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# SUPPORTING FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY PROJECT

## QUARTERLY REPORT 9: OCTOBER 1, 2014 – DECEMBER 31, 2014



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

<b>Program Name</b>	Supporting Forests and Biodiversity
<b>Activity Start Date And End Date</b>	November 9, 2012 to November 8, 2016
<b>Name of Prime Implementing Partner</b>	Winrock International
<b>Contract/Agreement Number</b>	AID-442-A-13-00002
<b>Name of Subcontractors/Sub awardees</b>	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS); World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC); East West Management Institute (EWMI)
<b>Major Counterpart Organizations</b>	Forestry Administration (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries); General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (Ministry of Environment)
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	Eastern Plains Landscape - Mondulkiri province Prey Lang Landscape - Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kratie provinces
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	October 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014

## ACRONYMS

CF	Community Forest
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CPA	Community Protected Area
EPL	Eastern Plains Landscape
F	Female
FA	Forestry Administration
HA/ha	Hectare
ICLT	Indigenous Community Land Title
InVEST	Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs
LE	Law Enforcement
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
PDoE	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
TA	Technical Adviser
TOR	Terms of Reference
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. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	4
1.1 Program Description/Introduction .....	6
1.2 Summary of Results to Date .....	7
2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS.....	15
2.1 Progress Narrative .....	15
Objective 1 .....	15
Objective 2 .....	23
Objective 3 .....	29
2.2 Implementation challenges .....	36
Objective 1 .....	36
Objective 2 .....	38
Objective 3 .....	39
2.3 ACTIVITIES NOT CARRIED OUT AS PLANNED IN THIS QUARTER .....	40
Objective 1 .....	40
Objective 2 .....	40
Objective 3 .....	41
3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES and USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES.....	41
3.1 Gender Equality and Female Empowerment.....	41
3.2 Monitoring & evaluation.....	43
3.3 CommunicationS & outreach.....	44
3.4 Sustainability Mechanisms.....	45
3.5 Environmental Compliance & EMMP Activities.....	46
3.6 Global Climate Change.....	46
3.7 Policy and Governance Support.....	46
3.8 Local Capacity Development.....	47
3.9 Science, Technology, and Innovation Impacts.....	47
4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT.....	47
5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES .....	49

6.	LESSON LEARNED .....	50
7.	PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER .....	51
8.	A/COR COMMENTS ADDRESSED SINCE LAST REPORT .....	60
9.	APPENDICES .....	60
	9.1 Appendix 1: SFB Indicator Tracking Tables .....	60
	9.2 Appendix 2: ODC Site Traffic and Promotion.....	79
10.	ANNEXES .....	83
	10.1 Annex 1: TraiNet Report .....	84
	10.2 Annex 2: Mondulkiri Protected Forest Management Plan Table of Contents.....	94
	10.3 Annex 3: Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan DRAFT Concept Note .....	98
	10.4 Annex 4: Concept note: Improve Efficiency of Law Enforcement Mechanism Chain in EPL.....	104
	10.5 Annex 5: SFB 2015 Calendar .....	108

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**In Quarter 9, SFB achieved four its life-of-project performance targets.** This was a milestone achieved through hard work during the past two years and was determined in collaboration with USAID.

**Goal Level Performance Indicator G2:** *Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of US Government assistance* was achieved with currently more than 900,000 hectares under improved management in the two landscapes. For the remainder of the project, SFB will continue to improve conservation management. An increased emphasis on the conservation of the remaining Prey Lang Landscape during the next two years is expected to yield many additional hectares under improved management.

**Sub-Objective Performance Indicator 1.1.1:** *Number of land titles and agreements approved as a result of US Government assistance* was achieved with the currently 35 land titles and agreements approved. This indicator includes all land titles, as well as CF and CPA agreements, which have advanced at least one full step in the establishment process since SFB began collaborating with the communities.

**Sub-Objective Performance Indicators 1.4.1 and 2.4.1:** *Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of US Government assistance* was achieved with the current 53 plans or agreements proposed, adopted or implemented.

These achievements resulted the dedicated good work to which the SFB team has committed during the Project's first two years. In Years 3 and 4, the SFB teams will continue to support these performance indicators.

During Quarter 9, the SFB Project has invested considerable time to ensure that USAID is attributed for its generous contribution to conserve Cambodia's Forests and Biodiversity. Winrock assembled all the subgrantees and, together with USAID's communications chief and the Project's AORs, the team identified a clear way forward to ensure attribution meets USAID expectations and remains compliant.

As a result of this meeting, the Project developed a detailed six month communications plan with participation and input from all subgrantees and the establishment of a communications subcommittee that will meet monthly to identify events that can be highlighted. The team also began keeping a record of substantive meetings between the SFB Project and the Cambodian government and committed to delivering this record to USAID at the end of every month.

During this quarter, it was becoming obvious to SFB Project management that the project needed to do more to conserve the Prey Lang Landscape. One of the first objectives in this regard has been to encourage the Cambodian government to promulgate a sub decree creating at least 300,000 hectares as a Protection Forest, whereas it is currently unprotected with many areas have been consigned to private firms involved in extractive industries, and nearly all of the remaining forest being subject to intensive illegal logging activities. To support this objective, SFB funded a biodiversity survey of the remaining areas of Prey Lang. Current discussions for the Forest Administration to conduct provincial consultations and boundary demarcations will continue into Quarter 10. SFB has committed sufficient funds to support the FA in these consultations.

A second objective related to Prey Lang is to continue the management of areas of biological significance in Prey Lang. In this regards, the Winrock management team began discussing options to promote more locally-based protection measures, such as forest patrols, improved livelihoods, and constructive dialogue in and among forest communities located in Prey Lang. Discussions will continue into Quarter 10, when the Project should report an agreement to fund Conservation International to begin "boots on the ground" implementation of activities in nine communes in what will hopefully become the Prey Lang Protection Forest.

The Coming Together for Forests initiative, implemented by Project partner PACT, continued to indicate positive results as Pact finalized their report from three months of consultations with forest communities and NGOs across Cambodia. More on that initiative and the stakeholder workshop in Quarter 10.

Other highlights in Quarter 9 included:

- The validation of the Seima REDD Project design, with the technical audit confirming the conformity with the international Verified Carbon Standard (VCS). This is the culmination of over four years of work to develop and design the REDD project, in partnership with the Royal Government of Cambodia, close collaboration with local communities and technical assistance from the Winrock Eco Services team.
- Completion of a five-film series on land rights, filmed in Seima, in the indigenous Bunong language. These films discuss a range of land issues, including Indigenous Community Land Titling (ICT), individual land titling, loss of forests and wildlife, and changes in Bunong culture. These films will be used to ensure local communities are knowledgeable of land and resource rights.
- The eco-tourism Gibbon Camp in Seima Protection Forest is now completed and ready to receive the first visitors during the next quarter. This important livelihood improvement model is linked directly to the state of the forest and wildlife and follows the successful model of the Tmat Boey project in northern Cambodia.
- Sambo, Phnom Penh's famous elephant, made a big move during this quarter, to a new safe home at the Elephant Valley Project in the Seima Protection Forest. This activity generated major press coverage, including international stories, such as on the Cable News Network (CNN). A short film was produced by the SFB project, and has been widely disseminated and viewed.
- This quarter observed the completion of the first draft Mondulkiri Protected Forest Management Plan based on the strong technical collaboration between the SFB Project and the Forest Administration.
- Community forest formalization in all the target CFs located in Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng continued good progress. All the five CFs in Stung Treng realized significant progress (two CFs were at step 2 and three CFs at step 1) that cover 13,600 ha and benefit 886 families. In Kampong Thom, the stakeholder consultation was conducted and agreement reached at district level on the community forest boundary which provides the basis for FA, CFMF and CF members, and commune councilor to continue the CF steps of formalizing more than 2,000 ha of community forest benefiting approximately 200 families. Progress of formalization in Preah Vihear included the endorsement of FA cantonment on request for CF potential areas covering 1,012 ha of the forest and benefiting 370 families from two villages (Kyang and Meun Reach) in Kyang commune.
- The Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) team in the Preah Vihear Protection Forest made good progress during this quarter in the Ibis Rice growing areas of Dong Phlet commune. The PLUP approach helps to contribute towards protected forest management, using land-mapping to negotiate a framework with stakeholders to address various land use issues in connection with farmland, immigration, land grabbing, land sales and sustainable Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) collection.
- A scalable bamboo enterprise started operations in Mondulkiri Protected Forest. Bamboo production and processing is a key NTFP livelihoods alternative being supported by SFB.
- SFB contracted a consultant team to conduct a bamboo resource inventory and value chain assessment study in the Prey Lang Landscape. The objectives of this study are to assess the long term viability for cottage bamboo enterprise development at sites in the PLL.

## **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 Mondulkiri 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	New achievement in current quarter (Q9)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q9)	Comments	Annual Target (FY3)	Percentage of LOP target achieved <sup>1</sup>
<b>G.1:</b> Deforestation rate in priority landscapes decreased <sup>2</sup>						<b>10%</b>	
<b>EPL</b>	2.54%						
<b>PLL</b>	2.74%						
<b>G.2:</b> Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	<b>0</b>	<b>711,109 HA</b>	Per USAID advice, the full extent of existing protected areas where SFB works is now being counted.	<b>908,122 HA</b>	See Table 1, Appendix 1 for details on improved management actions in protected areas.	<b>250,000 HA</b>	<b>130%</b>

<sup>1</sup> SFB: Total achievement through the current quarter ÷ LOP target.

<sup>2</sup> SFB: Baseline deforestation rates from Summary Document Reporting on Baseline Deforestation and Greenhouse Gas Emissions for USAID-SFB Project (p5).

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q9)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q9)	Comments	Annual Target (FY3)	Percentage of LOP target achieved <sup>1</sup>
<b>EPL</b>		642,995	WI: 2,308 <sup>3</sup> WWF: 512,114 <sup>4</sup> WCS: 128,573	791,496	WI: 8,042 <sup>5</sup> WWF: 595,471 <sup>6</sup> WCS: 187,983 <sup>7</sup>		
<b>PLL</b>		68,114	RECOFTC: 1,897 WCS: 56,200 WI: 10,017	116,626	RECOFTC: 31,609 ha <sup>8</sup> WCS: 75,000 <sup>9</sup> WI:10,017 <sup>10</sup>		
<b>G.3: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance<sup>11</sup></b>						<b>250,000 metric tons</b>	
<b>EPL</b>	135,930 t CO <sub>2</sub> y <sup>-1</sup>						

<sup>3</sup> WI: WI is supporting 3 new CPAs in EPL in the establishment process. This is the total area of the 2 CPAs that are outside PPWS, MPF, and SPF: Rovak CPA (in Lumphat Wildlife Sanctuary) and Namlyr (in Namlyr Wildlife Sanctuary). Angtroung Samaki Sen Chey CPA is inside PPWS, so its hectares are already included in numbers reported by WWF.

<sup>4</sup> WWF: Additional area of MPF and PPWS which was not reported in previous quarters; previous reports only reported the core zones of MPF and PPWS and CF/CPAs where WWF works.

<sup>5</sup> WI: This is the total area of the 4 Community Forests and 2 CPAs that are outside of PPWS, MPF, and SPF.

<sup>6</sup> WWF: Total area of MPF and PPWS; this figure includes the CF and CPA areas where WWF works that were reported in previous quarters, as they are inside the protected areas.

<sup>7</sup> WCS: This is the entire core area of the Seima Protection Forest.

<sup>8</sup> RECOFTC: This figure is attributed from the following CFs: Prey Tatei, Prey Phoum Romchek, Ou Bos Leav, Ou Dasko (boundary pole installation by WI), Lbas Srol (boundary pole installation by WI), Kbal Khla, Phnom Rang, Angkor Ent, Prasat Tek Khmao, Crob Phnom Dombok, Preah Ent Trong, Sam Ang, Chhvang, Toal, Romdeng, and Chamka Leu.

<sup>9</sup> WCS: This is the relevant area of the target communes in the Preah Vihear Protection Forest that the SFB project is supporting.

<sup>10</sup> WI: Boundary poles demarcation for 8 CFs: Prey Kbal Otakong; Prey Srepring; Prey Hong Chomtset; Ou Kra Nhoung; Prey Kbal O Thnong; Khna; Prey Snuol; Prey Khlong Tropaing Sa'ang. See details in Table 2, Appendix 1.

<sup>11</sup> SFB: Baseline deforestation rates from Summary Document Reporting on Baseline Deforestation and Greenhouse Gas Emissions for USAID-SFB Project (p6-7).

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q9)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q9)	Comments	Annual Target (FY3)	Percentage of LOP target achieved <sup>1</sup>
<b>PLL</b>	1,181,790t CO <sub>2</sub> y <sup>-1</sup>						
<b>Objective Indicator 0.1.1:</b> Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices	<b>0</b>	<b>1,150</b>		<b>19,082</b>	See Table 3, Appendix 1 for gender and ethnicity.	<b>10,000</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>EPL</b>		769	WI: 62 WWF: 707	12,242	WI: 2,095 <sup>12</sup> WWF: 4,052 WCS: 6,095 <sup>13</sup>		
<b>PLL</b>		381	RECOFTC: 285 WI : 96 <sup>14</sup>	6,840	RECOFTC: 3,989 WCS: 1,223 WI: 1,628		
<b>Sub-objective indicator 1.1.1:</b> Number of land titles and agreements approved as a result of USG assistance, including community forest, CPA, community based production forests, CCFs and indigenous land titles	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	Per USAID advice, all CF/CPA/ICTs that have advanced at least 1 full step in the process are now being counted.	<b>35</b>	See Tables 4-5, Appendix 1 for baseline step at start of SFB and steps completed to date for each area.	<b>12</b>	<b>117%</b>

<sup>12</sup> WI: Q5: 319 (67 F); Q6: 409 (161 F); Q7: 515 (167 F); Q8: 790 (326 F); Q9: 62 (1 F).

<sup>13</sup> WCS: This is the 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 (total 6095 participants: 3531 M; 2564 F).

<sup>14</sup> WI: Q9: 96 (43 females), people active in boundary pole demarcation and dialogue of boundary pole procedure.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q9)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q9)	Comments	Annual Target (FY3)	Percentage of LOP target achieved <sup>1</sup>
<b>EPL</b>		15	WI: 3 <sup>15</sup> WWF: 6 WCS: 6 <sup>16</sup>	26	WI:7 <sup>17</sup> WWF: 8 <sup>18</sup> WCS: 11		
<b>PLL</b>		9	RECOFTC: 9 <sup>19</sup>	9	RECOFTC: 9		
<b>Sub-objective indicators 1.2.1 and 1.3.1:</b> Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resource management and or biodiversity conservation	<b>0</b>	<b>2,501</b>		<b>12,020</b>	See Table 6, Appendix 1 for gender and ethnicity.	<b>4,000</b>	<b>120%</b>
<b>EPL</b>		532	SGP: 6 WI: 162 WWF: 213 WCS: 151	5,476	SGP: 58 WI: 1,006 <sup>20</sup> WWF: 3,163 WCS: 1,249		
<b>PLL</b>		1,969	RECOFTC: 569 SGP: 1,042 WCS: 51 WI: 307 <sup>21</sup>	6,544	RECOFTC: 1,779 SGP: 2,085 WCS: 646 WI: 2,034		

<sup>15</sup> WI: 3 new CPAs: Angtroung Samaki Sen Chey, Rovak, and Namlyr.

<sup>16</sup> WCS: Newly reported ICTs are a result of the new method recommended by USAID to count all areas that have advanced a full step under SFB funding. Table 4 in Appendix 1 lists all ICTs/CBPF counted: Sre Khtum, Chak Char, Sre Andoal, Khmaom, Sre Kthong, Sre Y are being reported for the first time this quarter.

<sup>17</sup> WI: 4 CF agreements (Pukreng, Pukroch, Puradet, Puloung), and 3 CPAs (Angtroung Samaki Sen Chey, Rovak, Namlyr).

<sup>18</sup> WWF: 8 CF/CPAs: Laoka, Toul, Srae Kthong, and Srae Thom CPAs; Krangtes, Pu Chrey, Chuol, and Nang Khi Loek CFs. In previous quarters, 2 CPA management plans were reported against 1.1.1 targets by WWF, but management plans cannot be counted under this indicator – 2 CPAs agreements are counted in place of the previously reported CPA management plans and 6 CPA/CF agreements are counted as new achievements this quarter.

<sup>19</sup> RECOFTC: 9 CFs (Kbal Khla, Phnom Rang, Crob Phnom Dombok, Preah Ent Trong, Sam Ang, Chhvang, Toal, Romdeng, and Chamka Leu).

<sup>20</sup> WI: 448 (191 F) reported in Q5 and 6; 218 (56 F) in Q7; in 178 (98 F) in Q8 and Q9: 162 (61 F).

<sup>21</sup> WI: 307 (112 females); training on minute and report writing to CF members, disseminating the CF by-law and regulation, disseminating the CF forestry law, Meeting with people on CF management.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q9)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q9)	Comments	Annual Target (FY3)	Percentage of LOP target achieved <sup>1</sup>
<b>Sub-objective indicator 1.4.1 and 2.4.1:</b> 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	0	40	Several achievements reported in quarters 3-5 were not carried forward to cumulative totals in later reports, so are counted as “new” this quarter.	53	This total now reflects all achievements to date (see details in Table 7, Appendix 1). Per USAID advice, 1.1.1 and 0.2.2 achievements are counted here as well.	15	106%
<b>National</b>		1	WI: 1 <sup>22</sup>	1	WI: 1		
<b>EPL</b>		28	WI: 3 <sup>23</sup> WWF: 14 WCS: 11 <sup>24</sup>	38	WI: 7 <sup>25</sup> WWF: 14 <sup>26</sup> WCS: 17 <sup>27</sup>		

<sup>22</sup> WI: National Protected Area System Strategic Management Framework 2014.

<sup>23</sup> WI: 3 new CPA agreements.

<sup>24</sup> WCS: Achievements for this indicator were not reported cumulatively in past quarters, thus new achievements reported this quarter include 5 achievements reported in earlier quarters that were not carried forward to the Quarter 8 total and the 6 ICTs being reported for the first time this quarter.

<sup>25</sup> WI: 4 CF agreements, 3 CPAs.

<sup>26</sup> WWF: Although reported in previous quarters, the following 6 are being counted as new this quarter because they were not included in the cumulative Q1-8 total for this indicator: (1) Srae Thom CPA Management Plan, (2) Puhung/Putung CPA Management Plan (in previous quarters, these were reported erroneously under 1.1.1); (3) 2014 CIP Memang Commune, (4) 2014 CIP Srae Chhouk Commune, (5) 2014 CIP Chong Phlas Commune, (6) 2014 CIP Srae Huy (reported under this indicator in Q4 and 5, but not carried forward to totals in Q6-8 reports. In addition, 8 CF/CPA agreements have advanced at least one full step since start of SFB support: CPAs Laoka, Toul, Srae Kthong, Srae Thom; CFs Krangtes, Pu Chrey, Chuol, Nang Khi Loek.

<sup>27</sup> WCS: See Table 7 in Appendix for details on all achievements reported.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q9)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q9)	Comments	Annual Target (FY3)	Percentage of LOP target achieved <sup>1</sup>
PLL		11	RECOFTC: 9 <sup>28</sup> WCS: 2 <sup>29</sup>	14	RECOFTC: 9 WCS: 5 <sup>30</sup>		
<b>Objective Indicator 0.2.1:</b> Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon as a result of USG assistance	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>18</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>33%</b>
EPL		0		10	WWF: 6 WCS: 4 <sup>31</sup>		
PLL		2	WI: 2 <sup>32</sup>	8	WCS: 3 <sup>33</sup> WI: 5		
<b>Objective Indicator 0.2.2, 2.1.1, 2.2.1, and 2.3.1:</b> Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub-national planning processes	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>6</b>	Details on CFMP and CPA plan progress in Tables 9-10, Appendix 1.	<b>7</b>	<b>30%</b>
EPL		1	WCS: 1 <sup>34</sup>	5	WWF: 2 <sup>35</sup> WCS: 3 <sup>36</sup>		
PLL		1	WCS: 1 <sup>37</sup>	1	WCS: 1		

<sup>28</sup> RECOFTC: 9 CFs: Kbal Khla, Phnom Rang, Crob Phnom Dombok, Preah Ent Trong, Sam Ang, Chhvang, Toal, Romdeng, and Chamka Leu..

<sup>29</sup> WCS: 2 Village Marketing Network Agreements (Kunpheap and Robonh).

<sup>30</sup> WCS: 1 PVPF Adaptive Management Plan, 4 Village Marketing Network Agreements (Dongplat, Narong, Kunpheap and Robonh).

<sup>31</sup> WCS: O Rona ICT, Sre Andoal ICT (Binh Phuoc ELC), Pu Trom ICT, Pu Kong mine.

<sup>32</sup> WI: 2 conflicts resolved in Q9: 1 with Kbal Khla CF and Chaom Praob villagers who have rice fields inside Kbal Khla CF; 1 with villagers around Prey Thlong Tropaing Sa'ang CF who were logging illegally (see Table 8, Appendix 1 for details).

<sup>33</sup> WCS: Heng Yu ELC, Kunpheap PLUP, Dangphlet PLUP.

<sup>34</sup> WCS: SPF Adaptive Management Plan (this was reported under indicator 1.4.1/2.4.1 only in Q8, but can be counted towards both indicators).

<sup>35</sup> WWF: Srae Thom CPA Management Plan and Puhung Putung CPA Management Plan.

<sup>36</sup> WCS: CBPF Trial Harvesting Plan; SPF Biodiversity Monitoring Plan; SPF Adaptive Management Plan.

<sup>37</sup> WCS: PVPF Adaptive Management Plan (this was reported under indicator 1.4.1/2.4.1 only in Q8, but can be counted towards both indicators).

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q9)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q9)	Comments	Annual Target (FY3)	Percentage of LOP target achieved <sup>1</sup>
<b>Objective Indicator 0.3.1:</b> Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation as a result of USG assistance		<b>6,141</b>		<b>17,821</b>		<b>35,000</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>EPL</b>		4,091	WWF: 1,990 <sup>38</sup> WCS: 2,101 (1,021 F) <sup>39</sup>	15,771	WWF: 13,670 <sup>40</sup> WCS: 2,101 (1,021 F) <sup>41</sup>		
<b>PLL</b>		2,050	WCS: 2,050 (1,050 F)	2,050	WCS: 2,050 (1,050 F) <sup>42</sup>		
<b>Sub-objective indicator 3.1.1:</b> Increase income levels of target community due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities as a result of USG assistance <sup>43</sup>	<b>\$1,531</b>					<b>25%</b>	
<b>EPL</b>	\$1,404						
<b>PLL</b>	\$1,658						
<b>Sub-objective indicator 3.2.1 and 3.4.1:</b> Number of PES agreements approved and implemented	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>EPL</b>		0		0			

<sup>38</sup> WWF: These are the members of the 3 new CPAs (Toul, Laoka, Srae Kthong) (398 HH) multiplied by 5 (average HH size) = 1990.

<sup>39</sup> WCS: 1,300 people from 3 ICTs were previously reported in Q3 but were not carried forward to the cumulative total at the end of Q8, so they are included in the total of 2021 people counted as new this quarter.

<sup>40</sup> WWF: Estimate of 13,670 people is based on 2,734 total families belonging to CPA and CFs in covered areas multiplied by 5 person average HH size. 50% female are estimated based on overall distribution of female in the province reported by the Provincial Department of Planning on their March 2014 report "Bulletin on Situation of Province 2014 for Local Management and Development based on the Database of Villages and Communes as of December 2013".

<sup>41</sup> WCS: This represents all of the families in 5 ICTs (O Rona, Gati, Sre Lvi, O Char, and Sre Khtum) that have received land titles under SFB funding.

<sup>42</sup> WCS: This represents all of the Ibis Rice member families (410 households).

<sup>43</sup> Income baseline figures are for average annual formal income, from SFB Socio-Economic Baseline Study (p8). Project baseline is the average of the baseline for each landscape.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q9)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q9)	Comments	Annual Target (FY3)	Percentage of LOP target achieved <sup>1</sup>
<b>PLL</b>		0		2	WCS: 2 <sup>44</sup>		
<b>Sub-objective indicator 3.3.1:</b> Number of people participating in income generating activities	<b>0</b>	<b>1,806</b>		<b>4,974</b>	See Table 11, Appendix 1 for gender and ethnicity.	<b>6,000</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>EPL</b>		271	SGP:167 WI: 14 WWF: 90	1,117	SGP: 568 WI: 14 <sup>45</sup> WWF: 330 <sup>46</sup> WCS: 205		
<b>PLL</b>		1,535	SGP: 219 WCS: 314 WI : 1,002 <sup>47</sup>	3,857	SGP: 1,194 WCS: 534 WI:2,129		

<sup>44</sup> WCS: VMN agreements for Dongplat and Narong.

<sup>45</sup> WI: Participants in Community-Based Tourism in Puradet CF.

<sup>46</sup> WWF: Actual number of community enterprise group members (resin, honey and bamboo enterprise groups); this will be adjusted when WWF completes encoding all the names of people trained related to enterprise development.

<sup>47</sup> WI: 1002 (532 females); training on chicken raising, sustainable resin harvesting, organic vegetable growing, paddy rice and awareness raising of group establishment and group management.

## 2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

### 2.1 PROGRESS NARRATIVE

The following activities were implemented during the ninth quarter (October-December 2014) by SFB. For details on implementation status, please see the milestone tracking tables in the Appendices.

#### OBJECTIVE I

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

##### ***National Level***

Spatial Planning Lab, with Royal University of Agriculture: After more than a year of discussion and planning, SFB (ODC) and two other collaborating NGOs agreed a MoU and launched a Spatial Planning Lab for land management students in partnership with the Royal University of Agriculture. After an initial recruitment workshop in October, 43 students (8 F) registered for the elective course; 22 of them (5 F) were admitted into the GIS Lab (also called a mapping clinic.)

The Spatial Planning Lab was conducted weekly, on Saturdays, beginning on November 15th, 2014 and alternating the workshop series with ODC's GIS labs. SFB (ODC) supported the lab by employing a mapping instructor and developing curriculum, which also drew on ODC's online resources including its mapping kit.

ODC's GIS Lab proved popular with students. Although the lab was necessarily limited to 22 students (to match the computers available in the university lab), additional "auditing" students increased the numbers. By the quarter's end there were 7 sessions, including 4 in the lecture/discussion workshop series and 3 GIS labs.

##### ***Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)***

This quarter observed major progress on the Seima REDD Project, with the project design "Validated" by an independent external technical audit against the international VCS standard, the major standard for demonstrating offsets used by carbon projects. This is the culmination of four years of work, to develop and design the REDD project, in partnership with the Royal Government of Cambodia, and with the close collaboration of local communities.

The final round of public community consultations on the REDD project design were completed by a team comprised of about 25 staff from SFB (WCS), FA and local partners. The consultations are a vital requirement for the Carbon, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standards, an international benchmark which the Seima REDD project is using to demonstrate positive impacts on people and wildlife. After some major preparation and training events, the team broke into four groups and visited all of the villages involved in the Seima REDD project. There were a total of 32 community meetings across all 20 villages, involving 1,249 people (653 F). This was a major undertaking during the wet season, and the logistics were very challenging with some villages several days hard travel from the nearest road. All 20 villages reaffirmed their commitment to the REDD project, and encouraged the project team to continue and accelerate the work for the sake of forest protection. There were a number of specific comments on the project design, which have been collated and officially submitted to the CCBA for review. This was an important opportunity for all the affected communities to comment on the REDD project design, to learn

more details about REDD+ and how it can benefit them, their community, and their local environment. During the next quarter, the REDD project will be validated against the CCBA standards, and then the process of “Verification” can proceed, resulting in saleable carbon credits.

Preparations for this dry-season’s biodiversity survey work also made good progress. The major elephant survey, to be conducted by SFB (WCS and WWF), will be an exciting output from this year, with other biodiversity survey and monitoring work being done in association with this survey work. The biodiversity research and monitoring teams have done several joint training courses, and have also conducted a survey focused on human-elephant conflict, and recent records of elephants in Seima. The results of this will be used, during the next quarter, to design the precise areas for the main genetic survey.

Progress was also made with Indigenous Land Titling in four communities in Sre Chhuk commune. Despite having had some delays due to ELC negotiations (see previous quarterly reports) and the wet season, when this area is largely inaccessible, this quarter saw the next stage of the process completed for these communities: the large village congresses were held in each of the 4 villages in Sre Chhuk commune, with the involvement of 348 people (106 F). These are an essential part of the land-titling process, where the internal rules for management of collective land are ratified by the whole community. The congresses were attended by numerous local dignitaries, including the District Governor, several Commune councilors, and representatives of the Provincial Departments of Rural Development, Land Management, Interior, and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. This is a major step for these villages; now that the internal rules are ratified, the final stage of land-mapping by the provincial Department of Land Management can proceed.

Community patrolling work continued well in Seima, with 4 villages and over 181 people (5 F) involved. The partnership with local authorities and the FA has been expanded this quarter, with integrated patrols resulting in numerous arrests and confiscations, including over 15 people apprehended, and 34 chainsaws confiscated. The community continues to join together around the common cause of forest and biodiversity protection.

The project also continued to provide support on mentoring, and on-the-job training, rations, equipment and logistics for forest protection in the Seima Protection Forest. This essential activity is being closely monitored through SMART, providing detailed data on forest patrol activities. During this quarter, law enforcement teams confiscated a wide range of wildlife. For example, during one month this included 5 civets, a slow loris, 4 tortoises, 3 water dragons, and 136 kg of wild pig meat. Unfortunately, there are continuing reports of significant wildlife hunting in the villages, and many iconic species are at particular risk from new methods of hunting, such as poison-hunting of Great Hornbills.

The period, a wide array of activities were implemented in Seima and the PVPF, with at least 95 trainings, mentoring sessions, community patrols, consultations, meetings or other events delivered in full. This is even more impressive, considering the difficulties of access during the early part of the quarter. This work resulted in over 13,914 person-hours of activities and community engagement being delivered in the quarter.

Sambo, Phnom Penh’s famous elephant, made a big move this quarter, to a new, safe and happy home in Pu Trom, enjoying retirement at the Elephant Valley Project in the Seima Protection Forest. This activity generated major press coverage, including international stories, such as on CNN. The USAID team were able to be involved at the farewell ceremony in Phnom Penh, and also visited her at her new home. The team heard from the mahouts, handlers and experts about Sambo’s transition to forest life. She has gained weight and condition, and on Christmas Day 2014, she was gently introduced to other elephants – the first time in over 30 years that she had interacted with her own kind.

Significant progress was made during this reporting period in the development of management plans for the Mondulkiri Protected Forest (MPF) and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS). The management plan development team of the FA, in close coordination with SFB (WWF) EPL's technical team, completed the first drafts of all 8 chapters of the management plan: (1) General Conditions, (2) Socio-Economic Aspects, (3) Resources, Threats, and Current Interventions, (4) Zoning, (5) MPF Management Strategies, (6) Action Plan and Estimated Budget, (7) Evaluation and Review, (8) Conclusions. A workshop with communities surrounding MPF will take place in the coming quarter to disseminate the first draft and gather comments from these key stakeholders. The FA has not authorized the release of the full draft as of the writing of this report. However, a detailed table of contents for the MPF Management Plan can be found in Annex 2. The PPWS management plan is at a different stage of development due to differences in the management authority. For PPWS, a concept note (see Annex 3) on the process for preparing the management plan has been developed and is now under negotiation with the Ministry of Environment (MOE).

With technical support from WWF's Greater Mekong Program, a strategy to improve efficiency of the law enforcement mechanism chain (from the field to the court) has been designed. The draft concept note for this strategy is included in Annex 4. The aim is to increase and enhance the capacity of enforcement agencies in order to achieve a better conviction rate in wildlife crime cases. The specific objectives of the process are: (a) Strengthen capacity of enforcement officers across the landscape on crime investigation, recording evidence, and filing court cases; (b) Train field rangers in basic crime scene management; (c) Train judicial police teams from MoE and FA across the landscape leaders and investigators in wildlife crime scene investigation and chain of evidence; (d) Train Judicial police on filing court cases and follow up, and providing timely support; (e) Conduct an orientation program on wildlife conservation for the judiciary at provincial and national levels; (f) Strengthen community capacity on wildlife and forest crime reporting; and (g) Develop an effective tracking system for court cases. Key activities to be implemented towards meeting these objectives are: a) development and provision of five courses to improve rangers and PA Managers capacity; b) increase wildlife awareness among provincial and national judges; and c) develop a tracking system for court cases. These activities are planned to start in the following quarter.

Efforts have been made to strengthen capacities of government counterparts in relation to law enforcement such as improving local level processes in patrol planning and implementation, and setting patrol targets based on hotspots (i.e. zones with high presence of wildlife but also under high threats). These efforts will be coupled with tight monitoring from both the SFB (WWF) Technical Adviser and PA Managers to ensure patrol plans are fully and effectively implemented. Enforcement success as of this quarter: In PPWS - 41 offenders in total of which: 24 offenders arrested; 11 court documents submitted; 6 offenders were fined. In MPF - 15 offenders in total, of which: 3 were sent to court, 2 court documents submitted, 9 were fined, 1 issued a warning letter. Patrol efforts for the quarter based on SMART reports: In PPWS - 44 patrols (equivalent to 157 patrol days and 113 patrol nights covering a distance of 1,804 km); In MPF - 128 patrols (equivalent to 314 patrol days and 186 patrol nights covering a distance of 5,818 km).

With support of SFB, PPWS is drafting the patrol plan for 2015, centered mainly in the organization of the rangers in the field. This plan is led by the Deputy Director and has received feedback from WWF in order to strengthen patrol presence in the hotspots. The plan will be completed January 2015 for approval from PPWS director and the Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE).

Another key activity towards improving enforcement was support provided to the MPF Enforcement Team for the installation of prohibition signs where illegal land encroachment and land clearing are taking place inside MPF. The government installed 820 signs, including O Te village, several points along road 76 from Puchrey village to Koh Nhek town, road to Chimeat, Pourogoung village, and Dei Ey Village.

This quarter, major activities have been completed related to the legalization steps, processes, and capacity building of the CF/CPA leaders. They are: (a) Two community consultations (village and provincial level) to finalize the Srae y CPA Management Plan. The plan was submitted to the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) department of MOE on December 30, 2015 for final review; (b) Finalized by-laws and internal rules and regulations of Laoka CPA and Krangtes CF; (c) Elected CPA Management Committees in Toul CPA and Srae Kthong CPA; and (d) Capacity building of CF leaders – 30 CF and CPA leaders (3 F) received training on Leadership, Value Formation, Decision-making, Conflict Management and Negotiation Skills, Advocacy.

This quarter the following key research activities were conducted:

- (a) Continued to collate data on key threatened and critically endangered species within MPF and PPWS. Results from surveys conducted throughout Year 3 will form an essential part of decision-making with regards to wildlife management and assisting in areas that require increased law enforcement management. Please refer to the G2 Indicator table in Appendix 1 for preliminary results. More complete information will be provided when data collection is completed;
- (b) A total of three monthly research meetings joined by 6 Rangers (all male) have been held in Sen Monorom; discussions included reviewing historical animal presence data, reviewing species presence from line transect data, and identifying old and current nest sites for four species of critically endangered birds. In addition, monthly data was reviewed and each team provided feedback on sightings and any additional relevant information. These meetings are crucial for the coordination and creation of monthly work plans for the two PAs and to ensure the success of biodiversity-monitoring activities;
- (c) Two community members who previously assisted the research team with line transect surveys during 2014 dry season were recruited. These two individuals will complement the research team and assist with all biodiversity surveys including vulture restaurants, critically endangered bird nest searches, camera trapping, community interviews and elephant surveys;
- (d) In November, three research rangers (one MoE staff), two new community research assistants, Prum Sovanna (FA), and Rachel Crouthers (WWF Biodiversity Technical Advisor) attended a study trip to Siam Pang (Birdlife site). Training was provided to 6 Rangers (all male) on species identification in various life stages of three critically endangered species of vultures (red-headed, white-rumped and slender-billed) during the vulture restaurant survey in Siam Pang. Researchers gained skills and knowledge on vulture restaurant monitoring and protocols, nesting ecology of five critically endangered species, and participated in nest searches for two species of Ibis and three species of vultures. This training was extremely beneficial in building capacity of community members and government partners for the monitoring activities planned for this year;
- (e) In December, SFB (WWF and WCS) provided joint training to their research teams on community interview techniques and data collection. A total of 14 research rangers attended the training provided by Rachel Crouthers (WWF), Prum Sovanna (FA), Matt Nuttall (WCS), and Menghor Nut (FA). An overview was provided on information-gathering and methods used for conducting reconnaissance surveys, with more in-depth training on interviewer techniques and skills needed to conduct structured and effective interviews to groups and individuals;
- (f) Interviews were conducted with 79 individuals in 16 villages<sup>48</sup> to gain greater insight into species presence in and around MPF and PPWS. Interviews are ongoing and maps will be consolidated in the next quarter to highlight data received. Results will be incorporated into elephant surveys and camera-trapping activities planned for 2015, and presented to park managers to incorporate into their

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<sup>48</sup> Keropov, Phum thmey, Srae Thas, Srae Thom, Kaourn, Soksan, Srae Chrey, Dei Ey, Srae Chong, Koh Myeul Krom, Srae Huy, Chimeat, Royor, Koh Myeul Leu, Thmey, Kdaoy.

management efforts. Locations of two critically endangered white-shoulder ibis nests and a feeding site for the critically endangered giant ibis were identified through these interviews;

- (g) Vulture nest searches were conducted during November and December at 8 different sites in PPWS and MPF with no new nests identified. These searches will continue into January as potential nesting areas become more accessible; (h) WWF conducted the nationwide vulture census on December 10<sup>th</sup>, as part of the joint Cambodia Vulture Conservation Project (CVCP) which is conducted at 6 sites across Cambodia. Simultaneous nationwide census counts of 3 critically endangered species (white-rumped vulture [*Gyps bengalensis*], slender-billed vulture [*Gyps tenuirostris*] and red-headed vulture [*Sarcogyps calvus*]) are essential for monitoring minimum numbers recorded in EPL and throughout Cambodia. Results from each monthly restaurant survey (where carcasses are provided as a food source) and census are provided to FA and all partners of the CVCP.

This quarter, the SFB (WI) team conducted potential boundary demarcation and consultation in 3 CPAs: Angtroung Samaki Sen Chey, Rovak, and Namlyr with a total of 62 participants (1 F) including community representatives, local authority, protected area rangers and officers of the PDoE. The result from this boundary demarcation will allow the project team to work with the Protected Area managers and PDoE to review and prepare the CPA applications for submitting to local authorities and Ministry of Environment. In addition, the project team facilitated the Community Forestry Management Plan extension in 4 CFs in Pukreng, Pukroch, Puradet and Puloung, participated by 162 people (61 F). The extension was to seek for additional comments and to simplify the strategic planning. Based on this, the 4 CFMPs were adjusted and improved. This final version will be submitted to FA cantonment for consideration and approval.

Under the Small Grants Program, SFB (ELIE) continued work to obtain the Putrom Indigenous Land Title. The mapping work has now been completed and submitted, and the 1-month long presentation of the proposed maps was held. The primary activities supported were: village meetings to facilitate participation in the titling process (37 participants; 6 F); 1 field visit by the Ministry of Land Management to discuss the change in land status. Currently the Land title has been approved by the Minister of Land Management and is awaiting the Prime Minister's Signature which we expect in next quarter. Demarcation work will start also next quarter.

### **Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)**

#### **Kampong Thom**

Two dissemination workshops on results of participatory CF resources assessment were conducted by SFB (RECOFTC) for Prey Tatei and Prey Phum Romchek CFs. The events increased awareness of participants (60 persons; 14 F) on CF resources in these areas as basis for developing community forest management plans.

Progress was made on the formalization process in Kbal Khla and Phnom Rang CFs that will contribute to the protection of more than 2,000 ha forest involving approximately 200 families. In Kbal Khla CF, community forest boundary was verified with key stakeholders included the neighboring (Choam Paoob) villagers and village chief, Sandan FA officials, district authorities (governor), and commune councilors through a district stakeholder consultation. Outcome of the consultation was an agreement between Kbal Khla CF and Choam Paoob village. This agreement enabled CF boundary demarcation in Kbal Khla to proceed. SFB (RECOFTC) in collaboration with FA, supported the preparation and submission of the request for Phnom Rang CF establishment to local and sub-national authorities. This request was approved by the district governor and is now being reviewed by the provincial governor's office. In addition, field work was conducted to identify existing farmland inside the proposed CF for future consultation and with the farmland owners.

In cooperation with FA, SFB (WI) conducted a 4-day training to enhance the capacity of CFMCs in 4 CFs (Romchek, Prey khum socheth, Sre pring and Prey Tatey) on minute and report writing, communications and process of preparing and submitting complaint letter, roles and responsibility of CFMC, CF Regulations and strengthening CF members to be active in patrolling of community forest and reporting on illegal logging and land encroachment. 108 participants (14 F) included FA officers, CFMCs, CF members and local authorities.

In this quarter, small grants partner Mlup Baitong facilitated a meeting to create CF patrol groups at 3 CF sites (Ou Kranhung, Ou Dasco, Prey Hong Chamtet) and provided patrol equipment (9 walkie-talkies, 3 cameras, and 30 raincoats). As the result, 4 CF patrol groups were created for each CF, and weekly patrols were started. 18 patrols were conducted by CFMCs, with 5 illegal logging incidents found in the 3 CFs. The defenders were arrested to be educated on forestry law. To protect these CF sites, MB facilitated CFMCs to produce boundary poles. 75 boundary poles were produced, which will be installed in January 2015. 102 boundary poles more are needed to complete demarcation. Also, MB facilitated a meeting on putting CF issues in the District Integration Workshops for Ou Kranhung, Ou Dasco, and Prey Hong Chomtet CFs. 8 CFMC members joined the District Integration Workshop, and their concerns were considered by the district councils and integrated into the District Integrated Plan.

### **Preah Vihear**

During the reporting period, the Ibis Rice team in PVPF focused on strengthening the Ibis Rice committee and farmers through village review meetings. At least 17 meetings were organized at the village level with 314 Ibis Rice members (166 F) participating. Review topics included progress of project implementation, Ibis Rice members' performance, and implementation of the Ibis Rice rules and regulations. The meetings also discussed and agreed on the ways to sanction members who break the Ibis Rice agreement. This helped to ensure that communities are reminded about the rules and their implementations, and that links between quality rice production and biodiversity conservation are maintained.

This quarter observed significant progress of CF formalization in Kyang commune. CF area demarcation in Kyang commune was successfully completed, and the request for CF areas was endorsed by FA and submitted to MAFF. This CF request covers 1,012 ha and involves 370 families from two villages (Kyang and Meun Reach). The forest is in two separate plots, which are being used separately by the villages, so following discussion with the villagers, Kyang commune councilor, and FA officials, it was agreed to pursue two CFs instead of one to ensure effectiveness of the management of the forest. This increases the number of target CFs in the commune, but also requires more fieldwork. The requested CFs will be called Chroab Phnom Dombok CF (Kyang village, 793 ha, 180 families) and Preah Ent Trong CF (Meun Reach village, 219 ha, 190 families). A field training on CF area identification in Kyang commune was held to introduce the basics of CF development to participants (22 persons; 5 F).

Building on documents and records on formalization activity in Reab Roy Senchey CF, SFB (RECOFTC) conducted a site visit to the community forest to assess the ground reality of the forest and community. There is strong community commitment to manage their forest as they are accessing to the forest for their livelihoods (non-forest timber products). However, the overlap of the CF with economic land concession posed critical challenge to formalization. This issue was reported to the Preah Vihear FA.

SFB (RECOFTC) team participated in workshop on establishment of Provincial CF Program Coordination Committee (PCFPCC) that it was organized by Preah Vihear and Kampong Thom FA Cantonments. The purpose of workshop was to present CF implementation progress, update the CF network, and develop terms of reference for establishment of the PCFPCC, which will be chaired by the FA Cantonment Chiefs.

This period, SFB (WI) in collaboration with FA, disseminated the procedure for CF boundary pole demarcation guideline and forestry law and verified UTM number and quality of CF boundary poles installation for 4 CFs (Prey Snuol, Knar CF, Sampreang CF, Prey Khlong Trapeangsaang CF) in Ratanak and Putrea commune. 182 people (81 F) participated including CFMC, CF members, village chiefs, commune councilors, and FA officials. As a result, 61 concrete poles were installed in 3 CFs (Khna, Prey snuol and Prey Khlong Tropaing Saang) covering 2,462 ha of forest land.

Through the Small Grants Program, Ponlok Khmer conducted 6 different meetings on communication, raising illegal logging issues, and reporting to CFMCs, with CF members in 14 different community forests<sup>49</sup> and encourage communities to work closely with Commune Council (CC). The project team also facilitated CFMCs and CF members (81 participants; 21 F) to attend 6 CC meetings to discuss key issues of illegal logging. The CFMC in Sangkae requested CCs for intervention to Heng Yue Economic Land Concession (ELC) which built fences overlapping with their CF site (see details under Objective 2, Conflict Mitigation section). Moreover, CCs supported Kompong Sranoh CF and Prey Niyom Tropeang Chhombok CF to educate the illegal loggers on the relevant laws of CF management. In addition, Ponlok Khmer distributed 28 walkie-talkies to these same 14 CFs (2 walkie-talkies per CF) with 47 participants (16 F). CF members' use the walkie-talkies for natural resource management, biodiversity protection and conservation activities in their communities including patrolling, installing CF boundary poles, and transect walks for the CFMP process.

### **Stung Treng**

Two field trainings on participatory resource assessment were conducted by SFB (RECOFTC) for Chhvang and Sam Ang CFs in Stung Treng to build participants' knowledge on participatory tools for resource assessment and resource use by CF members. Total participants were 34 persons (11 F) who were CFMC, CF members, commune councilors, and village chiefs.

Three awareness raising events were conducted on the basic concept and development of community forestry. These events brought together 518 persons (278 F) from Taol, Chamkar Leu, and Romdeng villages. The purpose of these events was to: (a) increase participants' awareness about the benefit of community forestry development for their forest dependent livelihoods; (b) share the results of identification of potential CF areas in these three villages; (c) promote villager's interest in supporting (through thumbprint) CF establishment.

This quarter, all 5 CFs sponsored by SFB in Stung Treng made positive progress in moving forward in their steps of formalization. SFB (RECOFTC) in collaboration with FA, conducted data gathering to understand the social background and forest resources use of the CF members in Chhvang and Sam Ang CFs. Data on resource map, community/village history, wealth classes, stakeholders, and resource use trend were collected that will be used as basis for later steps of CF formalization such as CF regulation preparation and management plan development, etc. Also in this quarter, 229 families registered as CF members in Chhvang and 135 families registered as CF members in Sam Ang. CF management structure was established in both CFs where 9 persons (2 F) and 7 persons (2 F) were elected as CFMC in Sam Ang and Chhvang CF respectively. For the rest of CFs in Stung Treng (Toal, Romdeng, and Cham Ka Leu), community forest boundary demarcation was conducted covering evergreen forest where most villagers are accessing resin trees for their income. Based on results of this demarcation, it was found that the actual size of Romdeng community forest (699 ha) is significantly higher than the size estimated during the stakeholder consultation last year (which was only 450 ha). The community forests in Toal and Chamkar Leu are at similar size as

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<sup>49</sup> Prey Khlong Trapeang Sa-Ang, Kravan-Bor, Kna, Prey Snuol, Sampreang, Phnom Kremorodok-Ke, Phnom Kremorodok-Samit, Sangkae, Kampong Sranoh, Prey-Niyum Trapeang-Chambok, Prey Changha Thom, Trapeang Kbal Damrey, Preah En-Pkay Reah and Preah Lean.

when the consultation took place. Requests for CF establishment in these three sites were prepared and submitted to provincial authorities.

SFB (RECOFTC) team participated in the Quarterly Provincial Coordination Meeting in Stung Treng where progress and plans for SFB CF works in the province was presented.

Community Economic Development (CED) with small grant funds, conducted 5 meetings on youth integration into forest protection with CFMCs and CF members in 5 Stung Treng villages<sup>50</sup> with 198 participants in total (137 F; 22 youths). Youth in 3 villages in Siem Bok Commune decided to cooperate with CF Committee to conduct meetings in Au'lang, Siem Bok, Tonsoung and villages on dissemination by-law of the committee and the importance of the forest.

Small grantee Promvihearthor Organization (PVT) delivered trainings on forestry law to 22 different villages<sup>51</sup> in Stung Treng province with a total of 255 participants (89 F) including CFMCs, Commune Councils, Village Chiefs, and community representatives. As the result, the training was well understood and the communities are more confident to protect their community forest using law.

### **Kratie**

During the quarter, RECOFTC presented SFB's CFMP activities at the provincial community forestry coordination meeting in Kratie. One field training on "Institutional Strengthening" was conducted in Kampong Damrey CF for capacity building of CFMC's roles and responsibilities with 24 (9 F) participants including commune councilor, village chief, deputy village chief, CFMC and CF members. SFB (WI) disseminated the CF regulations and CF by-law to O krosaing CF (34 participants; 23F) including CFMC, CF members, village chief, police post and youth group.

Small grantee, FLO conducted a Training Need Assessment with CFMC and CF member in Tung Soung Tleak with 31 participants (10 F). Potential training topics identified include forest law, land law and national forest program, and climate change. FLO also integrated its activities under the SFB project into the Kampong Cham Commune Investment Plan and Sambo District Development Plan to help support community regarding forest protection.

Community Economic Development (CED) has implemented activities on good governance and land law training to CFMCs, youth groups and indigenous people community network, and has provided capacity building legal aspects to CBOs, Commune Council Members and local community representatives from different areas. For all activities in quarter 9, CED engaged a total of 1,202 participants (656 F). CED has facilitated the local community people, CF network and youth groups to work closely with the Commune Councils and FA officers to address natural resource issues. CED has also empowered them through training to effectively engage local authorities on issues affecting them, ensure protection of their rights, and increase opportunities for advocacy. CED trained youth representatives to disseminate the forest law, land law and local governance to other villagers in order for them to have better understanding and to draw their attention to stop illegal activities related to the natural resources.

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<sup>50</sup> Siem Bok commune (Siem Bok, Au'lang and Tonsoung) Kaing Cham Commune (Kang Kgnork and Kampong Pang).

<sup>51</sup> Ou Lang, Siem Bouk, Ton Soang, Anlong Chrey, Morn, Sralao, Anlong Svay, Ou Rei, Pong Teuk, Kaing Cham, Kampong Pang, Kaing Kgnork, Kes, Dong, Chamka Leu, Run, Rum Deng, Anlong Phe, Viel Po, Pa Av, Torl and Sporrng village.

## **OBJECTIVE 2**

### **Improve constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels**

#### ***National Level***

Through the Small Grants Program, Media One provided public environmental awareness campaign through radio shows, a mobile phone interactive voice response (IRV) system, and SMS (short message service) texting program. 7 episodes of ‘Success Starts with You’ radio program were produced for environmental awareness: 1) Strengthening the Capacity of the CFMC; 2) Logging in Community Forests; 3) Roles of CF members; 4) Making Borders to Protect Community Forests; 5) Potential in Tourism for Forest Communities; 6) The Impacts of Deforestation; 7) Women and the Consequences of Deforestation. Starting October 01, these episodes aired bi-weekly on 2 local radio stations (FM88.5 in Kampong Thom province, and FM99 in Preah Vihear province), and 1 nationwide radio station (FM95 in Phnom Penh).

The IVR system allows the radio show audience to access additional information about the environment, climate change, forest and biodiversity, and effective natural resource management. The system received 43 calls, placed by 18 unique numbers. The SMS system allows the audience to interact with the radio program, provide comments, feedback, and report from their mobile phones. Listeners can send text messages to answer questions in the quiz show of the radio program. A total of 79 texts were sent, and 98% of senders gave the correct answer to the quiz questions. In addition, 26 mobile phones able to text in Khmer script, were distributed to community reporters and listening and dialogue club leaders to use for directly reporting, sending feedback and interacting through the IVR and SMS system. 4 community reporters contributed stories on cases of illegal logging case in their CFs.

The Program Manager of Mlup Baitong participated in a Regional Knowledge Exchange Event on Participatory Forest Monitoring at Da Lat City, Lam Dong Province, Vietnam. This trip was not funded by SFB, but experiences from the project work with community forests in Cambodia were shared at the event with other stakeholders from the region.

The quarter, SFB (ODC) continued to publish information and data to illuminate development trends on its website ([www.opendevcam.net](http://www.opendevcam.net)) to help inform public dialogue for good environmental governance. Site traffic and social media statistics are included in Appendix 2. ODC launched two new pages for beta testing, and added a number of data sets, as well as updating data on a variety of issues of interest to SFB.

SFB (ODC) published new thematic pages on Government & Governance<sup>52</sup> and on Energy<sup>53</sup> for live public testing. The Government briefing provides basic information on the structure and system of government, as well as providing key information on the budget law. The Energy page provides an overview of the status of Cambodia’s energy sector with a focus on electricity demands, generation, and distribution. The Energy page links to a Hydropower<sup>54</sup> page, already online, and offers more specific information about that sub-sector.

Extractive Industries: Static maps for Mining Licenses and Oil and Gas Blocks were updated on the Download Maps page, showing 10 new or revised developments; EIA information was updated on Block D of oil & gas dataset. Information on several mining licenses was confirmed by a Ministry of Mines and Energy report and from regional investigative reports.

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<sup>52</sup> See more: <http://www.opendevdevelopmentcambodia.net/briefing/government-and-governance/>

<sup>53</sup> See more: <http://www.opendevdevelopmentcambodia.net/briefing/the-cambodian-energy-sector/>

<sup>54</sup> See more: <http://www.opendevdevelopmentcambodia.net/briefing/hydropower/>

Based on *NGO Forum's Statistical Analysis on Land Disputes in Cambodia 2013*, ODC generated four maps depicting: (a) numbers of households affected by land disputes; (b) land dispute cases by provinces; (3) land dispute cases related to ELCs; (4) relocation cases associated with ELCs<sup>55</sup>. Following a brief beta-testing period, the maps were temporarily withdrawn from the website to make improvements (chiefly focused on upgrading metadata) based on information provided by other researchers. The maps in their improved format will be put on line again next quarter.

ODC added 31 community fisheries and 22 community forests (in Kratie, Ratanakiri, Stung Treng and Kampong Thom) to the database, based on information from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. In the interest of transparency and openness and as a way to promote the platform, ODC launched a new Staff page<sup>56</sup> which includes brief profiles of team members and a short description of their roles and responsibilities. Please see Annex 2 for a complete listing of all new items on the website.

A hackathon was hosted to complete the translation of the Open Data Handbook, a manual produced by Open Knowledge Foundation, which is introducing and setting minimal global standards for open data. It is being translated in to various languages around the world. Having the handbook in Khmer will offer an important way to introduce basic open data concepts to Cambodians and to align open data and standards with the global movement. In addition to EWMI and ODC staff, 3 volunteers participated in the event which completed the translation and included a first review session. A second review session, to be held next quarter, will finalize the translation.

SFB explored ways in which ODC's online mapping kit could be married to an app for collecting and geo-tagging data collected on the ground, via phones. The app, developed by University College London, is designed to enable low-literate users to collect geo-tagged data and reference data in an easy and reliable way. ODC convened a meeting with another group (Danmission/University of Copenhagen/Web Essentials) that is already adapting the same app for use in forest monitoring in Cambodia, along with Open Institute and USAID's Development Innovations project, which may share interest in this approach. Discussions on how to collaborate on this initiative and adapt the mapping kit tool, together with the app, to all countries in the region, including Cambodia, will continue next quarter.

SFB contributed to development of EWMI's new regional platform, which will host ODC along with four other Mekong country websites, sharing a common database/back architecture, and linking also to a Mekong region website. This included honing the universal taxonomy, together with other OD partners, and translating that taxonomy and database instances into Khmer. The new Gen 2 platform is expected to go online for beta testing next quarter. The new architecture will add significant value to the SFB program, and will facilitate crowd sourcing by SFB partners and others.

Coming Together for Forests: Pact was awarded this sub-grant under Winrock in September 2014. Initially named the Improving Human Rights and Equity in Cambodia's Forest Communities Initiative, Pact and Winrock agreed to shorten the name to Coming Together for Forests (CTF). The goal is "increased respect of human rights in forest communities and conservation of forest," to be achieved through two objectives: 1) A nationwide network links forest communities and networks with each other and NGOs to more effectively negotiate their human rights and achieve economic benefit from forest resources; 2) Forest community representatives and local government officials have the confidence and legal knowledge to engage in constructive dialogue for solutions to forest issues.

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<sup>55</sup>Relocation cases associated with ELCs: [http://www.opendevelopmentcambodia.net/download\\_maps/relocation-cases-caused-by-economic-land-concessions-elcs/](http://www.opendevelopmentcambodia.net/download_maps/relocation-cases-caused-by-economic-land-concessions-elcs/)

<sup>56</sup> See more: <http://www.opendevelopmentcambodia.net/about/odc-team/staff/>

In Quarter 9, CTF activities focused on fieldwork for an Assessment for Networking Cambodian Forest Communities in order to map the current landscape of support to and connections among forest communities, and strategize about the role, placement and relationships of the CTF network – including whether the project’s network of forest communities should join an existing grassroots network. The Assessment results will help the team to understand the diversity of forest communities in Cambodia that may be represented in the network, what their most critical needs are, and topics of greatest interest for future training. In total, 12 forest communities, 9 networks, and 15 international and Cambodian NGOs were surveyed<sup>57</sup>. Through the community surveys, Pact emphasized inclusion of marginalized populations. In order to deeply understand the situation of indigenous and ethnic minority forest communities, 8 of the 12 forest communities Pact selected to interview identify as minorities, including Kuoy, Phnong, Jarai and Muslim. Of the 103 individuals at the grassroots level who participated in the community and network surveys, 31 were female (30%). The final report on the networking assessment will be issued in February or March 2015, following a meeting to disseminate results to stakeholders and invite feedback.

## **Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)**

### **Conflict Mitigation**

There has been mixed success this quarter with discussions around ELC companies. The Rethy Kiri Seyma Co. Ltd. ELC, which was issued in 2012 near Seima Protection Forest, inside the Snoul Wildlife Sanctuary, was officially cancelled by sub-decree during this quarter. This ELC has already been deforested by migrants, and is entirely settled by them. The residents are likely to stay, however, without this cancellation, there was a danger that these people would be displaced, and add to the pressure of encroachment on Seima. This also demonstrates the recent commitment of the MoE to cancel inactive ELCs. Notwithstanding this cancellation, serious challenges with ELC remain. The Sovann Reachesey ELC is now accused of clearing land beyond its borders, and planting Cassava. SFB teams in Seima are supporting the local community to deliver an official complaint to sub-national authorities, for a solution.

Success was achieved earlier this year with the Binh Phuoc 1 company, which has now returned 410 hectares of land to the community of Chak Char village in Sre Chhuk commune (see p25 of Q8 report for more detail). Unfortunately this company is now requesting compensation from the government, of 410 ha of Protection Forest. The company also continues to have major conflict with local communities, who have been protesting in recent weeks. SFB is supporting constructive dialogue with authorities and other stakeholders to try to resolve this issue.

The quarter, the SFB (WI) team assisted the Pukreng CF, to file complaint of land encroachment in Pukreng and Puradet CFs. The complaint documents were submitted to MDK Provincial Administration and FA cantonment. With these complaints, a meeting was organized by the commune council in Srae Ampoum to address the issue, however, investigation on the issue from relevant authority is still needed.

### **NRM Planning**

A series of five movies on land rights, filmed in the Seima Protection Forest in the indigenous Bunong language, was completed during this quarter. These movies discuss a range of land issues, including

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<sup>57</sup> Forest Communities: 185K Thida Chambok Thom (Kampong Chhnang); Kbal Outhneng (Kampong Thom); Dak Dam, Krong Ropak, and Lao Ka (Mondulkiri); Chrach (Preah Vihear); Kla Krorpeu Development and Kraing Veng (Pursat); Ten Ngol and Veal Tmor Romplong (Ratanakiri); Kaing Cham and Samaki (Stung Treng). Networks: Cambodian Indigenous Youth Association; Cambodian Peacebuilding Network; Cambodian Youth Network; CSO REDD+ Network; Indigenous Rights Active Members; Indigenous Peoples and Forestry Network; Oddar Meanchey Community Forestry Network; Phnom Kuk Network; Prey Lang Community Network. NGOs: Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC), Actions for Environment and Communities, Anakut Kumar, Children’s Development Association, Community Legal Education Center, Conservation International, DanMission, EWMI, Highlander Association, Indigenous Community Support Organization, Mother Nature, My Village, RECOFTC, Southeast Asia Development Program, Winrock.

Indigenous Community Land Titling (ICLT), individual land titling, loss of forests and wildlife, and changes in Bunong culture. These movies will be used as a tool in ensuring land and resource rights for local communities.

The Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST) inception report containing the data types and needs for the 6 models (Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), habitat quality, water yield, sedimentation retention, and nutrient retention) has been completed, as well as the collection of the data identified as needed for developing and running the models. Having an up-to-date forest cover map is a fundamental input to the InVEST models, so an important aspect of data collection was ground truthing to validate forest cover in EPL from the satellite map in 6 sample sites in Mondulkiri (Sen Monorom, Oreang district, Phnom Nam Lyar Wildlife Sanctuary, Memang district, Koh Nheak district, and Keo Seima district). The project is incorporating this digitized data in order to provide a more accurate and up-to-date analysis of forest cover that can be used to run land use planning scenarios. This analysis is being shared and coordinated with FA at all steps. In the meantime, data analysis is ongoing with the goal of preparing technical reports next quarter for presentation to decision-makers.

InVEST outputs are intended to engage, educate, and inform Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) partners on the impacts and tradeoffs surrounding the value of ecosystem services, so the entire work stream requires a clear mechanism to engage with RGC national and sub-national stakeholders. One team member at Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) is working on analyzing these stakeholders, and developing the stakeholder database and engagement strategy. She finished the first draft and is consulting with WWF to finalize the strategy. The strategy has two main objectives: (1) Engage RGC, CSOs, private sector to fully recognize InVEST output and (2) Engage RGC to mainstream the InVEST output results into policy and decision-making. The InVEST team also started engaging with government at the national level in this quarter. The team met with representatives from MoE and FA to introduce InVEST and to seek the government's advice on establishment of an InVEST national advisory group. The RUPP and MoE suggested that the National Advisory Group should be under National Council on Green Growth. Dr. Ponlok, the chair of General Secretariat on Green Growth suggested that WWF and RUPP seek advice from the Minister of MoE. However, MoE currently is under re-structure and is unable to address this. In light of this situation, alternative ways have been discussed to inform and stimulate interest at the national level while maintaining a strong focus on the sub-national government stakeholders as the primary target audience.

## ***Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)***

### **Conflict Mitigation**

#### **Kampong Thom**

This period SFB (WI and RECOFT) facilitated two constructive dialogues on the CF boundary between Kbal Khla CF and Chaom Praob village to produce CF map for official recognition as part of CF formalization process. First constructive dialogue was led by Mr. Ban Heng, Chief of Sandan Commune, representative of Sandan District Governor with 148 (62 F) participants. The CFMC of Kbal Khla CF and people of Choam Bro-orb Village could not reach an agreement previously because the villagers have claimed about 3 kilometers from the road into the CF area. The villagers have farmland inside the CF and are concerned about their future use of it even though it was clearly explained by Sandan FA triage that “people are still have right to use the land for agriculture purpose but they could not expand any further size of their farmland into the CF area by cutting down the forest”. At the end of the event, Mr. Ban Heng accepted the suggestions from both parties and promised to report to Sandan District Governor for further interventions and advice. To look for the solution, Mr. Un Bot, Sandan District Governor invited both parties to come to a second constructive dialogue, with only decision-makers and those who have farmland

inside the CF (attended by 23 participants; 1 F). As a result, all participants agreed to zone existing farmland within the CF areas and split a small part of Kbal Khla CF to become public forest land. This area is about 2 kilometers from the village road into the Kbal Khla CF and is to be managed by Sandan FA Triage. The people of Choam Bro-Orb Village could own this forest land portion with their farmland inside if they would be formed as Forest Community. New CF map will be produced for approval for Kbal Kla CF which is supported by Sandan FA Triage and Sandan District Governor.

### **Preah Vihear**

Small grantee Ponlok Khmer (PKH) facilitated a meeting for Sangkae CF (19 participants; 5 F) to discuss and find solution on Heng Yue Economic Land Concession, which built fences overlapping their site. The work team collected data on the fence location, CFMC and CF members submitted a request (verified by village and commune chiefs) to FA cantonment for intervention and resolution. FA cantonment invited representatives of both Heng Yue and Sangkae CF for discussion and resolution. At the meeting, FA promised to check the fence building areas where company has been overlapping the CF. In addition, PKH facilitated a meeting (6 participants; 4 F) to send 2 chainsaws to FA triage of Kampong Sraloa-Mlu Prey, which were confiscated from illegal loggers by Trapeang Kbal Damrey CF members. FA recorded the minutes of the chainsaws, and encouraged CFMC to patrol regularly in their CF site for forest management and biodiversity conservation.

### **Stung Treng**

SFB (WI and PVT) facilitated a provincial constructive dialogue with 3 CFs (Phnom Prasat, Kirisoksan and Prey Tamao) to discuss land overlapping issue with Pheapimex FLC. The dialogue was chaired by H.E Chea Thaorith, Stung Treng Deputy Governor and participated by 21 people (3 F) including Provincial Government Officers, Commune councilors, NGOs and CF members. During the event, each Community Forestry's committee reported on their CFs status and the step that was reached (step 7) of CF formalization since 2012. They raised up that "Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sent back the 3 CFs applications to Stung Treng Forest Administration Cantonment for review and further action to address CF land overlapping issues with Pheapimex FLC". PVT facilitated another dialogue workshop at district level (Thalaborivat), with 204 participants (72 F). 23 participants (2 F) attended a follow-up meeting with the FA Cantonment office on the technical sites, cases of CF's land overlapping with Pheaphimex Company, illegal logging, encroachment and CF Registration. They requested sites in Anlong Chrey, Chamka Leu, Anlong Phe and Sam Ang communes be identified as priority areas for CF establishment. The Provincial Council and Deputy Governor will report these requests to the national level.

In spite of delay in obtaining official recognition from MAFF, community members continued actively in their community forest management and even mobilized more CF members to participate in their efforts. Each CF committee already sent the suggestion letters to Stung Treng Provincial Governor through Stung Treng FA Cantonment for possible interventions. In the meantime, NGOs partners have also supported CFMC's suggestion as people have been living and doing their farms there for a long time, while the Company received agreement from Government only recently. We have proposed to form a working group to be led by the Provincial Governor to discuss with Pheapimex FLC to look for solution. The Deputy Governor accepted the 3 CFs request to resolve the land overlapping issues and promised to report and discuss this matter with Provincial Governor for further interventions and advice.

### **NRM Planning**

#### **Kampong Thom**

This quarter progress on CF inventory work in 4 CFs (Prey Tatei, Prey Phoum Romchek, Ou Kranhung and O Dasko CFs) were completed with support from SFB (RECOFTC and small grantee Mlup Baitong) in

collaboration with FA. Meetings with communities (275 participants; 123 F) were facilitated to conduct forest inventory at Ou Dasco CF, and 64 plots were completed. Data entry was 100% completed for Ou Dasco and Ou Kranhung CF sites, and the analysis of results was completed for Ou Kranhung. Results of the forest inventories were presented to the communities (152 participants; 69 F) in order to link them into the CFMP process. Preliminary results of participatory CF resources assessment in Prey Tatei CF was presented and consulted to key CF members, CFMC and commune councilors. Feedback from the presentations was compiled as basis for CFMC further action. Inventory data for Lbas Srol CF collected in previous quarter was encoded into the dataset. Inventory data entry was completed for Lbas Srol and O Bos Leav CFs.

Through the Small Grants Program, Media One conducted 69 listening and dialogue group meetings (with 857 participants; 431 F) in 7 CFs<sup>58</sup>. Club meetings were organized around each radio program broadcast. This grassroots network helps to spread messages from the communications campaign, educate local villagers, and provide feedback and content to the mass media campaign. The section of the radio broadcast most favored by listening and dialogue groups was the interview segment. Also 9 meetings were conducted (391 participants; 194 F) by leaders of these same 7 CFs leaders who were trained by Media One to educate their communities on the SFB project, forest patrolling, radio broadcasts and listening and dialogue groups.

### **Preah Vihear**

The Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) team in the Preah Vihear Protection Forest made excellent progress during this quarter in the Ibis Rice growing areas of Dong Phlet. PLUP helps to contribute towards protected forest management, using a map-based approach to negotiate a framework with stakeholders to address various land use issues in connection with farmlands, immigration, land grabbing, land sales and NTFPs. For example, one major village meeting attracted 116 householders to attend (42 F), to discuss land issues in the village. So far, for the PLUP work associated with Ibis Rice, 985 parcels of rice-growing land (1,605.5 Hectares) have been successfully mapped, across 9 villages<sup>59</sup>, involving 1,240 households<sup>60</sup>.

SFB (RECOFTC) started assessing the status of CFMP development in Bor and Kravan CFs in collaboration with local FA. In the period, 3 community forest management blocks in Bor CF, were verified and demarcated. This verification involved 34 persons (7 F) who were FA Triage Officials, Commune Councils, CFMC and CF members, and Village chiefs. The management options for these 3 blocks included 87.2 ha for forest restoration, 2.65 ha for seeding protection and conservation, and 529.61 ha for traditional uses of NTFPs and wood extraction. Several areas of farmland inside Bor CF were observed during the management block verification. This issue was reported to Preah Vihear FA cantonment for their information and recommendation for future action. In Kravan CF, a preliminary visit and consultation with key CFMC, commune councilors and village chief was held to plan for coming CFMP works.

SFB (WI) in cooperation with FA and Chey Sen District, conducted a constructive dialogue on strengthening CF management with stakeholders to assist the Prey Khlong Trapang Sa'ang CFMC. The event was attended by 130 (50 F) participants including CCs, Police, CF members, nearby villagers, Bor and Kravan CFMCs. Prey Khlong Trapang Sa'ang CF is facing land encroachment and logging from villagers living around the CF areas; they have been working with the authorities to mitigate these issues but it has not been effective enough. With this dialogue, competent authorities were happy to cooperate with the SFB project in dealing with illegal loggers and people involved in the land encroachment after the CF legally formed. However, the CFMC should prepare a list of wrongdoers (profile and signature) together

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<sup>58</sup> Prey Tatei CF, Prey Kbal Ou kragnak CF, Ou Kranhoung CF, Ou Dasco CF, Ou Bos leav CF, Ro-bosrorl CF and Prey Hong Chamtet CF.

<sup>59</sup> Dongplat, Narong, Kunpheap, Bra, Robonh, Kompong Sralao, Kampong Songker, Sung, Kham Kuet.

<sup>60</sup> 1,240 households with 6799 family members total (2959 F).

with the pictures/proof of logging or encroachment and file with the nearby FA. With this complaint, FA would proceed with legal procedures and action. Through this dialogue, the stakeholders interacted with one another and learned each other's concerns. By asking questions/sharing information, challenges, recommendations and responses, participants had mutual understanding and developed willingness to participate in dealing with the issues in this CF.

### **Stung Treng**

Small grantee Promvihearhor (PVT) supported the Community Forest Management Plan (CFMP) for Samaki CF. The CFMP was submitted to FA in October 2014, but has not been approved by FA yet.

### **Kratie**

This quarter, CFMP activities continued to progress in Angkor Ent with inventory field works conducted on 31 inventory sample plots by a team of 25 persons (3 F) including FA officials, commune councilors, CFMC and CF members, village chief and police officers. In Kampong Kboeung CF, activity started with introductory meeting with CFMC and CF members on the management planning process. SFB (RECOFTC) supported the review of important records and documents such as CFMC structure and commune Deika, CFMC bylaw and CF regulation, as well as all the reports of the CF. This contributes to reinforce the engagement of 68 families and strengthening CF institution for Kampong Kboeung, and will serve as crucial basis for the CF to pursue management planning in the coming quarters. In Prasat Tek Khmao CF, the results of management block verification conducted in previous quarter was documented and compiled to update of the actual size.

Small grants partner Cambodia Rural Development Team (CRDT) conducted an awareness campaign about natural resource conservation and climate change in Intrachey village with 101 participants (67 F). The participants gathered Commune Councils, monks, policemen, village chiefs, leaders of community forestry, CBOs members (chicken and pigs), and primary school students. Post-tests concluded that most participants (90%) had an increased awareness about natural resource conservation and climate change, appreciated taking part in the campaign, and expressed commitment to pass on the knowledge to their families and friends. CRDT also supported 95 participants (23 F) who were CBOs leader and members from Achen, Kampong Damrey, O'krasang, Boeung Char villages to participate in the District Integration Workshop to raise and add their needs' list to the Commune Investment Plan (CIP) 2015. As a result, all their needs such as food, education, human health, agriculture techniques (livestock), transportation, and sanitary water were listed as priorities in the CIP.

## **OBJECTIVE 3**

### **Increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests.**

#### **National Level**

This quarter, a key achievement under Objective 3 was the finalization of the Livelihood Strategy for SFB, with the technical inputs of a consultant commissioned by Winrock. The strategy provides a clear framework on how the project will achieve the numbers set in the indicators which includes diversifying the existing value chains the project is working on and a clear tactical operation plan with specific tasks and leaders to ensure that the objectives are delivered. Another important part of this strategy was the finalization of the priority sites for livelihood development in PLL and the livelihood database (detailing the breakdown of community forests by landscape, number of beneficiaries, NTFPs and other livelihood alternatives). WWF played a central role in coordinating with the Livelihoods consultant, sharing information and feedback, and in contributing to the new framework. WWF also led the preparation of the

livelihoods database which will be used to guide the implementation activities and track progress on the livelihoods component going forward.

WWF and Winrock also initiated a Livelihoods Sub-committee as a mechanism to coordinate, manage, and monitor the livelihoods work in both landscapes for the remainder of the project. The Sub-committee began meeting during the quarter with participation from all SFB partners engaged in livelihoods activities, and is proving to be an improved platform for identifying priorities, sharing information, coordinating work, and ensuring accountability. As lead of the Livelihood sub-committee, WWF will continue to monitor and ensure the implementation of the key activities identified in the tactical plan and provide the necessary technical assistance as exemplified by continually following up the work with PLL team in improving conservation links to the agro-based livelihood interventions. As of this reporting period, WWF is awaiting the training materials to be reviewed from PLL team. WWF will also work with a consultant in developing a comprehensive module for agro-eco farming livelihood interventions.

### ***Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)***

The main highlight of livelihood work in EPL this quarter is the operation of the bamboo enterprise in three pilot sites (Srae Thom CPA, Chiklob CPA, and Srae Huy CF). Enterprise sub-committees for these CF/CPA have been formed with 21 members (5 F) to oversee the implementation of the bamboo harvesting and processing at the village level. Sub-committee members were trained on developing a bamboo management plan, sustainable harvesting, proper harvesting to meet product specifications, and business plan development.

This new bamboo enterprise project gained good support from the commune council of the two communes where the enterprise is being implemented as shown by their active involvement in disseminating the planned enterprise to their respective community members. As a result, around 93 families (in addition to the 21 committee members) have signified their interests to participate in the enterprise. As of this reporting period, the enterprise members have started the rehabilitation phase of the bamboo stands, which involves removing the dead, over-matured, and twisted bamboo poles to enable production of good quality poles and to allow more space for more bamboo shoots to grow in the next rainy season. The waste products generated from the rehabilitation stage will be produced into charcoal and bio-char.

The project is also facilitating the finalization of the purchasing contract between Bambusa Global Venture, a company interested to partner with the community and the community enterprise. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between SFB (WWF) and Bambusa to formalize the partnership. As part of this partnership, Bambusa will provide technical assistance to the community. Part of this technical assistance is training the community on sustainable and proper bamboo harvesting, provided by Bambusa this quarter. Next quarter, they will train the community in charcoal and bio-char making.

Meanwhile, the resin enterprise continues to operate with enterprise groups completing the stock inventory to meet their contract with Phusethana Co. Ltd. To date, a total of 190 families are selling their resin products to the resin enterprise groups in 4 villages. One of the significant benefits from the project's facilitating the partnership with Phusethana is the creation of competition with the existing traders and middle men in the village. This is resulting in an increase in the price of resin being offered locally, therefore benefiting additional resin collectors in the village who are selling to these traders.

Noting the improvements needed in marketing of honey, the team again discussed the recruitment of a marketing officer with the honey enterprise group and the development of a marketing and promotional

strategy for wild honey. This will commence after the Mondulkiri Forest Venture<sup>61</sup> receives a business loan from WWF Switzerland. The loan will be used to scale up operations including hiring of enterprise management staff to oversee the operation of the honey shop and other production activities related to resin and bamboo.

As part of supporting the development of community based ecotourism in the Landscape, SFB project supported the Mondulkiri Department of Tourism and Ministry of Tourism in formulating Community Based Ecotourism (CBET) guidelines for Mondulkiri province. SFB support made possible the participation of government officials during the technical training workshop and two consultative workshops that took place between October and December for the elaboration of the CBET guidelines. Once approved by the government, the guidelines are expected to be used by different ecotourism stakeholders in the province within a very practical and operational approach, in order to contribute to the reduction of the eventual pressure from tourism development and ensure conservation and sustainable development goals in EPL.

Community-based tourism development in Seima made great progress this quarter, with the Gibbon Camp now completed, and ready to receive the first visitors during the next quarter. The community's gibbon research teams continue to habituate the gibbons, develop tourist walks and attractions, and 12 community members have received training in hospitality and visitor guiding, and area ready to pilot this wildlife watching nature-based tourism activity. This important livelihood is linked directly to the state of the forest and wildlife, following the successful model of the Tmat Boey project in northern Cambodia. The habituation of the gibbons in Andong Kraloeng proceeded well, with numerous sightings of increasing length. With the onset of the dry season, the gibbons call more predictably, which makes the work of the gibbon researchers easier. Two new local gibbon researchers from the village who joined the team are now helping to habituate the gibbons, and in the future they will work with tourists. The two interns working with the project have contributed well to the development of the scientific and tourism components. USAID visitors were able to see this camp for themselves during a recent visit, and discuss the progress with the community.

This quarter, SFB (WI) team facilitated a training on the basic concept of Community Based Tourism in Puradet CF for 14 people (4 F) from the CFMC, CF members and local authorities. The training aimed to improve understanding of the eco-tourism potential, activities, and links to CF protection in Puradet.

Small grantee MIPAD continued its activities to strengthen targeted communities' capacities and started to provide technical trainings to select entrepreneurs. Meetings to finalize rules and regulations of the new SHGs were conducted in Srae Chrey (20 participants, 13 F) and Koh Mayel Leu (20 participants, 18 F). Then, 7 meetings were carried out to identify community enterprises through SWOT analysis and to select potential entrepreneurs: Srae Thom (13 participants, 8F) for water usage enterprise; Srae Huy (16 participants, 14 F) for mushroom and vegetable enterprises; Chiclob (15 participants, 6 F) for mushroom and raising chicken enterprises; Chimeat (11 participants, 10 F) for growing vegetable, raising pigs and improved stove enterprises; Koh Mayel Kraom (10 participants, 10 F) for growing vegetable, raising pigs and chickens enterprises; Koh Mayel Leu (19 participants, 18 F) for raising pigs and growing vegetable enterprises; Srae Chrey (17 participants, 12 F) for growing mushrooms and vegetables enterprises. Following these trainings, materials for vegetable production (water can and seeds) were provide to

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<sup>61</sup> Mondulkiri Forest Venture (MFV) is a provincial level cooperative of NTFP enterprise groups around EPL. The cooperative (then named as Mondulkiri Wild Honey) was formed back in 2009 to facilitate sharing of information and marketing of honey products in Mondulkiri. In 2014, it was restructured to include other products such resin, bamboo, and medicinal plants and hence renamed MFV. The cooperative currently receives a loan from WWF Switzerland for its working capital in scaling up production and marketing of their products. SFB supports the MFV by providing training and other capacity building needs of the cooperative and its members.

entrepreneurs; Srae Huy (6 families), Chiclob (5 families), Srae Chrey (10 families), Chimeat (5 families) and Komayel Leu (19 families).

MIPAD also conducted 2 important technical trainings to provide new skills to selected entrepreneurs: Puham (14 participants, 9 F) a training on bamboo processing techniques; selected entrepreneurs (10 participants, 3 F) from Srae Huy, Srae Chrey and Chiclob learned about mushroom production. In addition, 4 trainings to explain about new livelihood strategies aiming at preserving biodiversity were carried out in: Srae Thom (22 participants, 14 F), Srae Huy (29 participants, 24 F), Srae Chrey (14 participants, 10 F), Koh Mayel Leu (19 participants, 18 F). In Puham, the most advanced SHG, the Leng Orn Leng Khirn waterfall site, was opened to tourist and received over 400 visitors while the bamboo shoots group produced 20 samples of sour bamboo shoots which are being sold for testing at the Hefalump Café in Sen Monorom. All SHGs are now established with: Puham (20 members, 15 F), Chiclob (20 members, 14 F), Srae Thom (11 members, 7 F), Srae Hoy (15 members, 11 F), Srae Chrey (20 members, 12 F), Chimeat (21 members, 21 F), Koh Mayel Leu, (19 members, 16 F), Koh Mayel Kraom (16 members, 15 F).

Small grantee Cambodia NTFP Development Organization (CANDO) facilitated the establishment of 6 community-based enterprise groups this quarter. Resin groups were formed in PuLung (37 members; 27 F), PuKreng (33 members; 13 F), PuRadaet (23 members; 13 F), PuTrom (28 members; 16 F), and PuKroach (30 members; 18 F). A honey group was form in Loaka (30 members; 21 F). Resource assessments were analyzed this quarter. Next quarter CANDO will provide technical training on resin and honey harvesting to the groups.

### **Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)**

A consultant team was selected during the quarter to conduct a bamboo resource inventory and value chain study in PLL. This is an example of skills and knowledge-sharing between EPL and PLL, with WWF experience and learning from the bamboo inventory conducted in EPL supporting selection of the consultant and fine-tuning of the inventory proposal and work plan. The objectives of this study are to assess the long term viability for cottage bamboo enterprise development at sites in the PLL: 1) determine the availability and sustainability of bamboo supply at selected sites; 2) assess the value chain and market potential for particular products based on bamboo supply.

### **Kampong Thom**

This quarter, a one-day training on chicken raising and small business concept was provided to improve livelihoods and income generation for local communities in 4 CFs (Prey Tatey, Prey Kbal Okronhak, Prey Khum Socheth and Srae Pring). A total of 101 participants (52 F) benefited and committed to apply the new techniques to reduce chicken mortality rates and improve productivity to meet market demand.

In addition, a 2-day reflection meeting to review and finalize the internal rules and regulations on benefit sharing and services for potential resin committee members was conducted, and a business-improvement and management plan was prepared. There were 89 participants (26 F) including, village chief, CFMC members, resin tappers and local buyers from 4 resin groups in 4 CFs (Oukranhuong, Oudasko, Prey Hongchamtith and Lbos Srol).

Small grantee Mlup Baitong (MB) delivered a training on how to make natural compost to build capacity of Farmer Field School members (livelihood group) of Oukranhuong, Oudasko, Prey Hongchamtith CFs with 10 participants (5 F). All participants are interested in this concept and 2 have started to implement the compost technique. Also, MB provided training in vegetable growing techniques, materials, and vegetable seeds to these farmers.

## **Preah Vihear**

Each month during this quarter, a 'Vulture Restaurant' was held at Viel Bungtul in Preah Vihear Protected Forest. This new site will be managed by the Dong Phlat eco-tourism committee and importantly contains year-round access (the previous site was inaccessible for most of the wet season). The restaurants are now regularly attracting 30-40 vultures each time and the birds are slowly becoming habituated to the new site, which will be a good experience for tourists as well as WCS's monitoring program for these Critically Endangered species.

SFB (WI) team delivered 2 trainings on paddy rice and small business concepts to Kunpheap and Narong CFs with 55 participants (20 F). Paddy rice is a major source of income generation for CF members who have rice fields inside and outside the CFs, so improving their livelihoods through increased rice yield contributes to the sustainable management of the CFs.

The period, 3 trainings on chicken raising and small business concepts were provided to improve livelihoods and income generation for local communities in Sang Ke, Kravan, and Prey Khlong Tropaing Saang CFs. The trainings aimed to reduce mortality rates and increase productivity, focusing on chicken care, disease diagnostic, bio-security, identification of healthy and unhealthy chickens, and vaccination. A total of 59 participants (53 F) benefited from these trainings.

Awareness raising on vegetable interest group establishment was provided to 4 CFs (Prey Niyum Trapeang Chambok, Trapeang Kbal Damrei, Prey Changhathom and Preah Lean CF) participated by 105 participants (51 F). Thereafter, the project provided 4 trainings on organic vegetable growing that focus on how to select vegetable seed, soil preparation, and compost making to the 4 CFs above, with 125 trainees (91 F).

Also, this quarter 2 honey groups were formed in Reip Roy Senchey and Prey Snoul CFs. Three committee members were elected: leader, treasurer, and a person in charge of marketing. There were 62 participants (0 F) including villages chief, CFMCs and honey collectors who benefited from the groups' formation and process.

Work with resin groups progressed this quarter in several of Preah Vihear's CFs. Potential members and committees of resin groups in Sampreang CF were identified via awareness raising on the business concept and benefits of forming an interest group to improve their resin product value chain and market linkage. The meeting was attended by 33 CFMC and CF members (16 F). Dialogues were conducted to set up internal rules and regulations for resin interested groups as part of value chain approach in 4 CFs: Narong, Dornng Phlet, Kunpheap and Prey Snoul. A total of 122 participants (52 F) including CFMC, CF members, resin committee, resin tappers, village chief and commune chief benefited from these activities.

SFB (WI), in cooperation with Preah Vihear FA Cantonment and Chhaeb District, conducted a "Constructive Dialogue on resin business of the CFs in Chhaeb District" at Chhaeb Lech village, Chhaeb district with 61 (17 F) participants from relevant stakeholders. This was the first dialogue by SFB dealing with resin issues in the target CFs (Kunpheap, Narong, Pra, Dang Plet and Chhaeb Lech CFs) in order to share knowledge on resin transportation, mitigation of resin logging, resin prices, and strengthening relations among the stakeholders. Resin groups shared their concerns regarding resin logging by outsiders and the decreasing price of resin with the competent authorities. Mr. Ith Phoumara, Chief of Preah Vihear FA Cantonment, encouraged resin tree owners to file complaints of logging with proof or photos of the loggers to the nearby FA. Whereas the resin trees located in Heng You ELC area and cleared by the Company will be facilitated by the FA, Mr. Ith Phoumara agreed to deal with this issue together with the evidence from the resin trees owners. It was recommended that owners should have the UTM number of their resin trees so it is easy to locate the lost trees and confirm if they are logged. Regarding the resin price,

resin tappers and middlemen need to reach a mutual agreement where tappers provide good quality product and middlemen offer higher prices for good quality resin.

Small grantee Ponlok Khmer (PKH) facilitated a meeting to review Community Based Enterprise's law and regulations on honey and resin group in Sangkae and Chhaeb Kuet village with 24 participants (2 F). The regulations of Community Based Enterprise (CBE) groups were identified, and key points such as roles, responsibilities, and benefit sharing. Regulations were finalized and signed by chiefs of CBE groups and verified by village and commune chiefs. Trainings were delivered to honey group members in Sangkae village and resin group members in Chhaeb Kuet village on: community-based business planning (20 participants; 12 F) including products, market access, customer needs, and value-chains concepts; and processing and packaging skills (44 participants; 15 F), including collection, filtering, and quality checking of honey and resin.

### **Stung Treng**

SFB (WI) conducted chicken raising and small business concept trainings for Kirisoksan CF with 21 participants (19 F). People benefitting from the training are expected to increase incomes by reducing chicken mortality rates and increasing productivity, enabling them to contribute to the sustainable management of their CF. Awareness raising on resin group establishment was conducted for Prey Tamao CF for 35 participants (24 F) including CFMC, CF members, village chief, deputy village chief and deputy of commune chief. The project also conducted awareness raising on vegetable group establishment for Phnom Prasath CF in order to link the group to the market. Committees were formed for 3 vegetable groups in Anglong Svay, O Rei and Pong Toek villages from a total of 115 people (92 F).

Through the Small Grants Program, Promvihearthor (PVT) facilitated establishment of 2 resin business groups in Chamka Leu and Anlong Phe villages with 42 members (15 F) including youths. Up to now, 10 business groups have been established with 205 members (117 F) and 8 groups have completed all steps of group establishment and started their businesses. 3 groups were provided technical skills training in: mushroom growth technique in Ou Rei village (CF Phnom Prasat) with 23 participants (21 F); chicken raising technique in Kaing Cham village (CF Prey Tamao) with 21 participants (12 F); and chicken raising technique in Siem Bouk village (CF Samki) with 21 participants (19 F). Training in rattan processing is planned for two groups in Morn and Anlong Sa Am village (CF Kirisoksan) in the next quarter. PVT integrated gender mainstreaming into all activities related to forest governance and income generation activities: 57% of business group members are women (205 members, 117 F), and 56% of business group leaders are women (30 leaders, 17 F). PVT will continue to encourage women to participate and build capacity through meetings, forums, and workshops to empower them in project activities.

### **Kratie**

SFB (WI) conducted 3 trainings on paddy rice and small business concepts to Kampong Damrei, Angkor Ent and O krasaing CFs with 77 participants (52 F) including CFMC, CF members and local authorities. Paddy rice is a major source of income generation for CF members who have rice fields inside and outside the CFs, so improving their livelihoods through increased rice yield contributes to the sustainable management of the CFs.

The bamboo resource assessment started in four villages of Kampong Kboeung, Koh Ent Chey, Kampong Damrey and O Krasang on 24-31 December, 2014. Preliminary results revealed that the four villages contain 138.7 hectares of bamboo (38.2 ha in Kampong Kboeung, 26.5 ha in Koh Ent Chey, 27 ha in Kampong Damrey, and 47 ha in O Krasang). A total of 78 sample plots, equivalent to 7.8 hectares were conducted in the four villages. Russey Roleak species has the potential for a variety of products ranging from household utensils to valuable products like paper, pulp and plywood. However, as of yet there is no

bamboo processing in the villages, only cutting raw poles for sale. The data analysis from preliminary findings also includes the number of bamboo culms/ha of sufficient size for harvesting (those aged 2 to 5 years). In the four villages, the current average harvest rate is only 21% of the harvestable culms. The current limited harvest of culms is due to two main factors: selective cut of larger diameter culms (7 cm diameter or larger) and lack of market access for bamboo pole sales.

Through the Small Grants Program, Forest Livelihood Organization (FLO) facilitated trainings for Tung Soung Tleak communities, led by officials from the provincial department of agriculture. 2 days of trainings on chicken raising techniques were conducted with 25 members (18 F). After the training, 13 members established chicken houses and fences and started to raise chickens. FLO provided following items to each family for chicken raising: 5 chickens, 10kg nets for chicken fences. 4 days of training were conducted on how to select productive seeds, prepare soil areas for planting, and monitoring techniques with 120 members (96 F).

After the training, 40 participants started vegetable gardening in their villages, some planted for consumption and others for sale to people in the village. Project staff stayed in the communities and conducted follow up visits to provide further technical support on both vegetable gardening and chicken raisings. In Tung Soung Tleak, FLO also conducted regular monthly meetings with self-help group members to track the progress of savings and borrowing, and strengthen their capacity. Today, each group has increased their savings up to \$350/group.

Through the Small Grants Program, CRDT conducted 6 training sessions on climate change mitigation, adapted cash crops, composting, and recycling with a total of 163 participants (115 F) in the villages of Achen, Intrachey, and O'krasang, Boeung Char, Kampong Damrey and Sampan. CBO members, Community Forestry members, villagers, and village chiefs joined the training. The villagers now have a good awareness on the impact of climate change. They have kept and chosen good rice seeds for next year to grow in the Chamkar, as this year the rice yield collection from Chamkar is better than in the paddy field. Moreover, at the beginning of this dry season they start growing vegetables, and improving their livestock raising. A total of 5 training courses on CBO leadership were conducted for 82 CBO members (66 F) in Achen, Boeung Char, Sampan, O'krasang, and Kampong Kboeurng. 2 trainings were conducted on chicken raising in Boeung Char and Sampan village, with a total of 29 participants (26 F). A training on Community-Based Ecotourism (CBET) skills was conducted in Kampong Kboeurng village with 16 participants (8 F). The training course focused on food preparation, housekeeping, and decorating rooms for tourists, and the CBET committee set the prices for breakfast (\$2), lunch and dinner (\$3) menus.

## 2.2 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**

##### ***National Level***

Suspension of the Spatial Planning Lab: Although the RUA Spatial Planning lab, inclusive of ODC's mapping clinic, was popular with students, the Dean announced the lab's suspension at the end of the quarter. The Dean's justification was upcoming exams and the fact that few professors have actually delivered their full curriculum to students. He felt that students' time must be devoted to make-up lectures and study in advance of the exams. ODC and the other partner NGOs agreed the temporary suspension but will continue to talk with the Dean about re-instating the lab after examinations. ODC will be seeking SFB assistance in this regard.

##### ***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. A strategy of engagement through the relevant government agencies, MAFF and MoE, is suggested to find alternative methods of influencing these companies. However, in the past the project has struggled with partiality of government officials to ELC companies in decision-making, particularly on violations committed by companies in forest clearance and laundering of timber illegally logged outside of the company boundaries.

Supporting the government organization of law enforcement activities and human resource management in the field is key to improving management effectiveness. Considering the size of each protected area, at least one Technical Advisor per protected area is needed to support law enforcement in the field. Reaching conservation goals in protected areas that have only 10-20% of the law enforcement rangers needed (numbers based on regulations of countries with similar ground conditions like Vietnam), is extremely difficult. Priority has to be put in increasing the performance of existing staff through strong presence and technical support by the advisory staff in the field. This is key to supporting government as well as community conservation efforts. The lack of an enforcement TA for SFB (WWF) slowed down work related to enforcement. This was not a significant problem during the rainy season when illegal activities had also slowed down but has become a critical challenge at the start of dry season. WWF had difficulty recruiting a qualified person to be based in EPL and spend significant time in the forest. This has been addressed with the hiring of new TA who will start working in March. This will be further addressed by recruiting an additional TA, thus allowing the deployment of one adviser for each protected area. This decision was based on previous WWF experience, where protected areas have better management with the presence of committed adviser for each protected area.

Addressing illegal land encroachment and settlements inside MPF is one of the most urgent challenges. In locations such as Namram, Trapeang Trach and Chhouk, outpost management zones are increasing if compared to the rainy season. The efforts of the enforcement teams have shown success in some places, including land-clearing for farms in front of Namram outpost and inside Trapeang Trach outpost. However, illegal land-clearing and settlement in Borhunge village as well as along the road to Chimeat village still occurs, even though houses were destroyed by the enforcement team and plants and chainsaws were confiscated. Three families originally from Kompong Cham province and six houses are still in place, while MPF director reported and waited for resolution from provincial governor. A strategy to strengthen the

implementation of procedures related to forest crimes; including illegal logging for house-building and illegal land encroaching is needed. The increasing population pressure in Mondulkiri is accompanied by a demand for land to settle that is putting increasing pressure on protected areas. Land use transformation for pepper poles in Dei Ey and Puchrey village is also increasing. The result of these activities is the transformation of the land cover, with an impact much higher than illegal logging of luxury wood.

Wildlife crime continues to increase and is still one of the main challenges. Apart from different incidents, this period was characterized by the hunting of one Asian Elephant in PPWS (located in Krang Chilork inside Laoka outpost management zone [UTM 720894-1409256]). The forces from Memang and Laoka outposts cooperated and found one adult male Asian Elephant dead on 4<sup>th</sup> October, killed for ivory. An investigation is still in process by PPWS and PDoE.

Biodiversity monitoring is maintaining momentum, however due to difficulties in finding a suitable replacement for a qualified research assistant, data entry, analysis, and report writing has remained slow, placing additional pressure on existing staff. This is currently being addressed. After re-advertising and a second round of interviews held in December, a new assistant should be in place in the next quarter. Increased biodiversity activities have placed extreme pressure on the current research team resulting in a slightly lower output of community interviews than expected. WWF has provided interview training to CET to assist with conducting interviews in at least another 8 communities. At least 15 community members will be required to assist with biodiversity monitoring efforts during Quarters 10 and 11 to ensure all objectives are met.

### **Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)**

Forest land encroachment in particular potential CF areas identified by the project is still a challenge. In Phnom Rang CF, community forest land encroachment to convert forest land for agriculture purpose by outsiders is still occurring. In Kbal Khla, part of the community forest is being claimed by neighboring village (Choam Paoob) while the other part was overlapping with ELC. Constructive dialogues between Kbal Khla CF and Choam Paoob village were conducted on the CF boundary, but the field work required to collect data on agreed boundaries, and updating the CF map will require more time and resources. The overlap of CF areas in Stung Treng and suspended forest concession is still an issue that disables the provincial governor's endorsement of CF establishment requests, requiring time for the request to be reviewed and commented by relevant line departments. There was also a request from military to establish their military camp/base on Chhvang CF, which poses concerns. Some Sampreang CF members did not allow the constructor to install CF boundary poles as there are many rice farms inside this CF, they are afraid they will lose their land by installing the poles, and they don't understand the procedures of boundary pole demarcation. Cooperation with FA and local authorities is needed to conduct a constructive dialogue to all relevant people about the forestry law and boundary pole demarcation requirements of the CF.

PVT: The Pheaphimex ELC in Thalaborivat district is a major obstacle for CF establishment of three CFs (Kirisoksan, Phnom Prasat and Prey Tamao) that are not approved from Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery on Priority Area for CF establishment. Communities requested to FA and local authorities for CF establishment, but no reply. To address this challenge, PVT has facilitated district and provincial level dialogues to gain support for these CFs from provincial authorities, and plans to raise this dialogue to the national level.

CED: Lack of law enforcement by the local authorities to protect the forest in Stung Treng is a challenge. This could affect the project implementation due to the ignorance from some of commune chief and FA officers, as well as some Sub-National Administrators who stood behind the illegal activities or have not fulfilled their obligation to address the issues. CED will increase coordination with the Sub-National

Administrators (duty bearers) and local community people (rights holders) to work together to identify the key issues in order to establish joint action plans to address natural resource–related issues.

MB: The CFMC and CF members were busy with their daily jobs (harvesting of cassava) so they did not well prepare the working schedule for CFMP development process. The capacity of CFMC and CF members and local authority on CF management is limited, and communication between these groups is also poor. MB plan to train communities on how to raise and report issues to local authority.

## **OBJECTIVE 2**

### **Improve constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels**

#### ***Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)***

Slow approval of CPA management plans is an ongoing issue. The change in the procedure of approving CPA management plan, (i.e. getting endorsement from the MoE Minister, when before approval was at the level of GDANCP Director) significantly slows down the approval process. As a result, this needs constant follow-up by SFB staff at the ministry level. SFB recently signed an MOU with MoE designed to facilitate actions on pending requests to MOE, including approval of the concept note on PPWS management plan development.

Likewise, the lack of clarity or final decision at the FA side on steps and processes to follow developing the CF management plans remains to be a challenge for the project. FA's Wildlife and Biodiversity Department recommended developing a separate guideline for making management plans of CFs inside protected forests and not necessarily follow the existing CF guidelines. The new guidelines may potentially invalidate previous project activities which the team implemented in two CF sites, including forest inventory, management zoning, and community workshops. There is need to actively engage with FA in developing the guidelines to ensure existing field sites are recognized and included in the new guidelines. Constant follow-up is needed because until the guidelines are developed, the team cannot continue activities related to management planning. We can also seek FA to advise the team on the minimum activities that can be implemented in relation to management plan preparation.

Another challenge is ensuring that the MPF management plan, which is being developed in cooperation with the technical levels of FA, is better communicated at the higher levels of FA to ensure full buy in and no surprises as the plan gets closer to being completed. SFB can play an important role by utilizing its channels for engaging at the higher levels in a coordinated way to ensure smooth sailing for the approval of the plan.

#### ***Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)***

Land use conflict within the community forest is an issues that might impede the progress of activities in Bor and Kravan CF in Preah Vihear, where several areas of farmlands were found inside the community forest. This issue will require time for the project to support CFs in identification, demarcation and negotiation agreement with farmland owners in addition to the activities for community forest management planning.

## **OBJECTIVE 3**

### **Increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests.**

Coordination of Objective 3 activities across the two landscapes remained a challenge this quarter with the abrupt resignation of the selected Objective 3 Team Leader after only one month in the position. This presented difficulties in project management as other staff have had to take on additional coordination responsibility. The challenges in ensuring effective coordination and organization of Livelihoods work has been resolved through a joint agreement by WWF and Winrock to form a livelihood sub-committee with WWF acting as secretariat. The sub-committee is tasked to coordinate the implementation of the livelihood strategy in both EPL and PLL and has begun meeting bi-weekly to ensure strong implementation, coordination, and delivery of results.

#### ***Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)***

There remains a continued blockage within the FA for approvals of the Community-Based Production Forest (CBPF) pilot harvesting plan. Every department of FA, and the Deputy Director General have signed off on the plan during a large plenary meeting in 2013; however the final approval remains unissued, with the Director General not willing to endorse the plan. Unfortunately, illegal logging in the CBPF area continues at a very high rate.

MIPAD: This quarter MIPAD team delivered trainings about conservation strategies through the development of new livelihoods and discussed local practices impacting forest biodiversity. Villagers are well aware of their wrong practices but what worries them the most regarding biodiversity is the expansion of economic land concessions in their areas. The impact that communities have on biodiversity is very limited compare to what is happening when a concession is cutting down thousands of hectares of forest. Ironically, villagers from many communities asked why conservation NGOs were not training companies which are the one having a real impact on forest biodiversity. They would like “NGOs/ institutions” to put pressure on companies. The main destroying practice in which villagers are involved is illegal logging. At first, most did not want to be involved, but once people from other provinces came to cut trees in their areas and they saw that there was no law enforcement (as often law enforcement officials are involved in illegal logging) they decided to take their share too. These external factors are a real challenge for project objectives which aim to involve people into forest conservation, especially men, who tend to lose their trust into conservation as soon as they see Economic Land Concessions and logging going on every day. To overcome this issue, MIPAD is putting more emphasize on livelihoods, as we found it a better way to address conservation issues with communities. However, it seems very important for communities to see that conservation organizations are actually trying to “lobby” ELCs.

#### ***Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)***

People in Kampong Sralov commune (Preah Vihear), especially women, cannot speak Khmer well and only a few of them understand. To address this challenge, an indigenous language interpreter was hired for these sessions, but it is time consuming for the trainers to conduct the sessions slowly, using simple, sign or body language to communicate the contents and messages to such trainees.

CRDT: More women than men participated in our project activities because women always stay in the village to take care of their children and work on agriculture activities, while the husband is trying to earn an income outside of the village. They sell labor for illegal logging, and/or work for land economic concession companies nearby the village. In order to improve men participation or gender balance, CRDT shall work closely with the families by facilitating family activity plans and conduct men-only meetings or training so that we are able to meet with the men and encourage them to participate with our project activities. Agricultural activities such as crop farming, livestock raising are needed for the poor villagers,

but they lack sufficient water sources (irrigation system). CRDT will try to find additional budget to support the farmers who have home gardens in providing water storage units and pumping machines.

## **2.3 ACTIVITIES NOT CARRIED OUT AS PLANNED IN THIS QUARTER**

### **OBJECTIVE 1**

**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)***

- Government meetings on ungulate density results are delayed due to difficulties in recruiting a research assistant and increased number of biodiversity activities, which placed pressure on current staff and resulted in slower output of data entry and data analysis.
- Support capacity building of line ministries in management and monitoring of forest management effectiveness using various tools – this was not carried out because of SFB staff time constraints. This is now planned to be conducted in the coming quarter.

#### ***Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)***

- Exposure trip on best practices on natural resource management for Preykhlong Trapeang Saang, Prey Snoul CF, Preah Vihear to Siem Reap.
- Facilitated 6 trainings on CF institutional strengthening which focused on leadership, minute and report writing to CFMCs in 3 CFs (Dangphlet, Narong and Kunpheap) in Preah Vihear and 3 CFs in Kampong Thom.

### **OBJECTIVE 2**

**Improve constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels**

- SFB (ODC) had planned to resolve concerns with most recent satellite image analysis, and, if deemed appropriate, publish updates to the forest cover maps this quarter. During a field trip to Can Tho University (Vietnam) in October (funded by another USAID program), the team conducted a technical review of new maps that had been produced with guidance from SFB partners WCS and WWF. While the methodology advised by those groups is appropriate where ground-truthed information is available, when applied to a trending map for the entire country, it suggested a much higher rate of forest than is known to exist. The decision was taken to return to the first methodology but upgrade notes to explicitly describe why this method is valid, and what its limitations are. Given that the update was based on images from January 2014, ODC took the decision to update the maps again using images from January 2015, to explain concerns and review the new maps with the environmental groups, and release a more-timely update next quarter.
- SFB (ODC) has prepped a briefing on the Lower Sesan dam, however, it was decided that the launch of that page should follow launch of a broader briefing on energy and an update on hydropower in general. At the end of the quarter, ODC had launched the Energy page. The Hydropower page will be updated next quarter, after which the page on Lower Sesan 2 can be launched.

### ***Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)***

- Provincial annual reflection workshop and further action plans for forest management and biodiversity conservation in EPL slightly postponed to last week of January 2015 due to inadequate time for preparation.
- Completion of policy analysis report related to InVEST. Study is ongoing together with development of M&E indicators and baseline study framework.
- National workshop on scenario map under InVEST activity was delayed to next quarter due to some technical problems (error of forest cover map and delayed consultation on the map with FA).
- Build facilitation and discussion skills of various stakeholders to engage with each other on forest and biodiversity conservation – the planned exposure visit of FAC, MPF, PDoE, PPWS, and Governor Office to PLL was delayed due to limited time for preparation. This capacity building has been rescheduled for the first week of April.

### ***Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)***

- Facilitate training on conflict mediation and negotiation processes in 3 CFs of Prey Khum Sochet, Sre Pring, and Prey Phum Romchek CF in Preah Vihear and 5 CFs in Kampong Thom.

## **OBJECTIVE 3**

### **Increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests**

#### ***Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)***

- Development of training materials that addressed both livelihood and conservation.
- Development of training resource to train 25 forest communities in PLL on raising chickens, business development, and conservation.
- Business plan development workshop for bamboo enterprise.

#### ***Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)***

- Facilitate cross provincial trip for chicken raiser to learn from CF in Siem Reap of the agriculture link to conservation.
- Facilitate a business forum.
- Facilitate an exposure trip on Eco-tourist of Okronhak eco-tourist to Koh Kong province.
- Facilitate an exposure trip on resin business enterprise for Prey Hongchamtith in Kampong Thom and 3CFs (Narong, Dangphlet and Kunpheap) in Preah Vihear to Mondulkiri.

## **3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES and USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES**

### **3.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT**

The quarter, the gender strategy has been ensured with SFB key partners, small grantees, and field teams. The efforts included the following:

- There is at least 30% female participation in all project activities.
- Gender consideration has been mainstreaming into the recruitment process and gender inclusive tasks has been revised in the job descriptions of SFB project.

- PLL staff and key partners increased more attention in promoting gender equality in the project.
- Reflection sessions have been conducted in both landscapes with WI, WWF, and WCS.
- There were many follow-up, supporting and facilitating activities as gender technical assistance and backstopping is more practical at the field level. While SFB’s new gender specialist is based in Kampong Thom, she is rolling out activities with field staff of all partners in both landscapes.
- Gender mainstreaming and women empowerment have been taken into account for the activity plan development, implementation and to sensitize the records of the results. Feedback has been shared with concerned programs and people to take intervention in responding to gender issues and needs of the project.

Project activities implemented by SFB (WCS) within the Seima and the Preah Vihear Protected Forest landscapes had continued involvement of female participants this quarter. The proportion of women involved in community patrolling activities remains low; due to the challenging and potentially risky nature of this work, there are usually few female participants. Retaining female field-staff and community facilitators to work in this remote area continues to be a key challenge.

SFB (WWF) continues to improve its effort in gender mainstreaming and has been actively discussing within the team how this can be carried out. One of the key interventions agreed in these planning sessions was to work with local NGOs (example My Village [MVi]) based in EPL to revive the existing Women’s Network in the Province and to expand the membership to SFB sites in EPL. Working with this network will add value to the SFB project as the structure and processes has already been set up. SFB can benefit from this experience without duplicating efforts. The project can also learn from the experiences and lessons learned of this network on making it effective and functional. Since gender mainstreaming and women empowerment has not been the strength of current staff, by partnering with MVi, the team will benefit from the skills and experiences of MVi having been working on gender in the landscape for several years. This quarter, the team had a planning session with SFB’s new Gender Specialist in developing a training program for women community members to improve their confidence and increase participation in project activities.

Project activities implemented by SFB (RECOFTC) in the PLL involved both men and women. As of the quarter, women participants in capacity building events were more than 30% while women participants in field implementation were approximately 40%.

As always, all SFB (EWMI-ODC) job announcements, circulated this quarter, encouraged women to apply. After several failed attempts to recruit a qualified librarian, ODC welcomed Ms. Saing Chou to the team. Saing Chou has many years of experience in libraries in Australia. She will be working with ODC part-time. At the end of the quarter, 4 of ODC’s 9 staff were women.

There are 41 staff (16 F or 39%) employed by Winrock International on the SFB project. Among those are 25 technical staff, of which 20% (5) are women. See table below for reference.

**Number of SFB Staff under Contract with Winrock International**

Office	Total Staffs	TFS	Tech. Staff	Female TS
PHN	24	11	15	2
KPT	14	5	8	3
MDK	3	0	2	0
Total	41	16	25	5

*(Source: HR, SFB Winrock International December, 2014)*

## 3.2 MONITORING & EVALUATION

This quarter, SFB worked with implementing partners and USAID to determine a new methodology for counting hectares under improved management (indicator G2) that fall inside the four existing protected areas where SFB works (PVPF, SPF, PPWS, and MPF). In Years 1 and 2, only a small portion of these hectares were counted towards SFB targets, based on patrol data. However, SFB-funded activities such as conducting biodiversity assessments and drafting management plans contribute to improved management of the entirety of these protected areas. A set of improved management components were identified based on the PMEP definition for this indicator and the field experience of WWF and WCS, and specific activities completed in each area were outlined. Based on work completed to date, USAID encouraged SFB partners to count all remaining hectares inside the four existing protected areas towards SFB targets this quarter. Thus, as of Q9 SFB has exceeded its Life of Project target. Of course, improved management activities in these areas will continue, and quarterly reports will include a table to report specific actions implemented in each area (e.g., see Appendix 1, Table 1).

SFB Quarterly Reports for Q1-Q7 were revised in Quarter 8, and a close comparison of footnotes on the 'Summary of Results to Date' tables in all reports showed inconsistency in reporting of achievements towards some indicators. For example, several plans and strategies reported towards indicator 1.4.1/2.4.1 in Q3-Q5 were not carried forward to the 'Total achievement' number in later reports. Also, some achievements were counted towards the wrong indicator (e.g. CPA management plans reported towards 1.1.1), or only counted towards one indicator when they can be counted towards two (e.g. management plans reported only to 1.4.1/2.4.1 when they should be counted to 0.2.2 as well). These errors reduced the cumulative total achievement numbers reported at the end of Year 2. The M&E team worked with partners to clarify past achievements and correct the cumulative totals for these indicators in this report. Footnotes on the 'Summary of Results to Date' table indicate where "new" achievements are being reported to correct for errors in past reports. Table 7: Laws, Policies, Strategies, Plans, Agreements, and Regulations Achieved in Appendix 1 includes a full list of all achievements reported towards indicator 1.4.1/2.4.1 and shows how many are land agreements/titles that are also counted towards indicator 1.1.1.

SFB partners also worked to develop additional indicators for monitoring biodiversity, in line with recommendations outlined in the Mid-Term Evaluation. WWF and WCS drafted language for an outcome level indicator for "Population numbers of endangered species" (proposing Giant Ibis in PLL and Wild Asian elephant in EPL). It is expected that in Q10, two new biodiversity indicators will be finalized and included in a revised version of the PMEP.

To enhance coordination with RGC-counterparts, this quarter USAID requested SFB partners begin reporting on all meetings with government ministries and departments. A meeting list for October-December 2014 was submitted, and from January 2015 reporting will be done regularly on a monthly basis.

To improve updating of project activities and project documentation in the SFB online database, WWF hired a part-time staff to do the regular encoding of activity proposals and uploading supporting documentation. This will also reduce the reporting burden among field staff and enable them to focus on carrying out their work in the field. All attendance lists for SFB supported activities have been uploaded, which will enable creation of individual client profiles in the coming quarter. This will help refine the numbers being reported under the various indicators.

In addition to database, there are various tools that users can view and generate the report, quarterly report and TraiNet report. Q9, SFB has developed Offline database that field staff can use while they cannot access the internet. This Offline database will be trained and installed to all partners in next quarter.

All sub-grantees except WCS have been inputting information into the Activity Database. Winrock continues to provide retraining to WCS team members, but after many repeated requests, there is still no use of the well-designed data base. Winrock will heighten the importance of WCS's contribution to the data base in the weeks ahead.

### 3.3 COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH

During the quarter, the following 6 success stories/project snapshots were developed, shared, and published:

- Community Members Learn To Preserve Their Forests By Stopping Illegal Logging and Land Encroachment.
- The Sweet Taste of Success - Better Conservation and More Money Result from Improved Honey Collection Techniques.
- On Becoming an Important Role Model of Her Forest Community.
- Establishing regular patrols and displaying signs marking forest boundaries reduces deforestation and poaching.
- How USAID Assistance Slowed Deforestation and Improved Livelihoods in a Remote Cambodian Community.
- Too Late to Save the Honey Bees, but In Time to Save Most of the Community Forest's Other Resources.

In November 2014, USAID-SFB project organized a public farewell ceremony for the elephant Sambo who is retiring to a sanctuary home in Mondulhiri province. The ceremony was attended by representatives from Forestry Administration, USAID, national and international journalist, NGOs and public. A lot of national and international media reported about the ceremony, and gave full credits to USAID's assistance. Those include:

- CNN: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Bk1SH9JZSo>
- CTN: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yuN-7UZXPvY>
- MYTV: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TIIsbywphbWU>
- Hang Meas TV: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lxkp4myzzls&feature=youtu.be>
- Southeast Asia TV: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PxyCdpLtd7c>
- Phnom Penh post: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4lhAmVIcRfo>

Meanwhile, SFB project also produced video story of elephant Sambo to be shared with USAID, government and public.

- Video in English version: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wkhC1Ur9TMw>
- Video in Khmer version: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mWu8FDTvwxc>

To reinforce branding, SFB project produced a calendar for year 2015. This calendar was printed out, shared and distributed to local communities at the Eastern Plains and Prey Lang Landscapes (see Annex 5).

A detailed communication plan, with monthly awareness raising and media-friendly events has been jointly developed by SFB's WCS and WWF, and has now been submitted to Winrock International. This plan, for the third year of the SFB project, is focused around Biodiversity-related activities, following our experience that such animal-related stories are a popular and engaging way to disseminate information about the project.

In addition, WWF developed a branding and communication strategic plan to enhance SFB project branding in project activities among local communities and government officials. These include producing t-shirts for distribution to project beneficiaries, producing project banners and posters for every SFB activity, and distributing branded shirts for government rangers to use while working in the field. One success story on the bamboo enterprise is in the making with SFB Communication Specialist.

During meetings, workshops, trainings and other events conducted in the quarter, messages were inserted to promote and raise awareness of participants and stakeholders about the SFB project, including overview of the SFB, Funder/Donor (USAID through Winrock), and implementing partners (RECOFTC, EWMI, WWF and WCS) and key government collaborator (FA and MoE). This provided an additional context to participants about the activities which are being implemented as well as to refresh and maintain the promotion of USAID attribution and branding.

SFB (RECOFTC) used the presentation template that includes USAID and Winrock logo in SFB funded events and developed (in consultation with SFB communication) a mobile banner to be placed in field training, meeting and workshop with community stakeholders. A success story on “Awareness, Collaboration, and Dialogue Assist Communities to effectively solve difficult land use” was drafted and submitted to SFB communication specialist for review during the quarter.

See Appendix 2 for a complete listing of ODC outreach and promotional activities. Please note, however, that SFB did not contribute to the costs of any of these. EWMI/ODC provides this for SFB’s information purposes only. ODC also responded to feedbacks and queries on ODC content. Two inquiries - one from a University of Virginia graduate student and another from a graduate student the Institute of International Studies at Stockholm – dealt with re-using ODC datasets regarding ELCs and elections for their research projects. Another inquiry was made by a local user regarding laws and regulations on construction permits. Still another query on datasets related to various Protected Areas, by Conservation International, led to data sharing for revision and update of that dataset.

### **3.4 SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS**

The support of SFB to the development of the GEF project “Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia’s Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape” (CAMPAS) made further progress this quarter. SFB (WCS) staff is facilitating between different government agencies to finalize the project design for submission to the GEF and ADB. CAMPAS is a GEF-funded project, which will work in Monduliri 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 designed to build on the successes of SFB in the coming years. The co-financing commitment of SFB has been vital to development and completion of this GEF project.

Activities implemented by SFB (RECOFTC) to support CF legalization process in PLL were designed with consideration of the long term impact or sustainability of economic, political and environmental aspect. On economic dimensions, the activities include emphasis on securing access to sources of and promoting livelihoods of the local community. On environmental dimensions, the activities contribute directly to the protection of forest (within the community forest as well as in the core zone of PLL). On the political dimension, activities are anchored within various policies, laws, and institutional frameworks of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

### 3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE & EMMP ACTIVITIES

All activities implemented by SFB during the reporting quarter are complied with the **US Federal Regulation (22 CFR 216)**. Project activities in both landscapes are conservation activities. The activities are designed to have positive impact on the environment. Tourism development activities in SPF and PVPF have been implemented in such a way to ensure adequate precautions are taken to mitigate any potential negative impacts.

### 3.6 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

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

### 3.7 POLICY AND GOVERNANCE SUPPORT

Three SFB (WCS) staff attended the World Parks Congress in Sydney. This was the largest ever conference on Protected Areas worldwide, with over 6,000 participants meeting over 6 days. Presentations on Ibis Rice and Tourism development highlighted the good work of the SFB project to this international audience, and specifically acknowledged USAID. The team also took the opportunity to attend a USAID side-event at the conference, including additional meetings with a range of USAID personnel: Dr. Mary Rowen (Senior Biodiversity and Policy Advisor), Dr. Diane Russell (Senior Social Scientist, Forest and Biodiversity Office), and Hannah Fairbank (Senior Biodiversity and Natural Resources Advisor). The SFB project was discussed, including the coordination of the project with broader USAID initiatives, such as the guidance on *Biodiversity in REDD projects*, and the new initiative around threats-based conservation, shaping investments based on evidence by closely monitoring impacts and the theory-of-change of planned project work.

Project activities in Seima continued to contribute towards the US Government's new *National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking*, though there is significant scope for additional work to directly support the combatting of wildlife crime. SFB 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.

In the quarter, SFB (WWF) continued to engage with FA, MOE, and provincial government to discuss policy issues in improving the management of EPL. This includes the creation of InVEST Advisory Committee, development of PA management plans, expedited approval of CF and CF/CPA management plans, improved actions to reported cases of illegal activities in the landscape, among others.

Project activities supporting CF legalization and development are in line with implementation of the existing policies, laws and institutional frameworks of the Royal Government of Cambodia. These include: (a) the forest law (2002) and (b) forest sector policy (2002) which realized the roles of local community and indigenous peoples in managing and decision-making on forest resources they rely on for their livelihoods; (c) Sub-decree on Community Forestry Management (2005) that gave clear direction of the management of community forestry; (d) *Prakas* on Community Forestry Guideline (2006) of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries which provided guidance to operationalize the CF sub-decree; (e) Programme 4 – Community Forestry Programme of the National Forest Programme (2010-2029) which details steps for CF establishment. In higher levels, 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.

### **3.8 LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

A fundamental principle of the SFB project is to support local community-owned initiatives, especially the forest-dependent communities to conserve their own natural resources and environment. Capacity development and confidence building of local communities is therefore central to this approach, and capacity has been strengthened through organized trainings, workshops and on-the-job training and mentoring. For example, 95 capacity-building events have been delivered by SFB (WCS) during this quarter in the Seima and Preah Vihear Protection Forests.

In the quarter, SFB (WWF) supported a series of training events on leadership, values formation, conflict management, and negotiation skills to local community leaders as part of a continuing effort to build their capacity in natural resource management. Likewise, various research skills were provided to government rangers to continue to improve their capacity in wildlife monitoring and evaluation.

Project activities implemented by SFB (RECOFTC) are based on the “training for action” approach 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 training to community and commune councilors, and field implementation where all implement the 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 session and on-the-job learning. This “training for action” approach is mainstreamed throughout activities of CF development such as participatory resource assessment, forest inventory, forest boundary demarcation, and CF potential area identification.

### **3.9 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION IMPACTS**

Analysis of SMART data on law enforcement activities continues to provide insights into the impacts of patrolling, and the patterns of illegal activities. The project is coordinating with the global SMART Partnership to ensure that the utility of the data is maximized, and sophisticated analysis of the SMART is planned during Year 3 of the project.

Analysis of Landsat 8 satellite imagery is also a key tool for early warning of deforestation problems, and close monitoring of the impacts of the project activities. The WCS GIS team has welcomed the arrival of a new REDD Technical Advisor during this quarter, who has extensive technical experience in remote sensing, and will help to provide innovative approaches to the use of satellite technology.

## **4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT**

SFB project activities continue to emphasize effective stakeholder participation and involvement as a central way of empowering stakeholders in the project at local, provincial, and national levels. Examples are the stakeholder consultations/events related to the draft management plans, facilitating community participation in commune investment planning, and community consultations in every step of the community forest legalization and livelihood development processes. The project team also continues to regularly meet government officials at provincial and national levels on key project activities such as Provincial Workshops, formation of community enterprise network such as the Mondulkiri Forest Venture (MFV), and INVEST modeling. SFB also provided support to the consultation process on the development of the CBET guidelines which involved community members, government officers, and private companies (hotels and restaurants, tour operators) in the tourism sector in Mondulkiri.

The key principle underpins all SFB (RECOFTC) activities for CF development in PLL is partnership to ensure as much as possible the engagement of key stakeholders of the project. We continue to pursue activities as a collaborative effort and joint ownership with technical departments (FA officials at national and local level), sub-national authorities (provincial, district and commune), and community. On the target beneficiaries' participation, RECOFTC's approach of "training for action" mentioned earlier (section 3.6) is instrumental and effective. The approach enables CF member and CFMC to learn and apply skills for their forest management. The ultimate goal of the approach is to promote participation and ownership to the results of the activities.

Solicitation for input on priority research areas for 2015: In December, EWMI sent out an email to SFB partners and other stakeholders to request their input on what ODC should prioritize for research and content build-out in 2015. The email also solicited assistance with building out certain content areas related to the particular expertise of various groups. There were only two responses, both from donors (one of which was SFB.) EWMI and ODC are not discouraged by this since it is indicative of a culture where groups are not yet accustomed to sharing data or collaborating in this way. EWMI and ODC will follow up the email with visits to individual partners, as well as working with SFB to include this issue in SFB partner meetings.

Spatial Planning Lab at Royal University of Agriculture: ODC worked with RUA and NGO partners to develop, agree and initiate a Spatial Planning Lab for land administration and management students.

Phnom Penh Map Meet up # 27: As a member of the PPMO organizing committee, ODC co-hosted the 27<sup>th</sup> mapping meet up in October bringing together 36 professional mappers and mapping aficionados (4 F) to discuss mapping projects and dialogue on mapping challenges. The meet up featured Emiliano Stefanini, an FAO Consultant, and David Chandavin, a student from the Faculty of Land Management, RUA. Emiliano talked about Atmospheric correction using Landsat 8 while Chandavin shared her research thesis on detecting urban expansion and loss of agricultural land in Phnom Penh using satellite images.

ODC exchange visit to Can Tho University, Vietnam: With funding from another USAID program, on 5-8 October, the entire ODC team visited Vietnam's Can Tho University, primarily meeting with professors and graduate students from the College of Environment and Natural Resources, and also with professors in the College of Rural Development and College of Information, Communications and Technology. The team learned about research that the College of Environment and the related Dragon Institute, which is focused on climate change in the Vietnamese Mekong Delta, and the College of Rural Development are doing to look at impacts of economic development, both in Vietnam and upstream. The end result was an agreement to work toward an interdisciplinary partnership with a MoU at the university level, rather than the informal partnership conducted between a College of Environment professors at ODC to date. While this trip was funded by USAID via PRAJ, the partnership has significant positive implications for SFB's work in the future.

On 14 October, ODC joined an NGO discussion on ELCs, convened by UNOHCHR, to facilitate data-sharing. ODC presented their updated datasets, and solicited feedback on how to make data more user-friendly. ODC worked to revise datasets and ELC-related maps accordingly. EWMI and World Resource Institute's Global Forest Watch drafted a MoU which will include technical development to support data sharing between the two groups, as well as upgrading ODC skills.

SERVIR: ODC joined Asian Disaster Preparedness Center's (ADPC) orientation to the new, regional, USAID-funded SERVIR project meeting in Cambodia in December. They later met with key managers to discuss how ODC can begin cooperating with the SERVIR project immediately. Among areas of shared interest are promoting and facilitating the adoption of good metadata practices, developing a community of practice in regard to growing the number and type of organizations sharing information and data on OD

platforms, and contributing to NASA data and information to the OD platform. EWMI's regional Open Development Initiative, inclusive of ODC, expects to develop a MoU with ADPC to guide future work.

Potential collaboration on water-related issues: ODC discussed separate MoUs with WaterAid Australia and Maritime and Inland Waterways Observatory of Cambodia (MIWOC) in regard to sharing information and content development on various aspects of the water sector. WaterAid is planning to implement an evidence-based advocacy program to motivate better governance of water. Data and information sharing an integral component and ODC offers a non-controversial platform for building knowledge. ODC will connect WaterAid with other stakeholders who are currently active in this field. A MoU with MIWOC has been delayed until ODC is registered as a local NGO.

## 5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

This quarter, meetings were held with FA and MoE to review SFB progress to date and the draft Year 3 work plan. Following this, a summary report on Year 1-2 progress was prepared and submitted to RGC partners (with Khmer translation). Six regular coordination management meetings were held with the SFB management team (including SFB implementing partners and team leaders), and one technical meeting on proposing new biodiversity indicators with biodiversity specialists from SFB partners were cooperatively conducted. Also, three monthly update meetings (each with a clear discussion list) with USAID representatives were conducted. Three rolling key event calendars, twelve weekly updates/reports and one list of important meetings conducted with the government officials by the SFB team/partners were prepared and submitted to USAID in a timely manner.

ODC registration continues pending after MoI officials told ODC it must adopt a particular structure seen to be problematic by ODC's board and management. If ODC were to follow MoI guidance, the board and management team would be identical; the management team would supervise the director while the director would supervise other management team members. Clearly this represents an ineffectual and ill-advised governance structure. In their December meeting, ODC's board decided to accept the government's more minor requests for changes and re-submit without changing the structure. Registration was still pending at the end of the year.

Cybercrime Law: Although EWMI and ODC remain concerned about the implications of a possible cybercrimes law, in late December a government official indicated that such a law was being shelved at least temporarily in the face of public concerns.<sup>62</sup>

Additional reporting tasks among project staff due to the creation of SFB online database and requiring staff to encode every project activity, project participant lists, and uploading all project documents. There was misunderstanding on the requirements of the system which conflicted with the existing administrative processes and policies of WWF. This was clarified with Winrock and agreed upon to streamline the processes of approval. Also, to reduce reporting tasks among staff, a part-time staff dedicated on updating the SFB database was hired.

Resignation of Objective 3 team leader – this has since been addressed through the formation of the Livelihoods Sub-Committee as described in earlier sections of this report. WWF's key areas of responsibility in ensuring the delivery of targets include: active participation in the sub-committee and managing its secretariat function; overseeing and advising on EPL-based livelihoods; managing development of the conservation based livelihoods training program; and providing technical support to

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<sup>62</sup> For more details see: <https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/controversial-cybercrime-law-scrapped-74057/>

livelihood development in PLL including continued capacity building of the livelihood team and small grant partners through technical advice, facilitating exchange learning, implementing joint activities, and sharing of tools and methodologies in resource assessment and business management.

The following 6 staff members left the SFB Project during the quarter under SFB (WI): Mr. Kong Sronos, Regional Coordinator, Mrs. Sok Mary, Gender Specialist, Ms. Touch Chanbasda, IT Specialist, Mr. Ol Pich Chakriya, NRM specialist, Ms. Heng Chanthavy, livelihood field coordinator and Ms. Pum Sopha, cleaner.

The following 9 staff members were recruited during the quarter under SFB (WI): Mr. Soeung Vanna, driver, Mr. Sun Seng Hak, driver, Ms. Tous Sophorn, Gender Specialist, Mr. Seat Likheang, Deputy Team Leader for the Awareness, Ownership, and Action Initiative, Mr. Khiev Samnang, NRM Specialist, Mr. Kan Khom, Livelihood Field Coordinator, Mr. Sreng Him, Livelihood Field Coordinator, Mr. By Chanthorn, IT Specialist, Mrs. Chea Lily, Team Leader for the Awareness, Ownership, and Action Initiative.

## 6. LESSON LEARNED

Subgrantees have expressed dismay at not having a well-defined and approved PMEP nearer to the beginning of the project. An approved PMEP would have assisted in the Project establishing an activity data base and recording and tracking training and activity performance from the beginning. Because the PMEP, and the establishment of the targets and indicators, was not approved until 2014, after the new COP arrived, we were late with knowing how to build the data base and now late on inputting into the data base. This tardiness has caused concern for the sub grantees, especially for WCS who have not started using the data base even now.

In mid-quarter, ODC discovered that a private for-profit consulting firm, Investment Cambodia, was lifting nearly the entirety of ODC's website and datasets, and republishing and rebranding them as their own, in a bid to attract customers for a fee. After consulting with a lawyer, ODC contacted the company and requested that they cease and desist from this practice. The firm eventually took down the offending pages and indicated that they will rebuild their website with original content. This incident shows how "open data" is still not broadly understood in Cambodia and demonstrates how ODC's intellectual property may be stolen and misused. The incident is prompting ODC to look at its own licensing and how information about open data and related licensing is made available on the website.

Through coaching sessions prior to constructive dialogues with relevant stakeholders, we have built CF members' capacity to bring any issues or challenges face-to-face with competent authorities. From this, we have learned that the community has many challenges to share in return for solutions with relevant stakeholders (especially competent authorities) but they just need a bit more capacity building in terms of public speaking and courage. It's all about how to coach and build their confidences before the event.

Crosscutting between Objectives 1-3, through constructive dialogue on resin business of the CFs in Preah Vihear, we have improved the business structure with resin tappers and traders, as well as competent authorities, regarding resin transportation and price. It enables the business environment for all stakeholders.

## 7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

<i>SFB Year 3 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 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>		
Design and conduct ToT to support community forestry formalization and development	Design and conduct training of trainer on CF formalization for FA officials and NGO staff to support SFB CF formalization	RECOFTC
	Conduct training on participatory CF resources assessment and community forest inventory in Kampong Domrei CF (Kratie)	RECOFTC
Field training for community and key stakeholders at local level to strengthen their skills for CF formalization and development	Conduct field training on CF introduction and formalization for Reabroy Senchey CF (Preah Vihear)	RECOFTC
	Conduct field training on CF introduction and formalization for Phnom Rang CF (Kampong Thom).	RECOFTC
Formalization of community forest to secure tenure and access of community forestry members to their community forest in accordance with CF establishment guideline	Boundary pole installation in Preah Vihear (10 CFs).	WI
	Facilitate the participatory resource assessment in Toal, Romdeng and Chamka Leu CFs (Stung Treng)	RECOFTC
	Facilitate the participatory resource assessment in Romdeng CF (Kampong Thom)	RECOFTC
Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on design, establishment and sustainable forest management - case of PPWS and MPF.	Technical meetings to support the development of MPF's management plan.	WWF
	Technical meetings to support the negotiations for the MOU to develop PPWS' management plan.	WWF
	Recruitment of enforcement technical adviser to improve efficiency of law enforcement in MPF and PPWS. Patrol monthly meetings to support the patrol planning and implementation.	WWF
Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the definition of a clear legal	Continue discussion with FA on the process to follow in developing management plan for CFs and continue the development of management plans in Dei Ey, Srae Huy and Kranhtes upon receiving clear instruction from FA.	WWF

<i>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>
framework for the establishment and management of CPAs areas inside NPAs.	Conduct 3 CPA management structure development and developing the CPA internal rule and by-law	WI
	Conduct consultative workshop on CPA establishment	WI
	Develop 3 CPA regulation and dissemination	WI
	Initial CF assessment study in Roya Leu Community	WI
	Data gathering for starting up a first step of CF establishment in Roya Leu	WI
	Membership registration and Forestry law extension in Roya Leu CF	WI
Continue the legalization process of 4 CF (MPF) and 6 CPA (PPWS) and adjust the communities' management plans.	Start the development of CPA management plan in Chiklob and Laoka and continue to follow up approval of 2 CPA management plans by MoE.	WWF
	Continue the legalization process for CPAs in Toul and Srae Kthong	WWF
Support capacity building of line ministries in management and monitoring of forest management effectiveness using various tools.	Initiate a participatory assessment of PA management effectiveness using METT tool to involve PA Managers, Park Rangers, and community members	WWF
Strengthening the governance of natural resources through local capacity building, increasing the access to information and communication.	Implement the first training included in the process to improve the efficiency of law enforcement mechanism chain in EPL (from the field to the court) Update the METT for both protected areas	WWF
Provide a report for government and partners on monitoring ungulate trends for MPF and PPWS.	None for this quarter as analysis of data is still being finalized.	WWF
Conduct Capture-Mark-Recapture surveys based on non-invasive dung surveys in collaboration with WCS.	Recruit sufficient community members to complement current research team to conduct Elephant surveys. Training will be provided late January / early February and sampling sessions will be conducted February and March.	WWF
Carry out a collaring project to track and study Elephant movements within EPL.	Continue conduct of community interview of elephant and other wildlife sighting Analyze map and disseminate result of survey.	WWF
Conduct camera trapping within MPF to gain a greater insight into species occupancy and better understanding of existing biodiversity.	Employ & provide training to community members to complement current research team to assist in camera trap placement and monitoring. Provide financial support and training to students from RUA in camera trapping methodology, placement and data entry. Install all newly bought camera traps in MPF to understand species presence throughout the entire PA	WWF
Conduct monthly vulture restaurants and Quarterly nationwide census surveys.	Continue vulture feeding and monitoring Continue community interviews on species presence and nesting sites	WWF

<i>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>
Participation to Nationwide Ibis roost counts by conducting MPF/PPWS count.	Continue community interviews on species presence and endangered species nesting sites.	WWF
Conduct government meeting on current ungulate density estimates within EPL.	Meetings to be held with government partners with presentations provided on ungulate densities	WWF
Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the establishment and management of community-managed forest areas and land titles.	Ongoing capacity and technical support to Protected Forest management, including on-the-job mentoring and administrative and logistic support.	WCS
	Support to Indigenous Community Land Titling in Sre Chhuk commune, Pu Trom, and other new areas	WCS
Enhance the incorporation of biodiversity information into spatial planning and management planning	Additional SMART training and mentoring for monitoring and analyzing law-enforcement performance	WCS
	Continue trans-boundary coordination with Vietnamese scientists and park managers on biodiversity management	WCS
	Complete the Seima Biodiversity Monitoring plans, and commence plans for monitoring Elephants and other key species.	WCS
Conduct trainings for government officials and local communities and facilitate the formalization and development processes respective communities	Support to FA and other staff to attend relevant meetings on Forest and Biodiversity conservation (including trans boundary collaboration).	WCS
Assist sub-national administrations to review their roles in the context of legal changes resulting from ongoing decentralization		
<b><i>Sub Objective 1.2 National level capacity to support the sustainable management of forests, biodiversity conservation, REDD+, and low-emissions development.</i></b>		
<b><i>Sub Objective 1.4. Enabling policies, laws and regulations for low emission development established.</i></b>		
Identifying CF potential areas in accordance with CF guidelines	Process of the boundary demarcation of identified-CF potential areas in Reab Roy Sen Chey CF (Preah Vihear).	RECOFTC
Support the submission, recognition and endorsement from relevant stakeholders at sub-national and national level on CF documents and regulations		
Strengthening technical capacity and collaborations with universities - SFB.WWF-RUPP partnership implemented through INVEST.	Signed Agreements with RUPP on implementing INVEST capacity building	WWF

<i>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>
Collaborations with universities	Support to new RUPP MSc student studying endemic birds in Seima.	WCS
	Work with SFB to persuade RUA to re-institute the Spatial Planning Lab; ODC will explore other opportunities for offering mapping labs (e.g. with RUPP, etc.)	EWMI/ODC
Technical feasibility analyses for planned interventions.		
Provide policy support to the Cambodian REDD+ Task Force's policy objectives and/or strategic frameworks.	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
	Final implementation of the approved "Corrective Action Plan" which was developed in response to the REDD Project Design Validation Audit findings, to meet CCBA standards.	WCS
	Ongoing involvement in policy development on REDD, including fund management and benefit-sharing mechanisms.	WCS
<b><i>Objective 2: Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.</i></b>		
<b><i>Sub-Objective 2.1: Effective stakeholder participation in national and sub-national planning processes affecting forest land management and economic development increased.</i></b>		
Support the development of community forest management plan.	Continue participatory CF management block zoning and participatory CF resource assessment in Kampong Dom Rei CFs (Kratie)	RECOFTC
	Continue support community forest inventory in Prasat Tek Khmao and Angkor Ent CFs (Kratie)	RECOFTC
	Data entry of inventory for Prey Tatei, Prey Phoum Romchek, and O Dasko CFs (Kampong Thom)	RECOFTC
	Draft management for Lbas Srol and Bos Leav CFs (Kampong Thom)	RECOFTC
	Conduct CF forest zoning for Kravan CFs (Preah Vihear)	RECOFTC
Conduct an awareness campaign on values inherent in Cambodia's natural resources on targeting several influential and important populations.	Hire Environmental Education Senior Officer and consultant to start up the formation of Eco clubs, developing EE strategy for one year and conduct village level awareness campaigns in collaborate with Wildlife Alliance	WWF
Promote increased community participation, especially underrepresented groups such as women, youth, elderly and indigenous people in REDD.		

<i>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>
Conduct multi- stakeholder fora to allow for information/data collection and sharing, conflict resolution and to mobilize synergies that strengthen engagement through representation, understanding the use of information, feedback and consultation in forest and biodiversity conservation management decisions.	Dialogue of boundary demarcation for CF members who have the rice field inside CFs	WI
Provide community groups/CF networks, support organizations, and Small Grants partners with technical skills to develop a larger and more informed constituency with the capabilities, as well as self- assurance, to clearly articulate issues and priorities of concern to members, and effectively co-manage forests and biodiversity conservation through the direct funding of activities.		
Support and extend the role of the Provincial Sub-committee on Forests, Biodiversity Conservation and Development (Mondulkiri) to facilitate dialogue among EPL stakeholders in addressing forest, biodiversity and development concerns and priorities.		
<b><i>Sub-Objective 2.2: Stakeholder understanding of forest land management, REDD+, biodiversity conservation, CBNRM, and relevant economic development planning issues strengthened.</i></b>		
Build Capacity for concerned provincial sub-committees (Technical Facilitation Committee & line ministry officials) on sustainable NRM.	Continue InVEST modeling.	WWF
	Conduct InVEST national workshop. Finalization of the M&E indicator, baseline study, and policy analysis.	WWF
Capacity building for local communities-CFs and CPAs, about important conservation of biodiversity.	Training materials developed into local language by February 2015.	WWF
	Recruit environmental education team members.	WWF
	Awareness campaigns among CFs, CPAs regularly conducted.	WWF
Capacity building among CFs and CPAs, about monitoring of seasonal biodiversity data.	Conceptualize a community based system for monitoring the conservation impact of the implementation of the communities forest and protected areas (CF & CPA)	WWF
	Training on seasonal data monitoring for CCFs & CPAs conducted by Mar. 2015	WWF

<i>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>
Facilitate improved public and private partnership to promote conservation/sustainable based investment.	Migrate all existing ODC and ODN data/info/architecture to Gen 2, addressing technical difficulties that arise and also migrating map-layer metadata stored on Github.	EWMI/ODC
	Begin negotiation of more formal partnership with Can Tho University (Vietnam) to include capacity-building and content sharing support, ideally involving at least three colleges and departments (Environment, Rural Development, and ICT).	EWMI/ODC
	Agree MoUs with APDC-SERVIR, WRI-GFW, Columbia SIPA, and William and Mary University to assist content and technical development; begin negotiating a formal MoU with Can Tho University.	EWMI/ODC
	Intensify outreach efforts to solicit and support information-sharing with a variety of academic and NGO groups, via crowd-sourcing.	EWMI/ODC
	Develop and publish toolkits to support enhanced country level mapping and data organization and display; provide technical assistance to ODC and the Vietnamese partner, as needed.	EWMI/ODC
	Further enhance the online mapping tool kit and create TOT for SFB-related groups.	EWMI/ODC
	Publish transliterated list of Cambodian place names.	EWMI/ODC
	Update hydropower page; publish LS2 page; publically announce government and energy page (following their beta testing in Q8.)	EWMI/ODC
	Revise land conflict map and re-publish, given feedback provided during beta testing phase.	EWMI/ODC
	Try to resolve the forest cover update challenges.	EWMI/ODC
Conduct final review of Open Data Handbook; release the translation to the public and promote its use.	EWMI/ODC	
Organize public dialogues on environmental issues.		
Conduct workshops and trainings for SFB main partners.	Training on allowable and non-allowable costs and general compliance for SFB small grantees	WI
Develop and conduct awareness activities among local stakeholders regarding peoples' rights, access to natural resources, and biodiversity conservation.	Raise awareness of land rights issues in Bunong communities, in particular using the Bunong-language movies, developed in the previous quarter, as an awareness tool.	WCS
	Continue to promote ODC as a source of information.	EWMI/ODC

<i>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>
	Participate in and contribute to data journalism trainings for journalists.	EWMI/ODC
Formulation of success stories.	At least 8 success stories/snapshots will be developed, shared and published	WI
Assess the impact of land use and land use change on ecosystem services in Cambodia's Mekong River watershed, using existing data and new spatial and econometric modeling to quantify the value of these services to help inform local and landscape resource management decisions.		
<b><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></b>		
Build facilitation and discussion skills of various stakeholders to engage with each other on forest and biodiversity conservation- Exposure visit of FAC, MPF, PDoE, PPWS, and Governor Office to PLL.	Exposure visit of FAC, MPF, PDoE, PPWS, and Governor Office to PLL conducted	WWF
Conduct provincial annual reflection workshop and further action plans for forest management and biodiversity conservation in EPL.	Provincial annual reflection workshop and further action plans for forest management and biodiversity conservation in EPL conducted by January 2015	WWF
Review and produce map of current land titling situation in MPF.	Information on current land titling situation in MPF (legal and illegal) is available to support management decisions by February 2015	WWF
Review and map the current situation of O-Té village (MPF) and strengthen physical demarcation if needed.		
Analysis of land use conflicts in PPWS.		
Design and implement a sustainable strategy to promote environmental awareness and the importance of conserving biodiversity in CPAs and CFs within MPF and PPWS.		
Build capacity of key stakeholders on conservation leadership.		
<b><i>Objective 3: Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.</i></b>		
<b><i>Sub-Objective 3.1: Incomes from livelihoods activities that support sustainable management of forests increased.</i></b>		
<b><i>Sub-Objective 3.3: Community participation in income-generating activities broadened, with a special focus on under-represented groups.</i></b>		

<i>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>
Design and implement project training materials that explicitly addresses both livelihoods and conservation as part of an integrated whole.		
Build market-led livelihoods approaches that address current and new market chains.	Commission and conduct research of at least two new products for resin product development and its potential market Facilitate the development of resin product development strategy	WWF
	Provide assistance to PLL in providing training on sustainable honey harvesting and proper honey handling including preparation of training materials (and development of new) if needed.	WWF
	Facilitate the development of improved marketing and promotional strategy for honey shop	WWF
	Continue rehabilitation phase of bamboo stands and training on charcoal and bio-char production	WWF
	Support PLL in the development of conservation based training module for farm based livelihood	WWF
Conduct practical training in the CBET Marketing and Conservation Awareness Center (WWF, WCS, NOMAD, ELIE/DANIDA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on linking CBET to conservation provided to community members</li> <li>• Training on English language, hospitality, and providing services provided to community members</li> <li>• Co-develop the national workshop to support the MDK's CBET guidelines development (DANIDA cofounding)</li> </ul>	WWF
Support FA in the elaboration of a business plan for ecotourism in MPF, in coordination with the management plan.		
Build capacity to use a conservation linked livelihoods approach	Provide support to PPL in developing training module and providing training on natural resource management and business development	WWF
	Provide technical support to PPL in the assessment of NTFP (resin, honey, bamboo) resources	WWF
	Training on cooperative management among members of the Mondulkiri Forest Venture (formerly Mondulkiri Wild Honey Network)	WWF
Consult with core set of communities in the EPL and PLL for livelihood activities.	Dialogue on business forum for agriculture and NTFP value chain. Organize 3 exposure visits for targeted participants on agriculture link to conservation.	WI

<i>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>
Expand and strengthen ongoing timber, NTFP and ecotourism enterprises in the EPL and PLL.	Facilitate training on sustainable resin harvesting techniques, chicken raising, adopted paddy rice training, and home gardening, honey group training in Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Kratie and Stung Treng provinces. Form resin interest group and setting up statute and internal rule for resin interested group.	WI
	Conduct the training on Community based Tourism	WI
	Establishment a CBT in Puradet CF	WI
	Conduct training on Book Keeping and Financial management to the CBT team in Puradet.	WI
Support enterprise development in selected target villages in EPL & PLL.	Capacity support to ecotourism enterprise development. Continued policy support to ecotourism development within Protected Forests	WCS
	Strengthen governance and capacity of existing committees for CBPF, tourism and other potential enterprises in Seima and Preah Vihear.	WCS
Established Eco-tourism enterprises and pilot in PLL.		
Develop extension materials and provide training on agricultural farming system to marginalized groups, ethnic minorities in PLL.		
<b><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></b>		
<b><i>Sub-objective 3.4: Low emission development and REDD+ approaches demonstrated at the sub-national or sector level</i></b>		
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 and other infrastructure projects planned for Seima.	WCS
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 organization – SMP.	WCS

## 8. A/COR COMMENTS ADDRESSED SINCE LAST REPORT

No comments to address in the last quarterly report.

## 9. APPENDICES

### 9.1 APPENDIX I: SFB INDICATOR TRACKING TABLES

**Table 1: Hectares under Improved Management in Existing Protected Areas – Indicator G.2**

Improved Management Components	PA Name: Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (EPL)	PA size: 222,500	PA Name: Mondulkiri Protected Forest (EPL)	PA size: 372,971
	Specific Actions Taken To Date		Specific Actions Taken To Date	
Protected area managers/rangers trained (e.g. using Minimum Enforcement Standard, SMART); refresher trainings conducted annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on Minimum Enforcement Standard provided to 7 Park Rangers.</li> <li>• PPWS Rangers joined training on SMART software organized by WI and WCS.</li> <li>• Refresher training on SMART book, GPS use, map reading and patrol tactic.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on Minimum Enforcement Standard provided to 4 FA Park Rangers and 5 Border Policemen.</li> <li>• PPWS Rangers joined training on SMART software organized by WI and WCS.</li> </ul>	
Rangers outfitted with needed equipment - equipment inventory and maintenance in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed inventory of the 3 PPWS Rangers' Outpost to equipment needs identified for 26 new Rangers.</li> <li>• Research – 4 of 4 fully equipped.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed inventory of the 5 MPF Rangers' Outpost and needs identified for 11 new Rangers.</li> <li>• Research – 2 of 4 fully equipped. 2 staff require full suite of equipment excluding hammocks &amp; uniforms.</li> </ul>	
Biodiversity assessments of key species (e.g. line transect, camera traps)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Species interviews conducted in minimum of 7 villages in PPWS. 1 white-shoulder Ibis nest identified in Okhreing. Giant Ibis feeding site identified in Sre Kthong. 1 rarely sighted endangered white-wing duck identified in PPWS near Okatorsh – river.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Species interviews conducted in minimum of 9 villages in MPF. 1 white-shoulder ibis nests identified just outside of MPF in Viel Ororyor Leu with 2 chick present. 1 vulture restaurant conducted in December, unfortunately no vulture present.</li> </ul>	
Protected area zoning identifies critical areas based on biodiversity and threat assessments, and patrols prioritize these areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The management plan development process has not started yet.</li> <li>• Patrol hotspots have been drafted in order to improve the law enforcement and patrolling.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The management plan is in process and the zoning properly reflects critical areas.</li> <li>• Patrol hotspots have been drafted to improve law enforcement and patrolling.</li> </ul>	

Biodiversity assessment data incorporated into management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process for management plan development has not started.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity assessment was used as input in draft management plan.</li> </ul>		
Management plans and zoning endorsed by relevant authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process for management plan development has not started.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management plan development is ongoing.</li> </ul>		
Systematic/regular protected area patrolling within boundaries - SMART or monthly patrol team reports, staff duty list	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SMART report in the last three months showed the following patrol efforts: 44 patrols which is equivalent to 157 patrol days and 113 patrol nights covering a distance of 1804 km.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SMART report in the last three months showed the following patrol efforts - 128 patrols which is equivalent to 314 patrol days and 186 patrol nights covering a distance of 5818 km.</li> </ul>		
Illegal activities prevented, reported, and acted upon - SMART data as reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>41 offenders in total of which 24 offenders arrested; 11 court documents submitted; 6 offenders were fined.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 offenders in total, of which 3 were sent to court, 2 court documents submitted to court, 9 were fined, 1 issued a warning letter.</li> </ul>		
<b>Improved Management Components</b>	<b>PA Name: Seima Protection Forest (EPL)</b>	<b>PA size: 187,983 (core zone)</b>	<b>PA Name: Preah Vihear Protected Forest (PLL)</b>	<b>PA size: 75,000 (core zone)</b>
	<b>Specific Actions Taken To Date</b>		<b>Specific Actions Taken To Date</b>	
Protected area managers/rangers trained (e.g. using Minimum Enforcement Standard, SMART); refresher trainings conducted annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant training and mentoring on SMART, Forest protection strategy, and Protected Area Management. Major training for field staff, and at least annual refresher training.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant training and mentoring on SMART, Forest protection strategy, and Protected Area Management. Major training for field staff, and at least annual refresher training.</li> </ul>		
Rangers outfitted with needed equipment - equipment inventory and maintenance in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equipment and relevant training provided to rangers and field personnel. Inventory in place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equipment and relevant training provided to rangers and field personnel. Inventory in place.</li> </ul>		
Biodiversity assessments of key species (e.g. line transect, camera traps)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Periodic Biodiversity assessments performed, including line transect, to provide information for management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Periodic Biodiversity assessments performed, including line transect, to provide information for management.</li> </ul>		
Protected area zoning identifies critical areas based on biodiversity and threat assessments, and patrols prioritize these areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of critical areas, through monthly SMART outputs, biodiversity monitoring results, and deforestation monitoring, to advise on prioritization of areas for patrol effort.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of critical areas, through monthly SMART outputs, biodiversity monitoring results, and deforestation monitoring, to advise on prioritization of areas for patrol effort.</li> </ul>		

Biodiversity assessment data incorporated into management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity information is incorporated into work plans, prioritization, and strategies for management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity information is incorporated into work plans, prioritization, and strategies for management.</li> </ul>
Management plans and zoning endorsed by relevant authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic plan developed annually by the relevant authorities themselves.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic plan developed annually by the relevant authorities themselves.</li> </ul>
Systematic/regular protected area patrolling within boundaries - SMART or monthly patrol team reports, staff duty list	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular patrolling performed by the relevant authorities, and monitored by SMART. Community patrolling also active.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular patrolling performed by the relevant authorities, and monitored by SMART. Community patrolling also active.</li> </ul>
Illegal activities prevented, reported, and acted upon - SMART data as reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numerous illegal activities reported and acted upon; monthly SMART data lists detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numerous illegal activities reported and acted upon; monthly SMART data lists detailed information.</li> </ul>

**Table 2: PLL Boundary Pole Installation - Indicator G.2**

Name CF	No. of Boundary Poles Installed	Total Area (HA) Enclosed
Prey Khlong Tropaing Saang	32	1,709
Khna	17	524
Prey Snuol	25	229
Prey Kbal Takong	25	2,207
Prey Sre pring	7	309
Prey Hong Chomtet	7	1,016
Ou Kra Nhoung	26	1,131
Prey Kbal Ou Thnong	25	2,892
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>10,017</b>

**Table 3: Number of Stakeholders Actively Engaged – Indicator 0.1.1**

Total Number People Actively Engaged to Date (Q1-Q8)					Total Number of <u>New</u> People Engaged Q8			
Level	Disaggregated				Disaggregated			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP
<b>EPL</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>6633</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>3734</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>139</b>
WCS	600	2931	436	2128	0	0	0	0
WI	460	913	134	588	20	41	0	1
WWF	180	2789	65	1018	76	467	26	138
<b>PLL</b>	<b>2759</b>	<b>1164</b>	<b>2070</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>45</b>
WCS	640	0	583	0	0	0	0	0
RECOFTC	1170	1164	808	847	44	184	12	45
WI	949	0	679	0	53	0	43	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3999</b>	<b>7797</b>	<b>2705</b>	<b>4581</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>184</b>

**Table 4: EPL Status of Land Titling and Agreements – Indicator 1.1.1<sup>63</sup>**

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (HA)	No. HH	Baseline Step <sup>64</sup>	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) <sup>65</sup>	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
<b>WI</b>							
1. Puradet CF	1,323		Step 7	Step 8	Y	Revised and to be submitted to FA for approval	Building CFMC and CF's member capacity and livelihood activity
2. Pukroch CF	1,231		Step 7	Step 8	Y	Revised and to be submitted to FA for approval	Building CFMC and CF's member capacity and livelihood activity

63

***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 the community forestry agreement
8. Preparation of community forestry management plan
9. Enterprise development
10. Implementation of CF management plan
11. Monitoring and evaluation

***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

***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

<sup>64</sup> Step CF/CCF/CPA/ICT was at when SFB support began.

<sup>65</sup> Reported as achievement against targets on Summary of Results Table (Yes or No).

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (HA)	No. HH	Baseline Step <sup>64</sup>	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) <sup>65</sup>	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
3. Pukreng CF	678		Step 7	Step 8	Y	Revised and to be submitted to FA for approval	Building CFMC and CF's member capacity and livelihood activity
4. PuLung CF	2,511		Step 7	Step 8	Y	Revised and to be submitted to FA for approval	Building CFMC and CF's member capacity and livelihood activity
5. Namlyr CPA	661.11		Step 1	Step 2	Y	N/A	Boundary demarcation and data gathering
6. Rovak CPA	1647.23		Step 1	Step 2	Y	N/A	Boundary demarcation and data gathering
7. Angtroung Samaki Sen Chey CPA	4568.11		Step 1	Step 3	Y	N/A	Boundary demarcation and data gathering
<b>WWF<sup>66</sup></b>							
8. Chiklob CPA	2,989		Step 5	Step 5	N	Not started	CPA Committee establishment, management planning; patrolling enterprise development.
9. Putung Puhung CPA	2,913		Step 5	Step 5	N	Draft approved at level of PPWS Protected Area Director. Awaiting approval at the national level.	Management planning, patrol, livelihood.
10. Srae Thom CPA	3,000		Step 7	Step 8	Y	Approved by MoE	Enterprise development
11. Lao Ka CPA	2,226		Step 2	Step 5	Y	Not started	CPA Committee establishment, management planning, enterprise development.
12. Srae Y CPA	1,777		Step 5	Step 5	N	Ongoing review by the GDANCP office of MOE	Management planning, patrolling, enterprise development
13. Toul CPA	2,178		Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started	CPA committee establishment, management plan development.

<sup>66</sup> WWF: Based on the new method of counting CPAs/CFs that have advanced a full step against indicator 1.1.1, WWF sites were re-assessed to ensure full completion of all steps reported to date. As a result, the current step reported for some areas (Putung Puhung and Srae Y CPAs; Dei Ey and Srae Huy) is lower than the step reported in Quarter 8 because their management plans have been drafted but are not yet approved by FA.

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (HA)	No. HH	Baseline Step <sup>64</sup>	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) <sup>65</sup>	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
14. Srae Kthong CPA	2,956		Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started	CPA committee establishment, management plan development.
15. Dei Ey CF	1,164		Step 6	Step 6	N	Third draft completed, awaiting final consultation with stakeholders and FA	CF management plan development.
16. Srae Huy CF	5,346		Step 6	Step 6	N	Forest inventory completed, ongoing drafting of management plan	CF Management plan development.
17. Krang Tes CF	8,876		Step 3	Step 6	Y	Ongoing to step 6	CF Committee establishment, management plan development.
18. Pu Chrey CF	1000		Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started	CF Committee establishment up to step 3 only.
19. Nang Khileuk CF	7,000		Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started	CF Committee establishment up to step 3 only
20. Chuol CF	2,000		Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started	CF Committee establishment up to step 3 only
<b>WCS</b>							
21. Andong Kraloeng ICT	1423	113	Step 8	Step 8	N	N/A	Support to implementing ICT
22. O Rona ICT	649	230	Step 7	Step 8	Y	N/A	Support to implementing ICT
23. Gati ICT	504	59	Step 7	Step 8	Y	N/A	Support to implementing ICT
24. Sre Lvi ICT	369	36	Step 7	Step 8	Y	N/A	Support to implementing ICT
25. O Chrar ICT	532	32	Step 7	Step 8	Y	N/A	Support to implementing ICT
26. Sre Khtum ICT	1339	139	Step 7	Step 8	Y	N/A	Support to implementing ICT

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (HA)	No. HH	Baseline Step <sup>64</sup>	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) <sup>65</sup>	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
27. Srae Preah CBPF <sup>67</sup>	9070	158	Step 5	Step 7	Y	N/A	Support to implementing ICT
28. Pu Trom ICT (WCS with ELIE)	1606	186	Step 7	Step 7	N	N/A	Technical support to ICT activities, including government liaison
29. Chak Char ICT	not final	166	Step 4	Step 6	Y	N/A	Support on all steps of ICT
30. Sre Anodal ICT	not final	58	Step 4	Step 6	Y	N/A	Support on all steps of ICT
31. Khmaom ICT	not final	86	Step 4	Step 6	Y	N/A	Support on all steps of ICT
32. Sre Kthong ICT	not final	391	Step 4	Step 6	Y	N/A	Support on all steps of ICT
33. Sre Y ICT	unknown	105	Step 1	Step 2	Y	N/A	Initial support to ICT preparations
34. Pu Kes ICT	Unknown	118	Step 1	Step 1	N	N/A	Initial support and early capacity building

**Table 5: PLL Status of Land Titling and Agreements – Indicator 1.1.1**

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (HA)	No. HH	Baseline Step <sup>68</sup>	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) <sup>69</sup>	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
<b>RECOFTC</b>							
1. Kbal Khla CF	2533	36	Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started	Community forest boundary with the last neighboring village (Choam Paoob) was verified with key stakeholders included Choam Paoob villagers and village chief, Sandan FA triage officials, district authorities (governor), commune councilors and village chiefs through a district stakeholder consultation.
2. Phnom Rang CF	381	422	Step 0	Step 1	Y	Not started	Demarcation of existing farmland on 86 ha inside CF area. Application form of CF establishment to provincial governor through local authority (Village chief, Commune chief, District chief, and FA cantonment chief) is ongoing process.

<sup>67</sup> WCS: The CBPF is a pilot (the only such area in the country) and does not follow exactly the same steps as those for normal CFs. The baseline step and steps completed to date listed here are approximations aligned to the CF establishment steps.

<sup>68</sup> Step CF/CCF/CPA/ICT was at when SFB support began.

<sup>69</sup> Reported as achievement against targets on Summary of Results Table (Yes or No).

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (HA)	No. HH	Baseline Step <sup>68</sup>	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) <sup>69</sup>	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
3. Reabroy Senchey CF	2136	N/A	Step 0	Step 0	N	Not started	Consultation with FAC chief on and assessing the situation of community forest, produce map and organize a meeting with local authorities, relevant stakeholders and company.
4. Crob Phnom Dombok CF (formerly Kyang) <sup>70</sup>	793	180	Step 0	Step 1	Y	Not started	CF potential area identification training was conducted. CF Boundary identification with stakeholders was done. Map of CF potential area identification was produced. Request letter for CF potential area for CF establishment through FA was submitted to MAFF for approval.
5. Preah Ent Trong CF (formerly Kyang)	219	190	Step 0	Step 1	Y	Not started	CF potential area identification training was conducted. CF Boundary identification with stakeholders was done. Map of CF potential area identification was produced. Request letter for CF potential area for CF establishment through FA was submitted to MAFF for approval.
6. Sam Arng CF	3256	376	Step 0	Step 2	Y	Not started	CF potential area identification training conducted, CF areas demarcation conducted, thumbprint collected and application CF establishment had submitted to authorize from provincial governor. 09 people (02 women) were elected as CFMC.
7. Chhvang CF	4446	306	Step 0	Step 2	Y	Not started	CF potential area identification training conducted, CF areas demarcation conducted, thumbprint collected and application CF establishment had submitted to authorize from provincial governor. 07 people (2 women) were elected as CFMC.
8. Toul CF	3000	149	Step 0	Step 1	Y	Not started	CF potential area identification training conducted, CF areas demarcation conducted and extension of CF establishment to villagers and local authorities.
9. Rum Deng CF	450	215	Step 0	Step 1	Y	Not started	CF potential area identification training conducted, CF areas demarcation conducted and extension of CF establishment to villagers and local authorities.

<sup>70</sup> As described in section 2.1, in Quarter 9 the area formerly called Kyang progressed from step 0 (identification) to step 1 (establishment) and was divided into 2 separate CFs: Crob Phnom Dombok and Preah Ent Trong.

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (HA)	No. HH	Baseline Step <sup>68</sup>	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) <sup>69</sup>	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
10. Cham Kaleu CF	2500	170	Step 0	Step 1	Y	Not started	CF potential area identification training conducted, CF areas demarcation conducted and extension of CF establishment to villagers and local authorities.

**Table 6: People Trained to Date – Indicator 1.2.1/1.3.1**

Total Number People Trained to Date					Total Number of <u>New</u> People Trained Q8			
Level	Disaggregated				Disaggregated			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP
<b>EPL</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>3681</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1629</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>169</b>
WCS	0	917	0	332	0	70	0	81
WI	76	525	1	404	0	101	0	61
WWF	70	2207	9	877	36	142	8	27
SGP <sup>71</sup>	10	32	0	16	1	5	0	0
<b>PLL</b>	<b>3686</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>2213</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>171</b>
WCS	330	0	316	0	26	0	25	0
RECOFTC	963	200	540	76	272	4	292	1
WI	1430	17	559	28	178	17	84	28
SGP	963	129	798	195	405	70	425	142
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3842</b>	<b>4027</b>	<b>2223</b>	<b>1928</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>340</b>

<sup>71</sup> SGP: All figures listed on indicator tables under SGP (Small Grants Program) are sum totals for achievements by all small grantees.

**Table 7: Laws, Policies, Strategies, Plans, Agreements, and Regulations Achieved – Indicator 1.4.1/2.4.1**

No.	Type of Policy Action	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved
<b>National</b>			
<b>WI</b>			
1	Strategy	National Protected Area System Strategic Management Framework 2014	National MoE
<b>Eastern Plains Landscape</b>			
<b>WCS</b>			
1	Plan	CBPF Srae Preah Trial Harvesting Plan	Central Forestry Administration
2	Strategy	Tourism Strategy for Seima	Forestry Administration
3	Plan	SPF REDD Validation Corrective Action Plan	Forestry Administration and Provincial Authorities
4	Plan	SPF Adaptive Management Plan	Central Forestry Administration
5	Plan	SPF REDD Project Design	Forestry Administration and Provincial Authorities
6	Plan	SPF Biodiversity Monitoring Plan	Forestry Administration and Provincial Authorities
7	Agreement/title	Gati ICT	Ministry of Land Management
8	Agreement/title	Sre Lvi ICT	Ministry of Land Management
9	Agreement/title	O Rona ICT	Ministry of Land Management
10	Agreement/title	Ou Chrar ICT	Ministry of Land Management
11	Agreement/title	CBPF Srae Preah Area Agreement	Central Forestry Administration
12	Agreement/title	Srae Khtum ICT	Ministry of Land Management
13	Agreement/title	Chak Char ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief
14	Agreement/title	Sre Anodal ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief
15	Agreement/title	Khmaom ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief
16	Agreement/title	Sre Kthong ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief

No.	Type of Policy Action	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved
17	Agreement/title	Sre Y ICT	Provincial Department, Ministry of Rural Development
<b>WWF</b>			
1	Plan	Srae Thom CPA Management Plan	National MoE
2	Plan	Puhung Putung CPA Management Plan	Director PPWS
3	Plan	2014 Memang Commune Investment Plan	
4	Plan	2014 Srae Chhouk Commune Investment Plan	
5	Plan	2014 Chong Plas Commune Investment Plan	
6	Plan	2014 Srae Huy Commune Investment Plan	
7	Agreement/title	Lao Ka CPA	
8	Agreement/title	Srae Thom CPA	
9	Agreement/title	Toul CPA	
10	Agreement/title	Srae Kthong CPA	
11	Agreement/title	Krang Tes CF	
12	Agreement/title	Pu Chrey CF	
13	Agreement/title	Nang Khileuk CF	
14	Agreement/title	Chuol CF	
<b>WI</b>			
1	Agreement/title	Puradet CF	
2	Agreement/title	PuLung CF	
3	Agreement/title	Pukreng CF	
4	Agreement/title	Pukroch CF	
5	Agreement/title	Namlyr CPA	
6	Agreement/title	Rovak CPA	

No.	Type of Policy Action	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved
7	Agreement/title	Angtroung Samaki Sen Chey CPA	
<b>Prey Lang Landscape</b>			
<b>WCS</b>			
1	Market Agreement	Dongplat Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager
2	Market Agreement	Kunpheap Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager
3	Market Agreement	Robonh Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager
4	Market Agreement	Narong Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager
5	Plan	PVPF Adaptive Management Plan	Central Forestry Administration
<b>RECOFTC</b>			
1	Agreement/title	Kbal Khla CF	
2	Agreement/title	Phnom Rang CF	
3	Agreement/title	Crob Phnom Dombok CF	
4	Agreement/title	Preah Ent Trong CF	
5	Agreement/title	Sam Arng CF	
6	Agreement/title	Chhvang CF	
7	Agreement/title	Toul CF	
8	Agreement/title	Rum Deng CF	
9	Agreement/title	Cham Kaleu CF	

**Table 8: Conservation and NRM Conflicts Mitigated or Acted Upon – Indicator 0.2.1**

ID #	Location	Description
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No.	Commune	District	Province	Scale <sup>72</sup>	Conflict Description	Intervention Measures	Current Status/Update
<b>WCS</b>							
1	Sre Chhuk	Keo Seima	Monduliri	Provincial	Conflict between ELC company and ICT land	Facilitation, technical and legal support, and helping to organize meetings	Decision from provincial government to return 410 additional hectares to the community. ELC company has requested additional land: further conflict ongoing.
2	Sre Preah	Keo Seima	Monduliri	Provincial	Encroachment and illegal logging by ELC sub-contractors	Demarcation and boundary agreements	Around 600 points marked out and participatory agreement on boundary
3	Sre Preah	Keo Seima	Monduliri	Provincial	Encroachment by local military into ICT land	Legal advice, facilitation of legal complaints, follow-up and capacity building of authorities	Official complaint issued, and facilitation with the lawyers and judge in the case. Facilitating independent legal advice.
<b>WI</b>							
1	Sandan	Sandan	Kampong Thom	Provincial	No clear boundary between Kbal Kla CF and Svay CF	Dialogue with CC, CFN, members of Kbal Kla & Svay CFs, FA.	Agreed on the boundary to separate the 2 CFs. <u>Note:</u> Resolved in Q7.
2	Sandan	Sandan	Kampong Thom	District, FA, CC	Overlapping boundary/ not clear boundary Kbal Klah CF with CRCK-ELC.	Constructive dialogue between CRCK and the CFMC.	Already demarcate but the map is not yet official released. <u>Note:</u> Resolved in Q8.
3	Dang Kambet	Sandan	Kampong Thom	FA, CC, CFMC	CRCK cleared land in the Prey Kbal Ou Thnong CF area to plant rubber.	Dialogue on verification of CF boundary with CRCK and planning for boundary re-demarcation.	9.49 hectares of land cleared by company claimed back by CF. <u>Note:</u> Resolved in Q8.
4	Boeung Char	Sambo	Kratie	Commune	Issue of illegal logging in Ou Krasang CF by surrounding villagers and CF members. Report of CFMC	Dialogue with CC, CFMC, FA, and NGOs to improve and strengthen CF management structure.	CFMC suggested to facilitate re-election of CFMC if ¼ of members call for meeting to re-elect the committee. <u>Note:</u> Will be resolved in March 2015 once the election takes place.

<sup>72</sup> Scale = Highest level of government engaged by SFB team in constructive dialogue for conflict mitigation.

					being complicit with logging.		
5	Sandan	Sandan	Kampong Thom	Provincial	Boundary issue of Kbal Khla CF which Chaom Praob villagers live and have rice fields inside Kbal Khla CF.	Series of constructive dialogue between Kbal Khal CF and Chaom Praob villagers	New boundary demarcation for Kbal Khla CF by moving the boundary 2 km away from the village road and the 2 km area will be managed by Sandan FA. <u>Note:</u> Resolved in Q9.
6	O'rei, Kaing Cham & Anlong Chrey	Thala Barivat	Steung Treng	Provincial	Overlapping issues of Phnom Prasat, Kirisoksan & Prey Tamao CFs with Pheapimex FLC.	Constructive Dialogue with CFMCs, Provincial Deputy Governor, Local authorities, competent authorities and NGOs partners.	Provincial Deputy Governor will report the issue and discuss with Provincial Governor for intervention and seek for solution. <u>Note:</u> Ongoing process.
7	Putrea	Chey Sen	Preah Vihear	Provincial	Illegal logging from people who are living in villages around Prey Thlong Tropaing Sa'ang CF.	Dialogue on Strengthening CF management for sustainable natural resource management and mitigation.	Better coordination with villagers around the CF regarding logging and better cooperation with local authorities and competent authorities <u>Note:</u> Resolved in Q9.
8	Sre Ampoum	Pichread a	Mondulkiri	Provincial	Land encroachment of Khov Chea Ly ELC on Pukroch and Pukreng CFs area	Dialogue on CF management for the 2 CFs of land encroachment with relevant stakeholders including CFMCs, CC, District office and FAC	The relevant supporting documents were prepared and submitted to the provincial governor for further intervention. <u>Note:</u> Ongoing process.

**Table 9: 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				
Name of Site	Area (HA)	# HH	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Oct	Dec	Remark

WI									
Puradet CF	1323	108	0	231	0	232	CPMP desk review and analyzing the data.	Updating the report and conduct extension to CF's members.	
Pukroch CF	1231	83	0	66	0	72	CPMP desk review and analyzing the data.	Updating the report and conduct extension to CF's members.	
Pukreng CF	678	90	0	85	0	89	CPMP desk review and analyzing the data.	Updating the report and conduct extension to CF's members.	
PuLung CF	2511	137	0	80	0	106	CPMP desk review and analyzing the data.	Updating the report and conduct extension to CF's members.	
WWF									
Mondulkiri Protected Forest	372,971	2,300 <sup>73</sup>	0	0	0	0	Field data gathering completed Draft management plan is on-going review by both WWF and FA.	Draft zones developed but not yet consulted with stakeholders.	
Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary	222,500	2800 <sup>74</sup>	0	0	0	0		Awaiting approval to TOR by MoE.	
Srae Thom CPA	3,000	171	0	340	0	425	Approved by MOE.	Approved by MOE.	

<sup>73</sup> WWF: Data on individual beneficiaries for MPF and PPWS does exist. However, currently this data is disaggregated differently, so this table cannot be completed fully.

<sup>74</sup> WWF: See note above.

Puhung Putung CPA	2,913	148	178	178	197	197 <sup>75</sup>	Approved by PPWS Director and PDOE Chief.	Awaiting approval by MOE.	MOE currently change their process in approving CPA Management plans. When before, MOE General Director can approve Management plan after endorsement by GDANCP Director level, now it needs endorsement from Minister which might significantly slows down approval.
Srae y CPA	1,777	101	0	122	0	115	Three levels of consultations completed (CPE members, village, and provincial levels).	Ongoing review of the draft by MoE's GDANCP.	
Dei Ey CF	1,164	92	73	49	69	46	Second level consultation.	No action taken this quarter.	There is ongoing discussion at FA national level on the process and methodology to be followed in developing CF management plans inside protected forests. It is necessary to wait until FA clarifies this before proceeding with the final consultation. One of the action points agreed in a meeting with FA was for the DWB and CF department to set up a meeting to develop and agree on the process to be followed.
Srae Huy CF	5,346	321	0	214	0	107	Community consultation on the draft management plan.	No action taken this quarter.	Same condition as Dei Ey.

<sup>75</sup> WWF: Estimated number based on 50% ethnicity membership.

**Table 10: 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 <sup>76</sup>		
		Famil y	Male	Female		Oct	Dec	Remark	
Name of Site	Area (HA)	# HH	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP			
<b>Mlup Baitong (MB)</b>									
<b>Kampong Thom</b>									
Ou Kranhung	1131	198	330	0	396	0	8.4	8.6	Presented forest inventory results to CFMC, CF member, and local authority.
Preyhung Chamtet	1016	91	209	0	211	0	8.4	8.5	Conducted forest inventory, entered some data, Wrote PRA report.
<b>RECOFTC</b>									
<b>Kampong Thom</b>									
Prey Tatey	1395	89	89	0	36	0	8.5	8.6	
Prey Phum Romchek	497	43	126	0	77	0	8.6	8.6	
Prey Ou Bos Leav	1359	98	176	0	91	0	8.6	8.6	
Ou Das Sko (RECOFTC with MB)	1135	143	365	0	192	0	8.5	8.6	Conducted forest inventory, entered 100% data and analyzed results, Wrote PRA report.
Lbos Sral	1123	61	144	0	83	0	8.6	8.6	
<b>Kratie</b>									
Angkor Ent	1307	52	0	52	0	23	8.5	8.5	
Kampong Damrie	1302	68	0	68	0	31	8.0	8.1	
Prasat Teuk Khmao	5665	358	358	0	38	0	8.4	8.4	

<sup>76</sup> The CFMP development process (Step 8 of the CF establishment process) consists of eight (8) sub-steps following MAFF Prakas on Guideline on Community Forestry Establishment (2006): Step 1: Meeting with CFMC and CF members to prepare work plan for developing CFMP; Step 2: Dividing CF management blocks on the map; Step 3: Verifying CF management block in the field; Step 4: Demarcating management blocks in the field; Step 5: Conducting participatory forest inventory; Step 6: Presenting results of forest inventory to CF members; Step 7: Writing CF management plan; and Step 8: Submitting CFMP to FA for review and approval.

<b>Preah Vihear</b>									
Kravan	490	67	169	0	75	0	8.0	8.1	
Kravan Bor	617	273	630	0	313	0	8.3	8.3	
<b>PVT (Promvihearthor)</b>									
<b>Steung Treng</b>									
Samaki	2431	254	102	241	139	324	8.7	8.8	CFMP submitted to FA October 2014, but not yet approved.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17321</b>	<b>1506</b>	<b>2159</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1044</b>	<b>378</b>	-	-	

**Table 11: Number of People Participating in Income Generating Activities – Indicator 3.3.1**

<b>Total Number People Participating to Date (Q1-Q8)</b>					<b>Total Number of <u>New</u> Participants Q8</b>			
<b>Level</b>	<b>Disaggregated</b>				<b>Disaggregated</b>			
	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>	
	<b>Khmer</b>	<b>IP</b>	<b>Khmer</b>	<b>IP</b>	<b>Khmer</b>	<b>IP</b>	<b>Khmer</b>	<b>IP</b>
<b>EPL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>134</b>
WCS	0	147	0	58	0	0	0	0
WWF	16	287	2	25	12	63	2	13
WI	0	10	0	4	0	10	0	4
SGP	13	186	13	356	6	41	3	117
<b>PLL</b>	<b>1742</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1803</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>71</b>
WCS	295	0	239	0	148	0	166	0
WI	977	83	963	106	443	27	473	59
SGP	470	58	601	65	100	2	105	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>1818</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>205</b>

## 9.2 APPENDIX 2: ODC SITE TRAFFIC AND PROMOTION

**Table 1: ODC Site Updates**

	Oct	Nov	Dec
New maps/layers uploaded	8	35	34
Updates to existing maps	3	-	10
New documents added to the library	-	-	10
New laws uploaded	23	24	27
New press releases uploaded	11	16	7
New datasets uploaded	8	31	22
Updates to existing datasets	1	1	-
New company database entries	2	-	-
English language news items posted	309	284	367
Khmer language news items posted	193	167	164

**Table 2: ODC Q9 Site Traffic**

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Trend
Page views	86,994	83,249	83,147	
Total visits	41,939	39,385	38,375	
New visits	25,659	23,999	22,779	
% new visits	61.18%	60.93%	59.36%	
Visits from mobile	10,701	10,306	9,915	
% visits from mobile	25.52%	26.17%	25.84%	
Unique visitors	30,806	28,952	27,907	
% unique visitors	73.45%	73.51%	72.72%	
Total Facebook page fans	4,851	5,219	5,484	
People who saw ODC updates this week	2,107	5,191	80	
Total Twitter followers	1,856	1,920	2,002	
Total YouTube views	12,086	12,970	13,457	

**Table 3: ODC Social Media Reach**

<b>Facebook</b>			
<b>Month</b>	<b>Engaged users (The number of people who saw any of ODC Facebook Page Posts-Unique Users)</b>	<b>Post reach (The number of people who saw any of ODC Facebook page posts-Unique users)</b>	<b>Consumption (The number of clicks on any of ODC Facebook page content)</b>
<b>Oct</b>	2,614	18,735	2,075
<b>Nov</b>	3,197	29,261	2,459
<b>Dec</b>	1,278	7,798	862
<b>Total</b>	<b>7089</b>	<b>55794</b>	<b>5396</b>

**Table 3: Events Hosted by ODC where ODC was presented**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event name</b>	<b>Brief description of OD/ODC involvement</b>	<b>Partner / Host org</b>	<b>Event type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b># of people</b>	<b># of women</b>
14 Oct	Phnom Penh Mapping Meet up #27	Co-facilitated	PPMM committee/ ODC member	Mapping Meet up	Phnom Penh	36	4
22 Oct	4M Forum Jakarta Follow-up	Provide feedback	First secretary of the French Ambassador in Cambodia	Meeting	Phnom Penh	6	1
26 Oct	Open Access Week Cambodia 2014	Presented Open Data Handbook	OKFn Cambodia	Work shop	Phnom Penh	18	2
29-31 Oct	The Access Initiative's Global Gathering	ODI/ODC was presented during an exhibit and a workshop session.	The Access Initiative, World Resources Institute	Confer-ence	Bogota, Columbia	98	
14 Nov	FOSS GIS Workshop	Presentation	Royal University of Agriculture	Workshop	Phnom Penh	38	7

16 Nov	International IT, Electrics and Telecom Exhibition (TTET)	Demonstrated ODC website as tools for tracking development	ICT Federation of Cambodia and Ministry of Post and Telecommunication	Exhibition	Phnom Penh	35	7
23 Nov	ICTs for Development	Presentation	Urban Voice Cambodia & Cambodian Youth Network (CYN)	Workshop	Phnom Penh	185	NA
24 Nov	Building a Strong Civil Society in the Lower Mekong Sub region	Presented ODC's experience in using ICT tools as innovative measures to track development in Cambodia	Khon Kaen University	Conference	Khon Kaen, Thailand	27	14
26-29 Nov	How to best use digital technologies to foster freedom of expression and information in the Global South	ODC's presentation featured a discussion on linkages between online data and offline participation.	DW Academia	Media Dialogue	South Africa, Cape Town	18	7
30 Nov	GDF DevFest Cambodia (gDay)	ODC Design Team Leader presented students on how to create interactive maps by using ODC as a case study	Google Developers Group Cambodia	Workshop	Zaman University, Phnom Penh	Appr ox. 300	-
19 Dec	National A2I Workshop: Looking back ways forward	Presentation on Open Data by using ODC case study	The Access to Information Working Group	Workshop	Phnom Penh	Appr ox. 150	App rox. 45

21 Dec	BarCamp Ratanakiri	ODC Executive Director presented ODC website to students	Development Innovation	BarCamp	Ratanakiri	10	1
23 Dec	Youth Conference on Policy Development and Open Government Partnership (OGP)	ODC Executive Director presented the role of Open Data in budget transparency	CSOs Open Government Partnership in Cambodia	Workshop	Phnom Penh	30	17

## **10. ANNEXES**

## 10.1 ANNEX I: TRAINET REPORT

### ACTIVITIES BENEFICIARIES TRACKING

No.	Date	Participant		who (Government/Community)	Subject/Topic	Training Type	Location
		Male	Female				
<b>Meeting</b>							
1	1-Oct-14	10	2	CFMC, CF members, Oldest, pagoda principle	Meeting to discuss on pole demarcation preparation for Prey Khlong CF	Meeting	Putrea, Putrea comm, Chey Sen district, PVH
2	2-Oct-14	18	17	CFMC, CF members, VL	Dialogue with resin tapper to form resin group for Prey Snuol CF	Meeting	Prey Snuol, Ratanak, Rovieng, PVH
3	4-Oct-14	14	11	ICT-SPF-MDK	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
4	5-Oct-14	9	4	ICT-SPF-MDK	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
5	6-Oct-14	19	49	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	Pu Hram
6	6-Oct-14	8	0	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	Pu Harm ( Meeting 1)
7	7-Oct-14	28	25	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	Pu Hram ( Pu Lar Group)
8	7-Oct-14	200	80	Mr. Chhit Sovichea	Registration the CPA Member and set up temporary CPA committee including identification of CPA member to stand for election candidate	Meeting	Mondulkiri
9	7-Oct-14	17	13	SPF-MDK	REDD+Survey	Meeting	Sre I
10	7-Oct-14	5	2	REDD+SPF	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	Sre I
11	7-Oct-14	12	1	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	Pu Harm ( Meeting 2)
12	7-8-Oct-14	19	10	ICT-SPF-MDK	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	Khtung
13	8-Oct-14	20	21	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	Pu Raing
14	8-Oct-14	23	38	SPF-MDK	REDD+Survey	Meeting	Sre I
15	8-Oct-14	8	1	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	Pu Raing
16	9-Oct-14	4	3	REDD+SPF	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	O Rona
17	9-Oct-14	19	52	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	Pu Teang
18	9-Oct-14	17	10	ICT-SPF-MDK	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	Khtung ( Kob Group)
19	9-Oct-14	7	0	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	Pu Tong
20	10-Oct-14	21	19	SPF-MDK	REDD+Survey	Meeting	Pu Ngour
21	10-11-Oct-14	9	9	ICT-SPF-MDK	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	Chok Char
22	11-Oct-14	5	5	REDD+SPF	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	Pu Grati
23	11-Oct-14	14	19	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	Pu Troum
24	11-Oct-14	20	20	SPF-MDK	REDD+Survey	Meeting	Pu Kes
25	11-Oct-14	10	1	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	Pu Trom ( Group 4)
26	12-Oct-14	13	2	ICC-ECO	Ecotourism activities	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
27	12-Oct-14	10	14	SPF-MDK	REDD+Survey	Meeting	Pu Kes
28	12-Oct-14	15	17	ICT-SPF-MDK	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	Chok Char (Aou Puy Group)
29	12-Oct-14	17	28	CF members, Youth member, VL, CFMC	Discussing meeting with CFMC & CF member about SFB activities reviewing for MTE of O Krosaing CF	Meeting	O Krosaing, Boeung Char, Sambo dist., Kratie
30	12-Oct-14	19	34	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	Pu Troum
31	12-Oct-14	6	2	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	Pu Trom ( Group 2)
32	13-Oct-14	9	5	ICT-SPF-MDK	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	Khonom

33	13-Oct-14	20	28	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	Pu Troum
34	13-Oct-14	9	0	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	Pu Trom ( Group 3)
35	13-22-Oct-14			CFMC, CF members	Organize a trip to accompany MTE(Mid Term Evaluate) team to visit 11CFs (O Krasang, Koh Ent Chey, Prasath Tekkhmao, Phnom Prasath, Kroam, Dang Phlet, Prey Khlong Tropaing saang, Kbal Kla, Prey okranhak, Obos leav, o kranhuong CFs) in 4 provinces	Meeting	KPT,STG,PVH,KRT
36	14-Oct-14	12	10	ICT-SPF-MDK	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	Khonom (Ro yong)
37	14-Oct-14	15	2	ICC-ECO	Ecotourism activities	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
38	14-Oct-14	12	22	CF members, CFMC, VL, resin tappers	Facilitate in setting up internal rule and regular for resin group of Narong CF	Meeting	Narong, Chheap II Chheap, PVH
39	14-Oct-14	29	25	CFMC, CF member, VL	Disseminate the vegetable interested group establishment for 2 CFs (Prey Niyum Tropaing Chambok and Tropaing Kbal Damrey)	Meeting	Kg Por and Kg Chrey, Kg Srolao ,Chaep, PVH
40	14-Oct-14	12	14	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	Pu Kes
41	15-Oct-14	21	5	CF member, VL, CC	Facilitate in setting up internal rule and regular for resin group of Dangphlet CF	Meeting	Dangphlet, Chheap II , Cheap , PVH
42	15-Oct-14	25	26	CFMC, CF member, VL	Disseminate the vegetable interested group establishment for 2 CFs (Prey Changha Thom and Preah Lean)	Meeting	Kg Krosaing and Kg Sami, Kg Srolao, Cheap, PVH
43	15-Oct-14	13	2	REDD+SPF	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	Pu Kong
44	16-Oct-14	14	12	ICT-SPF-MDK	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	Sre Andoal
45	16-Oct-14	33	7	CF member, VL, CC	Facilitate in setting up internal rule and regular for resin group of Kunpheap CF	Meeting	Kunpheap, Chheap II com., Chheap dist., PVH,
46	17-Oct-14	7	8	Community-based resin enterprise (CBRE)	Bylaw and regulation and resin tree plot identification	Meeting	Laoka
47	17-Oct-14	7	2	REDD+SPF	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	O Chra
48	18-Oct-14	7	0	REDD+SPF	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	Pu Char
49	18-Oct-14	80	95	Seima REDD	REDD+Validation	Meeting	O Arm
50	18-Oct-14	15	1	Seima REDD	PDD public consultation	Meeting	O Arm
51	19-Oct-14	4	1	REDD+SPF	REDD+ Metting	Meeting	Sre Pres
52	21-Oct-14	150	100	CAP member	Registration the CPA Member and set up temporary CPA committee including identification of CPA member to stand for election candidate	Meeting	Mondulkiri
53	21-29-Oct-14	18	3	CF CBBE and CC	Discuss on Bamboo Enterprise	Meeting	Koh Nhek
54	25-Oct-14	10	5	ICC-ECO	Ecotourism activities	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
55	27-Oct-14	11	7	Community-based resin enterprise( CBRE)	Restructure CBRE and ICS updated	Meeting	Laoka

56	28-Oct-14	15	10	CF member	Set up the community based tourism group and identify alternation livelihood in Puradet community forestry.	Meeting	Mondul Kiri
57	29-Oct-14	4	18	Resin member, village Chief	Facilitate in setting up internal rule and regular for resin group of Prey Snuol CF	Meeting	Prey Snuol, Ratanak com., Rovieng dist., PVH
58	30-Oct-14	62	0	CF members, honey collector ,school director,	Disseminate the honey interested group establishment for 2 CFs (Prey Snuol and Reab Roy Senchey)	Meeting	Prey Snuol, Sre veal, Riep Roy com & Ratanak, Rovieng , PVH
60	30-Oct-14	84	69	Communities member, Commune chief, Police officer, PPWS officer.	New CPAC election	Meeting	Toul village
61	2-Nov-14	12	8	SPF_Eco	Ecotourism activities	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
62	3-Nov-14	10	8	SPF_Eco	Ecotourism activities	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
63	4-Nov-14	11	7	SPF_Eco	Ecotourism activities	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
64	1-Nov-14	8	6	SPF_Eco	Ecotourism activities	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
65	1-4 Nov-14	8	0	CF	Scoping study and Meeting with stakeholders and CFMCs to identify orchid species and value chain	Meeting	Ta Oang, Sok san , Koah Nhek ., MDK
66	12-Nov-14	8	3	SPF_Eco	Ecotourism activities	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
67	13-14 Nov 14	48	6	Village chief, communities	Selection the candidate at Srae Khtung	Meeting	Srae Khtung
68	15-Nov-14	6	3	SPF_Eco	Ecotourism activities	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
69	17-Nov-14	10	1	ICT-SPF-MDK	Internal Rule Congress	Meeting	Khtung
70	19-Nov-14	6	0	SPF-Siema Community Patrol	Payment Community Patrol	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
71	20-Nov-14	7	0	ICT-SPF-MDK	Internal Rule Congress	Meeting	Khmom
72	20-22-Nov-14	4	0	SPF-Siema Community Patrol	Payment Community Patrol	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
73	21-Nov-14	10	2	<b>Community-based resin enterprise (CBRE)</b>	<b>Resin Plot identification/ICS monitoring and Review Contract</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Krangtes</b>
74	21-Nov-14	16	23	FA, CFMC, CFM	CF Patrol Group Division Meeting	Meeting	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
75	22-Nov-14	12	1	ICT-SPF-MDK	Internal Rule Congress	Meeting	Sre Indor
76	25-Nov-14	75	14	ICT-SPF-MDK	Internal Rule Congress	Meeting	Chok Char
77	26-Nov-14	15	24	ICT-SPF-MDK	Internal Rule Congress	Meeting	Khmom
78	27-Nov-14	49	20	ICT-SPF-MDK	Internal Rule Congress	Meeting	Sre Indor
79	29-Nov-14	65	34	ICT-SPF-MDK	Internal Rule Congress	Meeting	Khtung
80	1-Dec-14	6	0	SPF-MDK	Ecotourism project expense	Meeting	Mean Larb
81	2-Dec-14	23	16	Resin Member, Treasurer, Leader, Marketing	Conduct a reflection meeting to review international rule & regulation of resin group and finalize it for 2 CFs (Ou Kranhoung & Odasko CF)	Meeting	Choam Svay, Sam Oarng, Meanrith, Sandan , KPT

82	4-Dec-14	40	10	Resin Member, Treasurer, Leader, Marketing	Conduct a reflection meeting to review international rule & regulation of resin group and finalize it for 2 CFs (Lbos Srol and Hongchamtith CF)	Meeting	Tropaing Tralach, Rong Khnay, Socheth & Mean rith, Sandan ,KPT
83	6-Dec-14	13	1	SPF Seima Community Patrol Team	Payment for CPT CBPT	Meeting	Pu Char
84	7-Dec-14	7	2	SPF Seima Community Patrol Team	Payment for CPT CBPT	Meeting	O Chra
85	8-Dec-14	17	0	SPF Seima Community Patrol Team	Payment for CPT CBPT	Meeting	Pu Kong
86	11-Dec-14	6	2	SPF-MDK	Ecotourism project expense	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
87	15-Dec-14	10	0	SPF Seima Community Patrol Team	Payment Community Patrol	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
88	16-Dec-14	11	24	CF, CFMC, CC,	Awareness raising on resin group establishment to resin tappers for Prey Tamao	Meeting	Kg Parn & Kaing Chang, Kang Charng, Thalaborivath, STG
89	16-17 Dec-14	16	59	CFMC, Cashier, CF members,	Disseminate the organic interested group establishment for Phnom Prasath CF in 2 village	Meeting	Anlong Svay & Orei, O Rei , Thalaborivath , STG.
90	17-Dec-14	15	10	SPF-MDK	Ecotourism project expense	Meeting	Andoung Kra Loeng
91	17-19-Dec-14	5		Research rangers	Ranger Meeting	Meeting	Sen Monorom
92	18-Dec-14	0	4	SPF-MDK	Ecotourism project expense	Meeting	Kandal
93	23-Dec-14	17	13	Mr. Nuth Onn	Facilitation extension meeting on Community Forestry Management Plan	Meeting	Mondul Kiri
94	24-Dec-14	24	11	ICT-SPF-MDK	Meeting in Pu kesh	Meeting	Pu Kesh
95	24-Dec-14	17	13	Mr. Nuth onn	Facilitation extension meeting on Community Forestry Management Plan	Meeting	Mondul Kiri
96	24 Dec.2104	41	84	FA, CC, Village chief, deputy village chief and villagers	CFMC Election	Meeting	Chhvang CF_STG
97	25 Dec. 2014	41	96	FA, CC, Village chief, deputy village chief and villagers	CFMC Election	Meeting	Samarng CF_STG
98	25-Dec-14	17	13	Mr. Nuth Onn	Facilitation extension meeting on Community Forestry Management Plan	Meeting	Mondul Kiri
99	25-Dec-14	17	16	CFMC, CF members, CC, VL	Awareness raising on resin group establishment to resin tappers for Sampreang CF	Meeting	Sampreang,Ratanak,Rovi eng,PVH
100	26-Dec-14	26	9	FA, village chief, CFMC, CFM	Present result of PRA	Meeting	Prey Phum Romchek, KPT
101	26-Dec-14	17	13	Mr. Nuth Onn	Facilitation extension meeting on Community Forestry Management Plan	Meeting	Mondul Kiri

102	28-Dec-14	20	5	FA, village chief, CFMC, CFM	Present result of PRA	Meeting	Prey Tatey, KPT
<b>Training</b>							
1	10-18-Sep-14	121	14	Commune council, Village chief, CFMC, Police, CF member	Review on CF boundary and CF by-law dissemination	Meeting/training	Krantes
2	02-Oct-14	12	11	CFMC, CF members	Chicken raising training for 2 CFs ( Prey Kbal Oukranhak and Prey Tatey)	Training	Tboung Toeuk, Meanrith, Sandan, KPT
3	7-Oct-14	21	6	CF members, CC, FA	Training on minute, report writing, process to submit complaint letter for Romchek CF	Training	Romchek, Sochet, Sandan, KPT
4	7-Oct-14	3	16	CF members	Training on Chicken raising technique ( 2nd step) for Sang Ke CF	Training	Sangke, Sangke, Chaeb, PVH
5	8-Oct-14	25	3	CFN, CF members, CC, FA	Training on minute, report writing, process of submitting complained letter for Prey Khum Sochet CF	Training	Poroung, Sochet com, Sandan, KPT
6	8-Oct-14	2	18	CF members	Training on local chicken raising technique (2nd Step) for Krovann CF	Training	Krovann, Putrea com, Chey Sen, PVH
7	8-10-Oct-14	11	7	CC, village chief and members	Forest Resource Assessment	PRA training	Sam Arng Village, Sam Arng Commune, Thalaborivath District, STG.
8	9-Oct-14	1	19	CF members	Training on local chicken raising technique (2nd Step) for Prey Khlong Tropaing Sa ang CF	Training	Putrea, Putra com., Chey Sen dist., PVH
9	9-Oct-14	33	1	CFN, CF members, CC, FA	Training on minute, report writing, process of submitting complained letter for Sre Pring CF	Training	Sre Pring, Sochetcom., Sandan dist., PVH
10	13-18-Oct-14	11	23	CF, Youth member, Chief of village., Comme Police	Facilitate disseminating regulation & CFMC by law to CFMC member for O Krosaing CF and pre-arrangement meeting with CFMC, local collector, trader in the village for livelihood team for Kg Kboeurng CF, Okrasang	Training	O Krosaing, Boeung Char com., Sambo dist., Kratie
11	21-22-Oct-14	7	2	Mondulkiri Forest Venture( MFV)	Leadership, Communication and management training	Training	Pechda Hotel
12	23-24-Oct-14	16	2	CF and CBBE	Sustainable Harvesting on Bamboo	Training	Koh Nhek
13	23,27,28,29-Oct-14	17	5	FA, key villager, CC, village chief	Conduct new CF potential area identification training	Training	Khyang commune, PVH
14	28-30-Oct-14	38	15	Commune council, Village chief, CFMC, CF member	CFMP process training and CF internal regulation dissemination	Meeting/training	Krangtes

15	29-Oct-14	15	4	CFMC, CF members, VL	Training on minute, report, complaint letter writing and effective communication to reduce threat on NRM to CFMC for Tatei CF	Training	Kanty, Meanrith, Sandan ,KPT
16	29-Oct-14	11	7	CFMC, CF members	Training on Chicken raising (2nd step) for 2 CFs ( Okronhak and Prey Tatey)	Training	Tboung Toeuk, Meanrith ,Sandan, KPT
17	29-Oct-14	9	17	CFMC, CC, VL	Training on paddy rice technique to Kg Damrei CF	Training	Kg Damrei, Boeung char com., Sambo dist, Kratie
18	30-Oct-14	6	20	CF members	Training on paddy rice technique to Angkor En CF	Training	Boeung Char, Boeung char com., Sambo dist, Kratie
19	11-14-Nov-14	25	2	Commune chief, CFMC, patrol team, FA	CF patrol team meeting and CFMP draft consultation second times with CFMC	Meeting/training	Sraehuy
20	12-Nov-14	10	22	Members, village chief	Training on organic vegetable growing technique for Niyum Tropaing Chambok CF	Training	Kg Por, Kg Srolao com., Cheap dist., PVH
21	12-Nov-14	10	15	CF, Deputy and Chief of village, CFMC	Facilitate Training on rice technique to O Krosaing CF	Training	O Krosaing, Boeung Char com., Sambo dist., KRT
22	13-Nov-14	15	15	CF members, village chief	Training on organic vegetable growing technique for Tropaing Kbal Damrey CF	Training	Kg Chrey, Kg Srolao , Cheap , PVH
23	13-14-Nov-14	6		Community members	Study trip to Siam Pang on vulture & Ibis Id, ecology, monitoring & nesting protocols	Training	Seam Pang
24	17-22-Nov-14	41	4	Provincial governor, CC, Village chief, Community committees, FA, PDoT, PDoC, PDoE officer, PPWS director, Recoftc, NTFP-EP staff	Training on conflict mediation and negotiation processes	Training	Sen Monorom
25	19-20-Nov-14	12	4	FA, CC, village chief, police, member	PRA Training	Training	Chhvang CF_STG
26	19-Nov-14	13	18	Village Chief, Deputy Chief of village, Villager, Secretary, CF	Training on chicken raising training (1st step) for Prey Khum Socheth CF	Training	Ansa, Socheth, Sandan , KPT
27	1-4-Dec-14	26	3	Provincial governor, CC, Village chief, Community committees, PDoT, PDoC, PDoE officer, PPWS director, Recoftc, NTFP-EP staff	Training on Leadership and value formation	Training	Sen Monorom

28	2-4-Dec-14	11	1	Research Rangers of MPF, PPWS and SPF	Interview technique training & ranger meeting	Training	Sen Monorom
29	3-Dec-14	13	16	Village chief, CFMC chief, CF members	Training on chicken raising technique (1st step) for Sre Pring CF	Training	Sre Pring, Socheth comm., Sandan dist., KPT
30	9-Dec-14	22	12	CFMC, CF members, VL,CC	Training on rice paddy technical for Kunpheap CF	Training	Kunpheap I, Chheap II, Chheap, PVH
31	10-Dec-14	8	31	CF members, VL, CFMC	Training on organic vegetable production for Prey Changha Thom CF	Training	Kg Krasaing, Kg Sralao II, Chhaeb , PVH
32	10-Dec-14	13	8	CC, CF	Training on rice paddy technical for Narong CF	Training	Narong, Chheap I , Chheap ,PVH
33	11-Dec-14	1	23	CF members, VL, CFMC	Training on organic vegetable production for Preah Lean CF	Training	Kg Sami, Kg Sralao com., Chheap II dist. PVH
34	17-Dec-14	2	19	CF members	Training on Chicken raising technical for Kirisoksan CF	Training	Veal Degn, Anlong Chrey com., Thalaborivath dist., STG
35	24-25 Dec-14	15	9	FA, CC, village chief, deputy village chief, CFCM and CFM.	Training on institutional strengthening	Training	Kampong Damrey CF_KRT
<b>Dialogue</b>							
1	20-Oct-14	74	43	CFMC, CF members, FA, CC, Commune chief, VL, commune chief, district governor, district officer, commander, military police , monk, media	Constructive dialogue on strengthening CF management with all stakeholders of Prey Khlong Tropaing Saang CF	Dialogue	Putrea, Putrea ,Chey Sen , PVH
2	13-Nov-14	83	62	Villager, CF member, FA, police post, CFMC, VL, CC	Constructive dialogue on solution for Chaom Pa Ob villager who have the rice filed in Kbal Kla CF	Dialogue	Chaom Pa Ob, Sandan, Sandan, KPT
3	12-Dec-14	22	1	Dist. Chief, FA, CC, CFMC chief, Villager assist., Villager chief, Admin officer	Constructive dialogue of Kbal Khla CF boundary with Choam Praob village	Dialogue	Sandan, Sandan comm., Sandan dist., KPT
4	17-Dec-14	23	34	Villager and Deputy chief, CFMC, CF member, Contractor, FA	Disseminate the boundary demarcation and form the committee to identify the UTM way point Prey Snuol CF	Dialogue	Prey Snuol, Ratanak, Rovieng , PVH
5	31-Dec-14	44	17	FA,CFMC,CF member, CC, Commune chief, VL, Trader, resin tapper, district governor, military police,	Constructive dialogue on resin issues for 4CFs (Narong, Dangphlet, Kunpheap and Bra)	Dialogue	Chhaeb Lech, Chhaeb 1 , Chhaeb, PVH

				commander, police post, district officer, NGO			
6	30-31-Dec-14	6	2	FA, CFMC, CC, VL	Disseminate the boundary demarcation and identify the UTM way point for Prey Khlong Tropaing Saang	Dialogue	Putrea, Putrea, Chey Sen, PVH
<b>Workshop</b>							
1	14-Oct-14	12	1	CPA committee	CPA MP Srae Y consultation workshop in the village	Workshop	Srae Y
2	23-Oct-14	7	2	Mondulkiri Forest Venture( MFV)	Finalize MFV's Bylaw and regulation	Workshop	Pechda Hotel
3	25-26-Oct-14	15	3	CF and CBBE	Business Plan on Bamboo	Workshop	Koh Nhek
4	20-Nov-14	14	13	CPA committee, village elder and stakeholder	Finalize by-law with stakeholder	Workshop	Laoka
5	20-Nov-14	14	13	PPWF, CC, Ranger and village head and Committer	Laoka CPA by-law consultation workshop	Workshop	Lauka
6	11-Dec-14	60	82	FA, CC, village chief, villagers	Dissemination workshop on CF development	Dissemination workshop	Toal CF_STG
7	17-Dec-14	107	135	FA, CC, Village chief, deputy village chief and villagers	Dissemination workshop on CF development	Dissemination workshop	Romdeng CF_STG
8	18-Dec-14	68	61	FA, CC, Village chief, deputy village chief and villagers	Dissemination workshop on CF development	Dissemination workshop	Chamkar Leu CF_STG
9	30-Dec-14	20	5	3 PA manager 5 Department of Environment Officer 6 Community Representative 3 Commune Council 3 Villager chief 5 NGOs partner	Consultation workshop on PDoE on the CPA development and achievement	Workshops	Mondul Kiri
<b>Field Work</b>							
1	1-Oct-14	26	5	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
2	1-Oct-14	14	11	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
3	2-Oct-14	28	4	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
4	2-Oct-14	15	10	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
5	3-Oct-14	28	4	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
6	3-Oct-14	14	11	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
7	4-Oct-14	13	12	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
8	4-Oct-14	28	3	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
9	5-Oct-14	29	2	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
10	5-Oct-14	13	12	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT

11	6-Oct-14	29	2	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
12	6-Oct-14	13	12	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
13	6-10-Oct-14	18	5	CC, police, village chief and members	CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Angkor Ent CF_KRT
14	7-Oct-14	13	12	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
15	7-Oct-14	29	2	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
16	8-Oct-14	29	2	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
17	8-Oct-14	14	11	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
18	9-Oct-14	13	12	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
19	10-Oct-14	15	10	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
20	11-Oct-14	15	10	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Ou Das Sko CF, KPT
21	21-Oct-14	11	0	FA, CFMC, CFM	CF resource assessment	Fieldwork	Prey Tatey CF, KPT
22	21-23-Oct-14	17	0	CC, village chief and members	New CF Potential Area Demarcation	Fieldwork	Romdeng CF_STG
23	28-30-Oct-14	16	0	CC, village chief and members	New CF Potential Area Demarcation	Fieldwork	Chamkar Leu CF_STG
24	27-31-Oct-14	21	3	FA, CFMC, CFM	Conduct CF Inventory	Fieldwork	Angkor Ent CF_KRT
25	17-Nov-14	11	7	- Mr. Chhit Sovichea - Soy Mao - Somrrang Dyvichea	Potential Community Protected Area Mapping	Field work	Mondul Kiri
26	1-Dec-14	17	2	Mr. Chhit Sovichea Suy Vath Mr. Heng	Potential Community Protected Area Mapping in Rovak village	Field work	Mondul Kiri
27	2-Dec-14	9	2	CF Chief, CF, Deputy chief of CFMC, Treasure, Secretary, Village Chief,	Facilitate USAID visit Odaskol CF	Field work	Sam Orng, Meanrith com., Sandan dist., PVH
28	3-Dec-14	16	7	CF Chief, CF, Deputy chief of CFMC, Treasure, Secretary, Village Chief,	Facilitate USAID visit Prey Snuol CF	Field work	Prey Snuol, Ratanak com., Rovieng dist., PVH
29	4-10-Dec-14	20	4	Fa, CC, police, CFMC, CFM	Forestry inventory	Fieldwork	Angkor Ent CF_KRT
30	8-Dec-14	15	3	Mr. Chhit Sovichea	Potential Community Protected Area Mapping	Field work	Mondul Kiri
31	08-10-Dec-14	10	3	FA, CC, village chief, police, member	New CF Potential Area Demarcation	Fieldwork	Toal CF_STG
32	9-12-Dec-14	27	7	FA, CC, CFMC, CFM, Village chief & deputy village chief.	Block management verification	Fieldwork	Bor CF, PVH
33	12-Dec-14	135	0	Villagers	CF member registration	Fieldwork	Samarng CF_STG
34	15-Dec-14	229	0	Villagers	CF member registration	Fieldwork	Chhvang CF_STG
35	17-18-Dec-14	14	5	FA, CFMC, CC, CF members, Constructor	Identify the UTM way point and monitor the pole installation for Prey Snuol CF	Field work	Prey Snuol, Ratanak com., Rovieng dist., PVH
36	19-Dec-14	8	0	CBPF-MDK	To conduct boundary demarcation between SPF and ELCs	CBPF Boundary	Pu Kong

						demarcation	
37	20-Dec-14	8	0	CBPF-MDK	To conduct boundary demarcation between SPF and ELCs	CBPF Boundary demarcation	Pu Kong
38	21-Dec-14	8	0	CBPF-MDK	To conduct boundary demarcation between SPF and ELCs	CBPF Boundary demarcation	Pu Kong
39	22-Dec-14	8	0	CBPF-MDK	To conduct boundary demarcation between SPF and ELCs	CBPF Boundary demarcation	Pu Kong
40	23-Dec-14	8	0	CBPF-MDK	To conduct boundary demarcation between SPF and ELCs	CBPF Boundary demarcation	Pu Kong
41	23-25-Dec-14	13	5	FA, District Official, CC, Village Chief, Police Post and Villagers.	CF Boundary Demarcation	Fieldwork	Phnom Raing, Boeung Lvea, KPT
<b>Patrol</b>							
1	2-Nov-14	24	1	Community Patrol Team SPF	CBPF Community Patrol Team	Patrol	Pu Kong
2	15-17-Nov-14	10	0	SPF-Siema Community Patrol	Payment Community Patrol	Patrol	Andoung Kra Loeng
3	16-18-Nov-14	12	0	Community Patrol Team SPF	CBPF Community Patrol Team	Patrol	Pu Char
4	16-18-Nov-14	10	0	Community Patrol Team SPF	CBPF Community Patrol Team	Patrol	O Chra
5	18-Nov-14	19	0	Community Patrol Team SPF	CBPF Community Patrol Team	Patrol	Pu Kong ( O Pum, O Ngar)
6	09-11-Dec-14	7	1	Community Patrol Team SPF	Payment for CPT/SPF	Patrol	O Chra
7	09-11-Dec-14	6	0	Community Patrol Team SPF	Payment for CPT/SPF	Patrol	Pu Char
8	09-11-Dec-14	12	1	Community Patrol Team SPF	Payment for CPT/SPF	Patrol	Pu Kong
9	15-17-Dec-14	16	0	Community Patrol Team SPF	Payment for CPT/SPF	Patrol	Pu Kong
10	21-23-Dec-14	9	0	Community Patrol Team SPF	Payment for CPT/SPF	Patrol	Pu Char, O Chra
11	21-23-Dec-14	12	0	Community Patrol Team SPF	Payment for CPT/SPF	Patrol	Pu Char
12	23-25-Dec-14	14	0	SPF Seima Community Patrol Team	Payment Community Patrol	Patrol	Andoung Kra Loeng

## **10.2 ANNEX 2: MONDULKIRI PROTECTED FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN TABLE OF CONTENTS**

DRAFT and CONFIDENTIAL – Internal Working Document  
Table of Contents for the Mondulkiri Protected Forest Management Plan

MAFF Minister Preface

FA preface

Acknowledgement

Summary

Legal and Policy Framework

- Introduction
- Process
- Policy
- Vision
- Objectives
- MPF Sub decree Objectives
- IUCN Objectives

### Chapter I General Condition

1.1 Location

1.1.1 Geography

1.1.2 Administrative Location

1.1.3 Land Surface

1.2 Type of Soil

1.3 Topography

1.4 Climate

1.4.1 Rainfall

1.4.2 Temperature

1.4.3 Humidity

1.5 Accesses

1.5.1 Roads

1.5.2 Waterways System

1.5.3 Air Accesses

1.6 History of MPF management

### Chapter II Socio-economic Aspect

2.1 Social status

2.1.1 Population

2.1.1.1 Villages, communes and districts

2.1.1.2 Families and population

2.1.2 Education and training

2.1.3 Land use and Management

2.1.4 Occupation and incomes

- Occupation
  - Agriculture
  - Cropping
  - Livestock raising
  - Fishing
  - NTFP collection
  - Hunting
- Income

2.1.5 Health

## 2.1.6 Religion and belief

### Chapter III Resources, Threats and Current Intervention

- 3.1 Significant Resources
  - 3.1.1 Ecological Forest Zone
  - 3.1.2 Vegetation
  - 3.1.3 Forest Resources
    - Dry Dipterocarp Forest
    - Semi-evergreen forest
    - Evergreen Forest
  - 3.1.4 Wildlife
    - Mammal
    - Bird
    - Reptile
    - Amphibian
  - 3.1.5 Fish
  - 3.1.6 Agriculture Resource
  - 3.1.7 Water Resource
- 3.2 MPF Significance
  - 3.2.1 Regional and Global Significance
  - 3.2.2 Cultural
  - 3.2.3 Historical
  - 3.2.4 Biodiversity and Habitat
  - 3.2.5 Endemic Species
  - 3.2.6 Nature Tourism
  - 3.2.7 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
  - 3.2.8 Research and Education
  - 3.2.9 Tiger Restoration
  - 3.2.10 Fisheries and Navigation
  - 3.2.11 Medicine Plants
  - 3.2.12 Hydropower
  - 3.2.13 Trans boundary Biodiversity Conservation
  - 3.2.14 Wildlife Corridors
- 3.3 Threats
  - 3.3.1 Hunting and Wildlife Trade
  - 3.3.2 Economic and Social Land Concession
  - 3.3.3 Illegal Logging
  - 3.3.4 Road Expansion
  - 3.3.4 Population Growth
  - 3.3.5 Upper Hydropower Construction
  - 3.3.6 Mining
  - 3.3.7 Invasive Species
  - 3.3.8 Climate Change
  - 3.3.9 Illegal Fishing
  - 3.3.10 NTFP collection
  - 3.3.11 Fire

### Chapter IV Zoning

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Rational
- 4.3 Zoning factors
- 4.4 MPF Classification
  - 4.4.1 Reserved Forests for Special Ecosystems

- 4.4.2 Recreation Forests.
- 4.4.3 Research Forests
- 4.4.4 White shouldered Ibis Protection Forest
- 4.4.5 Crocodile Protection Forest
- 4.4.6 Forest for Wildlife Corridor
- 4.4.7 Forest for Biodiversity Conservatoin
- 4.4.8 Residential, Agricultural and Development

## Chapter V MPF Management Strategies

- 5.1 Management Strategies
- 5.2 Operational Activities
  - 5.2.1 Natural Resource Conservation and Management
    - Demarcation
    - Habitat and Wildlife Protection
    - Control Invasive Species and Decease
    - Habitat Management
  - 5.2.2 Research, Monitoring and Species Management
    - Wildlife
    - Plants
    - Socio-Economic
    - Fire
  - 5.2.3 Law Enforcement and Governance
    - Law Enforcement, Monitoring and Reporting of Forest and Wildlife Offense
    - Control of Habitat Clearance
  - 5.2.4 Community Livelihood Development and Cooperation
    - Wild Honey Association Enterprise
    - Liquid Resin Association
    - Bamboo
    - Agriculture
    - PF Community
    - Cooperation
  - 5.2.5 Nature Tourism Development
    - Community based Nature Tourism
    - Private Sector Engagement
    - Tourism Resource Management and Activities
    - Tourism Marketing
    - Tourism Interpretation
  - 5.2.6 Capacity Building and Awareness
    - Institution Strengthening
    - Building human resource
    - Database
    - Awareness Raising
  - 5.2.7 Sustainable Financing

## Chapter VI Action Plan and Estimated Budget

- 6.1 Summary of management activities under each management program proposed for 2015–2019

## Chapter VII Evaluation and Review

- 7.1 Evaluation and Review under objectives of MPF Management Plan

Chapter VIII  
Conclusions

8.1 Conclusions  
References

**I0.3 ANNEX 3: PHNOM PRICH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY  
MANAGEMENT PLAN DRAFT CONCEPT NOTE**

**Project Document**

**for the**

**DEVELOPMENT AND COMPLETION OF THE PHNOM PRICH WILDLIFE  
SANCTUARY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**as part of USAID**

**‘Supporting Forests and Biodiversity (SFB), Cambodia’**

**for**

**Department of Wildlife Sanctuaries, General Department of Administration for Nature  
Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), Ministry of Environment**

**June 2013**

## Background

Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS) was created under the Royal Decree concerning the creation and designation of Protected Areas, issued on the 1st of November 1993. The Ministry of Environment (MoE) was designated as the responsible entity for supervising the planning and the development of a “National Protected Areas System”. The designated mission of PPWS is *to conserve biodiversity and habitat and sustainably manage the natural and cultural resources of the wildlife sanctuary in partnership with local communities and other stakeholders for the benefit of the people of the local communities and Cambodia as a nation.*

There is a clear need to complete and implement a management plan for PPWS due to the consistent and increasing threat of degradation by a variety of unsustainable activities. Major threats include illegal logging, infrastructure, mining and agricultural developments, illegal artisanal mining and poaching. If protection and conservation measures are not implemented soon, these activities will completely destroy the biodiversity, ecological connectivity, and human livelihoods that are sustained by this site.

Recognizing the urgent need to stop illegal activities and strengthen management of PPWS, the MoE has committed to develop and finalize the management plan for PPWS.

## About this document

This document is written to provide guidance and direction to the teams that will be carrying out the development of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan as part of the ‘*Supporting Forests and Biodiversity (SFB), Cambodia*’ project, supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through WWF-Cambodia.

## Consultation and project management

Three structures will provide the basis for coordination of technical input, consultation, review, endorsement and management of the project:

i. Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Working Group

This body will be composed of stakeholders who commit to:

- a) providing data and technical input to the review of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan,
- b) providing input and review of a draft Management Plan prior to a National consultation meeting,
- c) attending local and national consultation meetings,
- d) communicating progress of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan with their respective organizations, and
- e) providing input into the enforcement plan that will be developed by the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Committee

The Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Working Group Team Leader will be assigned by the Ministry of Environment and will be responsible for coordination of the Working Group activities (see Appendix B; Working Group Team Leader TOR). The Team Leader will be supported by an operation officer also assigned by the Ministry of Environment.

i. Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Committee

This body will be composed of project stakeholders including the Department of Wildlife Sanctuaries (DoWS), Stung Treng Ramseur Working Group Team Leader, donors and organizations invited to provide technical support who commit to:

- a) oversee the project implementation to ensure the deliverables of the project objective and agreed work plan,
- b) provide strategic direction to the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Working Group via the Working Group team leader,
- c) review and approve the project work plan and budget plan,
- d) review and approve the recruitment process of technical consultants and field staff,
- e) review and approve the deliverables of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Working Group,
- f) attend at least monthly meetings, and others as required by the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Working Group, and
- g) provide input to the formulation of an enforcement plan in relation to the management of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary.
- h) The Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Committee will be chaired by the Director of the DoWS and will be responsible for communicating reporting the project's progress to the General Director of the GDANCP.

ii. Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Steering Group

This body will be composed of national stakeholders who commit to:

- a) reviewing the draft Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan,
- b) attending a National consultation meeting, and
- c) providing comments that would support endorsement of the Management Plan.

The Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Steering Group will be chaired by the Minister of the Ministry of Environment and will be responsible for the final endorsement of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan.

### **Project scope and methodology**

The scope of the project will be the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary in Mondulkiri province, north east Cambodia. The Royal Government of Cambodia designated the site as a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1993. The project will develop a Management Plan using best practice methodology and criteria for 'management by objectives' resulting in a plan for proactive and results orientated management and decision-making.

### **Outputs**

The outputs of this project will be:

- 4 technical progress reports as following:
  1. Assessment of PPWS summarizing the main protected areas values and key intervention points that the management plan should address.
  2. The assessment should highlight the contribution of PPWS to achieve national biodiversity conservation goals.
  3. The assessment should present a first version of the conceptual model: *a conceptual model is a diagram that represents relationships between key factors identified through situation analysis that are believed to impact or lead to one or more conservation targets. A good model should link the conservation targets to threats, opportunities, stakeholders, and key intervention points (factors – threats, opportunities, or targets – in a conceptual model where a team can develop strategies that will influence those factors. It should also indicate which factors are most important to monitor (CMP, 2013).*

4. Desired situation: (1) vision of future that the management plan propose to achieve, (2) conservation goals and others related to the impact of the management plan, (3) first progress to the zoning based on the conservation goals (where the conservation goals could be reached).
5. Strategies: (1) Strategies identified, prioritized and developed (including the results chain that shows the assumption related to how each strategy would reach PPWS' conservation goals), (2) second progress to the zoning based on the uses (use regulation), (3) governance model to facilitate the implementation of the management plan.
6. Monitoring system and budget / financial plan.
  - Draft management plan.
  - Final management plan.
  - 14 documented consultation meetings of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Working Group
  - 12 documented monthly meetings of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Committee
  - 1 National Consultation Workshop
  - A Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan endorsed by MoE

### Activities

Output: Assessment of PPWS:

1. Information gathered and mapped.
2. Analysis of ecological integrity and trends. Baseline.
3. Threats analysis. Baseline.
4. Opportunities analysis.
5. Analysis of the economic and social role of the protected area: contribution of the ecosystem services to human wellbeing.
6. Elaboration of a conceptual model (first draft).

Output: Desired situation:

1. Participatory establishment of the vision of PPWS' management plan.
2. Establishment of conservation and other goals.
3. Identification of the zoning based on the conservation goals (first approach to zoning): (1) spatial analysis to identify the areas were the conservation goals can be reached, (2) define the zoning based on the desire state of naturalness / the desired condition of the conservation targets.

Output: Strategies

1. Identification and prioritization of strategies.
2. Development of strategies, including the results chain of each strategy showing its objectives and how it would contribute to reach PPWS' management plan conservation goals and wellbeing targets.
3. Identification of the use regulation for each protected are zone, considering the human activities that have to be regulated in order to reach the conservation goals.
4. Identification of the best governance model to implement the management plan (e.g. conformation of a co-management / advisor committee with participation of PPWS' users and other stakeholders).

Output: Monitoring system and budget / financial plan.

Elaboration of the monitoring system including:

1. Impact monitoring (e.g. identification of indicators and methods based on the conservation goals).

2. Results monitoring (e.g. identification of indicators and methods to measure the fulfilment of the objectives and the delivering of results).

Activities monitoring could be including if needed (e.g. identification of indicators to measure the implementation of the main activities established in the strategies).

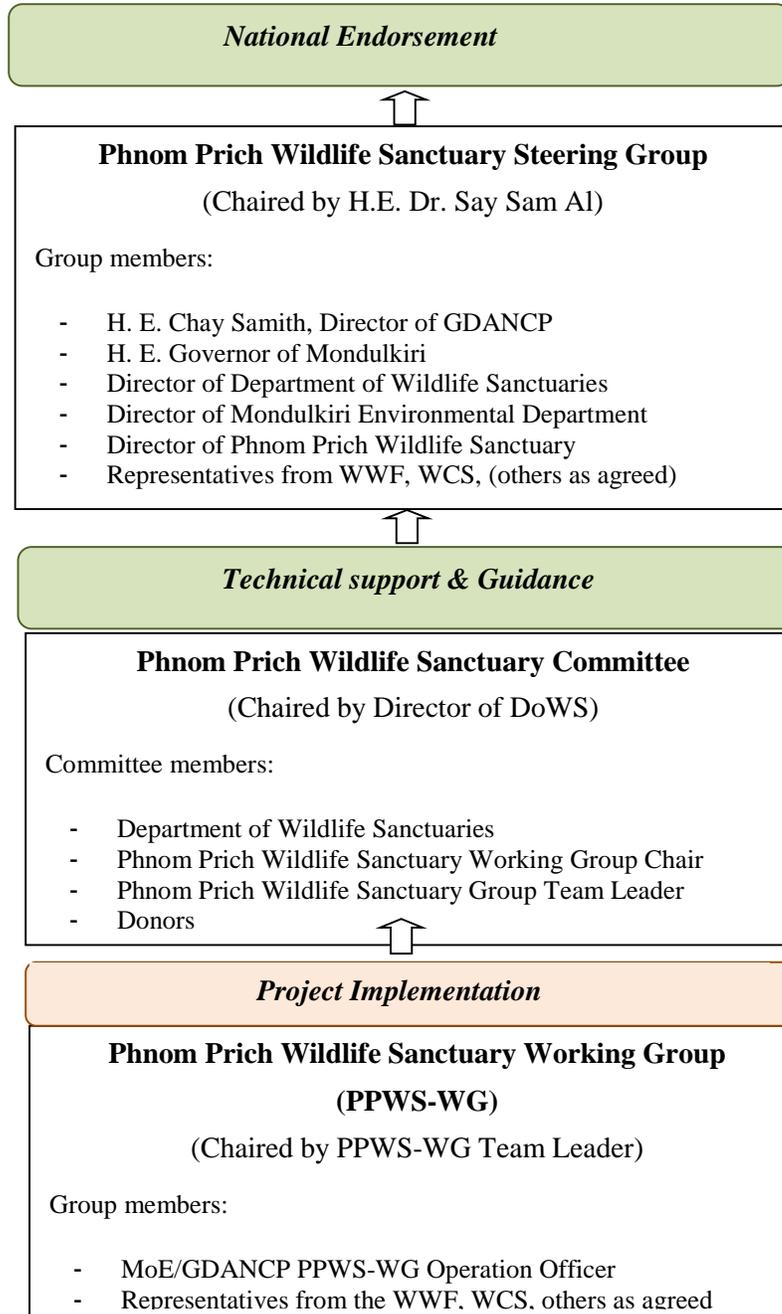
Elaboration of the budget / financial plan.

1. Cost identification analysis of the strategies and the operational support for PPWS' management.
2. Identification of current and potential funding of PPWS' management.
3. Identification of strategies to PPWS's management plan funding.

**Budget: XXXX US Dollars (XXXX US dollars)**

- Field work (including per diem, accommodation and travel)
- Stationary (including printing)
- Meeting/workshop costs (including coffee, communication (tel.), etc.)
- Technical advisor (Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary working group team leader) and operation officer (counterpart from the MOE)

**Proposed structure for the development and completion of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary  
Management Plan**



## I0.4 ANNEX 4: CONCEPT NOTE: IMPROVE EFFICIENCY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT MECHANISM CHAIN IN EPL



# Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project

Internal Concept Note

IMPROVE EFFICIENCY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT MECHANISM CHAIN IN EPL: From the field to Court (Hunting the Hunters)

Pilot activity to be supported SFB

Justification and link to SFB

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SFB Objective 1: Effectiveness of government and key natural resources managers at national and subnational levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity enhanced (*Objective Indicator 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices*).

Sub-Objective 1.2: National level capacity to support the sustainable management of forests, biodiversity conservation, REDD+, and low-emissions development strengthened (*Sub-objective indicator 1.2.1: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation*).

Sub-Objective 1.3: Local-level technical skills for forest management and biodiversity conservation to support community-based natural resources management improved (*Sub-objective indicator 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation*)

Effectiveness – reduce threats, conservation goals.

For that, capacities, rangers, from field to court.

Current situation:

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2) Rangers, Police and WWF as well as do need crime scene investigation training. WWF Regional Law Enforcement Advisor can provide it along with somebody from Phnom Penh police academy. We shall assure that these training are provided to the right group of people. As per CrPC Cambodia only judicial police is allowed to investigate the crime. We shall provide them extensive crime scene investigation training. For rangers we need basic training because they play support role in crime scene investigation.

3) One aspect EPL is struggling (in Cambodia too) is taking the cases to the trial court. More than 90% cases are compromised at prosecutor's or investigation judge's level. 2009-2012 in EPL WWF helped with filed 145 cases but

only one case went to the trial court. There are several factors behind it (corruption is just one of them). Our target should be to take as many cases as possible to the trial court. To achieve this we need to work at two level, first make sure that our paper work is right (all the 11 forms required by ministries are filled correctly etc.) there shouldn't be any lacunas in our court papers. Second is the follow up. For follow up we need a lawyer, our team members won't be able to do proper follow up because of two reasons. First prosecutors are senior government officers than judicial police and in Cambodian culture you don't question your seniors. Second is their limited knowledge of CrPC.

4) Awareness of the judiciary can also be one aspect of this project. WWF can't train prosecutors and judges but we can make them aware about wildlife cases. This can be done through national judiciary awareness workshop. It has worked in many countries. This will also provide us an opportunity to listen their side of story.

1) When we say crime scene investigation and law enforcement communities are not allowed to do any of these. Therefore I would suggest to keep communities out of it. Having said that communities shall be trained on wildlife/forest crime reporting (whom to report, when, how, what is legal, what is illegal etc.).

Goal: To increase and enhance the capacity of enforcement agencies in order to achieve better conviction rate in wildlife crime cases.

#### Objectives

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1. Strengthening capacity of enforcement officers across the landscape on crime investigation, recording of evidences and filling of court case
2. Train field rangers in basic crime scene management
3. Train team Judicial police from MoE and FA across the landscape leaders and investigators in wildlife crime scene investigation and chain of evidence
4. Train Judicial police on court case filling
5. Conduct orientation programme on wildlife conservation for the judiciary at provincial and national level
6. Strengthening community capacity on wildlife/forest crime reporting
7. Provide on time support to judicial police on court cases filling and follow up
8. Develop an effective tracking system for court cases

#### Outcomes

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1. 50 % increase of illegal (especially wildlife) case reaching the trial
2. Improved capacity of enforcement officers on crime investigation
3. Improved transparency through effective tracking system for court cases

#### Actions

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Strengthening capacity of protected area managers in law enforcement awareness (3 days)

- Threat analysis
- Patrol planning
- Crime scene management
- Wildlife laws in judicial processes
- Used of the Rangers Field Enforcement Manual developed by WWF in 2012

Train field rangers in basic crime scene management (3 days)

- Overview of “What is crime scene management” and it’s importance in the chain “From field to court”
- Correct procedures to approach the scene, (Confirm)
- How to correctly initiate preliminary survey and determine scene boundaries (Cordon)
- Correct techniques to secure and protect the crime scene (Control)
- Correct techniques used to evaluate physical evidence possibilities (Searching the crime scene)

- Correct techniques to protect and preserve evidence “as-is” at a crime scene in case of inclement weather.
- How to report relevant details to the Crime Scene Investigator (CSI)/Scenes of Crime Officer (SOCO)

Train judicial police and investigators in wildlife crime scene investigation and chain of evidence (5 days). At the completion of training the Investigators will know how to, or assist with:

- Approach scene, secure and protect scene
- Initiate preliminary survey/determine scene boundaries
- Evaluate physical evidence possibilities
- Prepare narrative description
- Depict scene photographically using correct procedures
- Prepare diagram/sketch of scene
- Conduct detailed search
- Record and collect physical evidence
- Conduct final survey
- Release crime scene

Train judicial police on the judicial process and giving evidence in court (5 days)

- How to obtain evidence and record it
- How to preserve this evidence
- The best method of producing this evidence in court
- How to prevent this evidence being distorted
- How to convince the court of the credibility of the evidence. Evidence must in every case be correct and satisfactory whether it is in favor of the accused or not. The evidence of witnesses is always attacked by the defense and when the credibility of this evidence is doubted, it loses its value and in some cases is rejected by the court.
- The relevant legislation applicable to investigating wildlife and forestry crimes
- The Judicial processes in Cambodia

Wildlife awareness raising for provincial and national judges

- Improved wildlife convictions

Strengthening community patrol teams capacity and cooperation on wildlife/forest crime reporting (1 day)

- Chain of command (whom to report)
- Reporting procedures including when, how, what is legal, what is illegal, etc.
- Legal support and advice on patrol activity

Develop a tracking system for court cases

- Tracking system in place using of SMART.
- Statistics on successful prosecutions being collected.
- Legal support and advice

- 1) Judicial Police
- 2) Commune Police
- 3) Protected Area Law
- 4) Forestry Law
- 5) Investigation Judge
- 6) Prosecutor
- 7) Trial Judge
- 8) Division

- 9) Trial
- 10) Cantonment

