



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUPPORTING FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY

SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT: APRIL 01, 2014 – JUNE 30, 2014



Cooperative Agreement Number: AID-442-A-13-00002
Activity Start Date and End Date: 11/9/2012 to 11/8/2016
AOR: Brad Arsenault

Submitted by: Curtis Hundley, Chief of Party
Winrock International
Phnom Penh Center
Building F, Room 588
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: (855 23) 220-714

Email: chundley@winrocksfb.org

July 31, 2014

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Winrock International under Cooperative Agreement Number: AID-442-A-13-00002.

SUPPORTING FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY

SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT: APRIL 01, 2014 – JUNE 30, 2014

DISCLAIMER

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

Program Overview/Summary

Program Name	Supporting Forests and Biodiversity
Activity Start and End Dates	November 9, 2012 to November 8, 2016
Prime Implementing Partner	Winrock International
Agreement Number	AID-442-A-13-00002
Name of Sub Awardees	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS); World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC); East West Management Institute (EWMI)
Major Counterpart Organizations	Forestry Administration (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries); General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (Ministry of Environment)
Geographic Coverage Cambodia	Eastern Plains Landscape located in Mondulkiri province and Prey Lang Landscape located in Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kratie provinces
Reporting Period	April 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014

ACRONYMS

CCF	Community Conservation Forest
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CPA	Community Protected Area
EPL	Eastern Plains Landscape
F	Female
FA	Forestry Administration
HA	Hectare
ICLT	Indigenous Community Land Title
InVEST	Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MPF	Mondulkiri Protected Forest
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MOMS	Management Orientated Monitoring System
No.	Number
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Products
PCPU	Provincial Conservation Planning Unit
PD&E	Provincial Department of Environment
PLL	Prey Lang Landscape
PMEP	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPWS	Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary
PS-FBD	Provincial Sub-committee for Supporting Forests, Biodiversity, and Development
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RECOFTC	Center for People and Forests
RUA	Royal University of Agriculture
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SFB	Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Report Tool
SPF	Seima Protection Forest
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WI	Winrock International
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Table of Contents

1.	QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS.....	4
1.1	Program Description/Introduction	7
1.2	Summary of Results to Date.....	8
2.	ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS.....	14
2.1	Progress Narrative.....	14
	Objective 1	14
	Objective 2.....	18
	Objective 3.....	22
2.2	Implementation Status.....	23
2.3	Implementation Challenges.....	24
	Objective 1	24
	Objective 2.....	25
	Objective 3.....	25
3.	INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES and USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES.....	26
3.1	Gender Equality and Female Empowerment	26
3.2	Monitoring & Evaluation	27
3.3	Small Grants Program	27
3.4	Communications & Outreach	28
3.5	Sustainability Mechanisms.....	29
3.6	Environmental Compliance & EMMP activities.....	29
3.7	Global Climate Change.....	29
3.8	Policy and Governance Support	29
3.9	Local Capacity Development.....	30
3.10	Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Global Development Alliance (GDA) Impacts	30
3.11	Science, Technology, and Innovation Impacts	30
4.	STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT.....	31
5.	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES.....	31
6.	LESSON LEARNED.....	32
7.	PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER	34
8.	A/COR comments ADDRESSED SINCE LAST REPORT.....	40
9.	APPENDICES.....	41
9.1	Results of WILDLIFE SURVEY (Apr-may 2014) in PPWS & MPF	41

9.2	Potential CF areas identified in Stung Treng and Kampong Thom	41
9.3	ODC site traffic by month.....	43
9.4	ODC social media reach	44
9.5	ODC media exposure and citations.....	45
9.6	Events where ODC was promoted.....	46
9.7	Objective 1 milestone tracking tables	47
	Eastern Plains Landscape.....	48
	Prey Lang Landscape.....	53
9.8	objective 2 milestone tracking tables.....	56
	Eastern plains landscape.....	58
	Prey Lang Landscape.....	60
10.	income and asset values from the baseline survey.....	61
11.	Small grants program award details	64
10.	ANNEXES.....	65
	Annex 1: TraiNet Report.....	65
	Annex 2: Success Stories on Women’s Leadership in Forests and Biodiversity Conservation.....	78
	Annex 3: Gender Brochure.....	81
	Annex 4: SFB newsletter, Volume I & II	85
	Annex V: USAID SFB Project’s Success Stories	87

I. QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS

The Cambodia Supporting Forests and Biodiversity (SFB), a four-year \$20 million project funded through the USAID Mission in Cambodia, started in November 2012. During this seventh quarterly reporting period from April 01 through June 30, 2014, some of the primary tasks accomplished and key results are as follows:

At the National Level

- The project has started national and regional initiatives to promote awareness and dialogue through a scientific assessment with a Mekong Basin Study and Advocacy Initiative. Winrock's Eco Services Unit is moving forward to conduct a scientific assessment and forward-looking analysis of the effects of deforestation and rapid land use conversion on Cambodia's agriculture and hydrology. This is expected to be complemented by additional analysis on the effects of the changes and implications which the project can expect from additional dams in Laos and Cambodia and their effects on Cambodia and Vietnam, especially in the Delta. The project is seeking strategic partnerships with several other USAID, and non-USAID donor and government initiatives examining these issues, including USAID's Lower Mekong Initiative, USAID Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forest Project and USAID Vietnam Forest Project.
- The project came into a consensus with the Forestry Administration (FA) and provided funds for a scientific biodiversity survey and land use management plan being implemented by Conservation International (CI) to reclassify 300,000 hectares of Prey Lang Landscape from Production Forest to Protection Forest. This is a negotiated, but unwritten, agreement with FA's Dr. Omaliss who is confident that he and FA Director Cheang Kimsun can accomplish this landscape reclassification in a one-year period from this quarter.
- With the Ministry of Environment (MOE), the project drafted two concept notes focusing on: a) facilitate knowledge sharing and awareness raising for rural Cambodian high school students by providing site visits to the Eastern Plains (EPL) and the Prey Lang Landscapes (PLL); and b) creating a mechanism to facilitate knowledge sharing and awareness raising for high school students in rural Cambodia. These two initiatives will enable us to cooperatively work with the MOE to promote environmental awareness in Cambodia's high schools.
- In the quarter, the project redirected resources away national level REDD+ policy-related activities primarily because several donors are already supporting such policy level discussions. The resources were directed to supporting REDD+ on-the-ground activities to reduce deforestation and degradation in the two landscapes, and while continuing or increasing support to the Seima Protection Forest REDD+ activities, including implementation of REDD+ strategies, forest monitoring, and the formal validation of the project design by the relevant standards authority.
- The project has also proposed to USAID an initiative to improve human rights and equity in Cambodia's forest communities. This initiative will encourage and empower forest communities, commune councilors and village and district level government officers to develop and strengthen relationships through the sharing of economic growth activities as well as human rights, political and policy issues that affect them. The activities associated with this initiative will include: cross-provincial visits between communities to discuss issues; hosted round-table discussions; a community forest membership directory; constructive dialogues to solve actual problems; informing communities of their human and legal rights, roles and responsibilities, tactics to constructively promote practical, sustainable solutions to community forest issues, and how to access legal support to save and protect their forests/natural resources in a sustainable manner.
- In Q7, the project also formulated an awareness raising initiative using the pool of funds in the project's outreach budget. The purpose of the awareness raising initiative will be to build

awareness, ownership and the taking of actions that improve forest management and biodiversity conservation by raising the profile of the importance of forestry and biodiversity conservation across specific populations in Cambodia, especially youth, planners, decision-makers, and the international community.

The campaign will include social networking, interactive, and educational activities that should result in increased awareness and a better understanding of the value of forest conservation, adaptation to climate change, and reasons for enhancing biodiversity. To support this initiative, the Project, this quarter, funded an assessment of stakeholder attitudes towards deforestation. Based on the findings of this assessment, the project prepared and conducted an open and competitive bidding process involving the SFB project partners. A firm named, O Orange was selected to implement this initiative.

Orange developed a project plan and budget focusing on Cambodian youth to become aware, take ownership of, and initiate actions associated with degradation of forests and biodiversity. Also, SFB is cooperating with the Ambassador's Youth Council as a sounding board for reaching youth and encouraging actions like information sharing, petitions to government, and other individual actions that can be promoted by Cambodia's youth toward conservation. The project is finalizing Orange's two-year work plan and negotiating the contract. Tentatively, Ms. Mea Sok Sophea, Cambodia's number one pop star has agreed to support these awareness raising efforts.

- To improve Project partner coordination and activity reporting, the project has developed an online reporting database that should improve information sharing and recording of activities for reporting to USAID and partners. WI staff piloted some components of the database in Q7. The full database will come online for all partners in Q8. This is an ongoing process to refine and improve SFB's tracking and reporting systems, as a result there may be inconsistencies between data reported in previous quarters and this one – but we are improving our accuracy with each quarter. When the database comes online fully in Q8, with its individual client profiles for all participants, all of these issues should be resolved.

In the PLL Landscape

- This quarter, through a constructive dialogue facilitated by the SFB team that included representatives of the ELC, FA, local government, and community members, the CRCK ELC agreed to return to the community 10 hectares of overlapping land area. However, it was too late for the existing trees, as they had been cleared/harvested. The local authorities and FA advised the CRCK Company to replant the property with native tree species before transferring it to the community.
- Four CFs (Ou Kra Nhoung, Prey Hong Chumtet, Kbal Ou Takong and Kbal Ou Thnong) in Kampong Thom completed installation of boundary pole demarcation covering 7,246 hectares of forestland. This effort will enhance forest management and protection, increase the visibility of community forests, and help mitigate encroachment and conflicts between local communities and ELC companies.
- Potential CF areas in Kampong Thom and Stung Treng provinces were identified covering 26,577 hectares of forest in 14 villages. If established, 2,636 families will become members of these new CFs.
- CF formalization progress was made in six CFs in Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng, both for the new CF areas and existing ones. This has contributed substantially towards improving management practices of 13,665 HA of forest for 8,039 people (4,190 women), of whom 2,846 (1,621 women) are indigenous peoples.

- In the Preah Vihear Protected Forest, several nests of both *Sarus Crane* and *Giant Ibis* have been located this quarter. This area is one of the most important breeding sites in Cambodia for these iconic species, with between 14 to 30 Sarus Crane nests, and up to 40 Giant Ibis nests found annually. Both these Critically Endangered bird species are protected by the highly successful nest protection program. Monitoring data shows that nesting success has been increased to over 80% in recent years.
- The annual national *vulture* census was completed during this quarter, with SFB supporting the survey in two protected areas in Cambodia and also supporting some technical input to the survey design and analysis. Vultures are nature's rubbish collectors, and form an essential part of a healthy ecosystem. In Asia, populations of vultures have crashed dramatically, and all are now classified as Endangered or Critically Endangered. Their only remaining stable populations are in Cambodia. The Preah Vihear Protected Forest recorded 41 vultures, which could be as much as 15 percent of the entire population in Indochina, confirming the site's vital importance for these iconic birds.

In the EPL Landscape

- A wide array of activities were implemented in Seima and the PVPF, with at least 72 trainings, mentoring sessions, and meetings; an average of about one each working day. This resulted in more than 17,000 person-hours of activities and community engagement being delivered. One particular key event was a two-day community forum, where attended by 64 community participants (18 females) representing 20 villages in Seima, who provided useful feedback on the Seima REDD+ project.
- This quarter, the Pu Trom ICT has been accepted onto the national list. This will be the first village supported by SFB through the entire Indigenous Land Titling process.
- The major biodiversity survey was also completed in Seima this quarter, with 1,342 km of line-transect surveyed for wildlife. This is major achievement, with incredible persistence and hard work shown by the SFB team to complete this physically and technically demanding survey. Initial indications are positive, with many good sightings of wildlife.
- The terms of reference and agreement for the development of the Mondulkiri Protected Forests (MPF) management plan were approved by the FA. The FA started to conduct research and consultations by the development team, composed of representatives from the FA's Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity Conservation. This activity is on track and will be a milestone for the sustainable management of MPF.
- Key steps and processes necessary for establishing CFs were completed based on previous quarter plans. Due to SFB Project interventions, the team is seeing greater levels of community interest and engagement on completing the steps necessary for the establishment of critical new CPAs and CFs. Key advancements in the quarter include: a) completed one CPA Management Plan (CPA Puhung Putung). The plan was submitted to PPWS Protected Area Director for approval and endorsement and to the MOE for final approval; b) revalidated proposed CF boundary in Krangtes and confirmed the size of the area. This has been proposed by the FA to ensure that no conflicts will occur in the area once it is designated; c) completed and ratified internal rules and regulations of CFMC in Krangtes; d) completed draft of CF management plan in CF Dei Ey. Awaiting availability of FA officers for the final review and consultation; and e) completed draft of CPA management plan in Srae Y. Awaiting availability of MOE Officers for the final consultation.
- The Mondulkiri Provincial Governor's Office approved formation of a Provincial Working Group to support the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) in designing and implementing Integrated Valuation of Environmental Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST) programs to demonstrate the value

of retaining forests and conserving priority ecosystem services. This group of 15 members has been selected from the Provincial Sub-Committee for Supporting Forest, Biodiversity, Conservation and Development to ensure strong local representation and participation in the development of plans and activities (2014-2016). The Working Group will work closely with the RUPP team. A detailed workplan was developed.

- Other important advances this quarter include: a) completion of the community consultations in Srae Huy, Srae Thom and Chiklob on Bamboo enterprise development; b) continued support for the completion of four resin processing facilities in Laoka, Krangtes, Srae Y, and Pu hung/Putung. Two additional enterprises began operations (processing and sales), raising the total to 8 NTFP-based community enterprises currently operating within MPF and PPWS sites (the 4 resin enterprises and, 4 honey enterprises in Pu Chrey, Krangtes, Srae Y and Sen Monorom).

I.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/INTRODUCTION

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity (SFB) project is implemented in collaboration with the Forestry Administration in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection in the Ministry of Environment through a consortium of project partners. Those partners include Winrock International, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC), and the East West Management Institute (EWMI). Project activities are concentrated in Mondulhiri province in the Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL), which covers an area of more than 30,000 square kilometers and contains the most extensive intact block of remaining forest in Southeast Asia, and in and around the Prey Lang Landscape (PLL) in the provinces of Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Steung Treng, and Kratie.

The Eastern Plains Landscape includes a diversity of forest types ranging from hill evergreen to open dry forest which supports resident populations of several endangered wildlife species, including Asian elephants, leopards, dholes, white water buffalo, sambars, Siamese crocodiles and Eld's deer. The Prey Lang Landscape provides diverse habitats for a variety of wildlife species, as well, but unlike the Eastern Plains Landscape, there is no large-area management plan for sustainable forest management or biodiversity conservation in the Prey Lang Landscape.

Cambodia has one of the highest percentages of forest cover in the region and the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has adopted a Millennium Development Goal to increase its forest cover from 55% to 60%. The RGC also has a target of placing two million hectares under community forestry management, which would account for approximately 20% of Cambodia's forested area. Despite those ambitious goals, Cambodia's forests continue to be impacted by land-use changes and deforestation. The overarching goal of the SFB project is to improve conservation and governance of the two most extensive forest landscapes in the country, the Eastern Plains Landscape and the Prey Lang landscape, to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity. The participation of local communities, as well as other stakeholders, in forest management decisions will be improved under the project and capacity-building of communities and officials of sub-national and national authorities will cut across project elements through three inter-linked objectives under which the project's overarching goal will be achieved:

- 1) Effectiveness of government and other natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity enhanced.
- 2) Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.
- 3) Equitable benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.

I.2 SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	Annual Target (FY2)	Achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q7)	Status	Comments	Percentage of Year 2 target achieved
G.1: Deforestation rate in priority landscapes decreased	Survey ongoing	No target in Y2			WI's ES Unit is working on these calculations. An estimate should be ready by Q8 end.	
EPL						
PLL						
G.2: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance [standard indicator; HARVEST indicator]	0	160,000 hectares			A common method for measuring this indicator will be developed in Q8.	
EPL		125,000	WCS: 59,410 ¹ WWF: 83,000 ² WI: 5,734 ³			
PLL		35,000	WCS: 18,800 ⁴			

¹ WCS: This is calculated from SMART patrol data for the quarter, assuming a coverage of 100 m on either side of the patrolling routes.

² WWF: This is the total area of: a) community managed forests that are patrolled by local communities with SFB support in the EPL (26,000 ha); and b) 25% of the total area of strict protection zones in MPF and PPWS that are being patrolled with partial support from SFB project (57,000 ha). Only 25% of the total area was covered due to limited number of Rangers to effectively cover 100% of the protected areas.

³ WI: This is the total area of the 4 community forests being supported by SFB Winrock International.

⁴ WCS: 18,800 HA from improved performance from government patrols.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	Annual Target (FY2)	Achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q7)	Status	Comments	Percentage of Year 2 target achieved
			RECOFTC: 29,712 ⁵			
G.3: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ e, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance [standard indicator]	Survey ongoing	250,000 metric tons			WI's ES Unit is working on these calculations.	
EPL						
PLL						
Objective Indicator 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices		10,000			SFB database with individual client profiles will come online in Q8, to eliminate any double counting & standardize who is "actively engaged."	
EPL		7,000	WCS: 6,095 ⁶ WWF: 2,191 WI: 1,243 ⁷			

⁵ RECOFTC: This figure includes total HA of forest achieved to date (Q4=2,431 HA of community forest boundary installation in Stung Treng, Q5=1,135 HA of community forest boundary installation in Kampong Thom, Q6=10,039 HA of CFMP development, Q7= 1,307ha CFMP + 13,665 HA CF formalization).

⁶ WCS: Number of community members who have explicitly given their consent during the FPIC process in Seima. This represents the overwhelming majority of the population of the area.

⁷ WI: Q5: 319 (67 F); Q6: 409 (161 F); Q7: 515 (167 F).

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	Annual Target (FY2)	Achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q7)	Status	Comments	Percentage of Year 2 target achieved
PLL		3,000	WCS: 1,124 ⁸ RECOFTC: 3,305 ⁹ WI: 1,532 ¹⁰			
Sub-objective indicator 1.1.1: Number of land titles/and or management plans approved as a result of USG assistance, including community forest, CPA, community based production forests, CCFs and indigenous land titles.		5				
EPL		3	WWF: 2 ¹¹			
PLL		2				
Sub-objective indicators 1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resource management and or biodiversity conservation		3,000				
EPL		1,250	WCS: 886 ¹² WWF: 2,590 ¹³			

⁸ WCS: 899 continuing, plus 225 new = 1,124 (577 M and 547 F).

⁹ RECOFTC: The number of people actively engaged to date (Q4=93, Q5=140, Q6=1279, and Q7=1793).

¹⁰ WI: Community forestry member participated in CF management, verified boundary demarcation, FA participated in integrated planning, 1532 (Q5=19, Q6=547, Q7=966).

¹¹ WWF: 1 CPA (Srae Thom) management plan approved at national level; 1 CPA (Puhung Putung) management plan approved by PPWS Director.

¹² WCS: Of 886 total, 227 are female.

¹³ WWF: Of 2,590 total, 754 are female.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	Annual Target (FY2)	Achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q7)	Status	Comments	Percentage of Year 2 target achieved
			WI: 666 ¹⁴			
PLL		1,750	WCS: 466 ¹⁵ RECOFTC: 737 ¹⁶ WI: 1,640 ¹⁷			
Sub-objective indicator 1.4.1 and 2.4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.		15				
EPL		N/A	WCS: 2 WI: 4 ¹⁸			
PLL		N/A	WCS: 2 ¹⁹			
Objective Indicator 0.2.1 Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon as a result of USG assistance.		10				
EPL		5	WCS: 2			

¹⁴ WI: 448 (191 females) reported in Q5 and 6; 218 (56 females) in Q7.

¹⁵ WCS: Of 466 total, 225 are female.

¹⁶ The number of participants/people trained to date (Q4=158, Q5=209, Q6=203, and Q7=167).

¹⁷ WI: Capacity building to CF member through training/workshop/meeting, CF member participated in the SFB activities. Total of 1640 (Q4=293, Q5=682, Q6=344, Q7=321).

¹⁸ WI: 4 CF agreements signed were reported in Q6 and there is no update in this quarter.

¹⁹ WCS: 2 Village Market Network agreements.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	Annual Target (FY2)	Achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q7)	Status	Comments	Percentage of Year 2 target achieved
			WWF: 6			
PLL		5	WCS: 3 WI: 1			
Objective Indicator 0.2.2, 2.1.1, 2.2.1, and 2.3.1: Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub-national planning processes		6				17%
EPL		3	WCS: 1 WWF: 2 ²⁰			
PLL		3				
Objective Indicator 0.3.1: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation as a result of USG assistance		30,000				
EPL		18,000	WWF: 13,460 ²¹			
PLL		12,000				
Sub-objective indicator 3.1.1: Increase income levels of target community due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities as a result of USG assistance	Survey data collection complete;	No target in Y2				

²⁰ WWF: 1 CPA management plan and 1 CPA management plan TOR approved by PPWS Director.

²¹ WWF: Estimate of 11,680 new people this quarter = 2,336 total families belonging to CPA and CFs in covered areas multiplied by 5 person average household size. This is based on conversations with USAID during the June 2014 Mondulkiri site visit that all of these members will have increased economic benefits from cash and non-cash sources.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	Annual Target (FY2)	Achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q7)	Status	Comments	Percentage of Year 2 target achieved
	analysis in Q8 will set baseline.					
EPL						
PLL						
Sub-objective indicator 3.2.1: Number of PES agreements approved and implemented		No target in Y2				
EPL						
PLL						
Sub-objective indicator 3.3.1: Number of people participating in income generating activities.		3,000				
EPL		2,000	WCS: 215 ²² WWF: 1,910 ²³			
PLL		1,000	WCS: 220 ²⁴ WI: 345 ²⁵			

²² WCS: Of 215 total, 58 are female.

²³ WWF: 50% of participants are female.

²⁴ WCS: Of 220 total, 73 are female.

²⁵ WI: CF member participated in livelihood activities through training, group formation. Total of 345 (Q6=54, Q7=291).

2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 PROGRESS NARRATIVE

The following activities were implemented during the seventh quarter (April-June 2014) by SFB.

OBJECTIVE I

Enhance Effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

A wide array of activities were implemented in Seima and PVPF during this quarter, with at least 72 trainings, mentoring sessions, and meetings (an average of about one each working day). This resulted in over 17,000 person-hours of activities and community engagement being delivered. One key event was a two-day community forum, attended by 64 community participants (18 females) representing the 20 villages in Seima, to gather feedback on the Seima REDD+ project. This is an essential part of the REDD+ project development, and provided the opportunity for the community to provide feedback on the REDD+ project design. The feedback has been passed on to the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standards authority, as per the requirements of this internationally-recognized standard.

Staff from the Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction have commenced the final measurements for the indigenous lands surrounding the Pu Trom village, in the Seima Protection Forest. This is a direct result of the significant Indigenous Community Land Titling work which has been supported by SFB, and significant lobbying effort to get the village included into the government priority list. The work is also being supported under an SFB small-grant. This exciting progress is testament to the support of USAID in this, and all going well, Pu Trom village may receive their official land title within the next few months. This would be the first village fully supported by USAID through the complex indigenous land titling process.

Further filming, editing and translation was completed this quarter for the series of Bunong-language information films that are being made in the Seima Protection Forest. These are expected to be an important tool in education and awareness raising over land and forest protection issues, as the Bunong language has no written form.

In addition, several other villages were supported through earlier stages of the land-titling process. This includes Sre Y and Pu Kes villages, where local authorities also joined the meetings to learn more about this important land-titling modality. SFB also supported several key community members to attend the National Workshop in Indigenous Land Titling, which was held this quarter in Phnom Penh. This was used as another opportunity to showcase the role that USAID is playing in this important issue.

Demarcation of the Community-Based Production Forestry area in Seima was largely completed this quarter, with over 500 locations marked out covering about 6,870 ha²⁶ of forest land in a collaborative process by the local communities and authorities. This participatory demarcation is a great effort, with the location of each point, many in remote areas, being agreed by all relevant landowners, the local village and commune authorities, the CBPF committee, and the FA. 8 separate meetings also ensured that the broader community was fully engaged in the process. This demarcation will both mark the community forest

²⁶ WCS: 660 planned poles to cover 9070 HA total; 500 poles installed in Q7 = $500/660 \times 9070 = 6,870$ HA demarcated in Q7.

boundary, and also aims to reduce encroachment and conflicts between the communities and neighboring ELC.

The Seima REDD+ project is proceeding well, with the agreed “corrective action plan” being partially implemented this quarter, making good steps in the process of validation of the project. REDD strategies continue and have been implemented, in order to actually reduce deforestation. In particular, progress on dissemination of the REDD+ project grievance mechanism, and the community public comment period were achieved. In addition, visits were hosted for the national REDD+ technical teams, building capacity and showing off Seima as a national REDD+ Demonstration site, and showcasing the support of USAID.

Community patrolling work continued to work well in Seima as well, with 4 villages and over 227 people (25 females) involved. The partnership is working well with local authorities and the FA, and there are very gratifying signs of community empowerment and solidarity around the common cause of forest and biodiversity saving and protection.

Collaboration with universities has been good, with several Master’s students being active in Seima this quarter. One student from the RUPP completed his fieldwork and started data analysis this quarter, studying the biology of gibbons in the Seima Protection Forest. In addition a joint survey for the Endangered *Masked Finfoot* involving SFB (WCS) and graduates from RUPP’s Masters Course in Conservation Biology was undertaken this quarter. Approximately 20km of the Sen River, one of the most important tributaries for the Tonle Sap lake, was surveyed for this endangered water-bird. Another student from Imperial College, London, collected detailed data on livelihoods in four villages in Seima, in particular the collection of dipterocarp resin – a study which followed up from similar research done in 2003.

The major biodiversity survey was completed in Seima this quarter, with 1,342 km of line-transect surveyed for wildlife. This is another major achievement, with incredible persistence and hard work shown by the whole SFB team to complete this physically and technically demanding survey. Initial indications are positive, with many good sightings of wildlife. The data will be analyzed in detail in the coming months, using the best-practice *distance sampling* methodology. The biodiversity monitoring program in Seima is widely recognized as the best in the region, providing scientifically robust estimates of key wildlife species.

The project also continued to provide support training, rations, equipment and logistics for forest protection in the Seima Protection Forest. This essential activity is being closely monitored through the SMART conservation software and tools, which provides detailed data on the activities of forest patrols. Several cases were tracked, including an arrest for wildlife trafficking, following a tip-off about a Vietnamese trader transporting birds in Seima. The trader was apprehended, and 28 birds were found hidden in a special smuggling jacket and were released.

This quarter, SFB cost shared with the WWF Tiger project that contributed to capacity building of government through Training on Minimum Standards of Law Enforcement and skills to park rangers, focusing on reviewing experiences and lessons learned, crime scene management, identification of illegal activities, reporting, SMART data collection and record keeping, survival, first aid, navigation (map and map reading), GPS, and basic law enforcement (i.e., knowledge on wildlife legislation, criminal laws, powers of arrests and warnings, and conducting searches).

Completed distance-based line transects in MPF and PPWS for monitoring the wildlife populations found in the two PAs. The data collected will provide information on ungulate densities and locations. Research staff surveyed 34 transects within PPWS and 38 within the MPF core zone. All transects were surveyed on a minimum of four occasions since January. Researchers recorded Banteng, Wild pig, Gaur, Muntjac and Elephant in both PAs (See Appendix 9.1). It is important to note, however, that these are preliminary data and it is premature to analyze wildlife population trends. That analysis is ongoing.

Local consultations with community members were carried out in the quarter in drafting the internal rules and regulations in Krangtes. A total of 16 people (0 female) participated in the consultation process. Some of the agreed upon points in the internal regulations include: a) annual membership fee; b) members make

additional monthly contributions of 500 Riel to support patrol activities; c) dates of elections for CF and CPA leaders; and d) schedule of monthly and annual general assembly meetings among others.

From April to May, four community patrol teams from Chiklob, Srae Y, Srae Thom, and Puhung/Putung CPAs completed a total of 220 patrol days covering 768 km distance within their respective CPAs. In total, the patrols confiscated two logging trucks of four they identified (two trucks ran away), 6 pieces of luxury timber, and 2 chainsaws. These were turned over to the Department of Environment.

Conducted the second mandate of re-election²⁷ of CFMC in Pukreng, Pukrouch, Poradet and Pulung Community Forestry. The election was participated by commune councilors, district police officers, district officers and CF members, totally 222 people (96 Females). As results, 32 people (6 Females) were voted as CFMC. Thereafter, the Community Forestry By-law and Deika Khom/Sankat was drafted with CFMC and consulted with all CF members in four CF sites in Pukreng, pukroch, Puradet and Puloung. In addition, the SFB team also facilitated the training on minute and report writing skills, aiming to improve capacity of new Community Forestry Management Committee members and Commune Councilors where participated by 33 people (4 females) from CFMC and commune councilors.

Conducted a two-day training on Community Protected Area and Facilitation skills from June 19-20, 2014, participated by 22 people (2 females). The training was aimed to enhance the understanding of participants on CPA development process and facilitation skills of facilitators involving in the SFB project activities. The training gained a positive result regarding the CPA development process, facilitation skill and PRA.

SFB (EWMI/ODC) provided SFB with data and information to inform SFB's determination of a baseline for greenhouse gas emission in the EPL. ODC team members visited Mondulkiri to collect data to inform SFB's calculation of a greenhouse gas emissions baseline. The team took the opportunity to ground-truth some previous mapping done with satellite images only, using a mapping kit that ODC is developing as a downloadable tool to be made available on the website in the near future. During the trip, the team documented the considerable expansion of pepper production, using hard wood stakes, in the province, as well as significant clearing for rubber on the northern side of the province.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

As part of broader awareness-raising, 12 grade-five children from the Liger Foundation visited PVPF this quarter, learning about the site's eco-tourism activities and biodiversity conservation. Presentations were given by SFB staff on Ibis Rice and Biodiversity Monitoring. The students also visited the vulture restaurant and spent a few nights in the forest, gaining first-hand experience of Dry Forest ecosystems. Liger is a US-supported charitable foundation that focuses on providing opportunities for gifted Cambodian children.

This period, four CFs (Ou Kra Nhoung, Prey Hong Chumtet, Kbal Ou Takong and Kbal Ou Thnong) in Kampong Thom completed installation of boundary pole demarcation covering 7,246 HA of forestland. This effort is to enhance forest management and protection, increase the visibility of community forests and help reduce or mitigate conflicts between local communities and ELC companies. The SFB team also conducted monitoring of the technical guideline, verify UTM number and quality of CF boundary poles installation for the 4 CFs, an activity in which 49 people (1 female) participated. The demarcation is a concerted effort of the FA officials that provides to local district, commune and village authorities, and community members the guidelines for permanently demarcating their CF boundaries. This demarcation was made and backed up with minute of boundary demarcation (verification) signed by concerned stakeholders.

This quarter, CF formalization progress was made in 6 CFs in Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng, both for the newly CF areas and existing ones. This contributed to improving management practices of 13,665 HA of forest involved 8,039 persons (4,190 women) of whom 2,846 persons (1,621 women) were

²⁷ The CFMC election will be conducted once in every five years based on the CF development guideline of the Forestry Administration

indigenous peoples. 4 field trainings were conducted in Kampong Thom and Kratie with participation of 97 persons (18 women). Detail of CF identification and formalization is described below:

- Kbal Khla CF, Kampong Thom: Consultation with key stakeholders (CF member, CFMC and commune councilor, FA officials) was conducted to review status of CF and determine required activities. Boundary demarcation was taken place and dialogue with neighboring CF to clarify CF forest boundary was organized. The map of community forest was produced based on the results of dialogue with all key stakeholders.
- Phnom Rang CF, Kampong Thom: Initial consultation and identification of CF areas was conducted with interested villagers, commune councilors and FA officials. Boundary demarcation of potential areas was conducted. CF forest map and necessary documents were documented.
- Reabroy Senchey CF and Kyang CF, Preah Vihear: Consultation with FA officials was taken place on the CF areas. Activities plan for supporting formalization of this CF was prepared.
- Sam Arng and Chvang CF, Stung Treng: Consultation and demarcation of CF areas was conducted. CF map and minutes of boundary demarcation prepared for further submission process. Collection of villager thumbprint to request for CF establishment was conducted with about 60% to 80% of population support the CF establishment.

In the reporting period, identification of potential CF areas was conducted in Kampong Thom and Stung Treng where 26,577 ha of forest in 14 villages were identified. This involved 2,636 families. The process involved consultation with key villagers, commune councilors, and FA officials on the potential areas for community forest establishment in their villages as well as the interest of villagers to participate in the community forestry. (See Appendix 9.2, which summarizes initial results of this process.)

CF area identification, Kampong Thom, 07 April 2014: In collaboration with FA officials in Kampong Thom, SFB (RECOFTC) team facilitated a field training and consultation on community forest potential area at Boeung Lvea commune, Santuk district, Kampong Thom. There were 27 participants (3 females) including village chiefs, commune councilors, key villagers, police officers, and district cadastral officer. This training increased participants' knowledge and understanding on basic concept of CF and process of CF establishment. Emphasis was made on step 0 of CF potential areas identification (procedure and roles of stakeholders in the process). As results, participants confirmed potential areas for CF in the commune (five areas for five villages) and prepared an action on boundary demarcation and ground check of these identified CF potential areas.

SFB team organized and facilitated the annual CF assembly for Kraom CF in Stung Treng. The event was participated by 80 persons (75 women) including CFMC, CF members, commune councilors and FA officials. The assembly focused on: a) review of the progress of CF work over the year and base on this reflection discussed and prepared annual work plan for the CF, b) dissemination of gender concept to CF member, c) development of CF proposal, targeting SFB quick start grant, to seek financial support for implementation of CF annual plan. Various CF development activities were mentioned in the annual plan such as forest protection and livelihoods development for CF members.

Participatory Resource Assessment (PRA) of CF was conducted in Kratie, 20-22 May 2014: This 3-day field training was conducted to assess CF resources and social aspects of community for Prasat Tek Kmao CF where participated by 23 persons (4 women) including CFMC, CF members, and commune councilors. The event focused on tools (PRA) including participatory mapping, historical matrix, wealth ranking, Venn diagram, seasonal calendar, trend analysis, priority ranking, and transect walk. Another participatory CF resource assessment was held in Kratie, 24-26 June 2014: This 3-day field training was conducted in collaboration with FA officials for Angkor Ent CF participated by 22 persons (6 women) included CFMC, CF members, and commune councilors. The training focused on the tools (PRA) to assess CF resources and social aspects of community. Action plan for participatory CF resource was prepared and implemented to collect data for writing CFMP for this CF.

SFB team facilitated a field training on CFMC institutional strengthening, Kratie, 27-28 May 2014: The event was participated by 26 persons (6 women) including CFMC, CF members, Commune councilors, and police officers from Angkor Ent CF in Kratie. FA officials. Institutional features of the CF (CF regulation, CFMC bylaw, meeting procedure, information sharing system) were reviewed and strengthened during the event. Record and documents inventory methods as well as the report and minute writing skill were introduced leading to the action plan for CFMC and CF Members to review CF record (minutes, regulation, bylaw, maps, community forest agreement) to ensure that these important records are properly filed and stored. This institutional strengthening generated the significant steps for the CF to prepare community forest management plan.

SFB team facilitated 2 trainings on CF institutional strengthening for the CFMC in 2 CFs (Kunpheap and Narong) in Chhaeb district, Preah Vihear to help them obtain better understanding about the rule and regulation, role and responsibility of the CF and CFMC in order to improve their CF management effectively. These 2 trainings were participated by 16 CFMC (5 females) including village chief.

In cooperation with FA officials and local authorities, the SFB team disseminated the forestry law related to procedure of CF boundary pole demarcation (article 32, 95 and 97) to 13 CFs in 2 districts in Preah Vihear in order to promote community awareness and actively engage in improving forest management and mitigating boundary conflict, etc. A total of 707 people (331 females) participated in the event, including CFMCs, CF members, police officers, village leaders, and commune councilors.

OBJECTIVE 2

Improve Constructive Dialogue on Forest Management and Economic Development at the National and Sub-National Levels

National

ODC continued to publish information and data to illuminate development trends relevant to SFB's work on its website: www.opendevcam.net to help inform public dialogue for good environmental governance. Site traffic and social media statistics are included in Appendices 9.3 – 9.6.

Launched ODC Railway page: In April, ODC launched a new page, Cambodia's Railway System, in both English and Khmer.²⁸ A proposed railway project that would significantly impact the PLL is discussed on the page. In line with ODC's thematic format, the page features a briefing, a map, and various news items, regulations, and publications related to the railway sector in Cambodia. Specifically, the briefing tracks recent development in the sector, the main actors involved, and issues as well as challenges associated with rail development.

ODC became fully operational in Khmer: In May, having resolved a number of technical and translation challenges, ODC launched the features listed below on the Khmer website, now making the English and Khmer versions equivalent. These include Interactive maps, Company profiles for ELCs, mining licenses, special economic zones, and hydropower, Protected areas, Law compendium and 1998, 2008, 2011 census datasets.

New Public Announcements and Press Releases feature: ODC re-organized the home page and launched a new Public Announcements and Press Releases section. Organizations of all types are invited to submit materials for publications. Materials are also sourced from Government websites. All press releases and public announcements are tagged and archived for future reference.

New protected forest added to maps and database: ODC added maps and data on a new Siem Pang protected forest, declared in January 2014, in Stung Treng. The 66,932 hectare area covers about half of western Siem Pang, an important area for birdlife and biodiversity. It is under the authority of the Forest Administration.

²⁸ Visit the page at: <http://www.opendevdevelopmentcambodia.net/briefing/cambodias-railway-system/>

Hackathon to update forest cover: ODC organized an all-day hackathon, on Tuesday, 3 June, to update the Forest Cover maps, including improving analysis. The group discussed how to identify rubber production areas and population centers in the future. The collaborative workshop involved GIS/mapping experts from environmental NGOs and other groups, including SFB partner, WCS.

ODC created metadata profiles for all Save Cambodia Wildlife Atlas maps, included on the website. ODC media coverage - A full list of ODC media and citations is included in Appendix 9.5. ODC outreach and promotion - ODC director Thy Try presented ODC at the Open Government Partnership Asia Pacific Regional Conference. A full list of events hosted or presented at by ODC are included in Appendix 9.6.

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

Conflict Mitigation

Conducted one day training on conflict transformation on natural resource management for commune councilors, village chief, CFMCs and CF members in 4 CF communities (Pukreng, Puradet, Pukroch, and Pulong CFs) with participation of 92 people (33 females). The training aimed to improve knowledge and skills of patrollers' team in resolving, mediating and transforming conflicts over the uses of natural forest resources in the community forestry areas in a practical, transparent and effective way.

Negotiations with an ELC company over a land dispute with Chak Char village in Seima have had positive progress, with SFB staff helping to facilitate discussions between the community, the company, and the Monduliri provincial government. A formal decision is still pending, but this is likely to lead to several hundred hectares of indigenous forest land being returned to the community. However, this ongoing dispute has meant that the village congresses in the four villages in Sre Chhuk commune, an essential stage of the land titling process, has been put on hold by the provincial government until the dispute is resolved.

In the period, the project also continued support in facilitating dialogues between community members, government, and Economic Land Concession (ELC) owners related to resource use, conflicts such as boundary overlaps or encroachment and cutting of trees by ELC workers. Specific cases acted upon this quarter are: a) Overlap of boundary between ELC and CPA in Chiklob. SFB (WWF) staff requested immediate action from the Department of Environment (DoE) on this conflict and provided support to officers of CPA Chiklob on preparing and filing a report to DoE over the claim of ELC Company on overlaps of boundary between CPA and their ELC land. The Chief of DoE agreed to call for a meeting among concerned groups to discuss the matter by the end of July. Achieving a resolution to the boundary overlap will reduce or eliminate illegal poaching of timber of resin trees inside the community protected area; b) Cutting of resin trees of community members in Laoka. SFB (WWF) staff advised officers of CPA Laoka to follow up the complaint letters submitted to Provincial Governor; and c) Cutting of trees by ELC workers inside CPA in Laoka. SFB (WWF) staff requested that a fair and balanced investigation be conducted by police authorities regarding an unusual incident (in which police officers in Sen Monorom province arrested two community members for their role in confiscating a chainsaw of the ELC, which had been cutting trees inside the CPA). SFB (WWF) staff also facilitated the immediate response of the PPWS Deputy Director to investigate the matter of fair judgment and to avoid violation of community rights.

Management Planning

With SFB support and facilitation, the Annual Work Plan of the Provincial Sub-Committee on Forest Biodiversity and Development (FBD) was developed in the quarter and recognized by Provincial Council on May 8, 2014 aiming to improve conservation and governance of forest and biodiversity in order to mitigate climate change in EPL. SFB team also facilitated a dialogue between FBD sub-committee and relevant stakeholders to smooth the implementation of its functions and annual work plan in the EPL with participation of 36 (9 females) participants including the members of FBD Sub-Committee.

The project facilitated meetings with the Provincial Governor of Monduliri for the creation of Provincial InVEST working group (PIWG) to coordinate with RUPP in implementing InVEST program in the province. The PIWG consists of fifteen members selected from the Provincial Sub-Committee for Supporting Forest, Biodiversity, Conservation, and Development. The formal mission letter for the PIWG has been issued by Monduliri Provincial Council to implement 3 years of planned activities (2014-2016). The working group will work closely and communicate directly with the RUPP team.

The project facilitated a two-day InVEST technical training in Sen Monorom on 29-30 April, 2014 where participated by 16 participants (6 females) of the PIWG that was set-up in the last meeting and agreed upon by the Provincial Subcommittee. InVEST experts from WWF-US and other trainers from WWF Cambodia and RUPP partners provided participants with a deeper understanding of the InVEST models and scenario tools. Practical exercises were carried out to ensure that provincial team will have a full grasp of the utility of the tools. A one-day field visit was also organized. In addition, the WWF US experts provided in-depth technical training to the RUPP team that will continue the technical support to the provincial team. Under the support of WWF-US, the RUPP team has set up a concrete InVEST plan with clear responsibility of individual team members. RUPP has also identified data needs and types of information support needed to run InVEST models and scenario development.

Facilitated a second consultation for the Dei Ey management plan, which was attended by 26 members (17 females). The outputs included a) consensus on the vision and mission of the CF Committee as well as the proposed management objectives and strategies discussed from the first consultation workshop, b) development of a five year implementation plan which includes key activities such as c) improving and developing additional ecotourism sites inside the CF, d) establishment of forest nursery, e) improved patrol activities, and f) recruitment of additional CF members to increase the number of people engaging in forest management, g) identification of additional training needs for the committee officers and members such as natural resource management, leadership development, and financial management. The draft CF management plan has been submitted to FA for review. A final consultation with the community will be conducted to get approval by the members for the management plan before submitting to FA for final approval.

This quarter observes the Partnership Agreement detailed workplan for finalizing the MPF Management Plan was signed by SFB (WWF) and FA. This agreement gives the responsibility and ownership of FA towards the finalization and approval of the Management Plan within an agreed timeframe. Having this management plan in place associated with a business plan will allow FA to seek sustainable financing mechanisms and to have in place a more efficient enforcement system. Within the workplan, FA and consultant (recruited by FA), conducted the first field mission to MPF, met SFB (WWF) staff, and visited two communities located inside the MPF. The purpose of the mission was to collect data and present the plan to relevant partners. The FA team will use the 5-year old first draft management plan and all existing SFB (WWF) research and livelihood documentation to serve as basis for the development of the MPF management plan.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

Conflict Mitigation

This quarter, through a constructive dialogue meeting that included representatives of the ELC, local government, and community members, and which was facilitated by the SFB Team – the CRCK ELC company agrees to return to the community 10 hectares of the overlap land area. It was too late for the existing trees, as they have been harvested, but the local authorities and FA have advised the CRCK Company to replant the land in native tree species before transferring it to the community. This is one of the big successes of the SFB in the reporting period.

This quarter, the SFB team conducted a dialogue on addressing conflict of overlap land and clarification of CF boundary between Kbal Kla and Svay CFs leading to the agreement between the 2 CFs for

demarcation of the boundary poles. This dialogue was participated by 30 participants (5 females) including CF members, 2 CCs, 2 Sandan FA Triage officers and one CFN, and another dialogue on overlapping land between the 4 CFs namely Angkor Ent, Koh Ent Chey, Kampong Damrei and Kampong Kboeung) and Think Biotech ELC company where participated by 66 people (17 females) including FA officials, local authorities, CFMC, commune councilors, and representative of Think Biotech ELC company in Sambod district, Kratie province.

SFB support was provided to local communities in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest area to help prevent land conflict with companies and powerful outsiders. The SFB (PVPPF) team has facilitated several meetings between communities (including Community Forest groups) and ELC Companies, to discuss land ownership and overlaps with community land. Dialogues aimed to lead to agreements on community land ownership both within and outside the concessions. In one case, following constructive dialogue with a local ELC (the Heng Yu company), a boundary was painted to form an exclusion area between the ELC company and village land.

SFB support was also provided this quarter to PLUP processes, to reduce potential conflicts. In particular, the teams worked with the Kunapheap and Dong Phlet communities to help them to investigate recent land clearance issues. The village committees identified 56 families who have grabbed and cleared land for agriculture and residential purposes without permission. The land-use team worked with the families, the broader community and the relevant authorities to find workable solutions. The process also included a gender case study in Dong Phlet village, to help inform the ongoing gender mainstreaming efforts.

On May 29, 2014, 20 CFs in Sandan district, Kampong Thom, a dialogue was held between local authorities, competent authorities and other relevant stakeholders facilitated by SFB team. The event was chaired by Sandan District Governor, Mr. Un Both, along with Mr. Sao Vanny, Chief of Sandan FA Division in Kampong Thom and with a total participants of 110 (3 females) for the purpose to: a) update their challenges; b) share the supporting activities of stakeholders especially FA regarding CF management and information flow; c) build and strengthen relationships between CFMCs, CCs and competent authorities and d) set up mechanism to mitigate the issues and for better CF management. This was the first event where most of the CFs in Sandan district were involved, trust and honest information sharing between CFMCs, competent authorities especially FA officials, local authorities (District Governor specifically) were built.

Management Planning

Community Forest Management Planning - Progress of community forest management plan has been in progress for 5 CFs in Kampong Thom and Kratie during the quarter. This included the continuation of the activities from previous quarter in 4 CFs (Prey Tatey, Prey Ou Bos Leav, Lbos Sral, and Prasat Tek Kmao) and newly started activities in one CF (Angkor Ent). This contributed to maintaining and improving management practices of 10,849 HA of community forest. The process benefited 658 families – 819 persons (271 women) of CF members in the five CFs who were all Khmer. Detailed progress and status of CFMP in each CF are detailed below:

- Prey Tatey CF, Kampong Thom: the verification and demarcation of management block in the CF forest was started. The team found 13 existing farms in the community forest so far. Result of this verification will be used as basis for refining management options for CF block and for CF as a whole. Further the consultation with CF members on how to manage existing farms as well as to ensure management option of the CF block will be conducted.
- Prey O Bosleav CF, Kampong Thom: as the forest inventory process went on, the team completed remaining 22 forest inventory sample plots. This made the completion of all 65 CF forest inventory sample plots for Prey O Bosleav CF.
- Lbos Sral CF, Kampong Thom: the team completed remaining 32 forest inventory sample plots. This made the completion of all 67 CF forest inventory sample plots for Lbos Srol CF.

- Angkor Ent CF, Kratie: CFMP management group was established with participants from CFMC, CF members, commune councilors, and FA officials. The zonation of community forest on map was conducted with four management blocks determined. Tentative management options were defined as followed: Prey Angkor Ent zone for sustainable harvest, Trapang Kon Domrei zone for protection, O Ante zone for protection, and O Sour-Trapang Sangkeo for protection. Management block verification will be conducted to demarcate the boundary of each zone and verified management options for each block.
- Prasat Teuk Khmao CF, Kratie: community forest zonation and boundary verification for each zone was conducted in Prasat Tek Khmao CF in Kratie. The CF forest is divided into five management blocks.

OBJECTIVE 3

Increase Equitable Economic Benefits from the Sustainable Management of Forests **Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)**

Honey enterprise – from this year’s honey collection season (from February to this reporting period), the honey enterprise earned total revenue of around \$18,400, selling approximately 2,000 kilograms of honey. The honey production is lower compared to last year where community members collected around 5,000 kilograms. This was due to late rains leading to increased competition with limited supply. The community members have a plan to increase income in the coming months with revenue from selling packaged honey products and other community products (handicrafts, traditional wine and herbal medicines) from the newly opened shop in Sen Monorom.

Resin enterprise – from October 2013 to this reporting period, the enterprise produced 9,238 kilograms of resin and earned gross revenues of \$9,238. This is the first production from this newly set-up enterprise. Resin enterprise groups partially completed the preparation of resin filtering facilities. The operation of these facilities will enable the enterprise groups to increase the value of resin products and sell their products at higher prices.

The project initiated the process for establishing a bamboo enterprise following completion of the bamboo resource inventory. Based on the inventory, the community can supply a total 5M bamboo poles per year from the four different commercially useful bamboo species. Based on a business proposal developed for production of semi-processed bamboo poles, the enterprise is projected to earn gross annual revenue of \$400,000, benefiting around 300 families in the pilot sites. SFB (WWF) is now exploring investment options to move ahead. One potential investor is WWF Switzerland, which could extend a loan through its Social Investing Project to support the capital needs of the enterprise. SFB’s contribution is going to support the inventory, community capacity building, and establishment of the community enterprise. The process started with community consultations and presentation of the inventory findings. The three CPAs and CFs identified (Srae Thom, Chiklob, and Srae Huy) for piloting the bamboo enterprise have expressed interest, and are now in the process of soliciting officers and members to operate the enterprise. A six-month supply-ready action plan is being developed including training to be provided to prepare for commencing operations. SFB (WWF) staff provided technical support on the business concept for funding, strengthening communications with potential buyers, and identifying new markets for bamboo products.

On 13-16 April 2014, SFB (WWF) staff participated in the opening day of an exhibition event in Siem Reap province on the local market products such as honey, resin, bamboo shoot, and traditional herbs. During this event, the Prime Minister Hun Sen’s son, Mr. Hun Manith, was interested in Mondulkiri products. He inquired about the quality of the honey, the kind of resin, what products came from resin and their uses, where they are sold, and what products come from bamboo. Most of the visitors know about the honey collection, processing, and packaging since they are all community activities.

The Gibbon habituation, as part of ecotourism development in the Seima Protection Forest continues to progress well, with regular and progressively longer sightings of the gibbon troupes. There is very good

engagement by local community researchers, and they are now carrying out complex tasks independently. This is expected to form the centerpiece attraction of further community-based tourism development in Seima. Also this quarter, a monitoring-framework was developed, which will enable both the social and environmental impacts of the tourism development to be monitored.

The Bunong community in Andong Kraloeng have come together this quarter to construct a traditional house in the village. This community-led initiative aims to keep the culture and traditional knowledge of the village alive, and also to provide a focal point for attracting tourists. SFB is supporting the community to rally around this cause, building community cohesion and cooperation around forest protection and the potential of tourism. The community collected all the necessary natural materials for the house from the forest, and the village elders developed clear plans about the design and construction. The house has been constructed by the community themselves, with elders teaching the younger generations the traditional methods/ways of building it using local materials.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

SFB (WWF) staff continued to provide technical assistance to PLL in developing livelihood interventions. Key tasks completed in the quarter include: a) supported the learning visit of three SFB (Winrock) staff to EPL to gather information and gain understanding of the NTFP Enterprises and livelihoods work being implemented there. The staff visited three community enterprises and interacted with the community and project beneficiaries. Concluding the visit, SFB (WWF) staff provided technical support in developing a six months workplan for implementing livelihoods work in PLL; b) facilitated consultation workshop focusing on reviewing the results of the mapping activity conducted by the Prey Lang Community Network and identifying priority sites for livelihood interventions in PLL; and c) mentored four SFB (Winrock) staff on livelihood strategy development by providing training on enterprise development process, business-plan development, and internal control system development. It was noted during the training, that in certain project's sites where livelihoods are being implemented or identified, there has been no comprehensive analysis of the community situation. The training recommended that the team use the Sustainable Livelihood Analysis Framework developed by the DFID. The training workshop concluded with a community consultation in one community identified for livelihood development support from SFB.

Training sessions on how to improve rice quality were completed for the VMN (Village Market Networks) in several villages during the quarter. In addition, to monitor the natural resource use agreements set up with Ibis Rice farmers, a compliance unit has been set up by SFB (WCS) to monitor the adherence to the agreed regulations. Compliance is generally high amongst Ibis Rice farmers but there are some indications that wildlife hunting around some rice fields remains a problem. This compliance unit will be made up of local community members and SFB (WCS) technical staff and it will have an important role in ensuring that the conservation benefits of Ibis Rice are maintained.

There were also developments with the vulture restaurant in PVPF, with a new location identified following concerns about wet-season access for the former location. Lesser Adjutant, Woolly-necked Stork and Indian Spotted Eagle are also present at this site, and there are reliable reports of rare Eld's Deer from the area too. The site looks to have excellent potential for eco-tourism. Plans are now underfoot to develop this site further, learning from the award winning Tmatboey model of community-based tourism.

This reporting period, SFB team provided 10 trainings on sustainable resin harvesting, chicken raising and adapted paddy rice production to improve livelihoods and income generation for local communities including CF members, CFMC and local authorities in 9 CFs in the PLL. A total of 434 participants (148 females) benefited by these trainings.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

For details on the implementation status of most indicators, please see the milestone tracking tables in Appendices 9.7 – 9.8. SFB has been lacking an Objective 3 Team Lead in Quarter 7 to coordinate work

on livelihoods, thus milestone tracking tables for Objective 3 indicators are not included for this quarter. The Quarter 8 Report will include milestone tracking tables for these indicators as well.

2.3 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

OBJECTIVE I

Enhance Effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

There continues to be clear evidence of inaction on the part of provincial and national government over key challenges for forest loss. In particular, there remain significant incentives at national and subnational level to support and facilitate illegal logging, with powerful people able to use a non-transparent process to obtain licenses to transport so called ‘confiscated’ timber. Local media have reported this widely as simply a cover for illegal logging.

There is also continued evidence of high-level support for forest crime, and an unwillingness of local jurisprudence to intervene. There also remains very low capacity in some government staff, with concomitant impacts on delivery of some of the project outcomes that are beyond the legal remit of non-government staff.

The completion of the management plans is dependent on availability of government officials in processing of community management plans. To avoid delays to the delivery of activities, SFB and its partners need to build its good relationship with FA and MoE as well as FAC and DPoE.

The scale of the illegal logging and wildlife poaching activities was still high this quarter and this is putting additional pressure on existing endangered species such as an Elephant, Gaur, Banteng and Vultures. This required the project to spend more time on the enforcement issue and additional monitoring and capacity building activities.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

The reporting quarter was the start of rainy season while most of the target community members were quite busy with their farming work. This made the field work of SFB team slower especially to figure out the appropriate times for community members to participate (field training, CF potential areas identification, formalization, and CFMP etc.).

- Some members of CF have encroached land for agriculture and farming purposes;
- Some villagers have used illegal equipment for catching fish in rivers;
- Most of CF members don’t know CF boundary and land surface of CF cover;
- Some CFMC members do not regularly disseminate information on the benefits of CF to their members;
- Local authorities need permission letter before conducting any event especially for gathering people such as for a meeting;
- Some CFMC members cannot read and write Khmer language – illiteracy issues.
- Capacity of CFMC is very limited on forest management, leadership, minute and report writing, facilitation skills;
- Some CFMC members are not actively engaged in community forestry activities.

OBJECTIVE 2

Improve Constructive Dialogue on Forest Management and Economic Development at the National and Sub-National Levels

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

There remain significant challenges for liaison with ELC companies, especially their subsidiaries and sub-contractors. Even with the support of a large project such as SFB, companies are very reluctant to meet and discuss their practices at all. We are now working with other national and international partners to find alternative methods of influencing these companies.

The project has struggled with partiality of government officials to ELC companies in decision-making, particularly on violations committed by companies in cutting trees of forest clearances.

The scale of the illegal logging and wildlife poaching activities also had an impact on local communities (CF, CPA) as it impacted their resources, such as resin trees illegally cut. The communities have been complaining about this constant pressure and SFB staff are spending extra time to provide technical support as well as facilitation with the government and communities. For next quarter, additional support on dialogue platform and conflict resolution will have to be provided.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

Similarly, there are challenges with engaging with ELC companies, especially those with which are allegedly supported by senior military personnel. The military have played an increasingly dominant role in the local area since the unrest in 2011, and many local military commanders are reputed to be involved with land speculation and forest crime.

OBJECTIVE 3

Increase Equitable Economic Benefits from the Sustainable Management of Forests

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

There remains a blockage within the FA for approvals of the CBPF pilot harvesting plan. Every department of FA, and the Deputy Director General have signed off on the plan, but the final approval has still not been issued. Our strategy for this is to demonstrate to the FA that this model can really work for communities and government, with an exposure visit to the world leaders in this field, in Central America.

The project has struggled with meeting the buyer's demand with the community's capacity to deliver quality products.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

Most community members have limited knowledge in understanding, reading and writing Khmer language (especially women) when they are invited to participate in the livelihoods trainings, and also low technical knowledge, having limited resources to develop and grow their businesses. It is difficult to invite CF members and have them participate in livelihoods trainings as most of them are busy with their basic need activities, farming or collecting NTFPs for their daily survival. There is also poor/limited road access to villages/communities especially in the rainy season. Most CFs have faced challenges with the forest cutting from powerful/rich people and private companies. There is also difficulty to improve the CF member's livelihoods, because the project is not allowed to provide CF members with cash to develop their businesses.

3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

3.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT

On May 06, 2014 SFB conducted a Workshop to discuss and agree on strategic framework, ramp up plan, implementation approaches and synergy among all SFB implementers. A presentation and discussion were made on how to ramp up activities to promote gender equality in the whole project. It started with two main approaches to be used namely *Gender Mainstreaming and Women Empowerment*. Differences between these approaches were also discussed and presented. Finally, the types of activities and tools to be used were highlighted.

From women empowerment side, five stories were documented as success stories to highlight women's participation and leadership in forest and biodiversity conservation in *Preah Vihear, Stung Treng and Mondulakiri*. The stories feature various aspects of women's engagement and interaction with the project from being a chief of the cook group of a community forestry to an active patrol member, an empowered female facilitator, a female role model and community forestry activist. See Annex 2 for these stories titled:

- From a local health worker to becoming an active member of Community Forestry and a chief of the cook group
- Mrs. Lok Chanthou, Empowered and Active Forest Conservationist
- Mrs. Chheang Sokhan: "Protecting Forest and Biodiversity is not a male battle alone"
- Mrs. Kong Pha Ny: "I see myself as a leader as well. Both men and women can do the work inside the house and for the community"

As part of an awareness raising materials, a brochure was developed in English and Khmer (see Annex 3) containing frequently asked questions relating to gender in the forestry sector and in SFB. There are 10 questions for the first purpose and 02 specific questions for SFB.

From recruitment side, to increase a fair share of women in staffing, gender aspects have been integrated into scope of work and job advertisements for the following positions: Livelihood Field Coordinator, Senior Livelihood Expert, Program Leader Objective 3, GIS specialist, Livelihood Consultant, National Consultant for Cambodia Private Sector Engagement in REDD+ term of references.

Activities implemented by SFB (RECOFTC) witnessed participation of both men and women which in turn reflected the aim of promoting gender equality in the project implementation. Women were particularly empowered through capacity building activities to master their skills and enable them to participate in decision making activities related to CF development. Amongst the 2,454 people actively engaged in the forest management activities in PLL, 1104 were women (45%) while 18 persons of 97 participants in the field training were women.

Project activities implemented by SFB (WCS) within the Seima and the Preah Vihear Protected Forest landscapes had slightly less involvement of female participants this quarter. This is primarily due to the increase of community patrolling activities. Due to the challenging and potentially risky nature of this work, there are usually few female participants. If we exclude the community patrolling activities, then 27% of participants were women, close to the targets set by the SFB Gender strategy. Retaining female field-staff continues to be a key challenge, with one female staff member leaving for family reasons during the reporting period.

3.2 MONITORING & EVALUATION

To improve Project partner coordination and activity reporting, the project has developed an online reporting database that should improve information sharing and recording of activities for reporting to USAID and partners. WI staff piloted some components of the database in Q7. The full database will come online for all partners in Q8.

Work is ongoing with project partners to improve tracking project milestones, develop common methodologies for calculating indicators, and standardize reporting and across the two landscapes. This report includes new milestone tracking tables (see Appendices) to provide USAID with more detail on partners' progress, including data on project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and ethnicity. This is an ongoing process to refine and improve SFB's tracking and reporting systems, as a result there may be inconsistencies between data reported in previous quarters and this one – but we are improving our accuracy with each quarter. When the database comes online fully in Q8, with its individual client profiles for all participants, all of these issues should be resolved.

As part of the ongoing process to develop an integrated M&E system for the whole SFB project, reviews of partners' existing internal M&E systems were conducted with WWF and WCS in Q7. In Q8, we will conduct reviews with the remaining partners and continue to work together to streamline the system.

Participatory approaches were used to gather input from all SFB partners on the design of the tools for the socio-economic baseline survey (household questionnaire, focus group discussion guides, and key informant interview guides). The survey consultant team completed data collection for the baseline survey and is currently drafting the final report. However, draft results from the survey are already being used in inform the development of new livelihood strategies for the PLL and EPL.

3.3 SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM²⁹

This quarter, the small grants announcement was advertised for 10 days with the deadline for receiving proposals on 10 April 2014. The grant committee received and reviewed 35 proposals, resulting in 19 proposals being shortlisted for the 1st round. During the 2nd round of review, the shortlisted proposals were reduced to 11. This was followed by a face-to-face meeting with each of the NGOs representing these 11 proposals, where the committee provided comments on their proposals and ensured that they are in line with and corresponding to the strategic framework, goal, objectives, deliverables and indicators of SFB. Following meeting with these NGOs, one more proposal was rejected due to its unclear structure of the organization, its poor technicality, approaches, unclear indicators, no longer in action, inappropriate budget plan, etc. The remaining 10 Proposals were recommended as they met all selection requirements.

Based on comments provided by the committee, the 10 proposals were revised and submitted to the project and thereafter they were submitted and approved by the WI Home Office and USAID. The project has in late June 2014 partnered with these 10 leading national NGOs to support SFB activities through one-year \$50,000 grants with firm deliverables linked to SFB indicators. This partnership includes training on USAID financial and reporting compliance, long-term capacity development, and integration of the grantee activities with existing SFB governance, dialogue and livelihood activities.

See Appendix 11 for the list of the 10 sub-grantees under the Small Grants Program and their awards.

²⁹ In subsequent quarters, Small Grantees' work will be reported like other SFB partners in Chapters 1 and 2 of the report.

3.4 COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH

- The following two newsletters were developed, shared with USAID, and published (See Annex 4: SFB newsletter volume 1 & 2):
 - SFB Monthly Newsletter -#Volume 1 No 1.
 - SFB Monthly Newsletter -#Volume 1 No 2.
- Project video “*Supporting forests, enriching lives*” has been telecasted on National Television of Kampuchea (TVK) on Monday and Friday, from 6:00pm-7:00pm, from June 06, 2014 until July 25, 2014.³⁰
- Pictures together with captions about World Environment Day celebration in Kampong Thom province were selected for posting on Facebook page of U.S. Embassy.³¹
- Picture of honey collection from Srae Ey Community Project Area with caption were selected for posting on Facebook page of U.S. Embassy.³²

The following five success stories were developed, shared with USAID, and published (See Annex 5: USAID SFB Project’s Success Stories):

- Community Awareness Boosts Forest and Wildlife Protection
 - Wildlife-Friendly Ibis Rice Reduces Poverty and Improves Forests Management and Wildlife Protection
 - Ecotourism Encourages a Positive Change in Local Behaviors and Incomes While Boosting Wildlife Conservation
 - Boundary Demarcation Is a Critical Measure Forest Communities Use to Protect Their Forests and Wildlife
 - Exchange Visit Assists Local Communities to Boost Their Forest Protection Efforts and Share Best Practices in Forest Management
- Expanded Project outreach by distributing Project success stories, videos, and reports on a weekly basis to other donors, NGOs, and interested persons. In addition, we are showing the USAID Project video on national television station TVK and rebranding the former MSME forest and biodiversity related Project videos as only USAID.
 - The Project has increased outreach for M and E and communications. We are creating a master email list and distributing success stories, important project information, and other promotional materials on a weekly basis. The master email list will include donors, other projects, NGOs, and other persons who are interested in actions the SFB Project and its partners are taking to conserve forests and biodiversity.

³⁰ Follow the link to view video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VXIWn0TT7N0>

³¹ Follow the link to view post:
<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10152253287933224&set=pb.79770243223.-2207520000.1403150476.&type=3&theater>

³² Follow the link to view post:
<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10152243724288224&set=pb.79770243223.-2207520000.1403150484.&type=3&theater>

3.5 SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS

Activities designed and implemented by SFB have taken into consideration the long term impact and sustainability of economic, political and environmental aspects. On economic dimension, the activities include emphasis on the securing access to sources of and promoting livelihoods of local communities. On environmental dimension, the activities contribute directly to the protection of forest, biodiversity and its associated resources. On the political dimension, the activities anchored with various policies, laws, and institutional framework of the RGC.

The support of SFB to the development of the CAMPAS project made excellent progress this quarter, with SFB (WCS) staff helping to facilitate between different government agencies to ensure coordination with competing priorities. The CAMPAS project design document, some 200 pages of detailed technical information, was completed during this quarter, with input from SFB staff. CAMPAS is a GEF-funded project, which will work in Mondulkiri on protected area management. The CAMPAS project is an important part of sustainability of the SFB activities, and it is vital for this government-led initiative to be appropriately designed to build on the successes of SFB in the coming years.

ODC is in the process of registering as a local NGO independent of EWMI. For details see Chapter 5 Management and Administrative Issues.

3.6 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE & EMMP ACTIVITIES

The Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for the Project was submitted in Q7 and approved by USAID Cambodia.

All activities implemented by SFB are complied with the **US Federal Regulation (22 CFR 216)**.

3.7 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

The supports for strengthening of community forest management – CFMP development of SFB – are contributing to improving the biodiversity of the forest (reforestation etc.) as well as to adaptive capacity of the local communities (support and secure access to forest based livelihoods) to climate change.

3.8 POLICY AND GOVERNANCE SUPPORT

The activities implemented by SFB at the national level and in both targeted landscapes are in line with and fully supportive to the implementation of the existing policies, laws and institutional frameworks of the RGC. These include the forest law (2002) and forest sector policy (2002) which realized the roles of local communities and indigenous peoples in co-managing and decision making of forest resources they rely on for their livelihoods and culture; the recognitions of customary and traditional use of forest resources for local community and indigenous people.

The RGC's Sub-decree on Community Forestry Management (2005) that gives clear direction of the management of community forestry. The *Prakas* on Community Forestry Guideline (2006) of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries which provided guidance to operationalize the CF sub-decree. The program 4 – Community Forestry Program of the National Forest Program (2010-2029) of Cambodia offer detail steps for CF establishment including the mentioning of other CF modalities (Community Based Production Forestry, Community Conservation Forestry and Partnership Forestry). In higher level the activities contribute to implementation of broad development frameworks of Cambodia such as the RGC's rectangular strategy phase III and National Strategic Development Plan.

SFB (WCS) staff attended the Asia Forest Summit during this quarter, representing the SFB project, and

supporting the eight Cambodian government representatives who were also at the meeting. This meeting was a major forest policy forum, attended by over 2,000 delegates, and opened by the President of Indonesia. As well as a significant networking and promotional opportunity for the SFB project, good progress was made during discussions with the Cambodian government representatives and regional delegates on several policy initiatives, including national REDD policy.

Project activities in Seima continued to contribute towards the US Government's new *National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking*, including direct work on trans-boundary wildlife crime networks.

The SFB project is also contributing towards the newly issued *USAID Biodiversity Strategy*, especially through the existing work in the Seima Protection Forest, and the Preah Vihear Protected Forest.

3.9 LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Based on the “training for action” approach of SFB (RECOFTC) aiming at trickling down capacity to grass root stakeholders. The approach rests on the three level capacity intervention including training of trainers where provincial facilitator/trainers are trained on concerned topics, field training where the trained trainers provide further trainings to communities, commune councilors, and field implementers to implement activities in participatory way. The two later levels (field training and field implementation) play crucial roles supporting local capacity development. These activities contribute to build skills and knowledge to local community through training sessions and on-the-job learning process. This “training for action” approach is mainstreamed throughout activities of CF development such as participatory CF resource assessment, CF Forest inventory, CF forest boundary demarcation, community forest potential are identification etc.

ODC is developing a mapping clinic in conjunction with the Royal University of Agriculture.

3.10 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE (GDA) IMPACTS

The Project team continues to talk and engage private companies as potential partners in livelihood development, with a special focus on bamboo and resin enterprises. Specific activities related to PPP this quarter included the consultation meeting between PHUSETHANA Group Co. Ltd. and resin enterprise groups about improving quality of resin products to meet the buyer requirement, and the price that communities are willing to sell their products.

3.11 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION IMPACTS

SFB (WWF) and RUPP team, as well as Mondulkiri Provincial team, received training and started to work on innovative tools such as InVEST. This is just the beginning and next quarter will elaborate more on the process and first analysis.

4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

The key principle underpinning all SFB activities in EPL and PLL is partnership. In implementing all its activities, SFB recognizes and puts into action the need to ensure as much as possible the engagement of key stakeholders of the project. SFB pursues activities as a collaborative effort and joint ownership with technical department (FA officials at national and local level), sub-national authorities (provincial, district and commune), and communities. Building on the results of these planning meetings and joint efforts, SFB rolled out the field activities with participation of the local FA officials.

The SFB (RECOFTC) approach of “training for action” was instrumental and effective. The approach enables CF members and CFMC to learn and apply skills for their forest co-management. The ultimate goal of the approach is to promote participation and ownership to the results of activities in a sustainable manner.

New partnership with World Resources Institute: World Resources Institute’s Global Forest Watch invited ODC to become a strategic partner. The partnership will facilitate information sharing between the two groups, and will include GFW providing both funding and technical support to ODC. At the close of quarter, discussions regarding the partnership were underway.

Focus group session gathers site feedback: On 30 May, ODC conducted a focus group discussion, involving 12 Cambodians (5 women) from various CSOs, to introduce them to and get their feedback on the Khmer ODC website. While this activity was paid for by another donor, it represents an important milestone in making ODC fully functioning in Khmer, an activity that SFB supports. The group also discussed how CSOs can contribute information to the website.

Conservation International to provide technical assistance: ODC met with a Conservation International team that included country, regional and international level participants to discuss data sharing and technical cooperation. CI agreed to provide ODC with a significant amount of data, as well as committing to providing technical assistance in certain areas of work. CI also expressed in helping to test ODC’s downloadable mapping kit, which is nearly ready for release.

5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

- Improved Donor, Government, and USAID Project Coordination observed in the reporting period.
- Improved coordination with national MOE and FA leadership on a bi-monthly basis, sharing the events calendar, quarterly reports, and engaging them on the development of the Year 3 work plan, as well as remaining active in the technical working group and forestry donor-partner working group.
- Improved coordination of all field activities with sub-national FA, MOE and provincial authorities.
- Increased donor and Project engagement and coordination with ADB, Swiss Development Agency, Oxfam, Geres, SNV and others to ensure we leverage our good work and their good work and best practices.
- Improved coordination with other USAID national and regional project managers to improve resource utilization and leverage best practices. This includes the Innovation Lab, NGO Forum, Harvest, LEAF, Green Mekong, and others.
- Under Objective 3 – Interviewing and selecting 2 additional female livelihood and income generation coordinators for Prey Lang Landscape (PLL) and reorganizing the Objective 3 management and field level structure so the Project can better assess and leverage existing livelihood activities the Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL). The Project is promoting a more dynamic livelihood (non-income) set of interventions incorporating a sustainable private sector approach in

areas such as clean water, sanitation, hygiene and hand washing, improved cook stoves, food production (fish, chickens, pigs, mushrooms) and biogas. As part of this effort we have hired a short term expert to define a 2.5 year strategy and tactical plan; she starts work July 20, 2014.

- The project has advertised and is in the process of recruiting a GIS expert to assist us in mapping and M and E work.
- The project conducted and completed mid-year review with its 4 key partners, WCS, WWF, RECOFTC and EWMI. The findings of the review with each of the 4 partners are well documented.
- SFB (RECOFTC) was agreed and three additional full time staff (using realignment of RECOFTC's SFB budget) were recruited to support the project team in the PLL. These include: SFB-CF Partnership Coordinator based in Phnom Penh with responsibilities of overall coordination of SFB activities, Provincial CF Partnership Officer based in Kratie with responsibilities of SFB field activities in Kratie, and Provincial CF Partnership Officer based in Preah Vihear with responsibilities of SFB field activities in Preah Vihear.
- SFB (WWF): Staff turnover continued to affect project implementation both for enforcement and community engagement work. Meanwhile, three new team members will start in the next quarter, including a livelihoods consultant, an Objective 3 lead, and a capacity building advisor. SFB (WWF) faced difficulty with a lengthy time period to recruit the Objective 3 lead following the sudden resignation of the prior lead after one month of work. SFB (WWF) took this situation with the utmost seriousness and moved proactively to appoint the Conservation Program Manager to be acting Objective 3 lead. In addition, WWF US worked out the details to provide a senior consultant to build project management and implementation capacity in the office.
- SFB (ODC): Senior editor Serey Vicheth resigned ODC to take a position at Transparency International –Cambodia. Library specialist Greg Bem also departed ODC at the end of his contract. ODC has been unable to recruit a Cambodian librarian. Library expert Margaret Bywater will assist ODC in maintaining the library and in attempting another recruitment before the end of the year. ODC registration still in progress: ODC's application for registration was received by the Ministry of Interior. There was no response to the application at the end of the quarter.

6. LESSON LEARNED

Community forest potential areas identification was found to be a good opportunity to promote forest based livelihoods development in the communities in PLL. Participatory tools for assessing of CF potential areas could then be designed to address this aspect which would include the assessment of potential forest (and forest land) for CF, capacity of community to management such forest, and benefit community are actually receiving from the potential forest.

In the context of PLL, constructive dialogue plays important roles in enabling the CF formalization process. Existing CFs at the formalization stages in Kampong Thom province, for instance, could not obtain MAFF *Prakas* (step 0) due to the overlap between CF potential areas and economic land concession. Unless the boundary could not be clarified the formalization process will be in pending. A couple of constructive dialogues were conducted to facilitate this and proof to be effective.

Ensuring synergy and complementation of interventions from other agencies is clearly an important aspect to successfully implement multiple approaches adopted for PLL. In addition to expanding community forestry in the buffer zone of PLL and boosting up legalization of Prey Lang protection forest, livelihoods interventions has been identified and implemented in PLL. Harmonizing this livelihoods intervention and the former forest management are very important.

Through funds provided by USAID and the WWF Network, SFB (WWF) recruited and trained additional 12 Assistant Research Rangers to complement the current research team to achieve the project goal of replicating distance line transect surveys. Presentations and practical training were provided to all 18 research rangers on distance sampling, line transect methodologies, data collection, landscape conservation, and species identification to ensure that high quality and accurate data was collected throughout. This support enabled the SFB (WWF) EPL program to collate comparable data on critical species within the landscape.

Furthermore, through employing local community members living in and around the landscape SFB (WWF) hopes that the key messages of conserving the landscape will be embraced by those conducting the research. This research project will provide a deeper understanding into current population densities across the landscape alongside the production of animal locations. All results will be disseminated to key government partners and will be crucial for (1) monitoring population change (2) scaling up law enforcement efforts and (3) assisting with formation of future management plans and conservation strategies.

Collaboration among NGOs and staff of the organizations involved in the SFB project will be more productive if it involves joint field work on complementary tasks, regular and proactive information sharing, and solution-oriented discussions. This will maximize time and resources in collaboration and produce more effective results.

Closer coordination and collaboration with others large projects, such as the Asian Development Bank Biodiversity Conservation Corridors (ADB BCC) project, is key to ensure sustainability – in particular, synergies of actions, adding on the strength of each organization with regards to capacity building to Government and communities.

Although ODC has always cited sources for all information and data found on the website, ODC did not meet international standards in regard to metadata. ODC worked with an intern, a graduate of economics from Yale with some experience in this area, to upgrade that aspect of the site. This included creating a metadata template, training staff on how to document metadata, and undertaking a collaborative workshop approach for producing a first metadata set to describe the SCW Cambodian Atlas maps. ODC will continue the process by producing metadata for all maps and data visualizations. This makes the data on the ODC website more genuinely accessible for re-use by others.

7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

<i>SFB Year 2 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>
<i>Objective 1: Enhance effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity.</i>		
<i>Sub Objective 1.1. National level capacity to support the sustainable management of forests, biodiversity conservation, REDD+, and low-emissions development strengthened.</i>		
1.1.1 Training Program on REDD+ and Sustainable Forest Management		WCS
1.1.2 Collaborations with universities	Ongoing support to RUPP MSc student studying in Seima.	WCS
1.1.3 Technical feasibility analyses for planned interventions		
1.1.4 Support to implementation of REDD+ safeguards	Ongoing analysis of social and environmental safeguard mechanisms in Seima during the implementation of the Seima demonstration REDD+ project. This includes updates for the REDD Taskforce secretariat on lessons learned, to feed into national policy.	WCS
<i>Sub-Objective 1.2: Sub-national Administration (SNA) and sub-national line ministry capacity to effectively meet evolving responsibilities in forest management sector increased.</i>		
<i>Sub-Objective 1.3: Local-level technical skills for forest management and biodiversity conservation to support community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) improved.</i>		
1.2.1 Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on design, establishment and sustainable forest management	Ongoing capacity and technical support to Protected Forest management, including on-the-job mentoring and administrative and logistic support	WCS
	National and regional SMART training for monitoring and analyzing law-enforcement performance	WCS / WI
	Support to FA and other staff to attend relevant meetings on Forest and Biodiversity conservation	WCS
	Implement leadership training	WWF

	Facilitate training on CF institutional strengthening to review role /responsibility and rule and regulation	WI
	Facilitate training to CFMCs on leadership and report and minute writing	WI
	Boundary pole installation and verify UTM number in PVH	WI
1.2.2 Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the establishment and management of community-managed forest areas and land titles	Design and conduct technical training on “CF formalization”	RECOFTC
	Conduct community forestry field training on “CF formalization”	RECOFTC
	Conduct community forestry field training “Participatory CF resource assessment”	RECOFTC
	Conduct community forestry field training on “CF forest inventory”	RECOFTC
	Boundary demarcation of CF potential areas	RECOFTC
	Extension the CF area to members and other stakeholders	RECOFTC
	Extension of CF establishment to villagers, local authorities	RECOFTC
	Fingerprint collection for CF establishment	RECOFTC
	Registration of CF members and approve on CF members	RECOFTC
	Support to Indigenous Community Land Titling in Sre Chhuk, Pu Trom, and other new areas	WCS
	Conduct PRA data collection and consultation on PRA’s result with local community in Roveak, Antrong and Poteut villages	WI
	Registration of Community Protected Area (CPA) member in Roveak, Antrong and Poteut villages	WI
	Extension on Community Protected Area law, decision and guideline and consultation with targeted local community for CPA establishment in Roveak, Antrong and Poteut villages	WI
	Meeting with Community Protected Area (CPA) groups and CCs to prepare the request letter of CPA establishment in Roveak, Antrong and Poteut villages	WI
	Select temporary Community Protected Area (CPA) committee members and candidate for CPA committee election	WI
	Continue finalization of management plans	WWF

1.2.3 Enhance the incorporation of biodiversity information into spatial planning and management planning	Publish the Seima 2014 Biodiversity findings report	WCS
	Continue trans-boundary coordination with Vietnamese scientists on biodiversity management	WCS
	Complete the Seima Biodiversity Monitoring strategic plan, and commence plans for monitoring species such as Elephants.	WCS
	Present the result of consultative meetings on CFMP to CF members in 4 CFs (Poradat, Pokreng, Pokroch & Poluoung)	WI
	Analysis of the line transects – and biodiversity data to inform site management and management planning processes – formulation of the MPF Management Plan	WWF
1.2.4 Development of sub-national REDD+ demonstration activities	Continued implementation of the approved “Corrective Action Plan” which was developed in response to the REDD Project Design Validation Audit findings.	WCS
	Ongoing involvement in policy development on REDD, including fund management and benefit-sharing mechanisms.	WCS
<i>Objective 2: Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.</i>		
<i>Sub-Objective 2.1: Effective stakeholder participation in national and sub-national planning processes affecting forest land management and economic development increased.</i>		
2.1.1 Mapping key local stakeholders to support comprehensive stakeholder participation incorporating gender representation		
2.1.2 Provide material and financial support to the Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN) and other stakeholder and community groups and support organizations.		
2.1.3 Strengthen existing mechanisms and procedures for enabling	Participatory CF resource assessment	RECOFTC
	Field verification and boundary demarcation of community forest zones	RECOFTC

participation in management planning of conservation areas	Presentation of results of participatory CF resource assessment	RECOFTC
	Boundary demarcation of community forest zone and rapid participatory assessment	RECOFTC
	Community forest inventory	RECOFTC
	Community engagement in land-use mapping to support communities near PVPF to engage with companies	WCS
2.1.4 Support and extend the role of the Provincial Conservation Planning Unit	Dialogue/extension on mechanism and functions of FBD sub-committee improve natural resource management in EPL in 5 districts (Pichrada, Koh ngeik, O'reang, Kao Seima & Senmonorom)	WI
2.1.5 Promote increased community participation in annual planning processes, including Commune Development Planning, District Integration Workshops and provincial planning	Significant community consultation during Seima annual adaptive planning cycle	WCS/FA
<i>Sub-Objective 2.2: Stakeholder understanding of forest land management, REDD+, biodiversity conservation, CBNRM, and relevant economic development planning issues strengthened</i>		
2.2.1 Increase the technical abilities required for fact-based decision-making	Update preliminary analysis of the scenarios result	WWF/RUPP
	Update preliminary analysis of the InVEST result	WWF/RUPP
	Develop stakeholder engagement strategy	WWF/RUPP
	Develop M&E indicators and baseline study framework	WWF/RUPP
	Secondary data collection for InVEST modeling	WWF/RUPP
	Continue to update ODC, making special efforts to increase information from SFB partners on the website.	EWMI/ODC
	Finalize a downloadable map kit and launch it on the website.	EWMI/ODC

	Produce metadata for remaining maps.	EWMI/ODC
2.2.2 Develop and conduct awareness activities among local stakeholders regarding peoples' rights, access to natural resources, and biodiversity conservation.	Finalize of Bunong-language awareness raising materials	WCS
	Update and improve ODC forest cover maps, including identifying rubber production areas.	EWMI/ODC
	Continue to promote ODC as a source of information.	EWMI/ODC
<i>Sub-Objective 2.3: Dialogue skills of relevant stakeholders (community, government, and private sector) improved to engage with one another on forest and resources issues</i>		
2.3.1 Build facilitation and discussion skills of various stakeholders to engage with each other, as well as with other key stakeholders	Training on conflict mediation and negotiation process	WI
	Dialogue on verifying the boundary of prey kbal outhnong CF boundary with CRCK company	WI
2.3.2 Organize workshops and training programs on the current state of social and environmental safeguards for REDD+	Regular community engagement and awareness raising on REDD issues.	WCS
<i>Objective 3: Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.</i>		
<i>Sub-Objective 3.1: Incomes from livelihoods activities that support sustainable management of forests increased.</i>		
3.1.1. Set-up of the SFB small Grants Program		WI
3.1.2. Identify core set of communities in the EPL and PLL for livelihood activities		WI/WWF
3.1.3 Support enterprise development in selected target villages in the EPL	Capacity support to ecotourism enterprise development	WCS
	Policy support to ecotourism development within Protected Forests	WCS/FA
	Continue to monitor and mentor established enterprises	WWF
	Operate resin enterprise facilities	WWF
	Implement a community enterprise forum to discuss issues related to meeting quality and quantity requirements of buyers	WWF

3.1.4. Expand and strengthen ongoing timber, NTFP and ecotourism enterprises in the EPL	Strengthen governance and capacity of existing committees for CBPF, tourism and other potential enterprises in Seima and Preah Vihear	WCS
3.1.5. Review options for extending NTFP enterprise development models into the PLL	Continue to provide mentoring to Livelihood Specialists in PLL on livelihood development	WWF
	Facilitate in cross provincial exposure trip on resin enterprise group	WI
<i>Sub-objective 3.2: Payment for environmental service (PES) activities (e.g. REDD+) established or supported in targeted landscapes with equitable benefit sharing mechanisms.</i>		
3.2.1. Initiate a landscape ecosystem services assessment as input in the production of a map and database which will be used as a decision making platform		WI
3.2.2. Development of the Seima Protected Forest Core Area REDD+ project benefit-sharing and fund management arrangements	Continued stakeholder feedback meetings for development of Fund Management mechanism, including close liaison with the UN-REDD system	WCS
3.2.3. Establishment of program of direct payments to local people for biodiversity protection, as a model of PES.	Ibis Rice strengthening, including capacity support to local partner - SMP	WCS
<i>Sub-Objective 3.3: Community participation in income-generating activities broadened, with a special focus on under-represented groups.</i>		
3.3.1. Mainstream improved participation of often-marginalized groups, notably women, the extreme poor and ethnic minorities, into livelihood activities.	Facilitate training on sustainable resin harvesting technique, chicken raising, adopted paddy rice training	WI
	Form resin interest group	WI
	Facilitate in setting up statute and internal rule for resin interested group	WI
3.3.2. Evaluate level of equity and inclusion achieved under each of the forest management and community enterprise/benefit-sharing models		

supported by the project and develop guidelines for improvement.		
--	--	--

8. A/COR COMMENTS ADDRESSED SINCE LAST REPORT

In response to comments by the AOR, the project has taken a more proactive approach to encourage representatives of the Forest Administration and the Ministry of Environment to become more active in the Project. This proactive approach included requesting FA's Dr. Omaliss to be the advisor to the Mekong Basin Study and Advocacy Initiative, the commitment to a bi-weekly meeting with both government agencies, partnership with the MOE in terms of initiatives to improve eco-education, and a quarterly meeting with all partners, including the government representative where we present progress in the SFB Project.

The SFB project has also made adjustments to the quarterly reports and improve coordination in data collection with the SFB partners. This includes reducing the complexity and the total page numbers of the quarterly reports and providing better visual representation of project results by using tables and graphs. Several of the requested changes have been incorporated into this quarterly report and more will be incorporated into Quarterly Report 8.

APPENDICES

8.1 RESULTS OF WILDLIFE SURVEY (APR-MAY 2014) IN PPWS & MPF

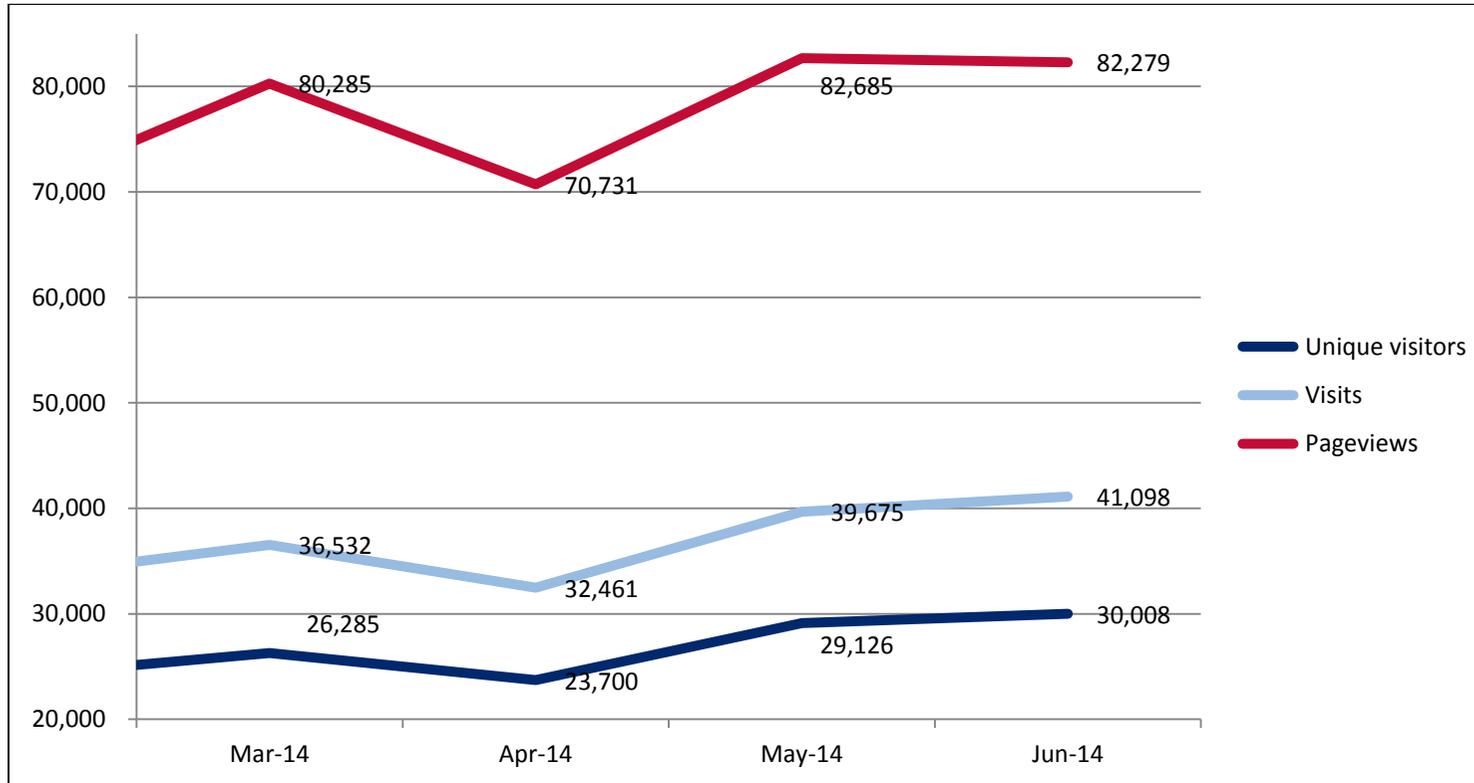
Species	Encounters in MPF	Encounters in PPWS
Banteng	10	6
Gaur	1	3
Wild pig	15	27
Muntjac	22	17
Elephant	1	1
Sambar	0	1
Black-shanked douc	0	2

8.2 POTENTIAL CF AREAS IDENTIFIED IN STUNG TRENG AND KAMPONG THOM

Village	Estimated size	Family involved	Administrative location	FA-subnational territories
Tbeng	2000	112	Boeng Lvea commune, Santuk district, Kampong Thom province	Kaya FA Triage, Kampong Thmor FA division, Kampong Thom FA Cantonment, North Tonle Sap FA Inspectorate
Trapang Pdao	1830	194	Boeng Lvea commune, Santuk district, Kampong Thom province	Kaya FA Triage, Kampong Thmor FA division, Kampong Thom FA Cantonment, North Tonle Sap FA Inspectorate
hnom Rang	150	422	Boeng Lvea commune, Santuk district, Kampong Thom province	Kaya FA Triage, Kampong Thmor FA division, Kampong Thom FA Cantonment, North Tonle Sap FA Inspectorate
Beung Lvea	120	149	Boeng Lvea commune, Santuk district, Kampong Thom province	Kaya FA Triage, Kampong Thmor FA division, Kampong Thom FA Cantonment, North Tonle Sap FA Inspectorate

Sam Arng	3256	376	Sam Ang commune, Thala Barivat district, Stung Treng province	Preah Romkil-Anlong CheyFA Triage, Thalaborivath FA Division, Stung Treng FA Cantonment, Mekong FA Inspectorate
Chvang	4446	306	Sam Ang commune, Thala Barivat district, Stung Treng province	Preah Romkil-Anlong CheyFA Triage, Thalaborivath FA Division, Stung Treng FA Cantonment, Mekong FA Inspectorate
Pha Ao	5000	129	Anlong Phe commune, Thala Barivat district, Stung Treng province	Preah Romkil-Anlong CheyFA Triage, Thalaborivath FA Division, Stung Treng FA Cantonment, Mekong FA Inspectorate
Anlong Phe	3500	113	Anlong Phe commune, Thala Barivat district, Stung Treng province	Preah Romkil-Anlong CheyFA Triage, Thalaborivath FA Division, Stung Treng FA Cantonment, Mekong FA Inspectorate
Toul	3000	149	Anlong Phe commune, Thala Barivat district, Stung Treng province	Preah Romkil-Anlong CheyFA Triage, Thalaborivath FA Division, Stung Treng FA Cantonment, Mekong FA Inspectorate
Viel Pou	250	129	Anlong Phe commune, Thala Barivat district, Stung Treng province	Preah Romkil-Anlong CheyFA Triage, Thalaborivath FA Division, Stung Treng FA Cantonment, Mekong FA Inspectorate
Spong	25	108	Anlong Phe commune, Thala Barivat district, Stung Treng province	Preah Romkil-Anlong CheyFA Triage, Thalaborivath FA Division, Stung Treng FA Cantonment, Mekong FA Inspectorate
Rum Deng	450	215	Chamkar Leu commune, Thala Barivat district, Stung Treng province	Preah Romkil-Anlong CheyFA Triage, Thalaborivath FA Division, Stung Treng FA Cantonment, Mekong FA Inspectorate
Chamkar Leu	2500	170	Chamkar Leu commune, Thala Barivat district, Stung Treng province	Preah Romkil-Anlong CheyFA Triage, Thalaborivath FA Division, Stung Treng FA Cantonment, Mekong FA Inspectorate
Run	50	64	Chamkar Leu commune, Thala Barivat district, Stung Treng province	Preah Romkil-Anlong CheyFA Triage, Thalaborivath FA Division, Stung Treng FA Cantonment, Mekong FA Inspectorate

8.3 ODC SITE TRAFFIC BY MONTH



8.4 ODC SOCIAL MEDIA REACH

Month	Facebook				Total Twitter followers	YouTube		
	Total page fans	Engaged users	Post reach	Consumption		Views - channel #1	Views - channel #2	Total video views
Jun-14	3,964	560	2,821	1,417	1,611	10,097	-	10,097
May-14	3,855	721	2,670	2,288	1,562	9,519	-	9,519
Apr-14	3,766	723	3,292	2,247	1,505	8,536	-	8,536
Total		2,004	8,783	5,952	4,678	28,152	-	28,152
Page fans:	People who follow your page							
Engaged users:	The number of people who engaged with your page							
Post reach:	The number of people who saw any of your page posts (unique users)							
Consumption:	The number of clicks on any of your content							

8.5 ODC MEDIA EXPOSURE AND CITATIONS

Date	Publisher	Medium	Topic	Language
10 April	Phnom Penh Post	Newspaper	Forest loss in Cambodia ³³	Khmer and English
21 April	Phnom Penh Post	Newspaper	Forest activism in Cambodia ³⁴	Khmer and English
21 May	Communication Initiative	Internet article	Communication for Social Development and Change ³⁵	English
April	Euronet Consortium	Report	Country profile of Cambodia, ICT4D activities ³⁶	English
3 April	3SPN Rivers Network	Link to news article on ODC site	Hydropower and Cambodian forestry administration ³⁷	English
<i>The following items may have been missed in previous quarters:</i>				
June 2013	Diva-portal/Karlstad Business School	Published Thesis	Ugandan Open Development Partnership Platform (2012), Robin Larsson's thesis comparing ODC to the Ugandan platform ³⁸	English
November 2013	People In Need network	Internet report	Open mapping in Cambodia ³⁹	English
February 2014	Open Knowledge Foundation	Blog article	Two and a half months researching Open Data in (a part of) Asia ⁴⁰	English

³³ <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/logging-free-all>

³⁴ <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/honour-chut-wutty>

³⁵ <http://www.comminit.com/content/open-development-cambodia-odc-0>

³⁶ http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/cambodia/documents/publications/country_env_profile_cam_april2012_eng.pdf

³⁷ <http://www.3spn.org/resources/media-articles/>

³⁸ <http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:636629/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

³⁹ http://www.preventionweb.net/files/36110_36110pinhazardmappinglv081.pdf

⁴⁰ <http://blog.okfn.org/2014/02/28/two-and-a-half-months-researching-open-data-in-a-part-of-asia/#sthash.wUI8NG9E.neBp5yqG.dpuf>

8.6 EVENTS WHERE ODC WAS PROMOTED

Date	Audience / event	Presented by	Topic
22 to 28 March	World Resources Institute	Terry Parnell, OD Program Manager	ODC and Open Development Network
22 to 28 March	World Bank's Land Group	Terry Parnell, OD Program Manager	ODC and Open Development Network/ Managing Public Land
22 to 28 March	International Finance Corporation	Terry Parnell, OD Program Manager	ODC and Open Development Network
2 April	Harvard University's Center for International Development	Terry Parnell, OD Program Manager	ODC and Open Development Network/ Partnership
17 April	Berkeley University's Forestry Department	Terry Parnell, OD Program Manager	ODC and Open Development Network/ Partnership
18 April	Stanford University's Data Journalism Department	Terry Parnell, OD Program Manager	ODC and Open Development Network/ Data Journalism/ Partnership
24 April	Meta House Green Night	Thy Try, ODC Director	Using ODC as a tool for green inclusive growth
6 to 7 May	Open Government Partnership	Thy Try, ODC Director	Opening Up: Inspiring Stories from Transparent and Accountable Local Governments at the Open Government Partnership regional conference
30 May	Khmer ICT4D Experts	Thy Try, ODC Director	Khmer site focus group session
4 June	Lawyer Working Group	Thy Try, ODC Director	Law compendium focus group session
11 June	NGO Forum	Nhiep Seila, Mapping Coordinator and Thy Try, ODC Director	Map Kit
26 June	ICT4D Cambodia and the Cooperation Committee of Cambodia	Nhiep Seila, Mapping Coordinator, and Thy Try, ODC Director	Map Kit
	Meta House Green Night	Nhiep Seila	Map Kit
26 June	European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes conference	Penhleak Chan, Research & Volunteer Coordinator	ODC website
30 June	DW Akademie (Germany)	Penhleak (Pinkie) Chan Research & Volunteer Coordinator	Data journalism and practices / ODC website

8.7 OBJECTIVE I MILESTONE TRACKING TABLES

Table 9.7.1: Number of Stakeholders Actively Engaged – Indicator 0.1.1

Total Number People Actively Engaged to Date					Total Number of <u>New</u> People Engaged Q7			
Level	Disaggregated				Disaggregated			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Khmer	IP ⁴¹	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP
National								
EPL								
WCS	600	2,931	436	2,128				
WWF	31	1,662	13	485	31	90	13	8
WI	167	681	21	374	54	294	3	164
PLL								
WCS	577		547		143		82	
RECOFTC	1072	785	736	712	137	785	159	712
WI					599		367	
TOTAL	2,447	6,059	1,743	3,699	964	1,169	614	884

⁴¹ Ethnic group of those engaged in the Seima REDD project is not known precisely, but is here estimated to be 83% Indigenous, following the best data on total population statistics.

EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE

Table 9.7.2: Overview of Key Land Titling Activities & Developments in EPL – Indicator 1.1.1

CF/CCF/CPA/ICT Identity	Key Activities and Developments
WCS	
1. Sre Y ICT	Introductory meetings to build capacity and explain the process to the village elders
2. Pu Kes ICT	Introductory meetings to build capacity and explain the process to the village elders
3. Pu Trom ICT	Facilitate final mapping process by PDLMUPC
WWF	
4. CCF Dei Ey	Consultations on the development of CF Management Plan
5. CCF Srae Huy	Forest inventory for the CF Management Plan. Community consultation on development of bamboo enterprise and presentation of the bamboo inventory report. Selection of core group who will work on starting up the bamboo enterprise.
6. CCF Krangtes	Finalization of the CF by laws and internal rules and regulations, now ratified by the CF Management Committee.
7. CCF Pu Chrey	Election of CF Management Committee.
8. CCF Choul	Election of CF Management Committee.
9. CCF Nang Khi Loek	Election of CF Management Committee.
10. CPA Chiklob	Community consultation on development of bamboo enterprise and presentation of the bamboo inventory report. Selection of core group who will work on starting up the bamboo enterprise.
11. CPA Srae Thom	Community consultation on development of bamboo enterprise and presentation of the bamboo inventory report. Selection of core group who will work on starting up the bamboo enterprise.
12. CPA Puhung/Putung	Operation of resin enterprise.

13. CPA Srae Y	Operation of resin and honey enterprise. Consultation on development of management plan.
14. CPA Laoka	Operation of resin enterprise.
15. CPA Memang	Followed up with PPWS Director the approval of proposed CPA sites.
16. CPA Srae Kthong	Followed up with PPWS Director the approval of proposed CPA sites.
WI	
17. Puloung Community Forestry	Community Forestry Management plan development and implementation
18. Pukroch Community Forestry	Community Forestry Management plan development and implementation
19. Poradet Community Forestry	Community Forestry Management plan development and implementation

Table 9.7.3: Status of Land Titling Areas in EPL – Indicator 1.1.1

Name of CF/CCF/CPA/ICT	Area (HA)	Steps completed ⁴²	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
WCS				
1. Sre Y ICT	Unknown	1	N/A	Introductory meetings
2. Pu Kes ICT	Unknown	1	N/A	Introductory meetings
WWF				
3. CCF Dei Ey	1,164	Step 7	2 nd consultation completed	CCFMC establishment, mgt. planning; patrol
4. CCF Srae Huy	5346	Step 6	Completed inventory	CCFMC establishment, mgt. planning; patrol, livelihood
5. CCF Krangtes		Step 4	Not started	Mgt. planning; patrol, livelihood
6.				

⁴² Steps in Process of CF/CPA/ICT Establishment:

CF Establishment Steps

0. Identification of Potential CF Area
1. CF Establishment
2. Information gathering
3. Establishment of Community Forestry Management Structure
4. Preparation of internal by-laws of CF management committee
5. Demarcation and mapping of community Forestry boundary
6. Preparation of community forestry regulation
7. Preparation and approval of community forestry agreement
8. Preparation of community forestry management plan
9. Enterprise development
10. Implementation of CF management plan
11. Monitoring and evaluation

CPA Establishment Steps

1. Participatory assessment and consultation
2. Submission for approval on establishing a CPA
3. Development a management structure for a CPA
4. Delineating the boundaries of a CPA
5. Development of a CPA regulation
6. Development of a CPA Agreement
7. Development of a CPA management plan
8. Monitoring and evaluation of CPA management

ICT Establishment Steps

1. Capacity building
2. Indigenous community identify
3. Draft of regulation and ICC election
4. IC regulation Congress by-law
5. Register IC in Ministry of Interior
6. Draft IC internal rule
7. Congress on IC internal rule by-law
8. Register land and issue title

Name of CF/CCF/CPA/ICT	Area (HA)	Steps completed ⁴²	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
7. CPA Srae Y	1777	Step 6	Completed 2 nd consultation	Mgt. planning; patrol, livelihood
8. CPA Puhung/ Putung	2913	Step 6	Approved by PPWS Director	Mgt. planning; patrol, livelihood
9. CPA Srae Thom	3000	Step 8	Approved by MoE	Mgt. planning; patrol, livelihood
10. CPA Chiklob		Step 5	Not started	Mgt. planning; patrol, livelihood
11. CPA Laoka (new)		Step 4	Not started	CPA establishment, livelihood
12. CCF-Pu chrey (new)		Step 3	Not started	CCFMC establishment, livelihood
13. CCF Chemiet (new)		Step 3	Not started	CCFMC establishment
14. CCF Chou (new)		Step 3	Not started	CCFMC establishment; patrol
15. CPA Memang (new)		Step 2	Not started	CPA establishment; mgt. planning, patrol
16. CPA Srae Khtong (new)		Step 2	Not started	CPA establishment; mgt. planning, patrol
WI				
17. Puloung Community Forestry	2511 h	Step 8	Completed Forest inventory	Capacity building, agreement, and livelihood activity
18. Pukroch Community Forestry	1231 h	Step 8	Completed Forest inventory	Capacity building, agreement, and livelihood activity
19. Poradet Community Forestry	1323 h	Step 8	Completed Forest inventory	Capacity building, agreement, and livelihood activity
20. Pukreng Community Forestry	678 h	Step 8	Completed Forest inventory	Capacity building, agreement, and livelihood activity

Table 9.7.4: People Trained Q7 in EPL – Indicator 1.2.1/1.3.1

Trainings		Participants				
Date	# Sites Covered	Narrative Description	Male		Female	
			Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP
WCS						
27-28 Jun 14	1	Training on Biodiversity Conservation and Significant of Community Involving		15		2
WWF						
Mar. 24	n/a	Government officials from different line ministries in Mondulkiri	16		6	
Apr. 29 – May 1	Provincial level	Technical Training course on InVEST	15		7	
June 23-25	Krangtes	Resin enterprise officers and operation staff		22		6
WI						
3-8 April 2014	Community Forestry Management Committee (CFMC) re-election 4 CFs in Pukreng, Pukrouch, Puradet and Pulung Community Forestry	4 Commune Councils, village 4 chiefs, 2 FA officers, 32 CFMCs, 232 CF members	3	187	0	84
27-30-May-14	Conflict Transformation in 4 CFs (Pukreng, Pukroch, Poradet, Puloung)	4 Commune Councils, 1 FA officer, 21 CFMCs, 68 CF members	3	58	0	33
19-23-June-14	CPA development Process and facilitation skills for 3 Wildlife Sanctuaries (Namlir, Phnom Prich and Lumpat)	9 Rangers, 4 Commune Councilors, 9 PDoE	17	3	1	1
28-Apr-02-May-14	Value Chain Mapping for community enterprise development (4 CFs, Puloung, Pukrouch, Poradet and Pukreng)	4 Commune councils, 1 FA, 18 CFMCs, 12 CF Members	1	28	0	6
28-Apr-02-May-14	CF by law and Commune Decision extension to 4 CFs in Pukreng, Pukroch, Puradet and Puloung	4 Commune Councils, 1 FA, 18 CFMCs, 12 CF members	1	28	0	6
28-Apr-02-May-14	Minute and report writing training to CFMC (4 CFs, Puloung, Pukrouch, Poradet and Pukreng)	4 Commune Councils, 2 FAs, 8 CFMCs, 53 CF members,	2	45	0	20
TOTALS	9		58	386	13	158

PREY LANG LANDSCAPE

Table 9.7.5: Overview of Key Land Titling Activities & Developments in PLL – Indicator 1.1.1

CF/CCF/CPA/CPA Identity	Key Activities and Developments
RECOFTC	
20. Kbal Khla	Consultation with FA, local authorities, CFMC and CF members to review status (CFMC, regulation, bylaw) and agree on forward steps, CF forest boundary demarcation,
21. Phnom Rang	consultation with stakeholders (villagers, village chief, commune councilors) to identified CF potential areas, demarcated potential areas, map and minutes of boundary demarcation prepared
22. Reabroy Senchey	planning meeting with FA conducted, action plan for supporting CF including collaboration with FA cantonment was prepared,
23. Kyang	planning meeting with FA conducted, action plan for supporting CF including collaboration with FA cantonment was prepared,
24. Sam Arng	CF potential areas identified and demarcated, map and minutes of boundary demarcation prepared, villages thumbprint for CF establishment and submitted to provincial governor
25. Chvang	CF potential areas identified and demarcated, map and minutes of boundary demarcation prepared, villages thumbprint for CF establishment and submitted to provincial governor

Table 9.7.6: Status of Land Titling Areas in PLL – Indicator 1.1.1

Name of CF/CCF/CPA/ICT	Area (HA)	Steps completed	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
RECOFTC				
21. Kbal Khla	2533	step 4	Not yet started	Formalizing existing CF
22. Phnom Rang	150	step 0 (ongoing)	Not yet started	CF identification and formalization
23. Reabroy Senchey	2136	step 1	Not yet started	CF formalization
24. Kyang	1144	step 0	Not yet started	CF identification and formalization
25. Sam Arng	3256	step 1 (ongoing)	Not yet started	CF identification and formalization
26. Chvang	4446	step 1 (ongoing)	Not yet started	CF identification and formalization

Table 9.7.7: People Trained Q7 in PLL – Indicator 1.2.1/1.3.1

Trainings		Participants				
Date	# Sites Covered	Narrative Description	Male		Female	
			Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP
WCS						
WCS: 20-Apr-14	1	Awareness Raising on NRM in Narong	6		1	
WCS: 21-Apr-14	1	Awareness Raising on NRM in Kunapheap	6		3	
WCS: 26-May-14	1	Awareness Raising on NRM in Tamut Peuy	5		1	
RECOFTC						
07 April 2014	5	27 persons (3 F): 2 CC (2 F), 4 village chief, 19 villagers (1 F), 1 district cadastral official and 1 police post	24		3	
20-22 May 2014	1	Total participants are 23 persons (4 F): 4 CFMC, 16 CFM (4 F), 1 CC and 2 village chiefs.	19		4	
27-28 May 2014	1	Total participants are 26 persons (6 F): 7 CFMC (1 F), 15 CFM (5 F), 2 CC and 2 village chief.	20		6	
24-26 June 2014	1	Total participants are 21 persons (5 F) 2 CC (1 F), 2 village chief, 4 CFMCs and 13 CF members (4 F)	16		5	
WI						
3-June-14	1	Resource mapping workshop with PLCN core group member	6	4	0	0
24-June-14	1	CF institutional strengthening training to Kunpheap CF in PVH(6 CFMC, 1 VL , 1FA)	5	0	3	0
26-June-14	1	CF institutional strengthening training to Narong CF in PVH (6 CFMC, 1 VL , 1FA)	6	0	2	0
TOTALS	28		113	4	28	0

8.8 OBJECTIVE 2 MILESTONE TRACKING TABLES

Table 9.8.1: Conservation and NRM Conflicts Mitigated or Acted Upon – Indicator 0.2.1

ID #	Location				Description			
	No.	Comm.	District	Prov.	Scale ⁴³	Conflict Description	Intervention Measures	Current Status/Update
WCS								
1	Sre Chhuk	Keo Seima	MDK	Prov.	Conflict between ELC company and ICT land	Facilitation, technical and legal support, and helping to organize meetings	Decision pending from provincial government	
2	Sre Preah	Keo Seima	MDK	Prov.	Encroachment and illegal logging by ELC sub-contractors	Demarcation	Almost all 600 points marked out and participatory agreement	
3	Sre Preah	Keo Seima	MDK	Prov.	Encroachment by local military into ICT land	Legal advice, facilitation of legal complaints, followup and capacity building of authorities	Official complaint issued	
4	Chhaeb Pir	Chhaeb	PV	Comm.	Illegal land clearing and ELC conflicts	Facilitation of community dialogue and decision-making; meetings facilitated between ELC and community; demarcation	Resolution through committee decisions; community demarcation clarified official boundary	
WWF								
5	Soksan	Koh Nheak	MDK	Nat'l. Chief, Dept.	Overlapping boundaries	Dialogues between CPA members, company, and government reps.	Community submitted report to DoE so that DoE can make appointment	

⁴³ Scale = Highest level of government engaged by SFB team in constructive dialogue for conflict mitigation.

				of Environment (DoE)	between CPA and ELC		for another meeting. WWF staff will also provide technical support in getting GPS points of the contested area.
6	Sokodom	Sen Monorom	MDK	Comm. Chief of Police (Sokodom Commune)	Conflict between ELC company and CPA patrol team over cutting of trees inside the CPA by company staff. Police officer captured two members of the community patrol who were allegedly reported by company for confiscating chainsaw and setting fire to the company car. But the community claimed they did not set fire.	WWF contact chief of police to look at matter without prejudice to the ELC company; WWF staff advised community members to be careful when patrolling to avoid facing technicalities when cases are filed.	PPWS Deputy Director is investigating the matter. The two community members were released but further investigation is being carried out to validate claims by both sides.
WI							

7	Sandan	Sandan	Kg Tho m		CF boundary conflict between Svay and Kbal Kla	Constructive dialogue between the two CF	These CF have been solved the boundary conflict and demarcated the boundary
---	--------	--------	----------------	--	--	---	--

EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE

Table 9.8.2: Summary of Progress Developing Management Plans in EPL - Indicator 0.2.2/2.1.1/2.2.1/2.3.1

Site Description		Beneficiaries Description					Progress		
		Family	Male		Female		April	June	Remark
Name of Site	Area (HA)	# HH	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP			
Mondulkiri									
Mondulkiri Protected Forest	372,971	2300 ⁴⁴					Approval of TOR by FA Development of Workplan	Documentation research on socio economic data and ongoing activities in MPF. Consultation with NGOs working around MPF as well as started meeting with some key communities.	
Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary	222,500	2800 ⁴⁵					Ongoing review of TOR by MoE	Ongoing review of TOR by MoE- meeting with MoE Minister	Slow decision making from MoE
Srae Thom CPA	3,000	171		340		425			Approved by MoE since 2013
Puhung Putung CPA	2,913	148	178	178	197	197 ⁴⁶	Final consultation with stakeholders and MoE	Final draft signed by CPA Committee and Commune Council	Submit to PPWS Director for

⁴⁴ WWF: Data on individual beneficiaries for Mondulkiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary does exist. However, currently this data is disaggregated differently, so this table cannot be completed fully at this time.

⁴⁵ WWF: See note above.

⁴⁶ WWF: Estimated number based on 50% ethnicity membership.

									approval before sending to MoE
Srae Y CPA	1,777	101		122		115	2 nd community consultation conducted	Draft completed	Awaiting final consultation with Stakeholders and MoE
Dei Ey CF	1,164	92	73 ⁴⁷	49	69 ⁴⁸	46	2 nd consultation conducted	Completed draft – awaiting FA availability	
Srae Huy CF	5,346	321		214		107	Completed Forest Inventory	Encoded and data analysis of forest inventory results	
Poradet Community Forestry	1323	108	0	231	0	232	Desk review the inventory day and the report drafted	Field verification and CFMP consultation meeting with CFMC to improve the report and the data analysis	The inventory needs to be re-analyzed and conduct site verification
Pulung Community Forestry	2511	137	0	80	0	106	Desk review the inventory day and the report drafted	Field verification and CFMP consultation meeting with CFMC to improve the report and the data analysis	The inventory needs to be re-analyzed and conduct site verification
Pukreng Community Forestry	678	90	0	85	0	89	Desk review the inventory day and the report drafted	Field verification and CFMP consultation meeting with CFMC to improve the report and the data analysis	The inventory needs to be re-analyzed and conduct site verification
Pukrouch Community Forestry	1231	83	0	66	0	72	Desk review the inventory day and the report drafted	Field verification and CFMP consultation meeting with CFMC to improve the report and the data analysis	The inventory need to re-analyzed and conduct sites verification
TOTAL	615,414	1,251	251	1,365	266	1,389			

⁴⁷ WWF: Khmer and Cham.

⁴⁸ WWF: Khmer and Cham.

PREY LANG LANDSCAPE

Table 9.7.3: Summary of Progress Developing Management Plans in PLL - Indicator 0.2.2/2.1.1/2.2.1/2.3.1

Site Description		Beneficiaries Description					Progress		
		Family	Male		Female		April	June	Remark
Name of Site	Area (HA)	# HH	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP			
Kampong Thom									
Prey Tatey	1395	89	53	-	36	-	8.4	8.4	Verification and demarcation of management zones was conducted
Prey Ou Bos Leav	1359	98	85	-	91	-	8.5	8.5	The remained 20% of inventory works completed during the reporting quarter
Lbos Sral	1123	61	61	-	83	-	8.5	8.5	All inventory works completed during the reporting quarter
Kratie									
Angkor Ent	1307	52	29	-	23	-	8.0	8.2	Management block division completed and ready for field verification & demarcation
Prasat Teuk Khmao	5665	358	320	-	38	-	8.1	8.2	Management block division completed and ready for field verification & demarcation
TOTAL	10,849	658	548		271				

10. INCOME AND ASSET VALUES FROM THE BASELINE SURVEY

Table 10.1: Average Income Data from SFB Baseline Survey (Formal and Informal Income)

Landscape	Source of Formal Income					Total Formal Income (USD)	Source of Informal Income		Total Informal Income	Grand Total Income (Formal & Informal)
	Agricultural crops	Livestock	Total Agricultural Income	Forest income (NTFPs)	Off Farm		Wildlife	Timber		
PLL (USD/hh/year)	329	713	1,042	199	417	1,658	49	246	295	1,954
PLL (%)	17%	37%	53%	10%	21%	85%	3%	13%	15%	100%
EPL (USD/hh/year)	341	366	707	351	346	1,404	14	265	279	1,682
EPL (%)	20%	22%	42%	21%	21%	83%	1%	16%	17%	100%
Grand Total (USD/hh/year)	333	598	930	250	393	1,573	37	252	290	1,863
Grand Total (%)	18%	32%	50%	13%	21%	84%	2%	14%	16%	100%

Table 10.2: Assets – Average Land Holding of Household

Landscape	Residential Land (ha/hh)	Chamkar Land (ha/hh)	Rice Land (ha/hh)	Other (ha/hh)	Total Land (ha/hh)
PLL	0.16	1.78	0.40	0.13	2.47
EPL	0.36	1.56	0.73	0.38	3.04

Table 10.3: Assets – Average Number of Resin Trees Owned per Household

Landscape	Average number of resin trees owned (No. of trees /household)
PLL	391
EPL	84

Table 10.4: Assets – Average Head of Animal Raised

Landscape	Average Head of Animal per Household (No.)					
	Poultry			Livestock		
	Chicken	Duck	Muscovy	Pig	Cow	Buffalo
	No. of head	No. of head	No. of head	No. of head	No. of head	No. of head
PLL	24.71	0.16	0.08	2.28	3.08	1.85

EPL	12.31	0.74	0.37	3.57	3.57	1.19
------------	--------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

Table 10.5: Assets – Other Household Capital

Category of Asset	Assets by Landscape				Grand Total (PLL & EPL)	
	PLL (no.)	PLL (%)	EPL (no.)	EPL (%)	Total (No.)	Total (%)
Number of owned Automobile	0	0%	12	6%	12	2%
Number of owned Truck/van	4	1%	3	1%	7	1%
Number of owned Motorcycle	326	78%	265	126%	591	94%
Number of owned Boat.	56	13%	3	1%	59	9%
Number of owned Bicycle	93	22%	47	22%	140	22%
Number of owned of specified koyun	144	34%	63	30%	207	33%
Number of owned Electric generator	29	7%	59	28%	88	14%
Number of owned of specified other	14	3%	0	0%	14	2%
Number of owned Cell phone	442	105%	274	130%	716	114%
Number of owned Battery	247	59%	125	60%	372	59%
Number of owned TV	51	12%	74	35%	125	20%

II. SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM AWARD DETAILS

N°	Name of Grantees	Budget			Start Date	End Date
		USAID	Cost Share	Total		
1	Promvihearthor Organization (PVT)	49,996	12,778	62,774	12-Jun-14	11-Jun-15
2	Forest and Livelihood Organization (FLO)	49,900	6,070	55,970	13-Jun-14	12-Jun-15
3	Community Economic Development (CED)	50,000	36,154	86,154	17-Jun-14	16-Jun-15
4	Mlup Baitong (MB)	50,000	12,405	62,405	9-Jun-14	8-Jun-15
5	Ponlok Khmer (PKH)	50,000	34,012	84,012	13-Jun-14	12-Jun-15
6	Media one	49,982	8,626	58,608	9-Jun-14	8-Jun-15
7	Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT)	49,773	13,972	63,745	9-Jun-14	8-Jun-15
8	Cambodian NTFP Development Organization (CANDO)	50,000	24,640	74,640	23-Jun-14	22-Jun-15
9	Mondulkiri Indigenous Peoples Association for Development (MIPAD) supported by Nomad RSI	49,098	9,893	58,991	16-Jun-14	15-Jun-15
10	Elephant. Livelihood. Initiative. Environment (E.L.I.E.)	49,999	13,560	63,559	13-Jun-14	12-Jun-15
	Total:	498,748	172,110	670,858		

9. ANNEXES

ANNEX I: TRAINET REPORT

No.	Date	Participant		who (Gov't/Community)	Subject/Topic	Training Type	Location (Village)
		Male	Female				
Training							
1	6-Nov-13	19	1	CFMC, CFN and CC	Trust and Cooperation Team Building Training	Field Training	Tumring, Sandan, Kg Thom
2	14-Nov-13	26	4	FA, CC, NGO & CFMC, CFN,PLCN	Team and Trust building	Field Training	Stung Treng Town
3	15-Nov-13	20	4	FA, CC, NGO & CFMC, CFN,PLCN	Team and Trust building	Field Training	Stung Treng Town
4	18-Dec-13	26	2	CC, VC, CFN and PLCN	Trust and Cooperation Team Building Training	Field Training	Preah Vihear, Preah Vihear
5	19-Dec-13	15	6	FA, CC, NGO & PLCN	Team and Trust building	Field Training	Kratie town, Kratie pro.
6	19-Dec-13	20	2	CC, VC and CFN	Trust and Cooperation Team Building Training	Field Training	Preah Vihear, Preah Vihear
7	20-Dec-13	17	3	CC, VC, CFN and PLCN	Trust and Cooperation Team Building Training	Field Training	Preah Vihear, Preah Vihear
8	23-Dec-13	20	3	CC, VC and CFN	Trust and Cooperation Team Building Training	Field Training	Stung Saen, Kg Thom

9	7-Mar-14	19	1	FA, CFMC, CF member	CF inventory training	Field Training	Rang Khnay village
10	17-18-Mar-14	25	3	CC,CFMC,CFN, VC and Cf member	CF institutional strengthening Training	Field Training	Tonsong Thleak village, KRT
11	24-Mar-14	16	6	Government officials	Introduction training on InVEST to government officials	Training	Pichreada Guesthouse, Senmonorum, Mondulkiri Province
12	27-Mar-14	48	4	FA, CC , Villager, District gov'n't	CF potential area training	Field Training	Thalaborivath, Stung Treng
13	7-Apr-14	27	3	FA, CC, Villager, District gov'n't	CF potential area identification training	Field Training	Boeng Lvea commune
14	20-Apr-14	6	1	Community and village chief	Awainess Raising on Natural Resources Management	Training	Narong
15	21-Apr-14	6	3	Community and village chief	Awainess Raising on Natural Resources Management	Training	Kunpheap
16	29-Apr-4-May-14	15	7	Government officials	Technical Training Course	Training	
17	6-May-14	5	1	Community, village chief, commune council	Awainess Raising on Natural Resources Management	Training	Tamat Peuy
18	20-23 May 14	23	4	FA, CC, CFMC,and CF members	PRA training to Prasat Takhmao CF	Fied training	Tonsong Thleak village, KRT

19	27-30-May-2014	33	59	CFMC/CF members/Local authority	Refresher training on Conflict Transformation on NRM	Training	Pukreng, Pukroch, Poredet CF Srae Ampoum Commune and Puloung CF Romnea commune
20	27-29-May-2014	21	12	CFMC, Cf members, VL	Chicken raising 1st step in Kirisoksan Cf and 2nd step in Prasath Teuk khmao CF	Training	Kratie and Stung Treng
21	27-28-May-14	26	6	FA, CC, Commune police and CFm	CF institutional strengthening Training	Field Training	Boeung Char village, KRT
22	9-Jun-14	4	8	Community	Review ibis rice rules, training for VMN on how to use GPS to mark out paddy fields	Meeting and Training	Kunpheap
23	17-19-Jun-14	10	49	CFMC, CC, VC, & CF members	Chicken raising training in 3 CFs (Sangke, Kravan & Prey khlong tropaing Saang)	Training	Preah Vihea
24	17-19-Jun-14	18	49	CFMC, CC, VL, Cfmembers, Villager	Paddy rice and small business concept with 3 CFs (Samakipreah nimit, Kralapeas & Kroam)	Training	Thalaborivath district, Stung Treng
25	19-20-June-14	20	2	PDoE and CC	Community Protected Area development , facilitation and PRA training	Training	Sen Monorum, Mondulkiri
26	24-26-Jun-14	11	5	CC, VL, CFMC and FA	CF institutional strengthening on role & responsibility and regulation	Training	Chheap district, Preah Vihea

					training with 2 CFs (Kunpheap & Narong)		
27	24-26-June-14	22	6	FA, CC, CFmc & CFm	PRA training to Angkor Ent CF	Field Training	Angkor Ent CF_KRT
28	27-28-Jun-14	15	2	CBPF committee and ICC comission	Training on Biodiversity Conservatio and Significant of Community Involving	Training	SPF office
29	23-25-Jun-14	44	12	Resin enterprise members	Refresher training on Internal Control System	Training	Krang Tes
Workshop							
1	25-26-Apr-14	46	18	Community, village chief, FA, NGO staff	Seima REDD+PDD Consultation Workshop	Workshop	SPF office
2	27-28-30-Apr-14	5	0	Committee, Commune Council	National Reflection on Communal Land Titling	Workshop	Phnom Penh
3	12-Jun-14	22	8	FBD members and NGOs	Constructive Dialogue with FBD Sub committee	Workshop	Sen Monorum, Mondulkiri
4	3-Jun-14	10	0	PLCN, EWMI, SFB	Resource mapping workshop	Workshop	Stung Sen, Kampong Thom
5	04-05-Jun-14	128	94	CFMC, CF members, CC, VL and FA	Dissemination procedure of CF pole installation in 3 CFs (Dang Phleth, Narong & Bra)	Workshop	Preah Vihea
Meeting							

1	15-Aug-13	27	2	CFMC, CC and CF network	Focus group discussion for CBNA data collection	CBNA focus group discussion	Sandan, Kampong Thom
2	22-Nov-13	34	6	FA, CC, CFN, and CFMC	CF network meeting	Meeting	Preah Vihear, Preah Vihear
3	20-Feb-14	15	35	CC,CFMC,CFN and Cfmember	CF assembly	Dissemination	Kralapeas CF, Stung Treng
4	25-Mar-14	36	4	FA, CC & CFN	CFN provincail meeting	Meeting	Stung Treng Town
5	3-Apr-14	13	3	Community and village chief	Case Study on Women Leader	Meeting	Dang Phlat
6	7-Apr-14	3	3	ICT commission, village chief	Problems Encountered in the Community	Meeting	Sre Lwi
7	7-Apr-14	14	5	Community	Monthly meeting and patrol planning	Meeting	O Chra
8	8-Apr-14	17	2	Community	Monthly meeting and patrol planning	Meeting	Andoung Kraloeng
9	9-Apr-14	24	8	Indigenous Community	Consent on Indigenuos Community Establishment	Meeting	Sre I
10	7-9- April-14	30	8	CFMC/VC	NTFPs identification	Meeting	Pukreng, Pukroch, Poredet CF Srae Ampoum Commune and Puloung CF Romnea commune
11	9-Apr-14	19	3	Community	Monthly meeting and patrol planning	Meeting	Pu Kong

12	11-Apr-14	80	75	FA, CC, CFMC, CFN & CF members	CF assembly	Dissemination	Kraom village, Stung Treng
13	22-Apr-14	3	2	Community	Training needs Assesment to new committee	Meeting	Prey Veng
14	23-Apr-14	27	8	Community, deputy village chief, commune council	Extension on Indigenous Community Establishment	Meeting	Pu Keis
15	28-Apr-2 - May-14	29	6	CFMC/VC/CC/CF members	CF by-law extension and NTFPs and value chain mapping	Meeting	Pukreng, Pukroch, Poredet CF Srae Ampoum Commune and Puloung CF Romnea commune
16	28-Apr-14	11	2	Indigenous Community Commission, Village Chief	Budget Plan for Constructing Traditional Lodge	Meeting	Andoung Kraloeng
17	9-May-14	31	3	CBPF patrol team	Monthly meeting and patrol planning	Meeting	Pu Char
18	10-May-14	6	3	ICC, Commune Council	Bunong Cultural Project Meeting	Meeting	Andoung Kraloeng
19	10-May-14	20	4	CBPF patrol team	Monthly meeting and patrol planning	Meeting	O Chra
20	11-May-14	33	5	CBPF patrol team	Monthly meeting and patrol planning	Meeting	Pu Kong
21	9-13-May-14	29	6	CFMC	Consultation meeting on Community Forestry	Meeting	Pukreng, Pukroch, Poredet CF Srae Ampoum Commune

					Management Plan development		and Puloung CF Romnea commune
22	13-21-May-14	27	10	CCFMC/CFMC/ICTM C	Focus Group discussion for Livelihood baseline survey	Meeting	Pechreada, Koh Nhaek and Keo Seima, Mondulkiri
23	19-May-14	6	2	Community	Committee Review Meeting	Meeting	Dang Phlat
24	27-May-14	8	1	CBPF Committee, village chief, commune council	Extension on CBPF boundary demarcation planning	Meeting	Pu Char
25	28-May-14	8	0	CBPF committee, Village chief, deputy chief	Extension on CBPF boundary demarcation planning	Meeting	Pu Kong
26	5-Jun-14	6	2	Community, village chief, MoE official	Meeting on Eco-tourism service charge	Meeting	Prey Veng
27	04-06-Jun-14	55	10	CFMC, CC, CFMC, VL, CF members	Forming resin interested group in 3 CFs(Hongcham teth, Ou kranhuong & Lbos Srol)	Meeting	Sandan district, Kampong Thom
28	7-Jun-14	21	0	Community	Monthly meeting and patrolling	Meeting	Andoung Kraloeng
29	9-Jun-14	7	1	Community	Discussion on plan to collect data for land-use planning	Meeting	Dang Phlat
30	10-Jun-14	11	0	Community	Monthly meeting and patrolling	Meeting	Pu Char

31	11-Jun-14	30	7	Community, Commune Council, District Governor, SPF, local FA, local Police	Extension on Forestry Law	Meeting	Pu Haim
32	11-Jun-14	12	0	Community	Monthly meeting and patrolling	Meeting	O Chra
33	12-Jun-14	67	50	Community	Discussion on data collection for land-use planning in Dang Phlat village	Meeting	Dang Phlat
34	17-Jun-14	20	9	Community	Meeting with VMN members to review ibis rice rules, and pay dividend to 46 VMN members	Meeting	Dang Phlat
35	21-Jun-14	8	2	CBPF Committee	Monthly CBPF review meeting	Meeting	O Chra
36	22-Jun-14	5	4	CBPF Committee	Monthly CBPF review meeting	Meeting	Pu Char
37	26-Jun-14	38	14	Community, Commune Council, District Governor, Department of Rural Development,	Indigenous Community Identification	Meeting	Sre I
38	27-Jun-14	36	16	Community, Commune Council, Department of Rural Development	Election to choose indigenous community commission	Meeting	Sre I
Patrolling							
1	22-Apr-14	7	0	Community	ICT patrolling	Patrolling	Andoung Kraloeng

2	17-20-Apr-14	12	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Char
3	22-Apr-14	7	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Char
4	26-29-Apr-14	10	2	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Char
5	17-20-Apr-14	11	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra
6	22-25-Apr-14	7	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra
7	26-29-Apr-14	13	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra
8	26-29-Apr-14	13	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Kong
9	6-Apr-14	24	3	Community	Monthly meeting and patrol planning	Meeting	Pu Char
10	16-20-May-14	6	0	Community	Forest patrolling	Patrolling	Andoung Kraloeng
11	16-19-May-14	12	2	CBPF patrol team from Pu Char	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra
12	21-24-May-14	11	0	CBPF patrol team from Pu Char	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra
13	21-24-May-14	14	1	CBPF patrol team from O Chra	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra

14	16-19-May-14	10	0	CBPF patrol team from O Chra	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra
15	18-21-May-14	7	0	CBPF patrol team (Team 1)	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Kong
16	18-21-May-14	7	0	CBPF patrol team (Team 2)	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Kong
17	18-21-May-14	8	0	CBPF patrol (team 3)	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Kong
18	24-27-May-14	24	1	CBPF patrol	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Kong
19	16-20-May-14	17	2	CBPF patrol	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra
20	21-25-May-14	25	1	CBPF patrol	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra
21	18-22-May-14	24	0	CBPF patrol	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Kong
22	15-18-Jun-14	6	0	Community	Forest patrolling	Patrolling	Andoung Kraloeng
23	15-18-Jun-14	16	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Char
24	21-24-Jun-14	12	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Char
25	15-18-Jun-14	6	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra

26	21-24-Jun-14	7	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	O Chra
27	11-14-Jun-14	17	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Kong
28	22-25-Jun-14	23	0	CBPF patrol team	CBPF forest patrolling	Patrolling	Pu Kong
Other Field Activity							
1	2-3-4 Apr-14	12	3	FA, CC , Villager, District govn't	Field gathering UTM point for potential CF	Field gathering UTM point	Chhvang village, Stung Treng
2	7-8-9 Apr-14	11	0	FA, CC , Villager, District govn't	Field gathering UTM point for potential CF	Field gathering UTM point	Sam Arng village, Stung Treng
3	24-27-Apr-14	9	0	CBPF Committee	CBPF boundary demarcation	Field Activity	O Chra
4	06-10-Apr-14	7	0	CBPF Committee	CBPF boundary demarcation	Field Activity	Pu Char
5	28-29-Apr-14	9	0	CBPF Committee	CBPF boundary demarcation	Field Activity	O Chra
6	10-May-14	4	0	CBPF Committee	CBPF boundary demarcation	Field Activity	Pu Char
7	2-4 June 14	7	0	CC, Village chief and members	Thump print collection	Field data collection	Chhvang village, Stung Treng
8	4-6 June 14	8	0	CC, village chief and members	Thump print collection	Field data collection	Sam Arng village, Stung Treng

9	09-10-Jun-14	4	1	CBPF	CBPF boundary demarcation (verification)	Field Activity	Pu Char
10	10-Jun-14	6	0	Community	Bunong Cultural Project Meeting	Field Activity	Andoung Kraloeng
11	10-Jun-14	6	0	Community	Bunong Cultural Project Meeting	Field Activity	Andoung Kraloeng
12	23_Jun-14	7	0	Community	Bunong Cultural Project Meeting	Field Activity	Andoung Kraloeng
13	12-Jun-14	4	1	CBPF	CBPF boundary demarcation (verification)	Field Activity	Pu Char
14	10-12 June 14	10	0	FA, Police, CC & CFmc	CF boundary zone verification	Field data collection	Prasat Teuk Khmao CF_KRT
15	3-4-10-11-Jun-14	25	1	FA, CC, VL, CFMC, CFN & CF members	Verify way point (UTM) of CF boundary poles installed in 2CFs(Hong Chamtheth & Lbos Srol)	Dialogue	Sandan district, Kampong Thom
16	17-20-Jun-14	23	0	FA, District, CC, CFN and CFMC	Verify way point (UTM) of CF boundary poles installed in 2CFs(Kbal Ou takong and Kbal Ou thnong)	Dialogue	Sandan district, Kampong Thom
1	3-8 April-14	126	96	FA/CF member/CC and District authority	Conduct CF re-election	Event	Pukreng, Pukroch, Poredet CF Srae Ampoum Commune and Puloung CF Romnea commune
Constructive Dialogue							

1	24-25-Jun-14	49	17	CFMC, CC, VC, & FA	Constructive dialogue on CF land overlapping with Think Biotech ELC company and competent local authorities	Dialogue	Sambo district, Kratie
2	29-May-14	99	2	District governor, FA, CC, VL, & CFMC, CL	Constructive dialogue on strengthening relationship between CF and competent local authorities	Dialogue	Sandan district, Kampong Thom

ANNEX 2: SUCCESS STORIES ON WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION



SUCCESS STORY

From a local health worker to becoming an active member of Community Forestry and a chief of the cook group

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project assisted forest communities to change their attitude towards forest and wildlife protection.



Mrs. Thoang Thai, or Ming Thai at her local store in Dong Phlet village, Chheb Pi Commune, Preah Vihear Province. Photo by: Mrs. Sok Mary, Winrock International 2014



The cook group is preparing meals for visitors inside the forest. Photo by: Mr. Sok Sony, Wildlife Conservation Society

Mrs. Thoang Thai, 56 years, lives in Dong Phlet village, Chheb Pi Commune, Preah Vihear Province, has become an active member of the Community Forestry Committee since 2003 through an eco-tourism project. "I could have said no to the job, but I didn't want to disappoint my villagers for having selected me as one of the women in the nine member committee." said Mrs. Thoang Thai, when asked why she involved in protecting forest since 2003 through an eco-tourism project. As a member of the committee and chief of the cook group, *Ming Thai*, the name normally used by villagers and tourists to call her, plays a very important role in deciding what to do with the Community Development Funds earned from bird-watching tours managed by the committee in the protected forest.

"They didn't appreciate our work at first, but after the village received nine wells using our village development fund, now people are very happy and want to get involved in protecting forest and wildlife as they provide a means for income generation." said Ming Thai.

Ming Thai is perceived as an influential member in the committee and well respected by both male and female members. The male committee members mentioned that she has an ability to raise and advocate an issue clearly and logically. At the start of the project activity, a female cook would receive only \$ 5.00 per day worked, compared to \$ 8.00 earned by a male tour guide. Yet, she has managed to lobby an increase for her group up to \$ 6.5 per day worked. Women could not receive the same rates as their male counterparts as yet, this is because the tour guides require skills of bird identification, finding bird's nest, have ability to recognize bird songs, and travel long distances.

"To be able to convince the committee, you need to be clear on your request. But before that you need to prove yourself through your work and commitment..." is what Ming Thai often advised her fellow cooks. Her future plan is to strengthen her group to improve their cooking and be more presentable for the guests. In addition, she is planning to encourage more young people both men and women to join the committee and in future to take over the work when the old members retire.

"We are thankful to the support from USAID for building our capacity to improve our activities. As climate change has already affected our lives, protecting forest and biodiversity has become an urgent issue. It is important both male and female community members make decision together to manage scarce resources to improve our livelihood". Ming Thai emphasized.



Success Story

Mrs. Lok Chanthou, Empowered and Active Forest Conservationist

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project empowers women to be active in forest conservation.



Mrs. Lok Chanthou has been chosen as a model farmer for "Dragon Fruit plantation" in addition to her multi positions at Preah Rumkel Commune, Thala Barivat District, Stung Treng Province.



An ecotourism sign board was one of the achievements of Mrs. Lok Chanthou's leadership.

"Girls and women are good at housework and shouldn't be allowed to advance to higher levels, nor to participate in social activities, especially far away from home."

These words have been traditionally repeated for generations by Cambodia's elderly people to their children and grandchildren. Many girls and women in Cambodian society, especially in rural and remote areas, are still educated or directed to follow this mindset.

But Mrs. Lok Chanthou, an active 55 year old woman, is challenging that mindset setting an example for the girls and women in her community. She challenges the norms and promotes new gender roles, while promoting women's ability to help their communities. She does this most notably as a role model in forest conservation in the community where she lives.

In 2003, based on her active participation and support in social activities, Mrs. Lok Chanthou was elected as a vice chief of the community forestry in Krala Peas village, Preah Rumkel commune, Thala Barivat District, Stung Treng Province. A few years after that, in 2007, she was selected as a chief of the community savings group in charge of 16 members with an annual saving up to two million Riel (500 USD). With this money, her fellow community members successfully ran their small businesses, bought agricultural equipment and improved their houses.

In 2008, she was elected head of an ecotourism committee, which is part of the community forestry activities. She is responsible for overall management of ecotourism activities and day-to-day operations, which include arranging home stays, preparing food, and organizing tours, such as boat cruises and mountain bicycling. "Being Vice Chief of the Community Forestry was my first assignment in the community. Soon, villagers saw that I can do the job well, so they trusted me to handle many more tasks", stated Mrs. Chanthou.

In 2012, she was also selected as the Women and Children Focal Point and placed in charge of raising community awareness on important issues such as prenatal health care, safe delivery, domestic violence, and unsafe migration for young people, especially young girls. "I learned to manage my time wisely to handle all these tasks. I hardly have any spare time, but I am happy to help my villagers in any ways I can," said Mrs. Chanthou.

Thanks to assistance from the USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project, Mrs. Lok Chanthou's hard work has been paid off as her community forestry has been officially recognized by the government since 2013 covering the forest area of 702 hectares with clear management plan under implementation. "Personally, I am grateful to USAID for their support enabling me to fulfil my dream to help my community. Added by Mrs. Chanthou.



SUCCESS STORY

Mrs. Chheang Sokhan: “Protecting Forest and Biodiversity is not a male-only Responsibility.”

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project encourages women to work with men as they protect their forests and improve their livelihoods.



“It is the loggers who flee at the sight of our patrol group. We are not afraid to stop them from cutting down our forest” said Mrs. Chheang Sokhan.



Female community members discuss how they are now more confidently assuming leadership roles in protecting their community forests.

Life during the past few years has not been easy for Mrs. Chheang Sokhan and her Bunong community in Pou Radet village, Mondulkiri province. Forests and other natural resources, one of the main sources of food and income for her ethnic community, have been degraded and over-exploited, and too much land has been converted to agro-forestry farming.

At the age of 35, Mrs. Chheang Sokhan has learned to be as brave in voicing her concerns. She regularly joins her community forestry activities that include conducting patrols in the forest to thwart illegal logging and land encroachment.

When asked if she is experienced fear when she confronted loggers during her forest patrols, Mrs. Chheang Sokhan proudly reported that, “*It is the loggers who flee at the sight of our patrol group. We are not afraid to stop them from cutting down our forest.*” However, for their own safety, the community patrol group, which includes several women, has been advised to conduct patrols only during the day time. Mrs. Chheang Sokhan added that “*Without our community forestry patrols, the forests would have degrade much faster. To me, protecting the forest and its biodiversity is important. Women members need to participate; protecting forests is not a male-only battle.*”

Although she finished only third grade in school, she was appointed as cashier of her forest community in 2010. Since then, she has been involved in key management activities of the community, such as installing boundary poles, demarcating boundaries, patrolling, training, conducting study tours and, tracking the forest community’s income and expenses.

With assistance from the USAID’s Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project, Mrs. Chheang Sokhan has had the opportunity to gain new skills and knowledge that improve her ability to perform her community roles and responsibilities. She has learned how to understand the causes of conflicts, identify stakeholders, propose strategies to solve conflicts, and appreciate the importance of collaboration and team work.

When asked why she is so confident, Mrs. Sokhan explained that “*Of course all of this self-confidence doesn’t come over night. Besides the support I receive from my family, especially my husband, I have participated in many USAID-funded trainings to learn skills and build my knowledge. My learning principle is, if I don’t understand something, I clarify it right away, because I know that if I keep silent I won’t have answers to my questions and won’t be able to improve myself.*”



SUCCESS STORY

Becoming somebody who matters: Ms. Troem Bers methods ensure she becomes a role model for others women.

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project empowers women to work with men to protect their forest and improve their livelihoods.



Ms. Troem Bers is pleased with her confident and active role in her forest community.



As a recognized community leader, Ms. Bers invests considerable time ensuring that her community is capable of protecting its forests and biodiversity.

“*Sometimes people don’t listen to my ideas because they think I’m too young and lack practical work experience. But this attitude doesn’t inhibit me from raising my voice,*” said Ms. Troem Bers a 24 year old, Bunong woman from the Pou Kroch Community Forest in Mondul-kiri province. Several years ago, Ms. Bers as a very shy teenager who would be silent during an entire community forest meeting. She was ill often and lacked confidence to communicate with adults and community elders

In 2009, at age 19, Ms. Bers joined her community forest committee as a cashier. Since then she has participated in many skills training activities and taken on increasingly more difficult tasks and was selected as volunteer and focal point for a number of projects in her village. “*I join the Community Forestry work because I wanted to get work experience, gain knowledge, and to be a role model for other women and girls. I encourage them to participate in the community work when they are ready*”, said Ms. Bers.

The male leaders of the community forest committee said they asked Ms. Bers to join because she was seen as confident and brave. She was literate in Khmer and Bunong languages, and she often had good ideas. However, Ms. Bers still experiences many challenges in her work. For example, during forest patrols with her forest community, she has had to confront illegal loggers and trespassers, which is often dangerous.

Ms. Bers explains, “*I explain to people the importance of protecting our forest so we can use its resources in the future. If we cut all the trees today, we will lose many of the things we currently have to ensure our livelihoods. We live in a fragile environment, and many people don’t realize that by degrading our forests, we degrade our lives.*”

She attributes much of her newfound confidence and knowledge to training provided by USAID’s Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project. In these training programs, she’s learned about biodiversity, domestic violence, and human trafficking. She’s also learned how to express herself and how to help other women believe in themselves and speak up for their own interests. “*Please tell the American People that I sincerely appreciate their kindness to me and my community,*” she adds.



SUCCESS STORY

Mrs. Kong Pha Ny: “I see myself as a leader. I see that both men and women can do housework and work for the community”

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project empowers women to contribute equally with men in protecting their forests and improving their livelihoods.



Mrs. Kong Pha Ny acted as a facilitator and explained an illustration in one of the training sessions on conflict transformation.



Committee members explain the importance of both having men and women participate in Community Forestry work.

“Who can explain the meaning of this picture?” a facilitator asked participants from the Pou Kreng Forest Community during a training course on Conflict Transformation held in May 2014 in Pou Kreng village, Mondulkiri province. Without hesitating, Mrs. Kong Pha Ny walked to the front of the class and explained what she understood the picture to represent.

This is not the first time Mrs. Kong Pha Ny participated in or facilitated training sessions or group discussions. As one of the leading members of Pou Kreng Community Forest, she has been involved in meetings, patrols, trainings, and workshops inside and outside the province. Mrs. Kong Pha Ny is considered an educated community member because she finished sixth grade in school.

“I joined the Community for several reasons. First, I want to help protect our forest; second, I want to see women participating in the community; and third, I want to have an opportunity to learn new skills and gain knowledge”, replied Pha Ny. “I see myself as a community leader. Both men and women can do housework and care for the family. And both men and women can support the community; there is little difference between the abilities of either gender to contribute”, she added.

Pha Ny is not the only person who values the importance of having men and women participate in community forestry work. In a discussion with male and female committee members, Mrs. Bunlong Bopha emphasized that “actually women want to participate very much in social activities.” However, many of them are constrained by their inability to speak the Khmer language, are illiterate, or are overly burdened with housework and family matters.

“To overcome these limitations, I help translate discussions during training or workshops from Khmer to Bunong language. Many women have ideas to share after they understand the discussion”, said Bopha. The male committee members added, “both men and a women can contribute as long as they know how to collect ideas from people, to speak in public, and are willing to work hard”.

“We appreciate USAID’s commitment to building skills and capacities of men and women community members. The new skills and knowledge make us confident as we work together to protect our forests.” Bopha concluded.

ANNEX 3: GENDER BROCHURE



Internal discussion on how to promote gender equality in SFB Project, November 2013



Community members conduct patrolling inside their forest, August 2013

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT GENDER WORK IN THE USAID SUPPORTING FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY (SFB) PROJECT?



• Why is it important to consider gender in forest and biodiversity conservation?

• As a man, how is gender relevant to me?

• What is the difference between Gender Equity and Gender Equality?

• What does the USAID SFB Project do to promote gender equality?

And more...

The USAID SFB Project improves conservation and governance of the Eastern Plains and Prey Lang Forests.

May 2014

Prepared by Mrs. Sok Mary, Gender Specialist

2

1. Why is it important to consider gender in forest and biodiversity conservation?

- ✓ Both men's and women's forestry activities contribute to household livelihoods.
- ✓ Women's knowledge of forests and its resources differs from men's knowledge.
- ✓ There is still inequality between men and women. Women are, most of the time, under-represented in decision-making processes that shape their societies and their own lives. When women are constrained from contributing their inputs, this means that we lose half of the population's resources. Thus, planning for forest and biodiversity conservation need to address these factors.

2. As a man, how is gender relevant to me?

Promoting gender equality requires changes from both men and women. However, since women have been in a disadvantage position and under-represented for so long, many initiatives have paid attention to women only. As a result, this has led to a misunderstanding that gender is about women or for women alone, which is not true at all. In fact, involving men is one of the keys to achieving equality. In many cases, men hold top decision-making positions.

3. Who is looking after the interests of men?

As human beings, men and women have their own interests in life, which can be the same or different. This is natural. Problems arise when either only men's or women's interests are seen as representative of "humans" or "the whole population". If social justice and equality are to be the outcomes of development efforts, then both women's and men's interests need to be addressed.

4. I can see how gender is relevant to health, but how is it relevant to economic policy?

In fact, gender is relevant to all sectors and all disciplines. The mistaken belief that 'gender' is just another term for 'women' has led some people to conclude that gender concerns are only relevant to sectors traditionally associated with women, such as health and, therefore, irrelevant to economic policy. In fact gender is a cross-cutting issue.

Economic policy is typically 'gender blind'; the vast majority of economists are men and gender issues are not seen as relevant. The root cause for this is the lack of understanding of inequalities in household resource allocation. Most household labor is unpaid and performed by women, but this labor is crucial for a healthy economic life.

5. Won't economic growth lead to gender equality?

Not necessarily – economic growth is not a solution for every problem in the society, including gender inequality and/or social and environmental issues. There is no strong correlation between high gross domestic product (GDP) and gender equality. While some countries with high GDP also have relatively high levels of equality, others do not. This links to the concept of equitable benefit sharing; Not every group benefits equally from economic growth.

6. Isn't participatory approaches enough to ensure gender issues are considered in the planning? If it's not raised as an issue then it may "not" be the most important issue for community?

Participatory approaches are not automatically gender-sensitive. It should be noticed that there are many different groups of people within a community with different needs and interests. Each and every person in a household does not have an equal chance to participate in and access information and resources. This

Prepared by Mrs. Sok Mary, Gender Specialist

3

means that "community identified priorities" do not necessarily reflect the priorities of all groups of people, including men and women of the community.

7. "Women in Cambodia are empowered. Women manage the household budget and the husbands have no influence. What else do you ask for gender?"

It is true that women often hold the money they receive from their husbands for household expenses, but they have to ensure that they use it efficiently to meet the family's needs such as food, children's clothes, school, medicines, etc. whereas the husbands usually do not need to worry about these expenses at all. And sometimes maybe the money the women receive is not enough to really cover all necessary expenses but they remain responsible and sometimes be blamed when they can't handle the expenses well.

8. Poverty has a female face. What does this mean?

- ✓ [The vast majority](#)¹ of the world's poor are women.
- ✓ [Two-thirds](#)² of the world's illiterate population are female. Of the millions of school age children not in school, [the majority are girls](#)³.
- ✓ Today, HIV/AIDS is rapidly becoming a woman's disease. [Women comprise nearly 60 percent](#)⁴ of all people living with HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- ✓ Around the world, millions of people eat two or three times a day, but a significant percentage of women eat only once. Many women deny themselves even that one meal to ensure that their children are fed. These women are already suffering the effects of even more severe malnutrition, which inevitably will be their children's fate as well.
- ✓ In Cambodia, according to the Ministry of Women's Affairs, presently 80.4% of women enter the national labor market, but 82% is in informal sector. And only 27% of women are in high earning income compares to 73% of men. For agriculture sector, only 13.2% of women own the land which is very difficult for them to help the family out of poverty.

¹ <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202010%20En%20r15%20-low%20res%2020100615%20-.pdf#page=10>

² <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2103.html>

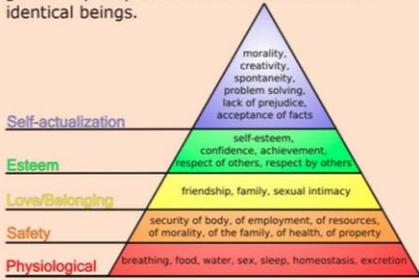
³ <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/efareport/reports/2011-conflict/>

⁴ UNAIDS Global Report 2013

Prepared by Mrs. Sok Mary, Gender Specialist

4

9. What is the difference between Gender Equity and Gender Equality?

Gender Equity	Gender Equality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The process of being fair to women and men. To ensure fairness, measures must often be available to compensate for historical and social disadvantages that prevent men and women from otherwise operating on a level playing field. ✓ Equity is a means which leads to equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Is the absence of discrimination on the basis of gender in opportunities, allocation of resources or benefits, or in access to services. It is thus the full and equal exercise by men and women of their human rights. ✓ Gender Equality does not mean same-ness! Women and men are not the same, and the improvement of gender equality does not strive to make them identical beings.
	
<p><i>Affirmative actions must be put in place such as quotas or special incentives to encourage and increase female representation to be at the same playing field as male.</i></p>	<p><i>As a "human being" & "individual", men and women should enjoy equal opportunities, resources and rewards to reach their potential.</i></p>

10. What is the difference between Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment?

Gender Mainstreaming	Women Empowerment
<p>Gender mainstreaming requires that women and men participate, engage and be consulted on an equal basis. It is a process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in any area and at all levels. The approach is to mainstream, to integrate, to normalize gender issues and to make gender a part of all activities.</p>	<p>Women's Empowerment aims at empowering women as agents of change for gender equality by eliminating and reducing gender gaps between women and men through implementing affirmative/positive actions and women-focused support in various forms. To empower, to build capacity, to highlight women's achievements, to build women's networks are a few examples of this approach.</p>

11. What does Supporting Forests and Biodiversity (SFB) Project do to promote gender equality?

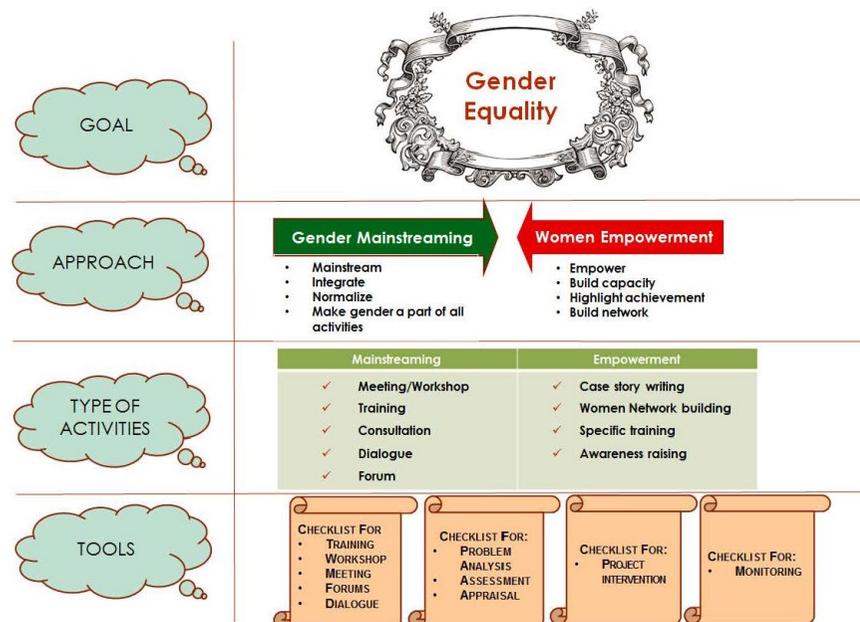
A Gender Strategy for SFB has been put in place for promoting gender equality in all aspects of the project. It uses two main approaches namely *Gender Mainstreaming* and *Women Empowerment* and a list of key action plans for specific project objectives. Gender checklists are also included in the strategy as tools to

Prepared by Mrs. Sok Mary, Gender Specialist

5

guide project implementers to assess gender responsiveness when conducting key activities during different stages of the project.

In short, efforts to promote gender equality in SFB can be illustrated as below:



12. What is SFB's Gender Strategy?

The SFB's Gender Strategy provides overall action plans for reducing gender gaps and inequality perceived in project planning, management and decision making positions, M&E, reporting and communication, and SFB's project objectives. At the end of the strategy, several checklists are included to guide project implementers to assess gender responsiveness when conducting key activities during different stages of the project.

Prepared by Mrs. Sok Mary, Gender Specialist

6

Illustration of SFB Gender Action Plan:



Tools: Gender Checklists

GENDER CHECKLIST FOR: TRAININGS, WORKSHOPS, MEETINGS, FORUMS

- How many men, women and other under-represented groups are invited to this event?
- Are at least 30% of under-represented groups such as women and indigenous people invited to this event?
- Is the event conducted at the appropriate time and place that allows both men and women to participate easily?
 - Do they understand the language and concepts presented in this event?
 - Is there a translator to help with language barrier?
 - Are there any pictures/photos/diagrams/illustrations used to simplify the concepts of the discussion?
 - Is there a need to divide women and men separately so that they find it easy to express their ideas?
 - Is there a need to arrange a women-only meeting/forum where they can put forth their opinions, concerns, and suggestion prior to the formal meetings and workshop with mixed-participants?
- Are there male and female facilitators in the event?
- Is it possible to incorporate and reflect gender aspects into handouts/materials/ contents/topics for discussions at the event?

GENDER CHECKLIST FOR: PROBLEM ANALYSIS, ASSESSMENT, APPRAISAL

- Was the problem analysis informed by sex-disaggregated data?
- Were resources allocated for the implementation of gender mainstreaming capacity development activities and specified gender-related outcomes?
- What benefit will the planned action bring to both women and men?
- What costs (financial, human) will the planned action add to both women and men?
- Does the strategy/activity take into account women's and men's needs, interests and priorities?
- Does the strategy/activity result in a worsening of gender disparities?
- Does the strategy/activity discriminate against women or men by overlooking their access to the proposed service delivery?
- What will be the consequences of non-adoption of a gender-sensitive action?

Prepared by Mrs. Sok Mary, Gender Specialist

7

**GENDER CHECKLIST FOR:
PROJECT INTERVENTION**

1. Is the strategy aimed at a target group of men only? Women only? Both?
2. Is the chosen strategy likely to overlook women in the target group?
 - Because of their heavier work burden?
 - Because of their lack of technical knowledge and other skills?
3. What complementary activities might the strategy involve in order to include women in the beneficiary group?
4. Do the outputs meet practical gender needs or strategic gender interests?
5. In what ways will the program lead to women's increased empowerment? such as, increased access to decision making positions or men's increased recognition of women's roles and contribution to forest management.
6. Will gender sensitivity training be provided to project implementers?

**GENDER CHECKLIST FOR:
MONITORING**

1. Are there methods for monitoring the progress in reaching women? For example, through monitoring:
 - increased occupation of leadership roles,
 - increased income,
 - increased utilization of services such as small grants,
 - increased influence over decision-making processes,
 - increased access and control of benefits.
2. Are the indicators on benefits, participation and other people-related indicators sex-disaggregated?
3. Are the stakeholders, particularly women and other under-represented groups involved in setting evaluation criteria and methods? Is the evaluation design explicit about assessing gender equality outcomes?

Copy of the strategy (English and Khmer) can be downloaded at:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/885w14to29mi2in/AAB5VoNnIi2eVOwvWpQWcY46a>

ANNEX 4: SFB NEWSLETTER, VOLUME I & II



Monthly Newsletter

April 2014, Vol. 1, No. 1

Cambodia Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project

Background

The Cambodia Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project is assisting the Cambodian government to conserve its remaining forest and biodiversity resources. This four-year project, funded by the US government through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), assists government officers and communities to improve governance and conservation in the Eastern Plains Landscape in Mondulkiri province and Prey Lang Landscape in Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Stung Treng, and Kratie provinces. A key activity of the project is to promote participation of communities in forest management decisions. This participation strengthens forest governance and provides incentives for increased forest conservation.



The majestic Seima Protection Forest, a recognized biodiversity hotspot, is situated in Mondulkiri province.

24 Community Forests Delineate their Land Located in the Prey Lang Landscape

As of February 2014, a project initiative to assist 24 community forests in Prey Lang Landscape to place demarcation poles on their boundaries is one-fourth complete. In collaboration with the Royal Government of Cambodia, through the Forestry Administration, USAID's Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project has constructed and installed 104 poles in the Prey Lang Landscape to establish permanent boundaries for six out of twenty-four forest communities. This effort enhances the protection and management of more than 12,000 hectares of forest lands and directly benefits 870 households.



Forestry Administration officials, local authorities, and communities join together to install concrete demarcation poles to establish the physical boundary for community forests in Kampong Thom province.

Besides increasing effectiveness of forest protection efforts, such as forest patrols, these demarcations increase the visibility of community forests and help reduce or eliminate conflicts between local communities and private companies who own economic land concessions. In the past, communities often experience conflicts with land concession owners who extend timber removal activities beyond their property boundaries.

Demarcation contributes to improved forest management and improves the sense of ownership communities need to invest in and protect their forest assets. The demarcation initiative will complete demarcations for 24 communities in Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear provinces.

USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project Hosts Ministry of Women's Affairs on Mission to Mondulkiri to Celebrate International Women's Day

Eighteen outstanding students (12 women) delegates from seven Cambodian universities joined a mission to Mondulkiri province to meet community members, view project activities, and see breathtaking views of Cambodia's remaining forests. In collaboration with the USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project, the Ministry of Women's Affairs selected 18 college students to join a mission to Mondulkiri. These 18 students were participants in the Youth Debate Initiative, sponsored by the Ministry of Women's Affairs to celebrate International Women's Day 2014.



Participants interview female community members about their roles in forest, community, and family

The three-day mission took place on 26 through 28 February. The mission's objective was to raise awareness among Cambodian youth about the importance and value of women's involvement in forest and biodiversity conservation, as well as the impacts of climate change on women's lives.

The students observed life in forest communities from a women's perspective. This included examining the alternative livelihoods of forest people, such as gathering and cooking food, weaving fabric, managing ecotourism and community homestay sites enterprises, and raising families. Throughout the three days, students met and interacted with female community members to better understand their important roles in caring for their families and in supporting the welfare for the communities

Exchange Visit to Siem Reap Strengthens Friendships and Natural Resource Management for Forest Communities



Participants study the strategies for tree protection being used by Tbeng Lech community forest.

A cross-provincial exchange visit for eight members (01 woman) of four forest communities located in Mondulkiri province promoted friendship and best practices in forest management. The visit's host, the Tbeng Lech Community Forest of Siem Reap province, is well known as a model community. Implemented since 2000, the Tbeng Lech Community has implemented sustainable models of forest management that supports livelihoods for hundreds of forest community members and their families.

Members of the Puradate, Pukroch, Puloung and Pukreng forest communities of Mondulkiri province manage 4,500 hectares of forest land. These communities are in the process of implementing

management plans to sustainably manage and conserve their forest resources.

The visit encouraged participants to learn about best practices in community forestry management, the importance of maintaining good relationships with local authorities and Forestry Administration officers, the value of benefit sharing, how to resolve conflicts, how to develop and promote ecotourism and how to sustainably harvest non-timber forest products for personal use and for selling.

USAID Cambodia Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project

Phnom Penh Center, Building F, Room 588,
Sothearos Blvd, Phnom Penh Cambodia
Tel: 023 220 714 E-mail: info@sfb@winrock.org

This report is made possible through the support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The content is the sole responsibility of Winrock International and does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States government.



Cambodia Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project

Monthly Newsletter

April 2014, Issue, Vol. 1, No. 2

Background

The Cambodia Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project is assisting the Cambodian government to conserve its remaining forest and biodiversity resources. The four-year project, funded by the US government through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), assists government officers and communities to improve governance and conservation in the Eastern Plains Landscape in Monduliri province and Prey Lang Landscape in Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Stung Treng, and Kratie provinces.



Kverk Sarak stands in his family's rice field which received titled land in May 2013.

Forest Rangers Learn New Skills to Protect Forests and Wildlife Preah Vihear



Forest rangers from Protected Forest Areas practice using GIS mapping and wildlife enforcement tools.

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project, in partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the Forestry Administration facilitated the "Wildlife and Forest Protection Training Course" for 67 forest rangers from Protected Forests and Protected Areas across the nation.

This action-based skills training was intended to improve the professionalism of government forest patrol teams through the learning of new, technically advanced skills.

Forest and wildlife crimes are becoming an increasingly complex and chronic problem in Cambodia and to stay one step ahead of the criminals, Project partner WCS took the lead on this highly effective skills training.

Training lessons included a comprehensive review of Cambodia's laws, implementing regulations, and practical enforcement issues presented by a leading prosecutor. Participants also learned advanced methods for wildlife identification, ranger-based data recording techniques using SMART technologies, new patrolling techniques and enforcement strategies.

To improve inter-government coordination in the fighting forest crimes, participants included officers from the Forest Administration (FA) and the Ministry of Environment (MoE). As a result of this training, not only have skills improved, but so has communications between the MoE and FA forest rangers in performing their roles of conserving Cambodia's forests and wildlife.

USAID Mission Director and Provincial Deputy Governor Open First Wild Honey Shop and Packaging Center in Monduliri Province



Rebecca Black, USAID Mission Director, cuts the ribbon at the opening of the Monduliri Wild Honey Center.

Monduliri's first wild honey shop and packaging center has opened on the main thoroughfare of Sen Monorom town, Monduliri province. For the past 7 years, Monduliri honey producers and processors have improved the quantity and quality. Sales of their honey brand are so good that they justified this investment in a well-staffed and equipped facility.

With assistance from the USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project, the Honey Shop will continue to improve efficiency processing and packaging, while selling directly to consumers will increase the net profit honey collectors receive.

Twelve New Areas for Community Forests Identified in Stung Treng Province

Community forests are the front line of defense for Cambodia's remaining Forest and Biodiversity areas. Last month, twelve new forests areas around the Prey Lang Landscape in Stung Treng province were identified as having good potential for developing new community forests. Community forests help to reduce deforestation by empowering local villagers to co-manage their local resources. The research into new communities was led by the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC), a partner of the USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project.

Villagers, village chiefs, commune councilors, district officers, and Forestry Administration officials, agreed that these new forests areas, if managed by communities, will continue to support the livelihoods for hundreds of families and have the opportunity to preserve their unique cultures for future generations.

The 12 recently identified communities are situated in four communes; Sam Ang, Anlong Phe, Chamka Leu, and Kang Cham, all of which are located in Stung Treng province. Together, they cover more than 21,000 hectares of forest. The project is engaging communities, local authorities, and the Forestry Administration to begin the legal process to convert these areas into Community Forests.

Mating King-Cobras a Sign of Improving Health for the Seima Protection Forest

A pair of mating king-cobras recently observed mating was recognized as a sign of improving health for a forest are under increasing threat, the Seima Protection Forest. The king-cobra is one of several a highly endangered species in Seima Protection Forest. Despite increasing hunting pressures that result from an almost unlimited demand live or dead king cobras, the signing demonstrated the persistence of this species.

Several other recent sightings of rare wildlife species in Seima, including a Sun bear with a cub, a Sambar deer, and, for the first time, a rare lizard. Inside the forest's remote core zone, forest rangers observed footprints and other signs of rare otters along a remote stretch of river. These sightings demonstrate that the Seima Protection Forest continues to be a vital home for many rare and endangered wild animal and the importance of conservation efforts in this majestic forest.

Cambodia Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project

Phnom Penh Center, Building F, Room 588,
Sothearos Blvd, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: 023 220 714 E-mail: info@winrock.org
Facebook: Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project

This report is made possible by the support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The content is the sole responsibility of Winrock International and does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

ANNEX V: USAID SFB PROJECT'S SUCCESS STORIES



SUCCESS STORY Community Awareness Boosts Forest and Wildlife Protection Efforts

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project assists forest communities to reduce deforestation and improve biodiversity.



The view of the Puloung Forest Community's semi-evergreen forests is spectacular.
Photo © Eng Mengey / Winrock International



Kras Kreng, age 40, Chief of Puloung Community Forest, is committed to protecting his community's forest.
Photo © Eng Mengey / Winrock International

Mondulkiri's natural forests are rich in plants and non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and teeming with wildlife and biodiversity. These resources play important roles in supporting local livelihoods and economic development. The small indigenous tribal Bunong village of Puloung, located in Mondulkiri province is surrounded by forests. These forests support more than 130 Bunong households, who rely on the forest for NTFPs, including resin, honey, wild fruits, and vegetables for consumption and for sale. In 2008, the villagers agreed to establish the Puloung Community Forestry covering 2,511 hectares.

Unfortunately for the villagers, their forests and its resources are increasingly under threat. The combination of poor environmental awareness among community forestry members, poor forestry management, and a dearth of regular patrolling has led to considerable illegal logging, land grabbing, and clearance.

To reduce deforestation and further forest degradation, the USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project assisted Puloung community forestry to prepare a community forestry agreement, which was submitted to and signed by the Forestry Administration Cantonment. USAID assists to strengthen the knowledge of community members, establish forest patrols, and document and report forest crimes.

Six patrol teams, each with at least 11 members, conduct regular patrols. These teams actively and regularly patrol their community forests to prevent illegal logging and poaching inside their forests.

"Because our community members are patrolling every day, we have successfully deterred many forest crimes and decreased illegal logging and poaching. But we remain ever-vigilant," said Kras Kreng, Chief of Puloung Community Forestry.

"USAID has been kind to provide its technical assistance to train our community members. Because of good training, our forest is now protected and our people are now aware and working together to safeguard our resources for the benefit of our community and the entire country," he added.

The content of this story is the sole responsibility of Winrock International and does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.



SUCCESS STORY Wildlife-Friendly Ibis Rice Reduces Poverty While Improving Forest Management and Wildlife Protection

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project assists Cambodian communities to improve their living standard through increasing rice productivity.



Mrs. Saran is thrilled to see her wildlife-friendly Ibis rice is sufficient to feed her family and provide a surplus for sale as premium-quality and environmentally rice.
Photo © Eng Mengey / Winrock International



Villagers at Dongphlat are excited to see increased yields for their tasty Ibis rice.
Photo © Eng Mengey / Winrock International

Located inside the Preah Vihear Protected Forest, Dongphlat is one of the poorest villages in Cambodia's Preah Vihear province. People in the village have relied heavily on rice farming, but this alone could not support their well-being for the whole year. They were forced to poach wild animals for meat and illegally cut timber to earn additional money. This trend led to depleting valuable forest resources and also threatened the survival of endangered wildlife that live in the forests surrounding the village.

With assistance from USAID's Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project and Project partner Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Wildlife-Friendly Ibis Rice was introduced to local people to provide them with an incentive to engage in conservation by offering a premium price for their rice if they agree to abide by conservation agreements. These agreements are designed to protect the rare water birds and other important species that use the nearby forests.

The agreements include a land-use plan that limits the conversion of wetland areas to rice fields and 'no-hunting' restrictions, which outlaws hunting and collecting of rare birds, eggs, and chicks.

Through this assistance, local villagers are given training to increase rice productivity and improve rice quality. This provides sufficient rice to eat while allowing a surplus that can be sold at a premium price. So far, Ibis rice is grown in nine poor villages and has benefited more than 780 households in Preah Vihear province. This season, the nine villages sold 432 tons of Ibis paddy rice for \$76,000.

"We want to thank the USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project for assisting us to improve our living conditions," said Mrs. Saran, aged 48 and a poor farmer from Dongphlat village. She added that she was "very happy that her family and others in the village are no longer lacking rice every year."

"For many years living had been very difficult for us. We earned nothing and our rice yield could not feed us for the whole year," she said. "Now we have enough rice. Last year, I sold a surplus of 4.7 tones for \$1,500. This cash supports my family and allows me to send my children to school."

The content of this story is the sole responsibility of Winrock International and does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.



SUCCESS STORY

Ecotourism Encourages a Positive Change in Local Behaviors and Incomes While Boosting Wildlife Conservation

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project assists Cambodian communities to conserve biodiversity and generate income through ecotourism.



A group of endangered vultures photographed at the feeding center. Photo © Ashish John / WCS



Mr. Bunty (right) and his colleagues are now earning additional income by providing ecotourism services in Preah Vihear province. Photo © Eng Mengey / Winrock International

Mr. Phat Bunty, a poor farmer in Dongphlat village, Preah Vihear province, used to earn his living collecting forest products and poaching wild animals such as wild pigs and Red Muntjac.

After joining a series of skills and knowledge training workshops that stressed the importance of forest and wildlife conservation, Mr. Bunty began to understand the value to be gained by promoting wildlife-watching tourism.

Coordinated with the workshops, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) identified that the forests surrounding Dongphlat village were an important home for a group of critically endangered vultures, whose global population is rapidly declining at alarming rate. The decline is associated with a lack of natural food sources for these carrion-feeding birds and use of Diclofenac, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug often fed to livestock.

With assistance from the USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project implemented through WCS, a "vulture restaurant," or feeding station for the birds, was developed inside the Dongphlat village forest to reduce mortality of the vultures through supplementary feeding with healthy food. The vulture restaurant is now a tourist attraction drawing attention from tourists keen to see endangered wildlife in its natural habitat.

This initiative has assisted local villagers to become more involved in conservation activities and to generate additional income by providing tourism services. Mr. Bunty and other 13 other villages have joined together to provide services visitors. The village made \$8,687 from tourism in the past year.

"The assistance from USAID has helped us benefit from our forests and wildlife," said Mr. Bunty *"I'm now a tourist service provider, guiding tourists to see forests and wildlife around my village."*

"I am pleased that I now understand the importance of wildlife and also that wildlife can bring tourists to visit our village," added Mr. Bunty, *"I now protect these important wild birds and animals and I educate other villagers not to poach the birds or their nests. We can protect the vultures and other wildlife for ecotourism so our younger generation can also earn income this way."*

The content of this story is the sole responsibility of Winrock International and does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.



SUCCESS STORY

Boundary Demarcation Is a Critical Measure Forest Communities Use to Protect Their Forests and Wildlife

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project assists forest communities to protect their forests and wildlife.



Optimistic smiles on the villagers' faces after demarcation poles were installed in their community forest. Photo © Eng Mengey / Winrock International



Mr. Chan Bunna leads community members to patrol inside their community forest area. Photo © Eng Mengey / Winrock International

Forest community member Mr. Chan Bunna, aged 45, lives in Sam Omg village, Kampong Thom province. Mr. Bunna has been earning a living for his family from the surrounding forests for decades. He collects tree resin and sells it to the local market, while his wife gathers some non-timber forest products such as rattan, mushrooms, wild fruits, and vegetables to feed their family.

With approximately 600 resin trees inherited from his ancestors, Mr. Bunna is able to earn about \$150 per month in cash for the six members of his family. Two children attend school.

All of his communities' forest resources have become scarce and are increasingly under threat of logging and land concessionaries. The lack of the clear, documented forest boundaries has been one of the critical challenges. Without land demarcation, land grabbing, illegal logging and settlement by migrants is a constant danger. In the recent past, Mr. Bunna's family lost 80 resin trees and his forest community lost hundreds of hectares forest due to illegal logging.

In October 2013, with assistance from the USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project, the community organized a meeting between local government and villagers and solutions to deforestation were identified. One of those solutions was to install demarcation poles in the community forest to reduce land grabs and deforestation.

At the request of community members, USAID's Project has assisted the installation of demarcation poles in eight community forests around the Prey Lang Landscape, including Mr. Bunna's village. Demarcation has covered a total forest area of more than 12,000 hectares which has directly benefited more than 870 households.

"Before the demarcation, we realized that poaching, illegal logging and land clearance often occurred inside our forest area. Without support from USAID and others, our forest would have been completely logged. This forest is really our lives," said Mr. Bunna.

"Thanks to USAID's assistance, we've been able to better protect our forests. We are committed to sustainably use these resources and pass them on to future generations," he added.

The content of this story is the sole responsibility of Winrock International and does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.



SUCCESS STORY

Exchange Visit Assists Local Communities to Boost Their Forest Protection Efforts and Share Best Practices in Forest Management

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project assisted a local community to improve their management skills through a skills-exchange visit.



Mr. Phsat Ratha stands inside the Tbeng Lech Community Forest in Siem Reap province.
Photo © Long Sovannarith / Winrock International



Mr. Phsat Ratha and three other participants view a nursery of Tbeng Lech Community Forest used that grows seedlings for forest planting.
Photo © Long Sovannarith / Winrock International

Elected as a Chief of Puradat Community Forestry (CF) in 2009, Mr. Phsat Ratha, age 24, works with the community members, local authorities, and Forestry Administration (FA) officials using his local knowledge and skills to protect the 1,323 hectares of his community's forest.

However, Mr. Ratha wanted to increase his technical knowledge, forest management skills, and provide greater leadership to his community forest members. In discussions with members of USAID's Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project, Mr. Ratha learned that other forest communities used a variety of techniques to protect, maintain and improve their forests and wildlife. He wished to learn more from these other successful communities and requested a skills-exchange visit.

The team from the USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project arranged for Mr. Ratha and seven other members from four different forest communities in Mondulkiri province to visit the well-known Tbeng Lech Community Forest in Siem Reap province. The visit allowed everyone to exchange knowledge and explore learning opportunities on effective community forest protection and sustainable utilization of non-timber forest products (NTFP) that contribute to conservation and livelihood development. Mr. Ratha also took the opportunity to learn about building good relationships and effectively engaging with local authorities and Forest Administration officers.

Mr. Ratha took the lessons learned back to Monduliri to share what he had learned with the Community Forest Management Committee and other members. He proposed a new management structure and new enforcement techniques, changes to the community's by-laws and internal rules and regulations, proposed new patrolling ideas, and informed the membership of more practical and sustainable methods of collecting NTFP.

"USAID offered us an opportunity to learn and explore new ideas for forest management. I learned how to work with community members to better manage our limited resources. We are working together with all stakeholders and recognize important role we play in forest protection," said Ratha.

The content of this story is the sole responsibility of Winrock International and does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.