



Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard

SOUTHERN CARDAMOM REDD+ PROJECT VALIDATION REPORT



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Document Prepared by Aster Global Environmental Solutions, Inc.

Report title	Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project Validation Report
Date of Issue	25 August 2021
Version	3.1
Report ID	VO20100.00
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Client	Royal Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Environment; Wildlife Alliance
Project Title	Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project
Project Location	Koh Kong Province, Cambodia

Summary

Aster Global Environmental Solutions, Inc. (hereafter referred to as Aster Global), was contracted by Wildlife Alliance on 06 November 2020 to conduct the validation of the Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project (SCRPP), which is an agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) under the United Nations Scheme of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+). Specifically, the project falls under the REDD+ category Avoided Unplanned Deforestation (AUD). The project was initiated on 01 January 2015 and encompasses 493,582.6 hectares.

The purpose of the validation was to ensure that *The Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project SD Vista Project Description* (v3.5 dated 25 August 2021) (PD) has been documented in accordance with the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard (v1.0, 22 January 2019) criteria (SD VISTA), all associated updates, and the likelihood that implementation of the planned project will result in verifiable sustainable development benefits as stated by the Project Proponent (ISO 14064-3:2006). The scope of validation followed the UN resolution requirements, which are encompassed in the SD VISTA Program Guide and Standard. The methods of validation included assessment of the sustainable development project plan; physical infrastructure, activities, processes, causal chains, and technologies of the project; GHG sources and sinks; and time periods covered. The criteria of validation followed the validation guidance documents provided by Verra. Unless otherwise indicated, the assessment was performed against the most recent version of the relevant Verra requirements as of 22 January 2019.

A summary of all findings raised during validation is included in Appendix A, which were sufficiently addressed by the Project Proponent through the validation process. After review of all project information, procedures, calculations, supporting documentation and a site visit, Aster Global confirms the Project Description (PD) provided by the Project Proponent is accurate, complete, and consistent with all aforementioned SD VISTA criteria. There are no uncertainties associated with this validation.

Aster Global herein confirms all validation activities – including objectives, purpose, scope, criteria, level of assurance, and project documentation – adhere to the SD VISTA Program Guide and Standard (v1.0, 22 January 2019), including any associated updates. Aster Global concludes without any qualifications or limiting conditions that the Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project meets the requirements of SD VISTA Version 1, including any associated updates, to a reasonable level of assurance for the project lifetime (01 January 2015 – 31 December 2044, 30 years).

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1 VALIDATION PROCESS

1.1 Objective

The Royal Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Environment, as the Project Proponent, commissioned Aster Global to conduct the validation of sustainable development benefits for Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project under Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard (SD VISta) Version 1.0. The validation objective was to ensure the Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project was in compliance with the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Program Guide and Standard (SD VISta Version 1.0, 22 January 2019).

The validation objective included an assessment of the likelihood that implementation of the planned project will result in verifiable sustainable development benefits as stated by the Project Proponent (United Nations' 2015 resolution Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹). Aster Global (assessed the likelihood that the sustainable development benefits will be achieved for the AFOLU project.

Aster Global assessed whether the Project Proponent adequately addressed project objectives, context, and long-term viability; stakeholder engagement; management capacity; legal status and rights to operate the project; and sufficient project monitoring, in line with the principles of ISO 14064-3:2019².

Finally, Aster Global confirms the project's assessment of the risks and threats to the project, as evaluated using the VCS Non-permanence Risk Tool³.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the validation included assessment of the sustainable development project plan; physical infrastructure, activities, processes, causal chains, and technologies of the project; GHG sources and sinks; and time periods covered. The geographic scope is defined by the physical project boundary. The scope of the project was outlined by the Project Proponent and is re-defined as follows for the sustainable development project:

¹ United Nations, 2015. A/RES/70/1 - Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>).

² ISO, April 2019. ISO 14064-3:2019 - Greenhouse gases – Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements (available at <https://www.iso.org/standard/66455.html>).

³ Verra, 19 September 2019. VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (available at https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/AFOLU_Non-Permanence_Risk-Tool_v4.0.pdf).

Baseline Scenario	Conversion of native ecosystems from a natural forested landcover to a non-forest or agricultural state
Activities/Technologies/Processes	Utilizing VM0009 – Methodology for Avoided Ecosystem Conversion, CCB 3rd Edition for Climate, Community and Biodiversity benefits and SD VISta for sustainable development targets
Sources/Sinks/Reservoirs	Above-ground other (nonmerchantable) tree, Above-ground non-tree, Below-ground other (nonmerchantable) tree, Below-ground non-tree
GHG Type	CO ₂
Time Period (start date, crediting period, verification period)	Start Date: 01 January 2015 Crediting Period: 30 years First Verification Period: 01 January 2015 – 31 December 2020
Project Boundary	493,582.6 hectares Southwestern Cambodia

1.3 Level of Assurance

The level of assurance is used to determine the depth of detail that Aster Global places in the Validation/Verification and Sampling Plan to determine if there are any errors, omissions, or misrepresentations (ISO 14064-3:2006). For this SD VISta validation, Aster Global assessed the project (general principles, data, sampling descriptions, documentation, calculations, etc.) to provide reasonable assurance to meet the project level requirements of the SD VISta Program. Based on the validation findings, a final evaluation statement reasonably assures the project's sustainable development representations are materially accurate. The evidence used to achieve a reasonable level of assurance is specified in subsequent sections of this report.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The project is located in the southern portion of the Cardamom Mountains of the Koh Kong Province in Southwestern Cambodia and is aimed at reducing and avoiding emissions related to Planned Deforestation and Reforestation in combination with Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation and Avoiding Ecosystem Conversion. According to the validated VCS/CCB PD, this goal will be achieved by “training on improved agricultural methods, creating alternative income sources, creating new jobs and employment opportunities, and supporting stricter environmental law enforcement across the landscape.”

The project is under the category Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD). Specifically, the project falls under the category Avoided Unplanned Deforestation (AUD). Through payments for ecosystem services generated via the sale of Verified Carbon Units (VCUs), the project proponent can achieve net GHG emissions reductions and removals through the avoided deforestation of the project area in comparison to the project baseline. The baseline scenario outlined in the VCS Additionality Tool in Section 3.1.5 of the validated VCS/CCB PD demonstrates that the entire project accounting area would have been converted to subsistence agriculture in the absence of the SCRP.

The project provides alternative income generating activities through agricultural training, ecotourism and microfinance to reduce pressure on non-renewable forest resources and increase the value of the natural ecosystem to communities.

1.5 Audit Team Composition

For SD VISta validations, Aster Global maintains an experienced internal staff of Lead Validators, in addition to Certified Foresters, Registered Professional Foresters, The Wildlife Society Biologists, Forest Biometricians, Remote Sensing/GIS Specialists, and VCS-approved AFOLU Experts in IFM, REDD, and WRC categories. Direct employees of Aster Global conducted all desktop validation activities. Due to travel restrictions, the site visit was conducted by a well-experienced community specialist and a forester who were contracted by Aster Global to assist. Aster Global completes all calculation/modelling review in-house with our team of forest biometricians, GIS/remote sensing specialists, and a soil scientist. Aster Global has been involved in over 68 VCS validations and 36 Climate, Community & Biodiversity (CCB) validations, and over 10 methodology assessments, which are all relevant and similar to SD VISta audits. Aster Global has a specialist on staff with nine years of CCB experience who handles all CCB components for project review, who coordinated with our Cambodian contractor. All Aster Global staff involved in the validation audit have ecological, biodiversity, natural resources and forestry background to fulfil competency requirements. As identified in Section 1.9, the two in-country contractors used to conduct the site visits have master's degrees in environmental studies and forestry, respectively, and together have previous social and community, biodiversity, and forestry and REDD project experience demonstrating relevant expertise to conduct the site visits in support of the audit.

1.6 Method and Criteria

The validation assessed the Project's compliance with SD VISta Version 1. Aster Global assessed the SD VISta project criteria and objectives for the project lifetime (01 January 2015– 31 December 2020) under the sectoral scope of Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land-Use (AFOLU).

Threat management was based on the VCS non-permanence risk analysis, which was assessed during the concurrent VCS/CCB second verification. The objectives of the SD VISta validation were to evaluate the project description and assess:

- Project conformance to SD VISTA rules (SD VISTA Program and SD VISTA Standard);
- Likelihood that methods and procedures set out in the project description will generate verifiable sustainable development data and information when implemented.

The criteria followed the validation guidance documents provided by Verra. Unless otherwise indicated, the assessment was performed against the most recent version of the relevant SD VISTA guidance document.

In the validation process, there is a risk that potential errors, omissions, and misrepresentations will be found; therefore, a risk-based approach was used to guide the collection of appropriate and sufficient evidence to support a reasonable level of assurance. A risk-based approach means that Aster Global focused on items that might result in a material misstatement of the reported SD VISTA assertion.

A project specific Validation/Verification and Sampling Plan was developed to guide the validation auditing process to ensure efficiency and effectiveness. The purpose of the Validation/Verification and Sampling Plan was to present a risk assessment for determining the nature and extent of verification procedures necessary to ensure the risk of auditing error was reduced to a reasonable level. The Validation/Verification and Sampling Plan methodology was derived from all items in our validation process stated above. Specifically, the sampling plan utilized the Verra guidance documents, ISO 14064-3, and ISO 14065. Any modifications applied to the Validation/Verification and Sampling plan were made to detect the processes with highest risk of material discrepancy. A detailed field plan was developed to guide the validation site visit and is embedded within the Validation/Verification and Sampling Plan.

For the field sampling effort, direct measurement, observation, interviews and review of the monitoring period emission reductions were conducted in key areas determined to be the greatest risk, followed by ground-truthing and review of project activities. Field sampling and techniques were based on the project parameters/scope and professional judgment to meet a reasonable level of assurance. Please see Section 1.9 of this report for more details.

The desktop validation component included a full review of all project documentation received from the Project Proponent as described throughout this report.

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, verification members directly employed by Aster Global are unable to travel to Cambodia. In-country subcontractors, Ms. Lakhena Chan and Mr. Neab Keng were hired and who performed the verification field visit activities, with the oversight and collaboration of the Aster Global verification team. The site visit was performed in the conventional manner, with interviews and observations of the project's monitoring period activities and features for SD VISTA performed by Aster Global's subcontractors.

1.7 Document Review

A detailed review of all project documentation was conducted to ensure consistency with and identify any deviation from SD VISta program requirements. Initial review focused on the PD, and included an assessment of the conditions prior to the project start, implementation schedule, project details, stakeholder identification and engagement, determination of expected impacts and associated monitoring plans.

Along with a review of the PD, selected documentation was reviewed for consistency, accuracy, and appropriateness regarding SD VISta program requirements. Documents reviewed include, but are not limited to, project boundary documentation, community outreach documentation, financial analyses, Non-Permanence Risk Analysis (see Section 3.5 below), maps and aerial images, data from monitoring, and responses to Clarifications (CLs). The process of validation involved one formal round of assessment by the validation team and resulted in a PD that was in conformance with SD VISta rules.

Please see Appendix B for a complete list of documents received and reviewed by Aster Global during the validation audit.

1.8 Interviews

Interviews were performed during the verification site inspection and as part of the overall verification process which was additional to that provided in the project description, monitoring report and any supporting documents. The verification team met with individuals with various roles in the project. This included a series of interviews with on-site and in-country staff that support the mission of the project and other conservation objectives.

Due to the COVID-19 global pandemic, the core Aster Global audit team was unable to travel to Cambodia. However, the site visit was performed in the conventional manner with interviews and observations performed by Aster Global's in-country subcontractors, Ms. Lakhena Chan and Mr. Neab Keng, of the project's monitoring period activities and features for both VCS and CCB.

The COVID-19 global pandemic caused careful consideration of safety protocols, communication, and widespread awareness. The project proponents, technical consultants, Ms. Chen, and Mr. Keng were aware of safety risks and took key steps to mitigate risks including implementation of the Wildlife Alliance health and safety protocol.

Onsite interviews and informal discussions were conducted with Wildlife Alliance staff, Wildlife Works staff, members and leaders of the local communities.

Individual	Affiliation	Role	Date
Suwanna Gauntlett	Wildlife Alliance	Chief Executive Officer	Virtual interview on 23 February 2021

Ms. Lakhena Chan	Self	Aster Global Subcontractor/Verification Team Member	February 2021
Mr. Neab Keng	Self	Aster Global Subcontractor/Verification Team Member	February 2021
Simon Bird	Wildlife Works Carbon	Director of Forest Science	Throughout audit
Jeremy Freund	Wildlife Works Carbon	VP Carbon Development	Throughout audit
Brian Williams	Wildlife Works Carbon	Director of Asia	Throughout audit
Mr. Prom Tola	Wildlife Alliance	Livelihoods Assessment	16 February 2021

In addition to the individuals listed, several community groups were visited and interviewed by Ms. Chan, including:

- Chhay Areng Savings Group
- Chhay Areng CBET Committee
- Chi Phat CBET Committee
- Sovanna Baitong Village
- Chhay Reap Village

Attendance lists were not passed around at these meetings. Photos of the meetings indicate that most had between 12 and 20 attendees from the communities.

1.9 Site Inspections

The validation site inspection occurred from 15-21 February 2021 by Ms. Lakhena Chan and Mr. Neab Keng of the audit team. The validation site visit was a required tool to help the VVB reach reasonable assurance for project design at the project site. Field work included direct measurement, observation, additional interviews and review of stated sustainable development goals of the project. The objective of the field work was to determine key areas of greatest risk, followed by ground-truthing and review of project activities. Field sampling and techniques were based on the project parameters/scope and best professional judgment of the Validation Team to meet a reasonable level of assurance.

In addition, a risk-based approach was used for the on-the-ground field sampling effort to select key areas for spot-checking stratification, direct re-sampling of assertions, and observation of stated project activities.

An assessment of risk was considered for the site visit conducted by Ms. Lakhena and Mr. Neab as follows:

Item	Results	Can the Site Visit Achieve Reasonable Assurance?
Identify Risk/Opportunity that may affect effectiveness	Because the subcontractors are not a member of Aster Global staff and are subcontractors, there is a risk that inexperience with VCS field verification could affect data collection or other verification observations. However, Ms. Lakhena and Mr. Keng both have master's degrees in environmental studies and forestry (respectively) with significant forestry and REDD project experience. Both individuals are local Cambodians familiar with the parameters of the project area and aware of the project activities. Visitation of all major project activities is planned and expected. Aster Global staff will be available and present for video conference calls and to facilitate communication. There are no documented significant changes affecting the current reporting period, and in some ways, the local subcontractor could identify cultural/natural risks the VB may not necessarily observe. Therefore, we believe the risks have been mitigated to the greatest extent possible, and the site visit will be effective.	Yes, the VB can reach reasonable assurance, as the verification field visit was completed as prescribed in the sampling plan.
Do Aster Global and subcontractors have proper tools for the site visit?	After discussions with Ms. Lakhena and Mr. Keng, the client and the audit team, all have the proper tools to carry out the site visit. Notes, photos and other evidence were collected by them in the field for the core Aster Global audit team.	Yes, the VB can reach reasonable assurance, as long as proper tools are utilized during the verification site visit as prescribed in the sampling plan.

Do Aster Global and subcontractors have proper competencies for the site visit?	After interviews and discussions with Ms. Lakhena and Mr. Keng, and upon review of their CVs, Aster Global is assured of his competencies. Additionally, the client and the verification team all had the proper competencies for the site visit.	Yes, the VB is reasonably assured each team member contains the necessary competencies in order for the site visit to be completed in an effective manner
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The audit team members conducted the SD VISTA site evaluation in conjunction with activities for CCB. During the project site visit, a strong sample of SD VISTA components of the project were assessed including Community Based Development Activities. The following itinerary was followed:

Day 1 (Mon, Feb 15) - Travel from Phnom Penh to Chhay Areng,

Day 2 (Tue, Feb 16) - meet with Stueng Areng CBET Committee, interview Mr. Prom Tola regarding livelihood survey, visit homestays, travel to Chhay Taling Waterfall, Camping at Mrek Kang Kep Mountain

Day 3 (Wed, Feb 17) - Meet micro-credit ladies in Areng's CBET Visitor Center, visit Chhay Areng Patrol Station, visit Veal Pi Patrol Station, meet with Chi Phat CBET Committee, interview Chi Phat CBET Homestay owners, interview Chi Phat CBET Cooks, interview Chi Phat CBET jungle guide, etc., meet Community Anti-Poaching Unit, Kayaking on Prek Piphot River.

Day 4 (Thu, Feb 18) – Visit Stung Proat Station, take slow boat from Chi Phat to Andoung Teuk, arrive at Andoung Teuk bridge, take car to Sovanna Baitong meet with farmer, visit agriculture store – Meet Mr. Yim Sam At, visit demo plot and nursery – Meet Mr. At Noch, see community orchard – meet 2 women workers, visit farmer farms.

Day 5 (Fri, Feb 19) – Travel to Phnom Penh

Observations and interview questions were designed to confirm and clarify statements made by the project developers, regarding SDGs. The site visit team was interested in degree of understanding of the project by community members, communications between the project and communities, attitudes of community members toward the project, training received by community members and project employees, capacity development and other general observations of the realities of the project on the ground.

1.10 Public Comments

The Public Comment Period was from 04 February 2021 – 05 March 2021. No comments were received.

1.11 Resolution of Findings

During the validation process, there was a risk that potential errors, omissions, and misrepresentations would be found. The actions taken when errors, omissions, and misrepresentations were found included notifying the client of the issue(s) identified and expanding our review/sample to the extent that satisfied the Lead Validator's professional judgment.

This validation involved one (1) formal round of assessment by the Validation Team and resulted in a PD in conformance with SD VISTA rules. Where findings were noted by the Validation Team, the Project Proponent implemented corrective actions by amending the PD and supporting documentation and providing written clarification responses. Types of findings were characterized in the following manner:

Non-Conformance Reports (NCRs) are, in general, issued as a response to material discrepancies when:

- PD, calculations, or other supporting documents were out of conformance with documents listed in Section 2.1 above.
- Additional information was required by the verification team in order to confirm reasonable assurance for compliance.

Clarifications (CLs) were, in general, issued when:

- Internal consistency among sections was lacking.
- Mathematical formulae in sections were presented incorrectly.
- Language within a section needed extra clarification to avoid ambiguity.

Opportunities for Improvement (OFIs) were issued when the PD, calculations, or other supporting documents needed enhancement to benefit the general reader or to aid in the review process of the validation team.

During the course of the validation, findings were identified. All were satisfactorily addressed by the Project Proponent. These findings provided necessary clarity to ensure the project adhered to the requirements of SD VISTA for sustainable development projects. For a complete list of all findings and their resolutions, please refer to Appendix A.

1.12 Forward Action Requests

A Forward Action Request (FAR) has been issued at this validation pertaining to stakeholder consultation and participation following the SD VISTA Standard Section 2.2.4. Future auditors are encouraged to examine whether the three-prong awareness campaign has been successfully implemented for stakeholders. In other words, stakeholder consultation activities have resulted in increased awareness of the project development components including, for example, grievance process, boundaries, and channels which are most productive for communication.

Please refer to Appendix A, Item #6 for additional details.

2 VALIDATION FINDINGS

2.1 Summary of SDG Contributions

The Project will achieve SDG contributions via carbon emissions reductions, forest biomass, water, and biodiversity. The Project outlined these contributions in Table 1 of the PD and completed the table appropriately. The PD substantiates the claims throughout the body of the PD in the required sections, as further discussed below.

2.2 Project Design

2.2.1 Project Objectives

The Project has clearly stated its objectives in Section 2.1.1 of the PD. These stated objectives are in line with the SDG contributions from Table 1 of the PD. The PD states “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 objectives of protecting and enhancing biodiversity, protecting current and future carbon stocks, and protecting fully functional ecosystems will enable SDG contributions throughout the life of the project.

2.2.2 Project Activities

An assessment of the project activity description, whether it includes the technologies or measures employed, how it will achieve the stated sustainable development objectives, and a discussion/justification/overall conclusion as to whether the project activities will reasonably achieve the stated sustainable development objectives of the project follows:

Project Activity	Technology/Measures Employed	How SDG is Achieved	Verification Conclusion
Training on Agricultural Methods and Intensification	Technical assistance, equipment, and community agricultural development has been provided to communities	SDG 1.5, 2.4, 9.4, 15.1, 15.4 17.7: build resilience and reduce exposure to climate-related extreme events, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural	The Project's stated activities will sufficiently achieve sustainable development objectives of the project.

		practices, efficient use of natural resources, ensure conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of freshwater and mountain ecosystems, promote environmentally sound technologies	
Improve Health Facilities and Care	Increased support to health care workers, hiring of additional health care employees, improvement of facilities	SDG 3.8: achieve universal health coverage, access to quality essential healthcare services	The Project's stated activities will sufficiently achieve sustainable development objectives of the project.
Community-based Eco-Tourism Development	Facilitate community engagement, capacity building in hospitality, accounting, English, computers, and nature guiding	SDG 8.9, 12.b: implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products, implement tools to monitor impacts for sustainable tourism	The Project's stated activities will sufficiently achieve sustainable development objectives of the project.
Micro-finance	Revolving micro-finance fund and family savings system to support access to capital and markets	SDG 1.4, 8.3, 9.3, 17.5: ensure that all have equal rights to economic resources, informing them on available economic resources, technologies for managing	The Project's stated activities will sufficiently achieve sustainable development objectives of the project.

		businesses and methods for starting businesses, promote policies that support productive activities, implement investment promotion regimes	
Participatory Land Use Planning	Creating and distribution of land titles	SDG 1.4, 11.3, 15.2: ensure that all have access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance	The Project's stated activities will sufficiently achieve sustainable development objectives of the project.
Strengthening Community Organizations	Training in natural resource governance, land tenure and land rights, responsibilities, forest and fuelwood management, and natural resource management education	SDG 5.5, 6.4, 10.0, 11.3: ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership, enhance inclusive urbanization and capacity for settlement planning	The Project's stated activities will sufficiently achieve sustainable development objectives of the project.
Enhanced Security and Law Enforcement	Hire and train additional rangers/community members, focusing on conservation principles and biodiversity monitoring	SDG 6.6, 13.1, 13.0, 15.5, 15.7, 15.c, 16.4: protect and restore water-related ecosystems, strengthen resilience to climate-related hazards, take action to reduce degradation of natural habitats, end poaching and trafficking of	The Project's stated activities will sufficiently achieve sustainable development objectives of the project.

		protected species, reduce illicit financial and arms flows, enhance efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species	
Sensitization and Awareness Raising	Educate and sensitize communities about the environment and conservation as well as the SCRP	SDG: 12.8, 13.3: ensure people have relevant information and awareness for sustainable development, improve awareness, education, and capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation	The Project's stated activities will sufficiently achieve sustainable development objectives of the project.
Education Improvement	Increased support to schools, hiring of additional teachers, improvement of education infrastructure, and dedicated school bursary scheme	SDG 4.3, 4.5, 4.a, 4.c: ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable education, eliminate gender disparities in education, build and upgrade education facilities, increase supply of qualified teachers	The Project's stated activities will sufficiently achieve sustainable development objectives of the project.
Direct Employment and Training on Income Generating Activities (IGAs)	Directly employing personnel to run the SCRP at different capacities	SDG 1.4, 8.3, 15.a: ensure that all have equal rights to economic resources, mobilize and increase financial resources	The Project's stated activities will sufficiently achieve sustainable development objectives of the project.

Based on the above analysis, the project is not expected to have any negative impacts requiring mitigation.

2.2.3 Implementation Schedule

The project has provided an implementation schedule in Section 2.1.3 of the PD. The validation confirmed critical dates and milestones in the project's development and implementation, including initiation of SD VISta activities. The start date of 01 January 2015 is also reflected for VCS and CCB, is sufficient. Thus, Aster Global deemed it an appropriate start date.

2.2.4 Project Proponent and Other Entities Involved in the Project

The Project Proponent is the Royal Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Environment (MOE), which handles all aspects of the Project implementation, oversight, and auditing facilitation. Other entities involved in the project are Wildlife Alliance and Wildlife Works Carbon. Wildlife Alliance is a partner to MOE in the implementation of SCRP. Wildlife Works Carbon is a technical advisor, assisting with implementation of VCS and CCB standards and carbon accounting. Aster Global is assured that the project comprises the necessary skills and expertise to complete all relevant management and implementation.

2.2.5 Project Type

The SCRP falls under the VCS sectoral scope 14: – Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Uses (AFOLU), under the category Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD). Specifically, the project falls under the REDD+ category Avoided Unplanned Deforestation (AUD). The project is eligible under this category by the definitions provided in the VCS AFOLU Requirements version 3.5 published 19 October 2016 by virtue of the fact that it prevents emissions that would have otherwise taken place through unplanned deforestation. The project is not a grouped project.

2.2.6 Project Location

The VCS/CCB Project Description (PD) describes the SCRP as encompassing parts of Southern Cardamom 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 SCRP 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. The VCS/CCB PD depicts the location in Figure 1.

Aster Global is assured the Project is accurately described in the VCS/CCB PD, as the boundaries were reviewed and observed during the site visit. Additionally, GIS review and confirmation occurred in-house during the validation audit.

2.2.7 Baseline Scenario

The baseline scenario was identified via the processes outlined in VCS Additionality Tool in Section 3.1.5 of the validated VCS/CCB PD. It is identified as the conversion of native ecosystems from a natural forested state to a non-forest (agricultural) state. The baseline scenario outlined demonstrates that the entire project area would be converted to subsistence agriculture in the absence of the Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project.

This baseline scenario would result in substantial GHG emissions and negative impacts to biodiversity, water, and ecosystem services (social, economic and natural capital) over the 30-year lifetime of the project. Aster Global reviewed the already validated baseline and confirmed it was appropriate to show the conditions applying to the SD VISTA aspects of the project. Aster Global confirms the baseline accurately accounts for social, economic, and natural capital conditions of the project area, in the absence of the project.

2.2.8 Causal Chain(s)

The PD depicts three (3) causal chains associated with the project: Improved Livelihoods, Forest Destruction and Land Encroachment, Wildlife Poaching.

Aster Global assessed the project against the stated causal chains and confirmed appropriateness via SD VISTA Standard requirements. Findings ensured the PD depicted the causal chains in accordance with the Standard. During the validation audit, Aster Global assessed all provided documentation and references to each causal chain. The site visit observations further showed evidence of the effects the forest management would have to develop and improve fully functional ecosystems.

The causal chains described by the project proponents are clear and do not require abstract reasoning or special knowledge to understand. For example, agricultural training and extension will increase knowledge of agricultural techniques, resulting in less need to clear additional lands for agriculture.

Observations during the site visit indicate project activities, like agricultural training, business training for eco-tourism and financial training for savings groups and microfinance are accepted and lessons are being adopted by the communities. Aster Global concludes the project has included all reasonable effects of the project activities in the causal chains 1-3.

2.2.9 Threats to the Project

Threats to the project were determined using the most recent VCS Non-permanence Risk Assessment tool and were outlined in VCS/CCB documentation (the project underwent second monitoring period verification for VCS/CCB concurrently with SD VISTA). No additional threats to the SD VISTA aspects of the project were identified.

The project is a low risk for significant loss to carbon, biodiversity and community values, due to its spatial scale, biological components, terrain, and climatic diversity. Forest fires occur but are rare in

the bioclimatic zone of the project. NCC's continual staffing and presence in the project area reduce the chance for a major fire or significant damage to forest biomass. The audit team confirms the threats identified are comprehensive and the measures included in the project design reasonably mitigate these threats.

Political and policy risks exist which could potentially affect the community and biodiversity benefits offered by the project. The project area is a national park and wildlife sanctuary, and the Royal government of Cambodia could decide management should entail land clearing or development. The audit team considers this to be low risk as the project area is highly visible, there are no apparent governmental entities which intend to change management, and assurances were offered by project staff (Wildlife Alliance). Policy risks resulting in a reversal are also considered low as community outreach has now been occurring for more than 5 years and capacity to reach all community members is increasing. Insufficient revenue is not considered to be a considerable risk, as the project is well-funded through credit issuance on the international voluntary market.

2.2.10 Benefit Permanence

The SCRP activities are designed to enhance the SD VISta benefits beyond the project lifetime by transforming local economies into long-term low carbon economies. Project activities that meet this objective focus on education, sustainable agriculture, community-based ecotourism, and sustainable management of natural resources, all of which will reduce the need for community members to deforest the Project Area. Aster Global confirmed these aspects and concludes these measures will likely achieve their stated objective of permanence. This will ensure benefits to climate, community, and biodiversity within the project area over the life of the project.

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement

2.3.1 Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholder and Community identification was conducted through interviews, workshop discussions, an analysis of rights, and a literature review to obtain an understanding of all communities and community groups within the Project Zone. Identifying the community groups and stakeholders in the project allows the SCRP to understand complexities within the social structure and generate insight into potential conflict areas. Aster Global concludes the process used by the project to identify all stakeholders who will be impacted by the project activities is sufficient.

2.3.2 Stakeholder Description

The stakeholders in the Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project are appropriately described in Table 4 in Section 2.2.2 of the PD. Interviews and observations during the site visit confirmed that all stakeholders and stakeholder groups are included in the project and described appropriately in the project description.

2.3.3 Stakeholder Consultation

There are interested stakeholders, described above with whom the project team is communicating and collaborating. The PD (Section 2.2.3) thoroughly discusses extensive outreach, public communication and additional engagements to identify potential interested stakeholders. Based on field visit interviews, observations, and review during the entire audit process, Aster Global confirms the project's process was appropriate for each stakeholder group; information about potential costs, risks and benefits was appropriately shared with each group; each group had an opportunity to influence project design; and the project dedicated particular attention to optimizing benefits for any marginalized and vulnerable groups.

Aster Global confirms the stakeholder identification process, as outlined in the PD, sufficiently allows all interested stakeholders to engage, participate, and communicate with the project throughout the lifetime of the project.

2.3.4 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management

The project plans to engage in continued stakeholder consultation and adaptive management of the project, as described in Section 2.2.4 of the PD. This occurs through the through the comment and grievance process locally, through the project's website and social media on an on-going basis and includes meetings with interested stakeholders on a periodic basis. Public meetings will occur when new or sufficient information arises to interest the stakeholders. Specific protocols for communication with each interested stakeholder sub-group are depicted in the PD. These protocols will achieve continued consultation and adaptive management requirements of SD VISTA.

The information gathered during these consultations will be adaptively included in management plans, when applicable. Aster Global concludes the project's plan for continued consultation and adaptive management is sufficient to ensure these components are included, in accordance with the SD VISTA program.

2.3.5 Anti-Discrimination

The Project Proponent has developed its own equal opportunity policy ensuring that the Project will not engage in or be complicit in any form of discrimination. The Project has developed a grievance system that will provide all Project employees, stakeholders, community members, and participants to have a recourse method if any discriminatory actions or sexual harassment does occur. Aster Global is assured the measures ensure that no entities involved in project design or implementation are involved in, or complicit in, any form of discrimination or sexual harassment.

2.3.6 Worker Training

The PD states that the SCRP is designed to focus on the training and employment of local people, with a focus on women and marginalized and vulnerable community members. The Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Alliance provided training on monitoring techniques, data collection

methods, and laws to conduct effective enforcement. The site visit confirmed that employees are well-trained and equipped with the skills necessary for effective job implementation. Training capacity was deemed to be adequate for workers to do their job in a safe and meaningful way.

2.3.7 Equal Work Opportunities

The SCRP has an Equal Opportunity hiring Policy. Job postings were openly and broadly advertised through the Project Office within the Project Zone, with special attention to the recruitment of villagers and youth who live in the Project Zone. While there is a policy of providing priority to women who are qualified in the hiring process, tradition and culture of Cambodia may present challenges to the recruitment of female employees.

Aster Global is assured the project's hiring practices provide equal employment opportunities including management opportunities to all stakeholders, including women and marginalized and vulnerable people. Aster Global concludes the project provides equal employment opportunities to all stakeholders.

2.3.8 Workers' Rights

The SD VISta PD states: "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."

The audit team confirmed the project has in place infrastructure to inform workers of their rights. The project was observed to attempt to exceed local labor requirements and ensure workers are aware of their rights.

2.3.9 Occupational Safety Assessment

Given the nature of the Project, it is recognized that certain occupations inherently present a risk to the health and safety of workers, in particular occupations that require spending extended periods walking in difficult environments. During orientation, workers are informed about the potential safety risks of their job and of methods to mitigate the risks. The Project created a comprehensive Health and Safety Plan that includes training in safe working practices, first aid training, as well as the enforcement of requirements for safe handling of equipment and other materials. In addition, the SCRP will set up a Health and Safety Fund to be used to compensate Project workers for an accident during their working hours. Aster Global concludes the project's occupational safety assessment is comprehensive, and the measures, where needed, will minimize risk to workers.

2.3.10 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure

The SCRP strives to minimize the possibility of conflicts and grievances by working proactively with communities and stakeholders throughout the Project Zone. If conflicts or grievances arise, the SCRP has a feedback and grievance redress policy and process to provide an efficient, fair, and accessible mechanism for resolving complaints and conflicts. Two types of issues accounted for in the grievance process include: Issues or conflict between the community or other project stakeholder and MoE, and Concerns regarding project employee rights, work practices, and employee safety raised by MOE or WA employees or contractors.

The Project Proponent has reported its feedback and grievance redress procedure in Section 2.2.10 of the PD, and the policy is outlined in the document “Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project Grievance Redress Mechanism.” The site visit interviews and observations confirmed the grievance redress procedure will address issues that may arise during project planning and implementation, and it is in line with traditional conflict resolution methods, where such methods exist.

2.3.11 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure Accessibility

The SCRP feedback and grievance redress policy was publicized to communities and a copy was given to the project validator. Community members are encouraged to submit grievances through several channels with the primary method of communication being through the Project Office or Project Sub-office. The SCRP Facebook page also allows comments and feedback which are followed up upon by project staff. Once a grievance has been received the project is required to respond to the aggrieved person within 7 working days. The audit team concluded that the project’s feedback and grievance redress procedure is accessible to stakeholders.

2.3.12 Stakeholder Access to Project Documentation

There are various channels which can be used to access project documentation, including the results of this monitoring period. Project documentation can be accessed via the Project webpage where the full monitoring report version and executive summary of the monitoring report is available in both English and Khmer. Additionally, project documentation is available via the official Wildlife Alliance Facebook page. The Project office and Project Sub-Office maintains a full printed version of the PD and monitoring report in English for public viewing. Executive summaries have been translated into Khmer and posted in public areas throughout the Project Zone as confirmed during the site visit.

Verra also maintains a Verra Project Database website for the purpose of storing project documentation. The final project documentation is stored permanently, and documentation related to VCS and CCB is also available. Verra is also responsible for holding a public comment period for project feedback via Verra website. The audit team concluded that the established communication channels are universally available to most people; therefore, project documentation can be easily accessed by stakeholders.

2.3.13 Information to Stakeholders on Validation and Verification Process

The project partner, WA, 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 Validation 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, WA, arranged for community meetings with all stakeholders during the validation and verification site visit. During these meetings the auditor was able to independently ask questions of all stakeholders regarding FPIC and SIA consultations.

2.4 Project Management

2.4.1 Avoidance of Corruption

A separate limited liability corporation, called the Cardamom Carbon Company (CCC), has been created by the MOE under the management authority of Wildlife Alliance to provide avoidance of corruption. The CCC Agency of Delegation Agreement and Southern Cardamom Project Agreement outline project benefit sharing and ensure transparent financial transactions. This level of framework is believed by the audit team to be of sufficient high quality to prevent illicit acts by project staff. No forms of corruption or illegal acts were observed during the site visit or documentation review.

2.4.2 Statutory and Customary Rights

The Project Zone is composed of three property types, classified by The Land Law of 2002 as: (i) State Public Property, (ii) State Private Property, and (ii) Private property, described in section 2.3.4 of the PD. The entirety of the Project Area is State Public Property comprised of protected areas managed by the Ministry of the Environment. Parts of the Project Zone outside the Project Area are both state private and private property. The state private property in the Project Zone includes social and economic land concessions. Private Property in the Project Zone comprises land legally allocated to community members (some of which has been sold to land speculators and outsiders).

The presence of the different property types and the local acknowledgement of the management rights was confirmed through site visit interviews and from local knowledge. Conflicts with statutory and customary rights were not observed by the audit team.

2.4.3 Recognition of Property Rights

As an important Project activity to avoid land tenure conflicts, under Order 01 all land in the Project Zone has been titled and all property clearly delineated. The project works with communities to clarify property zones and boundaries. Property rights are well established and based on project area boundaries. The recognition of property rights, including measures to demarcate boundaries are also recognized in compliance with CCB and VCS requirements.

2.4.4 Free, Prior and Informed Consent

The PD states that the SCRP will not encroach uninvited on private property, community property, or government property. Section 2.3.4 of the PD describes tenure of the Project Area as well as FPIC procedures which ensures all stakeholders and communities are consulted.

The onsite interviews indicated that while several communities did feel informed of the project area and scope and were pleased with the progress, several others had substantial concerns that their lands would be impacted by project boundaries. Specifically, the villages of Pur Beung Chhay Reap and Chhay Areng stated concerns that no information of boundary location has been shared with them and that they fear the REDD+ project may impact their shifting agricultural land. Discussions indicated that while some meetings and documents have been provided, these areas still do not understand the REDD+ project and the impacts that it will have upon their land and agricultural activities. A dedicated FPIC team visits communities twice a year as confirmed during the site visit. In addition, the degree to which stakeholders understand the project and its demands/tradeoffs is related to the degree to which they are involved in project activities, so it is likely that more people will have a full understanding of the project as funds allow activities to reach them. The example of communities heavily involved in project activities indicates likely continued success.

2.4.5 Restitution and/or Compensation for Affected Resources

It is expected that, generally, the project stakeholders and community members will have net positive outcomes because of the SCRP. There are three main groups that are predicted to be negatively affected by the project activities: poachers and illegal loggers; traders, middlemen and employers; and immigrants. Through review of the PD, MR, and interviews with community stakeholders, the audit team determined that although illegal loggers; traders, middlemen and employers; and landless immigrants clearing and squatting on land are parties whose resources have been, or will be, negatively affected by the project, based on the illegal nature of these activities, restitution and/or compensation is not warranted. However, the project proponent has determined that in individual cases, efforts will be made to mitigate these effects. Section 2.3.5 of the PD describes how the SCRP will mitigate these 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.

2.4.6 Property Rights Removal/Relocation of Property Rights Holders

The PD states that the Project does not require involuntary removal or relocation of communities or any activities important for their livelihood and culture. The project area belongs to the government of Cambodia. While some voluntary relocation was necessary to implement project activities such as in the community of Sovanna Baitong, during the site visit no community members indicated they were involuntarily moved or coerced into relocation.

The audit team noted that the degree to which stakeholders understand the project and its demands/tradeoffs is related to the degree to which they are involved in project activities, so it is likely that more people will have a full understanding of the project as funds allow activities to reach them. The example of communities heavily involved in project activities indicates likely continued success. This concept can reasonably be applied to the stakeholders' awareness of property boundaries and the associated rights.

2.4.7 Identification of Illegal Activities

Illegal logging, charcoal production, poaching for meat, and rampant conversion of forestland through slash and burn to agriculture land are the illegal activities that could affect the project. Despite the efforts of the MOE and the project zone being protected by the Cambodian Protected Area Law, these activities are still widely and openly occurring.

The SCRP has taken measures to mitigate these illegal activities by expanding the ranger force, strengthening community organizations, agriculture intensification, microfinance, strengthening forest land use planning and secure forest land tenure, eco-charcoal and income generating activities in the project design. Income diversification should lift the local economy over time toward sustainable land use.

Small-scale deforestation and illegal logging near some settlements was observed during the site visit and was considered as part of the VCS audit. The audit team concludes that the project has adequately identified illegal activities and is implementing measures to prevent them.

2.4.8 Ongoing Conflicts or Disputes

There are some minor conflicts or disputes between the communities over the land, territory, or resources in the SCRP Project Zone based on uncertain land tenure rights. In addition, illegal activity continues to occur, causing some conflicts between local individuals and the MOE.

Section 2.3.8 of the PD states that the Project has committed to working communities to identify the boundaries of their lands, and to assist them in acquiring official tenure to them. One of the Project Activities (Section 2.1.2) 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.

One of the Project Activities being implemented is designed to enable communities to gain the evidence needed to prove ownership of their lands and gain tenure. Please see Appendix A of this report and the companion VCS+CCB verification report for further details.

2.4.9 National and Local Laws and Regulations

The MR provides a list of laws relevant to project activities, aside from the labor law that was discussed earlier. These include:

- Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management
- The Land Law
- The Forestry Law
- Protected Area Law
- The Cambodian Community Forestry Sub-Decree
- Declaration on Classification and List of Wildlife Species NO: 020 PR.MAFF
- Code of Criminal Procedure adopted by COM

After a review of accessible information online about laws relevant to the project it appears that the project has provided a comprehensive list and is complying with all relevant laws. The purpose and relationship of these laws to the project is described appropriately. Additionally, the primary purpose of the laws identified is natural resource protection, meaning many project activities are of a nature that would not violate laws. Conserving land that is designated by the Cambodian government as conservation land is not expected to be unlawful. Additionally, law enforcement stations were visited on several occasions during the site visit to review legal compliance and patrol station implementation records. The validator is reasonably assured that the project complies with all relevant laws.

2.4.10 Project Ownership

Evidence establishing project ownership accorded to the project proponent has been previously validated and verified. Currently, the project is undergoing second verification for VCS Version 4 and CCB Third Edition.

2.4.11 Grouped Projects

The SCRP is not a grouped project.

3 BENEFITS FOR PEOPLE AND PROSPERITY

3.1.1 Condition of Stakeholders at Project Start

The project proponent has adequately explained the conditions of the stakeholders in Section 2.2 of the PD. Their sub-group and impact on the landscape, including the effect of the project on their activities, is conveyed. The audit team evaluated whether these descriptions are appropriate based on individuals interviewed during the site visit and confirmed that the stakeholders' descriptions are accurate. The audit team concludes that stakeholder descriptions include the conditions at the start of the project, significant changes in the past, the diversity between and within stakeholder groups, and interactions between stakeholder groups.

3.1.2 Expected Stakeholder Impacts

The expected stakeholder impacts are identified based on the interested stakeholder groups and their interests and involvement in project activities. The stakeholder impacts are expected to both directly and indirectly affect the interested stakeholder groups. The expected impacts are based on the Result Chain for the three Focal Issues outlined in Section 2.1.9 of the PD. The following table summarizes the expected stakeholder impacts with their associated benefits and methods for monitoring.

Expected Stakeholder Impact	Expected Resulting Benefits	Monitoring/Variables
Impacts 1, 17, 21 and 41: and Family access to microfinance program	Increased access to economic resources and capital, increased formalization and growth of micro- and small enterprises, increased access to affordable credit	With implementation, the monitored outputs include project record keeping and accounts
Impacts 2 and 3: Equal rights and access to economic resources and secure land tenure	Hiring directly from project zone, regular training events for income-producing enterprises; working with local authorities, community members, and provincial departments to implement more secure access	Project record-keeping, internal reports, training logs and meeting sheets

Impacts 4, 6, 30 and 31: Increase resilience of communities to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks by increasing farm productivity	Providing alternatives to slash and burn agriculture and unsustainable planting and harvesting techniques, build and support produce storage facilities, increasing knowledge and awareness of climate change and its effects	Monitored outputs include internal reports, training logs, and community outreach
Impact 18: Promote policies that support productive activities, job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation; encourage growth of enterprises	Increased access to economic resources, increased job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation	With ongoing implementation, the monitored outputs include training logs, participation surveys, and other record keeping mechanisms
Impact 25: Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for sustainable human settlement	Increase in number of households getting secure land rights, sustainable land use planning	Monitored outputs include participation tally sheets and correspondence records between project staff and local authorities
Impacts 5, 22 and 23: Agricultural training to ensure sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices	Increased knowledge of best practices, improved crop varieties and crop yields, improved methods and equipment,	With ongoing implementation, Monitored outputs include training logs, participation surveys, and other record keeping mechanisms
Impacts 7 and 8: Universal health coverage with access to quality essential health-care services	Improved access to quality healthcare services, hiring of additional health care employees, improvement of facilities	With implementation, the monitored outputs include government records, social monitoring, and internal reports
Impacts 9, 10, 11, and 12: Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable	Improve education standards through increased support to schools, hiring of qualified teachers, improvement of education infrastructure, dedicated school bursary scheme	With ongoing implementation, the monitored outputs include government records, household surveys, internal reports, and accounts

Impacts 13 and 14: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunity for leadership	Increased female participation in project activities and reduced inequality for women in employment and leadership	Monitored outputs include participation surveys, internal records, and other record keeping mechanisms
Impact 15: Increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	Communities benefit from watershed protection; the impact reduces the number of people suffering from water scarcity	Monitored outputs include internal reports, community outreach, government records
Impacts 19, 20 and 27: Implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Increased number of families participating in eco-tourism activities and deriving income from them, increased number of tourists visiting project eco-tourism activities	With ongoing implementation, monitored outputs include facility records, community outreach, and household surveys
Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	Providing more sustainable and valuable alternatives to current destructive forest practices	Monitored outputs include household surveys, internal reports, community outreach
Impacts 23 and 42: Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries acting in accordance with their respective capabilities	Providing more sustainable and valuable alternatives to current destructive forest practices; technical assistance, equipment, and community agricultural development	Monitored outputs include household surveys, internal reports, community outreach
Impact 24: Eliminating discriminatory laws, policies, and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and action	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome	Monitored outputs include internal reports, household surveys, social monitoring

Impacts 33 and 40: Sustainable management of forests will increase, and deforestation will be stopped; reduction in forest crimes	Creation and distribution of land titles will avoid deforestation in the project area; employ and train forest rangers	Monitored outputs include internal reports, RS/GIS survey, record-keeping
Impact 26: Ensure people everywhere have relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	Dedicated outreach department to educate and sensitize the communities about the environment, conservation, and the goals of the Project	Monitored outputs include household surveys, internal reports, and social monitoring
Impact 28: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Proceeds from Project will be used to facilitate community engagement, capacity building, and developing ecotourism infrastructure	Monitored outputs include facilities' records, community outreach, and internal reports

In conclusion, to assess the expected impacts for each stakeholder group identified in the project description, interested stakeholder groups involved in project activities were first identified and subsequently expected stakeholder impacts were evaluated for each interested stakeholder group. Therefore, it is highly likely that the expected impacts for each stakeholder group identified in the project description will occur.

3.1.3 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Stakeholders

As shown in Section 3.1.2, most of the activities initiated during the project period have positive impacts on a large segment of communities in the project area compared to the baseline scenario. Some stakeholders will face negative impacts through the loss of income or their livelihoods when these are linked to illegal activities within the Project Area. The potential negative impacts are minimal and being mitigated to some extent through community Projects (e.g., alternative income generating activities for poachers). Community-focused activities provided by the project attempt to ensure negative impacts are lessened, for instance direct employment. If individuals can generate income with meaningful work, they are less likely to participate in illegal poaching or degradation.

The audit team interviewed stakeholders during the site visit who might be effected by negative impacts, including for instance loss of income or livelihood from those linked to illegal activities. The project was confirmed to engage with local partners to employ these individuals as forest rangers or other positions where their expertise is best applied. The audit team concludes that the project has measures in place to mitigate and minimize the stakeholder negative impacts.

3.1.4 Stakeholder Monitoring Plan

A stakeholder monitoring plan was developed by the Project Proponent based on the expected stakeholder impacts from the project activities. Methods for data collection were developed to ensure an acceptable level of accuracy, precision, and cost effectiveness was achieved while remaining transparent and simple. The Project plans to use internal reporting systems, household surveys, Focal Group Discussions during SIA workshops, and visits to Government departments as data sources for the selected impact indicators. More detail about the Stakeholder Impact Assessment Monitoring Plan can be found in Section 3.3 of the PD.

The audit team reviewed the stakeholder impact assessment monitoring plan set forth in the PD and concludes the Project Proponent will be able to effectively monitor the impacts Project Activities will have on stakeholders. Details are provided on data collection methods for all monitored outputs and can be readily aligned with other framework monitoring of SDGs.

3.1.5 Net Positive Stakeholder Wellbeing Impacts

As shown in Section 3.1.2, most of the activities initiated during the project period have positive impacts on a large segment of communities in the project area compared to the baseline scenario. The PD presents project benefits and goals against what would be the case if the project area was not subject to project activities including income generation. The potential negative impacts are minimal and being mitigated to some extent through community Projects (e.g., alternative income generating activities for poachers).

There is evidence that the net well-being impacts are overwhelmingly positive given the proportion of the population potentially impacted and the magnitude of the impacts and their long-term nature.

The assessment of net positive stakeholder wellbeing impacts is based on sound theory of change logic and verifiable focal issues. The assessment of the anticipated changes to stakeholder wellbeing due to project activities is further based on a certain level of assurance. Therefore, it can be claimed that the anticipated net impacts of the project activities are positive for interested stakeholder groups.

4 BENEFITS FOR THE PLANET

4.1.1 Condition of Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services at Project Start

The project area is located in an area with high biodiversity value and diverse types of landscape ecosystem providing critical natural capital and ecosystem services to the planet. The project description points out key points to describe the conditions of natural capital and ecosystem services at the project start: biodiversity and ecosystem at landscape level. The real and possible threats, key assumptions, rationale and methodological choices to natural capital and ecosystem services within the region are discussed accordingly. The project description provides detailed descriptions

with evidence for the listed criteria to conclude that the condition of natural capital and ecosystem service at project start is justified for this project.

Threats: Poor law enforcement; habitat reduction, degradation, and fragmentation; exploitation and fragmentation are just a few of the leading threats identified across the greater landscape.

Key assumptions and rationale: The underlying key assumptions for natural capital and ecosystem services of this region are that the project area provides critical biodiversity and ecosystem values to the planet and these services will be threatened without proper intervention.

The project proponents' description of the conditions prior to the project start and the threats faced by ecosystems were reinforced by audit team observations while on site. The audit team concludes that the conditions at project start regarding natural capital and ecosystem services contain real and credible threats.

4.1.2 Expected Impacts on Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services

The Project Activities are expected to both directly and indirectly affect the Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services of the Project Area. The following table summarizes the expected impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services with associated benefits and methods for monitoring.

Expected Impact on Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services	Expected Resulting Benefits	Monitoring/Variables
Impact 16: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes.	Avoid estimated 315,000 ha of deforestation compared to the baseline	Monitored outputs include internal reports, RS/GIS survey, biodiversity monitoring
Impact 30: Combat climate change and its impacts	Avoid estimated 315,000 ha of deforestation compared to the project baseline	Monitored outputs include internal reports, security, RS/GIS surveys
Impact 32: Ensure the forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands will be conserved and sustainably used	Avoid estimated 315,000 ha of deforestation compared to the project baseline	Monitored outputs include internal reports, security, government records, RS/GIS surveys; biodiversity, endangered species, air quality and carbon sequestration monitoring
Impact 34: Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to	Avoid estimated 315,000 ha of deforestation compared to the project baseline	Monitored outputs include internal reports, security, government records, RS/GIS surveys; biodiversity,

enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development		endangered species, air quality and carbon sequestration monitoring
Impacts 35 and 36: Reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by the end of the project protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	Directly hire and train additional rangers/community members, enhance existing performance incentive program	Monitored outputs include internal reports, government reports, and security
Impacts 37 and 39: Stop poaching and trafficking of endangered flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	Directly hire and train additional rangers/community members, focusing on conservation principles and biodiversity monitoring; encourage sustainable livelihood opportunities	Monitored outputs include internal reports, government reports, and security
Impact 38: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	Produce estimated 107,893,750 VCUs through avoided deforestation	Monitored outputs include internal reports, and CPA records

In conclusion, the expected impacts for natural capital and ecosystem services were identified through the Results Chains outlined in the project description from which theories of change statements are based. Therefore, the expected impacts identified in the project description are likely to occur with proper project activities.

Review of evidence provided by the project proponents and on-site interviews allowed the audit team to confirm that anticipated impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services from implemented project activities are expected to happen. Project proponents have considered SD VISta Standard Criterion 3.2.5 with respect to the projects impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services.

4.1.3 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services

The impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services are largely positive. It is unlikely that ecosystem services and biodiversity will experience negative impacts through the implemented project activities. As the greatest human induced risk to the Project's benefits is continued deforestation, the project was observed to be taking steps to encourage income generating activities

and livelihood creation. The potential negative impacts are minimal and being mitigated to some extent through community projects (e.g., alternative income generating activities for poachers).

Overall, it is the opinion of the audit team that the project has in place measures that will mitigate and minimize the negative impacts on the natural capital and ecosystem services.

4.1.4 Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Monitoring Plan

A biodiversity monitoring plan was developed by the project proponent based on the three SIA focal issues. Methods for data collection were developing ensuring an acceptable level of accuracy, precision, and cost effectiveness was achieved while remaining transparent and simple. The Project plans to use internal reporting systems, household surveys, Focal Group Discussions during SIA workshops, and visits to Government departments as data sources for the selected impact indicators. More detail about the Stakeholder Impact Assessment Monitoring Plan can be found in Section 3.3 of the PD.

The audit team reviewed the stakeholder impact assessment monitoring plan set forth in the PD and concludes the Project Proponent will be able to effectively monitor the impacts project activities will have on stakeholders. Details are provided for the methods of collection for all outputs being monitored including monitoring frequency and SDG target or Indicator. The audit team concludes after the review of evidence provided by the project proponent that monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan can be implemented.

4.1.5 Net Positive Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Impacts

Based on a comparison of the with- and without-project scenarios, there is evidence that the key drivers to the three Focal Issues (forest destruction and land encroachment, wildlife poaching, and poor community livelihoods) are likely to worsen without the SCRP. The Project Activities described will directly or indirectly result in clear biodiversity and ecosystem services benefits.

In addition, it is likely Cambodia's forests will be negatively impacted by the effects of climate change through reduced forest productivity, rising sea levels, and habitat loss for endangered species. The project activities will help reduce emissions and provide adaptive strategies for these anticipated changes.

The project has not had any biodiversity negative impacts located outside the project region which can be attributed directly from project activities. Offsetting of activities or displacement to areas outside the project region could potentially occur, however. Small-scale deforestation is occurring near settlements, but this appears less widespread at the landscape level. The audit team confirms that after visiting and observing the characteristics of the project region, the project has adequately identified all potentially negative offsite biodiversity impacts and has taken appropriate actions to mitigate any potential effects.

5 VALIDATION CONCLUSION

After review of all project information, procedures, calculations, supporting documentation, and the site visit, Aster Global Environmental Solutions, Inc., confirms that the project description is accurate and consistent with all aforementioned Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard (v1.0, 22 January 2019) criteria. Aster Global confirms that *The Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project SD Vista Project Description* (v3.5 dated 25 August 2021) has been documented in accordance with the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard (v1.0, 22 January 2019) criteria.

Aster Global confirms all validation activities, including objectives, scope and criteria, and *reasonable* level of assurance adherence to Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard v1.0 (and all associated updates), as documented in this report are complete. Aster Global concludes without any qualifications or limiting conditions *The Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project SD Vista Project Description* (v3.5 dated 25 August 2021) meets the requirements of Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard v1.0 (and all associated updates) for the validation period/reporting period (SD VISTA: 01 January 2015 – 31 December 2044; 30 years). The data and information supporting the project's compliance with the SD VISTA Rules were historical and projected in nature. The project has set forth a framework which follows SD VISTA requirements through one monitoring period and builds on the legacy of several monitoring periods as demonstrated by providing Climate, Community, and Biodiversity benefits.

APPENDIX A: CL/NCR/OFI REQUESTS

Item Number	1
Sustainable Development Impact Verified Standard 22 January 2019, v1.0	2.1.1 A project's location shall be specified in the project description to the extent that the single location (e.g., geodetic coordinate) or geographic boundary (e.g., multiple geodetic coordinates or shapefile) projects are defined and can be assessed.
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	SCRIP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf; SCRIP_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf
Aster Global Findings	The project's location and associated resources are specified in Section 2.1.7 Project Location of CRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf. The SD Vista monitoring report however appears to report slightly discrepant hectares in Section 2.1.1. The audit team understands the project area to be 445,338ha.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please address the findings.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent	The number 445,339 ha was written in error. The PD and the MR have been updated to state the correct size of the Project Area and Project Accounting Area of 493,582.6 ha and 442,871 ha, respectively.
Aster Global Findings	The project hectares were confirmed to have been updated appropriately as requested in all reporting documentation. No further action is needed. The item is addressed.

Item Number	2
Sustainable Development Impact Verified Standard 22 January 2019, v1.0	2.1.2 Projects shall set out their clearly defined sustainable development objective(s) in the project description. These objectives shall include impacts that contribute directly to at least one United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target.2 For a full list of the SDGs, see the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal website: https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/ . Click on any individual goal to view its associated targets.
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y

Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	SCRIP_SD-VISta-Project-Description-v2.pdf
Aster Global Findings	The project set out clearly defined sustainable development objective(s) in Table 1 : Summary of Project SDG Contributions of CRP_SD-VISta-Project-Description-v2.pdf. The audit team noted some observations: -"SDG Indicator(s)" column doesn't appear to include the exact text of indicator -some of the listed indicators under column "net impact on SDG Indicator" may be better described as Implementing activities to increase/decrease
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please address the findings and further develop the content within Table 1.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent	We have revised the text of the summary of SDG contributions table in section 1 of both the PD and MR in response to comments from Verra clarifying their guidance and intent for this section. Please see the revised PD and MR provided with these findings.
Aster Global Findings	Table 1 of the PD was reviewed in response to the finding. It is now more inclusive of the actual SDG Indicators to describe actual project contributions. The table now sets forth a summary of the SDG contributions for the project lifetime. Table 1 of the MR now better describes the actual SDG contributions the project has made for the first monitoring period. The actual quantity of individuals affected by the project is listed, meeting the quantitative reporting requirements. The reported contributions during the period were confirmed through CCB compliance from the desk review and site visit activities. The item is addressed.

Item Number	3
Sustainable Development Impact Verified Standard 22 January 2019, v1.0	2.1.5.1 The causal chain shall include all direct positive and negative, intended and unintended³ consequences of project activities. It may include indirect consequences. 3 Unintended effects of the original objectives of the activity may include a variety of effects, such as rebound effects (reduction in expected gains from new technologies that increase the efficiency of resource use due to behavioral or other systemic responses); effects in sectors or regions other than the targeted sector or region; effects on stakeholder groups other than those targeted by the activity; effects on behavior once an activity is announced but before it is implemented (such as early action); or lack of compliance or enforcement. Unintended effects may be positive or negative. Adapted from the World Resources Institute's Policy and Action Standard (WRI, 2014. Policy and Action Standard: 76 (available at https://wriorg.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/Policy_and_Action_Standard.pdf).
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y

Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf, section 2.1.9
Aster Global Findings	The causal chain only includes positive, intended consequences of project activities and does not mention potential negative consequences or positive, unintended consequences. The causal model used does not use the same terms as those described in SD Vista literature.
Round NCR/CL/OFI 1	CL: See findings. Please complete the causal chains as described in the SD Vista Impact Standard. Please provide a reference for the causal model used or use terms from SD Vista guidance material.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent	We have revised the causal models to include unintended consequences and negative impacts of the project. We have also included the reference to the causal model process utilized. This reference is Richards, M. and Panfil, S.N. 2011. Social and Biodiversity Impact Assessment (SBIA) Manual for REDD+ Projects: Part 1 – Core Guidance for Project Proponents. Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance, Forest Trends, Fauna & Flora International, and Rainforest Alliance. Washington, DC. https://www.forest-trends.org/publications/social-and-biodiversity-impact-assessment-sbia-manual-for-redd-projects/
Aster Global Findings	The audit team reviewed the revised PD provided in response to the finding. The focal issue flow charts were confirmed to have been updated with mitigation mechanisms for risk and risk/negative impacts. The PD now clearly reports direct positive and negative, intended and unintended, as well as indirect consequences of project activities. Further, a citation was appropriately included in Section 2.1.9 of the PD to clarify the source of the process of the casual model. No further action is needed. The item is addressed.

Item Number	4
Sustainable Development Impact Verified Standard 22 January 2019, v1.0	2.1.5.3 Where a project will generate an SD VISTA asset (per Section 4.2 below), the benefit creation process for that asset shall be included in the causal chain(s).
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf

Aster Global Findings	Please address the benefit creation process for SD VISTA asset regarding "Project Net Emission Reductions (Impact #22)" in causal chain Figure 3 of SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf, as the project intends to use as SD VISTA assets for this impact.
Round NCR/CL/OFI 1	CL: Please address in line with findings.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent	We have revised the causal models to show the creation of the SD VISTA asset net emission reduction. Please see Figure 3b in the PD for this addition.
Aster Global Findings	The audit team confirmed the update of Figure 3.b) in "SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.2.pdf". This item is closed.

Item Number	5
Sustainable Development Impact Verified Standard 22 January 2019, v1.0	2.2.2 Stakeholder groups shall be identified in the project description and updated as necessary in the monitoring report. All stakeholders shall be part of at least one stakeholder group (see Box 2 below).
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf / SCRP_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf
Aster Global Findings	Please include a sentence that "No new stakeholder groups were identified and updated during this monitoring period." in Section 2.2.1 Stakeholder Consultation and Adaptive Management of SCRP_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf, if there are no new stakeholder groups included for this monitoring period.
Round NCR/CL/OFI 1	CL: Please address in line with findings.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent	We have added the statement "This stakeholder identification process was held during the initial development of the project for the VCS and CCB standard, no new stakeholder groups have been identified during the 2nd monitoring period or during the development of the SD VISTA documentation." To section 2.2.1 of the SCRP SD VISTA PD v2.2.
Aster Global Findings	The audit team confirmed the following statement was updated in "SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.2.pdf": "This stakeholder identification process was held during the initial development of the project for the VCS and CCB standard, no new stakeholder groups have been identified during the 2nd monitoring period or during the development of the SD VISTA documentation." This item is closed.

Item Number	6
Sustainable Development Impact Verified Standard 22 January 2019, v1.0	Stakeholder Consultation and Participation 2.2.4 Stakeholders identified in Section 2.2.1 above shall be notified of the project development process.
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	Site Visit; SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf
Aster Global Findings	The Project held a significant number of community meetings and workshops during the Project development process. Table 3: Location, date and attendance of FPIC meetings held during m2 (2018-2020) for the Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project of SCRP_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf details the community meetings and workshops during the period of 2018-2020. From the site visit several communities reported high numbers of persons with no knowledge of the REDD+ project (Chhay Areng, Chi Phat, Pur Beung Chhay Reap,). Additionally, of those who do report knowing about the project, high numbers of these persons report they do not know about the definition of REDD+, its implementation, how REDD+ benefits and funds will be shared to the community, boundary demarcation between REDD+ and their farmlands, and the grievance box and its purpose.
Round NCR/CL/OFI	1 NCR: Please address the issue cited in the finding, indicating the project's understanding of these issues and how they will be addressed. CL: Please clarify how the purpose and function of the grievance box is explained to communities. Please discuss how future efforts will help communicate the purpose of the grievance box.

Round 1 Response from Project Proponent	The SCRP has taken great efforts to communicate to project stakeholders about the Project, its costs and benefits and to educate on REDD+ in general. However, in Wildlife Works' experience it can take many years and a multi-faceted approach utilizing multiple visits and different methods of communication. As such the Project views the FPIC process specifically, and the community outreach and education process in general to be an on-going process. The Project is addressing the need for increased awareness amidst remote communities through a three-prong campaign based on our assessment of the root cause of the problem: (1) at least 2 roundtables to be conducted with District Governors and local authorities from 4 districts in Koh Kong (Botum Sakor, Sre Ambel, Thmor Bang, Koh Kong), 1 district in Pursat (Veal Veng), and 2 districts in Kampong Speu (Oral, Phnom Srouch) by a counterpart from the Ministry of Environment General Department of Administration for Nature and Conservation Protection; (2) a youth outreach program in the same locations, with youth ambassadors meeting with young people in the communities; (3) grants to be allocated to 17 remote villages and in-kind infrastructure to 3 additional villages. In addition, the FPIC plan is to increase annual rounds to two per year, instead of just one in order to provide greater opportunity for communities to engage with the project. These efforts will all focus on general awareness of the project, its benefits and costs to them, and other specifics about the project attributes such as boundaries, grievance policy and location of grievance comment boxes and REDD+ in general.
Aster Global Findings	The audit team understands the challenges associated with stakeholder outreach and participation dynamics. Stakeholder communication and the resulting awareness are an important component of the ability of the project to meet the SD VISTA requirements. A Forward Action Request (FAR) is issued to examine in the future whether the three-prong campaign has been successfully implemented. The item is addressed.

Item Number	7
Sustainable Development Impact Verified Standard 22 January 2019, v1.0	2.2.5 Effective consultation (see Box 3 below) shall be used to enable project stakeholders, including all stakeholder groups, to influence project design and implementation. The consultation shall be carried out with respect for local customs, values and institutions. It shall provide an ongoing opportunity for self-identification of stakeholder groups that are vulnerable (i.e., lacking ability to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from stresses or shocks due to physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes) and/or marginalized (i.e., unable to participate fully in economic, social, political and cultural life). Where those groups are identified, project proponents shall emphasize optimizing benefits to them.
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y

Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf / SCRП_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf
Aster Global Findings	It is not clear to the audit team what are the concerns raised during community meetings and workshops. Additional specification is requested on whether any concerns raised in Section 2.2.1 Stakeholder Consultation and Adaptive Management of SCRП_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf, especially for marginalized and/or vulnerable groups, if there are any.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please address in line with findings.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent	In the projects biannual FPIC meetings all groups are invited to attend and present their comments and view of the project. The project takes extra effort to communicate with marginalized and vulnerable groups by making sure meetings are at a time that they can attend. It also communicates the meeting to them multiple times through several channels, including social media, messaging services, public notices and word of mouth, so as to ensure their attendance. The Project utilizes the feedback from these meetings to ensure that it modifies its implementation as needed. An example of this is that based on the concerns voiced by some more remote villages the Project is currently in the process of developing a five-year plan for community engagement and intervention that will enable it to provide stronger communication and collaboration with the more remote villages.
Aster Global Findings	The audit team confirmed the update of the following statement in Section 2.2.3 Stakeholder Consultation of "SCRП_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.2.pdf": "No specific channels for communication exist for marginalized and/or vulnerable groups, however all project communications and meetings are planned to the greatest extent possible to make them accessible to all groups, especially marginalized and/or vulnerable groups. This includes selecting meeting locations and times that consider harvest schedules, childcare and other specific limitations that these groups may face." The audit team understands the five-year plan is still in development and expects the plan is reflected in the next monitoring report. This item is closed.

Item Number	8
Sustainable Development Impact Verified Standard 22 January 2019, v1.0	2.2.7 Project proponents shall document consultations in the project description and indicate whether and how the project design and implementation has been revised based on such input. Special attention paid to marginalized and/or vulnerable groups shall be mutually acknowledged and agreed upon by both project proponents and marginalized and/or vulnerable groups.
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y

Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf / SCR_PSD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf
Aster Global Findings	It is not clear to the audit team whether any particular channels for communication exist for marginalized and/or vulnerable groups. If such channels exist, please specify in Section 2.2.3 Stakeholder Consultation of SCR_PSD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf, or if such channels do not exist, just specify in Section 2.2.3 that something like "No particular channels for communications exist for marginalized and/or vulnerable groups, they are important components for stakeholder consultation."
Round NCR/CL/OFI 1	CL: Please address in line with findings.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent	No particular communication channels exist for marginalized and/or vulnerable groups. The PD has been revised to add this statement to section 2.2.3 "No specific channels for communication exist for marginalized and/or vulnerable groups, however all project communications and meetings are planned to the greatest extent possible to make them accessible to all groups, especially marginalized and/or vulnerable groups. This includes selecting meeting locations and times that consider harvest schedules, childcare and other specific limitations that these groups may face."
Aster Global Findings	The audit team confirmed the update of the following statement in Section 2.2.3 Stakeholder Consultation of "SCR_PSD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.2.pdf": "No specific channels for communication exist for marginalized and/or vulnerable groups, however all project communications and meetings are planned to the greatest extent possible to make them accessible to all groups, especially marginalized and/or vulnerable groups. This includes selecting meeting locations and times that consider harvest schedules, childcare and other specific limitations that these groups may face." The audit team understands the five-year plan is still in development and expects the plan is reflected in the next monitoring report. This item is closed.

Item Number	9
Sustainable Development Impact Verified Standard 22 January 2019, v1.0	Worker Relations 2.2.10 Orientation and training shall be provided for a project's workers and individual stakeholders involved in carrying out project activities with an objective of building locally useful skills and knowledge to increase local participation in project implementation. These capacity-building efforts should target a wide range of people from among the stakeholders. Training shall be passed on to new workers when there is staff turnover, so that local capacity will not be lost. Special attention shall be given to marginalized and/or vulnerable people.
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y

Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf / SCR_PSD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf
Aster Global Findings	Based on Section 2.2.6 & 2.2.3 Worker Training of SCR_PSD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf & SCR_PSD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf, it seems like worker training was focused on inventory techniques for carbon assessment. As this is a SD VISTA validation/verification, what are the examples of vocational trainings other than inventory techniques for carbon assessment during this monitoring period, especially for marginalized and/or vulnerable groups? Educational training and its implementation are specified in detail in Impacts #5, 6, & 7 of SCR_PSD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf, however please specify vocational training opportunities implemented in Section 2.2.3 Worker Training of SCR_PSD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf other than inventory techniques for carbon assessment, if there are any.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please address in line with findings.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent	We have updated section 2.2.6 of the PD and 2.2.3 of the MR to include a description of trainings that have been held for members of the 2 CBET committees. We have also included the statement "Future trainings will be planned to ensure the participation of marginalized and/or vulnerable groups" in the PD.
Aster Global Findings	The PD and the MR were reviewed for revisions to address the initial finding. The audit team noted that the trainings include valuable vocational knowledge and increased attention was attempted to be given to marginalized and/or vulnerable people. It can reasonably be expected that with successful implementation of project activities, the pool of people reached will include those more on the fringes. The item is addressed.

Item Number	10
Sustainable Development Impact Verified Standard 22 January 2019, v1.0	2.2.11 All stakeholders shall be given an equal opportunity to fill all work positions (including management) where the job criteria are met. Members of local communities shall be given a fair chance to fill positions for which they can be trained.
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	SCR_PSD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf / SCR_PSD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf

Aster Global Findings	It is stated in Impact #8 of SCRP_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf that "Approximately 7% of Project employees are female. The project has provided assistance to approximately 11,290 women on either income generating activities or by providing access to microfinance." but what are the examples of employment or income generating activities for women, in other words, especially for marginalized and/or vulnerable groups? Please specify in Section 2.2.4 Equal Work Opportunities of SCRP_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent	We have added the following sentence to section 2.2.4 of the MR "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."
Aster Global Findings	An additional statement regarding employment opportunities for income generating activities for marginalized groups was confirmed added to the MR. This worker relations criteria has been met through inclusive employment procedures, and reinforced through adherence to CCB criteria. The item is addressed.

Item Number	11
Sustainable Development Impact 22 January 2019, v1.0	3.1.2 Project proponents shall monitor impacts depicted in the causal chain of a project's activities on all stakeholder groups. Benefits, costs and risks to all stakeholder groups shall be identified using a participatory and transparent process.
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	SCRP_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf

Aster Global Findings	Clarifications are needed on how each indicator SIA links to "Resulting Change in Well-being" for each Impact. For example of Impact#7 (SCRIP_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf), how do indicators SIA032 & 033 associate to statements written in "Resulting Change in Well-being"? The definitions for SIA032 "# schools constructed, repaired or equipped" & SIA033 "# teachers employed", there is no statement regarding these indicators SIAs in "Resulting Change in Well-being". Also for Impact#2, indicators SIA048 & SIA048 are defined as "# community members who have undergone agricultural training" and "# agricultural demonstration plots established in the community areas", respectively, however there is no statement regarding these indicators SIAs in "Resulting Change in Well-being". Whom are the community members, how many plots were installed, etc...? The Impacts #7 & #2 are just several examples. In "Resulting Change in Well-being", it should be more concrete on how indicator SIAs link to specific "Resulting Change in Well-being", if indicator SIAs were to be used as measures for impact assessment. Please clearly specify the linkage between indicator SIAs and "Resulting Change in Well-being". What are the indicator SIAs for Impact #8 & #10? Indicator SIAs #4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 41, 42, 43, 44, & 49 were not used for Impact assessment. Are these purportedly omitted since they were simply not used, or don't have any "Resulting Change in Well-being" associated to these indicator SIAs? Could the numbers of Impacts be reduced, so combining similar Impacts to one?
Round NCR/CL/OFI 1	CL: Please address in line with findings.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent	We have revised and clarified the project SDG contributions based on Verra's guidance and the auditors comments. Please see the revised PD and MR for these updates.
Aster Global Findings	The audit team confirmed the update. This item is closed.

Item Number	12
Sustainable Development Impact Verified Standard 22 January 2019, v1.0	3.2.2 Project proponents shall monitor direct impacts depicted in a causal chain of a project's activities on natural capital and ecosystem services, including expected and actual, benefits, costs and threats. To the extent that there are stakeholders of the natural capital and/or ecosystem services affected by the project, these benefits, costs and risks should be identified with them using a participatory and transparent process.
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y

Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf / SCRП_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf
Aster Global Findings	<u>SCRП_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf</u> - Please provide definitions for Project Zone and Project Accounting Area in Table 5: Project biodiversity impact assessment for monitoring plan. - How were Indicator Code in Table 5: Project biodiversity impact assessment for monitoring plan utilized to assess "Resulting Change in Well-being" in Section 4.1 Impacts on Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services? Why were Indicator Code in Table 5 for assessing "Resulting Change in Well-being" not used? <u>SCRП_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf</u> - In Section 4.3.1 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan, how do indicators "Pressure-State-Response framework" and "Output-Outcome-Impact" differ? How does "Pressure-State-Response framework" fit into Table 9 : Project biodiversity impact assessment for monitoring plan, for example, Indicator Code? - Please clarify "Seven indicators included in the SIA Monitoring Plan", "Eight related indicators included in the SIA Monitoring Plan", "Three related indicators included in the SIA Monitoring Plan", and etc. in Table 9 : Project biodiversity impact assessment for monitoring plan. - Why focal issues in page 75 (Land encroachment and habitat loss, Wildlife poaching and trade, and Illegal logging) differ from focal issues (Forest destruction and land encroachment, Wildlife poaching, and Poor community livelihoods) in Table 9?
Round NCR/CL/OFI 1	CL: Please address in line with findings.

Round 1 Response from Project Proponent	SCRIP MR -We have added a definition of Project Area and Project Zone to the MR and a reference to the joint VCS & CCB PD where maps of these areas can be viewed. -The SDG impacts listed in section 4.1 of the MR have been revised to now state the impact measured for the indicator instead of stating the indicator code as a reference to the monitoring results table. SCRIP PD -There is really no difference between the PSR Framework and Biodiversity Monitoring Plan. The PSR Framework is just a way of reframing the Biodiversity Monitoring Plan developed from the SBIA process i.e., as summarized under Table 9, to enable easier understanding and operationalization. For the large part, Responses are actions to avert threats (Pressures) that should eventually be seen in the Status of the wildlife/environment. So Status is essentially the ultimate goal/impact, while threats and response actions are monitoring and conservation activities, which can constitute both outputs and outcomes that are undertaken to achieve better wildlife status. In Table 9, therefore, Indicator Type can be associated with either Pressure (e.g., # animals poached = Outcome), Response (e.g., # rangers trained = Output; # arrests made = Outcome), and Status (e.g., abundance of a given species). - When developing the overall project monitoring plans, we focused on the three SIA focal issues and started with the underlying issues/results/indicators developed during the SIA workshop. Then, we looked at the issues raised from the BIA workshop and any additional result/indicator not already mentioned during the SIA workshop and included in the social monitoring plan was included in the biodiversity monitoring plan. Therefore, these indicators are listed in the social monitoring table and, to avoid repetition, are just referenced in the biodiversity monitoring table. These can be identified by matching the key results and SMART objectives. - In order to reduce repetition and streamline the project monitoring plans it was decided to utilize the overall framing of the key focal issues as determined from the SIA Workshop for both the social and biodiversity monitoring plans. This was possible as all three issues raised in the BIA workshop (i.e., Land encroachment, Illegal poaching and wildlife trade, and Illegal logging) were covered in the first two of the SIA Workshop focal issues and the third SIA focal issue (poor livelihoods) was an underlying theme to all of the BIA identified focus issues. We have added a statement to section 4.3.1 of the PD clarifying this.
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Aster Global Findings	MR SCRIP - The definition of PAA is confirmed in VM0009. - The audit team confirmed the update of monitoring results for the impacts and the impacts are measures for the indicators. PD SCRIP - The audit team clarified the difference between the PSR Framework and Biodiversity Monitoring Plan, and confirmed the purpose of PSR Framework is to evaluate indicators in Table 9. - The audit team confirmed the SIA indicators in Table 4 of "SCRIP_SD-VISta-Monitoring-Report-v2.2.pdf". - The audit team confirmed the update of the language regarding focal issue in Section 4.3.1 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan (B4.1, B4.2, GL1.4, GL3.4) of "SCRIP_SD-VISta-Project-Description-v2.2.pdf". This item is closed.
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Item Number	13
Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard 22 January 2019, v1.0	Miscellaneous (not included in Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard v1.0)
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	SCRIP_SD-VISta-Project-Description-v2.pdf / SCRIP_SD-VISta-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf
Aster Global Findings	<u>SCRIP_SD-VISta-Project-Description-v2.pdf</u> - Section 2.1.3 Implementation Schedule: "Implementation Schedule" is in italic. Please revise other editorial issues. - Figure 6 & 7: Please include the correct pictures in Legend Table for Strategy & Intermediate Result. <u>SCRIP_SD-VISta-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf</u> - Section 2.1.4 Project Proponent: Please update the table appropriately, so Telephone, Email contain wrong information. - Please correct the font size of "The Project will Strengthen" in "The Project will Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage" of Impact # 17 (page 40). Also for Impacts #5, #6, & #19. Please improve editing of the document like line spacing, font size, and etc.
Round NCR/CL/OFI	1 CL: Please address in line with findings.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent	We have fixed the formatting and legend issues in the PD and the MR. Please see the revised documents for these revisions.

Aster Global Findings	The audit team confirmed the updates of editorial issues in the updated "SCRP_SD-VISta-Monitoring-Report-v2.2.pdf" & "SCRP_SD-VISta-Project-Description-v2.2.pdf". This item is closed.
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Item Number	14
Sustainable Development Impact Verified Standard 22 January 2019, v1.0	2.4.3. The free, prior and informed consent shall be obtained of those whose property rights are affected by a project through a transparent, agreed process. See Box 4 below for more information on free, prior and informed consent.
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	SCRP_SD-VISta-Project-Description-v2.pdf
Aster Global Findings	Box 4 of the SD Vista standard further states: "The nature, size, pace, reversibility and scope of any proposed project or activity; - The reason(s) or purpose of the project and/or activity; - The duration of the above; - The locality of areas that will be affected; etc. The onsite interviews indicated that while several communities did feel informed of the project area and scope and were pleased with the progress, several others had substantial concerns that their lands would be impacted by project boundaries. Specifically the villages of Pur Beung Chhay Reap and Chhay Areng stated concerns that no information of boundary location has been shared with them and that they fear the REDD+ project may impact their shifting agricultural land. Discussions indicated that while some meetings and documents have been provided, these areas still do not understand the REDD+ project and the impacts that it will have upon their land and agricultural activities.
Round NCR/CL/OFI	1 NCR: Please discuss how the community concerns expressed during the site visit demonstrate that free, prior and informed consent was obtained. NCR: Please discuss how the community concerns of changes to their livelihoods will be addressed.

Round 1 Response from Project Proponent	FPIC is an on-going process and requires constant engagement to provide more education on REDD+ and the Project benefits and costs. During the CCB and VCS project validation it was demonstrated that informed consent was obtained from all communities at the onset of this project. This primarily was achieved through a series of community meetings, which culminated in voice votes on whether the community agreed to the project. The project is fully situated on land owned by the Cambodian state and managed as a national park. Any extractive activities or actions that result in deforestation are illegal. The communities are all located outside of the Project Area. The project proponent is committed to working in collaboration with the communities on protection of the Project Area by mitigating the costs of the project to them through project activities and helping them sustainably develop a local economy not dependent on the extraction of resources from the Project Area. As communities are free and open they will at times voice dissent with the project, sometimes over grievances with the project or concerns about project costs, and sometimes due to political reasons. Through regular consultation the Project is engaging with communities and working to find resolutions to alleviate the particular concerns of communities, while ensuring that the Project is providing benefits in a fair and equitable manner that is in line with the Project's scope, mission and goals.
Aster Global Findings	The project proponent has pointed out that these fears are from people who are committing illegal acts on property they do not own. That a dedicated FPIC team visits communities twice a year was confirmed during the site visit. In addition, the degree to which stakeholders understand the project and its demands/tradeoffs is related to the degree to which they are involved in project activities, so it is likely that more people will have a full understanding of the project as funds allow activities to reach them. The example of communities heavily involved in project activities indicates likely continued success.

Item Number	15
Sustainable Development Impact Verified Standard 22 January 2019, v1.0	2.4.8 Any ongoing or unresolved conflicts or disputes over rights to lands, territories and resources and any disputes that were resolved during the last ten years, or last twenty years where such records exist, shall be specified in the project description and updated in the monitoring report as may be appropriate. Where applicable, measures shall be taken to resolve conflicts or disputes. No activity shall be undertaken by a project that could prejudice the outcome of an unresolved dispute over lands, territories and resources affected by project activities.
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y

Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.pdf
Aster Global Findings	The PD states that "There are some minor conflicts or disputes between the communities over the land, territory, or resources in the SCRPP Project Zone based on uncertain land tenure rights. In addition, illegal activity continues to occur, causing some conflicts between local individuals and the MOE." It further states that "the Project has committed to working with communities to identify the boundaries of their lands, and to assist them in acquiring official tenure to them. One of the Project Activities (Section 2.1.2) that has been implemented is specifically targeted at helping these communities do this." While this section has item 5 which states that "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." however no specifics of how this will be implemented are given so that implementation can be tracked and confirmed. The same language can be found elsewhere in the document without greater elaboration.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	NCR: Please provide greater detail on how and when land titles will be distributed so the process can be tracked and confirmed.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent	We have provided an update to this issue in section 2.3.7 of the MR. Unfortunately, as the Project cannot confer land titles and does not have any insight into this process we cannot provide the community or the audit team with any specifics or a timeline. The Project is continuing to implement the project activity as written, which is assisting the communities to the extent that they wish in navigating this complex and political process.
Aster Global Findings	The monitoring report has been updated. From experience with other projects in Southeast Asia, the verifiers have seen that the process of receiving land tenure can be lengthy and is in the hands of government agencies. The detail provided explains the situation.

APPENDIX B: DOCUMENTS RECEIVED

Name	Date Received
Annex 01 & 2 - SCRP Policy Manual.pdf	2021-01-04
Annex 03 - SCRP Climate Monitoring Plan v1.0.pdf	2021-01-04
Annex 04 - SCRP_Community & Biodiverstiy Monitoring Plan.pdf	2021-01-04
Annex 05 - Standard Operating Procedure Cardamoms - Forest Inventory v1_20170112.pdf	2021-01-04
Annex 06 - Standard Operating Procedure - Disturbance Monitoring - v1.0_2012-10-02.pdf	2021-01-04
Annex 07 - Standard Operating Procedure_Densimeter Forest Leakage v4_02112016.pdf	2021-01-04
Annex 08 - Standard Operating Procedure Cardamoms - Proxy Area v1.1_20170525.pdf	2021-01-04
Annex 09 - QA_QC Procedure Cardamoms v1.6.pdf	2021-01-04
Annex 10 - Cardamoms REDD Carbon Inventory M2 v3.xlsm	2021-01-04
Annex 11 - Cardamoms REDD Proxy Area Carbon Inventory v1.xlsm	2021-01-04
Annex 12 - Cardamoms RL M2 v1.xlsx	2021-01-04
Annex 14 - SCRP Leakage Model M2 v3.xlsx	2021-01-04
Annex 15 - SCRP_Market Leakage Tool M2 v1.xlsx	2021-01-04
Annex 18 - Equipment List - SCRP.docx	2021-01-04
SCRP M2 MR Annex List.docx	2021-01-04
S_Cardamoms_RP_Monitoring Report_M2_CCBv3.0 _ VCSv3.4_V2.pdf	2021-01-04
~\$RP M2 MR Annex List.docx	2021-01-04
SCRP_SD-VISta-Monitoring-Report-v2.pdf	2021-01-11
SCRP_SD-VISta-Project-Description-v2.pdf	2021-01-11
Agenda Val & 1st Ver SCRP 4-2018 v2.xlsx	2021-01-13
96308-ESW-KH-White-cover-P145838-PUBLIC-Cambodian-Agriculture-in-Transition.pdf	2021-01-15
SCRP M2 Project Non-Permanence Risk Report template v3.2 v1.pdf	2021-01-15
SCRP NPV analysis final 8-24-18.xlsx	2021-01-15
Southern Cardamom Non-Permanence Risk Tool_Annex 2_Natural Risk Narrative v3.pdf	2021-01-15
Cardamoms RL v13.xlsx	2021-01-20
Chave et al 2005.pdf	2021-01-20
SCRP M2 FULL Data v3_to auditor.xlsx	2021-01-20

SCRP Monitoring Plot List.xlsx	2021-01-20
VERRA Guidance_Project Use of Jurisdictional FRELs.pdf	2021-01-20
SCRP MR Summary Khm_final.pdf	2021-02-02
SCRP Project MR Summary_English.pdf	2021-02-02
Standard Operating Procedure Cardamoms - Forest Inventory v2_20180628.pdf	2021-02-09
Cardamoms_BiomassPlots.cpg	2021-02-10
Cardamoms_BiomassPlots.dbf	2021-02-10
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SCRP__Project_Zone.shp.xml	2021-02-10
SCRP__Project_Zone.shx	2021-02-10
SCRP_REDD+_Project_Shapefiles.zip	2021-02-10
Standard Operating Procedure - Disturbance Monitoring - v2.0_2018-07-20.pdf	2021-02-10
Cardamoms REDD Carbon Inventory v8.xlsm	2021-02-13
SCRP CCC Agreement.pdf	2021-04-09
SCRP MR Summary Khm_M2 v1.pdf	2021-04-09
SCRP Project MR Summary_English_M2 v1.pdf	2021-04-09
SCRP Project Workplan.pdf	2021-04-09
Annex 01 & 2 - SCR Policy Manual.pdf	2021-04-09
SCRP_Clearing_Sentinel.png	2021-04-09
SCRP Leakage Model M2 v4.xlsx	2021-04-09
SCRP_Clearing_Coordinates.png	2021-04-09
SCRP_Clearing_TransmissionLine.png	2021-04-09
SCRP_PAA_LandcoverAndOutAreas.xlsx	2021-04-09
SCRP M2 Project Non-Permanence Risk Report template v3.2 v2.pdf	2021-04-09
Southern Cardamom Breakeven Analysis_21.04.06.xlsx	2021-04-09
Protected Area Law 2008.doc	2021-04-09
S_Cardamom_Zones_PAA.pdf	2021-04-09
Southern Cardamom Non-Permanence Risk Tool_Annex 2_Natural Risk Narrative v4.pdf	2021-04-09
Leakage A1_II.xlsx	2021-04-09
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Cardamoms RL M2 v3.xlsx	2021-04-09
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Cardamoms REDD Carbon Inventory M2 v4.xlsm	2021-04-16
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SCRP Leakage Model M2 v5.xlsx	2021-04-16
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SCRP_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v2.2.pdf	2021-04-22
SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v2.2.pdf	2021-04-22
Cardamoms RL M2 v4.xlsx	2021-05-07
S_Cardamoms_RP_Monitoring Report_M2_CCBv3.0 _ VCSv3.4_V3.pdf	2021-05-07
SCRP M2 Project Non-Permanence Risk Report template v3.2 v3.pdf	2021-05-07
SCRP_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v3.pdf	2021-05-07
SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v3.pdf	2021-05-07
Cardamoms RL M2 v5.xlsx	2021-05-10
S_Cardamoms_RP_Monitoring Report_M2_CCBv3.0 _ VCSv3.4_V3.1.pdf	2021-05-10
S_Cardamoms_RP_Monitoring Report_M2_CCBv3.0 _ VCSv3.4_V3.2.pdf	2021-07-15
SCRP_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v3.1.pdf	2021-07-15
SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v3.1.pdf	2021-07-15
Southern Cardamom REDD+_PAA.kml	2021-07-15
VCSCCBV2_SDVR+V1_PRR_1748_2JUL2021_wwc.docx	2021-07-15
SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v3.2.pdf	2021-07-30
S_Cardamoms_RP_Monitoring Report_M2_CCBv3.0 _ VCSv3.4_V3.3.pdf	2021-08-03
SCRP_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v3.2.pdf	2021-08-03
SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v3.3.pdf	2021-08-03
VCSCCBV2_SDVR+V1_PRR_1748_2JUL2021_AsterGlobal_V2_wwc.docx	2021-08-03
SCRP_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v3.3.pdf	2021-08-17
SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v3.4.pdf	2021-08-17
VCSCCBV2_SDVR+V1_PRR_1748_18AUG.docx	2021-08-19
SCRP_SD-VISTA-Monitoring-Report-v3.4.pdf	2021-08-25
SCRP_SD-VISTA-Project-Description-v3.5.pdf	2021-08-25