.99 Y2023: US\$306,580.69 (BIA012)
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Forest ecosystems, biodiversity, endangered species, air quality, carbon sequestration
Resulting Change in Well-being	An increase in funding from all sources to conserve biodiversity
Impact #61	21,060 ha of avoided deforestation in the Project Area
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Forest ecosystems, biodiversity, endangered species, air quality, carbon sequestration
Resulting Change in Well-being	An increase the protection of forests, mountain ecosystems and water-related ecosystems compared to baseline.
Impact #62	The Project has avoided the emission of 6,894,239 t CO ₂ e from deforestation compared to the reference level
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Forest ecosystems, biodiversity, endangered species, air quality, carbon sequestration
Resulting Change in Well-being	The project is taking urgent action to combat climate change by avoiding significant emissions of CO ₂ e by stopping deforestation.
Impact #63	16 globally Critically Endangered or Endangered species as listed by the IUCN Red List are present in the Project Area
Type of Impact	This is a positive impact, that is actual and direct.

Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	biodiversity, endangered species
Resulting Change in Well-being	An increase in the protection of biodiversity, especially threatened species from extinction.

4.2 Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Impact Monitoring

Table 5: Project biodiversity impact assessment for monitoring plan. In this table Project Area is defined as the area of the project as defined under the VCS Standard and the Project Zone refers to the area encompassing the Project Area in which project activities that directly affect land and associated resources are implemented as defined under the CCB Standard. Please refer to the SCRP joint VCS and CCB PD for maps of these areas.

Focal Issue	Key results	SMART Objective	Indicator Code	Indicator	Indicator type	Data collection method	Who?	When?	Where?	Monitoring period results
Forest destruction and land encroachment	Decrease in illegal logging	By 2027, reduce the number of illegal logging incidents by half in the SCRP		Seven indicators included in the SIA Monitoring Plan (Indicators SIA001-SIA007; Please see Impacts 1-6 in Section 3.1)				Monitoring period.		
	Decrease in encroachment and land-grabbing	By 2022, two CPA are created, registered at MoE and their NTFPs can		Eight related indicators included in the SIA Monitoring Plan (Indicators SIA008-SIA015;				Monitoring period.		

		access markets		Please see Impacts 7-15 in Section 3.1)						
			BIA003	# and types of NTFPs sold in markets	Impact	CPA records	Community outreach	Monitoring period.	Project Zone	4 main NTFPs collected: Samrong fruit (nut), medicinal plant, rattan and hard resin (Livelihood survey 2024)
			BIA004	Amount of revenue accruing from NTFP sales from the area	Impact	CPA records	Community outreach	Monitoring period.	Project Zone	The average income from NTFPs per household/year is US\$ 62 (Livelihood Survey 2024). SCRIP has a total 4,719 families (Ministry of Planning, 2020). Therefore, the estimated total average revenue for 2022-2023 is US\$ 292,578
Wildlife poaching	Greater community participation in eco-	By 2022 >2000 tourists visit CBET sites		Six indicators included in the SIA Monitoring				Monitoring period.		

	tourism activities	established and registered by MOE and MOT		Plan (Indicators SIA016-SIA021; Please see Impacts #16-20 in Section 3.1)						
	Greater appreciation and awareness of wildlife benefits	By 2022, 25% more community members demonstrate greater appreciation for wildlife and conservation		Three related indicators included in the SIA Monitoring Plan (Indicators SIA022-SIA024 Please see Impacts #21-23 in Section 3.1)				Monitoring period.		
			BIA005	# conservation-friendly groups or curricula created or developed	Output	Internal reports	Community outreach	Monitoring period.	Project Zone	# conservation-friendly groups: 7 Chhay Areng CBET 1) CA-CBET Teach English and computer to committees. (2) CA-CBET Training for new

										committees on CA-CBET's bylaw and regulation. (3) CA-CBET Train local guide, forest cook, and motor taxi on first aid, hospitality and cooking. (4) CA-CBET Trained Committee on environmentally friendly, garbage management and climate change. (5) CA-CBET Coaching saving group members about loan, interest, saving booklet record of improved group, and cash book record of improved saving group. (6) CA-CBET Saving group regulation training for saving group member. (7) CA-CBET Coaching about REDD+ Project Benefit to saving
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										group member, committee, and CBET service member. # conservation-friendly groups: 4 Chi Phat - CBET (1) Capacity building of Chi Phat community members responding to COVID-19 crisis with 25 participations. (2) Training of Asian homestays standard assessing in Chi Phat community with 18 participants. (3) Awareness on waste management and with 120 participants. (4) Training on awareness of environmental hygiene and waste management to keep the community clean
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										with 50 participants.
			BIA006	% families engaging in illegal wildlife trade through selling wildlife meat products	Impact	Household survey	Social monitoring	Monitoring period	Project Zone	There were 0% families who engaged with illegal wildlife trade (Livelihood Survey 2024).
	Increase in wildlife populations including HCVs	By 2027, reduce the number of wildlife poaching incidents by half in the SCRP		Seven related indicators included in the SIA Monitoring Plan (Indicators SIA025-SIA031; Please see Impacts #24-29 in Section 3.1)				Monitoring period		
			BIA007	# ranger training sessions undertaken	Output	Internal reports	Security	Monitoring period	Project Area	96 training sessions (1) First Aid and patrol safety (2) Patrol strategy and technique

										(3) Systematic wildlife camera traps surveys (4) Rescue and care for snared wildlife (5) Drone survey and night vision drone survey (6) GPS usage/ Timestamp camera (photo with UTM on it) (7) Offline map navigation used for patrol (custom map) (8) Firefighting against forest fire (9) Human right (offender's right to Pro Bono Lawyers)
			BIA008	# ranger exchange programs undertaken	Output	Internal reports	HR & Security	Monitoring period	Project Area	3 Exchange programs - Countering Snaring in Deciduous Forest Habitat - Ambushing Poachers and Loggers (between Southern Cardamom

										National Park and Phnom Thnot Wildlife Sanctuary in Preah Vihear province; and Prambeyum Community Forestry in Kampong Speu Province) - Law enforcement tactic training with Cambodian Army
			BIA009	# rangers trained or involved in exchange programs	Output	Internal reports	HR & Security	Monitoring period	Project Area	175 Rangers (from Southern Cardamom NP)
			BIA010	# poacher cases resulting in convictions	Outcome	Government records	Security	Monitoring period	Project Area	25 cases resulting in convictions 11 offenders jailed 14 offenders fined
			BIA011	Presence, Abundance and Distribution of key HCVs	Impact	Patrols, Camera traps & Indirect	Biodiversity monitoring	Monitoring period	Project Area	Naïve camera-trap occupancy (12,976 trap nights; 64 locations) from Tiger Prey Base

						e.g., Fecal				Grid (Feb-Oct 2023) - Northern Pig Tailed Macaque 60% - Sunda pangolin: 15% - Dhole: 8% - Sun bear: 34% - Greater hog badger: 37% - Mainland clouded leopard: 10% - Asian elephant: 0% - Sambar: 3% - Asiatic black bear: 8%
Poor community livelihoods	Reduced cost of living	By 2027, 10% of community members with direct livelihood		12 indicators included in the SIA Monitoring Plan (Indicators SIA32-				Monitoring period		

		benefits from the SCRP		SIA043; Please see Impacts #30-42 in Section 3.2)						
	Higher income levels	By 2027, 10% of community members earning income directly from the SCRP and associated activities		Six related indicators included in the SIA Monitoring Plan (Indicators (SIA044-SIA049; Please see Impacts #43-48 in Section 3.1)				Monitoring period		
			BIA012	Amount of investment leveraged from external sources including Government and private sector for financing community ventures	Outcome	Internal reports	Accounts	Monitoring period	Project Zone	Total Amount: US\$598,591.68 Y2022: US\$292,010.99 Y2023: US\$306,580.69

4.3 Net Positive Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Impacts

Comparison of without-Project and with-Project scenarios

Based on the situation and without-Project analyses (please refer to details in the SCRP VCS/CCB PD Section 5.1), most of the key drivers to the three Focal Issues were Projected as being likely to worsen in the absence of the SCRP, including:

1. Limited law enforcement
2. Demand for land and increasing land prices
3. High economic reward for poaching wildlife
4. Minimal risk of being prosecuted for poaching wildlife
5. Lack of understanding or capacity to show appreciation for biodiversity value
6. High demand for timber (both local and international)

Thus, the Project activities undertaken as described under SCRP VCS/CCB PD Section 5.1.1.1 will directly or indirectly result in clear biodiversity and ecosystem services benefits compared to a without-Project scenario where all these key factors get worse.

Moreover, Cambodia's forests will also be affected by climate change impacts. The projected increase in temperature has the potential to change the extent and composition of forests, such as a decrease in wet forests and an increase in moist forests (MRC, 2010). Changes to forest composition may lead to changing availability of forest resources for rural livelihoods. Shifting seasons and rainfall patterns may lead to reduced forest productivity and increased risk of forest fires, while mangrove forests in coastal zones may be submerged by rising sea levels. Collectively, these effects could lead to the degradation and/or loss of forests, leading to diminishing wildlife habitats and decreased income security for forest-dependent communities.

Consequently, wildlife dependent on these forest and aquatic habitats would be adversely affected by these changes, either through habitat loss or increased poaching due to decreased income security. Thus, the Project directly helps biodiversity both by reducing emissions hence mitigating climate change, and also as an adaptation strategy to these anticipated changes by maintaining critical habitats in good condition for these species. Additionally, corridors will make it possible for the wide-ranging species to move in case of drastic changes.

5 OPTIONAL: CLIMATE MODULE

Prior to seeking validation and verification under the SD VISTA, SCRP has been validated and verified under both the VCS and CCB standards, with the avoided emission of 6,894,239 t CO₂e and 34,521,475 tCO₂e verified emissions reductions to date. The project plans to continue verifying greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions and removals under the VCS standard. Please see SCRP's joint VCS and CCB monitoring reports and project description document (available on the Verra project portal or the Wildlife Alliance website) for more information on project methodology, monitoring, verified carbon units, and net emissions reductions.

6 REFERENCES

Mekong River Commission (MRC). 2010. "Impacts of Climate Change and Development on Mekong Flow Regimes: First Assessment-2009". MRC Technical Paper No. 29, June 2010. Mekong River Commission: Vientiane.