

# **Royal University of Law and Economics**

**Final Report on** 

# Indigenous People and Climate Change in Cambodia

The Challenges in Agriculture

Name of Students:

Name of Academic Advisor:

**Miss CHHOM CHHORIKA** 

**Professor: THOMAS PEARSON** 

**Miss VONG SREY ROTH** 



# **Royal University of Law and Economics**

**Final Report on** 

# Indigenous People and Climate Change in Cambodia

The Challenges in Agriculture

Name of Students:

Name of Academic Advisor:

**Miss CHHOM CHHORIKA** 

**Professor: THOMAS PEARSON** 

**Miss VONG SREY ROTH** 

International Program Bachelor Degree in International Relations

Cohort 6

Year of Submission: 2018

# Acknowledgement

This research paper could not have been completed without support from many special people. We would like to express our appreciation to all of our supporters for their contribution with us.

First, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to our advisor, Professor Thomas Pearson, who has spent his precious time to advise, give suggestion and feedback, and fix mistake and lacking point in our paper. We would also appreciate Professor Raymond Leos who spent some of his busy time to checked and recommended new information which is necessity and useful. Both professors have encouraged and pushed us forward all the time which gave us energy and motivation to produce our meaningful work.

In this opportunity, we are honoured to express our appreciation to His. Excellency Chrin Sokha, General Directorate of Administration and Finance Ministry of Environment, Department of Rural Development at Mondulkiri province, and Wildlife Conservation Society who strongly supported us by providing relevant documents to complete our work. We also appreciate Mr. Chrek Channa, vice president branch of General Department of customs and Excise of Mondulkiri province for helping us during our site visit at Mondulkiri province for four days and three nights.

Last but not least, we would love to admire all the professors teaching 4 years of Bachelor of International Relations for contributing their time and effort to teach us and to fulfil our knowledge in order to reach our goal.

We cannot reach our goal without support from our parents both financial and emotional as well as our friends who always encourage us when we are fall down. Without them, we did not have any motivation, and happiness as the medicine to deal with stressful moment.

i

# Abstract

Climate change is a deep discussion in both national and International. The main causes of climate change are natural events include volcano eruption and El Nino, and human caused. Although not all countries contribute their causes, the negative consequences effect as a whole. The agricultural sector has declined and can lead to food insecurity when there is less solution to prevent further climate events. Indigenous people themselves are confronting many challenges in their living condition since their life is depending on nature rather than technology. Also, ASEAN countries is no different from many other countries in this world, it effects badly from climate change regarding their resident geography that causes the decline of agricultural products, and the loss of biodiversity in each country. ASEAN did not have any specific solution to solve this issue; nevertheless, it has addressed this issue into its charter and the three-pillars blueprint. Despite the consequences, indigenous people are also involving in contributing their knowledge to cope with climate change. Some indigenous people in Asia, for instance, have used various techniques to adapt themselves to climate change.

Indigenous people in Cambodia are easily affected by climate change than the other groups of people. Their living is relying on nature and biodiversity. Climate change issue is the primary issue that leads to hunger and food insecurity for them. This research aims to identify the challenges of indigenous groups to climate change in doing agriculture, figure out the solution and action to against climate change, and learn how the indigenous groups adapt to climate change by using their traditional knowledge.

Cambodia government have acknowledged climate change as the main concern for the nation as it caused the great decline in the agricultural products in the country. Indigenous people suffer more than other groups of people. During the extreme period of time, such as drought and flood, Indigenous people eat leaves, forest vegetable, and tuber in order to survive.

Indigenous people practice traditional planting techniques which consist of burning shifting cultivation, depending on rainfall, and changing land are facing the difficulty include dealing with climate change, land alienation, and deforestation.

In order to deal with this problem, the government have ratified many treaties and followed the guidance which stated in those conventions. The government also established the National policy relating to indigenous people which adopted in 2009 by the Department of Rural Development to act as an assistant for Indigenous people. The other national policies, strategies, and committees are being created to solve this issue and prevent the future impact of climate change. Notwithstanding, there are four main challenges, such as lacking human resources, public awareness and technology, insufficient of national policy, and limitation of financial supports for Cambodia government to tackle.

# **Table of contents**

Acknowledgementi
Abstractii
Table of contentsiv
List of Abbreviationvii
Chapter 1: Introduction1
1. Introduction
1.1. Statement of the Problem
1.2. Research Questions
1.3. Research Objectives:
1.4. Research Methodology
1.5. Scope and Limitation of Research
Chapter 2: Literature review
2. Definition of Climate Change
2.1. Causes of Climate Change
2.1.1. Human Activity
2.1.2. Natural Causes
2.1.2.1. Volcano Eruption
2.1.2.2. El Nino
2.2. Effects of Climate Change to Agriculture
2.3. Indigenous Understanding to Climate Change10
2.4. Indigenous Knowledge of Climate Change in Asia11
2.5. Indigenous Knowledge of Climate Change in ASEAN14

Chapter	r 3: Situ	ation in Cambodia	16
3. 5	Situation	n in Cambodia	16
3.1	. Cli	mate Change and Agriculture Sector in Cambodia	18
3.2	. Cli	mate Change and Indigenous People in Cambodia	19
3.3	. The	e Challenges of Climate Change to Indigenous Agriculture in Cambodia	20
3.4	. Ind	igenous Knowledge and Adaptation in Climate Change	22
3.5	. Cas	se Study of Bunong Community in Mondulkiri Province	23
Chapter	r 4: Cur	rent solutions to deal with the problem	25
4. \$	Solution	ns in International Instrument and National Policies	25
4.1	. Uni	ited Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change	25
4.2	. Cor	nvention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	28
4.3	. Car	mbodia National Policies	30
2	4.3.1.	The National Strategies Development Programme (NSDP)	30
2	4.3.2.	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-2023)	31
2	4.3.3.	Relevant National Policies to Indigenous People	32
4.4	. Cha	allenges of Government to Deal with Climate Change	37
2	4.4.1.	Lack of Human Resources and Public Awareness on Climate Change	38
2	4.4.2.	Lack of Technology	38
2	1.4.3.	The Insufficient of Policy	39
2	1.4.4.	Limitation of Financial Support	40
Chapter	r 5: Con	nclusion and Recommendation	41
Recom	mendati	ion	43
Referen	nce		44

Appendix 1: Sub-Decree Number 83 on the Procedure of Registration of Land of Indigeno	us
Communities	51
Appendix 2: The National Policy on Development of Indigenous People	53
Appendix 3: List of Countries in Annex I and Annex II of United Nation Convention on	
Climate Change.	58
Annex 4: List indigenous communities register with MRD, and MOI and get support from	
ILO 2014-2015	60

# **List of Abbreviation**

- ASEAN- Association of South East Asia Nation
- CBD- Convention on Biological Diversity
- CCAP- Climate Change Action Plan
- CCCA- Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
- CCCSP- Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan
- CCTT- Climate Change Technical Team
- CFCs- Chlorofluorocarbon
- CO2- Carbon dioxide
- COP- Conference of Parties
- IIPFCCC- International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change

**IP-** Indigenous People

- IPCC- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- LCIPP- Local Communities and Indigenous People Platform
- NAPA National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change
- NCCC- National Climate Change Committee
- NCSD- National Council for Sustainable Development
- NCSD- National Council for Sustainable Development
- NSDP- National Strategic Development Plan
- PDRD- Provincial Department of Rural Development
- REDD- Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation
- RGC- Royal Government of Cambodia
- SO2- sulphur dioxide
- SPF- Seima Protection Forest
- TEK- Traditional Ecological knowledge
- UNFCCC- United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
- WCS- Wildlife Conservation Society

# **Chapter 1: Introduction**

# 1. Introduction

Climate Change is a serious global issue that effects international economy, social and environment. It has been an intense global challenge since the last century because of the high air temperature on the Earth. According to Nasa Global Climate Change, the temperature on the Earth surface has increased about 1.1 degree Celsius (2.0-degree Fahrenheit) over recent years and 2016 was the warmest year.<sup>1</sup> This extremely heat is possibly caused by human activities such as cutting down rainforest, exploiting natural resources, developing modern technology, burning fossil fuels, and using organic compound chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs) that contains in refrigerator, air conditioner and many more.<sup>2</sup> However, this can be occurred by the nature causes such as volcano eruption and earthquake.<sup>3</sup> When volcano and marine earthquake erupted, it produces and releases carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and methane into atmosphere, hence it destroys ozone layers and makes the earth warmer.<sup>4</sup> The increasing temperature on the earth, extreme natural events, rising of sea level, melting ice sheets, warming sea and shifting seasons are putting all human-beings, species and the environment at risk because it affects on quality and quantity of water, oxygen in the water, decline in crops yield, illness, and food insecurity in the future.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Nasa Global Climate Change, "Climate Change: How do we know?", https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> US National Academy of Sciences, "Climate Change: Evidence and Causes," (Washington, D.C: The

National Academy Press, 2014), 5-6. https://www.nap.edu/catalog/18730/climate-change-evidence-and-causes <sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Core writing team, R.K. Pachauri and L. Meyer, ed. *IPCC*,2014: *Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Group I, II, and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (Geneva: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,2015),51-53. Also available online at http://epic.awi.de/37530/1/IPCC\_AR5\_SYR\_Final.pdf

In Cambodia, climate change is a major threat to sustainable growth, development and achievement of the National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) and Cambodia economy. Cambodia is the least greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere country due to the fact that this country does not depend on industrial sector, but its highly reliance on agricultural sector; yet is suffered greatly to climate change effects.<sup>6</sup> The effects of climate change in Cambodia reduced agricultural production, worsening food security, increasing flood and drought, and wide-spreading poverty.<sup>7</sup> Temperature in Cambodia rise between 0.013 °C and 0.036 °C per year until 2099; more rainfall will drop during rainy season which can cause flood, and hotter during dry season which can cause drought.<sup>8</sup> The project under the name National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) has been created to measure negative effect of climate change, to recognize and set priority the action that need to take, and to create the adaptation strategy to climate change and climate hazard.<sup>9</sup> In 2005, NAPA has surveyed provinces that are vulnerable to floods and drought.<sup>10</sup> The survey divided into 2 steps; first step is selecting provinces based on the level of rice fields damaging caused by drought and flood between 1982 and 2002 while second step is selecting communes based on the effect on people, property, and wells from flood in 2000.<sup>11</sup> As the result from 1982 to 2002, Prey Veng is one of the provinces that in danger of floods while Battambang is susceptible to droughts.<sup>12</sup> Moreover, the King Norodom Sihamoni delivered a speech in the 2015 United Nation Climate Change Conference in Paris; he said, "Climate change is the major

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia. Ministry of Environment. *National Adaptation Programs of Action to* 

*Climate Change*, Phnom Penh, 2006,2. Also available online at https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/khm01.pdf <sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> National Climate Change Committee, *Cambodia Climate Change Strategy Plan: Fact sheet 1*, Phnom Penh, 2014. http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/127-national-strategic-plan.html
<sup>9</sup> Ministry of Environment. Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Hazards and to Climate Change: A Survey of Rural Cambodian Households. 2005,2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Ibid,3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Ibid.

challenge of our time, and its effects have been felt for a few years already. The principal aspects of human development—such as agriculture, food security, access to water, health, migration, poverty—are under threat.".<sup>13</sup> Therefore, climate change impact on Cambodia development should be understood and recognized wisely in Cambodia society as a continuous process which addresses the extreme affects and future risks.

Cambodia population consists of 86.3 percent of Khmer people and many other ethnic groups including Chinese 4.7%, Vietnamese 5%, Muslim1.5%.<sup>14</sup> There is 1.4% to 2.5% of the population that are indigenous peoples, which includes 24 indigenous groups such are Bunong, Brao, Jarai, Kuy, Lun, Stieng, Tampuan and many more.<sup>15</sup> These people also known as Khmer Loeu (Hill-tribes). They reside in 15 provinces of Cambodia; however, they mostly inhabit in the northeastern provinces of Ratanakiri and Mondulkiri. They live as a community which is self-organized and governed by a council elder whose role is to maintain peace, order among his people and solve the dispute by using customary law.<sup>16</sup>

Indigenous people are considered as vulnerable group because they depend completely on nature and agriculture. They can grow many different crops and raise livestock just to feed their family or community. However, indigenous people face many issues in the recent years. On the report of the United Nations in 1999 by Special Representative, Thomas Hammarberg, the indigenous communities are threatened because of logging, land grabbing and land

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Darapranamita Tan and Narim Khoun," *Imperilled Earth*", The Cambodia Daily, December 5,2015, https://www.cambodiadaily.com/features/101974-101974/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Japan International Cooperation Agency, "Profile on Environmental and Social Considerations in Cambodia." December 2013, 7-1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> The Cambodia center for Human Rights, *Access to collective Land title for Indigenous people in Cambodia*, February 11, 2016,5.

 $http://cchrcambodia.org/admin/media/report/report/english/2016_02\_11\_CCHR\_Report\_Access\_to\_Collective\_Land\_Titles\_ENG.pdf$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Ibid.

concessions.<sup>17</sup> Climate change is also an issue to indigenous communities. According to case studies that are edited by Regan Suzuki, indigenous communities who resides in Seima Protection Forest (SPF) in Mondulkiri Cambodia suffer from the environment changes such as drought, flooding, and other extreme weather events.<sup>18</sup> For example, the Bunong community acknowledges the changes in weather by the two months late coming of wet season, the windstorms and the declining yields.<sup>19</sup> Indigenous agriculture has become fairly unstable due to long period of drought.

## 1.1. Statement of the Problem

Global Climate Change has already taken actions on environment, such as rising sea level, prolong drought periods, loss of sea ice, and intense heat waves. As the temperature keeps increasing rapidly each year, many new deadliest viruses have been spread and discovered. For instance, Bird Flu, Babesiosis, Cholera, Ebola, Parasites, Lyme Disease, Plague, Red Tides, and Yellow fever are spread and gotten worse as a result of climate change, according to the Wildlife Conservation Society.<sup>20</sup> Moreover, climate change causes crop deceases and pests that have a severe impact on agriculture. This impact also happens in Cambodia as well.

Cambodia attended the UN Climate Change Conference in France. According to the UN, Cambodia was a vulnerable country to climate change because its economy relies almost completely on agriculture and raw materials, and its lack of adaptive capacity (i.e. the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take

http://sithi.org/landissue/source/Minerals/061222\_AITPN\_IP%20issues%20Cambodia.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Asia Indigenous & Tribal People Network. Indigenous Issues: *Cambodia: A Case for Moratorium on the Sale of Indigenous Lands*. New Delhi: AITPN, December 22, 2006. Access May 1, 2018.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Regan Suzuki, ed. Linking Adaptation and Mitigation through Community Forestry (RECOFTC- The Centre for People and Forest: 2013),16-18. Also available at http://www.rrcap.ait.asia/Pages/Publication.aspx.
<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> David.B, Deadly by the Dozen: 12 Diseases Climate Change may worsen, October 2008,

https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/twelve-diseases-climate-change-may-make-worse/

advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences). <sup>21</sup> Especially, indigenous groups suffer greatly from climate change by the way they depend on nature.

Therefore, researching paper is mainly discussing on (a) how climate change affect to indigenous food system especially on planting strategy, and trading and (b) how to deal with climate change in order to help the world especially indigenous people.

# **1.2. Research Questions**

# **Main Research Question**

How does Climate change affect the agriculture production of which indigenous groups rely?

# **Sub-Research Questions**

How indigenous groups adapt to this environmental problem?

What are the challenges of indigenous groups to adapt to environmental problem?

Who can help indigenous groups to deal with climate change?

# **1.3. Research Objectives:**

The main purposes of this research aim to:

- Examine the difficulties that indigenous groups face in doing agriculture due to climate change.
- 2. Figure out who has taken action against climate change.
- 3. Be aware of how the indigenous groups adapt to climate change and moderate the effect to their agriculture.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Supra note, 5, at 118.

### **1.4. Research Methodology**

In order to produce good quality of this book, we have collected the information from all kind of sources such as magazine, newspaper, scholar books in Google book, government websites, report from United Nation, Asia Development bank, and other Non-governmental organizations in both national and international. Moreover, we have received the documents from Ministry of Environment regarding to their survey, monitoring, and evaluating climate change in the whole country. The information that we got from them are up to date which is suitable for us to use in our research paper. We also have a chance to side visit in Mondulkiri province to ask for some relevant documents from Department of Rural Development as they are working closely with indigenous people, and their strategy for Indigenous people. Furthermore, we have interviewed an Indigenous tour guide who is living in Mondulkiri province plus he is the Bunong who lives in there. He has given us useful information regarding to indigenous people living condition, the difficulty they are facing, and their belief.

## 1.5. Scope and Limitation of Research

In spite of the fact that there are many agreements and policies in both national and international, there are still lack of some practical activities and methods for indigenous people to cope with climate change and to ensure their food security. Indigenous people in Cambodia are the target in vulnerable group that is the focal point of the government. This research is going to study on the life of indigenous people and the impact from climate change on their living especially their agriculture. Moreover, this research paper will concentrate on the primary conventions which the government in the convention parties use as the model in their national policies. It also focuses on the government policies toward indigenous people and to know whether those policies are effective or not. However, it is hard to find documents from government networks and relevant documents which discuss the impact of climate change on indigenous peoples 'agriculture in Cambodia. The government websites, such as National Climate Change Committee, Department of Rural Development are not updating their news or updated documents. We have gone to Mondulkiri province, unfortunately, we could not go to see indigenous people village due to bad weather, muddy road, and unsure location. Fortunately, we could collect some necessary documents from Department of Rural Development in Mondulkiri province.

# **Chapter 2: Literature review**

# 2. Definition of Climate Change

Climate change is a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.<sup>22</sup>

# 2.1. Causes of Climate Change

There are two main causes of climate change such as Natural and Human.

# 2.1.1. Human Activity

Human activities are the primary factor that affect climate.<sup>23</sup> Thousand years ago, there was small number of the world population which was not really brought negative impact to climate; however, as the world developed from one century to another, people started clearing forest to build house and use for daily life.<sup>24</sup> The loss of forest causes carbon dioxide remains strongly in atmosphere and less oxygen.<sup>25</sup> Started from industrial revolution 19<sup>th</sup> century, industries and factories built during that time produced more carbon dioxide to atmosphere through burning fossil fuels such as oil, coal, and natural gas in order to generate power to use.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> United Nations, United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (U.S: New York, 1992), available from https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Dr Md. Zulfequar Ahmad Khan, "Climate Change: Cause & Effect," Journal of Environment and Earth science 2, no.4 (2012):50-51. www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JEES/article/download/1779/1732 <sup>24</sup> Ibid,50.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Ibid,51.

### 2.1.2. Natural Causes

### 2.1.2.1. Volcano Eruption

After a volcanic eruption, pollutants such as volumes of sulphur dioxide (SO2), water vapour, dust and ash are present in great quantities in the atmosphere.<sup>27</sup> Those pollutants block the amount of sunlight to reaching the earth and, therefore cools down the planet.<sup>28</sup> Moreover, sulphur dioxide mixes with dust, water vapour, and ash to cause rain acid that affects ecosystem negatively, and the tiny molecules from those pollutants persist for long periods in the environment.<sup>29</sup>

### 2.1.2.2. El Nino

El Nino is an abnormal tropical Pacific Ocean temperature condition that change from cold to warm and usually occurs three to six years or last longer of its calm condition.<sup>30</sup> During it occurs, it brings the warm surface temperature with them by changing climate condition in all part of the world by dropping down the strong rain, creating flood in the normally dry land and causing drought at the normally wet land, such as in Asia; unfortunately, scientist cannot predict how much El Nino might affect the earth in the future as its action always rotate.<sup>31</sup>

### 2.2. Effects of Climate Change to Agriculture

Not all the countries in the world has got the same negative impact from climate change on agricultural products. Some parts or areas may increase their product quantities while some may decrease due to the country geography condition and water system to support or produce

<sup>30</sup> Pearce Fred, "El Niño and Climate Change: Wild Weather May Get Wilder," Yale Environment 360, February 11,2016. https://e360.yale.edu/features/el nino and climate change wild weather may get wilder

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Ibid,50.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Ibid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Ibid.

crop planting.<sup>32</sup> Generally, climate change will decrease the amount of crop planting even when farmer sets up enough irrigation system or changes agricultural technique.<sup>33</sup> According to IPCC synthesis report 2014, climate change effected Four major products of the global food production such as wheat, maize, rice, and soya bean.<sup>34</sup> As a result, wheat and maize yields are strongly affect in many areas of the world and the global while rice and soya bean yields are slightly affected in the regions that use them as their major products. Moreover, climate change impacts directly to the quantity of crop yields which lead to food insecurity. Agricultural products are the basic source of global food consumption; if there is less amount of those products, the percentage of hunger in the global will be risen.<sup>35</sup> The number of the world population is expected an increase to 9.1 billion in 2050 which the consumption for basic need also in the high demand. The well- known agricultural products such as rice are mostly from Asia and South Africa; in addition to the high demand of the products, the scientist predict a drop from 15% to 30% of those products.<sup>36</sup>

# 2.3. Indigenous Understanding to Climate Change

Anthropogenic climate change is the primary caused that occur by the human activities since industrial revolution that affect the natural atmosphere especially weather and the world temperature; however, not all the groups of people are sharing the same responsibilities of the cause.<sup>37</sup> Indigenous people, for instance, are sharing a little responsible for the cause of anthropogenic climate change. Instead, they are suffering both direct and indirect from climate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Kang Yinhong, Khan Shahbaz, & Ma Xiaoyi, "*Climate change impacts on crop yield, crop water productivity and food security – A review*," Science Direct 19, no.12 (2009): 1668-1669. Accessed August 14, 2009.doi https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pnsc.2009.08.001.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Supra note,5, at 51.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> Anupama Mahato," *Climate change and its Impact on Agriculture,*" International Journal of Scientific and Research Publication 4, no. 4 (2014).4. http://www.ijsrp.org/research-paper-0414.php?rp=P282518
 <sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> Green & Raygorodetsku, "indigenous knowledge of a climate change," Climate change 100, 2010: 239. DOI: 10.1007/s10584-010-9804-y

change as their living connect and depend on nature.<sup>38</sup> The serious results from climate change such as flood, drought, pest, diseases, storm, unstable rainfall patterns, and farming issues lead indigenous people to relocate their residences and find quick solution to survive both their life and domestic farm animals.<sup>39</sup>

Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) is transferring from one generation to another.<sup>40</sup> The traditional knowledge makes indigenous communities believe on their ancestor and spiritual to help solving the problem; as matter of fact, when they are facing any problems especially on agriculture that they cannot solve, they mainly pray for spiritual to provide rain or solution for them.<sup>41</sup>

# 2.4. Indigenous Knowledge of Climate Change in Asia

However, it does not mean all the indigenous communities are not aware of climate change. In some part of Asia, indigenous communities have their own knowledge to adapt to climate change through one generation to another.<sup>42</sup> As their unique traditional links with nature, they come up with their own strategies to identify the causes or cycle of climate change and the strategies to cope with it. There are nine strategies<sup>43</sup> that they have been practicing so far:

- 1. Choosing varieties of crops that are suitable for land location and weather conditions
- 2. Adjusting to the mobility of farm animal and harvesting period

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> Candis Callison. "Climate change Communication and Indigenous public," *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Climate Science*, 2017,6, DOI 10.1093/acrefore/9780190228620.013.411.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> Ibid., at 7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> Ibid., at 8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> Maharjan, Shree and others, *INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN ASIA*. (Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, 2012),3. Also available at

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/284340909\_INDIGENOUS\_PEOPLES\_AND\_CLIMATE\_CHANGE \_ADAPTATION\_IN\_ASIA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> Ibid.

- 3. Developing the strategy of food preservation and storage methods
- 4. Presenting seed bank and food bank to each indigenous community
- 5. Protecting forest and collecting foods during bad period of time
- 6. Presenting different kinds of planting strategy to each community
- 7. Mobilizing the settlement and land usage
- 8. Conserving, protecting, and restoring natural resources
- 9. Raising awareness of Indigenous People issue.

In the North Eastern Region of India, for instance, the Tangkhul Naga Community which consists of 15 villages, such as Sorde, Sorbung, Punge, Khambi, Alang, South Tusom, Hundung Godah, Lunghar, Sihai Khullen, Khamasom Phungdhar, Khamassom Wallely, Kuirei, Kalhang and Marem villages have created their own strategies in order for their people to adapt to climate change and to preserve their crops from its impact. Located on the Indo-Myanmar Arakan mountain hill, IP of Tangkhul Nega community plant their crops base on two techniques; un-burnt shifting cultivation belt on the steeper slope areas, and terrace cultivation belt in the gentle slope or low laying areas.<sup>44</sup>

Traditionally, terrace cultivation was the most practical planting technique that IP from these villages used; however, IP from some villages have changed their planting method to unburnt shifting cultivation as a result of the unfavourable climate condition and the unusual crop growth. The IP have observed the instability of rain fall, pesticide, drought, and the unusual result of crops growth which all of these issues are uncommon for them. <sup>45</sup> In fact, IP get more

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> Ibid., at 8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> Ibid, at 9.

benefit from un-burnt shifting cultivation than terrace cultivation, such as the flexibility of planting period and variety of crops, the adequate of agricultural products for living and selling, slowing down grass from growing and increasing fertilizer to land.<sup>46</sup> Furthermore, the village councils try to come up with the update ideas to cope with climate change and avoid food insecurity in the community.<sup>47</sup>

IP of the community change from planting 1 particular crop to multiple crops per year at the same time that evolve the genetic of crops that can deal with climate change and ecological variability, knowns as in-situ gene conservation practice.<sup>48</sup> United Nation Convention on Biological Diversity has defined the in-situ conservation practice as the conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings and, in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive properties.<sup>49</sup> In addition, they implement the rule of shifting cultivation by retaining the shifting cycle from 15 to 16 years to make sure that their land is regenerated properly.<sup>50</sup> The mismanagement of shifting cultivation planting can cause the food insecurity and unexpected events for the community as well; so, the village councils have created a code of conduct for their own people to follow, such as setting the period of hunting, banning some areas that can affect to wild animals and water, and keeping the best land plot for future planting.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> Ibid, at 10.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> United Nations, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Brazil: Rio de Janeiro 1992), 4. Also available online at https://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>50</sup> Supra note, 42, at 10.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> Ibid.

# 2.5. Indigenous Knowledge of Climate Change in ASEAN

Indigenous communities in each ASEAN country are differently suffering from climate change especially its impacts to their traditional culture, agriculture planting, and settlement.<sup>52</sup> As the geography of each ASEAN countries is different from each other, some IP communities who live near the water system and depend on fishing tend to face major challenges, such as flooding, typhoon and storm in some season, dead fish cause by warm water, and the high rise of sea level.<sup>53</sup> When these unexpected events happen, those IP feel concern with the decrease of the amount of fish in the water and the loss of biodiversity that use to appear in the water. For some countries whose IP depend on the agricultural planting, they mostly confront with the loss of large amount in agricultural products that it causes by the extreme weather conditions, such as flood, drought, and storm, and the unpredictable of weather pattern. As the weather is unstable not as same as in the past, IP cannot predict to when they start to plant their crops, harvest, and practice their usual planting strategy.<sup>54</sup>

The consequences from these problems are the decline of crops productivity, the damaging from pests, the shorter of harvest seasoning, and poor crops management.<sup>55</sup> Vietnam, for example, IP in that country suffered from the extremely drought which led to large forest fires, and the drop down of harvest while the loss of biodiversity such as wild bird, bee, bamboo and small trees that use for shifting cultivation were destroyed by Typhoon and storm.<sup>56</sup> While in Malaysia, rubber is the main product for IP in Sarawak and Sabah to earn income for their living; however, climate change has changed cycle growth of rubber trees in a result of losing

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>52</sup> Carling, J, and Carino, J, and Sherpa, L.N, Asia Report on Climate Change and Indigenous people. (Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, 2015),2. Also available online at https://www.eldis.org/document/A100574 <sup>53</sup> Ibid., at 6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>54</sup> Ibid.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>56</sup> Ibid.

IP income.<sup>57</sup> Normally, the rubber leaves grow in the August and September, but now they grow in the early January and has only a few amounts of leaves. In addition to, another crop, such as Durian and Engkabang are significantly decrease to the lower amounts than before.<sup>58</sup> ASEAN has signed many international agreements in Bali 2007, and in Copenhagen 2009 to solve this issue.<sup>59</sup> Although ASEAN does not have specific policy or strategies on climate change, they have introduced the climate change issue in ASEAN Charter, and the three-pillars Blueprint.<sup>60</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>57</sup> Christian, Erni, *ASEAN, Climate Change, REDD+ And Indigenous Peoples,* (International Work Group for Indigenous People, 2011), 5. https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/306-briefings/3058-asean-climate-change-redd-and-indigenous-peoples-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>59</sup> Ibid.,7.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

# **Chapter 3: Situation in Cambodia**

# 3. Situation in Cambodia

Cambodia has developed a few factors, especially in agricultural sector, the road and waterway has built, and agricultural machinery and modern technology equipment has introduced to Cambodian farmers for their convenient and saving labour is the result of yield increasing and poverty reduction in rural area. However, their livelihood still effects by climate change. The Cambodian government has acknowledged the change of climate in Cambodia and the importance of environment conservation which is playing a key role in Cambodia economic development. In 2013, the Cambodian government set the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 (CCCSP) in motion in order to give a response to climate change issues at national and sectoral levels.<sup>61</sup> Then, the Strategic National Development Plan 2014-2018 (NSDP) has been created and taken part in poverty reduction and national development in which climate change considered a concern to the nation to issue. The Ministry of Environment plays an important role in this plan and has developed the present Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) following guidance from the Council of Ministers, and with the support from the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) and technical and financial support from Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA).<sup>62</sup> The Climate Change Action Plan is developed by consulting with all technical departments and with development partners, making use of available information and findings from research and assessments focussing on climate change issues in Cambodia.<sup>63</sup> The operation on Climate Change Action Plan does not only focus

<sup>61</sup> General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment: Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2018, Ministry of Environment (Phnom Penh:2016),1-2.

http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/policies/ncsd-news/311-new-release-climate-change-action-plan-for-ministry-of-environment-2016-2018.html

<sup>62</sup> Ibid.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.

on climate change issues, but also include environmental protection, natural resources conservation, and sustainable development, green growth, and environmental education and outreach, as well as engagement in the international dialogue on climate change and commitments under the UNFCCC.<sup>64</sup>

The process of country development by promoting sustainable use of natural resources is interfered by environmental issues, biodiversity loss, and climate change. On the report of CCCSP, the climate of Cambodia has already started to change, with projections pointing to significant changes to climate regimes in the future.<sup>65</sup> Projections indicate, for example, an increase in mean monthly temperatures between 0.013 Celsius and 0.036 Celsius per year by 2099, and an increase in mean annual rainfall.<sup>66</sup> These projections demonstrate variety reaction in every part of Cambodia. The rainfall in the northwest part of Cambodia will rise between June and August and reduce in the northeast of the country.<sup>67</sup> Yet, the data is shown differently -1.4-4.3 Celsius by the 2090s – by the World Bank.<sup>68</sup> It is seen that Cambodia is getting hotter and hotter each year and facing negative impact as well. Since 2000, Cambodia always had a severe flood in August which is caused by the storm rainfall three times already, but recently in 2018, the flood occurred again but faster in July.<sup>69</sup> Moreover, it also shows the impact on the coastal zone which the sea-level will increase between 0.18m to 0.56m by 2090, depending on

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>64</sup> Ibid.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>67</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>68</sup> World Bank, *Volnerability, Risk Reduction, and Adatation to Climate Change* (Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, Global Support Program of the Climate Investment Funds, and Climate Change Team of the Environment Development of the World Bank, April, 2011), 4.

 $http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportalb/doc/GFDRRCountryProfiles/wb_gfdrr_climate_change_country_profile_for_KHM.pdf$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>69</sup> OYO International Corporation Mitsubishi Research Institute, *Country Report Cambodia: Natural Disaster Risk Assessment and Area Business Continuity Plan Formulation for Industrial Agglomerated Areas in the ASEAN Region* (OYO International Corporation Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc., CTI Engineering International Co., Ltd, March 2015), 4. http://open\_jicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/1000023400.pdf

the global greenhouse gases emission scenarios.<sup>70</sup> For instance, the 435-km Cambodian coastline is vulnerable to sea-level rise, with an expected loss of 25,000 ha of coastal areas due to permanent inundation within 90 years, under a 0.56m rise of sea-level scenario, with severe impact on the tourism sector.

The changes in Cambodian climate have incredible environmental and economic consequences. Typhoons are expected to hit Cambodia more frequently which will cause damages to settlements in coastal areas.<sup>71</sup> Furthermore, the impact of climate change on biodiversity in Cambodia is yet to be determined but likely to induce significant changes to the health of ecosystems and to the rural communities who depend on natural resources for their livelihood. Changes in water regimes are expected to severely impact food production system, such as agriculture and fisheries sectors, with the central plains including Tonle Sap Lake experiencing more extreme changes.<sup>72</sup>

# 3.1. Climate Change and Agriculture Sector in Cambodia

Due to the population growth in the world in developing countries, the demand for food supply also increases. However, the climate change affects an agriculture as result in food shortage and widespread hunger.<sup>73</sup> Agriculture is playing an important role in Cambodia economy as it contributed 37 percent to country GDP in 2012.<sup>74</sup> However, the agriculture crops is decreasing at the same time Cambodia agricultural sector faced climate change due to the fact that agriculture relies on the weather.<sup>75</sup> Alterability in rainfall also causes damages to the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>70</sup> Supra, 83.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>71</sup> Ibid.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>72</sup> Thomas, TS. and others, *Cambodia Agriculture: Adaptation to climate change impact* (International Food Policy Research Institution, 2013),7. http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/127774
 <sup>73</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>74</sup> Food and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis, *Country facet sheet on Food and Agriculture policy trend: Cambodia* (2012), 1, http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3761e.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>75</sup> Supra note, 72, at 1.

crops and reductions in yields. At last, rising sea may result in inundation and soil salinization, causing loss of currently productive agriculture land.<sup>76</sup> Since 1993, agriculture has been a precedence of the Cambodia government's development strategies.<sup>77</sup> Besides growing rice, people in the rural area grow cash crops such as cassava, cashew, maize, and beans, as well as raising domestic fowl such as chickens, ducks, and livestock to supplement daily subsistence and household income.<sup>78</sup>

Even though the modern farming equipment is being introduced into the agriculture sector in Cambodia by replacing animal power to two-wheel hand tractors, tractors, harvesters, and threshers, traditional agricultural techniques and seeds are still widely used.<sup>79</sup> Farmers depend completely on rainfall and most farms grow only one crop a year, this is the reason why farmers affect badly if there are climate events. Rising temperature causes drought and seasonal rain arriving late destroy farmers crops by increasing incidence of pest and decease because of the lack of rain. Then the flood come later after the drought kill and make animals sick.<sup>80</sup>

# 3.2. Climate Change and Indigenous People in Cambodia

Climate change is one of the acutest issues in the world and the Cambodia government is focusing on how to reduce the effect of climate change. Therefore, the Seima Protection Forest is created to protect Siema forest in Mondulkiri and declared by the Royal Government of Cambodia in 2009. Until 2016, the RGC reclassified the project as well as the Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary under the Ministry of Environment management. SPF covers 292,690 ha

<sup>76</sup> Ibid.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>78</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>79</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>80</sup> Tropentag, *Impact of Climate Change on Agricultural Production in North-West Cambodia* (Humboldt Universitat zu Berlin, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF), Belin,2015), 2-3. http://www.tropentag.de/2015/abstracts/full/614.pdf

and some part of this forest is an ancestral inhabitant of Bunong people who live dependently by making income from this forest.<sup>81</sup>

## 3.3. The Challenges of Climate Change to Indigenous Agriculture in Cambodia

Indigenous people's livelihood strategy is depended on agriculture production such as shifting (swidden) cultivation, wetland rice cultivation, pig and chicken raising, gathering food from the forest, hunting and fishing.<sup>82</sup> Traditionally, indigenous people grow rice on dry soil which is called upland rice in forest areas that are cleared by family groups, burnt to establish plots of land and farmed for several years. They clear new plots of land every year to allows previous farmed plots to remain unused and regain their fertility until they are good to be reused. Besides growing upland rice, they also grow other crops including vegetables, root crops, gourds, fruits, and non-food crops like tobacco and cotton. Moreover, in the 1960s during the Khmer Rouge time, they began lowland rice farming because they learned that the lowland rice farming technique of their neighbouring lowland Khmer provided higher yields and required less work than their highland technique. However, after 1979 some of them go back to do swidden agriculture because of technique problems, lack of seed and equipment, poor soil fertility or long distance from the village to lowland rice fields.<sup>83</sup>

Indigenous people's livelihood is also based on nature, the forest. The forest provides them forest fruits, wildlife, fish, traditional medicine, and construction material complementing their crop production.<sup>84</sup> Forest vegetables, leaves and tubers are very important food chain for

<sup>81</sup> Wildlife Conservation Society for the Ministry of Environment of the Royal Government of Cambodia, Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degration Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary (Dr Ross Sinclair, Wildlife Conservation Society, November 11, 2015), 1. http://verra.org/wp-

content/uploads/2017/01/CCB\_PROJ\_DESC\_ENG\_C0047\_11NOV2016.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>82</sup> Kristina Chhim, Indigenous and tribal peoples' perceptions of poverty and poverty reduction strategies in Cambodia, International Labour Organization (PhnomPenh:2005), http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms 100368.pdf <sup>83</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>84</sup> Ibid.

indigenous communities especially in years of poor ice harvest, lack of draught animals or poor soil fertility. Bamboo, rattan and small trees are used for housing construction and crafts material while wildlife is hunted for food and is an important source of protein.<sup>85</sup>

The Royal Government of Cambodia promoted a free market economy and opened the country to international private enterprise since the end of 1991 civil war in Cambodia and the first national elections in 1993 in order to boost national economic development.<sup>86</sup> However, the rich national resources started to lose by national and international entrepreneurs exploiting resulting in deforestation and land alienation that cause damages to livelihoods of the original inhabitants.<sup>87</sup> The land concession which is generously granted by national and provincial levels encumbers the indigenous communities to operate their well-developed land allocation and land management system which relies on communal decision-making through traditional structures.<sup>88</sup> Economic Land Concessions or ELCs (i.e. the long term lease that allows a concessionaire to clear land in order to develop industrial-scale agriculture, and can be granted for various activities including large-scale plantations, raising animals and building factories to process agricultural products)<sup>89</sup> suppress IP to difficulty in their living since ELCs take control over some fertilize land and not allow IP to access. Furthermore, they cut down the trees in the forest and clear land for some activities that can damage environment and affect to IP's tradition since those forest lands are for spiritual land or burial land.<sup>90</sup> In addition, land alienation and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>85</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>86</sup> Ibid., at 22.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>87</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>88</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>89</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia, Sub Decree No. 146 on Economic Land Concession, ANK/BK, Article 2, December 27, 2005, http://www.cambodiainvestment.gov.kh/sub-decree-146-on-economic-land-concessions\_051227.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>90</sup> Hinterberger, Charlotte, and other, *Threaten Land Threaten life: Human right situation of the Indigenous People in Cambodia* (Chiang Mai: Asia Indigenous People Pact, 2014), 62-63. http://iva.aippnet.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Threatned-Lands-Threatene-Lives.pdf

deforestation have negative impact to climate.<sup>91</sup> Climate change has given a hard time on indigenous agriculture including rice farms, swidden farms and forest vegetable, leaves and tubers. Dry season stays longer and rainy season comes later which puts stress on water resources and decreases the agricultural outputs. In 2015, the decline of crops growth caused by severe drought made IP in Ratanakiri province facing the difficulty in their living.<sup>92</sup> Those IP are concern with the decline of food storage that they did not have anything to eat and plant since drought has delayed for long time and without rain in August and September.<sup>93</sup>

# 3.4. Indigenous Knowledge and Adaptation in Climate Change

According to UNFCCC, indigenous communities may consider the adaptive capacity that is appropriate to its environment rather than toughen the climate resilience.<sup>94</sup> Indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices are relevant to adaptation efforts in three ways such as climate observation, climate resilient techniques, and developing an adaptation mind-set to deal with long term change.<sup>95</sup> With regard to climate observation, indigenous knowledge is a very important documentation to develop climate change scenarios for specific locations, whether it is a document or oral history, it can accessory scientific evidence of past meteorological observations and provide more information on historical trends in a specific geographic location.<sup>96</sup> Moreover, their traditional knowledge and practices to deal with seasonal changes and annual climate variability have resulted in specific measures that can be adopted to deal

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>91</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>92</sup> Povleakhena Nov, Cambodia's Indigenous Groups suffer under climate change, forestation, Voa Cambodia, December 14, 2015, https://www.voacambodia.com/a/cambodia-indigenous-groups-suffer-under-climatechange-deforestation/3102193.html

<sup>93</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>94</sup> UNFCCC, Best practices and available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2013), 3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>95</sup> Ministry of Environment National Council for Sustainable Development, Indigenous and Traditional Practices for Climate Resilience in Cambodia (Department of Climate Change, Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development, 2018), 6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>96</sup> Ibid.

with climate change.<sup>97</sup> As they live dependably on nature, so they constantly adapt to climatic stresses and other changes in their environment.<sup>98</sup> For instance, indigenous communities in Cambodia and other Southeast Asia have developed shifting settlement and agriculture practices in order to use a combination of location, forest, and natural vegetation to protect their crops and homes from climate events.<sup>99</sup> They practice land use management system and techniques in which trees or shrubs are grown around or among their agricultural crop in order to protect their crops from extreme climate events.<sup>100</sup> In the matter of developing an adaptation "mindset', indigenous and traditional knowledge start to change a way of thinking about changes in the environment over time by coping with extreme climate events for centuries.<sup>101</sup> It allows them to adapt to natural system and sustain their livelihoods; however, climate change is a long-term impact that will be difficult to keep up with only traditional practices, so building the knowledge and collecting adaptive process will be an effective mechanism to cope with climate change.<sup>102</sup>

### 3.5. Case Study of Bunong Community in Mondulkiri Province

According to the 2016 Data of Ethnic Minorities in Mondulkiri of PDRD Mondulkiri Ethnic Minority Development Office, there are 12 indigenous groups and total in 8,322 families in Mondulkiri.<sup>103</sup> The Bunong has the largest population in Mondulkiri province. The Bunong are subsistence farmers living in small village communities in the forest of Mondulkiri. Traditionally, everything the Bunong need to survive comes from the forest and their modest farms located in small areas within the forest.

<sup>97</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>98</sup> Ibid.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>100</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>101</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>102</sup> Ibid., at 7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>103</sup> PDRD Mondulkiri Ethnic Minority Development Office, *the 2016 data of Ethnic Minorities in Mondulkiri*, 2016, Mondulkiri.

Bunong families usually do their farming on valley slopes about 5km from the village which is called "mir".<sup>104</sup> Traditionally, the way they do farming is to clear and burn the new forest to create farming land and the old spots were left fallow until it re-fertilizes. In addition, "Bunong families grow the hill rice, vegetables and fruits such as sugar cane, banana, cassava. All of these crops depend completely on rain and the greatest month to grow all these crops is during May to July because it is the rainy season" according to Cheall Kannady, the Bunong tourist guide in Mondulkiri.<sup>105</sup>

Bunong has a belief system which is called Animism.<sup>106</sup> They believe that everything around them such as forest, sky, earth, hills, stones, water, rice, houses, and household items like jars or gongs have spirits which has an impact on their health, well-being and prosperity. Therefore, they often do ceremonies to pacify these spirits to demand for something like rain, healthy crops and welfare.<sup>107</sup> This is also the reason why they do not believe in Climate Change. Cheall Kannady, the tourist guide, said that "Whenever there is drought, they are going to do the praying ceremony asking for rain".<sup>108</sup>

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>104</sup> Philip Smith, "The Bunong Culture of Silence: Exploring Bunong Perspectives on Participation at the Interface between Bunong Culture and Development Organisations" (Master's thesis, Lund University. May,2010.), 19. http://lup.lub.lu.se/luur/download?func=downloadFile&recordOId=1607303&fileOId=1607304
 <sup>105</sup> Cheall Kannady (Mondulkiri Tourist Guide), interview by the authors, Phnom Penh, April 21, 2018.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>106</sup> *The Bunong: The Caretakers of Cambodia's Sacred* Forests (Fauna & Flora International, Inc., n.d.), 6. Also available online at http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/47a6eb8dce.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>107</sup> Ibit

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>108</sup> Supra note, 105.

# **Chapter 4: Current solutions to deal with the problem**

# 4. Solutions in International Instrument and National Policies

IP suffer more from climate change than other group; in contrast, their traditional and unique knowledge in adapting to climate change have influenced on policy making.<sup>109</sup>

## 4.1. United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change

Climate Change is the main concern that everyone needs to deal with. The international communities are working closely with each other by adopting multiple conventions and taking serious actions under those conventions. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is an essential component for international communities to follow.<sup>110</sup> It was entered into force on 21 March 1994 after 197 countries ratified.<sup>111</sup> The aim of creating this convention is to prevent the greenhouse gas level before its reaching to the danger level in the atmosphere which can bring negative effect to the climate system. In addition, the level of green gas reaches to the level that the ecosystem can adjust to the climate change, no food insecurity, and no harm to environment for building country economic.<sup>112</sup>

To ensure that the greenhouse gas will not reach the danger level, Annex I of the convention has listed 12 countries<sup>113</sup> which have strong economic growth (developed countries in 1990) to reduce the level of producing emission into atmosphere and submit the report to the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>109</sup> *Indigenous Peoples and Climate Change: from Victim to change agent through decent work* (International Labour Organization: Gender, Equality and Diversity Branch, 2017). 23. Retrieved from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms 551189.pdf

http://www.iio.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms\_551189.pdf <sup>110</sup> Supra note, 42, at 14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>111</sup> United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change, New York, 9 May 1992, United Nation Treaty series, vol.1771, p.107, available from

https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg\_no=XXVII7&chapter=27&Temp=mtdsg3&c lang=en

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>112</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>113</sup> Ulrich, Beyerlin and Thilo, Marauhn, International Environmental Law (Oxford: Hart publishing, 2011), 159-160.

UNFCCC.<sup>114</sup> Those countries are the members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and Economic in Transition which included Russia, Federation, the Baltic States, and several Central and Eastern European States.<sup>115</sup> Non-Annex I parties are mainly from developing countries which need to report the general information on how they address climate change, and how they deal with it.<sup>116</sup> In order to achieve the goal of the convention, Article 3(1) has claimed the obligations that all the parties must do,

'The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.'<sup>117</sup>

Moreover, Article 4(8) of UNFCCC has stated the responsible for the developed country, especially in Annex I to examine the suitable solutions include technological transference, and financial support to developing countries in order to deal with climate change based on their geography.<sup>118</sup>

However, UNFCCC still has concern toward the IP since they are in the vulnerable groups that need to be protected.<sup>119</sup> UNFCCC has minimized the limitation of IP involving with decision making, and Indigenous People's Rights include issues and concern that they face. In spite of that, IP right now are the main indicator for the international state to establish the effective method to deal with climate change.<sup>120</sup> They are the representative in the international state and hold many opportunities to attendant the Conference of Parties (COP) to which they can contribute their knowledge.<sup>121</sup> As the IP have a chance to attend the COP, The International

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>114</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>115</sup> "Parties and Observers", United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change, accessed June 2018. https://unfccc.int/parties-observers

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>116</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>117</sup> Supra note, 22, at 12.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>118</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>119</sup> Supra note, 42, at 14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>120</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>121</sup> Ibid.

Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCCC) has created to consult with international policy makers and to evaluate the outcome of the COP.<sup>122</sup> Besides IIPFCCC, the UNFCCC created the Local Communities and Indigenous People Platform (LCIPP)<sup>123</sup> in order to:

- integrate the information and the solution of climate change to local communities and indigenous people<sup>124</sup>
- observe the chance of local communities and Indigenous People to involve in UNFCCC policy making<sup>125</sup>

The Cancun Adaptation Framework which established in 2010 during the COP16 in Cancun, Mexico has favourable to the Indigenous People.<sup>126</sup> Firstly, part I (7) it acknowledged the essential of the varieties of different aspects include indigenous people to take effective action to climate change.<sup>127</sup> Secondly, all adaptation methods ought to follow the convention, the country belief, the justice, no discrimination, and consider both scientific and indigenous knowledge according to part II (12):

'Affirms that enhanced action on adaptation should be undertaken in accordance with the Convention, should follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate,

<sup>122</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>123</sup> "Introduction to the Local Communities and Indigenous People Platform", United Nation Convention on Climate Change, accessed June 2018. https://unfccc.int/10475.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>124</sup> Ibid. <sup>125</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>126</sup> Supra note, 42, at 15.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>127</sup> Conference of the Parties, Framework Convention on Climate Change: report of the Conference of the Parties on Sixteenth session (10 December 2010, available at https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf

traditional and indigenous knowledge, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate'<sup>128</sup>

## **4.2.** Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Biodiversity is the key to deal with climate change as it prevents the large damage to the earth caused by the unexpected natural events.<sup>129</sup> Some trees which grow on the coastal areas especially mangroves, for instance, has cut down the speed of the wave and the high level of the wave caused by storm and cyclone leading to a decline of life losing.<sup>130</sup> Moreover, biodiversity can deduct the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by absorbing Co<sub>2</sub> and releasing oxygen into the atmosphere.<sup>131</sup> However, the loss of the marine system, fresh water, and species are the main concern for food security and sustainable development. The CBD not only merges the adaptation program into multiple thematizes base on the geographical situations but it also accomplishes the new adaptation strategy that brings benefit to every aspect of the country such as economic, cultural. etc. while it also plays in part of maintaining biodiversity.<sup>132</sup>

In the preamble of the Convention on Biological Diversity states that preserving biodiversity is really important for the world food security, and population growth also for the future generation.<sup>133</sup> In this convention, IP have involved in term of stating their concern and contributing their knowledge.<sup>134</sup> Traditional and indigenous knowledge on biodiversity

<sup>128</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>129</sup> Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Biodiversity and climate Change: Making use of the findings of the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (Montreal: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity,2016),2, https://www.cbd.int/climate/doc/biodiversity-ar5-brochure-en.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>130</sup> Mark Spalding, McIvor A, Tonneijck FH, Tol S and van Eijk P, Mangroves for coastal defence. Guidelines for coastal managers & policy makers (Wetlands International and The Nature Conservancy, 2014), 18, https://www.nature.org/media/oceansandcoasts/mangroves-for-coastal-defence.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>131</sup> Supra note, 140.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>132</sup> Supra note, 42, at 16.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>133</sup> Supra note,49, at 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>134</sup> Ibid.

conservation is necessary for food security, especially for Asia continent.<sup>135</sup> IP and local people are mainly located in rural area and remote areas where there are rich of biodiversity as their jobs are mostly farmers and fisheries.<sup>136</sup> The methods of conserving biodiversity are different from developed countries and developing countries. In developing countries such as Southeast Asia and the Middle East, IP and local people keep practicing traditional activities in growing crops, water management, feeding animals, conserving food productions include seed storage which is really important for all ecosystem. For developed countries, such as Japan and Australia, IP are maintaining their traditional knowledge on harvesting wild crops for medicine and food, hunting animals, and finding other need in their daily life.<sup>137</sup>

Followed by the Article 8(j), all parties of CBD need to respect and conserve the traditional knowledge, innovation, and practice of indigenous people and local people.<sup>138</sup> Additionally, Article 17 (2) which talked about combining technical, scientific, and traditional knowledge in exchanging information suggested government from the convention parties should contribute both indigenous knowledge and modern technology into national policies and legislation according to Article 18(4).<sup>139</sup>

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>135</sup> Langton Marcia, and Zane Ma Rhea," Traditional Indigenous Biodiversity-related knowledge", *Australia Academic & Research Libraries* 36, 2 (2005), 46. DOI:10.1080/00048623.2005.10721248
 <sup>136</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>137</sup> Ibid., at 47.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>138</sup> Supra note, 49, at 6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>139</sup> Ibid., at 16.

# 4.3. Cambodia National Policies

### **4.3.1.** The National Strategies Development Programme (NSDP)

Climate change is the main issue that the Cambodia government have been working on for a long time to deal with it. The earlier National Poverty Reduction Strategic 2003-2005 had committed improving infrastructure in the rural areas, such as road and bridge construction, water irrigations system using in the community, water supply and sanitation, building canal and dam, and installing pumping facilities to cut the high percentage of the negative impact of climate change to rural areas.<sup>140</sup> These activities continue doing in further government action plan as well.

2009-2013 National Strategies Development Programme (NSDP) has addressed climate change issue in the Rectangular Strategy II by highlighting the need to build up the capacity of Royal Government of Cambodia to recognize and develop the methods to cope with climate change as it is caused the country economic declined.<sup>141</sup> Continuing to NSDP 2014-2018, it changes to Rectangular Strategy III that involves in the Private Sector Development and Employment Generation considering climate change as the one kind of method to check the outcome of a framework, and to assign the responsibilities to the ministries and organizations which involve in the Rectangular Strategy.<sup>142</sup>

However, the Rectangular strategy alone cannot adapt to climate change; as a result, The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has created the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) as the inter-ministerial mechanism for synchronizing of climate change

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>140</sup> Ministry of Environment, Analysis of policies to address climate change impacts in Cambodia (Phnom Penh: Ministry of Environment), 2005),7-8. https://cstn.files.wordpress.com/2009/12/integrated-gappolicy-analysismar05-en.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>141</sup> The General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development, Cambodia's Second National Communication Under the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change, General Secretariat, National Council for Sustainable Development/Ministry of Environment, 2015.2. Also available online at: https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/khmnc2.pdf <sup>142</sup> Ibid.

response in the country in 2006 which aimed to monitor, evaluate, apply strategy, and legal instrument, adopt programme and plan regarding to climate change.<sup>143</sup> NCCC is a stronger inter-ministerial mechanism as the Prime minister is the honorary chair and Ministry of Environment is the committee to monitor and evaluate.<sup>144</sup> NCCC works with Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA); as a result, both NCCC and CCCA establish Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-2023) as the mechanism to integrate into the national policy framework.<sup>145</sup>

### 4.3.2. Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-2023)

In 2013, Cambodia Climate Change Strategic plan 2014-2023 (CCCSP) is established by Royal Government of Cambodia which the help from Ministry of Environment, cooperate with Climate Change Technical Team (CCTT), and follow the guideline of NCCC.<sup>146</sup> The aims of creating CCCSP are to fill the incomplete policy, to enhance the further performance and management of the difficulty to deal with environment and climate change issue.<sup>147</sup> CCCSP is the long-term plan for the government to work on climate change issue.<sup>148</sup> It sets the specific goals and mission, and involve active participants include stakeholders and ministries to make sure its comprehensive, and effective.<sup>149</sup> Meanwhile, the CCCSP has also included indigenous people in the target group to raise awareness of climate change, according to the strategic

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>143</sup> Ibid., at 13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>144</sup> Alan, Ferguson and Sovith, Sin, Final report: Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (Sweden: SIDA Decentralised Evaluation 2014), 3-4,

https://www.sida.se/contentassets/6eb3d2d796284e7696d15888f73b02dd/15488.pdf <sup>145</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>146</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia. National Climate Change Committee. *Climate Change Strategic Plan* (2014-2023) (Phnom Penh,2013), ix, Also available in http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/policies/nccc-news/197-cccsp-2014-2023-kh-en-final.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>147</sup> Supra note, 141, at 71.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>148</sup> Ponlok, Tin, and Other, "Summary report and follow-up actions: Cambodia National Climate Change Monitoring & Evaluation Framework Workshop", (London: International Institute for Environment and Development, 2014),5 & 8. http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/10078IIED.pdf <sup>149</sup> Ibid.

objective 5(b)(c) (Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for climate change responses),<sup>150</sup>

'b. Strengthen existing channels for promoting awareness on climate change through government service providers, teachers, journalists, extension services, religious leaders and community elders;

c. Develop targeted awareness programmes aimed at key audiences such as most vulnerable groups, women, children, youths and minorities;<sup>151</sup>

Eventually, the strategic objective 6(e) (Promote adaptive social protection and participatory approached in reducing loss and damage due to climate change) has mentioned the various stakeholders included indigenous communities to take part in promoting and practicing the adaptation planning as they are the main essential factor for its.<sup>152</sup>

# 4.3.3. Relevant National Policies to Indigenous People

Indigenous people in Cambodia have been protected by national policies, regulations, laws regarding to their communities' issues in the country.<sup>153</sup> 1993 Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia has ensured that everyone has equal rights by not discriminating in any forms include race, culture, skin colour, age, and gender, and has to confront the law of the country<sup>154</sup> according to Article 31,

"...Khmer citizens are equal before the law, enjoying the same rights, liberties and duties regardless of race, colour, sex, language, beliefs, religions, political tendencies, birth origin, social status, wealth or other situations. The exercise of personal rights and liberties by any individual shall not adversely affect the rights and freedom of others. The exercise of such rights and liberties shall be in accordance with the law."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>150</sup> Supra note, 140, at 16.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>151</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>152</sup> Ibid., at 17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>153</sup> Supra note, 14, at 7-5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>154</sup> Constitutional Council, The Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia (Phnom Penh, 1993).10.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>155</sup> Constitutional Council, The Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia (Phnom Penh, 1993).10.

The National Policy on Development of Indigenous Minorities (NPDIM) in 2009 established by Department of Rural Development aiming to promote Indigenous people' right and improve living especially protect their culture, tradition, and relevant actions for IP.<sup>156</sup>

It focuses on 11 sectors include culture, education and vocational training, health, environment, land, agriculture and water resources, infrastructure, justice, tourism, and industry, mine, and energy.<sup>157</sup> According to Miss. Vanny Rath, office staff of the Department of Rural Development in Mondulkiri province has claimed that the government has followed the guideline of NPDIM through working with relevant stakeholders to improve IP living standard.<sup>158</sup> First, they build roads and bridges and improve water irrigation systems which IP can access to the provincial and local market to sell their product and it is the initial step that leads to further development. Second, the government recognizes the land usage as individual and community which means that IP can use land that the government has recognized legally in planting crops and practicing traditional culture.<sup>159</sup>

IP have a strong connection to their ancestor land and forest as their lives connect with nature. Land represents their culture, tradition which need to protect. 2001 Land Law, and 2002 Forest law<sup>160</sup> have given lands back to IP after Khmer Rouge had declined, and allowed IP to cultivate crops on those land and form their own community forest management to practice their belief and tradition without asking permission from local authority in term of conserving

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>156</sup> Department of Rural Development, The National Policy on Development of Indigenous Minorities (2009),2.
 <sup>157</sup> Vanda Kham, Collective Land Registration of Indigenous Communities in Ratanakiri Province (Parliamentary Institute of Cambodia,2016), 2,

https://www.pic.org.kh/images/2016Research/20170523%20Collective%20Land%20Registration\_Ratanakiri%2 0province\_Eng.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>158</sup> Rath Vanny (officer staff of the Department of Rural Development in Mondulkiri province), interview by the authors, Phone interview, July 17 2018.

<sup>159</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>160</sup> Phath Moul, and Seng Sovathana, Country Technical Notes on Indigenous People 's issue Kingdom of Cambodia (International Fund for Agricultural Development, 2012),

<sup>18,</sup>https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/c3e13d2f-701c-4a08-9d44-12256e9800b7

their culture and protecting natural resources by themselves.<sup>161</sup> Under Sub-Decree Number 83 on the Procedure of Registration of Land of Indigenous Communities, there are five specific types of Indigenous land are residential land, land for community practice traditional agriculture, land for reserving cultivation, spiritual forest land, burial ground forest land that can register as the collective title of Indigenous communities.<sup>162</sup> It has set up the procedure involving the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Ministry of Interior (MOI), Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC).<sup>163</sup> Resulting from Land Law 2001 and Sub-Decree Number 83, according to International Labour Organization stated that, Ministry of Rural Development recognized 11 Indigenous Communities (Ratanakiri province for nine communities, Kratie two communities);three villages of Preah Vihear provence wait for the approval at MRD, and two communities of Mondulkiri province are processing at provincial level. While Ministry of Interior has recognized the legal title for 14 Indigenous communities of two from Kratie, six from Mondulkiri province, two from Steung Treng, and three from Ratanakiri province) are waiting for the approval of MOI.<sup>164</sup>

Over and above, Chapter 6(1)(2)(3) of NPDIM are generally concentrated on recognizing traditional planting technique of IP plus their harvesting their crops align with the ensuring from government to their food security and their living standard [trans.].<sup>165</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>161</sup> Ibid.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>162</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia, Sub Decree No.83 on the Procedures of Registration of Land of Indigenous community, ANK/BK, Article 6, June 9, 2009, http://www.nea.gov.kh/nweb/law\_reg/5molm/6\_sd\_83\_ank.pdf
 <sup>163</sup> "Communal land," *Open Development of Cambodia*, last modified August 4, 2015,

https://opendevelopmentcambodia.net/topics/communal-land/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>164</sup> Sophorn Sek, Promoting Indigenous People 'right to Land and Natural Resources: *Technical cooperation final progress report* (International Labour Organization, 2015), 15-16,

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---sro-

bangkok/documents/projectdocumentation/wcms\_414384.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>165</sup> Supra note, 156, at 10.

In the past, some traditional practice could help IP adapting to climate change in the short-term which the government can consider and integrate that traditional practice into the national program plan, policy, strategy which is suitable to use for people who live on the mountain areas. Bunong in Mondulkiri province, for instance, has been practicing their traditional knowledge by growing their crops at the lower slopes near water resource surrounded by bamboos and thick thatch grasses to prevent soil erosion and strong wind.<sup>166</sup> They believe that bamboo and thick thatch are useful vegetables that can prevent landslides and soil erosion as they are stronger than another. The government also push IP to keep practicing this kind of traditional methods since those kinds of materials are easy to find and cheap; it also shows the effectiveness of using traditional adaptation method to deal with climate change.<sup>167</sup>

Meanwhile, the government policy and national strategy for agriculture sector are responsible for transferring the modern agriculture technique to IP and examining the geography including weather condition be the primary sources in making medium and small development planning base on the ability and capacity.<sup>168</sup> IP and Khmer farmers are normally growing wet-season rice in their livelihood activity which this kind of practicing are continuing until the present. However, this kind of crop growth easily damage from heavy rain and cause a decline in rice production when there is a flood. In order to solve this issue, IP and Khmer farmers introduced by the government to use different kinds of rice for planting which spend less time to grow and have a fruitful result.<sup>169</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>166</sup> Department of Climate Change, General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development, *Indigenous and Traditional practices for climate resilience in Cambodia* (Phnom Penh: International Centre for Environmental Management on behalf of Ministry of Environment, 2017), 122, https://drive.google.com/file/d/16oQeh9LrJEYgNV622Z01iu46SnegXv2z/view

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>167</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>168</sup> Supra note, 166, at 10-11.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>169</sup> Ibid., at 24-25.

Apart from government involvement, NGOs also involve introducing planting technique to adapt to climate change. Cambodia Rural Development Team (CRDT) is a local development non-profit organization which has the purpose to reduce the poverty in the country by taking direct action with the people in the community.<sup>170</sup> In 2014 by seeing the great loss of crops caused by flood and drought, CDRT has improved water irrigation by building canal, reservoir, water storage system, and ponds for farmers to use in their rice fields or crops. They also introduced the different types of seed that farmers can plant as it is another flexibility in planting due to the climate change.<sup>171</sup> Besides introducing this method, CRDT also teaches IP to plant some types of vegetable at home by on only depend on the forest. Home-gardening is one example that some IP practicing after training from CRDT. The updating from CDRT field in Seima Protected Area at Mondulkiri province stated that one Indigenous participant, Mr. Teb Nheut, after joining their training session, he is practicing home-gardening at his home; and as a result, it helps his family to have more income than before.<sup>172</sup> His family did not need to worry about land clearance anymore since his garden needed the only a small plot to grow vegetables. The vegetables that grow in his garden can feed his family and sell at the market as the average income he got from selling them are \$7.5. Since the forest lands affect from deforestation and land concession, this technique can reduce the difficulty of IP living.

Additionally, the government tries to introduce the modern planting technique and improve irrigation system for both IP and local farmers while they still support traditional planting technique as well.<sup>173</sup> However, it is not easy to introduce the same modern planting

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>170</sup> Cambodia Rural Development Team, 2014 Annual report: *A year of sustaining growth* (Kratie Krong: Cambodia Rural Development Team, 2014), 2, http://www.crdt.org.kh/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/CRDT-Annual-Report-2014-Final1.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>171</sup> Ibid., at 8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>172</sup> Chhorn, Harch, "Home-gardening as an Alternative to traditional way of life," *Cambodia Rural Development Team*, April 30, 2015, http://www.crdt.org.kh/2015/04/home-gardening-as-an-alternative-to-traditional-way-of-life/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>173</sup> Supra note 95, at 19.

technique because of the geographical location. Some IP and local people live along the Tonle Sap river, coastal areas, mountain areas, and plains<sup>174</sup> which need a different technique to use. Although it takes time for the government to measure, it is helpful for IP as well as the local farmer to use mix-technique to improve their crops and food security, especially to adapt themselves to climate change.<sup>175</sup>

However, those policies and strategies cannot challenge climate change since the government has a lack of capacity and financial.<sup>176</sup>

# 4.4. Challenges of Government to Deal with Climate Change

While there are many national policies, strategies, development plants regarding help Indigenous people to adapt to climate change, the government still face Four main challenges, such as lack of human resources, lack of technology and public awareness, the insufficient of policy, and the limitation of financial support.<sup>177</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>174</sup> Ibid., at 11.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>175</sup> Ibid., at 19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>176</sup> Supra note, 141, at 78.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>177</sup> Ibid.

### 4.4.1. Lack of Human Resources and Public Awareness on Climate Change

In order to apply the deal with the climate change, Cambodia needs more technical and financial support, strong commitment and eligible staff, and good governance. All of the national policies and inter-ministerial mechanisms require the expertise from related fields that they have experienced, enough ability to handle the management and technical works.<sup>178</sup> Nevertheless, both national and sub-national are lacking human resource who are known for those responses, especially in sub-national that the capacity of being aware of climate change knowledge is still limited. The local authorizes, for instance, are not really understand the climate change issue and the adaptation to it plus they lack technical training to aware of the issue.<sup>179</sup> The public awareness of climate change is still in the limited and misunderstanding of climate change, especially in rural area. The survey from a second study on understanding of public awareness on climate change has shown that the people who live in remote areas, includes rural and coastal people, Indigenous and ethnic groups, or the uneducated people, forestry workers are not aware of climate change.<sup>180</sup> There is such a surprising statistic that 26% of Cambodian do not know how to deal with climate change while 52% of them do not get any information on how to adapt to it.<sup>181</sup>

### 4.4.2. Lack of Technology

Mitigation and adaptation strategy require the help from technology as it is really helpful to measure the outcome in which has mentioned in the Technology Action Plan.<sup>182</sup> Whereas, the government needs to spend much money to buy the modern equipment at the higher price

<sup>178</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>179</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>180</sup> Ministry of Environment, A Second Study on Understanding of Public Awareness on Climate Change in Cambodia: Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (Phnom Penh: Ministry of Environment, 2016), 12. http://portal.gmseoc.org/uploads/resources/1112/attachment/Understanding%20Public%20Perceptions%20to%2 0Climate%20Change%20in%20Cambodia.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>181</sup> National Climate Change Committee, *Cambodia Climate Change Strategy Plan: Fact-sheet 4*, Phnom Penh, 2014. http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/127-national-strategic-plan.html
<sup>182</sup> Ibid, at 81.

from abroad. If the government buy it, they require technical staff to use, or, they need to send their staff for training and spend much time to examine the environment suitable condition in Cambodia. In addition to, the integration of information sharing among stakeholders is really weak which it needs to cooperate together.<sup>183</sup>

Renewable energies include solar power, hydropower, biomass gasification, and rice mills are really useful for Cambodia; nevertheless, they need fund, technical operation, and training staff to run smoothly.<sup>184</sup>

### 4.4.3. The Insufficient of Policy

Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 and other policy regarding the adaptation to climate change need reinforcing to the future in both national and sub-national.<sup>185</sup> The purposes of creating national policy related to climate change are to work in a sustainable way, conserve natural resources, build economic in a green manner (green work, green technology, green investment. etc.). However, there is less plan or program on how IP can deal with climate change which it is the one point that the government needs to consider. The Land Law of 2001 and Sub-Degree Number.83 in 2009 are really important for the government to recognize the land of IP; however, there is still land dispute occur on IP. The land dispute affects IP are mostly on agricultural land, spiritual forest land, burial forest land, protected forest land.<sup>186</sup> IP are forced to leave their homes and lands because their homes or land are for Economic Land Concession (ELC), military purposes, and state development areas. etc.<sup>187</sup>

<sup>183</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>184</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>185</sup> Ibid, at 82.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>186</sup> Research Advocacy and Communication Centre, *Statistical Analysis of Land Disputes in Cambodia 2015* (Phnom Penh: The NGO Forum in Cambodia,2016), 11.

http://ngoforum.org.kh/files/e1f20a9889d8ae9144413f14d7b2053e-Layout-Land-dispute-report-2015-Eng.pdf<sup>187</sup> Ibid., at 39.

# 4.4.4. Limitation of Financial Support

The aid from the International support is not enough to facilitate the adaptation and mitigation plans which list in the strategy. The less proper financial management mechanisms and the insufficient of financial support cannot help the government to estimate the specific amount of the harmful consequences caused by climate change to the country.<sup>188</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>188</sup> Supra note, 141, at 82.

# **Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendation**

Indigenous knowledge Comparing the adaptation techniques of Indigenous people in Cambodia and indigenous people in Asia, we can see that IP in Cambodia have used the similar technique to ensure their food security through enhancing their settlement mobility and planting technique by considering on the location, forest, and natural vegetable as the strong shelter to protect their crop and home. They have used multiple crops to adjust with climate change; nevertheless, IP in Cambodia do not have any specific strategy to restore their food to use for emergency plus the method for planting crops are not widely spread to the other community as same as other indigenous community in Asia.

Generally, IP from all around the world have similar strategies to deal with climate change, and their knowledge is also necessary and useful to include in both national policy and international agreement policy related to climate change as well. In spite of that, indigenous knowledge is not really effective to use as long-term solution as climate condition is not stable every year. But by using indigenous knowledge as the method to collect data and create long-term solution for future solution, it will be effective for all the human being to deal with climate change easier.

Royal Government of Cambodia have been signing international agreements, conventions and treaties align with establishing national policies, strategies, and interministerial mechanisms to raise awareness of climate change. They have set the specific objectives and strategies that government and relevant ministries and institution need to do follow without bring much effect to indigenous people. Basically, The National Policy on Development of Indigenous Minorities in 2009 is the main master plan that focus on Indigenous people in all sector include agriculture and environment. IP are respected and treated as well as the other citizens according to the law. Besides that, government have encouraged and integrated the modern technique of agriculture planting to IP in every communities in order to ensure their food security.

In the counter to thesis topic, Cambodia government should take practical activities and develop planning regarding to indigenous people in climate change as it is really necessity to IP which they can adjust themselves to the climate change. The practical activities need to apply immediately in order to help IP to survive in their living. Also, both national and subnational need to be aware of climate change issue, so the whole nation can manipulate with it before further damage.

# Recommendation

From our perspective that has mentioned in the conclusion for the government to adopt more national policy relating to Indigenous people, nevertheless, they will suffer more than the other citizen in the country. We would like to give suggestion about policy and activity.

1. Cambodia government should initiate strategy for indigenous people to deal with climate change in their agriculture.

The National Policy on Development of Indigenous Minorities in 2009 alone cannot work well since it does not really provide the specific action for government to help IP. The government need to encourage and include IP knowledge on climate change in the new national policy. The involvement of IP is helpful for government to use the suitable methods to apply in the real situation. Government need to invite each IP leader from each community to share their knowledge and strategy that all of them use in order to adjust to climate change and to improve their agriculture planting.

2. Cambodia government should take practical action.

In spite of adopting national policy publicly, the actions that have set in the policy need to take seriously as well. Sub-national include the local community need to work closely with IP community, therefore, they can exchange information with each other, and IP can get information on time especially on the market price and modern planting technique. The widely spreading information can improve IP agricultural planting and the implementation to climate change as well.

# Reference

- (2017). Indigenous Peoples and Climate Change: from Victim to change agent through decent work, International Labour Organization. (Gender, Equality and Diversity Branch) Retrieved from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/--gender/documents/publication/wcms\_551189.pdf
- "Introduction to the Local Communities and Indigenous People Platform", United Nation Convention on Climate Change, accessed June 2018. https://unfccc.int/10475.
- "Parties and Observers", United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. https://unfccc.int/parties-observers (accessed June 2018).
- Asia Indigenous & Tribal People Network. 2006. Indigenous Issues: Cambodia: A Case for Moratorium on the Sale of Indigenous Lands. New Delhi: AITPN. http://sithi.org/landissue/source/Minerals/061222\_AITPN\_IP%20issues%20Cambodia .pdf. (access May 1, 2018.)
- B, David. 2008. *Deadly by the Dozen: 12 Diseases Climate Change may worsen*. https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/twelve-diseases-climate-change-may-make-worse/
- Beyerlin, U and Thilo, Marauhn. 2011. International Environmental Law. Oxford: Hart publishing.
- Callison, Candis. 2017. "Climate change Communication and Indigenous public," Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Climate Science. DOI 10.1093/acrefore/9780190228620.013.411.
- Cambodia Rural Development Team. 2014. 2014 Annual report: A year of sustaining growth. Kratie Krong: Cambodia Rural Development Team. http://www.crdt.org.kh/wpcontent/uploads/2012/02/CRDT-Annual-Report-2014-Final1.pdf
- Charlotte, Hinterberger and other. 2014. *Threaten Land Threaten life: Human right situation of the Indigenous People in Cambodia*. Chiang Mai: Asia Indigenous People Pact. http://iva.aippnet.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Threatned-Lands-Threatene-Lives.pdf
- Cheall Kannady (Mondulkiri Tourist Guide). Interview by the authors. Phnom Penh. April 21, 2018.
- Chhim, Kristina. 2005. Indigenous and tribal peoples' perceptions of poverty and poverty reduction strategies in Cambodia. International Labour Organization. PhnomPenh. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro bangkok/documents/publication/wcms\_100368.pdf
- "Communal land." Open Development of Cambodia. August 4, 2015. https://opendevelopmentcambodia.net/topics/communal-land/

Conference of the Parties. 2010. Framework Convention on Climate Change: report of the Conference of the Parties on Sixteenth session. https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf

Constitutional Council. 1993. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Phnom Penh.

- Department of Climate Change, General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development. 2017.*Indigenous and Traditional practices for climate resilience in Cambodia*. International Centre for Environmental Management on behalf of Ministry of https://drive.google.com/file/d/16oQeh9LrJEYgNV622Z01iu46SnegXv2z/view
- Department of Rural Development. 2009. The National Policy on Development of Indigenous Minorities.
- Erni, Christian. 2011. ASEAN, Climate Change, REDD+ And Indigenous Peoples. International Work Group for Indigenous People. https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/306-briefings/3058-asean-climatechange-redd-and-indigenous-peoples-
- Ferguson, Alan and Sovith, Sin. 2014. Final report: Cambodia Climate Change Alliance. Sweden: SIDA Decentralised Evaluation. https://www.sida.se/contentassets/6eb3d2d796284e7696d15888f73b02dd/15488.pdf
- Food and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis. 2012. Country facet sheet on Food and Agriculture policy trend: Cambodia. http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3761e.pdf
- Fred, Pearce. 2016. El Niño and Climate Change: Wild Weather May Get Wilder. Yale Environment 360.https://e360.yale.edu/features/el\_nino\_and\_climate\_change\_wild\_weather\_may\_g et\_wilder
- General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development. 2016. *Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2018*. Ministry of Environment. http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/grant-facility/grant-facility-news.html
- Green, D & Raygorodetsku, G.2010. "Indigenous knowledge of a climate change." *Climate change* 100, 239. DOI: 10.1007/s10584-010-9804-y
- Harch, Chhorn. "Home-gardening as an Alternative to traditional way of life." *Cambodia Rural Development Team*, April 30, 2015. http://www.crdt.org.kh/2015/04/home-gardening-as-an-alternative-to-traditional-way-of-life/ (Accessed on July 20, 2018).
- J., Carling, and Carino, J, and Sherpa, L.N. 2015. Asia Report on Climate Change and Indigenous people. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact. https://www.eldis.org/document/A100574

- Japan International Cooperation Agency.2013. Profile on Environmental and Social Considerations in Cambodia.
- Kham, Vanda Collective Land Registration of Indigenous Communities in Ratanakiri Province. Parliamentary Institute of Cambodia. https://www.pic.org.kh/images/2016Research/20170523%20Collective%20Land%20Registrat ion\_Ratanakiri%20province\_Eng.pdf
- Mahato, Anupama. 2014. "Climate change and its Impact on Agriculture." International Journal of Scientific and Research Publication 4, no. 4. http://www.ijsrp.org/research-paper-0414.php?rp=P282518
- Marcia Langton, and Zane Ma Rhea. 2005." Traditional Indigenous Biodiversity-related knowledge". *Australia Academic & Research Libraries* 36:2. DOI:10.1080/00048623.2005.10721248
- Ministry of Environment. 2005. Analysis of policies to address climate change impacts in Cambodia. Phnom Penh: Ministry of Environment.
- Ministry of Environment. 2005. Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Hazards and to Climate Change: A Survey of Rural Cambodian Households.
- Ministry of Environment. 2016. A Second Study on Understanding of Public Awareness on Climate Change in Cambodia: Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice. Phnom Penh: Ministry of Environment. http://portal.gmseoc.org/uploads/resources/1112/attachment/Understanding%20Public %20Perceptions%20to%20Climate%20Change%20in%20Cambodia.pdf
- Moul, Phath and Seng Sovathana. 2012. Country Technical Notes on Indigenous People 's issue Kingdom of Cambodia, International Fund for Agricultural Development. https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/c3e13d2f-701c-4a08-9d44-12256e9800b7
- Nasa Global Climate Change. Climate Change: How do we know?. https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/
- National Climate Change Committee. 2014. *Cambodia Climate Change Strategy Plan: Fact sheet* 4. Phnom Penh.http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-andmedia/library/category/127-national-strategic-plan.html
- National Climate Change Committee.2014. *Cambodia Climate Change Strategy Plan: Fact sheet 1.* Ministry of Environment. http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/documents-and-media/library/category/127-national-strategic-plan.html
- Nov, Povleakhena. "Cambodia's Indigenous Groups suffer under climate change, forestation," Voa Cambodia, December 14, 2015, https://www.voacambodia.com/a/cambodiaindigenous-groups-suffer-under-climate-change-deforestation/3102193.html
- Oviedo, Gonzalo and Fincke, Annelie. 2009. *Indigenous people and Climate Change*. Directorate-General for External Policies of the Union.

https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/european\_parliament\_study\_on\_indigenous\_peopl es\_and\_climate\_change.pdf

- OYO International Corporation Mitsubishi Research Institute. March 2015. Country Report Cambodia: Natural Disaster Risk Assessment and Area Business Continuity Plan Formulation for Industrial Agglomerated Areas in the ASEAN Region. OYO International Corporation Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc., CTI Engineering International Co., Ltd. http://open\_jicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/1000023400.pdf
- PDRD Mondulkiri Ethnic Minority Development Office, *the 2016 data of Ethnic Minorities in Mondulkiri*, 2016, Mondulkiri.
- R.K., Pachauri, L. Meye and Core writing team, ed. 2015. IPCC,2014: Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Group I, II, and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Geneva: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. http://epic.awi.de/37530/1/IPCC\_AR5\_SYR\_Final.pdf
- Research Advocacy and Communication Centre. 2016. *Statistical Analysis of Land Disputes in Cambodia* 2015. Phnom Penh: The NGO Forum in Cambodia. http://ngoforum.org.kh/files/e1f20a9889d8ae9144413f14d7b2053e-Layout-Landdispute-report-2015-Eng.pdf
- Royal Government of Cambodia, Sub Decree No. 146 on Economic Land Concession. ANK/BK, Article 2. December 27, 2005. http://www.cambodiainvestment.gov.kh/subdecree-146-on-economic-land-concessions\_051227.html
- Royal Government of Cambodia. 2006. Ministry of Environment. National Adaptation Programs of Climate Change, Phnom Penh.
- Royal Government of Cambodia. 2013. National Climate Change Committee. *Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-2023)*. Phnom Penh. http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/policies/nccc-news/197-cccsp-2014-2023-kh-en-final.html
- Royal Government of Cambodia. Sub Decree No.83 on the Procedures of Registration of Land of Indigenous community. ANK/BK, Article 6. June 9, 2009. http://www.nea.gov.kh/nweb/law\_reg/5molm/6\_sd\_83\_ank.pdf
- Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. 2016. Biodiversity and climate Change: Making use of the findings of the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report. Montreal: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. https://www.cbd.int/climate/doc/biodiversity-ar5-brochure-en.pdf
- Sek, Sophorn. 2015. Promoting Indigenous People 'right to Land and Natural Resources: *Technical cooperation final progress report*. International Labour Organization,2015. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---srobangkok/documents/projectdocumentation/wcms\_414384.pdf

- Shree, Maharjan, and others. 2012. *INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN ASIA*. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/284340909\_INDIGENOUS\_PEOPLES\_AN D\_CLIMATE\_CHANGE\_ADAPTATION\_IN\_ASIA.
- Smith, Philip. 2010. "The Bunong Culture of Silence: Exploring Bunong Perspectives on Participation at the Interface between Bunong Culture and Development Organisations." Master's thesis, Lund University, http://lup.lub.lu.se/luur/download?func=downloadFile&recordOId=1607303&fileOId =1607304
- Spalding, M, McIvor A, Tonneijck FH, Tol S and van Eijk P, Mangroves for coastal defence. 2014. Guidelines for coastal managers & policy makers. Wetlands International and The Nature Conservancy.https://www.nature.org/media/oceansandcoasts/mangroves-forcoastal-defence.pdf
- Suzuki, Regan, ed. 2013. Linking Adaptation and Mitigation through Community Forestry (RECOFTC- The Centre for People and Forest. http://www.rrcap.ait.asia/Pages/Publication.aspx.
- Tan, Darapranamita and Narim Khoun." *Imperilled Earth*", The Cambodia Daily,\_December 5,2015, https://www.cambodiadaily.com/features/101974-101974/
- *The Bunong: The Caretakers of Cambodia's Sacred* Forests. Fauna & Flora International, Inc., n.d.). Also available online at http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/47a6eb8dce.pdf
- The Cambodia center for Human Rights. 2016. Access to collective Land title for Indigenous people in Cambodia http://cchrcambodia.org/admin/media/report/report/english/2016\_02\_11\_CCHR\_Rep ort\_Access\_to\_Collective\_Land\_Titles\_ENG.pdf
- The General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development. 2015. *Cambodia's Second National Communication Under the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change*. General Secretariat, National Council for Sustainable Development/MinistryofEnvironment. https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/khmnc2.pdf
- Tin, Ponlok and Other. 2014. Summary report and follow-up actions: Cambodia National Climate Change Monitoring & Evaluation Framework Workshop. London: International Institute for Environment and Development. http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/10078IIED.pdf
- Tropentag. 2015. Impact of Climate Change on Agricultural Production in North-West Cambodia. Humboldt Universitat zu Berlin, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF), Belin. http://www.tropentag.de/2015/abstracts/full/614.pdf

- TS., Thomas and others. 2013. Cambodia Agriculture: Adaptation to climate change impact. International Food Policy Research Institution. http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/127774
- UNFCCC. 2013. Best practices and available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2013/tp/11.pdf
- Ministry of Environment National Council for Sustainable Development. 2018. *Indigenous and Traditional Practices for Climate Resilience in Cambodia* (Department of Climate Change, Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development.
- United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. 1992. United Nation Treaty series vol.1771. New York. https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg\_no=XXVII7&chap ter=27&Temp=mtdsg3&clang=en
- United Nations. 1992. Convention on Biological Diversity. Brazil: Rio de Janeiro https://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf
- United Nations. 1992. United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. U.S: New York. https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf
- US National Academy of Sciences.2014. *Climate Change: Evidence and Causes*. Washington, D.C: The National Academy Press. https://www.nap.edu/catalog/18730/climate-change-evidence-and-causes
- Vanny, Rath (officer staff of Department of Rural Development in Mondulkiri province). interview by the authors. Phone interview. July 17 2018.
- Wildlife Conservation Society for the Ministry of Environment of the Royal Government of Cambodia. November 11, 2015. *Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degration Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary* Dr Ross Sinclair, Wildlife Conservation Society. http://verra.org/wpcontent/uploads/2017/01/CCB\_PROJ\_DESC\_ENG\_C0047\_11NOV2016.pdf
- World Bank. April, 2011. Volnerability, Risk Reduction, and Adatation to Climate Change. Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, Global Support Program of the Climate Investment Funds, and Climate Change Team of the Environment Development of the World Bank. http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportalb/doc/GFDRRCountryProfiles/wb\_gfdrr\_cli mate\_change\_country\_profile\_for\_KHM.pdf
- Yinhong, Kang, Khan Shahbaz, & Ma Xiaoyi. 2009. "Climate change impacts on crop yield, crop water productivity and food security – A review." Science Direct 19, no.12.doi https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pnsc.2009.08.001. (Accessed August 14, 2009)

Zulfequar Ahmad Khan, Dr Md. 2012 "Climate Change: Cause & Effect." Journal of Environment and Earth science 2, no.4. www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JEES/article/download/1779/1732

# Appendix 1: Sub-Decree Number 83 on the Procedure of

# **Registration of Land of Indigenous Communities**



#### KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation Religion King

Royal Government of Cambodia No 83 ANK.BK June 09, 2009

#### SUB DECREE

#### ON

# PROCEDURES OF REGISTRATION OF LAND OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

### The Royal Government

- Having seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Having seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
   Having seen Preah Reach Kret No. NS/RKT/0908/1055; dated September 25, 2008 on the Appointment of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
   Having seen Preah Reach Kram No. 02/NS/94; dated July 20, 1994 promulgating the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers;
   Having seen Preah Reach Kram No. NS/RKM/0196/26; dated January 25, 1996 promulgating the Law of Protecting Cultural heritage;

- Having seen Preah Reach Kram No. NS/RKM/1296/36: dated December 24, 1996 pronulgating the Law on Environment Protection and Natural Resource Management;
- -
- Having seen Preah Reach Kram No. NS/RKM/0699/09; dated June 23, 1999 promulgating the Law on establishment of the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction;
- Having seen to Preah Reach Kram No NS/RKM/0301/05; dated March 19, 2001 promulgating the Law on Management of Commune/Sangkat Administration:
- Having seen Preah Reach Kram No.NS/RKM/0801/14; dated August 30, 2001 promulgating the Land Law;

- Having seen Preah Reach Kram No.NS/RKM/0701/09; dated July 13, 2001 promulgating the Law on Management and Exploitation of Mining Resource;
   Having seen Preah Reach Kram No.NS/RKM/0802/016; dated August 31, 2002 promulgating the Forestry Law;
- Having seen Preah Reach Kram No. NS/RKM/0208/007; dated February 15, 2008 promulgating the Law on Natural Protected Area;
- Having seen Sub-decree No. 46 ANK; dated May 31, 2002 on Procedures for Establishing Cadastral Maps and Land Register;
- Having seen Sub-decree No. 47 ANK; dated May 31, 2002 on Organization and Functioning of the Cadastral Commission
- Having seen Sub-decree No. 48 ANK; dated May 31, 2002 on Sporadic Land Registration;
  - "Field team" refers to member of Municipal/District State Land Working Group that their leader assigns to conduct state land and community land identification and mapping.
  - "Calquing paper" refers to a type of soft white paper used for writing or drawing maps.
  - "Update" refers to constant recording in cadastral documents for all change or alteration in accordance with legal documents.
  - "Community established as legal entity" refers to indigenous communities that have assembled and were officially registered at the Ministry of Interior. CHAPTER 2

#### Principles of Registration of Land of Indigenous Communities

Article 5

General principles that shall be applied to the registration of land of an indigenous community are below:

- The registration of land of indigenous communities is the registration of all pieces of land
  of a community as collective title on a single cadastral map.
  - The collective title certificate which will be issued to community should specify the name and location of the community, reference number to the single cadastral map indicating the location, size, boundary, co-ordinates of the land plot collectively owned and certification of the type of land use and other notes.
- Communities established as a legal entity with registered statute and official recogni can apply for land registration as collective title.
- Community shall be officially established as legal entity which has internal rule stipulating the management and collective land use as well as setting some conditions such as collective land management and land use according to land type and reconciliation at community level in case of conflict over traditional land use.

#### CHAPTER 3 Land to Be Registered as Collective Title of Indigenous Community

#### Article 6.

Land to be registered as collective title of indigenous community includes

- be registered as collective title of indigenous community includes:
  State Private Land such as:
  Residential land or Land on which the community has built houses
  Land on which the community practices traditional agriculture such as actual cultivated land, rice and farm land, and
  State Public Land that has already been registered with the State such as:
  Reserved land necesary for sifting cultivation which has been recognized by administrative authorities and agreed by the neighbors.
  Spiritual forest land, can be one or more plots, for each community shall not exceed seven (07) hectares in total size.

#### Article 7.

As for other state land on which indigenous communities have traditionally used such as forest land for harvesting forest sub-products and source for water use, the community could continue to

Having seen Sub-decree No. 79 ANK; dated December 02, 2003 on Forest Community Management

- Having seen Sub-decree No. 118 ANK; dated October 07, 2005 on State Land Management
- Pursuant to the approval of the full session of the Council of Minister on April 24, 2009 ;

#### DECIDES

### CHAPTER 1

### General Provisions

The purposes of this Sub-Decree are to determine principles, procedures, and mechanisms for the registration of land of indigenous communities as collective title.

Article 2.

Article 1.

The objectives of this Sub-Decree are to provide indigenous communities with legal rights over land tenure, to ensure land tenure security, and to protect collective ownership by preserving the identity, culture, good custom and tradition of each indigenous community.

#### Article 3

This Sub-Decree has the scope of application for indigenous communities which have legally been established as legal entity in the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia

#### Article 4

- The following terms used in this sub-decree are defined as follows
- "Collective title" refers to jointly owned land of an indigenous community and this ownership is not private individual ownership of the community member. Each member or family of the community does not have the right to dispose of any community ownership.
- "Residential land" refers to land used by members of an indigenous community for building houses to reside in or to live permanently (residences).
- "Reserved land necessary for shifting cultivation or reserved land for rotation agriculture or swidden farm land" refers to land used previously by indigenous community as rice field or farm for traditional shifting cultivation.
- "Spiritual forest land or forest lands of guardian" refers to the place that the community keeps for worship, or traditional ritual celebration.
- "Forest lands of cemetery or Burial forest land" refers to the place that the community uses for traditional burial.
- "Administrative authority" refers to local authorities and trustee authorities of state land or state natural resources in those areas.
- "Traditional authorities or chairman of community committee" refers to a community leader who is selected by all members of the community.
- "Neighbors" refers to people, communities or trustee authorities of state land having boundaries adjacent to the land of the community that has applied for land registration.

se and enjoy benefits according to its tradition; however, it shall enter into an agreement with levant trustee institutions of state land.

#### CHAPTER 4

## Procedures and Mechanism of Registration of Land of Indigenous Communities

#### Article 8.

Article 8.
The chairman of community committee or traditional authority of each indigenous community shall apply for registration of community land as collective title at the Municipal/District Office of Land Management. Urban Planning. Construction and Cadastre by using the sample of application form as in annex 1 of this sub-decree. In the application forms for land registration is located within lish/ber commune/Sangkat chief that the community that applies for land registration is located within lish/ber commune/Sangkat chief that the community and application forms for negistration of land of indigenous communities are as follows:
Application forms the registration of and of indigenous community committee or traditional authority:
Delegating letter to nearest of the community committee to be a representative of the community in the process of providing information and filling out application forms for registration of the community cannot participate in.
Community in the process of providing information and participate in.
Community in the real-tion authority cannot participate in.
Community in the real list of community members with certification of the community registration of the community registration of the approval of the community registration of the approval of the community registration of the approval of the community registration of the community is a static chief.
Neiffication of the approval of the community registration of the community committee; application of the community is applied to the law of accellective law use and management:
Neiffication of the commune/safakat council on the appointment of the community committee; application of the community registration of the community registration of the community applied to registration of the community applied to registration of the approval of the community registration of the community.

- All documents related to the land applied for registration if there are any.

#### Article 9.

If the location, size, and boundary of land of indigenous community are agreed by the neighbors, the administrative authority and without any dispute or with dispute, but it has been resolved, the Municipal/District Office of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastre: after receiving application for land registration, the office shall make a proposal to the Municipal/District Governor to issue public notification at least 20 days prior to the date of boundary demarcation, surveying, and adjudication. The notification shall be publicly displayed at visible places such as village hall, commune/Sankat hall, urban area and at the site of the community land.

After boundary demarcation and actual surveying, the public display of collected data shall take place for 30 days at the interested community and at commune/Sankat hall where the community is located.

After the public display period and resolution of complaints, if there were any, the Cadastral Administration shall conduct land registration and issue a collective title certificate to the community according to the procedure as described in the article 10 of this Sub Decree.

#### Article 10.

In case the location, size and boundary of land of indigenous community which is applied for registration are not yet agreed by neighbors or administrative authority, it shall proceed through mechanism and procedures as follow:

1- Municipal/District Office of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastre

shall make a request to the Municipal/District Governor, the team leader of the Municipal/District State Land Working Group, to conduct state land identification and mapping at the area where the community has applied for land registration.

- 2- After receiving the request the Municipal/District Governor should review and provide comments to the Provincial Governor, Head of Provincial State Land Management Committee, within a duration not exceeding 15 days to request the Municipal/District State Land Working Group to conduct identification and mapping of state land and community land at the area where the community has applied for land registration.
- 3- The Provincial Governor shall assign the Municipal/District State Land Working Group, if it is not assigned yet, to conduct identification and mapping of state land and community land that has applied for registration in compliance with procedures described in the articles 6 and 7 of Sub Decree No. 118 on State Land Management.
- 4- After receiving approval from the Provincial Governor, the Municipal/District State Land Working Group shall inform the people in the interested community, the neighbors and the stateholders at least 20 days before conducting identification and mapping of state land and community land.
- Since Commissional District State Land Working Group shall hold a meeting to produce a list state land and community land with participation of the traditional authority of f community or representative of the interested community to draw the location. I boundary and the size on a calquing-paper which is placed on a map with cl coordinates. The trustee authority of state land shall also draw state land on anot calquing-paper which is also placed on this map.
- 6- After verifying the results of drawing on the calquing-paper the Municipal/District/ State Land Working Group shall mark overlapping or unclear points for discussion and set a date for joint field visit between the field team which includes officials of the Municipal/District Office of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastre, the traditional authority, the people and/or representatives of the interested community and the adjacent communities or people to define the location, boundary and size of land which the community has been occupying or using.
- size or mark of the field visit, the field team can propose a correction if they find out that the location, the boundary and the size of land which the community has been occupying or traditionally using its contrary to the assertions drawn on the map and with the agreement of the representative and members of the community. Every request for correction, even with our without an agreement, it shall also produce a report which are signed or thumb printed by all relevant stakeholders and officials of the field teams.
- 8- Results of land identification and mapping which are to be attached with the report and other minutes shall be submitted to the Municipal/District State Land Working Group for a coordination meeting to seek an agreement.
- 9- Summary results of the meeting and the map of the location, the boundary and the size of community land and state land shall be publicly displayed for a period of 30 days at the Community office, Village office and at the Commune/Sangkat hall to get public comments. The comments shall be received at Commune/Sangkat hall of the interested community.
- 10- After public display, the results of identification and mapping of the community land and state land as well as the summary report of public comments shall be submitted to seek approval from the Provincial State Land Management Committee within 15 days.
- 11- The Provincial State Land Management Committee can assign officials to conduct an

investigation and get additional information in case of any inconsistent or unclear

- 12- After the agreement on the location, boundary and size of the land which the community has applied for registration, the Provincial State Land Management Committee shall forward the decision to the Municipal/District State Land Working Group to examine and conciliate other conflicts if there are any. In case the conciliation cannot reach an agreement, the Municipal District State Land Working Group shall forward these conflicts cases to the cadastral commission.
- 13- After the decision agreed on the location, boundary and size of the land and conflict resolution, the Municipal/District State Land Working Group shall submit documents related to the land that the community has applied for registration to the Municipal/District Cadastral Administration for surveying and registering other pieces of the community land according to procedures described in the article 9 of this Sub Decree and data entry of state land into the state land database.

#### Article 11.

The Cadastral Administration shall establish a separate land register for registration of the land of the indigenous communities.

The Municipal/District Cadastral Administration shall register the land of the communities which have applied for collective title on the land register based on the collected data as described in article 9 of this Sub Decree or based on the results of official land identification and mapping as described in article 10 of this Sub Decree.

Registration of community land shall register all parcels of the land of a community on a single cadastral map even though the parcels of the land are located in different villages and communes. Based on the single cadastral map, the Cadastral Administration shall issue a certificate of collective title to the community according to the actual state of each parcel of land by specifying the name and location of the community. Terefrace number to the single cadastral map indicating the name and location or the community. Terefrace number to the single cadastral map indicating the location, size, boundary, coordinates of the piece of land collectively owned and certification of the type of land use and other notes. The model of the certificate of the collective title has a form as described in annex 2 of this Sub-Decree.

#### Article 12.

In case the Municipal District State Land Working Group conducts identification, mapping and classification of the state land in the area where the indigenous community reside in and it is the community that was registered and officially recognized by the Ministry of Interior; the Municipal/District State Land Working Group shall inform the community to apply for land registration as community ownership. The community shall participate in indicating the location, boundary and size of other pieces of land which the community has been occupying and using to the Municipal/District State land Working Group according to the procedure prescribed in article 9 and article 10 of this Sub Decree.

#### CHAPTER 5

#### Conditions for Acquiring Land When a Member Wishes to Leave

or to Join the Community, and Dissolution of the Community

#### Article 13.

Indigenous people who has legally and privately occupied pieces of land or owned land as private ownership and applied for a member of any indigenous community. the interested person shal agive up all his or her privately owned land to be incorporated in collective ownership of the community, and the new member shall receive benefits from the community as other members do shall

#### Article 14.

When any member decides to leave the community, the interested person may receive an appropriate piece of land which will be cut from the land of the collective ownership of the indigenous community, or may receive an appropriate compensation according to the collective decision of the community in case the person who leaves agrees.

The piece of land which is allocated to the member who leaves the community can be re land and/or land for traditional agriculture such as land for actual cultivated land and and/or land for shifting cultivation.

To cut a piece of land or to incorporate a piece of land into any indigenous community land as a result of leaving or joining the community of a member, the community representative shall request the Cadastral Administration for subsequent registration of all changes.

Article 15.

Article 16.

Article 17.

In case the community is dissolved, the management of the community property shall comply with the statute and internal rule of the community.

#### CHAPTER 5 **Final Provisions**

All the provisions that are contrary to this sub decree shall be considered as null and void.

The Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, the Minister of Economy and Finance, the Minister of Environment, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, the Minister of Rural Development, relevant Ministers, Secretaries of State. Capital Governors and Provincial Governors shall be in charge of implementing this sub-decree based on his/her respective duties from the date of signature.

Phnom Penh, June 9, 2005

Prime Minister

Hun Sen

C.C. - Ministry of Royal Palase - General Secretariat of the Constitutional Connecil - General Secretariat of the Stone Security - General Secretariat of the Narola Assembly - General Secretariat of the Narola Assembly - General Secretariat of the Narola Assembly - Cabinet of the Prime Minister - Cabinet of the Narole Ministers - Asia Article - Asia Article - Documentation

# **Appendix 2: The National Policy on Development of Indigenous**

# People



**ទ្រោះវា៩ានសាចត្រូតម្ភុ៩ា** ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

### กซเซาสิตณ

#### ເສາໝຄະຍາຄະຍະກຸສົ

### ญัติ

#### สาเหลืออายุธอยาลีเยี้ยสาสลือ

បានឧទុលការឯកភាពពិគណៈរដ្ឋម ត្តិ ក្នុងសម័យប្រជុំពេញរង្គេ៣ថ្ងៃទី ២៤ នៃ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៩ **អ្សិចចំនេះយច្ចស្តេទអភិជន្ញភ្ល័ប័នបន** 

លើ និងភោងចក្រសិប្បកម្មទានា និងសម្រាប់ឱ្យប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ និងបណ្តាជនជាតិនៅក្នុងទីរួមខេត្តរតនគីរី ប្រើប្រាស់។

បន្ទាប់មក ក្រោយការបោះត្នោតជាចុះថានាឆ្នាំ១៩៩៣ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាបានបង្កើតឡើមនូវ "គណៈកម្មាធិការអន្តរក្រសួម សប្រាប់ធ្វើការជាមួយកម្មវិធីអភិវឌ្ឈន៍អង្គការសហប្រដាជាតិ ក្នុមការរប្បបទ័ គហ្រេមអភិវឌ្ឈន៍ដល់តិដើមភាគតិច ដែលបានក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដលេចជាប្រធាន និមដាឆ្កាត់មារអនុវគ្គ ក្រោយបាកឡើវគឺបានបង្កើតឡើមនូវ "នាយកម្លាំអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដល់តិដើមភាគតិច ចំណុះឱ្យក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដល់ច ក្នុម កោសបំណងលើកឡាយកម្រិតដិវភាពរស់នៅរបស់បម្បទនដល់តិដើមភាគតិច ចំណុះឱ្យក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដល់ច ក្នុម ការសចំណងលើកឡាយកម្រិតដិវភាពរស់នៅរបស់បម្បទនដល់តិដើមភាគតិច ចែលទៅប្រជាជា និមដើម្បីឡើ កំនៀមទទ្ធាប់ និងដំឡើរបស់ពុកតាត់ ក្នុងកិច្ចនិតខំប្រឹងពីប្រជនឱ្យសកម្រាច់នោករបស់លេខាសាលី និងដើម្បីឡើ "ការអនុវត្តប្រហិត្តទៅហានកាលរលូនស៊ីសម្នាក់ទាល់ពីក្រាវដ៏សំរោះនោះ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកំពន់ញើបចំ ឡើយនូវ" "តោលនយាបាយជាតិ ស្ដីពិការអភិវឌ្ឍជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច នេះ

យោងតាមចក្តវិស័យយុវរវម្លែងរបស់វាដរដ្ឋាភិបាលដែលបានលើកឡើងថា សម្រេចឱ្យបានកម្ពុជា មួយដែលមានសាមក្តីភាពសង្គម មានការអប់រំលឿននៀងមកនវប្បធម៌គឺឆ្នាំ ដោយក្តាមភាពក្រីក្រ គ្មាន អនក្ករជននិងគ្នាឧសុខភាពមិនល្អ និងវម្លៃកលើគោលដៅអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហស្សវិទ្យកម្ពុជា ជាតិសេសគោលដៅទី១ "កាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រនូវនូវនិងភាពអត់រដ្ឋាន និងគោលដៅទី១ ណ៍ត្រុមឲ្យបានជាទូរថានុវការអប់រំមូល ដ្ឋាន" នោះ " ដោយនយោបាយជាតិស្តីពីការអភិវឌ្ឍជែជាតិដើមភាគព័ត នេះមានគោលដៅម៉ូចខាងក្រោម ដ

- ជនជាតិដើមភាពតិចទាំងអស់ ត្រូវទានជីវភាពរស់ទៅចាកដុពពីភាពអត់ឃ្នាទ និងភាពក្រីក្រ ធ្លន់ធ្លូវ ។
- បនេះតិដើមភាពតិចទាំងអស់ត្រូវបានផ្តល់ការអប់រំយ៉ាងតិចកម្រិតចូលដ្ឋាន៤ឆ្នាំ និងត្រូវបាន ផ្តល់សេវាបណ្តុះបណ្តាលជំនាញវិជ្ជាដីវះសមស្របទៅនឹងតម្រូវការ និងផ្នែកលើទីតាំងភូមិសាស្ត្រ រស់នៅរបស់បងបួន ។
- សុខភាពរបស់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចត្រូវបានថែទាំឱ្យល្អប្រសើរ ។
- វប្បធម៌របស់ដនជាតិដើមភាគតិចត្រូវបានការពារ និងថែរក្សាឱ្យមានភាពល្អប្រសើរ ។

ដើម្បីសម្រេចឱ្យបានផ្លូវគោលដៅខាងលើនេះ និងដើម្បីគ្រប់គ្រងការអភិវឌ្ឍឱ្យបានល្អប្រសិរ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលមានគោលនយោបាយចូះថា និងគោលនយោបាយតាមវិស័យសម្រាប់ជនជាតិដើមអាគតិចដែល វិស័យសំខាន់១មានជាអាភិ៍ : វិស័យវប្បធម៌ អប់រំ បណ្តុះបណ្តាសិវិថ្នាថិវិះ សុខាភិបាល បរិស្ថាន ឌិធ្នី កសិកម្ម ធនធានទឹក ហេដ្ឋារចនាលម្ព័ន្ធ យុត្តិធម៌ ទេសចរណ៍ និងគុស្សាហកម្ម ជី និងតាមពល។

9

#### សេចក្តីរដ្តីម

ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច គឺជាដនជាតិដែលរស់នៅលើដែលនិវេចព្រះភាជាណាចក្រកប្ដជា ហើយដនជាតិទាំង នោះ បញ្ហាញនូវឯកភាពជាតិចុន្ទ សម្ដុច វប្បធម៌ និងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច ប្រតិបង្កិរះប្រើបរស់នៅកាមប្រតៃលើ និងការ ដាំមុះសើនដែលខ្លួតកាត់កាប់នៅកាមក្បូនប្រាត ចំនៀមទទួលប៉នេការប្រើប្រស់និដាសមូលភាព ។ ការប្រវាដូវដ បានសន្លឹងចាត់ នៅក្នុងប្រុះជាដណាចក្រកម្ពុជា មានជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ដូចជា ថ្លូវ ចម្លាំ មិត្តច ទាះការ ក្រឹង ក្សៅ ការីពិត ស្ដេង ក្រោយ ចិល កានកំ ព័រ គោញ ដង សួយ ថ្លូន ផ្ទុង សួម វាង ទំនួល ស្នង ស្នឹម ស្នឹង ក្រៅ ការីពិត ស្ដេង ក្រោយ ចិល កានកំ ព័រ គោញ ដង សួយ ថ្លូន ផ្ទុង សួម វាង និង រារស សួម ស្នឹម សំរឹង និងជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចជៀងចេត្តមួយជម៉ូន ដូចជា រពតាំដឹមភាគតិចទាំងអស់ រ ប្រមាណដាងចនាគារយៈនៃចំនួន ប្រជាជនសរបេ រស់នៅក្នុងបន្តាយជំនួន ដូចជា រពតាំពីរ ខណ្ឌសភារី ក្រោមេ៖ ត្រាវិហារ កំពង់ធំ ស្នឹងថ្លែង ងម្ហូវមានដីយ កំពង់ចាន ដោធិសាត់ កំពង់ស្ពឺ កោះកុង បាត់ដំបង ព្រះណីហនុ បន្ទាយមានដីយ សេរ្យទេវាប

បងប្អូនជនជាតិដើមភាគតិធមាំងនោ៖ ប្រកាន់យកវប្បធម៌ ទំនៅទទទួល ប្រតិណី ដំនឿ និងភាណា ផ្សេង១គ្នា ទៅតាមក្រុមរបស់ខ្លួន។ ចំណែកឯ មុខរបរសំអាន់សប្រាប់ចិល្លិមជីវិតរបស់ពួកគាត់ គឺការធ្វើកសិកម្ម ពនេចវះតាមលក្ខណៈប្រតិណើ ដោយការកាប់ទម្រានវិទូហើយអ្នក ដើម្បីបាកដិធ្វើស្រែចំការវិរមឆ្នាំ ការប្រមូល អនុធលវិទ្យាលេខាក់ថ្ងៃក្រលាំ ការប្រមាញ់ ការចេសាច និងការទិស្ទីសេដ្ឋដែម។ ការសំនៅរបស់ពួកគាត់ពីអង្កែតទាំង ស្រុងទៅលើបើស្ថានជម្លាយតំ ។ ផ្លូវតាមនាមថា និងមារឲ្យបាយបច្ចឹងណើររបស់បងប្អូនអានការសំនា ខ្លួននោក លើវិថ្ងកសុខភាព បងប្អូនដល់ពិធីមនាម និងអារឲ្យបាយបច្ចិងហើររបស់បងប្អូនអានការលំបាក នៃណាមីងរបស់ ពួកគោតនៅនោងកម្រិតទាប់ក បេតុម្តងផ្លេងហើយ ជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់បងបូនកំនៅអាជាគាំជាងការដែរ។

ដោយពីធិត្យឃើញធូវណ្ហានភាពដាក់ស្តែង របស់បងប្អូរដែរដាត់ដើមភាគទិត ដូចខាងលើនេះ ទើប រដ្ឋាភិបាលសម័យសាធារណរដ្ឋប្រជាអាធិភកម្ពុជា និងរដ្ឋកម្ពុជា ក្នុងអំឡាងចរវត្សឆ្នាំ៨០ និងដើមសាវត្ស គ្នាស៊ីបាលសម័យសាធារណរដ្ឋប្រជាអាធិភកម្ពុជា និងរដ្ឋកម្ពុជា ក្នុងអំឡាងចរវត្សឆ្នាំ៨០ និងដើមសាវត្ស គ្នាស៊ីបាលសម័យសាធារណរដ្ឋប្រជាអាធិភកម្ពុជា និងរដ្ឋកម្ពុជាការប្រសាស រដ្ឋធិតឡើងផ្លូវតាល់កម្ពុជាការពង្រឹង និងអភិវត្សក្នុមិភាពល្បីសាន ក្នុងដណីងជំរុំឲ្យការអភិវត្តលេប៊ីប្រើសិតប ដូចបងប្អូនដលាតិដើមភាគទិត ដ ជាក់ស្តែងដ៏សំបានអាសត្រូវបានដួយដល់ព្ ដូចជា ក្នុមិស័យអប់រំ រដ្ឋាភិបាលបានផ្តល់អាចិភាពអនុវត្តភានផ្លូវសារ នៅ ខែសភាពល្បារ សញ្ហាបត្រចមធម្រស់រីក្រមគឺជាភពទី ចូលរដូវនៅមហាវីស្បាល័យជាអា នៅទីក្រមភ្នំពេញក្នុងអាត្រាម សញ្ហាបត្រចមធម្រស់អ៊ីក្លាលខ្មែងខេត្យ៖ អានតួលវាហានកាតដោង ១០០កីឡូវ៉ាត់ ត្រូវបានចោះពីអាសាមស៊ើង ដែលជាប្រភេទវីវាអត្តិសំណីខ្មងខេត្រ៖ អានតួលវារពួកជាដាង ១០០០កីឡូវ៉ាត់ ត្រូវបានចោះបើអាសាមសើម នៅខេត្ត គ្នាំ១៩៤ និងដាក់ឱ្យដល់លើអាការពៅថ្ងៃទីថា ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៥នា សម្រាប់វេប្រើការអារតិផ្លែលើអ្នកតាំត្

#### ะกุรณ์ อ

#### កោលឧយោបាយគុនៅ

- ១- ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ទ្ធ បង្កលក្មណៈឱ្យមានការដល់ដឹង និងការពោះពេលប៉ុស្សែទទិដនដាតិដើមភាគតិច ត្រមទាំងធ្វើនាំងណាឱ្យដែលតិនើបកាតពិតទាំងនោះទទួលផលប្រយោជន៍ ស្ថិតនៅក្រោមរដ្ឋធម្មទុល្ ខែពុលនោះជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ។
- ២- ៥៨ជាតិដើមភាគចិនទាំមអស់មានសិទ្ធិសោរកវប្បធម៌ ដែលទាក់ទមនឹងជំនឿ ព្រមទាំងទំនៀមទម្លាប់ ប្រពៃណិល្លរបស់ខ្លួន ត្រូវចូលរួមក្នុងដំណើរការអភិវឌ្ឍ និងការកើតរក្សាវប្បធម៌ជំនាតិយើមភាគតិច ។ អត្ថការ ឬសមាមកោមចូលដ្ឋានដែលបានបង្កើតឡើងដោយជំនាត់តិដើមភាគតិចត្រូវបានសិកចិកចិត្ត តិសំណាក់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលទាំងថ្ងូវឡាប់ និងរដ្ឋបាល ដើម្បីឱ្យបងបូនទាំងនោះជួយដែរក្បា កម្រឹង វប្បធម៌ និងការពាវចនមានធម្មជាតិ។ ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ទ្ធ បានាឱ្យបានច្បាស់ថា ជនជាតិដើម ភាគតិចបានចូលរួម និងដាល់ច្បាស់ពីអត្ថន័យច្បាប់ ។
- ៣– ក្រសួង ស្លាប័នពាក់ព័ទ្ធ ត្រូវពង្រី១ និងគោះពតំណេខី២ ប្រវៃឈីល្អ វប្បធម៌ ការៈប្រើព្រស់មិទ្ធិ និង ធនធានធម្មជាតិតាមប្រពៃណីរបស់ដនជាតិដើមភាគតិត ដោយថ្ងែកតាមច្បាប់រដ្ឋ ដើម្បីបានាការ អភិវឌ្ឍវប្បធម៌ សេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងសង្គមកិច្ចប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាពសមស្របតាមកាលៈទេសៈ ។
- ៤- បទម្លានកើតក្មនុសទ្រាប់បង្កើត និងទទួលស្គាល់សមូហភាពប្រជាជន ដូចជាសទាតមមួយ ជួលបាតមន៍ មួយថា ជានិតិបុគ្គល ត្រូវបញ្ហូលទូវសក្ខតណ្ឌតម្រូវជាអាប្រជាមទូលចំនួន ដែលចាំពាត់ត្រូវតែមក្មជ លក្ខត្តិការបស់សមាគាម ជួលបាតមន៍នោះ៖ ដូចជាតម្រងដែលនាំដល់ការបង្កើត និមការទទួលស្គាល់ លាកមធំមុយថាជានិតិក្មក្តល បន្តការតាមជាងការអនុវត្តរបស់លោកមធ៌មាក់ទងរវាងគណៈកម្មាធិការ សហគមន៍ អាជ្ញានរប្រតៃឈើរ របស់សហគមន៍ជាដូចរបស់លោកមធ៌មាក់ទំនាវាងគណៈកម្មាធិការ សហគមន៍ និងសមាជិកភាពរបស់សហគមន៍ជាដូច កម្មសងកើរផ្លូនចំណោបារណៈ សិទ្ធិ និចាកាចក្រិច របស់សហគមន៍ និងសមាជិកភាពរបស់សហគមន៍ជាដូច កម្មសងកើរផ្លូនចំណាចរបស់ និងក្រសួងមហាវិម្ម ជាស្លាប័ធហានសច្ចកិច្ចចចូលខុសត្រូវក្មុងការដូចរដ្ឋិនភាគតែងបទម្លាំងគតីជាតួនេះ ក
- ៥- ជំងជាតិដើមណាត់តិនដែលប្រកាន់ទូលំទូវទំរឲ្យមុខម្ចាប់ ប្រវេណីហ្គ ជំរឿ ភាសាថ្ងាល់របស់ខ្លួន និងការប្រើប្រាស់ធនធានធម្មជាតិ ដូចជាងិទ្ធិ និងវិច្ឆឈើតាមលក្ខណៈប្រតៃណីចាំចាត់ត្រូវចមក្រុងជា សហគមន៍ ដើម្បីទទួលបានដីជាកម្មសិទ្ធិសមូហភាព។ ក្រសុងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដែលចងាស្តាប័នមានសមត្ថកិច្ច ក្នុងការកំណត់តាលការណ៍ណែនាំ និងកសាងលក្ខណៈវិនិទ្ធ័យ ស្តីពីការបង្កើតសហគមន៍ដងជាតិដើម ភាគតិច ដោយមានការចូលរួម និងឧទទួលស្គាល់ពីអាជ្ញាធរដែនដី ក្រសុងមហាវិទ្ធ និងក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ ។

m

#### សំពុតនី ២

#### ເສາຜຂະພາກພສາຮຣິພໍພ

#### ๑. ธิณัยธยายชี

- ១.១- មូលដ្ឋាននៃចំណេរដឹងរបស់ជំផជាតិដើមភាគតិច លើទំនៅមកទ្វាប់ ប្រតៃហើនៃការប្រើប្រាស់វិព្រលើ និធ្លី ការប្រកាបមុខរបរកសិកម្ម និងប្រព័ន្ធតែរក្សាសុខភាពត្រូវបានសិក្សា ពង្រីង និងបញ្ចូលក្នុងកម្មវិធី អភិវទាន៍។
- ១.២- តម្លៃវប្បធម៌ ធំឡៅមចម្លាប់ ប្រពៃឈីឆ្នេ កំដុំចងាព្រូវឆ្កី ភាសា និងជំនឿរបស់ពួកគាត់ ព្រមទាំងការ អនុវត្តផ្សេង១ ត្រូវសិក្សានិធតត្រឹង ដើម្បីធានានូវការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រកបដោយសុវត្ថិភាព និងនិរន្តវភាព នៅរយមានការពីកោតយោបល់ និងចលរមក៏ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ។
- ១.៣- បណ្តាអ្នកដឹកនាំសហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចដាញ្រីថ្នាចារ្យ ស្ត្រី កំដូចជាបុរស ត្រូវចូលរួមក្នុងការ ថែរក្សា ការពារ មិមអភិវឌ្ឍវប្បធម៌របស់ខ្លួន ។
- ១.៤- កិច្ចការពារវប្បធម៌ជនជាតិដើមភាពតិច គឺស្ថិតនៅក្នុងដលប្រយោជន៍របស់បងប្អូនជនជាតិដើម ភាគតិច ក៏ដូចជារាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលដែរ។ ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ លើកទឹកចិត្ត និង១ទូលស្គាល់អង្គការ សមាតមនាខាតាមមូលដ្ឋាន និងមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលអភិរក្សវប្បធម្មី ដែលបង្កើតឡើងដោយជនជាតិដើម ភាគតិច ។
- ១.៥- ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ទ្ធ ជួយបង្កើតសារមន្ទីរ និងមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលវិញធម៌របស់សហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើម ភាគតិច ដោយមានការតិព្រោះយោបល់ និងឯកភាពពិជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ដើម្បីសិក្សា និងការពារ វិប្បធម៌ ដែលក្នុងនោះរូមមាន ទំនៀមទម្លាប់ប្រតៃហើល្វ ភាសា ចំណេះដឹង ១ស្សនៈ តម្លៃ ជំនឿ ជីវភាពរស់នៅសិប្បកម្ម តម្សាញ ស្លាបស្បកម្ម វាយនភណ្ឌ និងសិល្បៈផ្សេង១ខៀតរបស់ជនជាតិដើម ភាគតិច សំដៅផ្តល់ការអប់រំ ចំណេះដឹង បទតិសោធន៍ និងផ្សព្វផ្សាយព័ត៌មានដែលពាក់ព័ទ្ធនឹងការ អភិវឌ្ឍជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ។
- ๑.৯- ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ទ្ធ ធ្វើការសិក្សា ស្រាវ ជ្រាវ ចងក្រងអំតិវប្បធម៌ ទំនៀមទម្លាប់ ប្រតៃឈឺ ដំងឿ របស់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ដើម្បីបង្កលក្ខណៈឱ្យមានការយល់ដឹង និងគោរពតហុវប្បធម៌ជនជាតិដើម ភាគតិចព្រមទាំងជានាឱ្យជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចអាចគោរតេ និងថែរក្សាវប្បធម៌របស់ខ្លួនប្រភបដោយ ចីរភាព។ លើសពីនេះឲ្យតត្រូវមានការចែករំលែកចំណេទដឹងទាំងនេះ ទៅជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ផ្សេង១ខេត្តត និងប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាខ្លះទៅ។

- ៦- ក្រសុមរជ្ឈបទដែននិងទមួយវ័យកម្ម និងសំណង់ ជាស្ថាប័នទទូលខុសត្រូវក្នុងការគាក់តែងបទដ្ឋាន គតិយុត្តដើម្បីថ្មមហ៊្លីដីសហគមន៍ដងជាតិដើមភាគតិច ។
- ៧- ក្រសួង ស្លាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ រូបនឹងអាជ្ញាធរខេត្ត ព្រមទាំងសហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិទត្រូវ បង្កើតនីដីវិនីសម្រាប់ទទួលស្គាល់ ឱងកសាងរិជាន ដើម្បីរក្សាសិទ្ធិក្នុងការប្រើប្រាស់ចនទានធន្លជាតិ តាមប្រប៉ុណ្ណិរបស់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចសមស្របទៅតាមច្បាប់ និងជៀសវាងការកាប់ព្រៃឈើខុស ច្បាប់ ក៏ដូចជាការបំផ្លាញបីស្ថាន។ ត្រូវបានការកិន្តែនៅក្នុងតំបន់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ដើម្បី ធានាបននូវដលប្រយោជន៍សម្នូកិទ្ធ និងការអភិវឌ្ឍនៅក្នុងតំបន់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ។
- ៨- ការអភិវឌ្ឈធមធានមនុស្សប្រកបដោយជិះខួរភាព និងសមធម៌ គឺជាមធ្យោតាយដឹសមស្របមូយដែល ត្រូវធ្វើការសិក្សាដើម្បីលើកកម្ពស់ និងដែរក្សាវប្សធម៌ ភាសា និងដំរឿ ព្រមទាំងហិស្ថានធម្មជាតិ របស់ជនជាតិដើមភាពតិច ។
- ៥- ក្រសួម ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ លើកទឹកនិត្តឱ្យដនជាតិដើមភាគតិចចូលរួមក្នុងការបង្កើតតោលនយោបាយ ត្រប់ជាន់ថ្នាក់ ការធ្វើដែនការអភិវឌ្ឈ ការត្រួតពិធិញ ការវាយតម្លៃ ការការពារទប់ស្កាត់ការ កេចប្រវត្ថា អំពើហិង្សា ការមើលមាយ ការដើសអើងត្រាប់រូបភាព ការលើកកម្ពស់ងទមទាំយនាអំរុ ការត្រប់ក្រង ព្រោះភ័លនៃក្រោះសហ្គេខាយ ការសហ្គេចតិត្តស្តីពីការបង្កើនដីវិភាពរស់នៅ និម ផលប្រយោជន៍របស់ពួកកាត់ ព្រមទាំងរបស់សហគមន៍។ ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចមានសិទ្ធិជាបូរេចាក្នុង ការបញ្ហេត្យទតិយោបល់ និងការសក្រេចចិត្តលើការអភិវឌ្ឍសេដ្ឋកិច្ច សង្គម និងវេប្បទទ័រលន់ខ្លួន ការបណ្តោទតិយោបល់ និងការសក្រេចចិត្តលើការអភិវឌ្ឍសេដ្ឋកិច្ច សង្គម និងវេប្បទទ័របស់ខ្លួន ដាល់តាហិកតម្លាំងទៅតាមសងម ។
- ១৩- ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នជាក់ព័ន្ធ លើកទឹកចិត្តបញ្ចូលវប្សធម៌ ប្រតៃឈើល្អ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ភាសាតាមតំបន់ របស់ដនជាតិមើនភាគតិច នៅក្នុងកម្មវិធីត័ត៌មាន ទូរចស្សន៍ និងវិទ្យុ។ លើសពីទេះទៀត ជនជាតិ ដើមភាគតិតមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន ដែលចាក់ទមនឹងការអភិវឌ្ឍសេដ្ឋកិច្ច សង្គម វប្បធម៌ របស់ ខ្លួនព្រមទាំងមានសិទ្ធិចូលរួមកំណត់ការអភិវឌ្ឍនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍របស់ពួកគាត់ ។
- ១១– ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ទ្ធ ចូលរួមលើកកម្ពស់ជីវភាពរស់នៅ និងការចិញ្ចឹមដីវិតរបស់ជនជាតិជើម ភាពពិច តាមរលៈការអភិវឌ្ឍលើព្របវិស័យ សមស្របទៅតាមតម្រូវការជារពទិភាពរបស់បងប្អូន ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច។

G

- ១.៧- លហកមទ័ជឧជាតិដើមភាគតិចមានសិទ្ធិឲទ្ធលតិតមានវប្បធម៌ ព័ត៌មានបច្ចេកវិទ្យា ព័ត៌មានលេខ្នកិច្ច នយោបាយស្ថិតីបញ្ហាទាំងឡាយដែលទាក់ទមនឹងផលប្រយោជន៍របស់ខ្លួន និងមានសិទ្ធិទទួលព័ត៌មាន ទាក់ចមន័មជីវភាពរស់នៅប្រកបដោយសមជទ៍ និមឈូរភាព ។ ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចមានសិទ្ធិបញ្ចេញមតិ និងតែការីលកបទពិសោធន៍របស់ខ្លួនផ្តល់ឱ្យរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ និងអ្នកដទៃទៅតួទាក់ពី ប្រទេសភាព ។
- ១.៨- ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ពង្ធំ ត្រូវពិនិព្យលទូភាពបក្ដើត និងដំឡើងស្ថានិយ៍ដុំពូថ្មរាយព័ត៌មាន ការអប់រំ និង កម្មវិធីកម្មក្លន្ត ដូចជាការផ្សព្វផ្សាយអំពីវប្បធម៌ ប្រពៃលើល្អរបស់ជនជាតិមើមភាគតិច ដោយហើ ភាសាររបស់ពួកភាព ។

#### 🗠 ຣ໌ພໍພາເບີ ຂ້ອຍຂຊະຍຂຊາຜຣ໌ຊາຊັສ:

- ២.១- ការកសាង និងការអភិវឌ្ឍធនធានមនុស្សប្រកបដោយគុណរកត និងគុណធម៌ប្រសើរបំផុត សើត្រប់ ថ្នែកដែលធ្វើយតបទៅនិងតម្រូវការសង្គម ផលប្រយោជន៍ និងបំណងប្រាថ្នាពិតរបស់ជំងដាតិដើម ភាពតិចត្រូវចាត់ទុកជាអាមិភាព ។
- ២.២- រដ្ឋជម្រចំឱ្យមានប្រព័ន្ធអប់រំពេញលេញ និងឯកភាពសមស្របទៅតាមតម្រូវការខែ៩ឧជាតិដើម ភាតតិច ដើម្បីបង្កើតបានខ្លះកាលានវត្ថុភាពអប់រំមួយសមស្របសម្រាប់កុមារ យុវជន យុវនារី ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋឧដាធិដើមភាគតិច។ រដ្ឋបង្កើនការយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ទៅលើការសិក្សារបស់ជនជាតិដើម ភាតតិចតាមរយៈកម្មវិទិសម្ភាររូបវន្ត កំណែទម្រង់កម្មវិទិសិក្សា ដែលមានប្រយោជន៍ដល់សង្គម ផ្តល់អន្លេវាសិកដ្ឋាន អាហារូបករណ៍ ក្នុងការសិក្សាផ្តល់ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភ និងពង្រាយត្រង្សិទៅបង្រៀននៅ កន្លែងខ្លះច្រង់សក្សាន អោហារូបករណ៍ ក្នុងការសិក្សាផ្តល់ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភ និងពង្រាយត្រង្សិទៅបង្រៀននៅ កន្លែងខ្លះច្រង់នគ្នានត្រូវដើម្បីឱ្យពួកគាត់បានបន្តការសិក្សារដាំសាលាមធ្យមសិក្សា សាលាបណ្តុមបណ្តាល រដ្ឋាជីវៈ និងឧត្តមសិក្សា ។
- ២.៣- ការអប់រំក្រៅប្រព័ន្ធ ត្រូវបានរៀបចំឡើង ដោយកម្មវិធីអប់រំមានលក្ខណៈដាអក្ករកម្ម លេខឧត្តឆ្គ បំណិន ជីវិត បំណិនការងារ និងអប់រំកម្រិតមូលដ្ឋានសម្រាប់អ្នកសិក្សា ដែលមិនបានចូលសិក្សានៅត្រីរស្ថាន សិក្សាក្នុងប្រព័ន្ធ ដើម្បីឱ្យចំណេះខឹង វប្បធម៌ និងភាសា មានការីដមាំ និងផ្តល់លទ្ធភាពឱ្យដែនជាតិ ដើមភាគតិចដែលគ្មានជំនាញ អនក្សាវង និងយូវជនក្រៅសាណា បានក្លាយទៅជាអក្ខរដដៅថ្នាំដីវ៉ះ និងបានអភិវឌ្ឍសមត្ថភាពការងារគ្រប់គ្រងជីវិត និងការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ញាដីវេះ។ សៀវភោអគ្គរកម្ម នឹងត្រូវអភិវឌ្ឍជាតិភេសា គឺភាសាខ្មែរ និងកាសាជនជាតិជើមភាគតិច យ៉ាងធ្វើទីឲ្យតឹមថ្នាក់ទី៤ សំដៅផ្តល់ឱកាស ឱ្យបងប្រុនជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចបានចូលប្បទល្អចេះក្រ

- ២.៤- ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ជាជិវៈ ត្រូវបានអភិវឌ្ឍឡើងសម្រាប់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ជាពិសេសស្ត្រី យុវជន យុវនារី និងមនុស្សពេញវ័យ លើជំនាញមុខរបរសំខាន់១ដទៃទៀត ជិម្បីឱ្យបងប្អូនមានចំណាងឹង ចំណេងធ្វី ឬបំណិន ដែលអាចបំពេញវិជ្ជាជិវៈ ក្រៅពីការដាំដុះ និងការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ។
- ២.៩- កម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាលត្រូបក្មេរៀនត្រូវបានអភិវឌ្ឍ ដោយក្រើលរើសបេក្ខជនដែលជាជនជាតិដើមភាគតិត ដើម្បីក្រីប្រក្នាយកាត់ឱ្យទៅជាត្រូបក្មេរ៉ូន ដែលអាចបក្មេរ៉ូនជាតិវេភាសាបាន គឺភាសាខ្មែរ និងភាសា ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ។ ត្រូបក្មេរ៉ូនចេះភ្ញូតីសាលាបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ត្រូវបានជំរុញ និងលើកទឹកចិត្តឱ្យទៅ បក្រើការងាះនៅតំបន់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចតាមរយៈការឧបក្ខទួលខ្មែម និងប្រាក់តំបន់។ ការជ្រើសរើស ត្រូត្រូវសមស្រលៅតាមតម្រូវការនៅតាមតំបន់ដាត់ស្រយាល ជាតិសេស ជ្រើសរើសគាត់ចេះភ្ញីក៏ខ្មែង នោះ ។ កម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនានា ត្រូវសម្តង់ធ្ងន់លើសាះសំខាន់នៃចំណេះដឹងតាមប្រតៃលើ និងវប្បធម៌ រួមទាំង វិទ្យាសាស្ត្របន្ទេកទេស នៅក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍ កំដូចជា ថនាក់ទំទប់រវាងបុរស និងស្ត្រី គ្នាទៅម បំរើនស្រស់ ក្នុងការដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាផ្សេត១ ជាភាសាខ្មែរ និងភាសារដលាត់ដើមភាគតិច ។
- ២.៦- វិប្បធម៌ ជំនឿ និងទំនៀមទម្លាប់របស់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ត្រូវបញ្ហាលក្នុងកម្មវិធីសិក្សា។
- ២.៨- រដ្ឋបង្កើតមដ្ឋមឈ្នុលលិញសហគមន៍ នៅក្នុងសហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច សម្រាប់អភិវឌ្ឍសហគមន៍ និយដិម្បីបង្កមិកាសដល់មនុស្សទាស់ និងកុមារដនយ៉ាតិដើមភាគតិច ក្នុងការទទួលបានព័ត៌មានអប់រំ ឈ្មោះសណ្តាលវិទ្យាជីវៈ ក៏ដូចជា ឱកាសក្នុងការដូបប្រជុំពួរជាមួយអ្នកចាស់ថ្មំ ត្រូវែដលបានពង្រាយ និង ភ្នាក់មារអភិវឌ្ឍផ្សេចទៀត ។
- ២.៨- ទញ្ញុំទណ្ឌលសិក្សាសហគមន៍ ត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងនៅភូមិភាគព្យសាម និងតំបន់ដែលមានជំនងជាតិ ដើមភាគតិចរស់នៅច្រើន ដើម្បីផលិត និងអភិវឌ្ឍសខ្លារឧបទេសសមស្រហើងការបម្រៀន និងវេជ្រ ដល់ដនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ។ កម្មវិធីសិក្សា និងសម្ភារឧបទេស ស្តីពីការគ្រប់ក្រងចនបាន និសទំបុរាណ ការអភិវឌ្ឍកសិកម្ម ត្រូវបានអភិវឌ្ឍ។ រដ្ឋលើកទឹកចិត្ត ដាពិសេសដល់គ្រប់ទ្រៀន ដើម្បីឱ្យពួកគាត់ បំពេញ ការងារបានឲ្យ។
- m₋ ອີ<del>້</del>ស័យសុទារສີແເນ

### ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ :

- ៣.១- លើកទឹកចិត្តក្នុងការលើកកម្ពស់ស្ពានភាពអនាទ័យ ការះប្រើព្រស់ទឹកស្អាត និងការរដូទ្ធផ្សាយព័ត៌មាន ដែលអាចម្តាយល់ដឹងអំពីបញ្ហាសុខភាពតាំងនេះដល់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ។
- ល.២- លើកទឹកចិត្តឱ្យមានការសិក្សា និងការប្រើប្រស់ឱសថបុរាណត្រីមត្រូវតាមក្បួនខ្នាតកំដូចជាការប្រើ ប្រាស់ឱសថសម័យ ដើម្បីបានាងថសុខុមាលភាពជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ។ ៧
- ៤.៤- ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ យកចិត្តទុកដាក់បញ្ចូលការអប់ប៊ែរីស្ថានចាំងក្នុងប្រព័ន្ធ និងក្រៅប្រព័ន្ធ ដោយ ប្រើកាសា និងវិធីសាស្ត្រយ៉ាងណាដើម្បីឱ្យជនជាតិដើមភាគគិតងារយយល់ ។
- ៤.៥- លើកទឹកចិត្តដល់ការសិក្សាស្រាវព្រំវាវអំពីជីវៈទម្រុះ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ព្រៃឈើប្រកបដោយទិវឌ្ឍរភាព នៅក្នុងសហគមន៍ដែលមានជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចរស់នៅ ដោយត្រូវឱ្យមានការចូលរួមពីជនជាតិដើម ភាគតិចផងដែរ ។
- ៤.៦- ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចដែលរស់នៅក្នុងតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ និងតំបន់អភិបក្សធខជានចម្បជាតិផ្សេង១ ខេត្តត តំងពីមុខមកមានសិទ្ធិស្លើក្រស់ធនជានឲម្មជាតិទាំងនេះ តាមលក្ខណៈប្រតៃណើស្របតាមច្បាប់ និង សិទិតបទដានខាន់ដែលនៅមានជាធរបាន ។

#### ส. ซิพีเตรียี

- ៥.១- ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ទ្ធ ១ខ្វលស្គាល់ទីដែលសហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគពិចកំពុងកាន់កាប់ និងប្រើ ប្រាស់តាមប្រភៃណី រួមមាន ដីទាំងអស់ដែលសហគមន៍បានរដ្ឋបទើងវេសឧដ្ឋាន ដីដែលកំពុងប្រើប្រាស់ ជាក់ស្តែង សម្រាប់ប្រកបរបរកសិកម្មប្រភៃណី និងដីបម្រុងនាំបាច់ ក្នុងការដុរវេខដំណី និងប៉ះខ្លាន ដីក្រែអារក្ស ដែលត្រូវបានឧទទួលស្គាល់ដោយអាជ្ញាធររដ្ឋបាល និងអ្នកជិតខាង ។
- ៥.៦- ក្រសុង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ទ្ធ ទទួលស្គាល់កម្មសិទ្ធិសមូហភាលបស់សហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចដែល រួមមាន រាល់សិទ្ធិ និងការការណរកម្មសិទ្ធិ ដូចកម្មសិទ្ធិជាកដដែរ ។ ប៉ុន្តែសហគមន៍គ្មានសិទ្ធិទាត់ចែង នូវថំណែកហាមួយនៃកម្មសិទ្ធិសមូហភាព ដែលជាទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិភាពឈារបស់រដ្ឋឱ្យទៅបង្កល ឬក្រុមណាមួយជានេះឡីយ ។ ការអនុវត្តសិទ្ធិជាកម្មសិទ្ធិទាក់ចង់និងភាពលេះវត្តរបស់សហគមន៍ និង លក្ខខណ្ឌជាក់លាក់ នៃការប្រើប្រាស់ដីត្រូវស្ថិតនៅក្រោមការទទួលខុសត្រូវរបស់គណៈកម្មាធិការ សហគមន៍ និងយន្តការដែការបើផ្លូលក្តីសម្តេចចិត្តរបស់សហគមន៍ អនុណាមតាមទំនៀងទម្លាប់ និងភាពលក្ខក្តីកៈ និងបទបញ្ហាផ្ទៃក្នុងរបស់ពួកគាត់ ហើយត្រូវដាក់ឱ្យនៅក្រោមច្បាប់ទូទៅទាក់ទង និងអាតលេវត្តកៈ
- ៥.៣- ការធ្វើផែងការប្រើប្រាស់ឱ ត្រូវមានការចូលរួមពីសំណាក់សហគមន៍ ដើម្បីធានាបានទូវប្រសិទ្ធភាពក្នុង ការប្រើប្រាស់ឱ ។ គណៈកម្មាធិការអភិវត្សខ្មែជនបទខេត្ត អាជ្ញាធរកាទ់កាប់ឱរដ្ឋដែលបានការពាក់ព័ន្ធ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សារដ្ឋ និងគណៈកម្មាធិការអភិវត្តន៍សូមិ ត្រូវត្រួតពិនិត្យការប្រើប្រាស់ឱធ្វី និងដូយបង្កើតនូវ វិធានការដើម្បីធានាការប្រើប្រាស់ធនធានធម្មជាតិឱ្យប្រកបដោយចីរភាព ។

đ

- ពា.៣- អនុវត្ត និងពង្រីអ៊ីវិធានការ ការពារ ព្យាបាល កាត់បន្ថយដំងឺត្រូនចាញ់ របេង អេងស៍ អាសន្តអោត និងដំងឺផ្សេង១ន្យេត ដែលមាននៅក្នុងតំបន់ជនដាតិដើមភាគទិចរស់នៅ ជាពិសេស ការចាក់ថ្នាំបង្កោរ ចំពោះកុមារ ស្ត្រីមានផ្ទៃពោះ និងកម្មវិធីផ្តល់អាហារូបត្ថម្ភ ។
- ៣.៤- លើកទឹកចិត្តការចូលរូបរបស់សហគមន៍ក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍ និងការតែទាំសុខភាព ជាពិសេស ចំពោះស្ត្រី និងកុចារៈ ព្រមទាំមផ្តល់អាថិភាពចំពោះការបិនបង់ថ្ងៃសេវាតែទាំសម្រាប់បងប្អូនជំនជាតិខើមភាគតិច ក្រីកេ ។
- ពា.៥- ពង្រឹងផ្នែកសុខភាពដែលចាក់ទងខឹងស្ត្រី មានា និងចារក ដោយខ្ពល់ព័ត៌មានស្តីពីការអប់រំ និង សេវាកម្មចាំបាត់សម្រាប់ស្ត្រី និងគ្រួសារឈើបញ្ហាសុខភាពបឋម ជាពិសេស សុខភាពបន្តពូជី។
- ពា.៦– អភិវឌ្ឍប្រភិទ្ធសុខាភិបាល ឱ្យបានសមស្របទៅឪមស្ថានភាពតំបន់ ដែលបងប្អូនដនយ៉ាតិដើមភានគឺច រស់នៅដោយបង្កើតប៉ុស្តិ៍សុខភាព មណ្ឌលសុខភាព និងមន្ទីរពេទ្យបង្អែក ដើម្បីផ្តល់សេវាថែទាំសុខភាព ព្យាបាល ជួនបងប្អូនដែរជាតិដើមភានភិច ។
- ៣.កា- តង្រីកកម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និងផ្តល់រម្លានលើកទីកចិត្ត ៥លំបងប្អូនជនជាតិដើមរកាតតិច និងអ្នក ស្ត័ត្រចិត្តបេះធ្រីការងារសុខាភិបាល ដូនជនជាតិដើមរកាតតិច ដោយរាប់បត្តលទាំងឆ្លបបុរាណធំង។
- ពា.៨- ថ្នល់ឱ្យកាសពិសេងងល់ជនជាតិដើមភាពតិច ក្នុមការអភិវឌ្ឍមនធានមនុស្សក្នុងវិស័យសុខាភិបាល ដើមប្តីឱ្យពួកអាត់មានលទ្ធភាពចូលរួម និងទទួលបានសេវាសុខាភិបាលសមស្របគ្រប់ពេលវេលា។

#### ៤. ອິសັເນຍໃນງາລ

- ៤.១- ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ ផ្តល់ការលើកទឹកចិត្តឱ្យបានឆ្នាំបក្ខាដល់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ក្នុងការថ្នាល់ប្តូរ តំតំហន និងចំណេះមីងចៅវិញទៅមកស្តីពីការក្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងចនបានធម្មជាតិប្រកបដោយទីរភាព ។
- ៤.២– ជំនយ៉ាតិដើមភាគតិច ត្រូវចូលរួមការពារ និងទទួលខុសត្រូវចំពោះការថែរក្សាហិស្ថានធម្មជាតិ និង ហិស្ថាន សម្លមវប្បធម៌។ រាល់សិទ្ធិ និងទំនាក់ទំនងក្នុងការចូលរួមទទួលខុសត្រូវ ទ្រវបានការពារ ដោយក្សោប និងលិខិតបទម្លានកើយក្តនានា ដើម្បីបានកា និងលើកទឹកចិត្តដល់បងប្អូនជំនដាំតិដើម ភាគតិចចំពោះការហើប្រាស់ ការគ្រប់គ្រង និងការថែរក្សាយីស្ថាន និងធនធានជម្លុជាតិ ។
- ៤.៣- កម្រោមរភភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្នុងតំបន់រស់នៅរបស់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច រោចដំណើរការទៅបានលុះក្រាតែមានការ វាយតម្លៃលើហេតុប៉ះពាល់ហិស្ថាន និងសង្គម និងមានការផ្សព្វជុង្សាយឱ្យសហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើម ភាគតិចដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធដឹងជាមុន ដើម្បីឱ្យអ្នកទាំងនោះមានឱកាសចូលរួមផ្តល់មតិយោបល់អំពីតម្រូវការ របស់ពួកគាត់ ។
- ៥.៥– ច្បាប់ និងលិខិតបទខ្លាំងគតិយុត្តនាណដីឡីការពារសិទ្ធិជាកម្មសិទ្ធិសមូហភាព និងការអនុវត្តថែនការ ប្រើប្រាស់ឱដឹងត្រូវផ្សព្វផ្សាយទាំងស្តេងពាមរិធីសាស្ត្រងាយយល់ និងបែបថែនដែលសមាជិកទាំងអស់ ក្នុងសហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាពតិចរោទយល់បាន។

ជ

- ៥.៥– ខំនាស់ដិថ្មីដែលកើតមានឡើងក្នុងរម្ងន់សហគមន៍មួយ ត្រូវនោះស្រាយដោយគណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ និងយន្តការនៃការធ្វើសេចក្តីសម្រេចចិត្តរបស់សហគមន៍។ ១ទំនាស់ដីថ្ងីដែលកើតមានរវាងសហគមន៍ មួយនិងសហគមន៍មួយឬអ្នកជិតខាងឬបុគ្គនាដទៃឲ្យថា ត្រូវអនុវត្តតាមគោលការលើ និងទីតិវិធីដែល មានថែងក្នុងអនុក្រឹត្យ ស្តីពីគណៈកម្មាធិការសុរិវេយាដី និងលិខិតបទម្លានគពិយត្តពាក់តំធ្ង។
- ៥.៦– ដនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ដែលជាសមាជិកសហគមន៍ឬមិនមែនជាសមាជិកកំដោយត្រូវបានរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល ការពាះផល់នឹងការរំលោកលើចំខេត្តទេចម្៉ាប់ ឬការយកឲ្យអ្វីបលើភាពទូរការយល់ដឹង ក្នុងការធានា សិទ្ធិកាន់កាប់ឬការស៊ើ(បាល់ដីរបស់បងប្អូនឱ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាព ។
- ៥.៧- ដិធ្លីរបស់សកេចមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចដែលជាកម្មសិទ្ធិសមូលភាព មិនអាចលក់ ឬរង្ខរទៅខ្សាជន ឬក្រុមឈាមួយដែលនៅក្រោសហគមន៍បានឡើយ។ ដើម្បីសម្រួលដល់ការវិវត្តសេដ្ឋកិច្ច សង្គមកិច្ច និងវប្បធម៌ នៃសចាជិកសហគមន៍ជនហិតិដើមភាគតិច និងដើម្បីអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យពួកគាត់បានចេញដោយ សៅរីពីសហគមន៍ សិទ្ធិនៃកម្មសិទ្ធិបកត្តជនអាចនឹងត្រូវផ្ទេរជាពិសេសឱ្យពួកគាត់បានលើចំណែកដីសមគ្រូប មួយនៃឱងកជនរបស់រដ្ឋដែលប្រើប្រាស់ដោយសហគមន៍ ។
- ៥.៨– សហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចចិនអាចប្តូរ ឬត្រូវបានបម្តុំឱ្យប្តូរចេញពិដីដែលខ្លួនបាន និមភំពុងកាល់ កាប់ និងប្រើប្រាស់ជាកម្មសិទ្ធិសបូហភាពឡើយ។ ទោះជាយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយ នៅចំណាដែលត្រូវ ដ្នាស់ប្តូរទីកន្លែងដោយខានមិនបាន ដែលជាវិបានការលើកលែងសម្រាប់ជាតិ សម្រាប់ជាតម្រូវការ នៃផលប្រយោជន៍ជាតិ ឬតម្រូវការជាបន្ទាន់របស់ជាតិ ការផ្ទាស់ប្តូរនេះអាចធ្វើទៅបានដោយអនុវត្តតាម បទដ្ឋានស្តីពីការតាំងលំនៅជាថ្មី និងមានសំណងជាមុនបានសមរម្យ និងបង្កតិនពី។

#### ๖. ธิ่งขยางเกษ สิงของของสีก

៦.១- រាដរដ្ឋាភិបាលខទូលស្គាល់ទំនៀមទទ្ធាប់ធ្វើកសិកម្មប្រពៃឈី ក៏ដូចជាការប្រមូលផលតិធនធាន ធម្មជាតិផ្សេង១របស់រមមូនជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ។ ជាមួយនោះរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលមានគោលនយោបាយ លើកកម្ពស់ជីវភាពរបស់បមបូនជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចតាមការរវភិវឌ្ឍផ្នែកផលិតកម្មកសិកម្ម ដើម្បី សន្តិសុខស្បៀងបង្កើនគុណភាពអាហារូបផ្តម្ភ និងចំណូលគ្រួសារ ។ ៦.២- គោលទយោបាយ និងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្ររបស់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល សម្រាប់វិស័យកសិកថ្មក៏ត្រូវប្រើប្រាស់ ដើម្បី អភិវត្សធំតំបន់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ដោយសម្របសម្រួលគោរពប្រពៃហើល្អ១ និងអាចកែលំអ បញ្ជើវ១ នូវចំនៀមទម្លាប់មិនលូវចស់បងប្អូនជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ។

៦.៣- ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ :

- ត្រូវជំរុញអភិវឌ្ឍន៍វិស័យកសិកម្មតំបន់នោះ តាមមែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រថៃវិស័យ ដោយមានការ យកចិត្តខុកដាក់ពិសេស លើចំឡេមទទ្ទាប់ ប្រពៃណីជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ។
  - ត្រូវព្យាយាមកែទម្លាប់មិនលួបលំដន់ជាតិដើមភាគតិចក្នុងវិស័យកសិកម្ម (ដាំដុះ ចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ)
     ជាមួយ នឹងការពេលចេចកូនគេសះរឿនហឿនបណ្តើរ > ។
  - ព្រូវប្បច់ជាសហតមន៍របស់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចដើម្បីគ្រប់គ្រង និងប្រមូលជលតិធនធាន ធម្មជាតិ (ព្រៃឈើ សត្វព្រៃ ដលផល.... នៅក្នុងដែនកំណត់របស់សហគមន៍ ដើម្បីចានបាននូវ ចំភោពធនធានធម្មជាតិ និងការការពារបរិស្ថាន។
  - ត្រូវកសាងហេដ្ឋារចខាសម្ព័ន្ធចាំបាត់ សិក្សាស្រាវ ជ្រាវ អំពីសក្តានុពលធនធាន លក្ខខណ្ឌភូមិសាស្ត្រ ចតុទរវាកាស ដើម្បីជាមូលដូនក្នុងការកសាសកម្មវិធីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍វិស័យកសិកម្មរយៈពេលខ្លឹមច្បម និមវីវង តាមដែលអាចធ្វើទៅបាន ។
  - ដ្បូបចំឱ្យទានឥណទាន និងប្រាក់កំម្លីសម្រាប់ជំរុញការដាំដុះ ទិញ្ចឹមសត្វ ដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយភាព រកិច្ចក ។
  - ត្រូវរដ្យបទ័ប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ ដើម្បីការដាំដុះគ្រប់ប្រភេទ ក្នុងលក្ខណៈដែលការរៀបចំរបៀប របបដដែរអាចព្រះមូលផលបាន។
  - ត្រូវជំរុញការបង្កបង្កើតឡើងនូវវរីវិអត្តិសនីខ្លាតតូច មត្យម និងធំ តាមលក្ខណៈភូមិសាស្ត្រ ដែលអាចធ្វើរថាពាន ព្រោះតំបន់ភូមិភាគព្យសាន សុទ្ធសឹងជាតំបន់ខ្ពង់វាប ។
  - ត្រូវរៀបចំការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹកស្អាត ដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងជីវភាព សុខភាពប្រចាំថ្ងៃរបស់ពួកគាត់ ។

#### ດ. ອີພ໌ພະຫຼະກອລາຍຊໍ່ຊູ

៨.១- ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ទ្ធ អាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋានត្រប់ជំដាប់ថ្នាក់ និងសហគមន៍ ត្រូវយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ក្នុង ការស្តារ និងការអភិវឌ្ឈវេចដ្ឋានទាសថ្ងីខ្លាបវន្ត ឱ្យបានប្រសើរជាងមុខក្នុងតំបន់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច រស់នៅសំដៅឆ្លើយតបទៅឧីងតម្រូវការផលប្រយោជន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ច សម្តមកិច្ច វិប្បធម៌ និងដើម្បីធានា ការធ្វើធរាធរណ៍ក្នុងតំបន់ និងទៅកាន់តំបន់ផ្សេង១ជនដោយស្រួល។

99

#### 6. ริมัยเลพยเณร์

- ៩.១- រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាបានកំណត់ច្បាស់ថា ិស័យទេសចរណ៍កម្ពុជា ជាទេសចរណ៍វប្បធម៌ ខឹង ធម្មជាតិ។ ការអភិវឌ្ឍទេសចរណ៍នៅតាមតំបន់ជំនុះពិតិដើមភាគតិច ត្រូវភានាការពារវារប្រធម៌ ប្រតៃណី ម៉ូនៅមូទម្លាប់ និងជួលប្រយោជន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច រួមទាំងការពារបរិស្ថាន។
- ៤.២- ដែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ទេសទរណ៍ តាមតំបន់សហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគពិត ត្រូវរដ្ឋបទីឡើង ដោយមានការចូលរួមពីសំណាក់សហគមន៍ និងផ្នែកពាក់ព័ន្ធ ហើយដែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រទេរទី៥ត្រូវ បញ្ចូលទៅក្នុងផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍនីវិស័យទេសចរណ៍របស់ជាតិ ព្រមទាំងត្រូវធ្វើការអនុវត្ត ប្រកបដោយប្រសិទ្ធភាព។
- ៩.៣- ក្រសុង ស្ថាបិទពាក់ព័ន្ធ ត្រូវយកទិត្តមុកដាក់ និងជុំវិញក៏ចូលបាប្រតិបត្តិការបន្ថែម ក្នុងការស្តារធិង កសាមហេដូវេទទាសម្តីទូ តាំទ្រទេសចរណ៍ ដើម្បីផ្លូវរភ្ជាប់ទីក្រុម ទីប្រជុំជន រមហិយដ្ឋានទេសចរណ៍ ទៅកាត់គោលដៅទេសចរណ៍នានា នៅតាមតំបន់សហគមន៍ដនជាតិដើមភាគនិច និងជំរុញការរបូបចំ សម្បទាទេសចរណ៍សមស្រប សទ្រាប់ឱ្យទេសចរទៅទស្សនាគោលដៅទេសចរណ៍នៃសហគមន៍ ជនជាតិដើមភាគធិច ដើម្បីផ្តល់ឱកាសការងារ ប្រាក់ចំណូសនិងការរួមចំណែកអភិរក្ស និងអភិវឌ្ឍ សហគមន៍ 1
- ៤.៤- សហគមន៍រទសទេលើដែនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ត្រូវទេសក្រងដាក្រុមធ្វើការបល្អរបណ្តាលទូវការបល់ដឹង ជីវិស័យទេសចរណ៍ រប្បប់ដឹកនាំគ្រប់គ្រងសហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ និងឧបក្កម្ពុនាំទ្រឱ្យមានការប្រកប រាជីវិកាម្ច សេវាកម្មទេសចរណ៍ទាំងខ្លារតតុច ចធ្យទ របស់សហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាពតិច ដើម្បី ចូលរមចំណែកកាត់បន្តយភាពក្រីក្រ ។
- ៤.៥- វប្បធម៌ ប្រតៃលី ម៉ះអ្នមទម្លាប់របស់ដងដាតិដើមភាគតិច ត្រូវបានដែរក្សាការពារ និងប្រែទាយទៅ ជាផលិតដលទេសចរណ៍ ដើម្បីទាក់ទាក្សទេសចរឱ្យទៅទស្សនាររបរកមទ័ ព្រមទាំងអប់រំ និងលើក ទឹកតិត្តជំងជាតិដើមភាគតិច ឱ្យចូលរួមក្នុងសេវាកម្មមត្តូទេសក៍ទេសចរ សេវាកម្មដឹកជញ្ជូនតាម ទធ្យោបាយសាមញ្ញ ដូចជាការប្រើប្រាស់សត្វដីរីជាដើម ជំនួសឱ្យទម្លាប់ការបរបាញ់សត្វ ឬកាប់វិត្រ ដែលត្រូវបានហាមហាត់ ។
- ៩.៦- ក្រសួង ស្លាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ លើកទឹកចិត្ត និងផ្តល់ឱកាសឱ្យជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច បានចូលបម្រើការងារក្នុង សហក្រោសទេសចរណ៍ ទាំងក្នុង និងក្រៅតំបន់ ដែលពួកគាត់រស់នៅដោយគ្មានការរើសអើង ។
- ៩.៨- ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ទ្ធ ជួយនាំទ្រ និងលើកសួយពារងារសិប្បកម្ម ថ្លៃប្រឌិត ការជលិត វត្ថុអនុស្សាវរីយ័រនៅតាមសហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមអាតពិទជ្ជយស្វែងកេមិផ្សារ និងប្រភពហិរញ្ញវត្ថុពី ទព

- ៧.២– ការសិក្សាវាយតថ្លៃហេធុប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថាន សេដ្ឋកិច្ចសម្លមកិច្ចវប្បធម៌ និងធនធានធម្មជាតិ ត្រូវអនុវត្ត មុនតម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសខ្ល័ព្ធនាប់ផ្តើន ហើយយកលទ្ធផលនៃការសិក្សានោះមកធ្វើការដោះស្រាយ និងឲ្យពូផ្សាយឱ្យបានឲូលំខុលាយដល់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន ដោយប្រើភាសាខ្មែរ និងប្រែជាកាសាជនជាតិ ដើមភាគតិធ ទៅតាមជនជាតិនីមួយ១ បើអាចធ្វើទៅជាន ។
- ជា.៣។ សហគមន៍ជនដាតិដើមភាគតិច ត្រូវបានផ្តល់ឱុកាសឱ្យចូលរួមផ្តល់ថតិយោបល់ក្នុងដំណើរការ សកម្មភាព របស់គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចមាលផ្តុំខ្លក្ខុងតាំបន់ដែលពួកគាត់រស់នៅ ។
- ពl.6– អាជ្ញាធរគ្រប់លំដាច់ថ្នាក់ និងដនដាតិដើមភាគតិច ត្រូវបានាដែរក្សា ការពារហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធរូបវន្ត ឱ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពខ្ពស់ ។

#### ្ន និស័យយុត្តិនទ័

- ៨.១– ស្តាប័ន និងអាជ្ញាធរមានសមត្ថកិច្ច ត្រូវផ្តល់ចំណេះដឹង និងជំរុញការផុរក្លថ្យាយច្បាប់ និងគោល នយោបាយរបស់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលលើវិស័យយុត្តិធម៌ដល់ដឧបាតិមើមភាគតិចឱ្យយល់ដឹងអំពី ច្បាប់ សិទ្ធិ និងកាតពួកិច្ច ក្លុងនាមជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅក្នុងសង្គម ។
- ៨.២- គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ ដែលដាយខ្លការមួយសម្រាប់សម្រុះសម្រួលជំនាស់នៅតំបន់ដែលបងប្អូន ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចរស់នៅផ្លូវជានមចូលស្គាល់ និងលើកមីកចិត្តអោយចូលរូបក្នុងការបរប្រើលើវិស័យ យុត្តិធម៌។ ក្នុងការលីវីដលមានជម្លោះលើសតិសមត្ថភាពមិនអាចសម្រុះសម្រួលបាន គណៈកម្មាធិការត្រូវ បញ្ជូនករណីនេះ ទៅយន្តការដោះស្រាយជម្លោះជៀនខេត្តអា ឬទៅតុលាការ ។
- ៨.តា- តណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ត្រូវឲទូលខុសត្រូវសម្រុះសម្រុលដម្លោះនានា ដែលកើតមានឡើងរវាង សហគមន៍ និងសហគមន៍ បងបួនជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ក្នុងករលីមិនរកចសម្រុះសម្រូលបាន តណៈកមាធិការសហគមន៍ ត្រូវបញ្ជូនករលីដើម្បោះនេះ ទៅយន្តការដោះស្រាយជម្លោះផ្សេង១ឲ្យត ឬទៅតុលាការ ។
- ៨.៤- បើជះម្នោះរបស់បងបួនជនជាតិដើមភាពតិច ត្រូវដោះស្រាយនៅក្នុងតុលាការ ហើយក្នុងករណីដែល គាត់មិនអាចនិយាយភាសាខ្មែរបាន ស្ថាប័នទានសមត្ថកិច្ចត្រូវតែរកអ្នកបកប្លែដាភាសាជនជាតិដើម ភាពតិចមកបកប្រែដូនគាត់ ដើម្បីឱ្យពួកគាត់មានឱ្យកាសយល់ច្បាស់ពីអ្វីដែលនឹងកើតមានឡើងនៅ ចំពោះមុខតុលាការ ។

9E

សំណាក់ដៃខ្លះអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ទាំងក្នុង និងក្រោះប្រទេស អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាល ភាពីពាក់ព័ន្ធ និងផ្នែកឯកជន ប្រតិសំណាក់ទេសចរ សព្រាប់ជួយដល់សហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ។

#### oo, ธีพัฒฐญาตสฐ ii สิจชายกณ

- ១០.១– អភិវត្សថ្លែកឧស្សាយកម្មធុនតូច ចត្សម និងសីប្បកម្មដោយផ្តោតសំខាន់លើការកែច្នៃធនធានធម្មជាតិ កសិឧស្សាយកម្ម និងផលិតផលសិល្បៈ វិប្បធម៌ ដែលមាននៅក្នុងតំបន់ជនជាតិដើមភាពតិន ។
- ១០.២– ផ្តល់ព័ត៌អាច មិមចំណេះមិងដល់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច អំពីកិច្ចដំណើរការផលិតកម្មឧល្សាហកម្មធុនតូច ចុះបូរេ និងសិប្បកម្ម ។
- ១០.៣- ក្រសួង ស្លាប័នពាក់ព័ទ្ធ ត្រូវអភិវឌ្ឍមូលដ្ឋានផ្គត់ផ្គង់ជីកស្អាតនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍ដនដាតិដើមភាគតិច ឱ្យភោឌលខ្នុភាពទទួលបានទឹកស្អាកហើ្រក្រស់ ។
- 90.6 ៣វាឆ្នាស់ប្តូរលំនៅហានថ្មីរបស់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចនៅក្នុងតំបន់សម្បូចានធនជានរ៉ា ត្រូវរានវត្ថុតាម ច្បាប់ស្តិតិការគ្រប់គ្រង និងការធ្វើអាជីវកម្មធនធានពីរ និងច្បាប់ភូមិបាលដែលមានជាធរមាន ។
- ១០.៥– ក្រសួម ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ ជំរុញ និមឈើកទឹកចិត្តឱ្យសម្បទាឱក ដែលមានរកជាប័ណ្ឌធនជានរែកសាម ហេដ្ឋារធនាសម្ព័ន្ធនានា ដូចជា សាលាភៀន មន្ទីរពេទ្យ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលបណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ជាជីវៈសម្រាប់
- វិស័យប៊ែរ នៅក្មុងតំបន់ជនជាតិដើមភាពតិច ។ ១០.៦– ជួល់ការងារឱ្យបានជាអតិបរមាដូនដល់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច និងបណ្ដុរបណ្ដាលអ្នកមិនទាន់មាន បទពិសោធន៍ក្នុងការស្វែងអុករករីរធ្វើអាជីវិកម្មប៊ែឱ្យមោខសមត្ថភាព និងជំនាញសមស្របដើម្បីចូលរួម ការងារជាមួយសម្បទាឱក ដែលមានអាជ្ញាប័ណ្ណធនជានរ៉ែ នៅត្រប់កម្រិតនៃការងារស្វែងរុករករីរ និងការធើរអាជីវកម្មប៊ែ ។
- ១០.៧– លើកទឹកចិត្តការសិក្សាររប៉រំ ណែនៅ បណ្តុះបណ្តាល និងផ្សព្វផ្សាយអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ថាមពលអគ្គិសនី គ្រប់ប្រភេទឱ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាព និងកាត់បន្ថយការប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម ក្នុងតំបន់ជនជាតិ ដើមភាពតិច ដើម្បីជានានូវការអភិវឌ្ឍ ប្រកបដោយសុវត្ថីភាព និងនិរន្តរភាព។
- ១០.៨- ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ទ្ធ តាំទ្របង្ករាពងាយស្រួល និងដូយលើកទឹកចិត្ត ដល់អ្នកអភិវឌ្ឈប្រភព ថាមពលអត្ថិសនិន្តាពតូច និងមធ្យម ដូចដា ថាមពលកកើតឡើងវិញ រូបមានថាមពលពន្លឺព្រះអាទិត្យ វារីរអត្ថិសនិន្តាតតូច ជីវតទ្ធនៈ និវទាស ជីវត្ថស្ន័ន ជាដើម។ ជំរុញការដាំដុំអុក្ខជាតិដលិតថាមពល តាមរយៈយម្តការអភិវឌ្ឈស្នាត សម្រាប់តំបន់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ។
- ១០.៥– ជំរុញសមធម៌ក្នុងការចចូលសេវាកម្មអត្ថិសនី និងខិតខំរក្សាថ្ងៃអត្ថិសនីឱ្យបានសមរម្យពីសេវាកម្ម អត្ថិសនីឯកជតចុខ សម្រាប់ការប្រើប្រាស់ធម្មតាក្នុងជីវភាព សម្រាប់តំបន់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច។

#### សេចក្តីសន្តិដ្ឋាន

ំពោលនយោបាយយ៉ាពិស្តីពីការអភិវឌ្ឍជនជាតិដើមការតតិច<sup>7</sup> ដែលបានហ្លេីបចំនេះ លើកឡើង និងចូសបញ្ជាក់ឱ្យឃើញពីចម្កាំវិល័យ ទិសដៅ ពោលនយោបាយ និងសកច្មភាពរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល និង រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា ចំពោះជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចក្នុងដំឈើរៈឆ្នោះទៅរកការអភិវឌ្ឈលើច្របើវិស័យក្នុងតំបន់ ដែលជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចរស់នៅ សំដៅកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និងលើកស្លុយកប្រិតដីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់មងប្អូន ផ្តល់សេវាអប់រំ និងសុខភាពបងប្អូឧឱ្យបានល្អប្រសើរ ព្រមទាំងជួយការាជ និងនៃវភ្សាវប្បធម៌របស់មេងប្អូន។

ដើម្បីឱ្យការអភិវឌ្ឍជនជាតិដើមកគេចិចមាននិរន្តរការទាំងក្នុងពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន និងទៅអនាគតសំដៅ ឡើយតបបានទៅឪមតិសដៅដែលបានលើកឡើងខាងលើនោះ គោលនយោបាយទូចៅ និងកោលនយោបាយ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍តាមវិស័យ បានផ្តោតជាសំខាន់ចៅលើវិស័យវប្បភទិ អប់រំ បណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ជាជីវះ សុខាភិបាល ហិរស្លាន និច្ចី កសិកម្ម ចនធានទឹក ហេដ្ឋារធនាសម្ព័ន្ធ យុត្តិធម៌ ទេសចរណ៍ ឧស្សាហកម្ម រ៉ែ និងជាមពល ជានិង។

ការខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងអស់ពីលទ្ធភាព របស់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍជឧជាតិដើមភាគតិចនឹងទាំ មកខ្វះការប្រែប្រួល ឱយកាលីវិកចម្រើនយាំងពិតប្រាកដដល់ជំផងពិតដើមភាគតិច ទៅក្នុងពំបន់ដែលបងបួន រសំនៅ។ ការចូលរួមនឹងភាគម្នរបស់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ក្នុងកិច្ចសហគារជួយកែលំអសហគមន៍របស់ពួកគាត់ និងអាចធ្វើឱ្យមោនការប្រែប្រួលដ៏ធំចេង។

ក្រសួដ ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ទ្ធ ព្រមទាំងអាថ្វានដើងនិត្រប់លំដាប់ថ្នាក់ ត្រូវរួមចំណែកជំរុញ និងអនុវត្តនូវ កោលនយោបាយជាតិ ស្តីពីការអភិវង្សជនជាតិដើមភាពតិតទេះឱ្យបានពូលថ្ងៃទាពខុស និងត្រូវផ្សព្វផ្សាយកោល នយោបាយនេះឱ្យបានចូលចុលាយដូនប្រជាពលរដ្ឋជាតិសេស ដនជាតិដើមភាគតិច និមដៃគុអភិវង្សន៍នាខាក្នុង កោសបំណងលើកទឹកចិត្ត ឱ្យពួកគាត់មានជំនឿជាក់ក្នុងការចូលរួមការការអភិវង្សជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច និងអភិវង្ស ជាតិ ។

- Xeek

#### សន្មានុក្សទ

#### ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច : ជាតិពន្លាំងលរស់នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជាតាំងពីដើមរៀមមក ហើយមានភាសា វប្បធម៌ ចំនៀម ទម្លាប់ ប្រតៃឈីរបស់ខ្លួនខុសពីជនជាតិខ្មែរដែលជាប្រជាជាតិស្លុយ។ ៤នយត់នើងទាកាតិច មាន ពួង កួយ ចំនួន ចារាយ ត្រឹង ព្រោ កាវិត ស្លេង ហ៊ែន សំ ហោ ចំណ កាតកំ ព័រ នេះញ ជង សួយ ថ្លូន លួន ស្លួច រដៃ ខំ រអង ស្លុង ល្អីន សំរែ និងជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចផ្សេងទៀត ។ ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចទាំងនោះមានរបៀបរស់នៅតាមប្រតៃណិ និងមានការនាំដុះលើដី ដែលខ្លួនបាន កាន់កាប់គាមក្បូនខ្លាត ទំនៀមទម្លាប់ នៃការប្រើប្រាស់ដីជា សមូហភាព ។ ប្រយុទ្ធជនជាតិដីមកានតិចទាំងនោះមានរបៀបរស់នៅតាមប្រតៃណិ និងមានការនាំដុះលើដី ដែលខ្លួនបាន កាន់កាប់គាមក្បូនខ្លាត ទំនៀមទម្លាប់ នៃការប្រើប្រាស់ដីជា សមូហភាព ។ ប្រយុទ្ធជនជាតិដីមកានតិចទាំងអស់ទានប្រហាណមួយ ‹០១، ភាគរយនៃប្រជាជនសរុប ហើយរួមរស់ជាមួយជាតិពន្ធខ្មែរប្រកបដោយសុខដុងរងថានាំ សំរាប់រៀងមកនៅក្នុងខេត្ត មួយទំនួន ដូចជាខេត្តរតនាំរី មណ្ឌលពីរី ក្រទេរ ព្រះសីហនុ បន្ទាយមានជ័យ ស្សេមរាប ពិសមភាព ពោធិលាត់ កំពង់ស្អី កោរកុង បាត់ដំបង ព្រះសីហនុ បន្ទាយមានជ័យ ស្សេមរាប

កម្មសិទ្ធិសមូហវាព	ះ ដិធ្លីដែលជាកម្មសិទ្ធិរួមរបស់សហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចមួយក្រុម ហើយកម្មសិទ្ធិនេះមិន
	មែនជាកម្មសិទ្ធិឯកជនដោយឡែក១របស់សមាជិកសហគមន៍នោះឡើយ ។ សមាជិក
	សហគមន៍ម្នាក់១ឬត្រួសារនីមួយ១នៃសហគមន៍គ្មានសិទ្ធិចាត់ចែងដីជាកម្មសិទ្ធិសមូហភាព
	(B119 1
ជាតិពន្ធ	េ ក្រុមមនុស្សដែលមានរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធត្រួសារ សេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងសង្គមដូចគ្នា ហើយមានភាសានិង
	វប្បធម៌តែមួយរូមគ្នា ។
ដីលំនៅដ្ឋាន	ះ ដីដែលសមាជិកសហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគទិចប្រើប្រាស់ដើម្បីសាងសង់ផ្ទះស្នាក់នៅប្តូរស់
	នៅជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍( និវេសនដ្ឋាន) ។

មីបំរុងចាំបាច់សម្រាប់ដូរវេនដំណាំ

ឬដីរៀបចំបម្រងសម្រាប់ចំការពនេរចរ

**ឬមិចំការវិលជុំ** : មីដែលសហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិធច្ចាប់បានេះប្រីប្រាស់កន្លងមកជាវីស្របួទ័ការក្នុងការដូរ វេននំណាំតាមប្រតៃណី ។

# 9ë

មិព្រៃអារក្ស	វិច្រារករក្ស : ទឹកន្លែងដែលសហគមន៍ទុកសម្រាប់បូជាឬសែនព្រេងតាមទំនៀមទម្លាប់ប្រពៃណី។				
ដីព្រៃកប់ខ្មោច	: ទឹកខ្មែងដែលសហគមន៍ប្រើប្រាស់សម្រាប់បញ្ចុះសពទៅតាមប្រពៃណីរបស់ខ្លួន។				
ទស្សនាទាន : ការប្រកាន់យកពាមការយល់ពមិញ។					
ទេសចរណ៍សហគ	មមី : គោលនយោបាយជាតិដែលរៀចចំឡើងដោយក្រសួមទេសចរណ៍ សម្រាប់យកទៅអនុវត្ត				
	ក្នុងសហគមន៍ ដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍវិស័យទេសចរណ៍ក្នុងពោលបំណងកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្ររបស់				
	បុសប្អូនជនជាតិដើមភាពតិចនៃសហគមន៍នោះ ។				
សហតមន៍ទេសច	រណ៍ : សហគមន៍ដែលមានបង្អែកលើវិស័យទេសចរណ៍ ។				
អាជ្ញាធររដ្ឋបាល	ះអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាននិងអាជ្ញាធរដែលមានអាយត្តិកាន់កាមដឹរដ្ឋអ្នតនធានធម្មជាតិរបស់រដ្ឋ				
	ក្មុមពីរទេនោះ ។				
អាជ្ញាធរប្រពៃល័	i .				
ឬគណៈកម្មាធិកា	រសហគមព័				
	ះ ថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំសហគមន៍ដែលត្រូវបានជ្រើសរើសដោយសមាជិកសហគមន៍ទាំងមូលដើម្បីដោះ				
	ស្រាយបញ្ហាក្នុងសហគមន៍។ វាជាយន្តការមួយសម្រាប់សម្រុះសម្រួលទំនាស់ក្នុងសហគមន៍				
	នៅក្រៅរង្វង់ពុលាការ ។				
អ្នកជិពនាង	ះប្រជាពលរដ្ឋបុសបះគមន៍ទាំងឡាយប្តូអាជ្ញាធរកាន់កាប់ដីរដ្ឋដែលមានព្រំប្រទល់ដីជាប់នឹង				
	ដីរបស់សហគមន៍ដែលបានស្នើសុំចុះបញ្ជីដី ។				
កំណត់សំតាល់					
ជនជាតិភាពតិច	ះ ក្រុមអនុស្សដែលមានសញាតិខ្មែរ អានភាសា វប្បធម៌ ទំផ្សេមទម្លាប់ ប្រពៃណី ដោយឲ្យក				
	ផ្ទាល់ខ្លួនហើយពួកគេរស់នៅក្នុងចំណេកម ជនជាតិខ្មែរដែលជាប្រជាជាតិស្នល ។				
ប្រជាជាតិស្នូល:	ជាតិពន្ធខ្មែរដែលមានដើមកំណើត និងរស់នៅលើទឹកដិកម្ពុជា តាំងពិរដើមរេវ្យងមក				

ហើយមានប្រមាណ ( ៩០ ) ភាគរយ នៃប្រជាជនសរុប ។

# Appendix 3: List of Countries in Annex I and Annex II of United

# Nation Convention on Climate Change.

Annex I

Austria Belarus<sup>a</sup> Belgium Bulgaria<sup>a</sup> Canada Croatia<sup>a</sup> \* Czech Republic<sup>a</sup> \* Denmark European Economic Community Estoniaa Finland France Germany Greece Hungary<sup>a</sup> Iceland Ireland Italy Japan Latviaa Liechtenstein\* Lithuania<sup>a</sup> Luxembourg Monaco\* Netherlands New Zealand Norway Poland<sup>a</sup> Portugal Romania<sup>a</sup> Russian Federation<sup>a</sup> Slovakia<sup>a</sup> \* Slovenia<sup>a</sup> \* Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey Ukraine<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America

Australia

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

<sup>\*</sup> *Publisher's note*: Countries added to Annex I by an amendment that entered into force on 13 August 1998, pursuant to decision 4/CP.3 adopted at COP.3.

Annex II

Australia Austria Belgium Canada Denmark European Economic Community Finland France Germany Greece Iceland Ireland Italy Japan Luxembourg Netherlands New Zealand Norway Portugal Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America

*Publisher's note*: Turkey was deleted from Annex II by an amendment that entered into force 28 June 2002, pursuant to decision 26/CP.7 adopted at COP.7.

- - - - -

# Annex 4: List indigenous communities register with MRD, and

# MOI and get support from ILO 2014-2015

List of indigenous communities having received the support from ILO 2014-2015, and achievement in each step which is a pre-communal land titling.

#### A. Identity certification - MRD

Two separate tasks were completed during the reporting period for 14 indigenous communities, namely (1) *appraisal* of identity; and (2) *preparation of administrative papers* as supporting documents for submission to MRD level.

The MRD has issued identity letter to the following 11 indigenous villages, 3 other have completed documents and submitted at MRD while 2 others are at provincial level.

No	Village/Community	Commune	District	Province	NGO partner	
1	Kachut	Nhang	Andongmeas	Ratanakkiri	ICSO	
2	Ket	Nhang	Andongmeas	Ratanakkiri	ICSO	
3	Dal	Nhang	Andongmeas	Ratanakkiri	ICSO	
4	Tangchis	Nhang	Andongmeas	Ratanakkiri	ICSO	
5	Tangse	Nhang	Andongmeas	Ratanakkiri	ICSO	
6	Patang	Sesan	Oyadav	Ratanakkiri	ICSO	
7	Kengsan	Seda	Lumphat	Ratanakkiri	ICSO	
8	Tumpounroeungthom	Tavengkrom	Taveng	Ratanakkiri	GAA	
9	Tus	Ta Orng	Kounmum	Ratanakkiri	DPA	
10	Phnom Pi	Srae Chis	Sambo	Kratie	CED	
11	Srae Chis	Srae Chis	Sambo	Kratie	CED	
Three villages have completed at provincial level, and already submitted to MRD						
1	Bangkoeunphal	Rumtum	Rovieng	Preah Vihear	OPKC	
2	Svaydamnak	Rumtum	Rovieng	Preah Vihear	OPKC	
3	Tropeangtotim	Rumtum	Rovieng	Preah Vihear	OPKC	
Two villages are processing documents at Mondulkiri						
1	Pukeh	Memang	Keoseima	Mundulkiri	WCS	
2	Sre E	Rommania	Semmonorum	Mundulkiri	WCS	

#### **B. Legal registration – MoI**

MoI has issued legal entities letter to 14 indigenous communities as below:

No	Community	Commune	District	Province	NGO partner
1	Srei Chuok (Bunong)	Okreang	Sambo	Kratie	CED

2	Thnot (Krol)	Srei Chis	Sambo	Kratie	CED
3	Srei Thom (Bunong)	Sam kok	Koh Nheak	Mondulk Kiri	ARD
4	An Tres (Bunong)	Or Buon Loeu	Koh Nhek	Mondulk Kiri	ARD
5	An Chor (Bunong)	Sok San	Koh Nhek	Mondulk Kiri	ARD
6	Chi Klob (Bunong)	Sok San	Koh Nhek	Mondulk Kiri	ARD
7	Rok	Kok Lak	Vernsai	Ratanak Kiri	NTFP
8	Pu Cha	Me Mong	Keoseima	Mondulkiri	ARD
9	Pu Treng	Dak Dam	O Raing	Mondulkiri	ARD
10	Kreang (Tampuon)	Kekchong	Bokeo	Ratanakiri	ICSO
11	Pyang (Brao)	Tavengkrom	Taveng	Ratanakiri	ICSO
12	Tampuonreoung	Tavengkrom	Taveng	Ratanakiri	ICSO
	Toch (Brao)				
13	Kek Kuon (Brao)	Tavengkrom	Taveng	Ratanakiri	ICSO
14	Sieng Say (Brao)	Tavengkrom	Taveng	Ratanakiri	ICSO

Documents necessary for registration of 9 communities have been completed and submitted to MoI for registration.

No	Name of IC	Commune	District	Province	NGO Partners
1	Srei Thom (Bunong)	Sam kok	Koh Nheak	Mondulk Kiri	ARD
2	An Tres (Bunong)	Or Buon Loeu	Koh Nhek	Mondulk Kiri	ARD
3	An Chor (Bunong)	Sok San	Koh Nhek	Mondulk Kiri	ARD
4	Chi Klob (Bunong)	Sok San	Koh Nhek	Mondulk Kiri	ARD
5	Tik Team (Kavet)	Santepheap	Siempang	Steung Treng	MVI
6	O char (Kavet)	Santepheap	Siempang	Steung Treng	MVI
7	Kmeng (Kreung)	Peoy	Ochum	Ratanak Kiri	DPA
8	Teun (Kreung)	Teun	Koun Mun	Ratanak Kiri	DPA
9	Taheuy	Teun	Konmum	Ratanak Kiri	DPA