



## **2. Assessment of project impacts (both positive and negative) on Indigenous Peoples**

**Positive impacts:** the project will provide some localized benefits by provide a floor to individuals and community members the right to joint discussion and decision making with their networks' committee at both village and commune level where their concerns will be voiced up and considered. Through the floor, the communities' right to their natural resources will be improved in order to minimize one of the main root causes to living conditions.

**Negative impacts:** some of the communities' members rely on from the forest on a daily basis; include the income from wildlife hunting and trade, logging, land encroachment, the use of destructive fishing gears and over-fishing. These activities are prohibited by forestry law of Kingdom of Cambodia which has been stated in Chapter 8 (article 28-39) and fishery law of Kingdom of Cambodia which has been stated in Chapter 5 (article 19-24). It is causing direct threats to most of the important ecosystems and endangered species for which the region is renowned. This poses a significant threat to biodiversity and environmental sustainability, and thereby to the livelihoods of the peoples. Widespread hunting and over-fishing, inflated by a massive illicit wildlife trade, has brought many species to the brink of extinction. Whether ALL activities that will be stopped are currently illegal, unsustainable, and destructive, whether restrictions are voluntary, the project will have non-negligible impacts on individuals and household.

In term of voluntary, the project will focus on the main areas. The first one is building the awareness of people on environmental and natural resource management because the environmental awareness could lead to change people's attitude. Environmental education has to give ideas how communities can produce some income both now and for the future. However, the education is very problematic and has proofed working in middle to long term strategies. The second one is enable affected people to increase their household income and improve their livelihood status, without having to exploit natural resources unsustainably. Villagers will also have a raised appreciation of the economic benefits of sustainably managing natural resources, thus providing a further incentive for such sustainable management.

The affected person by the project will be focused on people who are the member of Community Protected Area (CPA) and people who are living along Sesan and Srepok River. At the same time, the project will be specifically focused on vulnerable people, female household leader, poor-household, and the people who heavily rely on natural resources.

## **3. Description of plans for free, prior and informed consultations with affected communities**

During the field assessment in September 2009, the commune level consultation was conducted with all of the ethnic minority communities which proposed by the project. The village leaders and commune councils were invited to each consultation meeting as well. SCW placed a strong emphasis on the participation of target group members from the very beginning of the design process. As result of the consultation, the participants as a whole agreed on the principle of agreement, which ban illegal activities in return of agricultural development. The

communities have welcomed our mission to consult community leaders and agreed to take part to ban illegal activities in return of agricultural development. All of proposed target communes of indigenous people that may be affected by the project have already been consulted. Furthermore, the consultation with local people, village leaders and commune councils will be taken action in the first phase of the project as well. The result of the consultation will be submitted to at least commune level for official recognition (official letter).

#### **4. Outline of measures to avoid adverse impacts and provide culturally appropriate benefits**

Following our analysis, the adverse impacts will be the some changes on the life-style of some community's members whom their daily income rely on wildlife hunting, logging, land encroachment, over-fishing etc. In respond to this situation, we will help them to link with stakeholders such as NGOs/OIs, the program of Provincial Committee for Rural development, Civil Society and Pro-poor market/Livelihood & NRM funded by DANIDA/DFID, private sectors and Commune Council Fund to have access to alternative livelihood options focusing on the possibilities associated with local resources.

At the sometime, SCW has already approached with these actors/stakeholders but the official agreement has not yet been done. Even SCW will not provide alternative livelihood, base on our past and current experience, strategically, SCW staff will coach communities in how to prepare and submit applications for funding from the Commune Investment Program (CIP) to support their alternative livelihood. The communities will also be trained in negotiation and facilitation skills, enable them to deal more effectively with CCs and district, provincial and development partners.

In addition, SCW will also assist the communities in problems and needs identification, and simple small grant proposal writing. Annually, during the CIP development process, the communities will be encouraged to negotiate and submit application to CC. On another hand, SCW will also link the communities to other development partners during annual provincial workshop, district integrated workshop (CIP), and other special events enable them to raise their need and submit small grant proposal to those development partners in the province. Nevertheless, during quarterly provincial coordination meeting which conducted by Provincial Support for Decentralization and Deconcentration (PSDD), all of these actors/stakeholders will be met and able to share achievements, problems faced and work plan in order to avoid overlap plan and activities in the same location.

#### **5. Grievance mechanisms**

Grievances and conflicts raised by affected communities, civil society groups or individuals, can be brought to the 3S Networks, Commune Councils, Project staff (SCW and 3SPN), the BirdLife CEPF-Regional Implementation Team, or CEPF. SCW will provide communities with the contact details of the Project staff, the BirdLife CEPF-Regional Implementation Team and CEPF. All communities will be made aware that grievances can be made at any time, to any of the above individuals/organisations. The 3S Networks, Commune Councils and 3SPN should be the first point of call. Should any of these organisations receive a grievance, they will be required to report this to SCW immediately.

SCW will have responsibility to ensure these grievances are dealt with promptly and will work with project partners to achieve this. Upon receipt of a grievance, SCW and project partners will hold meetings with local communities or individuals, to discuss the issues and develop amicable solutions which will be implemented by the project. SCW will keep the BirdLife CEPF-Regional Implementation Team informed and consulted regarding any grievances that arise and to develop the solutions that will be implemented by the project.

**6. Conclusion:**

At this site we have an opportunity to provide both an increase in human welfare, while simultaneously having a positive impact on an area of very rich biodiversity that would otherwise be exploited unsustainably.