

Three-Month Progress Report Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project

To: Verra

Date: June 13, 2024

Last updated: August 20, 2024

Re: Response to Verra Review Report of Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project

Executive Summary

This report provides detailed information of notable improvements the Southern Cardamom REDD+ (SCRCP) Project has implemented since Verra initiated its review of the Project in June 2023. This information is being provided in response to Verra's review report issued on March 13th 2024 regarding its ongoing review of the project in relation to Verra's Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Climate Community and Biodiversity (CCB), and Sustainable Development Verified Impact (SD-VISa) standards.

Wildlife Alliance (WA) provided an initial response to Verra's *Information Request and/or Recommended Actions* on May 21st, 2024, in which the Project committed to implementing improvement actions and providing 3- and 12-month report updates. This report shall serve as the 3-month report to Verra, with a 12-month report to be submitted in March 2025. Listed below are the information requests or recommended actions by Verra, followed by implemented actions described by Wildlife Alliance. All supporting documents can be found as Attachments at the end of this report.

Wildlife Alliance remains committed to continual improvement across all the activities and operations of the REDD+ Project. The last 12 months have seen a number of notable improvements in relation to community engagement and FPIC, the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) and human rights as well as supporting and promoting the recognition and rights of Indigenous Peoples. These improvements have been made as a result of ongoing discussions with the community and recommendations from Verra.

Summary of improvements implemented

Below is an overview of improvements SCRCP has made **as of the date of this report**.

- Improvements of community engagement including revising structure of meetings, increasing community representation, and introducing anonymous balloting.
 - Expansion of the discussion topics presented at FPIC meetings providing a more comprehensive and informative exchange. The expanded and previous FPIC topics are listed below.
 - Expanded FPIC Topics: 1) Climate Change and Climate Adaptation 2) Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project Design and Implementation 3) Project Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism 4) WA Humane Rights Policy 5) Presentation of HRW Report 6) Communal Land Titling Process 7) Benefit Sharing Mechanism 8) Introduction of Conservation Communication Officer
 - Previous FPIC Topics: 1) Climate Change and Climate Adaptation 2) Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project Design and Implementation 3) Project Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
 - Presentation and discussion on the Human Rights Watch report to Chorng Indigenous communities, including third party translated version of the full report.
 - Organization of FPIC meetings with Chorng Indigenous communities at the commune level to increase participation. It has been observed that organizing community members in larger groups increases engagement and offers individuals greater confidence when raising concerns. As such FPIC meetings in Pralay, Chumnoab, Thmor Dunpove, and O'som were conducted at the commune level.

- Increase the period of announcement for FPIC meetings, from 1 week previously to now 3 weeks prior to the date of the meetings. This translated into a greater community participation compared to previous years (see table below).
- Minutes from FPIC endorsed by Commune Council are included as [Attachment A](#).

Table 1 below presents the number of attendees in 2022, 2023, and 2024. The attendance to the FPIC meetings increased to over 200% compared to the previous years, while the community support to the project remains over 80%.

#	Names of target communities	Total participants 2022	Total participants 2023	Total participants 2024	Increase Participation 2022 vs. 2024	Percentage of Community's consent to SCRP 2024**
1	Pralay Commune*	145	102	240	166%	81%
2	Chumnoab Commune*	74	53	173	234%	82%
3	Thmor Dunpove Commune*	66	43	157	238%	88%
4	O'Som Commune*	86	119	259	301%	98%
5	Pur Beung (Chhay Reab)	43	36	97	226%	92%
6	Chi Phat	29	27	114	393%	93%
7	Cheam Sla	46	32	78	170%	96%
8	Bak Angrout	40	59	90	225%	97%
9	Komlot	33	39	126	382%	97%
10	Chi Meal	27	52	71	263%	97%
11	Pur Beung (Komlot)	44	31	73	166%	97%
12	Chambak	41	42	93	227%	98%
13	Sovana Baitong	66	48	109	165%	99%
14	Tuek Laak	22	33	109	495%	99%
15	Romiang Sar	47	50	103	219%	100%
	Total	809	766	1892	234%	

* Meetings conducted per commune

** FPIC participants were requested to fill out an anonymous ballot choosing to consent or not consent to Project Design and Implementation. Specifically, consent was asked in regards to key aspects covered during FPIC meetings. Participants were asked, "Each ballot paper has two options X and ✓. Please circle the X if you do not consent to the project or the ✓ if you do not consent to the project."

- Introduction of a secret ballot to protect anonymity, prevent against retaliation and ensure the democratic nature of the voting process is kept intact.
- Introduction of a stipend of 2.5 dollars representative of fuel costs so more people can afford to travel to attend the FPIC meetings. We believe that this helped result in the greater observed participation by the community members.
- Inclusion of wider representation of key stakeholders, from land management and cadastral department and MOE/PDOE rangers to answer questions related to important issues, such as land titling and implementation of Protected Area Law that are outside the SCRP's control. A list of attendees can be found in FPIC Meeting Minutes as [Attachment A](#).
- Hiring a Conservation Communication Officer (CCO) who is responsible for enhancing communication between the CFPP rangers and communities.
- Improving accessibility of the Project boundary map as requested from the community by uploading digital copy of the project boundary map on both the [Southern Cardamom REDD Project's Facebook Page](#) and [Southern Cardamom REDD Project's website](#), in addition to the hard copies posted in the communities.
- **Improved the effectiveness and accessibility of the Grievance Mechanism** including:
 - Increased the number of grievance boxes from 7 to 29 and updated their labeling and placement ([please see attached map of the grievance box locations](#))

- Consulted with community on the selection of the Community Focal Point(s) and concluded to change the selection process based on voting rather than appointment of volunteers so to improve community outreach and education, and facilitate the grievance reporting process
- Appointed a Conservation Community Officer (noted above) to work with local communities and Indigenous Peoples to mediate and facilitate the effective use of the Grievance Mechanism
- Placed posters detailing the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) in prominent positions across the 13 communes included in the Project Zone
- Conducting refreshment trainings to all the project staff on the confidentiality, anonymity and anti-retaliatory nature of the grievance process. **Please find the entire anti-retaliation policy and procedure in [Attachment B](#).**
- **Improvement of the benefit sharing mechanism with the introduction of a community-directed Southern Cardamom REDD+ Community Fund (SCCF).**
 - Prepared an initial proposal for the structure and governance mechanism for the SCCF
 - Presented this proposal to community members during FPIC meetings
 - Further consultation with board members elected from the community
- **Implemented additional measures to enhance the protection of human rights for the local community and Indigenous Peoples:**
 - Integrated principles from the United Nations Guiding Principle on Business and Human Rights and the United Nation Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People into WA's Human Rights Policy under the guidance of [Human Rights Attorney, Gare A. Smith](#). **Please find WA Human Rights Policy as [Attachment C](#).**
 - Developed [Wildlife Alliance Values and Ethics Policy \(W.A.V.E.\)](#) and [Codes of Conduct](#) under the leadership of Stephan Bognar, WWC Director of Sustainability of Asia Pacific, and in consultation with the Peoples Forests Partnership (PFP). **Please find WA W.A.V.E as [Attachment D](#) and Codes of Conduct as [Attachment E](#).**
 - Trained all Cardamom Forest Protection Program (CFPP) members, including WA Staff and Government Rangers, on WA's Human Rights Policy, W.A.V.E, and Code of Conduct. Commitment to providing refreshment trainings to all CFPP rangers every 6 months. **Please see [Attachment F](#) for photos and training schedule of Human Rights thru REDD+.**
 - Updated the CFPP's Standard Operating Procedures in line with the updated Human Right Policy and best practices. These SOPs are reflective of WA's Human Rights Policy, W.A.V.E and Code of Conduct.
 - Created an internal task force headed by Country Director, John Willis, to ensure that any reported Human Rights Violations are investigated to the highest standard.
 - Educated community member on human and indigenous rights through explanation and distribution of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights to participants during FPIC consultation meetings.
 - Identified pro bono lawyers to assist with legal representation all defendants charged with violation of Environmental and Natural Resources Code (former Protected Area Law) from: (1) Samdech Techo Volunteer Lawyers issued by the decision of the Royal Government of Cambodia no.001/19 dated February 27, 2019 and (2) the Prakas of the Ministry of Justice no.1584 issued October 7, 2020. **Please find the lists of volunteer lawyers in [Attachment G](#).**
 - Established SOPs within CFPP to ensure all suspects charged with violation of Environmental and Natural Resources Code (former Protected Area Law) receive access to pro bono legal representation. **Please find the attached CFPP Memo and SOPs referring to the obligation to offer pro bono legal services to suspects charged with violation of Environmental and Natural Resources Code as [Attachment H](#).**
 - The pro bono lawyer lists are shown to the suspect by the judicial police officer, where from the suspect is allowed to contact the lawyer free of service.
 - Made available to each CFPP patrol station the list of Samdech Techo Volunteer Lawyer and displayed on the information board since November 2023, including lawyers' photo, name, and phone number. **Please find the**

proof of the pro bono lawyers list existence at the CFPP stations in [Attachment I](#).

- CFPP will also distribute the printout list of the Samdech Techo Volunteer Lawyers and the list of pro bono legal lawyers issued in the Prakas of the Ministry of Justice to each station for distribution to suspects and their families. **Please find the soft copy of the booklet in [Attachment J](#).** 70 copies of the printed copies were delivered to 15 CFPP stations across the project on July 31, 2024. **Please find attached the proof of the booklets' delivery to the CFPP stations in [Attachment K](#).**
- List of pro bono lawyers are now distributed to local communities during FPIC consultation meetings in a form of the printed copies of the Samdech Techo Volunteer Lawyers and the list of pro bono legal lawyers issued in the Prakas of the Ministry of Justice to the 29 target villages of the SCRP. As of today, 21 target villages have received 2,100 printed copies. **Please find the proof of the existence of this list at the community in [Attachment L](#).**
Note: The attachment contains 15 folders representing photos from 15 FPIC meetings proving the receipt of the booklets to community members of 21 target villages because the 4 FPIC meetings in Chumnoab, Pralay, Thmar Doun Pov, and O'som were held at commune level instead of village level.
- **Provided enhanced support for the recognition and promotion of Indigenous Peoples, cultures and rights**
 - Conducted house-to-house interviews with Chorng Indigenous communities to document and promote their unique cultural heritage and further understand their concerns regarding the REDD+ project ([please see attached the Survey of Chorng Indigenous Culture](#))
 - Communicated the Project's ongoing technical and financial support for those wanting to apply for communal land titles, compiled the relevant documentation on the process and procedures for doing so and facilitated during the last FPIC meetings conducted with Chorng Indigenous People on June 4, June 5, and June 6, 2024.
 - Provided financial support to the Chorng Indigenous People from 4 communes of O'som, Thma Doun Pov, Chumnoab and Pralay, enabling their representatives' participation in the 30th World Indigenous Peoples' Day and 20th National Indigenous Peoples' Day celebration organized by the Ministry of Rural Development in Battambang province on August 9, 2024.
 - Provided financial support and assisted the Chorng Indigenous People to prepare exhibition booth and presentation materials for the event, showcasing their traditional tools and attire, culture, and traditional products at the indigenous people exhibition. **Please find more details, including agenda and photos of the celebration in [Attachment M](#).**

Actions Implemented by the Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project in relation to Verra's Review Report

1. Meeting with Community Members

Recommended Action by Verra

Review the current frequency and design of the structure of meetings between rangers, project staff, and community members to ensure an open forum for airing and addressing grievances. [Topic #2, item 4]

Action Implemented by SCRP

The Project presents multiple opportunities for community members discuss grievances openly With CFPP rangers, relevant stakeholders, and project staff.

1) FPIC Consultation Meetings

FPIC consultation meetings is one avenue of opportunity for open dialogue between community members, CFPP rangers, and project staff. FPIC is designed to seek consent from community members for project implementation, but also offer an opportunity for grievances and suggestions to be directly addressed to CFPP ranger, project staff, and relevant stakeholders. Grievances and suggestions are addressed on the spot if possible, and if not are documented and directed into the FGRM channels to be answered at a later date. FPIC meetings are held annually covering all 29 target villages.

2) Conservation Communication Officer (CCO)

The project has appointed a new dedicated, full time CCO whose role is to travel continuously between the villages and ranger stations to identify complaints, improve communications between villagers and rangers, and help facilitate solutions to any conflicts identified. In the event dissatisfaction or confusion with the Project arises in communities, the CCO is mandated to hold open air meetings to engage in dialogue with communities. If matters cannot be resolved on the spot, the project will implement adaptive measures.

3) Community FGRM Focal Point

Under the improved FGRM communities will elect a community focal point who will act as the community's representative for recording and voicing grievances, and enhancing communication with the project. The elected focal point will receive FGRM training. In addition, the community focal points will facilitate outreach meetings, whenever necessary working closely with CCO, to educate community members about their rights and encourage them to voice their concerns.

2. Improved Grievance Redress Mechanism

Recommended Action by Verra

Review current grievance redress mechanism, and, where needed, implement improvements to its grievance redress mechanism which shall take into account ensuring the following:

- A. Alignment with the Verra program rules and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights' effectiveness criteria;*
- B. Inclusion of anti-retaliation policies in consultation with community members;*
- C. Establishing, as needed, alternative and complementary community engagement and conflict resolution methods that are culturally appropriate;*
- D. Sufficient number of grievance boxes in public locations;*
- E. Enabling the anonymous filing of complaints; and*
- F. Protecting the confidentiality and identity of complainants. [Topic #2, item 2]*

Action Implemented by SCRP

A. Alignment with the Verra program rules and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights' effectiveness criteria

Originally developed in 2017, the FGRM emerged from a consultative process involving community leaders, local authorities, WA, and the Ministry of Environment. The FGRM has always adhered to Verra program rules, as the Project was validated in 2018 and further verified by third party auditors over three monitoring periods in 2018, 2020, and 2021.

Despite compliance with Verra program rules, the project is committed to continual improvement, and has updated the FGRM to align with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights' effectiveness criteria. Under the leadership of Stephan Bognar, WWC Sustainability Director of Asia Pacific and champion of human rights who has worked directly with UNHCHR on human rights campaigns, the Project aligned its FGRM with the eight effectiveness criteria under United Nations Guiding Principle 31. The components of the FGRM as they align with the eight effective criteria are listed below.

Legitimate

The FGRM was first developed in 2017 through a consultative process involving trusted stakeholders such as community leaders, Indigenous communities, local authorities, Wildlife Alliance, and the Ministry of Environment. This collaboration fostered trust and accountability for the Project, while also creating an equitable grievance structure. The FGRM was adapted to the special needs of people at heighten risk of vulnerability and marginalization, such as indigenous Chorng. In consultation with Chorng Indigenous People, they expressed a desire to facilitate Project grievances through their community leaders reflective of cultural customs rather than utilization of grievance boxes.

Accessible

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) can raise grievances in multiple ways, nondiscriminatory of sex, social economic status, ethnicity, or location. As such grievances can be submitted through the following channels:

- Grievance boxes placed strategically within communities
- Project hotline open 24/7
- Comments directly on social media posts
- Conversation with community leaders, local authorities, Wildlife Alliance, or the Ministry of Environment

Predictable

The FGRM has a well-defined procedure including timeframes for each stage within the readdress process, depending on nature of the grievance. Improvements consist of filtering the grievances into one of five categories to ensure that priority is given to grievances directly impacting livelihood. The five categories in the order of priority include; livelihood grievance, project grievance, natural resource crime report, suggestion or recommendation, general feedback. All grievances, despite category, are considered confidential when deemed at risk of retaliation. Grievance redress timelines range from 7 days to 30 days. Communities were informed about the grievance mechanism structure and timeline during FPIC consultation meetings.

Equitable

All community members are encouraged to partake in FPIC consultation meetings and utilize the FGRM when needed to ensure equitable participation in the Project. Community members have reasonable access FPIC meetings, where during the details of the FGRM are provided. FGRM summary posters are displayed in all 29 project communities. In addition, a network of *community focal points* to provide expertise on the grievance procedures to all villagers will be selected during the next round of FPIC consultations meetings. The focal points will be selected from within the community for each village.

Transparent

The project prioritizes transparency. Community members are kept updated on the status of grievance redress. Information on the outcome and follow up activities is posted at culturally appropriate public places such as commune hall, school, or pagoda every 7 to 30 days depending on the nature of the grievance. In the event an individual is considered at risk of retaliation due to the submitted grievance or a request is made that the grievance remain confidential a response is provided in person.

Rights-Compatible

The FGRM fully complies with national regulations in recognitions of Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and best international practices.

A Source of Continuous Learning

The FGRM is considered as a living process open for consultation and suggestion at regular consultation meetings. Lessons learned from grievances help to improve the redress mechanism and building trust and confidence between the communities and the project.

Based on Engagement and Dialogue

The project encourages and values input from stakeholders. The current FGRM is the product of 7 rounds of FPIC consultation meetings held over the last 6 years. FGRM procedures and

structure are updated in response to community feedback and recommendations. The project believes the FGRM to be a continually evolving mechanism in response to community satisfaction.

B. Inclusion of anti-retaliation policies in consultation with community members

The project has never received complaints of retaliation since the Project began in 2015. Previously, the Anti-retaliation Policy was developed and improved in consultation with community members as part of the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM). However, after 7 round of community consultation meetings, the Anti-retaliation Policy was now developed as a stand-alone policy inheriting the feedback, suggestion, and recommendations from the previous consultations. The Anti-retaliation policy was submitted the Peoples Forest Partnership for review along with WA's Human Rights Policy and W.A.V.E.

Please find attached the Anti-retaliation Policy as [Attachment B](#).

C. Establishing, as needed, alternative and complementary community engagement and conflict resolution methods that are culturally appropriate

Alternatives and complementary community engagements and conflict resolution methods are as follows:

1- Establishment of project community focal points

To address concerns of community members at an early stage, the Project has selected a network project community focal point. This network comprises 45 volunteers to assist the Project by disseminating important information to families across their respective communities. Each community has one or two such focal points. During the 7th round of FPIC held in February 2023 - May 2023, the project has introduced the idea of calling for volunteers who would be willing to serve as community focal point; of the volunteers, 45 candidates were identified and will be selected in consultation with the community in the next round of FPIC consultation meetings. These candidates were identified for displaying direct engagement and strong relationship with communities, village administrators, commune council members, social workers, and indigenous leaders.

The focal points will ensure constant and robust engagement with the community members, will also collect, document, categorize, and priorities grievances according to the importance of the grievances for the community, for which the focal point represents. In addition, the community focal points will organize, when needed, outreach and community awareness raising programs. They will also educate community members about their rights and encourage them to voice their concerns using the Feedback Grievances Redress Mechanism.

2- Hiring of Conservation Community Officers

Conservation Community Officer (CCO) was hired by WWC on 1 November 2022 and was later commissioned to work under the SCRP in March 2024. The CCO received various trainings including conflict resolution, cultural sensitivity, climate change leadership, and human rights under the guidance of WWC Sustainability Director Asia Pacific, Stephan Bognar.

The CCO works with Indigenous Peoples and local communities to facilitate open dialogue and address concerns through the FGRM. Together with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, the CCO also developed a direct communication channel through Telegram App preferred by villagers, reducing the hesitance to raise different issues.

One of the primary reasons to retain the CCO is in recognition of the effectiveness of addressing community member concerns through direct, ongoing interactions. While WA has established a strong relationship with villagers in the Southern Cardamoms, a gap existed between traditional communication methods and the feedback and grievance redress mechanism (FGRM) introduced in 2017.

The CCO will conduct regular awareness campaigns educating villagers about their rights and the importance of using the FGRM. Demonstrating responsiveness to feedback will further build trust in the

formal system. The CCO have already attended 2 REDD+ training programs and have joined an internal human resources and human rights training program conducted by WA.

Before the Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project was established, for 15 years preceding the existence of FGRM, WA staff directly addressed villagers' concerns through direct, ongoing interactions (phone call; e.g. Tractor got stuck in the mud, villagers call for help when their kids are sick). This informality fostered trust and positioned WA as a reliable problem-solver, handling activities ranging from agriculture, transport and sharing tools. Villagers developed close personal connections with WA staff, seeing them as readily available and responsive. This comfort level with informal channels may have discouraged them from using the more formal FGRM processes, such as grievance boxes or the hotline. Villagers might have seen the formal channels as less efficient compared to direct communication with familiar staff. While the informal approach fosters trust, it lacked formal record keeping. The FGRM, on the other hand, ensures documented grievance redress and adherence to best practices.

D. Sufficient number of grievance boxes in public locations

Accessibility of Grievance boxes

The number of boxes was increased from 7 to 29, with a focus on wider accessibility in both public locations and locations further from public areas, including at the residences of village or commune chiefs - individuals trusted by the community.

Grievance boxes labeling

The labeling of the boxes as "Suggestion Boxes" did not accurately reflect their purpose within the grievance redress mechanism. To clarify, between February and May 2023, all boxes were relabeled as "Grievance Boxes".

E. Enabling the anonymous filing of complaints

Location of some boxes within WA-managed premises could deter villagers from submitting grievances; the project took immediate action. Of the 29 Grievance Boxes, 17 were installed in public locations to ensure the complaints could be filled anonymously, and 12 were placed in easily accessible locations further from public areas. These boxes were positioned at the residences of village or commune chiefs - individuals trusted by the community.

F. Protecting the confidentiality and identity of complainants

The confidentiality and the identity of complainants is protected through the FGRM policy. Both FGRM and the Anti-retaliation policies require that any grievances or requests deemed at risk of retaliation to be kept and dealt with as confidential. In the event an individual is considered at risk of retaliation due to the submission of grievance or requests were made by the individual, the project response to the aggrieved party will be provided in person.

3. Updated Human Rights Policy and Code of Conduct

Recommended Action by Verra

Engage an international human rights law expert along with local indigenous peoples within the Project (and potentially including an external Indigenous Peoples' organization) to evaluate the organization's current policies and practices and help develop a human rights policy and code of conduct to be enforced across all of WA's operations in the context of the Project. [Topic #1, item 5]

Action Implemented by SCRP

Wildlife Alliance (WA) made significant revisions to its Human Rights Policy after engaging with the Human Rights Watch (HRW) in November 2023. Adhering to HRW's recommendations, WA integrated the *United Nations Guiding Principle on Business and Human Rights* into its policy under the guidance of Gare A. Smith, human rights law expert. Mr. Smith served as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary in the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, and the U.S. representative

to the U.N. Human Rights Commission and Working Group on Indigenous Peoples. [Please find Gare A. Smith's bio here.](#)

Following Mr. Smith's revisions, WA engaged Stephan Bognar, WWC Director of Sustainability Asia Pacific, in April 2024 to draft Wildlife Alliance Values and Ethics Policy (WAVE). The WAVE reflects the core principle in WA's Human Rights Policy and serves as WA's Code of Conduct for all project staff. It promotes a deep understanding and awareness of WA's core values such as, respect for nature, respect for people, equity, inclusion, diversity, and integrity and ethical principles, and guides the organization on how to work with all communities at all times. Wildlife Alliance Values and Ethics Policy (WAVE) was submitted to PFP for feedback on June 11, 2024, which feedback has been received responded to by WA on August 7, 2024. **Please find PFP Feedback on WAVE and WA response as Attachment N.**

Mr. Bognar designed a special training workshop called Human Rights thru REDD+ which includes key documents such as United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Declaration on the Rights on Indigenous Peoples, The Chitnam Declaration of 2019, and the Ranger Code of Conduct of 2020. The trainings were delivered to all 18 WA conservation (civilian) personnel, and all 204 CFPP government conservation officers. **Please see Attachment F for photos and training schedule of Human Rights thru REDD+.** WA team members working on any carbon forest project must report any violation to WA's senior executive management team using the organization's new Human Rights-Wrong Doing violations form. **Please see Attachment O for WA's Human Rights-Wrong Doing violations form.** The project has also committed to provide Leadership Refresher Workshops to all WA conservation personnel and government rangers every 6 months.

4. Collection of NTFPs

Information Request by Verra

Clarify whether communities' traditional farming practices in and the collection of NTFPs from the project area are criminalized, and if they are criminalized, explain how the project conforms with the Verra program rules listed above. [Topic #3, item 1]

Information Provide by SCRP

Information provided in detail in March response to Verra's Information Request and Required Actions

We thank you for the opportunity to present the project improvement SCRP has implemented. We hope this report elevates the project into an active standing under the Verra registry. Please feel free to contact us with any questions or concerns.

Attachments

[Attachment A – Agenda and Minutes from FPIC endorsed by Commune Council](#)

[Attachment B – FGRM Anti-retaliation Policy](#)

[Attachment C – WA Human Rights Policy](#)

[Attachment D – Wildlife Alliance Values and Ethics Policy \(W.A.V.E.\)](#)

[Attachment E – CFPP Code of Conduct](#)

[Attachment F – Human Rights Through REDD+](#)

[Attachment G – Lists of pro bono legal lawyers](#)

[Attachment H – CFPP Memo and SOPs](#)

[Attachment I – Proof of the pro bono lawyers list at the CFPP stations](#)

[Attachment J – Booklet containing lists of pro bono legal lawyers](#)

[Attachment K – Proof of booklet delivery to the CFPP station](#)

[Attachment L – Proof of booklet delivery to the community](#)

[Attachment M – Report on the Celebration of the International Indigenous People Day](#)

[Attachment N – PFP Feedback on WA's Human Rights Policy, WAVE, FGRM Anti-retaliation Policy, and WA Response](#)

[Attachment O – WA Human Rights-Wrong Doing Violations Form](#)