



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# SUPPORTING FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY PROJECT

QUARTERLY REPORT NO. 11: APRIL 1–JUNE 30, 2015



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

Submitted by: Curtis Hundley, Chief of Party  
**Winrock International**  
Phnom Penh Center  
Building F, Room 588  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Tel: (855) 23 220-714  
Email: [chundley@winrock.org](mailto:chundley@winrock.org)

July 31, 2015

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Winrock International under Cooperative Agreement Number AID-442-A-13-000002.

# SUPPORTING FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY PROJECT

## QUARTERLY REPORT NO. 11: APRIL 1– JUNE 30, 2015

### **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

<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 Subgrantees/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), Conservation International (CI); Pact; and 10 NGO small grantees
<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) and Prey Lang Landscape (Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kratie provinces)
<b>Reporting Period</b>	April 1, 2015 – June 30, 2015

## ACRONYMS

AFD	Agence Française Développement
ACCB	Angkor Centre for Conservation of Biodiversity
ADB	Asia Development Bank
ATBC	Association of Tropical Biology and Conservation
BGV	Bambusa Global Venture
BCCI	Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative
CIPO	Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Organization
ADHOC	Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association
CTN	Cambodian Television Network
AYC	Cambodian Youth Network
CYN	America Youth Council
CRR	Cambodians for Resource Revenue Transparency
RECOFTC	Center for People and Forests
CF	Community Forestry
CFMC	Community Forestry Management Committees
CFMP	Community Forestry Management Plan
CIP	Community Investment Plan
CPA	Community Protected Area
CBET	Community-Based Ecotourism
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CBPF	Community-Based Production Forest
DWB/FAN	Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity/ Forestry Administration National
DI	Development Innovation
DP	Development Partner
EWMI	East West Management Institute
EPL	Eastern Plains Landscape
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FSU	Florida State University
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FA	Forestry Administration
FAC	Forestry Administration Cantonment

GMAG	Gender Mainstreaming Action Group
GDANCP	General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning System
IP	Indigenous People
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
ICS	Internal Control System
IUCN-SSC	International Union for Conservation of Nature-Species Survival Commission
KSILA	Khmer Student Intelligence League Association
KYA	Khmer Youth Association
KYSD	Khmer Youth for Social Development
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice
LEM	Law Enforcement Monitoring
LETA	Law Enforcement Technical Advisers
LOA	Level of Authority
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MIWOC	Maritime and Inland Waterways Observatory of Cambodia
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MOWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
MPF	Mondulkiri Protected Forest
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NTFP-EP	Non-Timber Forest Products- Exchange Programme
ODC	Open Development Cambodia
ODI	Open Development Initiative
PLUP	Participatory Land Use Planning

PC	Permission Certificate
PPMM	Phnom Penh Mapping Meet up
PPWS	Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary
PLL	Prey Lang Landscape
PA	Protected Area
PDoE	Provincial Department of Environment
PSAs	Public Service Announcements
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RUA	Royal University of Agriculture
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SMP	Sansom Mlup Prey
SLC	Social Land Concession
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SFB	Supporting Forest and Biodiversity
TVK	Television of Kampuchea
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TRAFO	Tropical Forest Conservation and Venture Fund Project
UK	United Kingdom
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WI	Winrock International
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
YRDP	Youth Resource Development Program

## Table of Contents

<b>I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
1.1 Program Description/Introduction.....	12
1.2 Summary of Results to Date.....	13
<b>2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS.....</b>	<b>27</b>
2.1 2.1 Progress Narrative .....	27
Objective 1 .....	27
Objective 2.....	36
Objective 3.....	45
2.2 Implementation Challenges .....	50
Objective 1 .....	50
Objective 2.....	51
Objective 3.....	53
2.3 Activities Not Carried Out As Planned this Quarter.....	54
Objective 1 .....	54
Objective 2.....	55
Objective 3.....	55
<b>3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES ....</b>	<b>55</b>
3.1 Gender Equality and Female Empowerment.....	55
Staff Update for SFB Winrock International.....	55
Gender Capacity for Key Partners and Needs of Training Assessment.....	56
Gender Achievements of 10 Small Grantees.....	56
Supporting Staff in Mainstreaming Gender into Field Activities.....	57
Story of a Young Man Captured in SFB Project’s Snap Shot.....	58
Gender Considerations Integrated into Content of ODC.....	58
Future Gender Activities .....	59
3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation.....	60
Revised PMEP Approved .....	60
SFB Database Update .....	61
Studies for Income Indicator Reporting in Q12.....	61
3.3 Communications and Outreach.....	62
3.4 Sustainability Mechanisms.....	65
3.5 Environmental Compliance and EMMP Activities.....	65
3.6 Global Climate Change .....	65
3.7 Policy and Governance Support.....	65
3.8 Local Capacity Development.....	66
3.9 Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Global Development Alliance (GDA) Impacts .....	66
3.10 Science, Technology, and Innovation Impacts .....	66
<b>4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT .....</b>	<b>67</b>

<b>5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES .....</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>6. LESSON LEARNED .....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER .....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>8. A/COR COMMENTS ADDRESSED SINCE LAST REPORT .....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>9. APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>83</b>
9.1 Appendix I: SFB Indicator Tracking Tables.....	83
<b>10. ANNEXES .....</b>	<b>120</b>

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project continue its good efforts through its consortium of partners and small grantees this quarter. This report highlights many of those activities and provides the results to date on the SFB Project's performance relative to the targets set for the 16 performance indicators.

### **Important Successes for Seima Protection Forest from the Good Efforts of SFB**

The forests of the Easter Plains and Prey Lang Landscapes continue to be under constant threat from illegal logging, poaching, encroachment by economic land concessions (ELC), immigration of Cambodians from other areas who set up homesteads on protected and unprotected forests lands, and others activities, such as social land concessions (SLC) and forest land concessions (FLC). This quarter, SFB partner Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) had a particularly good outcome in terms of advocating for the removal of a SLC of 5,000 hectares that appeared in the priority list of the Commune Investment Program (CIP) of Chung Plas in Seima Protection Forest (SPF) in 2015. Due to the diligent efforts and positive working relationships between WCS and the Cambodian government at all levels, this SLC was removed for the investment program after the WCS team advocated for its removal with the National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development (NCDD) of the Provincial Division of Investment and Planning and Commune Council of Chung Plas.

A recognized method of promoting forest conservation is through the titling of indigenous forest community lands. Communal land titling has been demonstrated as an effective mechanism to encourage forest communities to conserve their forests. This quarter, two villages located in Seima began the indigenous community land titling process - Sre E village and Pu Kes village. These two villages have met the first titling hurdle in the process when they were recognized as an Indigenous Communities by the Department of Rural Development. The communities can now move to the next stage, which require them to submit applications to the Ministry of Interior to recognize the Indigenous Community Commission as a legal entity.

Another method for conserving Cambodia's forests is through land demarcation. This quarter, the village of Pu Trom located in Seima Protection Forest, has continued to demarcate their forest land with the support of a small grant from the SFB Project. This demarcation follows interim protection measures provided by the Governor's Office. The village has already initiated discussion for determining when their land will receive an official land title. WCS also completed the installation of 600 concrete demarcation poles around 9,700 hectares in the Community Based Production Forest (CBPF), located in the southeastern corner of SPF. This area is currently under intense threat from illegal forest encroachment and land conversion to agriculture.

### **Biodiversity Conservation Activities in the EPL Continue to Demonstrate Good Landscape Management**

This quarter, 74 critically endangered vultures were observed at the Viel Krous feeding station in the Preah Vihear Protection Forest. The vultures were comprised of three separate species, including the White-rumped, Red-headed and Slender-billed vultures. This is the highest number of vultures sited at this site in more than three years and indicates the vulture numbers are stable or increasing.

Seasonal watering holes are a vital natural resource for both local communities and wildlife, especially during the relatively long and harsh dry season when little water is available. WCS's field teams conducted a major field survey this quarter to assess the current status of seasonal watering holes in Preah Vihear Protection Forest. The WCS team spent five months in the forest collecting environmental and anthropogenic data on 184 seasonal watering holes in Preah Vihear Protection Forest. This data will be compared to similar data collected by WCS during the 2002, 2003, and 2006 by SFB Forest Administration

counterpart Dr. Keo Omaliss, Director of the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity. The results of the data assessment will inform future habitat management and manipulation work in the Northern Plains.

This quarter also marked the final stage of this year's landscape-level fecal DNA survey for the elephants of the Eastern Plain Landscape. Through a collaboration between WCS, World Wildlife Fund, the Forest Administration, and the Ministry of Environment, and funded by USAID through the SFB project, the survey was designed to gain valuable and crucial insights into what is thought to be Cambodia's largest remaining population of wild Asian elephants, located in the Seima Protection Forest, Mondulkiri Protection Forest, and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary. With the data collection complete, the collaborative efforts will now focus on analysis of the data.

### **The SFB Project Partnership with the Royal University of Phnom Penh is Achieving Results with InVest**

Through the good work of SFB partner WWF, the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) continued the development of ecosystem services maps using the InVEST tool this quarter. The maps show the current distribution of six priority eco-system services, including carbon stocks, habitat quality, open access or non-timber forest products, water yields, sediment retention, and nutrition retention. RUPP recognizes that the InVEST tool is important communicating with policy makers. InVest balances scientific facts with easily accessible information. RUPP faculty members use the map developed using the InVest tool to model the pressure rates on each eco-system service and develop future land use scenarios.

### **SFB Promotes Environmental Awareness in Cambodia's Schools with MOE and MoEYS**

The SFB Project launched its environmental education campaign in partnership with Ministry of Environment (MOE) and the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports (MoEYS) this quarter in Mondulkiri provinces. The successful launch in several locations generated a high level of interest and enthusiasm, especially among youth. More than 160 (50 female) students, teachers, and government officers participated in the launch of the environmental education campaign. The launching of the campaign was followed by a four-day series of activities that were attended by more than 355 (228 female) students. Environmental education activities were also planned this quarter to be launched in the Prey Lang Forest provinces in the coming months.

### **SFB funded Open Development Institute Open Continues to Improve the User Interface and Experience**

Development Institute (ODI) made the final preparations this quarter to unveil its new software architecture with the soft launch of Open Development Mekong. The Open Development Mekong website will be open to the public beginning 15 July 2015. The new platform consists of a powerful, scalable unified database that will support five country websites, including Open Development Cambodia (ODC), as well as the regional site. The new software design provides for a more intuitive organization and presentation of information. Ease of use and access will significantly enhance the user's experience when using the available information. Features facilitate the aggregation and presentation of trans-border and cross-sectoral data. This new architecture is expected to contribute significantly to USAID's SFB objectives by demonstrating ecosystems services and connectivity that the PLL and EPL have with regard to eco-services in downstream communities, including those in the Vietnamese Delta.

### **Mekong Basin Initiative Will Provide Government and NGOs with Important Information and Tools**

Progress on the Mekong Basin Initiative this quarter will ensure the study is completed on time to use its data for annual reporting at the end of Year 3 (Quarter 12) to calculate achievements against indicator 0.3.1: *number of people with increase economic benefits*. The spatial-hydrological model being developed will be used to estimate the number of people living within the watersheds protected by the forests of Prey Lang and Eastern Plains. In addition, work began on a socio-economic model to associate each hectare of land that would be flooded if deforestation rates increase with a dollar value to

determine the value of the ecosystem services provided if the forest is maintained. During Quarter 11, the following parts of the study were completed: land cover/land cover change maps; carbon stock maps; and emission factors and carbon flux estimates. All components of the model will be completed by October 2015, when SFB will facilitate a national discussion workshop.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation System Receives a Boost - Revised PMEP is Approved**

The revised PMEP for SFB was approved by USAID in Quarter 11, following a year of discussions with USAID about how to interpret the definitions for existing indicators and what revisions could be made to reflect these shared understandings. Also, targets were adjusted for indicators for which the Length of Project target had already been achieved as of Quarter 9. New biodiversity indicators were written with technical assistance from project partners WCS and WWF to address a recommendation from the SFB Mid-Term Evaluation that the PMEP provide more coverage of biodiversity outcomes. A separate human rights indicator was added for SFB partner PACT's work on the Coming Together for Forests initiative, which is funded separately. The new SFB indicators are:

- **0.1.2:** *Population numbers of Endangered Flagship species stable (Banteng in EPL; Birds in PLL).*
- **0.1.3:** *Number of scientific assessments of key species and ecosystems completed.*
- **2.3.2:** *Number of human rights defenders trained and supported.*

Quarter 11 represents the first filing since the revised PMEP was approved, so the Summary Table of Results to Date in this report reflects these changes.

### **Good Results to Date for the SFB Project Indicate Steady Progress to Achieving All SFB Targets**

To date, the SFB database has more than 14,500 individual client profiles linked to activities that contribute to various indicators and are counted towards the targets for SFB's people indicators. Data entry of client profiles is complete for WI, WWF, RECOFTC, and PACT. By using a standard data base, SFB eliminates multiple counting of people for indicators 0.1.1, 1.2.1/1.3.1, and 3.3.3, in cases where the same individual participates in SFB activities with more than one partner. Multiple participation has occurred mostly in Prey Lang where multiple partners are working on complementary activities in the same areas. The SFB team is not yet caught up with data entry for all client profiles; therefore, results will appear in the totals for Quarterly Report 12. Data entry will be sped up in Quarter 12 to ensure all results will be counted towards the End-of-Year 3 totals.

This is the first quarter when data for all people indicators has been calculated using the database. Unfortunately, due to multiple counting in past quarters, this means the "new" achievement for some indicators is a negative number. Hopefully, completion of all outstanding data entry during Quarter 12 will mean a net positive achievement for the end of Year 3.

## 1.1 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.

## 1.2 SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q11)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q11)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEPE)	LoP Target (Revised PMEPE)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<b>G.1:</b> Deforestation rate in priority landscapes decreased <sup>1</sup>		n/a		n/a	Reporting at end of Y3.	648 ha/year (10%)	972 ha/year (15% below baseline)	-
<b>EPL</b>	2.54%					10%	15%	
<b>PLL<sup>2</sup></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	0	9,130 <sup>3</sup> ha	60 new ha added to Q11 new to correct for error in Q10 report – see footnote.	919,730 ha	See Tables 1-2 for details on actions to improve management of existing PAs and CFs.	700,000 ha	900,000 ha	102.2%
<b>EPL</b>		9,070		800,566		620,000	785,000	
WI		0		8,042 <sup>4</sup>				

<sup>1</sup> SFB: Baseline deforestation rates from Summary Document Reporting on Baseline Deforestation and Greenhouse Gas Emissions for USAID-SFB Project (p5).

<sup>2</sup> SFB: There is no target for reducing the deforestation rate in PLL because there is no REDD Project in PLL on which to base the calculations.

<sup>3</sup> SFB: There was an error in the calculation of the total for G2 in the Q10 report: the landscape totals of 791,496 (EPL) + 119,164 (PLL) = 910,660 (not 910,600). The missing 60 hectares is included in the new hectares for Q11 (9,070 new hectares for the CBPF + 60 hectares not counted in Q10 total = 9,130 hectares).

<sup>4</sup> WI: Area of CFs and CPAs where WI's EPL team supported CF/CPA formalization (except Angtroung Samaki Sen Chey CPA, which is inside of PPWS); with the closure of the WI office in EPL, RECOFTC is now supporting continuation of the formalization process for these areas.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q11)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q11)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised P MEP)	LoP Target (Revised P MEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
WWF		0 <sup>5</sup>		595,471 <sup>6</sup>				
WCS		9,070 <sup>7</sup>		197,053				
<b>PLL</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>119,164</b>		<b>80,000</b>	<b>115,000</b>	
WI		0		10,583 <sup>8</sup>				
RECOFTC		0		32,871 <sup>9</sup>				
WCS		0	PVPF+ Extension	75,710				
<b>G.3: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO2e, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>2014 Baseline<sup>11</sup> 626,884</b>	<b>0</b>	New results reported at end of Y2, Y3, and Y4.	<b>224,044</b>	For details on total as of Y2, see Table 3.	<b>250,000 metric tons</b>	<b>1.5 million metric tons</b>	<b>14.9%</b>
<b>EPL</b>	<b>294,448</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>117,287</b>		-	-	

<sup>5</sup> WWF: WWF has already reported the total area of PPWS and MPF since Q9; this is the maximum.

<sup>6</sup> WWF: This is the total area of MPF and PPWS, which also includes all the areas of CF and CPAs located inside.

<sup>7</sup> WCS: This 9,070 ha is for the Community-Based Production Forest site, which is outside of the core area of Seima Protection Forest claimed in prior quarters.

<sup>8</sup> WI: See Table 2, Appendix 1 for list and size of CF areas claimed by WI.

<sup>9</sup> RECOFTC: No new achievement in current quarter 11. This figure attributed from 20 CFs including: Prey Tatei (1,395 ha), Prey Phoum Romchek (497 ha), Prey Ou Bos Leav (1,359 ha), Ou Dasko (1,135 ha), Lbos Srol (1,123 ha), Kbal Khla (2,533 ha), Angkor Ent (1,307 ha), Prasat Teuk Khmao (5665 ha), Kampong Damrei (1,302 ha), Sam Arng (3,256 ha), Chhvang (4,446 ha), Toal (505 ha), Romdeng (699 ha), Chamkar Leu (963 ha), Samaki (2,431 ha), Chrob Phnom Dombok (793 ha), Phnom Preah Ent Trong (219 ha), Reap Roy Senchey (2,136 ha), Bor (617 ha) and Kravan (490 ha) CFs. The areas of Kbal Khla and Reap Roy Senchey CFs could change due to the need to re-demarcate the community forest boundary to address the issue of overlapping of community forest and other land uses (private land of neighboring village's villagers, ELC). Therefore, the size of these 2 CFs may change slightly over the next few quarters.

<sup>10</sup> SFB: Baseline deforestation rates from Summary Document Reporting on Baseline Deforestation and Greenhouse Gas Emissions for USAID-SFB Project (p6-7).

<sup>11</sup> SFB: GHG baselines are calculated per year and change annually depending on the forest cover of the areas included and the "project effectiveness ratings" as estimated by AFOLU and/or REDD Project audits.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q11)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q11)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
WI		0		727				
WWF		0		116,560				
WCS		-		-				
<b>PLL</b>	<b>332,436</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>106,757</b>		-	-	
WI/WCS/RECOFTC		0		60,483				
WI/RECOFTC		0		46,274				
<b>Objective Indicator 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,704<sup>12</sup></b>	Total is lower than Q10 due to elimination (through database) of people counted multiple times in prior quarters.	<b>14,993<sup>13</sup> (F 6,358)</b>	Total = Database: 8,898 (3,794 F) + WCS in EPL: 6,095 (2,564 F). Partner data below does not sum to total due to multiple counting.	<b>10,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>42.8%</b>
<b>National<sup>14</sup></b>		<b>108</b>		<b>108</b>	Database	-	-	

<sup>12</sup> SFB: New achievement calculated by deducting Q10 report total from Q11 total. There were errors in the Q10 report calculation of new achievement and total achievement. These errors have been corrected in the Q11 report by using figures from database + WCS in EPL.

<sup>13</sup> SFB: To eliminate multiple counting of the same individual by different partners, project total and landscape subtotals are calculated based on number of client profiles counted towards the indicator in the SFB database + WCS numbers for EPL (client profiles for WCS activities have not been created, but no other partners work in Seima so these people should not been counted by any other partner). The data reported by individual partners sums to more than the landscape sub-totals and project total because some individuals are engaged by more than one partner – especially in PLL where RECOFTC, WCS, WI, and Small Grants Partners work in some of the same CFs.

<sup>14</sup> SFB: Participants in activities designed to engage and strengthen a nationwide alliance dedicated to conserving forests and biodiversity in Cambodia: Coming Together for Forests Initiative by Pact; Awareness, Ownership, and Action Initiative by Winrock; Open Development Cambodia by EWMI).

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q11)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q11)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<b>EPL</b>		<b>-896</b>		<b>9,455</b>	Database: 3,360 + WCS: 6,095	<b>7,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	
WI		n/a		715				
WWF		n/a		2,276				
WCS		n/a		6,095				
<b>PLL</b>		<b>-1,916</b>		<b>5,430</b>	Database	<b>3,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	
WI		n/a		2411				
RECOFTC		n/a		4,961				
WCS		n/a		1,376				
<b>Objective Indicator 0.1.2:</b> Population numbers of Endangered Flagship species stable (birds in PLL, banteng in EPL)		<b>n/a</b>		<b>n/a</b>	Reporting at end of Y3.	<b>Stable</b>	<b>Stable</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>EPL</b>	<b>2074 Banteng</b>					<b>Stable</b>	<b>Stable</b>	
WWF								
WCS								
<b>PLL</b>	<b>42 Adults (15 nests)</b>					<b>Stable</b>	<b>Stable</b>	
WCS								

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q11)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q11)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<b>Objective Indicator 0.1.3:</b> Number of scientific assessments of key species and ecosystems completed	0	3	Newly approved indicator as of Q11. All studies previously completed counted as 'new' this Q.	3		3	4	75.0%
<b>National</b>		0		0		-	-	
WI		0	Mekong Basin Study ongoing.	0				
<b>EPL</b>		2		2		-	-	
WCS		2 <sup>15</sup>		2				
WWF		0	Analysis of wildlife data ongoing.	0				
<b>PLL</b>		1		1		-	-	
WI/CI		1 <sup>16</sup>		1				

<sup>15</sup> WCS: (1) Monitoring of key species in the Seima Protected Forest (2013), and (2) Gibbon Habituation Report (May 2013).

<sup>16</sup> WI: Biodiversity Assessment of Prey Lang: Kratie, Kampong Thom, Stung Treng and Preah Vihear Provinces (2015) by Conservation International under contract from Winrock.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q11)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q11)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<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	0	1		38	See Tables 5 and 6.	24	35	108.5%
<b>EPL</b>		1		29		15	26	
WI <sup>17</sup>		0		7				
WWF		0		10 <sup>18</sup>				
WCS		1 <sup>19</sup>		12				
<b>PLL</b>		0		9		9	9	
RECOFTC		0		9 <sup>20</sup>				

<sup>17</sup> SFB: As of Q11, RECOFTC is taking over continued support for these 7 areas, following the closure of WI's office in EPL.

<sup>18</sup> WWF: CPA - (1) Laoka, (2) Toul, (3) Srae Kthong, (4) Puhung Putung (5) Srae Ey 6) Srae Thom **CFs** – (7) Krangtes, (8) Pu Chrey, (9) Chuol, (10) Nang Khileuk.

<sup>19</sup> WCS: Pu Kes ICT advanced a full step in the process and is being reported against the target for the first time in Q11.

<sup>20</sup> RECOFTC: 9 CFs advanced through steps of formalization (Kbal Khla, Phnom Raing, Chrob Phnom Dombok, Phnom Preah Ent Trong, Sam Arng, Chhvang, Toal, Romdeng, and Chamkar Leu).

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q11)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q11)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<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	0	962 <sup>21</sup>		8,023 <sup>22</sup>	Total = Database: 6,762 (2,890 F) + WCS in EPL: 1,261 (340 F). Partner data below does not sum to total due to multiple counting.	4,000	10,000	80.2%
<b>National</b>				18	Database	-	-	
<b>EPL</b>		267		2,866	Database: 1,605 + WCS: 1,261	1,670	4,340	
WI/SGP <sup>23</sup>		n/a		448				
WWF		n/a		989				
WCS		n/a		1,261				

<sup>21</sup> SFB: New achievement calculated by deducting Q10 report total from Q11 total. There were errors in the Q10 report calculation of new achievement. These errors have been corrected in the Q11 report by using figures from database + WCS in EPL.

<sup>22</sup> SFB: To eliminate multiple counting of the same individual by different partners, project total and landscape subtotals are calculated based on number of client profiles counted towards the indicator in the SFB database + WCS numbers for EPL (client profiles for WCS activities have not been created, but no other partners work in Seima so these people should not been counted by any other partner). The data reported by individual partners sums to more than the landscape sub-totals and project total because some individuals are engaged by more than one partner – especially in PLL where RECOFTC, WCS, WI, and Small Grants Partners work in some of the same CFs.

<sup>23</sup> SFB: Data entry for SGPs only 50% complete as of Q11, so results will be higher in Q12 for indicators 1.2.1/1.3.1 and 3.3.1. WI/SGP numbers here include only WI clients, but SGP clients entered to date are included in the database total and landscape sub-totals.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q11)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q11)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<b>PLL</b>		<b>677</b>		<b>5,139</b>	Database	<b>2,330</b>	<b>5,660</b>	
WI/SGP		n/a		3,008				
RECOFTC		n/a		2,113 <sup>24</sup>				
WCS		n/a		771				
<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	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>59</b>	See Table 8.	<b>30</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>98.3%</b>
<b>National</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>1</b>		-	-	
WI		0		1 <sup>25</sup>				
<b>EPL</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>42</b>		-	-	
WI		0		7				
WWF		-1 <sup>26</sup>		17				
WCS		1 <sup>27</sup>		18				

<sup>24</sup> RECOFTC: Q1-Q10: 2,054 people + new achievement in current quarter Q11: 59 people = 2,113 people.

<sup>25</sup> WI: National Protected Area System Strategic Management Framework 2014.

<sup>26</sup> WWF: The total achievement is 17, rather than 18 as reported in Q10, because the Puhung/Putung Management Plan was mistakenly counted twice (#2 and #16 on Table 8, Appendix 1, in Q10 report). To correct for this error, the new achievement in Q11 is "-1".

<sup>27</sup> WCS: Pu Kes ICT.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q11)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q11)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<b>PLL</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>16</b>		-	-	
RECOFTC		2		11 <sup>28</sup>				
WCS		0		5				
<b>Objective Indicator 0.2.1: Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon as a result of USG assistance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9<sup>29</sup></b>	3 new conflicts added to Q11 new to correct for error in Q10 report – see footnote.	<b>33</b>	See Table 9.	<b>20</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>60.0%</b>
<b>EPL</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>17</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>27</b>	
WWF		2 <sup>30</sup>		10				
WCS		2		7				
<b>PLL</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	
WI/RECOFTC		2 <sup>31</sup>		13				
WCS		0		3				

<sup>28</sup> RECOFTC: 2 new achievement of management plans in current quarter 11 (Lbos Srol and Prey Tatei CFs) + 9 CFs in quarter 1-10 (Kbal Khla, Phnom Raing, Chrob Phnom Dombok, Phnom Preah Ent Trong, Sam Arng, Chhvang, Toal, Romdeng, and Chamkar Leu) = 11 CFs.

<sup>29</sup> SFB: There was an error in the Q10 calculation of total achievements for number of conflicts. 24 was reported as the sum total achievement to date. However, 11 (WI) + 3 (WCS) in PLL = 14 + [5 (WCS) + 8 (WWF) in EPL] = 27, not 24. The Q10 missing achievement (3) is added to the 6 newly achieved in Q11 to ensure all achievements are counted and the total is correct.

<sup>30</sup> WWF: Ratelong Incorporation Company in MPF and Srae Mael illegal land encroachment.

<sup>31</sup> WI: See Table 9 for details on new achievements in Kbal Klah and Sangkae CFs.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q11)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q11)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<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	0	2		9	See Tables 10 and 11.	7	20	45.0%
<b>EPL</b>		0		6		3	10	
WWF		0		3 <sup>32</sup>				
WCS		0		3				
<b>PLL</b>		2		3		4	10	
RECOFTC		2		2 <sup>33</sup>				
WCS		0		1				
<b>Sub-objective Indicator 2.3.2:</b> Number of human rights defenders trained and supported	0	68		68	See Table 12 for gender and ethnicity breakdown.	50	100	68.0%
<b>National<sup>34</sup></b>		68		68		50	100	

<sup>32</sup> WWF: (1) CPA Srae Thom Management Plan (2) Puhung Putung CPA Management Plan (3) Srae Y Management Plan.

<sup>33</sup> RECOFTC: 2 CFMPs (Lbos Srol and Prey Tatei CFs) have been submitted to FA cantonment of Kampong Thom province.

<sup>34</sup> SFB: Only participants in Coming Together for Forests initiative to strengthen the nationwide network of forest communities (led by PACT).

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q11)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q11)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<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 <sup>35</sup>	0	0	Reporting for Y3 and Y4 will be based on the Mekong Basin Study.	17,821	The Study's calculations will include people benefiting directly and indirectly from all SFB partners' activities.	35,000	95,000	18.7%
<b>EPL</b>		0		15,771		19,600	54,600	
WWF		0		13,670 <sup>36</sup>				
WCS		0		2,101 (1,021 F) <sup>37</sup>				
<b>PLL</b>		0		2,050		15,400	40,400	
WCS		0		2,050 (1,050 F) <sup>38</sup>				

<sup>35</sup> SFB: Reporting for Y3 and Y4 will be based on the Mekong Basin Study.

<sup>36</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 household size. This number comprised of 50% female estimated based on overall distribution of females in the province reported by the Provincial Department of Planning in 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>37</sup> WCS: This represents all of the families in 5 ICTs that have received land titles as a result of SFB funding.

<sup>38</sup> WCS: This represents all of the Ibis Rice family members (410 households).

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q11)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q11)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<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>39</sup>	\$1,573	n/a		n/a	To be reported in Q12 using SFB Annual Income Survey.	25%	50%	-
<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	0	0	WWF and WI/CI working on additional agreements.	4		2	4	100.0%
<b>EPL</b>		0		0		1	2	
WWF		0		0				
<b>PLL</b>		0		4		1	2	
WI/CI		0		0				
WCS		0		4				

<sup>39</sup> SFB: Income baseline figures are for average annual formal income, from SFB Socio-Economic Baseline Study (p8). \$1,531 is the average of the baselines for each landscape; \$1573 is the weighted average of the baselines for each landscape (~1/3 EPL and 2/3 PLL based on survey sampling to reflect proportion of CF/CPA/ICTs engaged in livelihoods activities in each landscape).

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q11)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q11)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
<b>Sub-objective indicator 3.3.1:</b> Number of people participating in income generating activities	<b>0</b>	<b>213<sup>40</sup></b>		<b>4,923<sup>41</sup></b>	Total = Database: 4,718 (2,348 F) + WCS in EPL: 205 (58 F). Partner data below does not sum to total due to multiple counting.	<b>5,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>32.8%</b>
<b>EPL</b>		<b>-77</b>		<b>1,428</b>	Database: 1,223 + WCS: 205	<b>2,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	
WI/SGP <sup>42</sup>		n/a		20				
WWF		n/a		723				
WCS		n/a		205				
<b>PLL</b>		<b>279</b>		<b>3,484</b>	Database	<b>3,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	

<sup>40</sup> SFB: New achievement calculated by deducting Q10 report total from Q11 total. There were errors in the Q10 report calculation of new achievement. These errors have been corrected in the Q11 report by using figures from database + WCS in EPL.

<sup>41</sup> SFB: To eliminate multiple counting of the same individual by different partners, project total and landscape subtotals are calculated based on number of client profiles counted towards the indicator in the SFB database + WCS numbers for EPL (client profiles for WCS activities have not been created, but no other partners work in Seima so these people should not been counted by any other partner). The data reported by individual partners sums to more than the landscape sub-totals and project total because some individuals are engaged by more than one partner – especially in PLL where RECOFTC, WCS, WI, and Small Grants Partners work in some of the same CFs.

<sup>42</sup> SFB: Data entry for SGPs only 50% complete as of Q11, so results will be higher in Q12 for indicators 1.2.1/1.3.1 and 3.3.1. WI/SGP numbers here include only WI clients, but SGP clients entered to date are included in the database total and landscape sub-totals.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achieve- ment in current quarter (Q11)	Comments	Total achieve- ment through the current quarter (Q1-Q11)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
WI/SGP		n/a		2,363				
WCS		n/a		755				

## **2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

### **2.1 2.1 PROGRESS NARRATIVE**

The following activities were implemented during the eleventh quarter (April-June 2015) by SFB. For details on implementation status, please see the milestone tracking tables in the Appendices.

#### **OBJECTIVE 1**

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

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

There has been an important collaboration at the national level between SFB-WCS and UNREDD, a partnership which has produced several key documents. Some of these technical documents include: Drivers of Deforestation, Biodiversity Safeguards, and REDD Validation Progress, amongst others in the past years. This quarter SFB-WCS has contributed significantly toward other technical elements, for example facilitating the incorporation of experiences and lessons learned from the Seima REDD process into the National REDD strategy.

During this quarter, SFB-ODC and its partners unveiled the Spatial Planning Lab at the Development Innovation (DI) facility in Phnom Penh. Attendees in the event included selected students involved with the program, representatives from the donor agencies, including SFB's partners. An ODC GIS lecturer provided eight sessions (a total of 23 hours) for the Spatial Planning Lab to 33 trainees (14F). During this program, students learned about and used GIS web-based technology tools to help spatial planning in their community, including Open Street Map Editor, Field papers, Roots & Shoots, ODC Mapping Kit, and Timeline Mapping. The ODC lecturer used practical exercises to demonstrate the use of GIS Tools for hazard, vulnerability, gender violence, and disaster risk sensitive land use planning. Lab trainees discussed how GIS could be used to study land use and make preparations for disasters. With USAID-SFB's assistance, EWMI, ODC and the other NGOs partnering on the Spatial Planning Lab will continue to explore the possibility of opening a Spatial Planning unit at RUPP, as well as re-initiating the lab at RUA.

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

This quarter has seen collaboration between SFB-WCS and the Graduate Institute of Geneva, a partnership which has produced data for communities with Indigenous Communal Land Titles. SFB-WCS has completed their work on measuring detailed land-use changes, including changing fields and crops and comparing this with data collected in 2004 and 2011. This was a major piece of work, with 258 individual land parcels being measured and incorporated into a draft map with details on land-use and crop type being recorded. It is challenging to discuss land issues with indigenous communities when up-to-date land-use information is not available. By providing correct land-use information and displaying it in a visual way to the public, it is easier to facilitate constructive dialogue with communities in order to settle land disputes and to feed this information directly into the ongoing strategy of supporting the rights of communities to manage their own land.

In Seima, support for new villages and the Indigenous Communal Land Titling process continues to proceed well. The Seima ICT team persists with its guidance to the Srae Chhouk community through the practical and institutional process of Indigenous Communal Land Titling. The team facilitated between the Srae Chhouk community and the Department of Land Management allowing for the submission of required documents prior to final approval of the official village boundary. This achievement will allow the provincial government of Monduliri to issue Interim Protection Measure and allow the Provincial

Land Management Department to proceed with the indigenous communal land title without further delay.

Further successes in the Indigenous Communal Land Titling strategy has been achieved with the two newest villages in Seima to begin the process – Sre E and Pu Kes. These two villages have surpassed the first major hurdle in the process, as they have been officially recognized as an Indigenous Community by the Department of Rural Development. The official recognition ceremonies in April involved 226 people, comprising 141 people, of which 64 were women in Pu Kes, and 85 people including 39 women in Sre E. This was a significant achievement for the communities and they are now driving forward with the next stage which requires submission of applications to the Ministry of Interior to recognize the Indigenous Community Commission as a legal entity.

SFB-WWF assisted the Forestry Administration (FA) in taking ownership and finalizing the MPF management plan with appropriate business plans attached. The draft of the management plan went through a first internal consultation process at the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity and another consultation meeting will take place at the beginning of the next quarter, with the final version sent to FA in July. SFB-WWF continues to work closely with FA counterparts to provide technical support and facilitate the process.

Additionally, SFB-WWF assisted the Provincial Department of Environment (MOE/PDoE) with taking ownership and drafting the PPWS management plan (Please see in Annexes 11 to 14 PPWS management plan agreement and concept note) using the new Protected Area (PA) strategy and zoning criteria. SFB-WWF provided technical and planning support during this process resulting in the development of a detailed work plan based on a previously agreed upon Concept Note with MoE. A budget for completing key portions of the management plan was prepared by MoE for WWF.

With the intent of improving the efficiency of the law enforcement mechanism chain in EPL from field to courtroom, WWF has provided the enabling conditions for improving law enforcement mechanisms by strengthening the capacity of the team currently involved with law enforcement related activities. Currently, two Law Enforcement Technical Advisers (LE TA), with biological backgrounds are working and the recruitment of one LE assistant is underway. Moreover, the dates of training courses have been tentatively scheduled for August with the EPL Law Enforcement team and regional LE TA. Also, detailed daily agenda for LE activities is being developed.

Through the new LE TA, SFB-WWF is closely coordinating with the protected area managers to improve the efficiency of the PPWS rangers by restructuring and building ranger's enforcement capacity. Apart from general coordination, the following was accomplished this quarter:

- Evaluation of Srae Mael illegal land encroachment (Please find the report in Annex 15). A field trip to PPWS took place on June 12th with the LE TA team and PPWS rangers, with the following objectives: (i) establish the size of land encroachment, (ii) produce photographic evidence, (iii) produce a rough estimate of family size (population numbers), (iv) estimated population of livestock and species, (v) gather photographic and other evidence of illegal activities (logging, agriculture, construction, wildlife trade and poaching), (vi) delineate the area by GPS, including road networks, and (vii) collect evidence regarding new homesteads being developed. Following consolidation of this information, a report and recommendations will be presented to MoE, including defined next steps.
- In PPWS, a suitable area to erect a new ranger outpost was identified with support of the LE TA. This outpost is intended to control further illegal land encroachment activities and provide a base for more effective ranger patrols around the core wildlife zone. A budget for the cost of a new

outpost is being drafted as requested by PDoE and negotiations with private companies that may support the building of this new outpost are underway.

- In MPF, a field assessment related to Ratelong Incorporation Company took place. This field activity was coordinated after a monthly meeting when MPF's rangers reported a letter from Mondulkiri Provincial Governor Office authorizing the company to develop agro-industrial and land clearance for rice plantation in six blocks inside the MPF, over an area of 1517 ha. On June 16th, a joint team from MPF, FA and WWF visited that area. The team included Long Beoung (Manager MPF), Keo Sopheak (Deputy Manager), Prum Sovanna (Deputy of the Forestry Administration Cantonment (FAC), Mondulkiri), and Deputy District Governor from Koh Nhek district, commune chief of Norng Khileuk and other officials from the Forestry Administration, Ropak Mahajan (LE TA WWF) and Ly Bora (GIS Officer WWF). Among the findings the team reported: (i) two buildings were almost complete and a third building was about 50% complete (it is important to point out that there were no buildings constructed by the company as of May 2015), (ii) a new dirt road had been created through the forest to reach the company's buildings, (iii) land cleared around the company buildings, and (iv) building construction materials were on site. The MPF Manager provided a warning letter to the company and stopped the activities inside that area. The MPF Manager will further discuss this with the Mondulkiri Governor to make sure the company halts its activities.
- A quick assessment on an elephant killed in MPF near Murech Outpost took place following the discovery of the carcass on April 25th by research rangers of MPF who had reported it to the WWF research team (Please see Annex 16 for more details). The investigation team included Sun Sovann, Director of Law Enforcement from FA, MPF managers, WWF's LE TA, and other staff from FA. The crime scene was visited on May 2nd and the time of death was estimated to have occurred two to three months prior. No soft tissue was found on the skeletons, with only skin and bones being found in or around the site. A report has been submitted to DWB/FAN for them to take action. Additionally, a report has been translated in Khmer in order to file a complaint to court and the Mondulkiri Governor's Office.
- Continued training on Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) for rangers and for community patrol teams: SMART training took place from May 25 - 27, 2015 at MPF outposts with a total of 12 participants (OF) (six FA, four police, and one community ranger). The training included a refresher on GPS use and map reading for park rangers.
- General Training to Improve Snares Removal in MPF: The snare removal program in MPF was organized from April 27 to May 6, 2015 by the FA supported by WWF, with 59 (OF) FA officials from different provinces participated in this program (Please see Annex 17 for more details). During the practical training, 237 snares were removed, 15 dead animals were found, four illegal camps were destroyed and one chain saw was confiscated. Abrupt disjunctive

Monthly meetings were held with both protected area rangers in May and June (April's monthly meeting could not take place due to Khmer New Year). SMART reports were generated for both months and monthly results were presented by rangers in these meetings. The monthly coordination meetings have been strengthened with the presence of the law enforcement technical assistants (LA TAs), as by their presence, they were able to improve efficiency of work, take immediate action on any issue raised and hence ensure better response to illegal activities. Thanks to the SMART reports, the performances of rangers are more accurately evaluated. For example, the number of days worked are assessed through the reports and the LE TA's in-the-field evaluation and salaries can be reduced or increased in correlation.

Development of a community-based system for monitoring the conservation impact of the implementation of the CFs and CPAs: a draft of the forest cover change in CF and CPA has been created but requires additional adjustments. The results will be included next quarter.

Patrolling and enforcement training to CF and CPA members: a training course is currently being designed with the support of the LE TAs. An additional training course will be provided to CFCF/CPA members to improve the law enforcement chain from the field to the courtroom.

The Eastern Plains Elephant Survey was completed during this quarter, and represents one of the most exciting and ambitious wildlife surveys ever conducted in Cambodia. During the six sampling periods, 12 teams for SFB-WCS and WWF collected over 1300 samples. In order to complete this survey the research team travelled over 6500km in the forest, with more than 2500km being walked on foot over 10 days. The survey also demonstrated the excellent collaboration between project partners which has been facilitated and supported by the USAID SFB project. The partners will also provide information from this survey, and other elephant-related information, directly into the National Elephant Action Plan, which is currently in the stage of preparation by the FA and partners. A total of 336 samples were collected within MPF and PPWS (Table 1), with extremely fresh samples collected within each session. While on surveys, the teams continued to record key species. Sightings this quarter included banteng, guar, silver-langur, black shanked-douc, macaque, wild pig, muntjac, as well as recorded prints of the elusive leopard. In addition, several birds were recorded including the critically endangered white shoulder ibis and a potential sighting of a greater adjutant, which is extremely rare in the area.

**Table 1** Number of samples collected during the Eastern Plains Elephant Survey, per Protected Area in Q11.

Sampling session	MPF	PPWS
4	90	36
5	42	53
6	16	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>188</b>

WWF - SFB conducted the monthly vulture restaurant counts in April and May in MPF and also participated in the nationwide annual census in June which is a collaboration with Birdlife, Wildlife Conservation Society, the Angkor Centre for Conservation of Biodiversity (ACCB), MoE & FA. Joint vulture annual census counts were conducted on June 10th and 20th across six sites in Cambodia (MPF, Western Siem Pang, Lumphat Wildlife Sanctuary, Mekong Flooded Forest, Preah Vihear Protected Forest and Sesan restaurant, Stung Treng Province) as part of the joint Cambodia Vulture Conservation Project. This monitoring technique is key in gathering data on the three critically endangered species existing in Cambodia: white-rumped vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), slender-billed vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*) and red-headed vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*). The highest count during this quarter at the MPF restaurant was four individuals: one white-rumped and three red-headed vultures (Table 2). Counts will continue throughout the year as this method not only provides data on a critically endangered species but brings also supplementary food to these critically endangered birds, which has been considered crucial within the conservation of these species at present.

**Table 2** Vulture counts at monthly restaurant and annual census

Monitoring Date	Protected Area	Location UTM	Vulture Species and Number of Individuals			Totals
			White-rumped Vulture	Slender-billed Vulture	Red-headed Vulture	
21 <sup>st</sup> April-26 <sup>th</sup> April	MPF	0736926/1432100	0	0	0	0
13 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> May			1	0	3	4
7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> June			1 (*0)	0	2(*1)	3(*1)
17 <sup>th</sup> – 22 <sup>nd</sup> June			*0	*0	*1	*1

\*Total vultures counted on census day (10<sup>th</sup> June)

Due to the potential development plan of a proposed border check point coupled with Srae Ampos – Kbal Damrei road, which would cut through the core zone of MPF, WWF considered it a priority to gain current biodiversity data to assist the government in decision making based on accurate and current scientific data. The proposed road could dramatically impact a globally significant protected area which supports some of the most threatened species in South-east Asia together with substantial natural resources, environmental capital, and ecosystem services. Thus the SFB-WWF team deployed 90 camera traps provided by the USAID SFB project in the southern section of MPF. Camera traps were deployed at 2km intervals in an attempt to obtain additional knowledge on a wide array of species utilising the area. All camera traps remained in place for a minimum of one month and the team is now collecting the camera traps so all data can be analysed and presented to the government. During biodiversity surveys the research team collected snares seen on routes, plus an additional snare collection trip was conducted in June based on information from villagers. Data is still being compiled, however to date, at least 83 snares have been collected and destroyed this quarter.

Conservation Ecology Training and recruitment: An additional three community assistant researchers were recruited on March 31<sup>st</sup> to assist with a wide array of biodiversity surveys, including the non-invasive elephant DNA survey, camera trapping, and interviewing community members about species presence. Training was provided on June 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> to 28 members of the research team (including four government research rangers) (OF). Presentations were delivered on: (i) forest ecology and ecosystem relationships, covering additional topics on the benefits of natural resources and services, (ii) species identification including a new focus on endangered and critically endangered birds and (iii) species status and distribution nationally and globally, and current threats. Additional theoretical and practical training was delivered on interviewing, so the teams are ready to start interviews on threatened species presence in at least 10 villages. In addition to training, all elephant, biodiversity, and snare data was collected and the team created raw maps of current snaring pressures to feed back into the law enforcement patrolling strategies.

Association of Tropical Biology and Conservation (ATBC) Conference. With support from the USAID SFB project, MPF & PPWS Park managers, Deputy Chief of Forestry Cantonment, MoE/WWF Research assistant, and seven WWF staff were provided the opportunity to attend the first ever ATBC conference held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on March 30 – April 2. Attending the conference provided an opportunity for staff to improve their knowledge and gain insight from other professionals working within Southeast Asia and globally. This prestigious conference also provided an opportunity for SFB-WWF and government

staff to highlight their work within EPL, presenting several projects that have been supported through the USAID SFB, as well as other key donors (WWF network, the Tropical Forest Conservation and Venture Fund Project (TRAFO)). Each presentation delivered at ATBC Conference included an abstract; all of which were published in the Cambodian Journal of Natural History<sup>43</sup>. A major outcome of the meeting, emphasizing the importance of EPL, was the Phnom Penh Declaration<sup>44</sup>: Importance of environmental and social impact assessments prior to infrastructure development in the MPF and other Cambodian biodiversity hotspots (Table 3).

**Table 3** WWF/ Government Staff whom presented at the ATBC Conference

Presenter	Position	Title of presentation
Rachel Crouthers	WWF Biodiversity Technical Advisor	Multi-species, multi-agency monitoring for conservation; an example of best practice from the Eastern Plains of Cambodia
Sovanna Prum & Menghor Nutt	Deputy Chief of Forestry Administration Mondulkiri & FA Wildlife monitoring coordinator	Monitoring Mondulkiri's elephants - the use of non-invasive genetic sampling for conservation
Amalia Maling	WWF Livelihood Technical Advisor	Forest Impact Venture: linking conservation goals and business in sustainable manner
Paola Mejia	WWF Conservation Areas Manager	Monitoring the effectiveness of Community Conservation Areas in the Eastern Plains Landscape, Cambodia

International Union for Conservation of Nature-Species Survival Commission (IUCN-SSC) Crocodile Specialist Group Meeting was held on May 25 – 29 and the Director of the Department of Fisheries Conservation invited WWF staff to attend and participate in the first East and South-East Asia Regional Meeting of the IUCN-SSC Crocodile Specialist Group held in Siem Reap, Cambodia. Through financial support from USAID SFB project, Rachel Crouthers and In Visattha were able to attend and represent biodiversity expertise from the EPL. Knowledge and ideas were exchanged between local and global governments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and the private sector. This support has enhanced the networking within Cambodia, with a focus on crocodile surveys and potential reintroduction in other provinces and highlighting the need for an increased knowledge on this species within the EPL. Through continued support from USAID SFB project, SFB-WWF will work with Fauna and Flora International (FFI) and WCS to support the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) in gaining additional data along the Sre Pok River in EPL, thus increasing their knowledge to assist management decision on this important freshwater system.

WWF presented the last two years of biodiversity results from EPL at the MoE Office in Phnom Penh on May 20<sup>th</sup>. Five officials from the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) attended, including the Deputy Director General, Deputy Director of Department, two Chiefs of Office, and Deputy Chief of Office. The aim of the meeting was to provide data on population monitoring trends using robust scientific techniques within PPWS, thus providing the government with

<sup>43</sup> Annex 3: Cambodian Journal of Natural History – March 2015

<sup>44</sup> WWF: The Phnom Penh Declaration - [http://tropicalbiology.org/tropicalbiology/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/PhnomPenh\\_Declaration.pdf](http://tropicalbiology.org/tropicalbiology/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/PhnomPenh_Declaration.pdf)

reliable scientific data to which future management decisions should be based. Results from the USAID SFB-supported ungulate survey were also presented demonstrating that the populations were currently stable, allowing the governmental partners to assess the success of current strategies. This meeting also provided an opportunity to highlight the importance of the PA and the critically endangered species it supported in addition to discussing how to address and reduce current drivers and threats to ensure the success of current and future conservation strategies and management of these resources. The aim in the next quarter will be to present these results to PPWS and MPF managers, Forestry Administration Cantonment (FAC), PDoE and Provincial government.

CPA formalization - During this quarter, assessment of current status of 3 CPAs in EPL, was conducted by SFB-RECOFTC team. This includes the desk review of existing supporting documents, and meeting with representatives from provincial Department of Environment. A field visit was also conducted to one (Phnom Nam Lyr) of the three CPAs for direct observation of the CPAs situation. Work plan, budget and human resource required for continuing these works was drafted and submitted to Winrock for review in the quarter.

Three village meetings with 51 participants (8F) and land demarcation activity with 177 participants (2F) were conducted in Mondulkiri Province for Putrom Indigenous Land Titling. This resulted in the land demarcation with boundary markers from 76 parcels (229 markers) to 156 parcels (615 markers).

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

#### ***Kampong Thom***

In Kampong Thom Province, a CFMP was drafted and acknowledged by members through two (2) meetings with 86 participants (27F) and three (3) signboards were produced and installed at the CF sites. Prior to this, bi-weekly patrolling was conducted by 3 CFs, which resulted in no illegal logging in these 3 CF sites during this period.

A field training on “participatory socials and resource assessment” including sessions on participatory resource mapping, historical matrix, wealth ranking, Venn diagram, seasonal calendar, trend analysis, priority problem ranking, and village transect walk was conducted in Phnom Raing CF, where participated by 22 persons (7F) including CFMC, CF members, commune councilors, village chiefs, police officials, and villagers.

Six awareness raising workshops were conducted by SFB-RECOFTC to disseminate results of participatory CF resources assessment, drafted and finalized CFMP for Prey Tatej, Ou Dasko and Lbos Srol CFs were conducted where brought together 189 persons (68F) including CFMC, CF members, commune councilors, village chiefs, police officials, and villagers. These activities increased awareness of participants on CF resources and management plan in these 3 CFs as basis for their community forestry management.

*Phnom Raing CF:* SFB-RECOFTC supported the re-submission of the application for Phnom Raing CF establishment to the Kampong Thom Provincial Governor, a CF with 681 people (305F) from 147 families registered as CF members. Data on resource map, community history, social and wealth classes, CF stakeholders, resources uses and trend were collected.

*Kbal Khla CF:* A working group was formed for CF boundary demarcation and land uses through the district meeting at Sandan District, where participation by 24 (0F) including the commune councilor, FA Triage and Division officials, district land management official, Choam Braob Village Chief, Choam Braob villager, Sre Chong Village Chief, Chor Village Chief, Chor villager, Svay Village Chief, Svay villagers, Kbal Khla's CFMC, Kbal Khla Deputy-Village Chief and Kbal Khla CF members.

***Preah Vihear***

In Preah Vihear Province, one (1) meeting was conducted on promoting communities for forest & biodiversity protection and conservation with 52 CF members (14F). Prior to this, 5 CF members participated in a Community Investment Plan (CIP) meeting. As a result, two activities of CF – CF Management Plan (CFMP) and dissemination meeting on forestry laws & policies were accepted to integrate into CIP.

A 4-day consultation with patrol team staff in Preah Vihear Protection Forest was completed to discuss patrol efforts/interventions and to understand the current threats/challenges facing the patrol teams. The findings from this consultation will be used to develop a three month patrol plan based on a set of planning targets developed in SMART, with a focus on anti-poaching interventions in the core zone.

Following this consultation the WCS Regional Law Enforcement Technical Advisor conducted a SMART data collection training course with patrol team staff at the Preah Vihear Protected Forest headquarters. Concise and accurate data collection by patrol team members is at the core of Law Enforcement Monitoring (LEM). The data needs to be accurate, honest, consistent, detailed and viable for LEM to be effective and useful.

A national and sub-national level Forestry Administration SMART practical training workshop was conducted within the Preah Vihear Protected Forest and surrounding Public state lands by WCS law enforcement advisers and FA cantonment office of Preah Vihear. This highly successful training exercise consisted of both theoretical class room seminars and practical field patrols and law enforcement exercises. The practical field components of this training resulted in the confiscation of 3 timber trucks, 7 engine powered ox carts, 12 chainsaws, 11 illegal hunting weapons, and 3 arrest cases that resulted in the offenders being sent to prison. As well as identifying 113 ha of illegal land clearances within the protected forest.

Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) was implemented as a tool to help the village move towards sustainable resource use and also strengthen their ability to document and protect their natural resource and land use rights against external pressures. Supported by SFB, the Forestry Administration in partnership with WCS has continued mapping agricultural land in Prah village (88 households) and Kunpheap (131 households).

As a result, a public display and community consultation for the final Participatory Land-Use map was signed by the district governor and commune council for Pra village in Preah Vihear Protected Forest. Supported by USAID-SFB and implemented through the FA in partnership with WCS, Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) has been applied as a tool to help the village move towards sustainable resource use and also strengthen their ability to document and protect their natural resources and land users rights against external pressures.

Supported by SFB, WCS and FA conducted a supplementary vulture feeding station at Viel Krous, Preah Vihear Protected Forest. A total of 74 Critically Endangered vultures were observed at the feeding station comprised of three different species (White-rumped, Red-headed and Slender-billed). This is the highest figures in more than 4 years exceeding the previous quarters' tally of 47.

FA and WCS research rangers, supported by SFB, has completed the field work assessing the current status of seasonal watering holes in Preah Vihear Protected Forest. Seasonal watering holes are a vital natural resource for both local communities and wildlife, especially during the relatively long and harsh dry season when there is little water available. Field work has been completed and data was collected for 184 seasonal watering holes on location, dimensions and % vegetation cover which will be compared to a baseline data set collected by Dr. Keo Omaliss (from FA) in 2003 to 2006.

Two (2) field trainings on “Community Forestry Institutional Strengthening and participatory CF resource assessment” were conducted, including sessions on the CF’s roles and responsibilities, filling systems, report writing, minute taking, participatory resource mapping, historical matrix, wealth ranking, Venn diagram, seasonal calendar, trend analysis, and priority ranking were conducted in Kravan CF. A total of 62 persons (24F) including CFMC, CF members, commune councilors, village chiefs, police officials, and villagers benefited from these trainings.

Two (2) awareness raising events on the draft CFMC by-laws for Chrob Phnom Dombok and Phnom Preah Ent Trong CFs were conducted where there was participation by 45 persons (15F) including CFMC, CF members, commune councilors, village chiefs, police officials, and villagers benefited from these events.

SFB-RECOFTC supported the submission of Chrob Phnom Dombok CF establishment application to the Preah Vihear provincial governor. This application was approved during the quarter. CFMC by-laws were developed with participation of FA officials, commune councils, and police post official, CFMC and CF members. The CFMC by-laws were then formally endorsed by the Khyang commune chief.

Additionally, Phnom Preah Ent Trong CF submitted a CF establishment request to the Preah Vihear provincial governor which was approved. SFB-RECOFTC further supported the preparation of CFMC by-laws with participation of FA officials, commune councilors, police post officials, CFMC and CF members. The CFMC by-law were then formally endorsed by the Kyang commune chief.

### ***Stung Treng***

In Stung Treng Province, two (2) provincial CF network meetings and two (2) sub-CF network meetings were conducted with CF Management Committees (CFMC) from 23 CFs, Commune Councils (CC), government officials (provincial and district levels) and NGOs (199/ 33F). The reflection on CF management and 35 issues related to deforestation, illegal logging, CF’s land overlapping with Forest Concession land and CF registration were actively discussed. As the result, 10 out of 35 issues were addressed through active discussion on solutions provided by participants.

The draft CFMC by-laws were disseminated through 10 awareness raising events for Sam Arng, Chhvang, Romdeng and Toal CFs. These events reached out to 851 persons (389F), including local FA officials, commune councilors, commune police officers, CFMC and CF members.

SFB-RECOFTC continued to support regular CF patrols in 4 CFs (Sam Arng, Chhvang, Romdeng and Chamkar Leu CFs) in Stung Treng. During the reporting period the patrolling teams in these CFs conducted 19 patrols. The CF patrolling teams found 2 cases of illegal logging in Chhvang CF and 3 cases of land encroachment inside the community forest of Chhvang and Sam Arng CFs. They confiscated 1 chainsaw and identified 54 hectares that had been encroached upon. All the cases were filed and sent to FA triage for further action.

During the quarter, CF formalization in 5 CFs made significantly progress in collaboration with local FA officials on the draft CFMC by-laws development with participation from commune councilors, village chiefs, deputy-village chiefs, CFMC and CF members and are detailed below:

- Sam Arng CF: CFMC by-laws were drafted and adopted by CFMC and Sam Arng commune councilor. The draft CFMC by laws were then consulted with 191 persons (114F), with the draft by-laws adopted by CFMC and submitted to Sam Ang commune councilors for approval.
- Chhvang CF: CFMC by-laws were drafted and consultation with CFMC and commune councilors was conducted. The draft CFMC by-laws approval process included the involvement of 257 persons (157F). This CFMC by-laws document was submitted for formal endorsement by Sam Ang commune councilor.

- Toal CF: The draft CFMC by-laws were developed with the CFMC and commune councilor and this draft was further adopted in a meeting with 96 individuals (48F) and submitted to the Anlong Phe commune chief for endorsement.
- Romdeng CF: A consultation with 136 (39F) participants to draft CFMC by-laws was conducted with CFMC by-laws adopted and submitted to Chamkar Leu commune chief for endorsement.

Chamkar Leu CF: The CFMC by-laws were drafted and consultation with 102 participants (31F) conducted, resulting in the creation of the draft CFMC by-laws and submission to Chamkar Leu commune chief for endorsement.

### ***Kratie***

In Kratie Province, in collaboration with Forest Administration (FA), three (3) awareness raising events with CF members were conducted on climate change with 145 participants (103F); important of forest, climate change and forest law with 74 participants (38F); and on sub-degree of Economic Land Concession (ELC), Land Law, Forestry Law with 32 participants (9F). Two (2) training courses were conducted on forest law and forest management with CFMC and CF members with 42 participants (30F); and on advocacy and peaceful conflict resolution with CFMC, IP members and youth group representatives (105/ 37F).

A field training on “community forest inventory” was conducted with topics of forest inventory concepts, methods/tools, plot identification and measurement for the Kampong Damrei CF, where a total of 24 persons (11F) including CFMC, CF members, commune councilors, village chiefs, police officials, and villagers attended and benefited from this training.

## **OBJECTIVE 2**

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

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

The SFB Project in collaboration with Non-Government Organization (NGO) Forum on Cambodia, other NGOs, Development Partners (DP), and youth groups supported, in a small but strategic way, the development of a National Workshop on Prey Lang on May 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015 at the Imperial Hotel in Phnom Penh. The purpose of the event was to highlight key concerns of NGOs and local communities specific to: (i) illegal activities inside the Prey Lang area, (ii) to provide a forum for key players to discuss and find common strategies to protect Prey Lang Landscape and (iii) and urge the government to be accountable for the forest governance by means of considering the issuance of protection status for Prey Lang Forest through a sub-decree. There were 153 participants in attendance, including numerous media and press outlets.

Representatives from the Ministry of Environment (MoE), The Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), RUA and National Assembly actively participated in the event and they debated and shared their views and concerns on the ELCs, SLCs and forest crimes, which are sensitive issues and being encountered in the Prey Lang Landscape. It was noted that this kind of constructive dialogue at the national level on the Prey Lang Landscape has never happened before. During the meeting a courageous youth from University of Law who witnessed forest crimes in Prey Lang through his previous participation in an exposure trip with the SFB team, expressed his emotion and passion to save Prey Lang and the need for immediate action to save the Prey Lang Landscape. Additionally, H.E. Pol Horm vowed to bring issues concerning Prey Lang to MAFF on June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015. He said he would use his role and responsibility as a parliamentarian and on behalf of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Commission of the National Assembly to push for protection status of Prey Lang as soon as possible.

SFB-RECOFTC's CF development activities and its progress in PLL were presented to wider CF stakeholders at the 2<sup>nd</sup> National CF Program Coordination Committee meeting, with participation by 43 people (5F) from FA, RECOFTC, Harvest/USAID, MP, DPA, NTFP-EP and UNDP. The aims of the meeting were to update the progress of PCFPCC, sharing information and experience, CF progress, issues/challenges and the development of an action plan.

SFB-ODC continued to publish information and data to highlight development trends on its website ([www.opendevcam.net](http://www.opendevcam.net)), aimed at helping inform public dialogue for good environmental governance. There were 87,714 unique visitors to the site in this quarter, with site traffic and social media statistics included in the report appendices.

SFB-ODC added 2,773 new items to the website during this quarter, including daily news items, a map layer, the new forest cover page, over seventy datasets and 10 laws. Additionally, the new forest cover page was launched after Khmer New Year, with additional details provided in the appendix. The hydropower dam dataset was updated on the company profile and interactive maps after it was reviewed with the data collected by ODC interns. Finally, the ELC database was reviewed, cleaned and linked with shape files along with track changes of excised land, with this revised and updated ELCs data published on the ODC website early next quarter.

This quarter, SFB-EWMI-ODI and ODC focused much of their energy on finalizing the Gen 2 architecture, which will link ODC with similar websites from around the region while also offering significant improvements on how ODC collects, organizes and presents data and information. ODC's feedback and consultation with ODI on the new design was critical, given ODC is the only current country team with experience managing an OD website. The ODC editor-researcher team also continued to upload news and press releases onto the Gen 2.

The SFB-ODC team contributed to the new OD design by:

- Helping to hone the universal taxonomy, together with other OD partners;
- Translating additional taxonomy and database instances into Khmer;
- Beginning a structured user testing process to identify needed revisions and upgrades in advance of a soft launch of the platform;
- Finishing the fixes to the front-end style issues on thematic pages. The team also installed the new Geoserver version for the new system and expected to migrate map layers from the current Geoserver to the new version after Khmer New Year;
- Providing assistance to regional partners and sharing experiences of maintaining a country-level site at ODI workshop;
- Providing feedback on the customization of the user-friendly CKAN database home page;
- Testing new front-end design features and identifying gaps between the functionality of the old and new websites;
- Consulting on user interface development and page design for enhanced front-end appearance and functionality;
- Contributing to, reviewing and providing feedback on EWMI-ODI toolkits on adding maps to CKAN, editing and stylizing posts, and providing metadata;
- Improving and customizing the contact form's pop-up plugin to be implemented in multiple languages on the Gen 2 platform;

- Finishing the implementation of the breadcrumb navigation aiming to help users identify where they are on the ODC Gen II website. Back-end and front-end functionalities of the topical pages have been enhanced. ODC team continues migrating news summaries and press releases from the current site;
- Improving the metadata of all Khmer records in the CKAN database. Over 1,400 records were successfully imported and integrated into the CKAN library from the ODC library;
- Developing a standardized footnote tool to ensure the content of the pages systematically comply with the style guide. The universal taxonomy version 1.1 was updated on GitHub repository, and its multi-language translation finished. Taxonomic items in English have been synchronized on CKAN data hub.

### **Facilitating the First Local Official Champion Meeting**

After conducting a survey on forest communities, networks, and NGOs in late 2014 and hosting the first-ever meeting for forest community network members across Cambodia in March 2015, CTF initiative hosted a local government champion meeting on April 29-30, 2015 in Preah Sihanouk Province. Twelve (3F) 'champions', who were identified and recommended by CTF network members as awardees. They are local, technical, and sub-national government officials at commune, district, and province levels from across the country, including provinces with high levels of deforestation and forest degradation. Preah Vihear in particular was highly represented. The result of the CTF workshop was that participants now know each other and are now able to share experiences and challenges with each other and create constructive means to address forest and land issues. Local government champions have fruitfully discussed their roles and responsibilities in their capacity to help solve specific forest issues and successfully designed their future action plan.

### **Maintaining Ongoing Network Communications**

Two Interactive Voice Response (IVR) telephone lines, under Smart, became fully functional in April. The SFB project (Pact) worked with the Open Institute to set up a recorded IVR line, accessible to all and the phone number is 070 22 11 27. Each speaker from the First Forest Community Network Meeting recorded an approximately 3 minute summary of their key points and summary information on land law, forestry law and value chains which were then uploaded to the system in April. This number was also shared with forest community network members and local champions during project events. In the next quarter, Pact plans to boost usage among additional Cambodians by producing stickers advertising the line and asking partner NGOs (i.e. SFB implementers, human rights organizations, etc.) to distribute them where they work.

To boost the regular usage of the IVR, the Pact team also facilitated monthly calls among the six sub-groups of the forestry community network and two sub-groups of local government champions. On the calls, participants update each other on key events and their activities related to forest issues, exchanging ideas to seek solutions and announcing upcoming events. Three common problematic areas reported by the IVR participants are continuous deforestation, lack of cooperation from relevant authorities and lack of financial support for community patrolling. At the June forest community network meeting, sub-groups chose facilitators who will help facilitate the calls, toward a more sustainable approach.

### **Facilitating the Second Forest Community Network Meeting**

After the 1<sup>st</sup> Forest Community Network Meeting had been held in the last quarter (Q10), the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting was initiated in this quarter with a total of 52 (17F) attending the event which was held in Phnom Penh on June 29-30, 2015. In this meeting, three objectives were set for the CTF, including: (1) Improve network

members' capacity in key areas; (2) Continue to build network strengths, communications, and leadership structure; and (3) Identify and together execute a collective activity.

In objective (1) - *to Improve network members' capacity in key areas* the SFB team organized a diverse range of topics of interest to forest communities, with a secondary objective of exposing communities to additional organizations that could be resources to them. Presentations given by speakers from different NGOs which included introductions to specific sustainable livelihoods strategies, as well as the roles of sub-national government and social media strategies were provided. Building a focus on resolving forest conflicts, two presenters shared case studies of successful resolutions of issues, while other speakers provided valuable legal and private sector perspectives.

Objective (2) - *Continue to build network strengths, communications, and leadership structure* was important during the second of five forest community network meetings funded by CTF. Participants were divided into groups for discussion and to develop additional thinking around network structure based on what they learned in the first meeting. Results from the group discussions showed that participants favored web/learning network structure, in which there is a coordination structure but communication and relationships are highly horizontal. Participants spoke of wanting a structure that allows them to take quick action. Consensus was not reached on whether a national coordinating role should be of few or many people but there was agreement on having sub-regional coordination. There was also a discussion around the sub-group conference calls that concluded calls should be held in the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of the month and groups agreed on a facilitator to help lead future calls. We could see this action as an initial step toward building group leaders.

Objective (3) - *Identify and together execute a collective activity* was important to help the network grow its sense of collaboration and the value in coming together. After extensive brainstorming on priority issues and actions, participants agreed that their first collective action would be to write a joint letter to the Cambodian government to express their concern around deforestation in Cambodia, especially as impacted by ELCs. As one group drafted the content of the letter, another group identified the recipients as: Office of the Prime Minister; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction; National Cadastral Commission; the inter-ministerial Committee for Land Dispute Resolution and 8 high-profile companies. At the participants' request, the SFB team agreed to put the draft writing in final form, in consultations with two network-nominated representatives. Several representatives volunteered to travel to Phnom Penh to deliver the letter, once it is complete.

Three (3) episodes of "Success Starts with You", Episode 16, 17, 18 (i) improving agriculture for the reduction of non-timber product use, (ii) conflicts caused by collecting timber and non-timber products, and (iii) conservation and development of community forests) were produced and aired on Bayon FM 95 MHz on a weekly basis from Friday, 22 May – Friday, 5 June 2015. Ten (10) calls were placed to the IVR system by 6 unique numbers on these 3 topics. Additionally, the National Public Service Announcements (PSAs) on improving agriculture for the reduction of non-timber product use was produced and broadcasted on Bayon Radio FM 95 MHz (Phnom Penh) for a total of 60 times from 23 May – 6 June 2015.

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

The committees and members of Prey Snuol CF in Preah Vihear Province, in collaboration with FA, conducted forest patrols, during which three (3) cases of illegal logging and hunting were found. The complaint of 2 cases with 58 thumbprints (32F) was submitted to FA cantonment and Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC).

In Steung Treng Province, a dialogue forum at district level among communities and government officials was conducted (80/ 17F). There was strong involvement from the Deputy District Governor, district councils, Commune Councils, and FA representatives. Nine (9) cases related to deforestation and land use were raised and discussed. To date, these 9 cases were intervened by the governor and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery.

This quarter, the SFB-WCS team in Seima have continued to work to minimize the threat from land concessions in the Seima Protection Forest. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries announced the potential for an Economic Land Concession (ELC) company to take land from the Core Zone of the Seima Protection Forest, potentially having a major effect on the REDD+ project, as well as measured Indigenous Land areas. The SFB-WCS team has, at the request of the government, provided further technical documentation and data, including suggested potential boundary changes of the ELC in order to mitigate probable impacts of the company on the protected forest area, as well as the national demonstration REDD+ project. Ongoing technical support is being given to the FA, to ensure that the maximum relevant information is available to decision makers.

An additional land concession, Binh Phouc II, and its investment framework is now being independently investigated by FSC (Forest Stewardship Council), which SFB-WCS staff have provided input relevant to this investigation in order to apply pressure to reduce illegal activities allegedly facilitated by the company.

A proposed Social Land Concession (SLC) of 5,000 hectares appeared in the priority list of Commune Investment Program (CIP) of Chung Plas in SPF in 2015 has now been removed after the SFB-WCS team reviewed and consulted with the National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development (NCDD) Adviser, Provincial Division of Investment and Planning and Commune Council of Chung Plas. The final and approved CIP will be made available in the coming weeks.

#### **Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs - InVEST tool**

After the process of data, data collection, converting raw data into data input for InVEST modeling, development of a forest cover map for 2014 in Q9 and Q10, the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) technical team developed a current ecosystem services maps (Please see Annexes 18 and 19 for more details) which show the current distribution of six priority ecosystem services, (i) carbon stock, (ii) habitat quality, (iii) open access or non-timber forest products, (iv) water yield, (v) sediment retention and (vi) nutrient retention. Habitat quality focuses on three species, elephant, tiger, and white rump vulture. NTFP focuses on bamboo, liquid resin, solid resin, strychnine trees, and wild honey. InVEST simulation shows the current availabilities of the ecosystem service and the pressure rate on ecosystem services. The collected data, along with land use scenarios of the future (currently under development), will be used to assess the future state of ecosystem services under these alternative scenarios and provide economic value of these ecosystem services.

Additionally, SFB-WWF developed a report (attached as Annex 4) on policy and situation analysis<sup>45</sup>. The report highlights priorities for the government policies relevant to the ecosystem services, conservation, green growth/green economy, and sustainable development. It provides detailed information about policy framework and the main actors who should be involved. It also highlights the gaps in policy specific to InVEST application (Ecosystem Services, Valuation, and Payment for Ecosystem Services). The report also provides a short situation analysis which assesses current and future socio-economic and environmental consequences on people's livelihoods and natural resources, drivers of change, and storylines. Finally, recommendations are provided on how to position InVEST as a tool that would help the government in its new sustainable development framework, protected areas strategy, and sustainable

---

<sup>45</sup> Annex 4: InVEST Draft policy analysis

and spatial planning at the EPL level. This report will be incorporated with the InVEST technical report as a final report on “Ecosystem Service maps, valuation, and scenarios” to be disseminated to all relevant stakeholders including government, private sector, NGOs, and academia in December 2015.

The SFB-WWF is also responsible for engaging the government and other key stakeholders to consult on the InVEST output. This task has proven to be challenging due to government sensitivities about the new forest cover data, however, SFB-WWF has begun to have some success in generating greater interest on the part of some governmental agencies. The team developed a stakeholder database, stakeholder engagement strategy, and baseline study on the knowledge, attitudes and practice (KAP) regarding ecosystem service/InVEST tool for mainstreaming ecosystem services to guide land use planning in Monduliri<sup>46</sup>. The Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction showed strong interest in the tool because the output of InVEST will be used to complement spatial planning. The Provincial Technical Working Group showed very strong commitment to the tools and is looking forward to receiving the outputs which reflect the current natural resources situation. They advised the technical team to use the most updated database to run modeling in order to receive the best possible output.

After the national consultation workshop to develop a future scenario land use map in February (Q10), the technical team generated draft future scenarios on (i) green economy, (ii) conservation, and (iii) business as usual. These draft maps were consulted again with the Provincial Working Group in June 2015 in order to collect their final inputs. Overall, the provincial team was satisfied with the draft maps, however, they suggested adding a few priority factors to the analysis and they committed to provide the most up-to-date database to the technical team to reflect the current situation.

Future scenario land use maps have been finalized after several consultation workshops and meetings with stakeholders to collect their inputs, with roads and rubber plantations were identified as two main deforestation drivers to generate future scenario land use maps. The result from scenario simulation shows that the forest cover rate will remain 85% for conservation scenario, 54% for green economy scenario and 34% for business as usual scenario. (Please see Annexes 18 and 19 for more details)

The SFB project in partnership with the MoE and the MoEYS supported the launching of the Eco School pilot program in Monduliri with 160 (50F) participants, which is intended to provide environmental education. The event was graced by Her Excellency Khun Leaksmeay, Secretary of State, MoE and joined by nine other representatives from MoE and MoEYS, various line agencies NGOs, and students in Monduliri. The launch was followed by a four day environmental awareness campaign among students at the Hun Sen Monduliri High School which culminated in a celebration of the World Environment Day on June 6, 2015. More than 355 (228F) students joined the various activities prepared by the SFB team such as photography training, film showing, wildlife photo exhibit, wildlife monitoring presentation, and a session on using social media to raise environmental awareness. The students actively participated in the photography contest (12 entries), essay writing contest about eco-school (25 entries), and a drawing contest (with 120 entries).

RECOFTC has come to an agreement with Winrock to take over and resume the work on the 4 CFs in EPL where Winrock supported in the past. The current status of these 4 CFs was assessed by the RECOFTC team through the review of the relevant available documents and meeting with the FA officials in Monduliri. It was found that the draft CFMPs of these CFs were made available since 2011 and there is a need to update and finalize them and thereafter put them into implementation. Therefore, a draft work plan, budget, and human resource required for carrying out the necessary activities for these 4 CFs were prepared by SFB-RECOFTC and submitted to Winrock for review and cooperation.

---

<sup>46</sup> Annex 5: InVEST KAP Baseline; Annex 6: Stakeholders Engagement Strategies

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

To enhance the understanding of youth and students on the importance of the Prey Lang Landscape, awareness raising campaigns were conducted simultaneously in four provinces; Kampong Thom, Kratie, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng. In total, there were 240 participants on exposure trips including students from various universities, monks, media and local community members. The campaigns were designed by different youth networks such as KYSD: Khmer Youth for Social Development; YRDP: Youth Resource Development Program; KSILA: Khmer Student Intelligence League Association; CYN: Cambodian Youth Network; AYC: America Youth Council; KYA: Khmer Youth Association to increase the understanding of: (i) the primary drivers of Prey Lang degradation, (ii) effects of climate change, (iii) enhance youth participation in forest conservation and (iv) build closer relation among youth networks at national and local levels as well as with local communities. Forest patrols in the four provinces were organized to improve youth actions in forest protection. There was an illegal logging case found by youth groups in Preah Vihear Province and in the other three provinces freshly cut timber were discovered during their trips and local authorities contacted. Additionally, various youth groups have tried different ways to draw public attention about Prey Lang Landscape through social media, on air shows and workshop to reflect on what they have learned from the trip and ways forward.

On July 2-6, 2015, with funding support from SFB, Buddhist for Peace Organization led 110 monks conducting tree blessing ceremony in Prey Lang, located in Rovieng district, Preah Vihear Province. Approximately 300 trees have now been blessed and a forest inventory was conducted within a 10 ha area. Inside the forest, the local community guiding the monk groups confiscated 5 chainsaws and 2 wildlife hunting rifles. Upon their return trip to Phnom Penh, the monks marched to the Forestry Administration, Prime Minister Cabinet and National Assembly to submit petitions calling for action to accelerate the process of putting Prey Lang into protection status, increase manpower for forest patrols and reconsider the license given to PNT company whose development plan has cause land dispute among the villager in Reab Roy Commune.

**Conflict Mitigation****Kampong Thom**

SFB-RECOFTC & WI, in collaboration with FA Cantonment, conducted a constructive dialogue event at Bor Village, in Preah Vihear Province. The aims of meeting were to disseminate forestry law, sub degree of community forestry establishment and CF agreement to CFMC and CF members in Bor & Kravan CFs and local authorities and to reduce the illegal activities, land encroachment of farming and identifying ways to solve the issues/challenges of forest resource management in Bor & Kravan CFs. A meeting brought together 79 participants (33F) including deputy-district governor, FA officials, the district cadaster office chief, police military officials, police post officials, commune councilor, CFMCs and CF members. During the meeting it was agreed to re-collect the data of land settlement and land holders on the farmland inside the CF areas and if they do not vacate, the Preah Vihear FA cantonment will take action based on Forest Laws and the sub-degree of CF establishment.

In collaboration with RECOFTC, the SFB project facilitated a constructive dialogue on forming a working group to study resource maps of the Kbal Kla CF boundary for re-demarcation of the CF boundary on June 2-3, 2015. The event was chaired by Mr. Un Both, Sandan District Governor, Kampong Thom Province with 23 (0F) participants from Kbal Kla CFMCs, Cham Praob Village Chief, Chor Village Chief, Svay Village Chief, Kbal Kla Village Chief, Sandan Commune Chief, Sandan FA Triage, Sandan Agriculture Officer, Sandan District Officers and District officers. The result of the dialogue event was an agreement to form a working group consisting of 15 members from CFMCs and relevant stakeholders and having Mr. Kong Sophea, Director of Sandan District Administration, as a chairman, and to define roles and responsibilities of the

working group. The working group plans to take action on re-demarcation of Kbal Kla CF boundary in the next quarter.

#### Preah Vihear

After a series of dialogues conducted in the previous quarter to mitigate the conflict between Sangkae CF and Heng Yue ELC regarding wooden fence installed in the CF area and with the support from Preah Vihear Forest Administration Cantonment (FAC), CFMCs submitted a request letter to Preah Vihear Provincial Governor seeking for his permission to install CF boundary poles based on official UTM recognition from the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). As a result, the Provincial Governor approved the request and with SFB project support under USG assistance, 19 poles were installed to mark the CF area claiming back more than 2000 ha for the CF.

On June 30, 2015, in collaboration with RECOFTC, the SFB team organized a constructive dialogue on conflict resolution and dissemination of Forest Law and relevant regulations to strengthen the management and issues mitigation for Bor & Kravan CFs in Bor Village, Putrea Commune, Chey Sen District, Preah Vihear Province. The event was chaired by Mr. Nuon Sokhom, Deputy Director of Preah Vihear FAC with 79 participants (33F), including Chey Sen Deputy District Governor, FA officials, Chief of District Cadastral Office, District Police Officers, Commune Councilors, CFMCs, CF members and people within the communes. In the dialogue, Bor and Kravan CFs members had a chance to share their concerns/challenges in the CFs regarding rice field expansion of nearby villagers who have rice field in the CFs area. The wish of CF members to expand their rice field due to the expansion of their family members and after having boundary poles demarcation, the destruction of CF boundary poles, inactive members in preventing illegal activities in the CF, and request for Social Land for the community (since the CF members have no more land for agriculture purpose beside CF area, also the surrounding area of CF is wetland area). Kravan CF, in particular, would like to dissolve the CF and covert the CF area to be Social Land for the community. In response to the former issues, FA officers would take action on boundary poles destruction issues and expansion of rice field of nearby villagers. Also, Chief of District Cadastral Office responded to the request for Social Land that the people should request to Provincial Land Management Commission through local authority stating the reason for having no land in the village, so that 10% of commune land would be granted when the request was approved. For the later issue, FA officers suggested CF members to have an agreement among the members attached with thumbprints for the dissolving of the CF to MAFF before asking for Social Land.

In Preah Vihear Province, a discussion meeting with 3 CFs (104/ 34 F) on CFMP was conducted; and resulted in, CFMPs of 2 CFs were finalized at the CF level. The implementation reached step 3 of the CF management block and step 4 of the demarcation on management blocks. Three (3) inventory groups were formed and the discussion meeting with 2 CFs (31/ 10 F) was conducted on forest and data analysis for Step 5. Forest inventories were conducted with 471 participants (147F) on 138 plots. The data of forest inventory was collected and entered into the format of CF management plan and was also presented to 67 participants (19F). After the consultation with CFMC and members (277/120F), the plans have been edited by Ponlok Khmer project team, RECOFTC and FA triage and submitted to FA cantonment for approval.

#### Stung Treng

In Stung Treng Province, the overlapping issue of the 3 CFs (Prey Tamao, Phnom Prasath and Kirisoksan) with Pheapimex ELC proceeded to the next step with support from the SFB project.

- On March 31, 2015, facilitated constructive dialogue on reviewing and revising CF management structure for Prey Tambov CF in collaboration with Promvihearthor Organization and Stung Treng

FAC. There were 13 (3 F) participants in the event, included CFMCs, FAC officer, CC and village chiefs. The result were: (i) CFMCs, Village Chief and CCs decided to select 2 CF members to replace 2 CFMC members who were inactive and resigned from their responsibility and (ii) they also decided to select 2 more CFMC members to support Patrol team.

- On June 16, 2015, in collaboration with Promvihearthor Organization, the SFB team facilitated individual constructive dialogue with the 3 CFs specific to completing documents for re-application to MAFF for official recognition of the CFs. In total, there were 28 (5F) participants involved in the event. The update of CFMCs management structure and other documents were well organized and ready for approval from the District Governor of Thalaborivat District and were re-submit to the Stung Treng Provincial Governor for official recognition through Stung Treng FAC.

The CFMC and CF members in Stung Treng Province, with the endorsement of the governor on registration documents & submission to MAFF, continued to address the issue related to the overlapping of CF's land with Forest Concession (Pheaphimex Company). "To date, at least the complaints of 5 cases related to forestry encroachment were submitted to court", said, Forest Administration Mr. Va Sokha.

Kratie

No activities this quarter.

## **NRM Planning**

Kampong Thom

- Lbos Srol CF: SFB-RECOFTC supported the CFMC to finalize their draft community forest management plan with CF members, local authorities and local FA officials. This CF management plan was endorsed by FA triage and division and submitted to FA cantonment for further review.
- Ou Dasko CF: The draft CF Management Plan of Ou Dasko CF was finalized after consultation with CFMC, CF members, local authorities and local FA triage officials and submitted to FA cantonment for further review in the next quarter.
- Prey Tatei CF: The CFMP of Prey Tatei CF was finalized in consultation with CFMC, CF members, local authorities and local FA officials and submitted to FA Cantonment for further review.
- Prey Phum Romchek CF: The data entry for community forest inventory continued and information collected through participatory CF resources consultation was synthesized and compiled.
- Prey Ou Bos Leav CF: The data entry for community forest inventory continued, with information collected through participatory CF resources consultation synthesized and compiled.

In Sandan District, the Raksmei Phoumpi Kiri Boeung Kranhak Eco-tourism working group was formed with support of SFB project in Quarter 8 with approval provided by the District Governor. The working group consists of CF members from Ou Kranhak CF, Prey Ta Tey CF and Ou Kranhak Fishery Community. Additionally, the working group submitted the internal rules to be recognized and approved by the Provincial Governor. Per Provincial Governor's comment, the internal rules should get more comments from relevant stakeholders at sub-national level, therefore, SFB project further supported on the revision of the internal rule with stakeholders. Activities included:

- On May 7, 2015, facilitated discussion on comments from Tourism officers and Water Resources officers from sub-national level with the Eco-tourism working group. There were 16 (2F) participants in the discussion at the Eco-tourism site in Sandan District. The meeting resulted in some revision on the internal rules, particularly changing the terms of the working group from 5

years to 3 year terms, adding Farmers Using Water Community into the sources of working group members and adding more composition to the Advisory Council.

- On June 16, 2015, facilitated another meeting focused on discussing internal rules of Raksmei Phoumpi Kiri Boeung Kranha Eco-Tourism working group and decided on the management area of the eco-tourism site area with relevant government institutions at sub-national level. With 15 (OF) participants, including Provincial Officers, Tourism Officers, Fishery Officer, Environment Officer, Agriculture Officer, Culture Officer, Sandan District Governor and Eco-Tourism management commission members. During the meeting discussions revolved around the internal rules by providing constructive criticism comments on the internal rule. As a result, the SFB team assisted with revising the internal rules according to the comments, and further discussed with the relevant government institutions to push the endorsement of the eco-tourism working group from Provincial Governor in the next quarter.

#### Preah Vihear

- Kravan CF: Participatory CF resource assessment for community forest management planning was conducted to collect data of CF resources with 64 participants (26F). The assessment tools included participatory resource mapping, historical matrix, wealth ranking, Venn diagram, seasonal calendar, trend analysis, priority problem ranking, transect walk and CF management block on the map.
- Bor CF: CF management block verification was conducted in the quarter and the results of the block verification informed the need for consultation and discussion with CF members regarding the small land inside the community forest. A meeting with FA cantonment chief of Preah Vihear was then conducted to discuss forest land encroachment inside CF's areas in both Bor and Kravan CFs. Based on results of the meeting, FA cantonment conducted a meeting with CFMC, CF members, local authorities and especially land holders for solving these issues inside CF area.

#### Stung Treng

No activities this quarter.

#### Kratie

- Prasat Teuk Khmao CF: RECOFTC continued to support CFMC and CF members on their CF inventory fieldwork. All of the 103 inventory sample plots were completed during the reporting quarter and the final report is now being compiled.
- Kampong Damrei CF: Field activities for CF development conducted in Kampong Damrei CF, included CF management block demarcation, management block verification, field training on Community Forest Inventory and forest inventory work. The community forest inventory team consisted of 32 persons (12F). The community forest was divided into 3 blocks; Ou Cheash zone (520ha) for forest and wildlife protection; Ou Da zone (430ha) for community uses and Ou Samroung zone (352ha) for reforestation.

### OBJECTIVE 3

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

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

Two internationally renowned Professors visited the Andong Kraloeng Gibbon Camp this quarter and have provided feedback on their experience. They thoroughly enjoyed their trip and spent many hours talking with Seima ecotourism staff about the project, and discussing the vital importance and the common

challenges of community-placed ecotourism for forest and biodiversity conservation. They were so pleased with their trip that they are currently writing an article about the project for the Australian Geographic. An article from such eminent academics will be a fantastic achievement for the project and will bring deserved international recognition.

Interest in the ecotourism project in Andong Kraloeng has been steadily increasing, with more trial visits further building the capacity and confidence of the local staff and the community. Phillippe Steinmetz, the new Regional Director of Agence Française Développement (AFD) came for a highly successful visit to the Gibbon Camp, and was pleased to see the progress of the project. AFD provided matching funds for the camp and continues to provide additional support to the project.

The habituation of the gibbons at Andong Kraloeng continues to proceed well, and in this quarter the team has observed the infants growing and thus detaching from their mother, which will mean that this generation will have been habituated from a very young age. The number of sightings with increased lengths are becoming more frequent which is a positive sign for the habituation and visitors to the camp. Gibbons are now being observed approximately 50% of the time by the team, which is a huge success considering the normally cryptic nature of these animals in the wild. A large 6-month progress report has been completed, and a significant 1 year progress report is being compiled which will summarize data and progress to date. Two scientific papers are also currently in draft, and will be submitted to peer-reviewed journals. These will be hugely important for the project, and will raise the profile of the site and the project within the academic community.

Staff from the Seima Ecotourism Team and the Wildlife Monitoring Team have collaborated with a primatologist from the Oxford Brookes University (UK) to conduct a landmark gibbon survey in the area surrounding the Andong Kraloeng ecotourism project. The research had two important purposes: one was to provide a baseline for the gibbon population surrounding the project in order to facilitate project impact monitoring in the future. The second was to test a new method for estimating gibbon density and compare it with traditional methods. The new method – auditory spatially-explicit capture-recapture has been designed by leading statistical ecologists at the Centre for Research into Environmental and Ecological Modelling at the University of St. Andrews, and has the potential to be a defining moment in gibbon research, with the results having a global scientific impact. This has the potential to bring additional recognition to the project.

Equipment for bamboo charcoal production, reactors for charcoal production and bending jigs for bamboo poles production, were delivered to the bamboo enterprise groups in EPL and selected members were given training on how to produce charcoal using this equipment. Additionally, the bamboo business plan was drafted and is awaiting validation and approval by the enterprise groups.

A coordination meeting between nine resin enterprise group members and Phusethana Group Co. Ltd was conducted during this quarter. The meeting was set to discuss the result of the one year buying contract between the resin groups and Phusethana and plans for renewing the contract. Participants also highlighted the successes and challenges faced by the community during this contract period such as: (i) only 45% of the contracted amount of resin was obtained because when Phusethana started buying the resin, competition was created; (ii) other traders increased their price so instead of selling to Phusethana, they sold to traders who could offer the higher price. In total, the resin enterprise from the six villages earned a gross revenue of \$2,600 for selling around 15 tons of resin. The company committed to renew the contract with the community, this time through the Mondulkiri Forest Venture, the cooperative of 13 enterprise groups in EPL, and with a plan to buy 68 tons in one year.

### **NTFP monitoring activities implemented**

- Trained members of the Krangtes and Srae Honey enterprise groups on beehive monitoring. This training included 10 community members (1F) from Prey Lang Landscape and three Winrock staff. Completed the annual honey monitoring of the established permanent plots in Krangtes and Pu Chrey and established the permanent monitoring plots in Srae y.

Established a bamboo monitoring plot in Srae Huy and trained three community members who will be responsible for regularly monitoring the plot for the number of bamboo shoots and the growth rate of these bamboo shoot. Ten bamboo clumps were identified for monitoring; 5 clumps as managed while the other 5 were unmanaged clumps. This monitoring aims to compare growth rate of bamboo between managed and unmanaged bamboo clumps.

In Mondulakiri Province, a series of activities conducted to improve the livelihoods of people including, (i) Self Help Group members (SHG) (10/7F) participated in an exchange visit to a community based enterprise in Ratanakiri Province; (ii) two wood saving cooking stoves were built for two women entrepreneur families for wine production; (iii) provision of water tanks and systems to a woman entrepreneur family who is in return providing water to 50 families; (iv) training on souvenir production; (v) a meeting with tour guides and tour agencies (17 participants/ 1F) to introduce the Leng Orng Leng Khin waterfall; (vi) and provision of high value fruit trees, coconut and lemon trees were provided to 249 SHG members (176F).

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

Exposure trip outside country: In order to gain knowledge and experience on bamboo sector development, WI assigned Deputy Objective 3 Team Leader and 3 members from bamboo groups in Kratie and Stung Treng Provinces to join an international exposure trip on bamboo enterprise development for 6 days (April 25<sup>th</sup> to May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015) in Samneua District, Houaphanh Province, Lao PDR. The purpose of this trip was to learn about innovative bamboo management and monitoring technologies being implemented by bamboo project community partners that could be implemented in pilot bamboo enterprise projects in EPL and PLL, learn about new tools and systems use in the harvesting, monitoring, and governance of natural resources within the bamboo forests areas allocated to villagers by the Lao PDR Government and conduct an analysis of these which could be adapted to respective CF/CPA areas in Cambodia.

### **WWF support to the SFB PLL team in implementing livelihood activities**

- Contract consultant for management of PLL Livelihood activities. Key outputs were: (i) Redesigned PLL structure for operating livelihoods in PLL and improved/finalized terms of reference for the Winrock PLL staff; (ii) Facilitated development of a one year tactical livelihood implementation plan for PLL; (iii) Provided capacity building to the PLL livelihood team, including on ecosystem services; (iv) Supported coordination between Winrock International (WI) and its partners (i.e. WWF, Conservation International, Small grant holders); (v) Supported the evaluation and contracting of round 2 small grantees and (vi) Supported WI Ecosystem services team.
- Provided training to Winrock staff on business plan development and resin inventory.
- Hosted exposure visit of Winrock staff and their 11 (1F) community partners to livelihood projects in EPL, namely honey, resin, and bamboo enterprises. From the exposure trip, clear and specific action points on how to proceed with PLL honey and resin enterprises were developed with the inputs of the WWF Livelihood Adviser.
- Trained 10 community members (1F) and three Winrock staff on bee hive monitoring.

- Supported participation of three community members (1F) to the “First National Community Business Forum” organized by WWF and NTFP–EP in partnership with the MoE. The forum brought together community enterprise groups, private sector, key government agencies, and NGOs working on NTFPs, to discuss key developments, opportunities, and challenges related to the NTFP sector in Cambodia. From the workshop SFB-WWF able to link the bamboo enterprise in PLL to potential buyers of their incense products.

### **Kampong Thom**

Winrock International’s Livelihood Team facilitated a cross provincial exposure visit for 6 days on NTFPs enterprise development and management in Monduliri Province. There were 5 members (1F) from resin groups located in Ou Dasko and Ou Kranhuong CFs in Kampong Thom Province and 2 honey groups from Preah Vihear Province joined the trip that was organized in cooperation with WWF. There were also international participants from the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, India, and Bangladesh participating in the trip. Participants visited 3 CFs located at Krangtes, Puchrey and Srae Y to learn about resin group management, benefit sharing, resin filtering, sustainable resin tapping, honey mapping, zoning and processing. Additionally, they also visited a bamboo workshop, bio-char, charcoal and bamboo growth monitoring process in a bamboo forest. At the end of field visit, reflection was done by the WWF Technical Advisor, Amy Maling, to debrief on what participants learned from the visit. WWF staff also shared experiences on how to run resin and honey group enterprises in a sustainable way. More explanation on record keeping systems, data collection and work planning was done by the Advisor to enable participants to understand the processes of enterprise development, management and market linkages.

In addition, the WI Livelihood Team facilitated a meeting with 2 resin groups at Ou Dasko and Ou Kranhuong to review rules and regulations, discuss group progress, share and learn on experiences from exposure trip in Monduliri Province, collect information about the number of resin trees owned by group members and identify location for resin filtering operations. There were 24 (5F) participants including resin collectors, local traders and Village Chiefs. A plan for data collection on number of resin trees was developed and location for resin filtering was selected.

To build capacity of chicken raisers, WI Livelihood Team conducted a two day cross provincial exposure trip on chicken raising linking to forest conservation for chicken raisers of Kbal Ou Thnong, Kbal Khla, Tatei, and Okranhak CFs in Kampong Thom Province to visit Prey Kbal Teuk CF, Siem Reap Province. There were 14 (5F) participants which included Village Chiefs, Chief of CFMCs and chicken raisers. During day one, they learned a great deal about how to encourage villagers to fully participate in forest patrol through improving CF members’ livelihood activities such as chicken, cow and pig raising, family fish pond, rice production, vegetable growing and savings groups. They also learned about the main principles for a successful CF that is closely related to equal benefit sharing among members and cooperation with relevant government and non-government organizations. In day two, they visited an organic chicken farm and learned about breed selection, using locally available resources for chicken feed, including left over ripe fruit mixed with sugar, and earth-worm raising.

In Kampong Thom Province, two (2) meetings were conducted on re-organizing rattan FPG group (35/ 12F); and forming Revolving Fund Groups RFGs (34/ 12F). One (1) training on bookkeeping and report writing to FPG members (55/ 25F) was provided and materials were provided to 3 families (9 members) for compost making.

### ***Preah Vihear***

Supported by SFB, Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP) and WCS distributed 2,500kg of Jasmine rice seed to 20 families participating in the Ibis Rice initiative within Dongplat Village, Preah Vihear Protected Forest.

Quality seed is the foundation to successful rice farming, this year technical training has been provided to farmers enabling them to produce high quality seeds for the next planting season in 2016.

To assist with the sustainable harvest of resin, WI Livelihood Team provided one-full day training on sustainable harvesting technique to resin tappers at Bra Village, Chhaeb Commune, Chhaeb Pir District, Preah Vihear Province. There were 23 (11F) resin tappers participating in the training. After the training, WI Livelihood Team organized a half day meeting to form a resin group committee consisting of 3 people (1 group leader, 1 finance and 1 marketing officer). There were 20 (11F) resin tappers participated to select the resin group committee. Further to resin group formation at Bra Village, WI Livelihood Team organized a meeting with the formalized group to develop rules and regulations for leading and managing the group. A gender mainstreaming session was also provide during the meeting to explain the roles of men and women and responsibilities in NTFPs collection and society. There were 26 (6F) participants in the meeting.

In addition, WI Livelihoods Team facilitated a 2-day meeting to share experiences on honey enterprise development learned from the exposure trip to Mondulhiri Province to 2 honey groups at Prey Snuol and Prey Lang Senchey on practices of honey zoning and mapping, processing and honey enterprise development, and to form internal rules and regulations for the two groups. There were 31 (0F) participants attending the meeting.

To help improve the livelihood of CF members, one full day trainings on chicken raising technique were provided to CF members at Prey Changhar Thom, Prey Kbal Kampong Damrei, and Prey Niyum Trapeang Chambok. Total participation was 99 (66F) which included CFMCs, Village Chief and CFMCs Chiefs. Topic included breed, breed selection, chicken pen, feeding and feed by using local available resources in the village. A result of this training showed that 60% of trainees provided the correct answers in a pre-test and 91% provided the correct answers in the post post-test. Training materials, including Videos and illustration were good tools for providing knowledge and understanding to CF members since they have limited understanding of the Khmer language, as they are Laotian.

To build more knowledge and experience with chicken raising, 14 (8F) chicken raisers from 3 CFs at Prey Khlong Trapeang Sa Ang, Kravan and Sangke in Putrea and Chhaeb Communes of Chey Sen and Chheap Districts, Preah Vihear Province who applied chicken raising techniques such as building pen, breed selection or expand chicken business after receiving training from WI/SFB project were also selected to visit livelihood activities linking to forest conservation at Prey Kbal Teuk CF, Siem Reap Province for 2 days. Associated activities to this exposure trip are explained above. A followed-up activity was also conducted by the WI Livelihood Team to assess the progress and problems of vegetable growing groups at Preah Lean, Prey Changhar Thom, Prey Kbal Damrei and Prey Niyum Tropeang Chambok CFs after previously providing training on vegetable growing techniques. Thirty seven vegetable growers in the 4 CFs were met and consulted about technical and insect pest problem of vegetable growing. It was observed that some of them changed to use more organic fertilizers such as cow dung rather than use only chemical fertilizer. The main problem is lack of water in dry season since they need to take water from the deep cliff-river bank to irrigate their vegetable gardens.

In Preah Vihear Province, a 2 day training was conducted on financial & administrative management and business planning with 3 CBE groups (97/ 5F) and a meeting was conducted to exchange experiences on business operations (26/ 10F).

**Stung Treng**

In Steung Treng Province, ten (10) business groups were formed with 227 members (81F), who participated in a series of business activities, which has resulted in 50% of members increasing their income generation.

**Kratie**

In Kratie Province, rice & vegetable crop trainings were provided to 40 families including, (i) Seven (7) trainings conducted on natural pesticide production and use on vegetable plantation (8/ 6F); (ii) 2-day chicken raising training (37/ 30F); (iii) food processing training (21/ 13F); (iv) CBET stills (13/ 8F); (v) Natural Resource Management training (25/ 18F); and (vi) hygiene and sanitation training (15/ 8F). Two (2) surveys were conducted on rice market value chain with 54 rice producers and traders; and on chicken market value chains with 49 producers and traders. Four (4) meetings were conducted on reflection and dissemination findings of Rice & Chicken Market Assessment (14 enterprise members/ 10 F); setting up market committee structures (14 enterprise members/ 11F); and 2 meetings on setting up conservation statement and percentage of contribution by-law with 32 participants (27F).

**2.2 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES****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)***

The concerns over the level of the threats to the forest have remained significant this quarter. Illegal logging and especially land clearance remain serious concern, and these have been exacerbated by the late onset of the wet season. The teams have continued to try to impose tougher measures on illegal logging and land clearance during this quarter. Four new FA officers have been assigned to the project by the government, and they have begun working with SFB staff to combat these threats.

Liaison with ELC companies remains very challenging, especially engaging their subsidiaries and sub-contractors. Even with the support of a large project such as SFB, companies remain very reluctant to meet and discuss their practices. A strategy of engagement through the relevant government agencies at sub-national level, key line ministries including MAFF and MoE, is suggested to find alternative methods of influencing these companies. The issue of partiality of government officials to ELC companies in decision-making, particularly on violations committed by companies in forest clearance and alleged laundering of timber illegally logged outside of the company boundaries, continues to be a problem.

Ratelong Incorporation's case is an example of the protected areas management weakness in Cambodia. Based on this experience, SFB-WWF will work at the national level to clarify: (i) which legal procedures provide authorization inside MPF or any PA?; (ii) is there any gap in the procedures that enable the provincial government to provide an authorization without the participation of the authority in charge of the protected area?; (iii) what steps have already been approved in Ratelong's case, apart from the authorization letter reported from the field level – EPL, on June 17th? Well defined procedures and transparency are key to ensure management that follows the brand new MPF management plan and to ensure gathering of the information about non-compatible activities before they happen on the ground.

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

In Kampong Thom Province, Kbal Khla CF: Land encroachment was encountered inside the CF area by outside villagers and with the neighboring Choab Praob Village. The result of meetings by WI constructive dialogue and SFB-RECOFTC enabled a way to solve this problem by establishment of a working group to conduct the farmland demarcation inside the CF area. The identification of small farm land inside the community forest will be conducted with support from SFB-RECOFTC to incorporate into the updated community forest boundary and map.

In Prey Lang Landscape (PLL), one Concession Forest Company (Phea Pimex), Thalaborivat District, Kampong Thom Province, is a major obstacle for CF registration. Seven (7) CFs are not approved by MAFF on the prioritized areas for CF establishment and for natural resource supporting community livelihoods. Communities requested to FA and Local Authorities for CF establishment but a response has not been provided. However, after many discussion in CF network meetings and dialogue forums, FA has taken the request into consideration.

In Preah Vihear Province, Bor and Kravan CFs have had the problem of forest land encroachment inside CF's areas and pole installation by WI was destroyed. To solve this problem, RECOFTC and WI dialogue team coordinated with the FA Cantonment Chief of Preah Vihear Province to conduct meetings to disseminate the forest policies such as forest laws, sub-decree community forestry establishment and CF agreement to district governors, commune councils, village chiefs, police post officials, CFMC, CF members and villagers. One of the expected results from the dissemination will be the action plan for identifying the land inside community forest and owners as well as the team to collect these data. SFB-RECOFTC will collaborate and consult with FA cantonment on implementing this result and other actions that came out of the dialogue in the next quarters.

### **OBJECTIVE 2**

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

While the IVR Smart lines are fully operational, EZECOM still has not been able to procure lines from Mobitel, which would allow more callers to access the recorded IVR lines for free (the conference call costs are already covered by this project). It is unclear if this issue stems from the politically sensitive nature of forestry topics in Cambodia and if Mobitel is purposefully inhibiting this process. SFB team (Pact) will continue to ask Open Institute and EZECOM to pursue an agreement with Mobitel. Having a group of people in remote areas calling in to a single phone line can create some audio challenges. Challenges include: (i) delayed time from the first receiver to the last caller in each group because Pact has to call one receiver at a time, (ii) once receivers answer the call, it is impossible for Pact to cut the connection, (iii) background noise of one participant can disturb the whole conference. While Open Institute has provided assistance to addressing other problems, they have confirmed there is currently no technological solution to these issues. Nonetheless, the groups have persevered with the communication, as it is superior to any other option they have to speak together.

Financial coverage of network meetings remains a challenge. Travel costs from remote areas in particular drive up the costs of meetings, while the limited CTF budget only covers five forest community meetings and three local official champion meetings. Due to budget and also difficulty of travel in the Cambodian rainy season, the next meetings are not planned until the October-December period. It will be important for CTF to maintain momentum through IVR calls and newsletters in the interim period. At the suggestion of participants, Pact may convene the next forest community and local official meetings back-to-back with a day overlap.

Additionally, getting full participation of invited communities remains a challenge; this quarter saw low attendance of only 10 out of 18 of the new invited communities. Four were expected to be arranged and sponsored by World Vision, which pulled out shortly before the meeting. One woman representative declined to come to the capital as she had never been and was afraid. Several women commented that being away from their families (especially children) was a burden for them to travel to the network meetings in Phnom Penh. Thus, as CTF seeks to increase women representatives, it may be necessary to “over-invite” communities to participate in order to get the target number.

SFB-EWMI-ODI continued to meet complex technical challenges in regard to finalizing the Gen 2 architecture. While this is to be expected in complex projects of this sort, addressing those problems continued to take longer than expected. As the architecture neared completion, it was also clear that additional revisions and upgrades would be needed to capture some of the ODC’s existing facilities, especially with regard to data display and that will require a transition ODC to the new OD Mekong platform which cannot be fully automated and will require significant editorial attention. ODC is following along with a plan that was developed last quarter. Solutions to some technical issues and improvements on the usability of Gen 2 are nearing completion. ODC content on the current site is being uploaded to the new site while the adaptation of ODC Taxonomy with OD Mekong Universal Taxonomy is nearly complete.

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

InVEST simulation needs to be generated from the most recent update of the forest cover map (2014) to produce a reliable baseline ecosystem service map which reflects the current ecosystem situation. However, the FA advised the InVEST team to run the simulation on the forest cover map of 2010 which shows a high level of forest cover and makes it harder to predict the future ecosystem services as well as economic value. The InVEST team decided to run the model on both versions of the forest cover map and will use the 2010 version to communicate with FA and the 2014 to communicate with other stakeholders.

Most of the database used for the InVEST simulation, especially the data on water related ecosystems are secondary which does not represent the local area, so the model has some technical gaps and limitations, which is common in areas of sparse primary data around the world. The team will highlight these limitations in the report for future study. WWF and RUPP are finding that the Provincial InVEST Working Group, established during the project, is very interested in developing the technical capacity to do the simulations and use this type of information. This is a positive outcome and WWF is exploring how to build on this interest in the future.

In this quarter, the challenges with gender mainstreaming persist, while the project continues to address the issues and needs of both men and women, there are some blockages through local cultural norms; for example, women continue to be reluctant to be involved with forest protection activities. Some other activities, such as cooking or housekeeping in tourism venues, are seen as not relevant for men to do. While the project continues to try to maintain gender balance and equity, this is a difficult challenge within the local cultural milieu, and a range of approaches are needed to bridge this divide.

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. Our continued suggested strategy for this is to demonstrate to the FA that this model can really work for communities and government, with an exposure visit to the world leaders in this field, in USAID-supported activities in Central America.

The bamboo enterprise dissemination project was delayed because Bambusa Global Venture (BGV), the partner company of the bamboo enterprise groups, was hindered in obtaining a permit to operate a business in Mondulkiri Province. The Provincial Governor wanted this approval first before conducting any public dissemination of the project. The dissemination aims to identify concrete and practical actions to improve coordination and support among relevant actors to ensure successful implementation of the bamboo pilot enterprise. Supporting this process, SFB-WWF has helped BGV with a Khmer translation of the MOU signed between Winrock, WWF, and BGV, as requested by the District Governor, which will help BGV process its permit faster.

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

An exposure trip campaign attracted youth participation in preserving the forest, however, there were two young girls not allowed by parents to join trip because their parents consider forest conservation actions very sensitive and potentially dangerous. It was also observed that some even lied to their parents so that they could join this type to activity, which means gender sensitivity and parental mind-set on forest issues undermines young women's commitment toward conservation aspect in actions. An event is being developed to the challenges of youth engagement in forest conservation in the next quarter to assist with changing social norms and promote youth participation in forest governance.

During a trip in Stung Treng, a group of youth were not allowed to visit a village by local authorities, which has reported in media. Whereas, another team who visited Prey Lang forest in Sandan District were confronted with tree-felling by loggers used to stop students from visiting the forest and local communities. A similar event happened in Preah Vihear, with a foot path leading into the forest was blocked by a big tree but through constructive dialogue the forest visit was carried out smoothly and with solidarity among the community and students.

In Prey Lang Landscape (PLL), decision makers did not engage in the networking meetings / dialogue forums, so many issues related to deforestation (illegal logging and CF's land overlap with Forest Concession's, etc.) which were raised have not been resolved.

## **OBJECTIVE 3**

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

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

No implementation challenges this quarter.

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

Permission Certificate (PC) from FA is required for commercial trading of NTFP products, especially resin. There is a need to consult with FA for the recognition of community NTFP group supported by the project and the possibility of tax exception for products.

There are very few NTFP commercial traders with PC in Cambodia, therefore a monopoly has formed and complicates the sale of resin. Therefore, the communities have difficulty when bargaining for a reasonable price to sell their NTFP products, especially resin.

In Preah Vihear Province, communities were concerned about losing their resin trees which will affect their livelihoods as one mining concession company (Korean Golden Development), granted by Cambodian Government started operations in the forest.

## 2.3 ACTIVITIES NOT CARRIED OUT AS PLANNED 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

- The delay in SFB-ODC receiving its registration certificate from the Ministry of Interior will affect the ODC Spatial Planning Lab project with university students. The RUA, RUPP and other university components under the management of the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport cannot formally collaborate with ODC until it is registered.
- SFB-ODC has observed a drop in the number of participants involved in the Phnom Penh Mapping Meetups, despite having good quality speakers. The committee members have been reduced from five to three people, with the event taking place on Tuesday or Wednesday from 6pm-7pm at the CoLAB.

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

- The national Camera Trap database, which WCS is compiling from existing and archive camera trapping data, continues to be much slower to develop than anticipated. The team has now engaged additional support but it will take some time for the new staff to be trained to a level whereby they can contribute to the activities independently. A soft-launch, with only a part of the data is still planned to demonstrate progress and keep momentum, while not requiring the team to wait until the entire cataloging is completed.
- A draft is now completed of the MPF's management plan but it still needs to be reviewed by FA and MAFF. SFB-WWF expects approval by September 2015, which may enable the development of a launch in the next quarter.
- Assisting MOE/PDoE to take ownership and drafting PPWS management plans using the new PA strategy and zoning criteria has met some challenges as the management plan is a tool to guide MoE decision making related to the protected area management, all steps to develop the management plan should have a strong MoE ownership in order to ensure that the management plan will be approved and implemented. Several meetings took place to support the development of the different documents needed to sign an agreement. Finally, MoE developed a budget based on the concept note and work plan. The plan implementation will begin during the next quarter.
- The main trainers of the Improve Efficiency of Law Enforcement Mechanism Chain in EPL from Field to Courtroom courses were to be the LE staff and a lawyer. SFB-WWF published a call for proposals but only a few candidates answered, leading to a delay in the hiring of a lawyer (the person will be contracted in Q12). Two new LE TA staff were just hired during this quarter. SFB-WWF will now be able proceed with scheduling this training. There are five training courses already planned for August and they will reduce the coordination efforts, increase the visibility of the support to improve law enforcement, and include a meeting with different enforcement agencies in Monduliri. Based on the detailed description of the training, a new negotiation will take place with the lawyer that needs to be included in the team, in order to produce a new budget according to the specific time required.

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

No Objective 1 activities not carried out as planned in this quarter.

**OBJECTIVE 2****Improve constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels**

- Launch of the Open Development Handbook delayed as other work during this quarter was prioritized. However, ODC has scheduled an event in early July where members of the OD community in Cambodia will work with the ODC Managing Editor to finalize the handbook.

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

- This quarter the SFB-WWF biodiversity team focused on the important elephant survey and annual vulture census as to increase the biodiversity data available for the government and forests' management plans. The PPWS biodiversity case study will be developed next quarter as it will be rainy season which will slow down the work in the field.

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

No Objective 2 activities not carried out as planned in this quarter.

**OBJECTIVE 3****Increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests*****Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)***

- A TOR for resin product development and a market study was developed but a proposal has not yet been received after advertising it for more than three weeks. The TOR was again circulated to several networks and is expected to receive some proposals by July. The private company initially approached for this study declined due to time constraints.
- The training for PLL staff on communicating on ecosystem services and its impact to livelihoods was cancelled, as it will be further developed to reflect the actual needs of PLL staff.
- Plans for developing the MPF business plan was discussed with FA but they suggested to downsize it and focus on developing business plans for existing community-based tourism projects in the MPF instead, such as the Dei Ey Homestay project. This will be done for all Community-Based Ecotourism (CBET) sites (Dei Ey, Trapeang Khaerm and Srae Y) in October 2015.

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

None to report during this quarter.

**3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES****3.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT****STAFF UPDATE FOR SFB WINROCK INTERNATIONAL**

There are a total of 39 staff (F: 18 or 46%) employed under the SFB project of Winrock International. Among those are 20 technical staff (F: 8 or 40%), and 19 supporting staff (F: 12 or 53%).

The SFB Project paid strong attention in mainstreaming gender equality and to promote women empowerment with a key activity this quarter including specific to Round 2 Small Grantees. In the screening of potential proposals of small grants round 2, women empowerment was set as one of the criteria in the evaluation form, which allowed the committee to look at gender perspectives and

approaches that the proposal has considered and developed. In addition, points on gender related suggestions were included in discussions during the interviewing process with local NGOs. Revisions with technical advice were provided and points were included in the terms of references for the final successful proposals.

### **GENDER CAPACITY FOR KEY PARTNERS AND NEEDS OF TRAINING ASSESSMENT**

SFB staffs of WWF, WCS and RECOFTC (T: 14, F: 2) received a 3-days training on Gender Inclusiveness in Forestry and Biodiversity, which was provided by the SFB Gender Specialist in Mondulakiri Province. The training aimed to strengthen gender capacity of key partners on gender sensitization, integrating gender perspectives into their technical work, improving capacity of gender analysis and addressing gender strategy into their day to day work. By the end of the training, there were 3 gender action plans developed by partners and they are going to integrate them into their work after review by the SFB Gender Specialist.

Four Gender analytical tools and participatory survey tools were introduced to participants in the second day of training and applied in communities including, Kraing Tes Forestry Community in Kraing Tes Commune of Pechra Da District of Mondulakiri Province. All participants worked in small groups and apply the tools. The process of gender analysis would enable participants to manage information related to honey and resin groups, compiling information and reporting on the key finding where current needs and issues of CF members have identified constraints in the community. The key finding on gender issues and needs were brought to discuss with the larger group, which identified key gender milestones based on gender priorities and have been integrated into the gender road map.

Three Gender Action Plans were developed during the training and they are under review by the Gender Specialist, supported by SFB management. These gender plans have developed in responding to gender issues and the needs of community members, identified through field activities implemented by SFB staff. Once the Gender Action Plans have been finalized and implementation initiated, the Gender Specialist and field staff will provide ongoing support by providing technical guidance, field supporting activities and records of learning.

### **GENDER ACHIEVEMENTS OF 10 SMALL GRANTEES**

In listening and Dialogue Groups, 45% of the trained listening and dialogue group facilitators were women and 56% of listening and dialogue group participants during Quarter 11 were women. Facilitators have been strongly encouraged to promote at gender balance in all the meetings. Special emphasis has been taken on incorporating women's issues, for example, one of the radio PSAs and radio episodes were produced on the topic of women and deforestation. In addition, women were also featured on vox-pop radio segments and interview radio segments. However, promoting women's participation is complicated, an example of which is, only 34% of Media One's, Community Reporters and 30% of trained CFC members were female as their illiteracy prevented them from passing the recruitment process.

The total number of women participation collected from all small grantees during this quarterly report period indicates that 40% of women in PLL and EPL participated in SFB project activities.

**Table 4: Summary of Number of Participation of Women by Objective**

Description	Total	Female	
		Number	%
Total Objective 1	963	301	31%
Total Objective 2	1088	379	35%
Total Objective 3	926	513	55%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2977</b>	<b>1193</b>	<b>40%</b>

(Source: Reports of 10 Small Grantee in Quarter 11)

Although there are female leaders elected as leaders in CFMC, chief of village groups, Commune Councils, 7 out of 10 small grantees evaluated that voice of women still remain low in making decision and lack of confidence in acting their management roles. This indicates that the number of women in leadership/management roles is just quota. To overcome this barrier, small grantees recommend that the gender concepts, women's right, women's roles and responsibilities in forest and biodiversity have to be promoted for people. Essentially, the capacity of women (leadership and management skills) should be strengthening in assisting them to play their roles effectively.

#### **SUPPORTING STAFF IN MAINSTREAMING GENDER INTO FIELD ACTIVITIES**

Gender sessions were integrated into 3 chicken trainings (T: 99, F: 66 or 67%) and a workshop for "Developing Rules and Regulations" for a resin group (T: 26, F: 6 or 23%) for Pra Community Forestry in Pra Village, Chhaeb II Commune, Chhaeb District of Preah Vihear Province. The gender session helped community members with understanding the division of roles of men and women in the management of their community forest and livelihood. The training has contributed to make more affirmative interaction between men and women in the community. The respect of each other has increased and representation of women in decision-making such as expressing their feeling and the encouragement provided by others to express their perceptions has increased. Additionally, more women are actively involved in discussions and have more courage to talk during meeting.

The culture of being silent is being gradually removed regarding the negative manners of men or their wording toward women. When comparing the situation to before, we have seen that women have made bargaining or constructive discussions with men on what women have contributed to income earning and household caring activities. Those activities include, such as collecting resin, mushroom, wild vegetable, bamboo shoot, firewood, maintenance or repairing shelter, etc. We have seen that men and women have compromising words regarding what they have actually done for household supporting activities, with women also acknowledging to men that they have contributed their efforts to housework, taking care of children and community development works.

It was observed that during the awareness raising exposure visits in the four provinces participants consisted of approximately 38% young women, whom came from different backgrounds but all having the same commitment and love of nature. On the exposure trip was a 15 years old girl, Kheng Sreyhorn, who spoke openly about her perception after visiting the Prey Lang forest. She was encouraged by her family to be involve in forest conservation, and as a young Cambodian, what she can do to save Prey Lang. She wishes to change the perspective of decision makers in balancing economic, social and environment aspects, especially in light of the importance of Prey Lang in hydrological functioning in the region and Tonle Sap great lake and the importance of the biodiversity and ecosystem services the area provides.

To reach the target of at least 35% women among the forest community network members, Pact strongly encourages forest communities and networks to send female representatives with recent activities including:

Activity	% women	Method of selection / Notes
Local government champions meeting	25%	Nominated by NGOs and communities. Higher than overall percentage of local elected officials who are women.
Forest community network meeting	33%	Nominated by communities with strong encouragement to select female representatives.
Signatures on community consent forms	40%	Varies among communities – can be those who participated in a vote, door to door requests for support, etc.

A high number of indigenous and ethnic minority communities were selected to participate in CTF activities, 40% of participants across project activities identify as ethnically indigenous or minority.

**STORY OF A YOUNG MAN CAPTURED IN SFB PROJECT’S SNAP SHOT**

The story of a young man, Kreum, was captured and shared through a successful story with the caption: “Gender Awareness Training Assists Family and Community to Better Protect their Forest Assets” in Pra Community Forestry in Chhaeb District of Preah Vihear Province. The key message from the story was to bring out a good family model explaining that men and women work well at raising income, sharing household chores and that they can also work to protect their forest assets. The story is available in Khmer and will share those practices to other community forest members throughout the project term (See Appendix 1: Project Snap Shot on Gender Story).

**GENDER CONSIDERATIONS INTEGRATED INTO CONTENT OF ODC**

Gender considerations are being integrated into the development program of Open Development Cambodia (ODC) while it extends the content (17 topics) of its’ website. SFB Gender Specialist met with the Managing Director of ODC and conducted a reflection on gender sensitization and needs of gender capacity of ODC staff (T: 7, F: 3), with the session aims to define the interests and needs on how to link gender perspectives into the program. Although it was a pre-session on building awareness and capacity assessment on gender, staff were aware of some concepts related to “Gender” and “Sex” and they requested Winrock to build on gender capacity that would be useful to integrate into ODC’s program, making it more gender friendly.

Due to unexpected, immediate needs related to gender actions, there were some activities which did not meet expected deadline and they include:

- Finalize Gender Posters message, translated into Khmer and Printing 1000 copies. This activity will continue to be achieved by SFB during Q12 with plans to disseminate to relevant individuals and community forest members.
- SFB Project is willing to support one gender training to Gender Mainstreaming Action Group (GMAG) of Forestry Administrative (FA) in Kampong Thom, which they planned to link Forest Conservative perspectives into Climate Change. Although, the training was canceled due to strict compliance of USAID policy on the travel and LOA terms could not be applied, GMAG will mobilize more funds to make the training happen in the near future.

SFB-WCS has encouraged more involvement of female participants this quarter and it has achieved the target of over 30% of female participation in this reporting period. However, the proportion of women involved in community patrolling activities remains remarkably low due to the challenging and potentially risky nature of forest patrol work and security. The women representation would appear to be about 25% if the patrol activities are included in the activity database calculation.

A multi-day facilitation and gender training was provided by SFB-WCS to the Community Teams in Seima with 12 participants involved in this second training which aimed at providing an opportunity for the participants to practice the knowledge and skills learned from the first training session through delivering a training session to community committees in Andong Kraloeng Village. This training allowed the team to identify their weaknesses and strengths in transferring their knowledge to the community, particularly to female community members.

The number of women participating in project activities remains limited as most activities are done with the existing community management committees, which are comprised mainly of men. In the next quarter, SFB-WWF plans to implement more activities related to consultation, decision making, and community elections which will involve more participation from community members and will mainstream the gender equality and female empowerment.

SFB-RECOFTC team participated in the training of trainers on “Gender Inclusiveness in Forest and Biodiversity,” which is focused on adding value to engage more women participation in the project through field activities covering field training, awareness raising event, workshop/meeting and activities of CF development. The gender analysis tools were also applied to identify the challenge facing participation in the project implementation.

SFB-ODC and collaborating partners encouraged women to apply for the new Spatial Planning Clinic to begin last quarter. During the spatial lab, this quarter, there were 33 participants (14 F). SFB-ODC’s Managing Editor, Penhleak Chan, in collaboration with InSTEED and the OD Initiative IT manager, provided training and facilitation on the process of opening up and creating open data driven solutions to address social issues. ODC nominated Ms. Chan to lead the session at the Mekong ICT because of her strong background knowledge of the open community in South East Asia, her experience with data driven journalism, and her expertise with data visualizations. Having worked on open data and civic tech community building as a non-tech person in a domain traditionally dominated by men, Ms. Chan experienced and understands the gender gap in ICT field. She made an effort to encourage and empower young female professionals in the group to engage and contribute. With the training and guidance provided by Ms. Chan, participants produced data-driven stories, infographics and mocked up open data app for public good. Examples of projects are: Comparative Teenage Pregnancy in the Mekong Region, Mekong Aid, and Comparative Exam Performance in Myanmar, InformedBuy, and EstateInfo.

In June, ODC met with gender specialist Tous Sophorn to learn more about SFB’s gender strategy. In the next quarter, as a follow up, ODC will provide SFB with answers to a list of questions that will help SFB assess and assist ODC in producing content that addresses various gender perspectives.

## **FUTURE GENDER ACTIVITIES**

### ***Gender trainings to PLL staff, key partners and round 2 small grantees in Q12***

Gender orientations will be provided to round 2 small grantees, new key partners and PLL staff of the SFB projects to ensure that they are aware of the gender policies and strategy of the project. The orientations will assess gender capacity of staff and identify gender gaps, issues and needs by proposing gender equitable strategy into their work. The purpose of the orientations will help staffs to promote gender

equality (at least 30% of under representative groups such as women, youth minority people participate in/and benefit from the project) and empower women in decision-making and management of the forest.

Another gender capacity building training will be providing to SFB Staff in PLL and round 2 small grantees on “Gender Inclusiveness in Forestry and Biodiversity”. The training aims to build on gender sensitivities (series of gender concepts), improving gender analytical skills, and helping staff and grantees to be able to implement gender priorities as strategies into their field based activities. A portion of the training, Gender Action Plans, will be developed based on actual context, roles and responsibilities of staff in their work and sectoral destinations with gender logical framework. The training is planned to be provided in late July or early August and after the training the follow-up and supporting activities will be scheduled to ensure that practical actions are taken.

Staff have found themselves with difficulty in defining the content of gender related stories or challenges with integrating gender perspectives into success stories. In response to this, the Gender Specialist will develop key questions to assist with this issue and will bring this to partners and staff to discuss the formulation of writing success stories. This learning tool will help staff to record and better observe different interactions and stories of change of men and women community members and SFB stakeholders, regarding affirmative actions in promoting women’s’ equally access to decision making and how gender equity will improve the quality of life while better protecting their community assets.

### ***Gender Integration in Forestry and Climate Change Workshop***

A workshop, Gender Integration in Forestry and Climate Change will be held in Phnom Penh in cooperation with the USAID supported Lowering Emissions in Asia’s Forests Project from August 12-14, 2015. The SFB Gender Specialist, Ms. Sophorn Tous will co-facilitate with a Gender Specialist of LEAF Project, and other resource person are invited from FA/MAFF, MOWA and MoE. The training will be provided to approximately 30 participants from governmental institutions, with the primary objectives of; identifying gender issues in climate change, conducting gender analysis in key forestry activities, applying gender integration into planning and project cycle management, and demonstrate skills for negotiation

## **3.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Significant progress was made by SFB’s Monitoring & Evaluation team in Quarter 11. This work ensures that the Project’s M&E systems are up to date and that studies will be completed on time for end of Y3 (Q12) reporting against the annual income indicators.

### **REVISED PMEP APPROVED**

The revised PMEP for SFB was approved by USAID in Q11, following a year of discussions with USAID about how to interpret the definitions for existing indicators and what revisions could be made to reflect these shared understandings. Also, targets were adjusted for indicators for which the LoP target had already been achieved as of Q9. New biodiversity indicators were written (with technical assistance from WCS and WWF) to address a recommendation from the Mid-Term Evaluation that the PMEP provide more coverage of biodiversity outcomes, and a human rights indicator was added for PACT’s work on Coming Together for Forests which is through a special human rights funding stream. The new SFB indicators (included for the first time on the Summary Table of Results to Date this quarter) are:

- **0.1.2:** *Population numbers of Endangered Flagship species stable (Banteng in EPL; Birds in PLL).*
- **0.1.3:** *Number of scientific assessments of key species and ecosystems completed.*
- **2.3.2:** *Number of human rights defenders trained and supported.*

**SFB DATABASE UPDATE**

The SFB database is fully operational and data entry of client profiles is complete for WI, WWF, RECOFTC, and PACT<sup>47</sup>. This eliminates multiple counting of people (for indicators 0.1.1, 1.2.1/1.3.1, and 3.3.3) in cases where the same individual is engaged in SFB activities by more than one partner. This has occurred mostly in Prey Lang where multiple partners are working on complementary activities the same areas.

To date, the SFB database has more than 14,500 individual client profiles, linked to activities that contribute to various indicators and are counted towards the targets for SFB's people indicators. Some client profiles have not yet been completed for activities that occurred in June 2015, due to late input of activity data from partners and a lack of data entry labor within the SFB team. In addition, data entry for Round 1 Small Grants partners is only about 50% complete. Achievement towards indicators from these activities will appear in Q12 totals. To address this time lag between activity implementation, creation of client profiles, and reporting, additional M&E data entry assistants will be hired to speed up data entry in Q12, so client profiles for all activities should be up to date by the end of year three.

SFB is continuing to refine the database by changing some features such as adding additional implementers, assigning new users permission, uploading documents etc. In Q11, the Database Specialist completed his job and SFB's IT Specialist assumed responsibility for assisting the M&E team with the database, maintaining it, fixing bugs identified, developing a new user interface, and recoding some functions to make it more user-friendly and ensure the accuracy of the reports.

WWF continues to upload SFB project activity records and supporting documents to the database. The consultant, hired in November 2014, to help with data entry for WWF activity records has continued in Q11 to ensure all past activities are up to date and current activities are uploaded in a timely manner. Almost all WWF activities from Q1-Q11 are now uploaded; a few activities under the biodiversity research component will be completed in July 2015. All Objective 3 related activities are up to date.

WCS has a significant backlog of activity reports which must be created (and attendance lists uploaded) before client profiles can be created for their activities. Steady data entry progress is being made by both WCS and SFB staff to reduce the backlog as quickly as possible. Luckily, multiple counting of WCS clients is much less likely because there is almost no activity in Seima by any other SFB partners. Therefore, as of Q11 WCS is the only partner whose data for people indicators is not taken from the database; rather, totals for WCS activities in EPL are added to totals from the database.

**STUDIES FOR INCOME INDICATOR REPORTING IN Q12**

The SFB Annual Income Survey was launched in Q11 to gather data on the increase in income 2014-2015 due to livelihood activities in communities where SFB works. This research is being conducted by an independent consulting team led by Prom Tola, who did SFB's Socio-Economic Baseline Survey in 2014. In consultation with SFB's Senior Advisor for M&E and the Livelihoods Team Leader, their team revised the Household Interview form and methodology developed for the Baseline so the results could be compared directly. Data was collected from 310 households during fieldwork completed from May 18-30, 2015 in 15 CF/CPA/ICT areas covering both landscapes. Analysis and write-up of results are ongoing, and the final report will be used to calculate achievement against indicator 3.1.1 at the end of Q12.

The Senior Advisor for M&E is also assisting Winrock's Ecosystem Services unit with the economic valuation of ecosystem services for the Mekong Basin Study (described in the Executive Summary). Results of this study will be used to report the total number of people with economic benefits derived from the

---

<sup>47</sup> SFB: This quarter, two staff from PACT were trained on how to use the SFB database.

sustainable management of the forests in EPL and PLL and the estimated value of those benefits (for indicator 0.3.1).

### **3.3 COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH**

This quarter, a presentation on SFB was delivered at the office of the council of ministers, where the information was well received.

A film crew from TVK came to film the Andong Kraloeng tourism project, and interviewed project staff, village elders, and other community members. This was a successful event which helped raise awareness about this important project of SFB-WCS.

An article was released in the Phnom Penh Post reporting on the successful seizures of 32 illegally traded wildlife by the Seima Ranger Team, with a highly positive quote from USAID's Rebecca Black.

The SFB project was well represented during the international meeting of the Association of Tropical Biology and Conservation where over 300 scientists from 29 countries met for 3 full days, with over 150 talks, posters, meetings and events. There were at least 12 talks and presentations on the activities of the SFB project, with one of these topics (recent results in Giant Ibis conservation) picked for a story by local media. The other talks were wide ranging, from community patrolling, biodiversity conservation, through to REDD+. All the presentations clearly acknowledged the support of USAID for the work.

The SFB project in EPL started a pilot program in partnership with MoE and MoEYS to reach the adult members of communities. The pilot project called "Eco School" was launched on June 9th at Sen Monorom at Hun Sen Mondulkiri High School, with around 1,000 participants including students, teachers from different schools, provincial officers, representatives from MoE and MoEYS, USAID, and other NGO partners.

In terms of communicating the project accomplishments, WWF-SFB submitted four success stories this quarter with the following topics (see attached Annexes 7 to 10): (i) Elephant survey launch and training; (ii) Community Protected Area success story; (iii) ATBC conference; and (iv) Elephant survey.

SFB-RECOFTC developed, submitted and thereafter released a project snapshot on "Community forestry establishment protects the resin trees for local people's livelihood enhancement". In addition, 9 pictures/photos of SFB implementation in PLL were sent to Winrock for further use. SFB-RECOFTC has always used the banner and logos of USAID and Winrock for its SFB funded events.

On 1 April, Chan Sopheak, a lecturer from Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports - RUPP, Department of Natural Resources, who is also a PhD student of Geography at University of Sydney, requested a meeting to learn more about the ODC platform and related activities. The conversation included discussion on spatial arrangements of overlapping and conflicting claims of land titling, natural resources areas and land concessions from a data stand-point.

On 23 April, ODC's director showed how ODC, as a digital technology, tracks and provides information on environmental impact assessments in Cambodia. The event was hosted by the International Association for Impact Assessment in Florence, Italy.

SFB-ODC presented and participated at 15 events this quarter, involving a total of 475 participants (213F). Events during this quarter included the following: an event in Bonn, Germany for Deutsche Welle; an online DataASEAN webinar; a South2South Manifesto event; a mapping meet up; and a barcamp in Battambang, among others.

Barcamp Battambang: On 23-24 May 2015, ODC participated in Barcamp Battambang, an event designed to promote ICT skills for Cambodia's development. It was held at the University of Battambang, where

over 1,000 high school and university students come together to learn from mid-career ICT professionals and experts in their fields. In collaboration with Development Innovation, an ODC team conducted four presentation sessions: (i) Roles of digital technologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA); (ii) Introduction to tools and technologies for producing digital maps; (iii) How to prepare for overseas scholarships, using online information and resources; and (iv) Roles of online data/information in development. In total, nearly 200 students participated in the presentations prepared by the ODC team and asked questions.

During the quarter, the following 15 success stories were developed, published, and shared:

- Conserving and Leveraging Natural Capital in Mondulhiri Province Benefits People and Nature
- New Skills, Knowledge, and Relationships Assist Local Communities to Improve Community Forestry Management
- The Giant Ibis Celebrates its 10-year Anniversary as Cambodia's National Bird With Increased Population
- Annual Provincial Forum Engages Stakeholders to Solve Issues and Boost Biodiversity Conservation
- Forest Community Renews Efforts to Protect Forests after Receiving Skills Training from USAID and CRDT
- Villagers Mobilized to Promote Environmental Awareness and Education
- School Teachers Become Effective Environmental Educators
- Improved Skills and Strong Commitment Enable a Forest Community to Stop Deforestation
- Networking of Forest Communities Lays Foundation for Nationwide Network in Cambodia
- Wildlife Ecotourism Provides Villagers with New Reasons to Protect their Forests and Wildlife
- Improved Skills and Confidence Assist a Forest Community to Facilitate Dialogue that Recovers 2000 Stolen Hectares
- The Official Launch and Training for an Elephant Survey
- Livelihood Training Improves the Lives of Forest Community Members and Boosts Conservation Efforts
- Women Leaders Recognize the Value of Expanding Forest Community Collaborations Across Cambodia
- Gender Awareness Training Assists Families and Communities to Better Protect their Forest Assets

June 05, 2015 - USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project joined the Cambodian Government through Ministry of Environment to celebrate World Environmental Day 2015 in Kratie, Stung Treng and Preah Vihear Provinces. More than 2,000 people attended the event celebration which promoted environmental awareness and encouraged all stakeholders to take constructive actions to protect our natural environment.

June 8-10, 2015 - USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project hosted a field visit for a National Television of Kampuchea (TVK) crew to the Eastern Plains Landscape in Mondulhiri Province. The visit resulted in following three productions:

- Video documentary of Eco-School Programs Launch in Mondulkiri, funded by USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project implemented by Winrock International and WWF, in close partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports.<sup>48</sup>
- Video documentary of Sambo lives after moving to natural habitat in Mondulkiri's Elephant Valley Project.<sup>49</sup>
- Video documentary of Gibbon Watching Ecotourism Development funded by USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project through WCS.<sup>50</sup>

June 19, 2015 - In addition to composing the success story: Improved Skills and Confidence Assist a Forest Community to Facilitate Dialogue that Recovers 2000 Stolen Hectares, the USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project also produced a video documentary regarding this activity with credit and attribution to USAID. This video was finalized, and shared with USAID, NGOS, youths and publics.<sup>51</sup>

June 30, 2015 - The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project, in partnership Cambodia's Forestry Administration and Conservation International, launched the Prey Lang Landscape Biodiversity Assessment at the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA). Nearly 300 RUA students and teachers and 100 participants from the Forestry Administration, USAID, and NGOs attended the event. The Assessment of Prey Lang presents the incredible biodiversity of this landscape and validates the importance for the Cambodian Government to conserve it by making Prey Lang a National Protection Forest.

The technical assessment and picture booklets of the Prey Lang Landscape are now available online:

- Khmer Prey Lang Biodiversity Assessment, please download<sup>52</sup>
- English Prey Lang Biodiversity Assessment, please download<sup>53</sup>
- Khmer Prey Lang Survey Picture Booklet, please download<sup>54</sup>
- English Prey Lang Survey Picture Booklet, please download<sup>55</sup>

Additionally, press releases about the Prey Lang Biodiversity Assessment Report were also produced and shared with national and international media. The releases, highlighted the astonishing findings of the Prey Lang Forest's biodiversity and the threats to this unique landscape.

- The Phnom Penh Post newspaper both Khmer and English language<sup>56</sup>
- Radio Australia<sup>57</sup>

<sup>48</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P4q2Xp3LsGU>

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u4QWaDbk4U>

<sup>50</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z0-CT6Rlp3U&feature=youtu.be>

<sup>51</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xhHiQCsQwy4>

<sup>52</sup> <http://www.winrock.org/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/Final%20Biodiversity%20Assessment%20Report%20Khmer%20Version.pdf>

<sup>53</sup> <http://www.winrock.org/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/Final%20English%20PL%20Biodiversity%20Assessment%20Report.pdf>

<sup>54</sup> [http://www.winrock.org/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/PLL%20Picture%20booklet\\_Khmer\\_Final.pdf](http://www.winrock.org/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/PLL%20Picture%20booklet_Khmer_Final.pdf)

<sup>55</sup> [http://www.winrock.org/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/PLL%20Picture%20booklet\\_English\\_Final.pdf](http://www.winrock.org/sites/default/files/publications/attachments/PLL%20Picture%20booklet_English_Final.pdf)

<sup>56</sup> [Click here for Khmer](#) and [Click here for English](#)

<sup>57</sup> <http://www.radioaustralia.net.au/khmer/2015-07-01/1464992>

- Cambodian Television Network (CTN)<sup>58</sup>
- Reasmey Kampuchea Thmey Newspaper<sup>59</sup>
- Thmey Thmey News online<sup>60</sup>

### **3.4 SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS**

The support of SFB to the development of a concept for closer engagement between conservation work in the EPL and the government's ADB project "Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative" (BCCI) has made progress this quarter. SFB-WCS staff are finalizing the submission of the concept, which will support work in Monduliri on protected area management and biodiversity conservation. The ADB project is an important part of sustainability of the SFB activities, and it is vital for this government-led initiative to be appropriately implemented to build on the successes of SFB in the coming years. The Government budget support which will come from ADB will significantly enhance the impact of SFB.

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

### **3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND EMMP ACTIVITIES**

All USAID activities implemented by SFB project comply with the US Federal Regulation (22 CFR 216) and they have been compliant with the EMMP. The trialing of the enhanced demarcation in Seima will move ahead soon, and an EMMP revision is forthcoming to demonstrate and test the environmental impacts prior to any USAID investment into this activity.

### **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 to adaptive capacity of local communities (support and secure access to forest resources based livelihoods) to climate change.

### **3.7 POLICY AND GOVERNANCE SUPPORT**

SFB project activities in Seima continued to contribute towards the US Government's new National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, through support to law enforcement activities and education.

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

The activities implemented by RECOFTC in PLL on supporting CF development are in line with and supportive to implementation of the existing policies, laws and institutional frameworks of the Royal

---

<sup>58</sup> [Click here](#)

<sup>59</sup> [Click here](#)

<sup>60</sup> <http://www.thmeythmey.com/?page=detail&ctype=article&id=28158&lg=kh>

Government of Cambodia (RGC). These include the forest law (2002) and forest sector policy (2002) which realized the roles of local community and indigenous peoples in managing and decision making of forest resource they rely on for their livelihoods; the recognitions of customary and traditional use of forest resource for local community and indigenous people. The RGC's Sub-decree on CF Management (2005) that gave clear direction of the CF management. The Prakas on CF Guideline (2006) of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries which provided guidance to operationalize the CF sub-decree. The program 4 – Community Forestry Program of the National Forest Program (2010-2029) of Cambodia offer detail steps for CF establishment including the mentioning of other CF modalities (Community Based Production Forestry, Community Conservation Forestry and Partnership Forestry). At higher level the activities contribute to implementation of broad development frameworks of Cambodia such as the RGC's rectangular strategy phase III and National Strategic Development Plan.

### **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. During this reporting period, at least 75 such capacity-building events have been delivered by SFB-WCS in the Seima and Preah Vihear Protection Forests.

SFB project increased the type of stakeholders it can engage with through the implementation of the Eco school program, a partnership with the MoE and MoEYS. Teachers from ten selected secondary and primary schools were trained on Eco club formation and environmental education. One Eco club has been established in Phou Trum Village primary school. The other schools will continue to be assisted in the formation of Eco clubs in the coming quarters with the support of SFB-WWF Environmental Education staff. SFB will continue to work with MoE and MoEYS in building capacities of school teachers in promoting the Eco School concept to wider stakeholders.

SFB-RECOFTC also plays an important role in capacity building to local FA officials as well as grass root level including local authorities, CFMC, CF members and key villagers. To this end, SFB-RECOFTC applied the “training for action” approach for intervention of CF development. At first, trainings of trainers were conducted to provincial facilitators and local FA officials on the topics for CF development covering on participatory CF resource assessment, CF Institutional Strengthening, CF Forest Inventory, CF forest boundary demarcation, etc. They were then brought to apply this training in the field trainings to field implementation for community and commune councils. SFB-RECOFTC also encouraged and empowered women to participate in all activities of CF development through field trainings, raising awareness events, workshops and meetings that contributed to build their skills and knowledge

### **3.9 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE (GDA) IMPACTS**

None to report this quarter.

### **3.10 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.

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. A talk on this approach was provided at the Association of Tropical Biodiversity and Conservation (ATBC) meeting, as well as the use of the NASA-MODIS satellite for monitoring of land clearing through fire mapping.

A new method for streamlining and enhancing the collection and manipulation of SMART data is currently being tried by WCS. The software Cybertacker is loaded onto tablet or smartphone devices and then can be fully married with the SMART software, allowing ranger and teams in the field to quickly and accurately enter data without the need for pens and data books. These devices can then be plugged into a computer and the data transferred automatically, greatly reducing the time it takes to receive information from the field.

#### 4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

During Quarter 11, the CTF initiative significantly expanded its stakeholder engagement to important new groups, including engaging local officials allowing the project to move dialogue forward at an entirely different level, which should assist with creating solutions to persistent issues. At the second Forest Community Network Meeting, Pact also engaged new types of stakeholders such as NGOs ADHOC, CLEC, the Maddox Jolie-Pitt (MJP) foundation, Vishnu Law Group and Grandis Timber, which reflects the entry of the private sector, another critical stakeholder in forest issues.

In an effort to engage wider stakeholders' participation, the SFB project launched, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Education, the Eco school program in EPL with the aim of engaging the education sector in environmental education. Ten schools were identified to implement Eco School in EPL and some of the activities involved organizing environmental education weeks in schools with poster-making, essay-writing, a photography contest, film showing, photo exhibit, and lectures about environment.

SFB-RECOFTC activities are in partnership with government, NGOs and relevant stakeholders. In implementing activities of CF development, SFB-RECOFTC recognized the need for engagement of key stakeholders of the project as identified in the stakeholders scoping at the beginning of the project implementation. SFB-RECOFTC has continued its collaborative effort and joint ownership with technical departments (FA officials at national and local level), sub-national authorities (provincial, district and commune), and community in PLL. SFB-RECOFTC continued to mainstream SFB activities in provincial CF coordination process through regular engagement in quarter meeting of and bilateral meeting with concerned FA cantonments. On the target beneficiaries' participation, RECOFTC approach of "training for action" as mentioned earlier was instrumental and effective. The approach enables CF members and CFMCs 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 activities. In expanding the scope of works to EPL, RECOFTC will continue to work as partnership with relevant government departments (FA Cantonment and Provincial Department of Environment) in implementing its activities.

SFB-RECOFTC's activities and its progress were well presented at the Provincial CF Program Coordination Committee (PCFPCC) meeting conducted in Kampong Thom during the quarter. The aims of the meeting

**During Quarter 12, Pact engaged new types of stakeholders, such as NGOs ADHOC, CLEC, the Maddox Jolie-Pitt (MJP) foundation, Vishnu Law Group and Grandis Timber, which reflects the entry of the private sector, another critical forest stakeholder.**

were to update the progress status of CF development, sharing experiences, issues/challenges and action plan. A total of 25 participated in the meeting including 11 FA Officials (division and triage officials) and 14 NGOs.

SFB-EWMI-ODI and ODC continued its partnership with World Resources Institute's Global Forest Watch with the latter group providing guidance on test visualizations and maps for the OD Mekong launch. ODC provided feedback on the test visualization of ODC mining data on the GFW website. ODC has not yet received an update from the GFW team; however, GFW plans to publish ODC data by August. For the plantation map, ODC has already shared ODC's ELC-based plantation area with the GFW team and is awaiting its feedback.

SFB-ODC welcomed a law student from William and Mary, who will spend the majority of the summer months in the Phnom Penh office assisting the ODC team with research, content development for the Gen 2 site and user testing. In the United States, William and Mary Law Students are also working on a range of topics including labor and migration, telecommunications and cybercrimes laws. They will complete their projects by early August.

EWMI-ODI and ODC neared a partnership agreement with ADPC-SERVIR that will include data sharing, collaborative work on improving metadata standards and developing knowledge products on issues such as climate change to make available to the public. A draft MoU is under review and may be signed early next quarter.

Additional partnerships-focused events and collaborations include:

- Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Organization (CIPO): On 2 June, ODC met with CIPO to discuss collaboration on increasing information on indigenous peoples.
- Florida State University (FSU): On 2 June, EWMI-ODI and ODC met with Dr. John Felkner to discuss collaboration on research. FSU may send ODC student interns in the near future.
- ICT4D Cambodia: On 19 June, ODC participated in the 4th ICT4D network meeting to develop a five-year strategic plan for the network Cambodian grassroots organizations.
- Cambodians for Resource Revenue Transparency (CRRT): On 23 June, ODC team met with CRRT team at ODC office to discuss data sharing on the extractive industry topic.
- Maritime and Inland Waterways Observatory of Cambodia (MIWOC): On 12th May, ODC team participated in the conference with a theme on "Planet Earth is blue: The maritime issues of the 21st Century" at the French Institute, which was prepared in connection with MIWOC.

## **5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES**

SFB-WWF recruited a Project Coordinator for the SFB project to provide oversight on the management and coordinate all SFB related project activities and expenditures to ensure successful delivery on WWF's commitments. Ms. Coline GANZ started on May 18th 2015; she monitors implementation progress and adaptively manages project activities and resource allocation in keeping with project goals and targets.

SFB-RECOFTC discussed with Winrock on the expanding its scope of work from PLL to cover the continuing work of 4 CFs and 3 CPAs in Mondulkiri with the needs for additional two full time staff to be posted in Mondulkiri. A draft work plan and budget estimate were prepared and submitted to Winrock for review and approval. Staff will be recruited to start work in the next quarter.

SFB-EWMI and ODC are currently seeking legal assistance to secure ODC's registration. The MOI requested additional revisions to the application. ODC fears that the NGO law, which will have been enacted by the Cambodian government, will make registration more complicated.

SFB-ODC is in the final stages of hiring an editor-researcher, a mapping and data specialist, and selecting four local interns for Summer/Fall internships. ODC is still looking for a Cambodian librarian. ODC continues to work with Margaret Bywater to improve the ODC's library records.

As Ms. HENG Huy Eng, SFB-ODC's IT Manager, is preparing to transition to a regional position, she was able to execute many critical improvements to the WordPress site. She worked with Alex Corbi, ODI's CKAN developer, to create the new page layout, improve the interactivity between CKAN and Wordpress, and upgrade the Map Explorer. She was vital in overhauling the site. In this quarter she also gained additional skills with backend development as she worked extensively with Mr. Corbi on CKAN. Ms. Heng's internship with the IT company Proteus will likely take place in September 2015 in Bangkok.

SFB-ODC is providing Ms. Chhuk Sreylinn, SFB-ODC's editor-researcher since 2015, the opportunity to take a three-month computer training course on basics of HTML and CSS. This course started in June and will end in September. Organized by Cambodia Mekong University, the course focuses on basic concepts of coding, how to do coding and finding related resources online. At the end of the course, ODC expects that Ms. Chhuk will be able to create one functioning webpage.

## **6. LESSON LEARNED**

During this quarter, the SFB Teams and Grantees have learned a lot from the current implementation and challenges as below:

- The network members were more comfortable with each other and with Pact team compared to the first meeting.
- Some outside speakers have a hard time tailoring their presentation to the forest community audience. Pact should provide detailed guidelines to presenters on what their presentations should and should not include.
- Increasing attendance from community women is more difficult than men, as some of them have difficulty leaving their families or are afraid to travel to the capital. As CTF seeks to increase women's representation, it should consider "over-inviting" communities in anticipation of a lower attendance rate and consider holding the events in less intimidating locations than the capital.
- The number of topics on the agenda squeezed in to a 2-day meeting do not allow adequate time for deep dialogue among participants, which is critical to building a strong network. Participants said they would prefer 3-day meetings and confirmed they would be willing to make the time.
- Some of the local officials felt surprised to be nominated as champions. As a group, they are still figuring out the role they can play and voice they can reach but are motivated to continue talking to learn from each other and learn how to increase their impact.
- District governments directed some commune councilors not to attend the meetings, while some decided to attend anyway.
- Recorded messages on IVR systems were welcomed by forest community network members and local government champions, though some were reluctant to pay fee charged against their calls of 3.5cent/min (Smart), 5.2cent/min (Mobitel) or 6.2cent/min (Metfone).

- IVR conference calls (groups of 6-10) for both forest community network members and local government champions are rewarding for group communications, discussions, and requests for immediate actions. The technology is cumbersome in some ways but the participants still find the calls valuable.
- Monitoring and support to formed-NTFP groups should be done on a regular basis to build good relationships and trust within the groups.

Engagement of local communities in forest and wildlife protection has proved to be successful and added a lot of strength to Law Enforcement effort while the government is lacking resources and competent officials to combat illegal logging, land clearance and wildlife poaching. However, getting full support and collaboration from local authority and competent institutions such as FA has been a challenge for the community patrol groups.

Increasing women participation in the community forest activities as well as in the management process required support from facilitator. Lessons learned informed that when issues raised by women in the meeting were prioritized and discussed by the meeting, they are motivated to participate in the CF process. Facilitator could promote this by suggesting the issues and concerns raised by women to be discussed although the issues were not prioritized.

Close collaboration with local FA officials and local authorities enabled effective supports for community forest inventory field work. This contributes to secure technical support from local FA officials and ensuring the mobilization of the CF members to take part in the field work. Selecting the community forest inventory team, from CFMC and CF member, requires careful consideration. Lessons learned informed that when all the inventory team members know name/species of trees, it speeds up and clarifies the measurement and recording process.

## 7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

<i>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>
<b><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></b>		
<b><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></b>		
<b><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></b>		
Design and conduct ToT to support community forestry formalization and development		
Field training for community and key stakeholders at local level to strengthen their skills for CF formalization and development	Provide training for action on CPA formalization and development to (CPA Toul village and Sre Khtong)	WWF
Formalization of community forest to secure tenure and access of community forestry members to their community forest in accordance with CF establishment guideline	Forestry Law and Protected Forest procedure dissemination to four CFs	WWF
	Continue formalization in Kampong Thom (Community forest boundary demarcation and assessment in Kbal Khla CF and CFMC election in Phnom Raing CF)	RECOFTC
	Extension the CF by-law, draft and extension of CF regulation in Chrob Phnom Dombok & Phnom Preah Ent Trong CF, Preah Vihear	RECOFTC
	Extension the CF by-law, draft and consultation of CF regulation in Toal, Chamkar Leu, Romdeng, Chhvang and Sam Arng CF, Stung Treng	RECOFTC
Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on design, establishment and sustainable forest management - case of PPWS and MPF.	Launching of MPF management plan	WWF
	Signature of PPWS management plan, start implementation of activities	WWF
	Training courses for Improved Efficiency of Law Enforcement Mechanism Chain in EPL from Field to Court	WWF
	Continue to support CPA formalization in 3 CPAs in Mondulhiri province	RECOFTC
	Provide SMART training Patrol team in Preah Vihear	WCS

<i>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>
Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the definition of a clear legal framework for the establishment and management of CPAs areas inside NPAs.		
Continue the legalization process of 4 CF (MPF) and 6 CPA (PPWS) and adjust the communities' management plans.	Forest inventory analysis and Chiclob CPA management plan drafting	WWF
	Two new CPAs establishment endorsed by provincial governor and submit to GDANCP/MoE for review and approval	WWF
Support capacity building of line ministries in management and monitoring of forest management effectiveness using various tools.	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) evaluation for both PAs	WWF
	Monthly patrol strategy meetings	WWF
	Initiate the implementation of actions to reach a real time monitoring of the rangers – improvements in technology (buy equipment)	WWF
Strengthening the governance of natural resources through local capacity building, increasing the access to information and communication.	Provide training to CF/CPA on illegal reporting and coordination with law enforcement team	WWF
	Training provided to government and community members within the WWF research team on methods for monitoring two species ( white-shoulder ibis and Giant ibis)	WWF/Research team
	Training workshop at Phnom Tamao Zoo on print and scat identification to conduct biodiversity assessment in a cancelled land concession in PPWS	WWF/Research team
Provide a report for government and partners on monitoring ungulate trends for MPF and PPWS.	Compile all data to commence a report to be presented to government partners.	WWF/Research team
Conduct Capture-Mark-Recapture surveys based on non-invasive dung surveys in collaboration with WCS.	Input and check all data, check all samples and any additional collection of samples for comparison	WWF/Research team
Carry out a collaring project to track and study Elephant movements within EPL.		

<b>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</b>	<b>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</b>	<b>Lead</b>
Conduct camera trapping within MPF to gain a greater insight into species occupancy and better understanding of existing biodiversity.	All camera traps to be collected to start inputting data and processing photos	WWF/Research team
	Launch of the Camera-trap database in EPL and PLL	WCS
Conduct monthly vulture restaurants and Quarterly nationwide census surveys.	Continue to conduct monthly vulture restaurant	WWF/Research team
Participation to Nationwide Ibis roost counts by conducting MPF/PPWS count.	Start species interview surveys to indicate presence, conduct pre census surveys and participate in National annual census on 15 <sup>th</sup> of each month	WWF/Research team
Conduct government meeting on current ungulate density estimates within EPL.	Provide a presentation at provincial level on monitoring ungulate trends and biodiversity presence in MPF and PPWS.	WWF/Research team
Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the establishment and management of community-managed forest areas and land titles.		
Enhance the incorporation of biodiversity information into spatial planning and management planning	Giant Ibis and Sarus crane nest protection and monitoring by research ranger teams	WCS
	Sarus crane breeding habitat study	WCS
	Final Presentation on Gibbon and ecotourism monitoring and research	WCS
Conduct trainings for government officials and local communities and facilitate the formalization and development processes respective communities		
Assist sub-national administrations to review their roles in the context of legal changes resulting from ongoing decentralization		
<b>Sub Objective 1.2 National level capacity to support the sustainable management of forests, biodiversity conservation, REDD+, and low- emissions development.</b>		
<b>Sub Objective 1.4. Enabling policies, laws and regulations for low emission development established.</b>		
Identifying CF potential areas in accordance with CF guidelines		

<i>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>
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.		
Collaborations with universities	During the reporting period, ODC implemented the spatial Planning Lab at DI venue. ODC will expand this program to RUPP after the current program finishes in July.	EWMI
Technical feasibility analyses for planned interventions.	Annual Strategic work planning meeting	WCS
Provide policy support to the Cambodian REDD+ Task Force's policy objectives and/or strategic frameworks.		
<b>Objective 2: Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.</b>		
<b>Sub-Objective 2.1: Effective stakeholder participation in national and sub-national planning processes affecting forest land management and economic development increased.</b>		
Support the development of community forest management plan.	Workshop to present the PRA results (Kampong Damrei CF) and workshop to present the forest inventory (Angkor Ent & Kampong Damrei CF), Kratie	RECOFTC
	CF management block verification (Kravan CF), Preah Vihear	RECOFTC
	Meeting with CFMC (Puloung, Puradet, Pukreng and Pukroch CF), Mondulkiri	RECOFTC
	Data collection of PRA tools (Puloung, Puradet, Pukreng and Pukrou CF), Mondulkiri	RECOFTC
	Facilitate to submit 3 CFMPs (Ou Dasko and Prey Phoum Romchek) to FA Cantonment of Kampong Thom for finalization	RECOFTC
	Review 4 draft CFMPs in Mondulkiri	RECOFTC
	Provide Training of Trainers training to FA staff and project staff on Community Forestry Management Plan Development (Consultant with FAN)	WWF
	Three draft CF management plans completed and submitted to FAC	WWF

<b>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</b>	<b>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</b>	<b>Lead</b>
	Consultation workshop with community on Community Forestry Management Plan	WWF
	Workshop to present the PRA results (Kampong Damrei CF) and workshop to present the forest inventory (Angkor Ent & Kampong Damrei CF), Kratie	RECOFTC
	CF management block verification (Kravan CF), Preah Vihear	RECOFTC
	Meeting with CFMC (Puloung, Puradet, Pukreng & Pukroch CF), Mondulkiri	RECOFTC
	Data collection of PRA tools (Puloung, Puradet, Pukreng & Pukrou CF), Mondulkiri	RECOFTC
	Facilitate to submit 3 CFMPs (Ou Dasko and Prey Phoum Romchek) to FA Cantonment of Kampong Thom for finalization.	RECOFTC
	Review 4 draft CFMPs in Mondulkiri	RECOFTC
Conduct an awareness campaign on values inherent in Cambodia's natural resources on targeting several influential and important populations.	Conduct Environmental Awareness raising event with focus on vulture in Dongplat village	WCS
Promote increased community participation, especially underrepresented groups such as women, youth, elderly and indigenous people in REDD.		
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.	Shortlist and prioritize forest issues to facilitate constructive dialogues among communities, local champions, companies (private sector), and other stakeholders.	Pact
	Host the 2nd advisory group meeting, likely to focus on CTF's role facilitating resolutions to forest conflicts.	Pact
	Continue working with Commune Councils with PVPF villages to map residential and agricultural land use plots using PLUP tool.	WCS
	Formal public display of Land Use Planning results in Chhaeb District.	WCS

<i>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>
	Meeting with representatives of CLEC and ADHOC to discuss deforestation	WCS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- While the current content is being uploaded to the new site, the new content such as landing pages and topical pages of the new taxonomy will internally be tested on the new site. Its functionality and appearance on the front pages of the new site will also be assessed.</li> <li>- The new taxonomy and its translation in Khmer language is being uploaded, and will be reviewed on the new site when this uploading work is done.</li> <li>- Sign MoUs with CI and APDC-SERVIR; begin negotiating a formal MoU with Can Tho University</li> <li>- Intensify outreach efforts to solicit and support information-sharing with a variety of other academic and NGO groups, via crowd-sourcing.</li> <li>- Complete the migration of all existing ODC content to Gen 2, addressing technical difficulties that arise while continuing to add new data and information.</li> <li>- Continue to implement toolkits to support enhanced country level mapping and data organization and display.</li> <li>- Continue to further enhance the online mapping tool kit and offer TOT to SFB-related groups and others, including in the provinces.</li> <li>- Conduct final review of Open Data Handbook (in July 2015); release the translation to the public and promote its use.</li> <li>- Support internships, particularly that of a first-year Law student from William and Mary.</li> <li>- Continue to promote ODC as a source of information on development for journalists, NGOs, private sector, government technocrats, students, academics and others.</li> </ul>	EWMI

<b>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</b>	<b>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</b>	<b>Lead</b>
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>Sub-Objective 2.2: Stakeholder understanding of forest land management, REDD+, biodiversity conservation, CBNRM, and relevant economic development planning issues strengthened.</b>		
Build Capacity for concerned provincial sub-committees (Technical Facilitation Committee & line ministry officials) on sustainable NRM.	Consultation meeting on future scenario land use map with FA, MoE, and MLMUPC	WWF/RUP P
	Provincial workshop on InVEST and Provincial Spatial Planning	WWF/RUP P
	Demonstration workshop on InVEST simulation and interpret the InVEST output	WWF/RUP P
Capacity building for local communities-CFs and CPAs, about important conservation of biodiversity.	Natural resources management mainstreaming awareness to CPA and CF	WWF
	Build capacity of CFs/CPAs to have a voice in annual commune development plan through local integration planning mechanism	WWF
Capacity building among CFs and CPAs, about monitoring of seasonal biodiversity data.	Evaluate EPL's experience using SMART with the communities and define the monitoring strategy for community rangers in coordination with WWF enforcement team.	WWF
Facilitate improved public and private partnership to promote conservation/sustainable based investment.		

<b>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</b>	<b>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</b>	<b>Lead</b>
Organize public dialogues on environmental issues.	Shortlist and prioritize forest issues to facilitate constructive dialogues among communities, local champions, companies (private sector), and other stakeholders.	Pact
	Visit by journalist on Elephant conservation	WCS
Conduct workshops and trainings for SFB main partners.	(Tentative) September visit from a member of Pact’s global capacity development team to lead a strategy session with CTF on network strengthening.	Pact
Develop and conduct awareness activities among local stakeholders regarding peoples’ rights, access to natural resources, and biodiversity conservation.	Produce and distribute the 2nd CTF newsletter	Pact
	Create and upload messages on ecotourism, roles and responsibilities of sub-national councils, and legal perspectives onto IVR line. Produce and distribute stickers to advertise the line.	Pact
	Host monthly IVR conference calls for both CTF network members and local government champions.	Pact
	Continue to promote ODC as a source of information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launch Open Data Handbook</li> <li>- Launch ODC new platform</li> <li>- Attend ICT4D monthly meetings in Cambodia</li> <li>- Organize ODC Open House</li> <li>- Organize ODC Mapping Kit training</li> <li>- Present ODC platform to Advocacy Network group in Battambang</li> <li>- Present ODC to youth organization</li> <li>- organize the meetings with Provincial NGOs Networks to present ODC website</li> <li>- Facilitate the Phnom Penh Mapping Meet up (PPMM)</li> </ul>	EWMI
	Continue to participate in and contribute to data journalism trainings for journalists. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize the meeting with media group to present ODC website and new dataset</li> </ul>	EWMI

<b>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</b>	<b>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</b>	<b>Lead</b>
Formulation of success stories.	Success story on community patrol strategy development	WWF
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>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</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.		
Conduct provincial annual reflection workshop and further action plans for forest management and biodiversity <b>conservation</b> in EPL.		
Review and produce map of current land titling situation in MPF.	Update MPF and PPWS maps	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.	Analyze threat of land use in MPF with participation of rangers and CPA representatives	WWF
Design and implement a sustainable strategy to promote environmental awareness and the importance of conserving biodiversity in CPAs and CFs within MPF and PPWS.	Develop strategy for environmental awareness to CPA/CF members	WWF
Build capacity of key stakeholders on conservation leadership.		
<b>Objective 3: Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.</b>		
<b>Sub-Objective 3.1: Incomes from livelihoods activities that support sustainable management of forests increased.</b>		
<b>Sub-Objective 3.3: Community participation in income-generating activities broadened, with a special focus on under-represented groups.</b>		
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.	Bamboo dissemination workshop	WWF
	General assemblies for resin and honey groups	WWF
	Continue bamboo harvesting and charcoal production	WWF

<i>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>
	Refresher training to MFV members and staff on internal control system and financial management	WWF
	Facilitate continued consultation between company and NTFP enterprise groups	WWF
	Complete mapping and zoning of resin collection areas in EPL	WWF
	Continue monitoring of the bamboo plots	WWF
Conduct practical training in the CBET Marketing and Conservation Awareness Center (WWF, WCS, NOMAD, ELIE/DANIDA).	Identify training needs assessment (TNA) according to the progress with Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT) including review partner plans	WWF
	Coordinate community members to intern in Hefalump café including English training at Nomad	WWF
	Develop ToR for training service with the CRDT on hospitality training, providing skills with English words	WWF
	Contract further training service with CRDT	WWF
Support FA in the elaboration of a business plan for ecotourism in MPF, in coordination with the management plan (Develop Ecotourism business plans for ecotourism sites (Dei Ey, Trapeang Khaerm, Srae Y)	Contract a consultant to provide service on developing CBET business plan for three sites (Dei Ey, Trapeang Khaerm, Srae Y)	WWF
	Consult business plan with communities and other stakeholders in each CBET site (Dei Ey, Trapeang Khaerm, Srae Y)	WWF
	Draft business plan for each CBET site (Dei Ey, Trapeang Khaerm, Srae Y)	WWF
	Conduct consultative meeting with each target community (Dei Ey, Trapeang Khaerm, Srae Y)	WWF
Build capacity to use a conservation linked livelihoods approach	Resin business plan consultation workshop for three resin groups	WWF
	Dissemination of the business plan of honey enterprise group	WWF
	Training on Bamboo charcoal	WWF
Consult with core set of communities in the EPL and PLL for livelihood activities.		
Expand and strengthen ongoing timber, NTFP and ecotourism enterprises in the EPL and PLL. (Support community-based NTFP enterprise development in PLL; Support community based eco-tourism enterprise development in PLL; and Coordinate with and support Grantees to implement livelihood projects in PLL)	Provide training on resin tree inventory and business plan to 2 resin groups at Ou Kranhuong and Ou Dasko CFs	WI
	Cross provincial exposure visit for 5 resin groups from CFs from Preah Vihear (Narong, Dongplat, Kunpheap, Bra and Prey Snuol) to Mondulkiri Province.	WI

<b>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</b>	<b>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</b>	<b>Lead</b>
	Provide training on resin tree inventory and business plan to 2 resin groups at Narong and Dongplat CFs	WI
	Provide training on resin tree inventory and business plan to 2 resin groups at Kunpheap and Bra CFs	WI
	Provide training on resin tree inventory and business plan to one resin and honey group at Prey Snuol CF.	WI
	Build capacity to the committees and members of Raksmei Phumpir Kriri Boeung Kranhak on hospitalization and cooking	WI
	Produce map of management area of the eco-tourism site; sign board; and rubbish bins	WI
	Organize exposure trip for Raksmei Phumpir Kiri Boeung Kronhak Eco-tourism group to visit successful Eco-tourism projects at Koh Kong Province.	WI
	Provide training to Small Grantees on NTFP enterprise development process and management	WI
	Support Grantees in implementing field activities in 4 PLL provinces	WI
	Coordination meeting on bamboo project dissemination and launching	WI
	CBET guideline national workshop base on endorsement procedure from the Ministry of Tourism	WI
	Conduct training on resin and honey quality control and honey sustainable harvesting	WI
Support enterprise development in selected target villages in EPL & PLL.		
Established Eco-tourism enterprises and pilot in PLL.	Support development and registration of Eco-tourism site in Sandan.	WI
Develop extension materials and provide training on agricultural farming system to marginalized groups, ethnic minorities in PLL (Build capacity of community on chicken raising technique)	Provide trainings on chicken raising technique (Step 2) for 3CFs, Prey Kbal Damrey, Prey Niyum Trapeang Chambok and Prey Changhar Thom CF, Preah Vihear province	WI

<b><i>SFB Year 3 Main Activities</i></b>	<b><i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i></b>	<b><i>Lead</i></b>
Development of the Seima Protected Forest Core Area REDD+ project benefit-sharing and fund management arrangements.		
Establishment of program of direct payments to local people for biodiversity protection, as a model of PES (Forest patrol activity in PLL)	Coordinate with CI to select patrolling sites in 4 PLL provinces	WI
	Provide training on forest patrolling technique to focal points of WI and community patrolling teams	CI, WI
Build capacity of WI livelihood team on NTFP enterprise development and management	Provide training on Internal Control System (ICS) and financial management.	WWF

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

None to report.

## 9. APPENDICES

### 9.1 APPENDIX 1: 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	<b>Total achievement to Date</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>58 rangers trained on the topics of SMART book record, GPS use, and Map reading; One training of basic law enforcement minimum standard.</li> <li>Nine different training sessions delivered to SFB-WWF research teams varying on forest and species ecology and identification and biodiversity survey methodologies.</li> </ul>		<b>Total achievement to Date</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>45 rangers trained on the topics of SMART book record, GPS use, and Map reading; One training of basic law enforcement minimum standard.</li> <li>Nine different training sessions delivered to SFB-WWF research teams varying on forest and species ecology and identification and biodiversity survey methodologies.</li> </ul>	
	<b>New achievement in current quarter</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training on forest ecology, conservation, species distribution and status and threats, as well as interview techniques &amp; data collection were provided to four government rangers and 10 community research assistants.</li> </ul>		<b>New achievement in current quarter</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support FA's training in snare removing program in MPF.</li> <li>Training on GIS and SMART for FA rangers, with a total of 12 participants.</li> <li>Training on forest ecology, conservation, species distribution and status and threats were provided to two permanent research rangers and 12 community research assistants.</li> </ul>	

Rangers outfitted with needed equipment, equipment inventory, and maintenance in place	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five Motorcycles</li> <li>• 15 Research team members received all basic field equipment.</li> <li>• All research *teams supplied with minimum GPS, Binoculars and camera – minimum of one between four staff.</li> </ul> <p>*teams can vary on size dependent upon activity</p>	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five Motorcycles</li> <li>• 14 Research team members received all basic field equipment.</li> <li>• All research *teams supplied with minimum GPS, Binoculars and camera – minimum of one between four staff.</li> </ul> <p>*teams can vary on size dependent upon activity</p>
	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment purchased for all enforcement rangers and communities patrol teams.</li> <li>• Research – one newly appointed community research assistant provided with standard equipment. All WWF-SFB research teams provided with waterproofed items for rainy season.</li> </ul>	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment purchased for all enforcement rangers and communities patrol teams.</li> <li>• Research – two newly appointed community research assistant provided with standard equipment. All WWF-SFB research team provided with waterproofed items for rainy season.</li> </ul>
Biodiversity assessments of key species (e.g. line transect, camera traps) <sup>61</sup>	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Line transects field surveys of ungulate population completed (June 2014).</li> <li>• Elephant field survey completed (May 2015).</li> <li>• Interviews on globally threatened species completed (June/ July 2015).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Line transects of field surveys ungulate population completed (June 2014).</li> <li>• Elephant field survey completed (May 2015).</li> <li>• Total of eight vulture restaurants including census conducted since December 2014.</li> <li>• Camera trap survey of southern MPF completed (June/ July 2015).</li> <li>• Interviews on globally threatened species completed (June/ July 2015).</li> </ul>

<sup>61</sup> WWF: As described in the table, fieldwork for several research studies has been completed, however analysis of the data and report writing are ongoing. Thus, none of this work is yet counted towards the target for the new scientific assessments indicator for SFB (0.3.1: number of scientific assessments of key species and ecosystems completed). When the draft reports based on this fieldwork are finalized and submitted to the relevant authorities or publishers, these reports will be counted.

	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three elephant sampling survey sessions completed throughout PPWS, total of 188 samples collected.</li> <li>• Endangered species recorded during Elephant surveys.</li> </ul>	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three elephant sampling survey sessions completed throughout MPF, total of 148 samples collected.</li> <li>• Four vulture restaurants, including two annual censuses conducted. Maximum count of four individuals in May (one White-rumped and three red-headed vultures in January).</li> <li>• Endangered species recorded throughout elephant surveys.</li> <li>• Camera traps placed in southern MPF.</li> </ul>
Protected area zoning identifies critical areas based on biodiversity and threat assessments, and patrols prioritize these areas	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key biodiversity ‘hotspots’ identified and incorporated into patrol planning.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft of the management plan finalized, including MPF’s zoning based on biodiversity information among others.</li> <li>• Key biodiversity ‘hotspots’ identified and incorporated into patrol planning.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snare presence and high threat areas identified by research team and presented to two new Law Enforcement Technical Advisors.</li> </ul>	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snare presence and high threat areas identified by research team and presented to two new Law Enforcement Technical Advisors.</li> </ul>
Biodiversity assessment data incorporated into management plans	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two national level meeting biodiversity results were presented to MoE / GDNCP (May &amp; June 2015).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One national level meeting on biodiversity results was presented to Forestry Administration National/Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity in March 2015.</li> <li>• Biodiversity data incorporated in draft MPF management plan (2014/2015).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National level meeting on biodiversity results were presented to MoE in May 2015.</li> </ul>	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p>

Management plans and zoning endorsed by relevant authorities	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All steps completed to sign the agreement to develop PPWS' management plan: agreement between MoE and WWF, concept note of the process to develop the management plan, work plan and budget drafted.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft on MPF's management plan finalized and under consultation process.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p>	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p>
Systematic/regular protected area patrolling within boundaries - SMART or monthly patrol team reports, staff duty list	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>32 SMART reports.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 SMART reports.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three SMART reports.</li> <li>Qualified enforcement advisors providing patrolling advice.</li> </ul>	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three SMART reports.</li> <li>Qualified enforcement advisors providing patrolling advice.</li> </ul>

<p>Illegal activities prevented, reported, and acted upon - SMART data as reference</p>	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 167 snares collected by research team during activities (not SMART data)</li> <li>• 47 offenders arrested</li> <li>• 11 offenders sent to court</li> <li>• 5 documents sent to court</li> <li>• 86 warning letters</li> <li>• 22.3 m3 wood seized and 4617 logs</li> <li>• 71 chainsaws seized</li> <li>• 10 wildlife seized (alive)</li> <li>• 532 snares seized</li> <li>• 9 cars/trucks</li> <li>• 12 motorbikes</li> <li>• 9 fines collected</li> <li>• 9 rifle/home guns</li> <li>• 20 wildlife dead</li> <li>• 185 kg wild meat</li> <li>• 55 ox-carts seized</li> <li>• 4 fishing nets</li> <li>• 7 illegal camps</li> </ul>	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 104 Snares collected by research team during activities (not SMART data)</li> <li>• 31 offenders arrested</li> <li>• 11 offenders sent to court</li> <li>• 36 documents sent to court</li> <li>• 90 warning letters</li> <li>• 173.935 m3 wood seized and 908 logs in addition</li> <li>• 88 chainsaws seized</li> <li>• 20 wildlife seized (alive)</li> <li>• 913 of cable snare and 2500 meter net</li> <li>• 28 cars/trucks seized</li> <li>• 11 motorbikes seized</li> <li>• 5 fines collected</li> <li>• 1 rifle/home made</li> <li>• 7 wildlife seized (dead)</li> <li>• 590.5 kg wild meat</li> <li>• 1 excavator</li> <li>• 3 carts seized</li> <li>• 16 fishing nets</li> <li>• 65 illegal camps</li> <li>• 36 ha land clearing</li> <li>• 100 electric traps</li> </ul>
---	--	--

	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 59 snares confiscated by research team. Enforcement ranger results have shown a huge improvement from the previous quarters indicating the impact of the LE TA team in what refers to wildlife and wild meat seized and snares collected.</li> <li>• 3 documents sent to court</li> <li>• 9 warning letters issued</li> <li>• 1 fine collected</li> <li>• 4 m3 wood seized and 83 logs in addition</li> <li>• 15 chainsaws seized</li> <li>• 1 rifle/homemade</li> <li>• 5 wildlife seized (alive)</li> <li>• 400 kg wild meat seized</li> <li>• 360 snares confiscated</li> <li>• 4 cars/trucks seized</li> <li>• 5 electric fishing</li> <li>• 31 illegal camps</li> <li>• 100 electric traps</li> </ul>		<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 32 snares collected by the research team. Enforcement ranger results have shown a huge improvement from previous quarters indicating the impact of the LE TA team in what refers to wildlife and wild meat seized and snares collected.</li> <li>• 3 documents sent to court</li> <li>• 13 warning letters issued</li> <li>• 2 fines collected</li> <li>• 230 logs in addition</li> <li>• 12 chainsaws seized</li> <li>• 2 rifle/homemade</li> <li>• 5 wildlife seized (alive)</li> <li>• 65 kg wild meat seized</li> <li>• 232 snares confiscated</li> <li>• 3 motorbikes seized</li> <li>• 1 electric fishing</li> <li>• 1 illegal camps</li> </ul>	
Improved Management Components	PA Name: Seima Protection Forest (EPL)	PA size: 197,053 (core zone + CBPF)	PA Name: Preah Vihear Protected Forest (PLL)	PA size: 75,710 (portion of PVPF +extension area)
	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	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on Enforcement provided to 8 FA Park Rangers and 35 Military Policemen. Training on SMART software organized by WI and WCS, and attended by several staff from the FA and from Seima.</li> </ul>		<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant training and mentoring on SMART, Forest protection strategy, and Protected Area Management.</li> <li>• Major training for field staff 54 staff trained in PVPF), and at least annual refresher training.</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SMART data being reviewed and used for spatial planning intervention on a monthly basis.</li> </ul>		<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SMART data being reviewed and used for spatial planning intervention on a monthly basis.</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mentoring for rangers and for managers on SMART reporting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mentoring for rangers and for managers on SMART reporting.</li> </ul>
Rangers outfitted with needed equipment - equipment inventory and maintenance in place	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research rangers fully equipped, and inventory and training on maintenance ongoing.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment and relevant training provided to rangers and field personnel. Inventory in place.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p>	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p>
Biodiversity assessments of key species (e.g. line transect, camera traps)	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Species interviews conducted in 16 villages, as well as the key Elephant Survey completed.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodic Biodiversity assessments performed, including line transect, to provide information for management. 'Trapeang' biodiversity survey completed.</li> <li>• Camera trapping done in partnership with Kyoto University.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elephant Survey in SPF completed, 553 samples collected, and approximately 6,500 km travelled by the research teams during the survey.</li> </ul>	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final result of 'Trapeang' biodiversity survey completed and presented to WCS team.</li> </ul>
Protected area zoning identifies critical areas based on biodiversity and threat assessments, and patrols prioritize these areas	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <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>	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of critical areas, through monthly SMART outputs, biodiversity monitoring results, and deforestation monitoring, and advice on prioritization of areas for patrol effort.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data from the elephant survey and line transect surveys have identified key wildlife hotspots and patrols have been targeting these areas.</li> </ul>	<p><b>New achievement in current quarter</b></p>
Biodiversity assessment data incorporated into management plans	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity assessment is being input into adaptive management, for example with the ongoing elephant survey.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Total achievement to Date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity information is incorporated into work plans, prioritization, and strategies for management, for example with any wildlife hotspots being prioritized.</li> </ul>

	<b>New achievement in current quarter</b>	<b>New achievement in current quarter</b>
Management plans and zoning endorsed by relevant authorities	<b>Total achievement to Date</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic plan developed annually by the relevant authorities themselves.</li> </ul>	<b>Total achievement to Date</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic plan developed annually by the relevant authorities themselves.</li> </ul>
	<b>New achievement in current quarter</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CBPF Forest Inventory completed.</li> <li>Trial Harvesting Plan for CBPF area developed.</li> <li>600 concrete demarcation poles installed around the CBPF area.</li> </ul>	<b>New achievement in current quarter</b>
Systematic/regular protected area patrolling within boundaries - SMART or monthly patrol team reports, staff duty list	<b>Total achievement to Date</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SMART reports now collect detailed data on government patrolling on a daily basis, and can be queried for any relevant period.</li> <li>Community patrolling also active in 4 villages.</li> </ul>	<b>Total achievement to Date</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular patrolling performed by the relevant authorities, and monitored by SMART, with all data in a relevant database.</li> </ul>
	<b>New achievement in current quarter</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 new monthly SMART reports produced and reviewed by management team, and incorporated into the next month's patrol plan.</li> <li>In this quarter there were a total of 338 patrols covering 12,879.43 km.</li> </ul>	<b>New achievement in current quarter</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 new monthly SMART reports produced and reviewed by management team, and incorporated into monthly patrol plan.</li> </ul>
Illegal activities prevented, reported, and acted upon - SMART data as reference	<b>Total achievement to Date</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SMART reports collect detailed data on government patrolling on a daily basis, and can be queried over any relevant period. For example, during Q10, 176 illegal activities were detected and reported, with 43 vehicles confiscated, and 81 chainsaws impounded.</li> </ul>	<b>Total achievement to Date</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numerous illegal activities reported and acted upon; monthly SMART data lists detailed information, and the database can be queried for any required period.</li> </ul>
	<b>New achievement in current quarter</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this quarter there were a total of 340 illegal activities observed and recorded.</li> <li>A total of 42 vehicles (cars, motorbikes etc.) were confiscated and 30 chainsaws were confiscated.</li> </ul>	<b>New achievement in current quarter</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SMART results from Q11 for law enforcement patrol staff continued to see teams meeting their group targets. During this quarter the five PVPF patrol teams conducted 305 patrol days, confiscating: 176 snares, 14 home-made guns and 17 chainsaws.</li> </ul>

**Table 2: PLL Boundary Pole Installation (CF Hectares Under Improved Management) - Indicator G.2**

Province	CF Name	No. of Boundary Poles Installed	Total Area Enclosed (ha) <sup>62</sup>	Partner Claiming Hectares <sup>63</sup>
<b>EPL</b>				
Mondulkiri	Sre Preah CBPF Pilot Area	600	9,070 <sup>64</sup>	WCS
<b>PLL</b>				
Preah Vihear	Prey Khlong Tropaing Saang	32	1,709	WI
Preah Vihear	Khna	17	524	WI
Preah Vihear	Prey Snuol	25	229	WI
Preah Vihear	Preah Lean	21	1233 <sup>65</sup>	WCS
Preah Vihear	Sampreang	31	566	WI
Preah Vihear	Kravan and Bor	20	1,107 <sup>66</sup>	RECOFTC
Preah Vihear	Kunpheap, Narong, Dangphlet and Bra	102	1,527 <sup>67</sup>	WCS
Kampong Thom	Prey Kbal Takong	25	2,207	WI
Kampong Thom	Prey Sre Pring	7	309	WI
Kampong Thom	Prey Hong Chamtet	7	1,016	WI
Kampong Thom	Ou Kra Nhoung	74 <sup>68</sup>	1,131	WI
Kampong Thom	Prey Kbal Ou Thnong	25	2,892	WI
Kampong Thom	O Dasko	47 <sup>69</sup>	1,135	RECOFTC
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>24,655</b>	<b>(WI: 10,583)</b>

<sup>62</sup> SFB: This is the total size of the areas where boundary poles have been installed. Boundary pole installation was conducted by WI for all areas in PLL, however the HA of some of these areas are claimed by other partners under G2 either because they are within larger protected areas (WCS) or because of leading the CF/CFMP process (RECOFTC).

<sup>63</sup> SFB: Area is included in the total HA claimed against indicator G2 by the partner listed.

<sup>64</sup> WCS: These HA for the CBPF are outside the core zone of Seima Protection Forest.

<sup>65</sup> SFB: Pole installation done by WI, HA claimed by WCS as part of Preah Vihear Protected Forest Extension.

<sup>66</sup> SFB: Pole installation done by WI, HA claimed by RECOFTC as part of CF/CFMP process.

<sup>67</sup> SFB: Pole installation done by WI, HA claimed by WCS as part of Preah Vihear Protected Forest Extension.

<sup>68</sup> SFB: 26 poles installed by WI, 48 installed by Mlup Baitong.

<sup>69</sup> SFB: 22 poles installed by WI, 25 installed by Mlup Baitong.

**Table 3: GHG emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO2e, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided in 2014 (SFB Y2) - Indicator G3**

		Forest Cover	Deforestation Rate	Deforestation Area (ha/y)	Forest Carbon Stocks (t C/ha)	Forest Carbon Stocks (t CO2/ha) Plus Growth	Effective -ness Rating 2014	Co2 Emissions 2014	Baseline (Emissions Expected without Project)	Achievement	Emissions with Project
Partners	Area	2012	AFOLU Default	AFOLU Default	AFOLU Default	AFOLU Default	AFOLU	AFOLU	2014	2014	2014
	<b>Prey Lang</b>										
WCS, WI, RECOFTC	Preah Vihear Protected Forest + CFs (7) in extension area	60,825	0.37%	225	117.07	447.96	60%	60,483	100,813	60,483	40,330
WI & RECOFTC	Preah Vihear CFs (5) - easy access, full activities	5,849	0.37%	22	117.07	447.96	10%	969	9,694	969	8,725
WI & RECOFTC	Preah Vihear CFs (1) - easy access, capacity building/legal protection only	212	0.37%	1	117.07	447.96	0%	0	351	0	351
WI & RECOFTC	Preah Vihear CFs (1) - hard access, capacity building/legal protection only	1,239	0.37%	5	117.07	447.96	0%	0	2,054	0	2,054
WI & RECOFTC	Preah Vihear CFs (3) - hard access, full activities	2,168	0.37%	8	117.07	447.96	30%	1,078	3,593	1,078	2,515
WI & RECOFTC	Stung Treng CFs (3) - easy access, full activities	4,154	0.66%	27	134.75	512.78	10%	1,392	14,059	1,392	12,667
WI & RECOFTC	Stung Treng CFs (3) - easy access, livelihoods only	1,535	0.66%	10	134.75	512.78	0%	0	5,195	0	5,195

<b>WI &amp; RECOFTC</b>	<b>Stung Treng CFs (1) - hard access, full activities</b>	2,642	0.66%	17	134.75	512.78	30%	2,656	8,942	2,656	6,286
<b>WI &amp; RECOFTC</b>	<b>Kampong Thom CFs (7) - easy access, full activities</b>	10,523	1.81%	190	84.66	329.12	10%	6,212	62,686	6,212	56,474
<b>WI &amp; RECOFTC</b>	<b>Kampong Thom CFs (4) - hard access, full activities</b>	6,666	1.81%	121	84.66	329.12	30%	11,805	39,710	11,805	27,905
<b>WI &amp; RECOFTC</b>	<b>Kampong Thom CFs (2) - easy access, capacity building/legal protection only</b>	1,817	1.81%	33	84.66	329.12	0%	0	10,824	0	10,824
<b>WI &amp; RECOFTC</b>	<b>Kratie CFs (all 6) - hard access, full activities</b>	10,382	1.60%	166	117.24	448.58	30%	22,162	74,515	22,162	52,353
	<b>PLL Total AFOLU</b>								<b>332,436</b>	<b>106,757</b>	<b>225,679</b>
	<b>Eastern Plains</b>										
<b>WWF</b>	Mondulkiri Protected Forest	121,073	0.22%	266	127.33	485.58	40%	52,163	129,338	52,163	77,175
<b>WWF</b>	Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary	149,469	0.22%	329	127.33	485.58	40%	64,397	159,673	64,397	95,276
<b>WI</b>	EPL CFs outside Pas	5,089	0.22%	11	127.33	485.58	10%	721	5,436	727	4,709
	<b>EPL Total AFOLU</b>								<b>294,448</b>	<b>117,287</b>	<b>177,161</b>
	<b>SFB Total AFOLU</b>								<b>626,884</b>	<b>224,044</b>	<b>402,840</b>

**Table 4: Number of Stakeholders Actively Engaged – Indicator 0.1.1**

Total Number People Actively Engaged to Date					
Level	Disaggregated				
	Male		Female		
	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	
<b>Eastern Plains</b>					
	WCS	600	2975	436	2169
	WI	135	285	99	196
	WWF	445	996	259	576
<b>Prey Lang</b>					
	WCS	702	0	674	0
	RECOFTC	1,756	1,017	1,355	833
	WI	1,349	19	1,039	4

**Table 5: Status of Land Titling Areas in EPL – Indicator 1.1.1<sup>70</sup>**

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha)	No. HH	Baseline Step <sup>71</sup>	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) <sup>72</sup>	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
<b>WI/RECOFTC<sup>73</sup></b>							
1. Puradet CF	1,323		Step 7	Step 8	Y	Draft under revision	Review draft of CFMP, identified data gaps, initial meeting with FA Cantonment on the planned for resuming the CFMP works.
2. Pukroch CF	1,231		Step 7	Step 8	Y	Draft under revision	Review draft of CFMP, identified data gaps, initial meeting with FA Cantonment on the planned for resuming the CFMP works.
3. Pukreng CF	678		Step 7	Step 8	Y	Draft under revision	Review draft of CFMP, identified data gaps, initial meeting with FA Cantonment on the planned for resuming the CFMP works.

70

CF Establishment Steps	CPA Establishment Steps	ICT Establishment Steps
0. Identification of Potential CF Area	1. Participatory assessment and consultation	1. Capacity building
1. CF Establishment	2. Submission for approval on establishing a CPA	2. Indigenous community identification
2. Information gathering	3. Development a management structure for a CPA	3. Draft of regulation and ICC election
3. Establishment of Community Forestry Management Structure	4. Delineating the boundaries of a CPA	4. IC regulation Congress by-law
4. Preparation of internal by-laws of CF management committee	5. Development of a CPA regulation	5. Register IC in Ministry of Interior
5. Demarcation and mapping of community Forestry boundary	6. Development of a CPA Agreement	6. Draft IC internal rule
6. Preparation of community forestry regulation	7. Development of a CPA management plan	7. Congress on IC internal rule by-law
7. Preparation and approval of the community forestry agreement	8. Monitoring and evaluation of CPA management	8. Register land and issue title
8. Preparation of community forestry management plan		
9. Enterprise development		
10. Implementation of CF management plan		
11. Monitoring and evaluation		

<sup>71</sup> SFB: Step CF/CCF/CPA/ICT was at when SFB support began.

<sup>72</sup> SFB: Reported as achievement against targets on Summary of Results Table (Yes or No).

<sup>73</sup> SFB: Since the closure of WI's EPL office, RECOFTC has taken over support for the establishment of CF and CPA areas in EPL formerly supported by WI.

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha)	No. HH	Baseline Step <sup>71</sup>	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) <sup>72</sup>	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
4. Puloung CF	2,511		Step 7	Step 8	Y	Draft under revision	Review draft of CFMP, identified data gaps, initial meeting with FA Cantonment on the planned for resuming the CFMP works.
5. Namlir CPA	661.11		Step 1	Step 2	Y	N/A	Assessing current status of CPA formalization, collecting supporting documents for formalization, meetings with DoE on the plan for resuming formalization, initial site visit to the CPA
6. Rovak CPA	1647.23		Step 1	Step 2	Y	N/A	Assessing current status of CPA formalization, collecting supporting documents for formalization, meetings with DoE on the plan for resuming formalization,
7. Angtroung Samaki Sen Chey CPA	4568.11		Step 1	Step 3	Y	N/A	Assessing current status of CPA formalization, collecting supporting documents for formalization, meetings with DoE on the plan for resuming formalization,
<b>WCS</b>							
8. Andong Kraloeng ICT	1,423	113	8	8	N	NA	Support to implementing ICT
9. O Rona ICT	649	230	7	8	Y	NA	Support to implementing ICT
10. Gati ICT	504	59	7	8	Y	NA	Support to implementing ICT
11. Sre Lvi ICT	369	36	7	8	Y	NA	Support to implementing ICT
12. O Chrar ICT	532	32	7	8	Y	NA	Support to implementing ICT
13. Sre Khtum ICT	1,339	139	7	8	Y	NA	Support to implementing ICT
14. Srae Preah CBPF	9,070	158	5	7	Y	NA	Forest Inventory, Harvesting Plan
15. Pu Trom ICT	1,606	186	7	7	N	NA	WCS: Technical support, government liaison; ELIE: Demarcation Process continued. 386 Boundary Markers placed. 80 parcels of communal land demarcated. 3 Meetings held. Awaiting Agriculture Minister and Prime Ministers Signature on land title.

<b>16. Chak Char ICT</b>	TBC	166	4	7	Y	NA	Support on all ICT steps
<b>17. Sre Andoal ICT</b>	TBC	58	4	7	Y	NA	Support on all ICT steps
<b>18. Khmaom ICT</b>	TBC	86	4	7	Y	NA	Support on all ICT steps
<b>19. Sre Khtung ICT</b>	TBC	391	4	7	Y	NA	Support on all ICT steps
<b>20. Sre Y ICT</b>	TBC	105	1	2	Y	NA	Support on all ICT steps
<b>21. Pu Kes ICT</b>	TBC	118	1	2	Y	NA	Support on all ICT steps
<b>WWF</b>							
<b>22. Chiklob CPA</b>	2,989	140	Step 5	Step 5	N	Completed forest inventory	CPA Committee establishment, management planning; patrolling enterprise development.
<b>23. Putung Puhung CPA</b>	2,913	148	Step 5	Step 7	Y	Approved by MoE	Management planning, patrol, livelihood.
<b>24. Srae Thom CPA</b>	3,000	171	Step 7	Step 8	Y	Approved by MoE	Enterprise development
<b>25. Lao Ka CPA</b>	2,226	263	Step 2	Step 5	Y	Not started	CPA Committee establishment, management planning, enterprise development.
<b>26. Srae Y CPA</b>	1,777	140	Step 5	Step 7	Y	Final version have been submitted to MoE and awaiting approval	Management planning, patrolling, enterprise development
<b>27. Toul CPA</b>	2,178	70	Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started	CPA committee establishment, management plan development.
<b>28. Srae Kthong CPA</b>	2,956	65	Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started	CPA committee establishment, management plan development.
<b>29. Dei Ey CF</b>	1,164	92	Step 6	Step 6	N	Third draft completed, awaiting final consultation with stakeholders and FA	CF management plan development.
<b>30. Srae Huy CF</b>	5,346	94	Step 6	Step 6	N	Forest inventory completed, ongoing drafting of management plan	CF Management plan development.
<b>31. Krang Tes CF</b>	8,876	678	Step 3	Step 6	Y	Not started	CF Committee establishment, management plan development.

<b>32. Pu Chrey CF</b>	1000	149	Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started; will be funded by EU	CF Committee establishment up to step 3 only
<b>33. Nang Khileuk CF</b>	7,000	333	Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started; will be funded by EU	CF Committee establishment up to step 3 only
<b>34. Srae Huy (Chuol CF)</b>	2,000	128	Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started; will be funded by EU	CF Committee establishment up to step 3 only

**Table 6: Status of Land Titling Areas in PLL – Indicator 1.1.1**

<b>Name of CF/CPA/ICT</b>	<b>Area (ha)<sup>74</sup></b>	<b>No. HH</b>	<b>Baseline Step<sup>75</sup></b>	<b>Steps Completed To Date</b>	<b>Reported Against Target (Y/N)<sup>76</sup></b>	<b>SFB supported activities</b>
<b>1. Kbal Khla</b>	2533	36	Step 0	Step 3	Yes	Based on the results of constructive dialogue, a working group for CF boundary re-demarcation was formulation.
<b>2. Phnom Raing</b>	381	422	Step 0	Step 1	Yes	CF application form for CF establishment was re-submitted to provincial governor for endorsement. Social and resource assessment was collected. Villagers registered as CF members.
<b>3. Reab Roy Senchey</b>	2136	n/a	Step 0	Step 0	No	Followed up with local FA officials where this CF overlapping with Economic Land Concession to find the way forward for CF formation process.
<b>4. Chrob Phnom Dombok (Meun Reach)</b>	793	180	Step 0	Step 4	Yes	CF application form request was submitted to provincial governor for CF establishment. A CFMC by-law was developed and endorsed by Khyang commune chief.
<b>5. Phnom Preah Ent Trong (Khyang)</b>	219	190	Step 0	Step 4	Yes	CF application form request was submitted to provincial governor for approval. Then, a CFMC by-law was developed and endorsed by Khyang commune chief.
<b>6. Sam Arng</b>	3256	376	Step 0	Step 4	Yes	A draft CFMC by-law was consulted with CFMC and commune chief. It was adopted by CFMC and sent to Sam Arng commune chief for approval.
<b>7. Chhvang</b>	4446	306	Step 0	Step 4	Yes	A draft CFMC by-law was consulted with CFMC and commune chief. Then, it was consulted with CF members. It was adopted by CFMC and sent to Sam Arng commune chief for endorsement.

<sup>74</sup> SFB: The CF size can change between Steps 0-7, especially between Step 0 (identification of potential CF area) and Step 1 (CF establishment). After the cement boundary poles are installed in Step 4, the size is more stable and less likely to change.

<sup>75</sup> SFB: Step CF/CCF/CPA/ICT was at when SFB support began.

<sup>76</sup> SFB: Reported as achievement against targets on Summary of Results Table (Yes or No).

<b>8. Toal</b>	505	149	Step 0	Step 4	Yes	A consultation on the draft CFMC by-law with CFMC and commune councils was conducted. It was adopted by CFMC and submitted to Anlong Phe commune chief for approval.
<b>9. Romdeng</b>	699	215	Step 0	Step 4	Yes	The CFMC by-law was drafted with CFMC and commune chief. It was adopted by CFMC and sent to Chamkar Leu commune chief for endorsement.
<b>10. Chamkar Leu</b>	963	170	Step 0	Step 4	Yes	The draft CFMC by-law was consulted with CFMC and commune chief. It was adopted by CFMC and sent to Chamkar Leu commune chief for endorsement.

**Table 7: People Trained to Date – Indicator 1.2.1/1.3.1**

Total Number People Trained to Date					
Level		Disaggregated			
		Male		Female	
		Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP
<b>Eastern Plains</b>					
	WCS	0	921	0	340
	WI/SGP <sup>77</sup>	103	174	84	87
	WWF	214	479	85	211
<b>Prey Lang</b>					
	WCS	392	0	379	0
	RECOFTC	1,128	214	689	82
	WI	1,466	93	1,349	99
<b>SFB TOTAL</b>					

**Table 8: Laws, Policies, Strategies, Plans, Agreements, and Regulations Achieved – Indicator 1.4.1/2.4.1**

<sup>77</sup> SFB: Data entry for SGPs only 50% complete as of Q11, so results will be higher in Q12 for indicators 1.2.1/1.3.1 and 3.3.1. WI/SGP numbers here include only WI clients, but SGP clients entered to date are included in the database total and landscape sub-totals.

Identification No.	Type of Policy Action	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved	Baseline Stage <sup>78</sup>	Current Stage <sup>79</sup>
<b>National</b>					
WI-NAT-1	Strategy	National Protected Area System Strategic Management Framework 2014	National MoE	0	1
<b>Eastern Plains</b>					
WCS-EPL-1	Plan	CBPF Srae Preah Trial Harvesting Plan	Central Forestry Administration	1	3
WCS-EPL-2	Strategy	Tourism Strategy for Seima	Forestry Administration	0	2
WCS-EPL-3	Plan	SPF REDD Validation Corrective Action Plan	Forestry Administration and Provincial Authorities	0	5
WCS-EPL-4	Plan	SPF Adaptive Management Plan	Central Forestry Administration	1	5
WCS-EPL-5	Plan	SPF REDD Project Design	Forestry Administration and Provincial Authorities	2	4
WCS-EPL-6	Plan	SPF Biodiversity Monitoring Plan	Forestry Administration and Provincial Authorities	1	3
WCS-EPL-7	Agreement/title	Gati ICT	Ministry of Land Management	3	5
WCS-EPL-8	Agreement/title	Sre Lvi ICT	Ministry of Land Management	3	5
WCS-EPL-9	Agreement/title	O Rona ICT	Ministry of Land Management	3	5
WCS-EPL-10	Agreement/title	Ou Charar ICT	Ministry of Land Management	3	5
WCS-EPL-11	Agreement/title	CBPF Srae Preah Area Agreement	Central Forestry Administration	2	3
WCS-EPL-12	Agreement/title	Srae Khtum ICT	Ministry of Land Management	3	5
WCS-EPL-13	Agreement/title	Chak Char ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief	1	4
WCS-EPL-14	Agreement/title	Sre Anodal ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief	1	4

<sup>78</sup> Baseline stage when SFB funding began (based on PMEP definition, page 33).

<sup>79</sup> Current stage for disaggregation based on PMEP - Stage 1: Analyzed; Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation; Stage 3: Presented for legislation/debate; Stage 4: Passed/approved; Stage 5: Passed for which implementation has begun.

Identification No.	Type of Policy Action	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved	Baseline Stage <sup>78</sup>	Current Stage <sup>79</sup>
WCS-EPL-15	Agreement/title	Khmaom ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief	1	4
WCS-EPL-16	Agreement/title	Sre Kthong ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief	1	4
WCS-EPL-17	Agreement/title	Sre E ICT	Provincial Department, Ministry of Rural Development	0	1
WCS-EPL-18	Agreement/title	Phou Kes ICT	Provincial Department, Ministry of Rural Development	0	1
WWF-EPL-1	Plan	Srae Thom CPA Management Plan	National MoE	Drafted	Approved
WWF-EPL-2	Plan	Puhung Putung CPA Management Plan	PPWS Director	Baseline study	Approved Provincial Level
WWF-EPL-3	Plan	2014 Memang Commune Investment Plan	Commune Chief	None	Completed
WWF-EPL-4	Plan	2014 Srae Chouk Commune Investment Plan	Commune Chief	None	Completed
WWF-EPL-5	Plan	2014 Chong Plas Commune Investment Plan	Commune Chief	None	Completed
WWF-EPL-6	Plan	2014 Srae Huy Commune Investment Plan	Commune Chief	None	Completed
WWF-EPL-7	Agreement/title	Laoka CPA	PDoE Director	Not started	Not started
WWF-EPL-8	Agreement/title	Toul CPA	PDoE Director	Agreement signed by MoE	Agreement signed by MoE
WWF-EPL-9	Agreement/title	Srae Kthong CPA	PDoE Director	Not started	Not started
WWF-EPL-10	Agreement/title	Krangtes CF	District Governor	Not started	Not started
WWF-EPL-11	Agreement/title	Pu Chrey CF	District Governor	Not yet drafted	Not started
WWF-EPL-12	Agreement/title	Nang Khy Loek CF	District Governor	Not started	Not started
WWF-EPL-13	Agreement/title	Chuol CF	District Governor	Not started	Not started
WWF EPL-14	Agreement/title	Srae Thom CPA	MoE	Draft Mgt. Plan	Approved

Identification No.	Type of Policy Action	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved	Baseline Stage <sup>78</sup>	Current Stage <sup>79</sup>
WWF EPL-15	Plan	Srae Y Management Plan	Approved by PDoE Director	No draft management plan	Final version submitted
<del>WWF EPL-16<sup>80</sup></del>	Plan	<del>Puhung/Putung Management plan</del>	<del>National MoE</del>	<del>No draft management plan</del>	<del>Approved</del>
WWF EPL-16	Agreement/title	Srae Y CPA	National MoE	No draft management plan	Approved
WWF EPL-17	Agreement/title	Puhung/Putung CPA	National MoE	No draft management plan	Approved
WI-EPL-1	Agreement/title	Puradet CF	MAFF	7	8.7
WI-EPL-2	Agreement/title	Puloung CF	MAFF	7	8.7
WI-EPL-3	Agreement/title	Pukreng CF	MAFF	7	8.7
WI-EPL-4	Agreement/title	Pukroch CF	MAFF	7	8.7
WI-EPL-5	Agreement/title	Namlir CPA	N/A	1	4
WI-EPL-6	Agreement/title	Rovak CPA	N/A	1	4
WI-EPL-7	Agreement/title	Angtroung Samaki Sen Chey CPA	N/A	1	4
<b>Prey Lang</b>					
WCS-PLL-1	Market Agreement	Dongplat Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	1	5
WCS-PLL-2	Market Agreement	Kunpheap Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	1	5
WCS-PLL-3	Market Agreement	Robonh Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	1	5
WCS-PLL-4	Market Agreement	Narong Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	1	5

<sup>80</sup> WWF: WWF-EPL-16 was mistakenly reported twice in Q10 (see also WWF-EPL-2). This entry was deleted to correct the mistake and removed from the total on the summary table of results to date.

Identification No.	Type of Policy Action	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved	Baseline Stage <sup>78</sup>	Current Stage <sup>79</sup>
WCS-PLL-5	Plan	PVPF Adaptive Management Plan	Central Forestry Administration	1	4
RECOFTC-PLL-1	Agreement/title	Kbal Khla CF	District governor and FA division	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-2	Agreement/title	Phnom Rang CF	District governor and FA division	Stage 1	Stage 2
RECOFTC-PLL-3	Agreement/title	Crob Phnom Dombok CF	District governors and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-4	Agreement/title	Preah Ent Trong CF	District governors and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-5	Agreement/title	Sam Arng CF	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-6	Agreement/title	Chhvang CF	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-7	Agreement/title	Toul CF	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-8	Agreement/title	Rum Deng CF	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-9	Agreement/title	Cham Kaleu CF	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-10	Agreement/title	Lbos Srol CF	FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 4
RECOFTC-PLL-11	Agreement/title	Prey Tatei CF	FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 4

**Table 9: Conservation and NRM Conflicts Mitigated or Acted Upon – Indicator 0.2.1**

Type	Reported Against Target? <sup>81</sup>	Location					Description		
Mitigated or Acted Upon	Yes or No	Area (CF/CPA/ICT/PA)	Commune	District	Province	Government Level <sup>82</sup>	Conflict Description	Intervention Measures	Current Status/Update
<b>Eastern Plains</b>									
<b>WCS</b>									
Acted upon	Yes	Srae Preah CBPF	Srae Preah	Keo Seima	Mon dulki ri	Provincial	Encroachment and illegal logging by Binh Phuoc ELC sub-contractors	Technical reporting, compilation of information, advice to communities, developing community patrols, discussions with FA and other stakeholders including other civil society groups.	The progress includes: 600 out of 600 locations marked out, and 600 out of 600 concrete poles installed, with participatory agreement on boundary.
Acted Upon	Yes	Chak Char ICT	Srae Chhuk	Keo Seima	Mon dulki ri	Provincial	Conflict between Binh Phuoc 1 ELC company and Chak Char ICT.	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.
Acted Upon	Yes	O Rona ICT	Srae Khtum	Keo Seima	Mon dulki ri	Provincial	Encroachment by local military into ICT land (about 300 hectares cleared).	Legal advice, facilitation of legal complaints to the community and follow up.	O’Rona ICT won the appeal Court.

<sup>81</sup> Reported as achievement against targets on Summary of Results Table. If no, conflict is still ongoing.

<sup>82</sup> Highest level of government engaged by SFB team to mitigate or act upon the conflict.

Mitigated	Yes	Pu Trom ICT	Romonea	Sen Monorom	Mon dulki ri	Provincial	Proposed Pepper ELC company on Pu Trom ICT.	Facilitation. Technical discussions with community and directly with the company proposing the concession.	ELC was shelved, the company has not proceeded with its plans to acquire illegal land in Cambodia.
Mitigated	Yes	Pu Kong village	Sre Preah	Keo Seima	Mon dulki ri	Provincial	Proposed mine "Sek Kry" company (some local people call it "Set Sakry") in village area.	Technical report, and compilation of information: reporting and discussions with FA. Community patrols have been developed and are aware of rights and have reporting mechanisms.	Mining company has not returned. Community are aware of their rights.
Acted upon	Yes	SPF	Chung Plas	Keo Seima	Mon dulki ri	Provincial	Proposed Social Land Concession overlap SPF.	Consult with sub-national government and convince Commune Council to remove the proposed SLC from the Commune Investment Program (CIP).	The proposed SLC of 5,000 ha removed from the CIP.
Acted upon	Yes	SPF	Srae Chhuk	Keo Seima	Mon dulki ri	National and provincial	2 new ELCs found overlap SPF.	Provided technical documentation and data, suggested boundary changes of the ELC in order to mitigate impacts of the company on the protected forest area, as well as the national demonstration REDD project. Discussed with provincial governor and gained support.	Technical documentation and data provided to FA, discussion with FA also held.  Provincial governor well informed about the issue and promised to investigate.
<b>WWF</b>									
Mitigated	Yes	Srae Y CPA	Romonea	Sen Monorom	Mon dulki ri	PPWS Director	Illegal logging reported by a community patrol in Srae Y	Confiscation of chainsaws and increased patrol frequency in the CPA	Confiscation of chainsaws and increased patrol frequency in the CPA

Acted Upon	Yes	Puhung Putung CPA	Chung Phlas	Keo Seima	Mon dulki ri	Provi nce	Illegal resin cutting by a Kasekam Khmer Angkor Co., Ltd. in Puhung Putung CPA	Meeting with Provincial Gov't for intervention support	Company suspended by MoE
Acted Upon	Yes	Laoka CPA	Sokho dom	Sen Mono rom	Mon dulki ri	Provi nce	Resin cutting by Villa Development Co., Ltd. plantation in Laoka village	Meeting with Provincial Gov't for intervention support	After investigation and validation of the location of resin trees cut, it was reported that the tree are outside the CPA area.
Acted Upon	Yes	PPWS	Exact locatio n under assess ment	Exact locati on under asses smen t	Mon dulki ri	Minis try	Proposed social land concession inside PPWS	Meeting with PPWS Director and Officers at GDANCP	Under assessment processes
Acted Upon	Yes	Chiclob CPA	Soksan	Koh Nhea k	Mon dulki ri	Nat'l. Chief, Dept. of Envir onme nt (DoE)	Overlapping boundaries between CPA (Chiclob) and Master K Son Co., Ltd.	Dialogues between CPA members, company, and government reps.	Community submitted report to DoE so that DoE can make appointment for another meeting. WWF staff will also provide technical support in getting GPS points of the contested area.
Mitigat ed	Yes	Laoka CPA	Sokod om	Sen Mono rom	Mon dulki ri	Com m. Chief of Police (Soko dom Com mune )	Conflict between Villa Development Co., Ltd. and CPA (Laoka) patrol team over cutting of trees inside the CPA by company staff. Police officer captured two members of the community patrol who were allegedly reported by company for confiscating chainsaw and setting	WWF contact chief of police to look at matter without prejudice to the ELC company;  WWF staff advised community members to be careful when patrolling to avoid facing technicalities when cases are filed.	PPWS Deputy Director is investigating the matter. The two community members were released but further investigation is being carried out to validate claims by both sides.

							fire to the company car. But the community claimed they did not set fire.		
Acted upon <sup>83</sup>	Yes	Srae Thom CPA	Soksan	Koh Nheak	Monduliri	Local authority	Illegal logging in the proposed indigenous land title of the community	Confiscated illegal cut timber	Reported to commune council and PPWS Rangers
Acted upon	Yes	MPF				FA at provincial level and Provincial Government	Provincial Governor Office authorized Ratelong Incorporation Company to develop agro-industrial and land clearance for rice plantation in six blocks inside the MPF (covering 1517 ha) without coordination with FA.	Field assessment	Current situation presented to government at a national level by WWF. The company was forced to stop the forest clearance and the situation is being closely monitored by FA/MPF. – No clear steps defined yet.
Acted upon	Yes	PPWS				PDoE	Srae Mael illegal land encroachment.	Field assessment	MoE Minister committed to send a letter to Ministry of Interior and copy for Monduliri Governor Office to stop and move people from that area. At the moment, our law enforcement team of PPWS is closely monitor that area and they are not expanding farms or new land encroachment until

<sup>83</sup> Q10 accomplishment

										further notice from the MoE and Mol.
<b>WI</b>										
Acted Upon	No	Pukroch & Pukreng CFs	Sre Ampoum	Pichre ada	Mon dulki ri	Provin cial	Land encroachment of Khov Chea Ly and Heang Chaily ELCs 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. TWG agreed to invite representatives from the 2 ELCs to discuss with the CFs concerned and to conduct a site visit to verify and address the complained land conflict issues. <u>Note:</u> Ongoing process.	
<b>Prey Lang</b>										
<b>WCS</b>										
Acted Upon	Yes	Dongplat CF	Chhae b Pir	Chae b Distri ct	Prea h Vihe ar	Sub-Natio nal	Heng Yu concession clearing forest within its concession, some community agriculture land inside concession.	Facilitated Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) process. Assist FA and Ministry of Culture declare new Protected Area South of Existing Protected Forest.	New 11,435 ha Cultural PA declared.	

Acted Upon	Yes	Kunpheap Community	Chhaeb Pir	Chaeb District	Preah Vihear	Sub-National	Village and agriculture land inside Heng Yu ELC. Community CF is outside ELC but community has no other place to go as they have been hemmed in on all sides.	Facilitated Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) process. Assist community negotiate "Exclusion Area" as per Prime Minister's order.	Mapping residential and agriculture land ongoing.
Acted Upon	Yes	Preah Lean CF (Kampong Sami village)	Kampong Sralao Pir	Chaeb District	Preah Vihear	Sub-National	Government relocated SY company concession so does not overlap with CF. The new area now overlaps with agriculture and residential land of community.	a) Help CF committee improve eco-tourism activities; b) Assist communities, authorities and SY company map land claims and discuss.	Continuing mapping of residential and agriculture land with company, community and authorities.
<b>WI</b>									
Acted Upon	Yes	Svay CF and Kbal Kla CF	Sandan	Sandan	Kampong Thom	District	No clear boundary between Kbal Kla CF and Svay CF	Dialogue on clear boundary between Kbal Kla and Svay CFs with CC, CFN, members of Kbal Kla & Svay CFs, FA.	Agreed on the boundary to separate the 2 CFs, and boundary demarcated.
Acted Upon	Yes	Kbal Kla CF	Sandan	Sandan	Kampong Thom	District	Overlapping boundary/ not clear boundary Kbal Kla CF with CRCK (Vietnamese ELC company).	Constructive dialogue between CRCK and CFMCs of Kbal Kla CF.	Demarcation complete; official map submitted.
Acted Upon	Yes	Prey Kbal Ou Thnong CF	Dang Kambeut	Sandan	Kampong Thom	District	Boundary conflict between Prey Kbal Ou Thnong CF and CRCK company. CRCK cleared land in the CF area to be ready for rubber plantation.	Dialogue on verification of CF boundary with CRCK and planning for boundary re-demarcation.	9.49 hectares of land cleared by CRCK were claimed back by the CF.
Acted Upon	Yes	Kbal Kla CF	Sandan	Sandan	Kampong	Provincial	Boundary issue of Kbal Khla CF which Chaom Praob villagers live and	Series of constructive dialogue between Kbal	New boundary demarcation for Kbal Kla CF by moving the

					Thom		have rice fields inside Kbal Kla CF area.	Khal CF and Chaom Praob villagers	boundary 2 km away from the village road and the 2 km area will be managed by Sandan FA.
Acted Upon	No	Ou Krasang CF	Boeung Char	Samboro	Krati	Commune	Issue of illegal logging in Ou Krasang CF by surrounding villagers and CF members. Report of CFMC being complicit with logging.	Dialogue with CC, CFMC, FA, and NGOs to improve and strengthen CF management structure.	Dialogue with relevant stakeholders to improve and strengthen CF management structure was done in Q8 for immediate resolution. After the dialogue, the CF strongly commits to work together beside the internal conflict until the re-election date in March 2015.
Acted Upon	No	Phnom Prasat, Kirisoksan & Prey Tamao CFs	Kang Cham, O'rei & Anlong Chrey	Thalaborivat	Stung Treng	Provincial	Overlapping issues of Phnom Prasat, Kirisoksan & Prey Tamao CFs with Pheapimex FLC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Constructive Dialogue with CFMCs, Provincial Deputy Governor, Local authorities, competent authorities and NGOs partners.</li> <li>- Series of dialogues on the restructure of CFMC and re-submitting the application form to District Governor and Provincial Governor for official recognition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provincial Deputy Governor will report the issue and discuss with Provincial Governor for intervention and seek for solution.</li> <li>- Restructured the CFMCs of Prey Tamao CF and now re-submitting the application form of Prey Tamao &amp; Phnom Prasat for endorsement from District Governor and Provincial Governor. Then FA will send the application forms to MAFF for approval.</li> <li>-The application form is already at the District Hall for District Governor to</li> </ul>

									approve and then send to Provincial Governor through FAC for approval.  <u>Note:</u> Ongoing process.
Mitigated	Yes	Prey Thlong Tropaing Sa'ang CF	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.
Acted Upon	Yes	Prey Kbal Takong CF	Dang Kambeut	Sandan	Kampong Thom	Commune & FA Cantonment	New CFMCs do not really know their roles and responsibilities in CF management, report writing and not a smooth coordination between CFMCs and CC.	Dialogue on role and responsibility of CF management and coordination between CFMC, CC and other competent institutions.	Better CF management and Boundary pole demarcation done.
Acted Upon	Yes	Knar CF	Ratana K	Rovien	Preah Vihear	FA Cantonment	In Knar CF, Russey Srok villagers living and having rice fields inside the CF areas, hinders the pole installation process.	Constructive Dialogue on resolution and mitigation of land encroachment, logging and pole demarcation installation.	Installation of demarcation poles for the CF was agreed.
Acted Upon	Yes	Sampreang CF	Ratana K	Rovien	Preah Vihear	FA Cantonment	In Sampreang CF, Sleng Tol villagers living and having rice fields inside the CF areas, hinders the pole installation process.	Constructive Dialogue on resolution and mitigation of land encroachment, logging and pole demarcation installation.	Installation of demarcation poles for the CF was agreed.
Acted Upon	Yes	Prey Khlong Tropeang Sa'ang CF	Putrea	Chey Sen	Preah Vihear	FA Cantonment	Logging from villagers living in the villages around the CFs (Bor, Kravan, Kjorn, Sa'ang, & Moeurn Reach villages).	Dialogue on Strengthening CF management with relevant stakeholders for sustainable Natural Resource Management and mitigation issue	Boundary pole demarcation done.

Acted Upon	Yes	Kravan & Bor CFs	Putrea	Chey Sen	Preah Vihear	FA Cantomment	This area was a single CF used by multiple villages. To reduce conflicts, to have their own forest area to protect and make management easier, FA and villagers decided to separate into 2 different CFs. WI facilitated boundary demarcation.	Originally 1 CF covered 2 villages; separated into 2 CFs {Kravan (490ha) and Bor (617ha)} to make it easier for each of the villages to manage.	Boundary pole demarcation done.
Acted Upon	Yes	Kunpheap, Dangphlet, Narong and Pra CFs	Chhaeb Pir	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	FA Cantomment	This area was a single CF used by multiple villages. To reduce conflicts, to have their own forest area to protect and make management easier, FA and villagers decided to separate into 4 different CFs. WI facilitated boundary demarcation.	Originally 1 CF covered 4 villages; separated into 4 CFs {Kunpheap (395ha), Dangphlet (388ha), Narong (375ha), and Pra (369ha)} to make it easier for each of the villages to manage.	Boundary pole demarcation done.
Acted Upon	No	Kbal Kla CF	Sandan	Sandan	Sandan	District	CF Boundary Demarcation.	Constructive dialogue on forming working group to study resources map and Kbal Kla CF boundary for re-demarcation of the CF boundary.	Working Group was formed and its roles and responsibilities were defined before conducting boundary demarcation for the CF in the next quarter.
Acted Upon	Yes	Sangke CF	Sangke 1	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	Province	Wooden poles of Heng Yue ELC were installed in CF area.	Series of dialogue on the poles installation in CF area.	Provincial Governor approved the request from CFMCs to install poles demarcating CF area and claiming 2000 ha back from the ELC.

Mitigated	Yes	Bor and Kravan CFs	Putrea	Chey Sen	Preah Vihear	District	Several issues including rice field expansion of nearby villagers who have rice fields in the CFs area, CF members wish to expand their rice field due to the expansion of their family members and after having boundary poles demarcation, the destruction of CF boundary poles, members inactive in preventing illegal activities in the CF and request for dissolution of Kravan CF.	Constructive dialogue on conflict resolution and dissemination of Forest Law and relevant regulations to strengthen the management and issues mitigation.	Competent authorities heard the concerns/challenges of the CF members and also warned the participants about the consequences of keep doing those illegal activities. And the other concerns raised by the participants will be taken action by the competent authorities to mitigate it later.
Acted Upon	No	Ou Kranhak & Prey Ta Tey CFs	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom	Province	Endorsement of the Raksmei Phoumpi Kiriboeng Kranhak Eco-tourism group.	Series of dialogues on the revision of the internal rule of the working group at district and provincial level before submitting for Provincial Governor to endorse on the eco-tourism group.	The internal rule was revised and would submit for further discussion at the sub-national level.

Table 10: 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			
		Famil y	Male		Female		Baseline Step <sup>84</sup>	Apr	June	Remark
Name of Site	Area (HA)	# HH	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP				
<b>Mondulkiri</b>										
Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary	222,500	2800	0	0	0	0		Awaiting approval to TOR by MoE.		
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's discussion at FA national level CF management plan processes and methodologies for protected forests. We should wait until FA clarifies this issue before proceeding with 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.	
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>84</sup> Step management plan was at when SFB support began.

Mondulkiri Protected Forest	372,971	2,300 <sup>85</sup>	0	0	0	0	2007 draft of management plan but not approved by FA (outdated).		Completed consultations with WWF, local authorities, communities and provincial consultations.	MPF management plan will be sent from Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity to FA to continue the endorsement process.
Srae Thom CPA	3,000	171	0	340		425	Draft management plan and completed consultation.	Approved by MoE	Implementation of management plan.	Monthly patrolling by community conducted and bamboo management plan development as part of CPA management plan.
Puhung Putung CPA	2,913	148	178	178	197	197 <sup>86</sup>	Completed management block and forest inventory.	Approved by MoE	Implementation of management plan.	Monthly patrolling by community conducted.
Chiklob	2,989	140	0	313	0	292	None	Trained community on management plan development.	Completed forest inventory.	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>612,660</b>	<b>6,073</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1,182</b>				

<sup>85</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>86</sup> WWF: Estimated number based on 50% ethnicity membership

**Table 11: 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>87</sup>			
		Family	Male		Female		Baseline Step <sup>88</sup>	April	June	Remark
Name of Site	Area (HA)	# HH	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP				
<b>Kampong Thom</b>										
<b>Mlup Baitong (MB)</b>										
Ou Kranhung	113 1	192	330	0	396	0	8.4	8.7	8.7	Draft CFMP finalized. It will be submitted to FA cantonment of Kampong Thom province in the next quarter.
Preyhung Chamtet	101 6	66	209	0	211	0	8.4	8.6	8.7	60% of CFMPs was written.
<b>RECOFTC</b>										
Prey Tatei	1395	89	89	0	36	0	8.0	8.7	8.8	CFMP had been submitted to FA cantonment of Kampong Thom province.
Prey Phum Romchek	497	43	126	0	77	0	8.0	8.6	8.6	Reviewed and organized participatory CF resource assessment data. Inventory data entry continued.
Prey Ou Bos Leav	1359	98	176	0	91	0	8.0	8.6	8.6	Reviewed and organized participatory CF resource assessment data. Inventory data entry continued.

<sup>87</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.

<sup>88</sup> Step management plan was at when SFB support began.

Ou Das Sko	1135	143	365	0	192	0	8.0	8.7	8.7	Draft CFMP was finalized after consultation with local FA officials, CFMC and CF members. It will be submitted to FA cantonment of Kampong Thom province in the next quarter.
Lbos Srol	1123	61	144	0	83	0	8.0	8.7	8.8	CFMP had been submitted to FA cantonment of Kampong Thom province.
<b>Kratie</b>										
Angkor Ent	1307	52	0	52	0	23	8.0	8.5	8.5	Inventory field works were completely done.
Kampong Damrei	1302	68	0	68	0	31	8.0	8.2	8.5	Identified farmland demarcation inside the CF area. 3 management blocks verification was identified. The training course on forest inventory conducted and fieldwork of forest inventory was completely done.
Prasat Teuk Khmao	5665	358	358	0	38	0	8.0	8.5	8.5	A fieldwork of forest inventory was continued and completely done.
<b>Preah Vihear</b>										
Kravan	490	67	169	0	75	0	8.0	8.1	8.1	Two field trainings on Institutional strengthening and Participatory Resource Assessments conducted. A meeting conducted to discuss forest land encroachment in Kravan CF organized by FA cantonment chief.
Bor	617	273	630	0	313	0	8.0	8.3	8.3	Meeting conducted to on the forest land encroachment in Bor CF organized by FA cantonment chief.
<b>Steung Treng</b>										
Samaki (RECOFTC with PVT)	243 1	202	0	343	0	463	8.0	8.7	8.7	CFMP was submitted to FA cantonment by PVT for consideration and approval.

**Table 12: Number of People Participating in Income Generating Activities – Indicator 3.3.1**

Total Number People Actively Engaged to Date (Q1-Q10)				
Level	Disaggregated			
	Male		Female	
	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP
National				
PACT	28	19	10	11

**Table 13: Number of People Participating in Income Generating Activities – Indicator 3.3.1**

Total Number People Participating to Date					
Level	Disaggregated				
	Male		Female		
	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	
<b>Eastern Plains</b>					
WCS	0	147	0	58	
WWF	82	427	38	176	
WI/SGP	8	7	2	3	
<b>Prey Lang</b>					
WCS	415	0	340	0	
WI/SGP	1,009	76	1,165	113	

## 10. ANNEXES

### ANNEX 10.1. COMMUNITY FORESTRY PATROL ISSUES FINDINGS



Annex 1 -  
Community forestry

### ANNEX 10.2. PATROL TEAM TRAINING CURRICULUM



Annex 2 - Patrol  
teams Training curric

### ANNEX 10.3. CJNH-2015-MARCH-2015



Annex 3  
CJNH-2015-March-2015

### ANNEX 10.4. INVEST DRAFT POLICY ANALYSIS



Annex 4 - InVEST  
Draft Policy Analysis

### ANNEX 10.5. INVEST KAP BASELINE – FINAL



Annex 5 - InVEST  
KAP BASELINE - FINAL

### ANNEX 10.6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES – FINAL



Annex 6 -  
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

**ANNEX 10.7. SUCCESS STORY - ATBC CONFERENCE – WWF**



Annex 7 - Success story - ATBC Confere

**ANNEX 10.8. SUCCESS STORY - ELEPHANT LAUNCH & TRAINING-WWF**



Annex 8 - Success story - Elephant laur

**ANNEX 10.9. SUCCESS STORY - ELEPHANT SURVEY SUMMARY - WCS-WWF**



Annex 9 - Success story - Elephant sun

**ANNEX 10.10. SUCCESS STORY - IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY FORESTY MANAGEMENT PLAN-WWF**



Annex 10 - Success story - Importance o

**ANNEX 10.11. WWF - MOE-WWF MOA PPWS DFT (ENG)**



Annex 11 - WWF - MOE-WWF MOA PP

**ANNEX 10.12. WWF - MOE-WWF MOA PPWS\_FINAL (KH)**



Annex 12 - WWF - MOE-WWF MOA PP

**ANNEX 10.13. WWF - CONCEPT NOTE OF PPWS MANAGEMENT PLAN (ENG)**



Annex 13 - WWF - Concept note of PP

**ANNEX 10.14. WWF - CONCEPT NOTE OF PPWS MANAGEMENT PLAN\_FINAL (KH)**



Annex 14 - WWF -  
Concept note of PPV

**ANNEX 10. 15 - WWF - SRAE MAEL REPORT**



Annex 15 - WWF -  
Srae Mael report.pd

**ANNEX 10.16. WWF - DEAD ELEPHANT REPORT\_MPF (FINAL)**



Annex 16 - WWF -  
Dead Elephant Repc

**ANNEX 10.17. WWF - REPORT ON SNARE REMOVING**



Annex 17 - WWF -  
Report on Snare Rer

**ANNEX 10. 18. WWF - INVEST'S SCENARIOS FOR MONDULKIRI PROVINCE**



Annex 18 - WWF -  
InVEST's Scenarios fi

**ANNEX 10.19. WWF - CURRENT ECOSYSTEM SERVICES REPORT**



Annex 19 - WWF -  
Current Ecosystem S

**ANNEX 10. 20. WWF - RATELONG INCORPORATION LETTER**



Annex 20 - WWF -  
Ratelong Incorporat

**ANNEX 10.21. WWF - FIELD REPORT\_RATELONG INCORPORATION**



Annex 21 - WWF -  
Field Report\_Ratelo

**ANNEX 10.22. GENDER SUCCESSFUL STORY**



Annex 22 - Gender  
Successful Story.pdf