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SUPPORTING FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY

TWELFTH QUARTERLY REPORT: JULY 01, 2015 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2015



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Program Overview/Summary

Program Name:	Supporting Forests and Biodiversity
Activity Start Date And End Date:	November 9, 2012 to November 8, 2016
Name of Prime Implementing Partner:	Winrock International
[Contract/Agreement] Number:	AID-442-A-13-00002
Name of Subcontractors/Sub awardees:	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) and Pact
Major Counterpart Organizations	Forestry Administration (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries); General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (Ministry of Environment)
Geographic Coverage (cities and or countries)	Eastern Plains Landscape (Mondulkiri province) and Prey Lang Landscape (Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kratie Provinces)
Reporting Period:	July 1, 2015 – September 30, 2015

ACRONYMS

AFD	Action For Development
ACCB	Angkor Centre for Conservation of Biodiversity
BGV	Bambusa Global Ventures
CCHR	Cambodian Center for Human Rights
CIPO	Cambodian Indigenous People Organization
CPN	Cambodian Peace-Building Network
CRDT	Cambodian Rural Development Team
CVCP	Cambodian Vulture Conservation Project
RECOFTC	Center for People and Forests
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CTF	Coming Together for Forests
CC,	Commune Councils
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CF	Community Forestry
CFMC	Community Forestry Management Committee
CFMP	Community Forestry Management Plan
CPA	Community Protected Area
CR/	Community Reporters
CBBE	Community-Based Bamboo Enterprise
CBET	Community-Based Ecotourism
CBE	Community-Based Enterprise
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CA	Conservation Agreements
CI	Conservation International
CEPA	Culture and Environment Preservation Association
EWMI	East West Management Institute
ELP	Eastern Plains Landscape
EFC	Economic Forest Concession
ELC	Economic Land Concession
IEC	Education Communication
ODI	EWMI-Open Development Initiative
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FLO	Forest and Livelihood Organization
FA	Forestry Administration
FAC	Forestry Administration Cantonment
FAN	Forestry Administration National
GDANCP	General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection
Gen.II	Generation II
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GPS	Global Position System
HBS	Heinrich Böll Stiftung
ICLT	Indigenous Communal Land Title
ICC	Indigenous Community Commission
IFL	Institute of Foreign Language
ITC	Institute of Technology of Cambodia

InVEST	Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
IPM	Interim Protection Measures
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LE	Law Enforcement
LEM	Law Enforcement Monitoring
LETA	Law Enforcement Technical Advisors
LDG	Listening and Dialogue Group
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MCFA	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts
MFV	Mondulkiri Forest Venture
MPF	Mondulkiri Protected Forest
NTTI	National Technical Training Institute
TVK	National Television of Cambodia
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
CLEC	Norton University, Community Legal Education Center
ODC	Open Development Cambodia
PUC	Paññastra University of Cambodia
PLUP	Participatory Land Use Planning
PIN	People in Need
PPWS	Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary
PKH	Ponlok Khmer
PVPF	Preah Vihear Protection Forest
PLCN	Prey Lang Community Network
PLL	Prey Lang Landscape
PVT	Promvihearthor Organization
PA	Protected Area
PDoe	Provincial Department of Environment
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RUA	Royal University of Agriculture
RUFA	Royal University of Fine Arts
RULE	Royal University of Law and Economics
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
STT	Sahmakum Teang Tnaut
SPF	Seima Protection Forest
SMART	Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool
SPL	Spatial Planning Lab
TWG-FR	Technical Working Group for Forest Reform
ToT	Training of Trainer
VMNs	Village Market Networks
VoA	Voice of America
VOX-POP	Voice of the People"
WMS	Web Map Service
WA	Wildlife Alliance
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WI	Winrock International
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Through coordination by SFB-WI in forest-related issues, dialogues resulted in significant progress, including with the Khov Chealy and Heang Chealy Companies who verbally agreed to give 15ha back to two Community Forestry (CF), Pukreng and Pukroach in Monduliri Province; a conflict between Preah Lean CF and an eco-tourism Company over the Sopheakmitt Waterfall in Preah Vihear Province was resolved and the company and community are now working together; the new Community Forestry Management Committee (CFMC) for Sangkae CF/ Preah Vihear Province and Kiri Soksan CF in Stung Treng Province were selected; and the application forms of Prey Tamao and Phnom Prasat CFs in Stung Treng Province were endorsed by Thalaborvat district governor and submitted to the central Forestry Administration (FA).

The capacity of seven SFB-small grantees, including Action For Development (AFD), Culture and Environment Preservation Association (CEPA), Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT), Forest and Livelihood Organization (FLO), Media for Education and Development In Action (MEDIA One), Ponlok Khmer (PKH), and Promvihear Organization (PVT) was strengthened on project management and Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) enterprise development through trainings, reflection meeting and coaching facilitated by SFB-WI. From this, 9 resin groups (5 groups in Preah Vihear and 4 groups in Kampong Thom) received an official endorsement from the Provincial Governor on the rules of Community-Based Ecotourism Development created sustainable livelihood alternatives for CF members.

SFB-WI, in collaboration with local FA completed the assessment of 17 CF sites (13 CFs in Kampong Thom and 4 CFs in Preah Vihear) for the purpose of implementing conservation agreement. This resulted in CF patrol groups formed and the conservation agreements finalized. In addition, two pre-assessments were conducted with CFs in Kratie Province and some material support, such as 20 Global Positioning System (GPS), 20 Camera, 100 torches and 100 raincoats were provided to the community patrol groups for patrolling activity.

SFB-Pact implemented four main activities: (i) assisted forest community representatives to submit a joint action letter in order to ask the government to help solve forest and land problems; (ii) updated and managed the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) messages and hosted IVR conference calls; (iii) published a newsletter summarizing main activities of both forest community members and local champions during the reporting period, and (iv) conducted field trips to collect information and evidence necessary to promote constructive dialogue around forest conflicts. All activities outlined in the work plan for the reporting period were implemented, except for hosting an advisory group meeting because its aim was to advise the SFB-Pact on constructive dialogue meetings, but Pact was still in the process of collecting information and evidence in two cases and was not yet ready to incorporate Advisory Committee guidance.

During the reporting period, SFB-RECOFTC implemented activities in both Eastern Plains Landscape (ELP) and Prey Lang Landscape (PLL) and contributed to SFB objective 1 and objective 2. Three key activities were conducted in ELP: two field trainings on participatory CF resource assessment were provided to 49 persons (17F); two meetings were conducted with members and committees of Namlir and Antrong Samaki Senchey Community Protected Area (CPA) discussing and agreeing on the next steps for CPA formalization; and data collection for reviewing and refining the drafted version of Community Forestry Management Plan (CFMP) was started in two CFs. Additionally, there were five main achievements made in PLL: One field training on CF potential area and CF establishment was provided to 34 persons (19F) in Reabroy Senchey CF/ Preah Vihear Province; fifteen awareness raising events on CF development rated topics were conducted with 875 persons (425F); progress of ten CF formalizations in PLL and the provincial governor approved the request of Phno Raing CF establishment; patrolling activities were conducted in Stung Treng and Preah Vihear Provinces; CFMP of Ou Das Sko CF/ Kampong Thom Province was finalized and officially submitted to FA cantonment for review, and CF resource assessments and CF inventories in 3 CFs/ Kratie Provinces were completed.

SFB-EWMI Open Development Cambodia (ODC) continued to publish its website with daily news updates and announcements. Significant progress was made on updating, revising and expanding the Economic Land Concession (ELC) dataset, as well as the map, database and associated briefing pages. New details on concessions were added; 16 map layers were updated and revised; coding for loading map layers from Geoserver to interactive maps on WordPress was finished; briefing papers were updated; and the new features were tested. Additionally, EWMI-Open Development Initiative (ODI) and ODC continued transitioning the website to the new Generation II (Gen.II) platform which is planned to be launched in December 2015. The first Spatial Planning Lab (SPL) was concluded with a closing ceremony in August, 2015 with 30 participants (14F), from a variety of organizations including from Royal University of Agriculture (RUA); Paññastra University of Cambodia (PUC), Royal University of Fine Arts (RUFA), Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR), Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), and Prek Liep National College of Agriculture (PNCA), Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), Institute of Foreign Language (IFL), Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC), National Technical Training Institute (NTTI), Norton University, Community Legal Education Center (CLEC), National University of Management and Khmer for Khmer receiving certificates. In September 2015, the ODC, in collaboration with other Non-Government Organization (NGO) partners, People in Need (PIN) and Sahmakum Teang Tnaut (STT) successfully launched the second SPL, whereby 30 trainees (16 F), from various backgrounds will benefit from the program. In addition, the ODC provided three 2-day Mapping Kit trainings on three occasions to trainees from a variety of groups¹.

SFB-WCS have been involved with assisting communities with receiving “Interim Protection Measures” in 4 villages in the Sre Chhouk Commune, deep inside the Seima Protection Forest. This is an important step as it offers legal protection for the indigenous land before they obtain their official Indigenous Communal Land Title. Also, SFB-WCS partnered with local government and the DongPlet community in Preah Vihear Province to commemorate International Vulture Awareness Day on 5 September, 2015. After the official morning ceremony, a mobile environmental education and community outreach team involved local communities in conservation awareness, habitat protection and interactive role-play activities. A key objective of this event was to inform local communities of the dangers to both humans and wildlife when using extremely harmful organophosphates and carbamate pesticides. At the RUPP the opening of Camera Trapping repository was initiated with an event which was attended by 69 participants and achieved excellent media coverage on Cambodian television and print media. The research ranger teams in PVPF also continued annual nest surveys for globally threatened Giant Ibis and Sarus cranes, with 16 Sarus crane nests and 9 Giant Ibis nests located and placed under protection by local community guards.

Based on the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) reports, the Law Enforcement (LE) Team, the Community Patrol Team, and the Snare Teams in Seima participated in 14 arrests, over 50 confiscated chainsaws and over 200 snares collected in one month alone. The use of the SMART system for law enforcement monitoring, is allowing adaptive law enforcement to better protect the forest.

SFB-CI conducted meetings and livelihood surveys to assist with the development of Conservation Agreements (CA) and have identified that few viable livelihood options exist, with widespread illiteracy and limited access to education dampening short term opportunities for income generation. In order to address some of these obstacles, direct technical livelihood support will be provided in conjunction with community patrolling activities. As a complementary component, increased inter-agency collaboration and coordination has been initiated. This process is intended to build harmonized implementation and enforcement approaches, strengthening relationships between communities, the FA and NGOs operating in Prey Lang. As part of this initiative, a local NGO has been identified, with whom CI will work closely with, building capacity on community engagement and providing critical mentorship on the implementation

¹E and A Consultants, Grandis Timber Limited, NGO Forum on Cambodia, Licadho, Indigenous Community Support Organization (ICSO), Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA), Village Support Group, Culture and Environment Preservation Association and Highlander Association, Cambodian Peace-Building Network (CPN), Writing Alliance, Ponlok Khmer, Cambodian Youth Network, Independent Monk Network for Social Justice, Development and Partnership in Action-Extractive Industry Social and Environmental Impact Network, and Non-Timber Forest Products, as well as an independent researcher.

of CAs. This element of the project establishes a long-term sustainability mechanism, expanding both the scale and scope of the project, whilst strengthening the CAs with additional livelihood interventions.

As part of SFB Objective 1, SFB-WWF has reached several milestones during Q12. The Mondulkiri Protected Forest (MPF) Management Plan has been finalized, is now under review from the Forestry Administration and will be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Minister in Quarter 13 with approval expected by November 2015. The Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS) management plan development has officially been launched and the Ministry of Environment (MoE) has started its work on the plan with technical support from WWF. Three major training sessions were organized in Sen Monorom (Mondulkiri) for park managers and rangers on improving the efficiency of law enforcement. More than 60 participants took part in this training and opening remarks were provided by Mr. Menglim Kim, USAID representative.

SFB-WWF biodiversity team has also had some major successes this quarter. These include informing key national and provincial government decision makers on the current status and trends of ungulates and key threats, thus permitting governmental management decisions to be based on scientifically robust data. In addition, the camera trap survey within the southeastern section of the MPF is now complete. Data is currently being analyzed to assist Protected Area (PA) managers with understanding current biodiversity presence in the area where the potential development plan of a proposed border check point and the construction of a road within MPF core forest has been suggested. Lastly the SFB-WWF team conducted a rapid biodiversity assessment on two revoked ELC within PPWS. Data will be compiled and disseminated to government partners thus enhancing their knowledge prior to making future decisions in this crucial corridor habitat.

The team is having difficulties with the legalization process of the CF in MPF as these entities are not officially recognized by the FA. The SFB-WWF would like to request the support of USAID in highlighting this issue to the Government and the need for CFs to be officially recognized and contributing to the forest's protection.

SFB-WWF Environmental Education (EE) team is working closely with the MoE in implementing the Eco-schools pilot activity in Mondulkiri Province and is supporting more than 10 schools and building the capacity of teachers and students to protect our environment. Furthermore, as part of a partnership with Wildlife Alliance (WA), EE is being provided at a wider scale in schools and villages.

SFB-WWF continues to build capacity for communities to have sustainable income alternatives with solid results to date. The SFB annual income survey has highlighted that communities in EPL have already increased their income by 51%. During Q12, the team has been working towards maintaining this significant result with the strengthening of partnerships from the private sector. Two more communities have registered under the Mondulkiri Forest Venture (MFV); the resin groups are receiving orders from companies in Vietnam (Pusethana Ltd.) and Thailand (Setharika); communities are now being remunerated for their bamboo production (four women's groups now produce bamboo chopsticks and earn an additional 80 USD/month) and they are selling it through the partnership with Bambusa Global Ventures (BGV); and a honey group earned a revenue of 2,300 USD in 2015. These incomes come directly from the sustainable use of NTFP and are supporting the livelihoods of the poor ethnic minorities of MPF and PPWS who are also able to reinvest a share of the benefits into conservation funds that contribute to the forest protection (patrolling, replication of NTFP activities in villages, and education about biodiversity conservation). Sharing its own experience, the SFB-WWF organized a dissemination workshop in September about the lessons learned from working with bamboo resources so as to involve the Government and other communities in the region and for them to be able to replicate the initiative.

The SFB-WWF also continues to provide technical support to PLL with training courses and actual field practice sessions on business plan development, resin resource inventory, Internal Control System (for resin, honey and bamboo), and reviewing four training modules - business plan development, resource inventory, enterprise group development, and sustainable harvesting for resin.

I.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

I.2 SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q12)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q12)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LoP target achieved
G.1: Deforestation rate in priority landscapes decreased		77.5%	See Annex B: Emissions Reduction Calculation for Seima REDD	77.5%	Per PMEP, only results for Seima REDD reported under G1.	10%	972 ha/year (15% below baseline)	516.6%
EPL	3.07%²	77.5%	With-project defor. rate is 0.65%			10%	15%	
PLL³	-	-		-		-	-	
G.2: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	0	0		919,730	See Tables 1-2 for details.	700,000 ha	900,000 ha	102.1%
EPL		0		800,566		620,000	785,000	
PLL		0		119,164		80,000	115,000	

² SFB: This is the 2014 baseline deforestation rate in the REDD Project Document for Seima Protection Forest based on site specific measurements.

³ SFB: There is no target or reporting for reducing the deforestation rate in PLL because there is no REDD Project in PLL on which to base the calculations.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q12)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q12)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
G.3: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ e, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance ⁴	2015 Baseline⁵ 10,054,360	7,802,450	For details on Y3 emissions reduction, see Table 3, and 2015 AFOLU Report in Annex C.	8,026,494	New + Y2 Achievement of 224,044 reported in Q10.	250,000 metric tons	1.5 million metric tons	535.0%
EPL	9,670,127	7,699,016⁶		7,816,303		-	-	
WI/WWF (AFOLU)	317,815	126,414		243,701	Y2 AFOLU for EPL: 117,287			
WCS (REDD Project)	9,352,312	7,572,602		7,572,602 ⁷				
PLL	384,233	103,434		210,191		-	-	
WI/WWF/WCS/RECOFTC (AFOLU)	384,233	103,434		210,191	Y2 AFOLU for PLL: 106,757			

⁴ SFB: Baseline deforestation rates from Summary Document Reporting on Baseline Deforestation and Greenhouse Gas Emissions for USAID-SFB Project (p6-7).

⁵ SFB: GHG baselines are calculated per year and change annually depending on the forest cover of the areas included and length of project (2014 Baseline 626,884). Without Project baseline emissions - With Project emissions = achievement (see calculations in Appendix, Table 3).

⁶ WCS: Results for Seima REDD Project never reported in previous quarters, so all Seima achievement for SFB Y2 and Y3 reported as “new” in Q12. See Annex B “Emissions Reduction Calculation for Seima REDD+ Project Area” for details.

⁷ WCS: Results for Seima REDD Project never reported in previous quarters, so all Seima achievement for SFB Y2 and Y3 reported as “new” in Q12. See Annex B “Emissions Reduction Calculation for Seima REDD+ Project Area” for details.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q12)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q12)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PME P)	LoP Target (Revised PME P)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
Objective Indicator 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices	0	4,300	Includes some results of activities completed but not counted in previous quarters due to data entry catch-up in Q12.	19,293 (F 8,713)	All numbers from SFB Database except WCS in EPL. See Table 4.	10,000	35,000	55.1%
National		17		125		-	-	
EPL		58		9,513		7,000	26,000	
PLL		4,225		9,655		3,000	9,000	
Objective Indicator 0.1.2: Population numbers of Endangered Flagship species stable (birds in PLL, banteng in EPL)		Stable⁸	See Annex E: SFB Y3 Analysis Brief for Indicator 0.1.2.	Stable	Populations have remained stable	Stable	Stable	n/a
EPL	2,074 Banteng	3,138		3,138		Stable	Stable	

⁸ WCS/WWF: See SFB Y3 Summary Report for Indicator 0.1.2 in Annex E.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q12)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q12)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
PLL	42 Adults (15 nests)	54 adults (24 nests)		54 adults (24 nests)		Stable	Stable	
Objective Indicator 0.1.3: Number of scientific assessments of key species and ecosystems completed	0	0		3		3	4	75%
EPL		0		2			-	
PLL		0		1			-	
Sub-objective indicator 1.1.1: 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	0		38		24	35	108.7%
EPL		0		29		15	26	
PLL		0		9		9	9	
Sub-objective indicators 1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resource management and or biodiversity conservation	0	1,353		9,376 (F 4,046)	All numbers from SFB Database except WCS in EPL. See Table 7.	4,000	10,000	93.7%
National		-7 ⁹		11		-	-	

⁹ SFB: A few national and EPL clients of WCS were in the database last quarter and so double counted; this quarter database numbers exclude all WCS clients.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q12)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q12)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
EPL		-139		2,727		1,670	4,340	
PLL		1,499		6,638		2,330	5,660	
Sub-objective indicator 1.4.1 and 2.4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	0	3 ¹⁰		62		30	60	103.3%
National		0		1		-	-	
EPL		0		42		-	-	
PLL		3		19		-	-	
Objective Indicator 0.2.1: Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon as a result of USG assistance	0	8		41	See Table 9 for details.	20	55	74.5%
EPL		5		22		10	27	
PLL		3		19		10	28	

¹⁰ RECOFTC/WI: CFMPs approved for O Dasko, Samaky, and Ou Kranhung CFs.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q12)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q12)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
Objective Indicator 0.2.2, 2.1.1, 2.2.1, and 2.3.1: Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub-national planning processes	0	3 ¹¹		12	See Tables 10 and 11.	7	20	60.0%
EPL		0		6		3	10	
PLL		3		6		4	10	
Sub-objective Indicator 2.3.2: Number of human rights defenders trained and supported	0	0		68		50	100	68.0%
National¹²		0		68		50	100	
Objective Indicator 0.3.1: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation as a result of USG assistance ¹³	0	120,815	See Annex D: SFB Ecosystem Services Report for Indicator 0.3.1	138,636 (F 70,512)	Direct: 45,977 (F 23,256) Indirect: 92,659 (F 47,256)	35,000	95,000	145.9%
EPL		46,986		62,757		19,600	54,600	
Direct		3,384		19,155 (F 9,499)	15,771 reported previously			

¹¹ RECOFTC/WI: CFMPs approved for O Dasko, Samaky, and Ou Kranhung CFs.

¹² SFB: Only participants in Coming Together for Forests (led by PACT).

¹³ SFB: Reporting for Y3 and Y4 will be based on the Mekong Basin Study.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q12)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q12)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
Indirect		43,602		43,602 (F 22,237)				
PLL		73,829		75,879		15,400	40,400	
Direct		24,772		26,822 (F 13,757)	2,050 reported previously			
Indirect		49,057		49,057 (F 25,019)				
Sub-objective indicator 3.1.1: Increase income levels of target community due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities as a result of USG assistance	\$1,180¹⁴	\$1,516¹⁵ (+28.4%)	Results from SFB Annual Income Survey. ¹⁶	28.4%	See Appendix 2 for Survey Result Tables.	25%	50%	56.8%
EPL	\$1,058	\$1,598 (+51.0%)		51.0%				
PLL	\$1,241	\$1,487 (+19.9%)		19.9%				
Sub-objective indicator 3.2.1 and 3.4.1: Number of PES agreements approved and implemented	0	0		4		2	4	100.0%
EPL		0		0		1	2	

¹⁴ SFB: The baseline figures previously reported included income from agriculture, NTFPs, and off-farm sources. Since SFB activities are not designed to influence off-farm income, the baseline has been adjusted to remove off-farm income. Project average baseline of \$1573-\$393 from off-farm sources = \$1180; EPL baseline of \$1404-\$346 off-farm = \$1058; PLL baseline of \$1658-\$417 off-farm = \$1241. Annual Income Survey results are based only on agriculture and NTFP income sources.

¹⁵ SFB: Project averages for Baseline and Y3 average annual household income are based on a landscape-weighted survey samplings of ~1/3 EPL and ~2/3 PLL which reflects the proportion of all SFB-supported CF/CPA/ICTs engaged in livelihoods activities in each landscape.

¹⁶ SFB: See Final Report: SFB Annual Income Survey of Prey Lang and Eastern Plains Landscapes. Prom Tola. August 2015.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q12)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q12)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY3 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
PLL		0		4		1	2	
Sub-objective indicator 3.3.1: Number of people participating in income generating activities	0	1,005		5,928 (F 3,018)	All numbers from SFB Database except WCS in EPL. See Table 13.	5,000	15,000	39.5%
EPL		492		1,920		2,000	6,000	
PLL		524		4,008		3,000	9,000	

2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 PROGRESS NARRATIVE

The following activities were implemented during the twelfth quarter (July-September, 2015) by the USAID SFB project. For details on implementation status, please see the milestone tracking tables in the Appendices.

OBJECTIVE I

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

National Level

ODC's SPL, in collaboration with PIN and STT co-facilitated its first round of a 15-week course. The course alternated topical discussions, facilitated by PIN and STT, with map skills training conducted by the ODC. The ODC's mapping clinic included units on using Geographic Information System (GIS), data collection using smart phones, and online mapping. Discussions sessions focused on practical application in regard to how to improve the infrastructure development and urban planning in Sangkat Chraing Chamresh in Khan Russey Keo, Phnom Penh.

A closing ceremony was held on 15 August, 2015 during which 30 students (14F) were awarded certificates of completion. While the SPL was originally intended to be housed within the RUA, the dean abruptly closed the lab in February 2015, saying that students needed time to study for exams. He thereafter declined to allow it to re-start. A new SPL was then instituted at Development Innovations, enrolling 37 students (17F) which included students from the RUA, RUPP, and government officers from the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MCFA). In August 2015, the ODC, along with collaborating partners PIN and STT, prepared for a second round of the SPL to be re-configured into 9 weeks in order to complete the course during the next quarter. The curriculum was also adjusted from half-day to full-day sessions. Thirty out of 42 applicants (16F) were selected and the new course was launched on 5 September, 2015. The trainees include 16 university students from four universities (RUA, RUPP, RULE and PUC), three government workers from two ministries (MCFA and RUPP), five workers from private companies (Pizza Company, Rose Condo, ECG CAMBODIA Co. Ltd., Prime Trust Property and Creative Green Design), two NGO workers from Analyzing Development Issues Centre (ADIC) and SILAKA, two lecturers from the RUA and RUPP and one independent researcher/consultant. The ODC's map-related training on 19 September, 2015 resulted in students developing basic skills in timeline mapping using TimeMapper, Timeline JS and StoryMap.

Also during the quarter, the ODC re-opened discussions with RUA about offering some kind of mapping instruction to land students. The dean agreed in principle to the collaboration provided that no other NGO partners participate and that the course be limited to solely a Mapping Clinic, and not include discussion seminars. The dean also asked the ODC to provide RUA with a concept note and a full curriculum. He advised that the concept note should be based on a pilot implementation of the course, and an article on it submitted to an academic journal for peer review to support the concept paper in advance of start up at RUA. This is not practical as it could take more than a year alone to publish a study in an academic journal. In the next quarter, the ODC will develop a case study on the successful ODC project and share this with RUA instead of conducting the suggested research. However, it is uncertain whether RUA will accept this as a substitute.

The ODC platform updates and developments: The ODC added 954 new items to the website during this quarter. These were primarily daily news items, as well as press releases and announcements, and new datasets. Additional details can be found Annex A. new more detailed briefing had been produced

and reviewed by experts and translated into Khmer version, significant work was done to update maps including providing more complete metadata than had been offered in the past. A launch of this new platform is planned for the next quarter. Two hundred pages of new briefing materials were prepared for debut on the new platform and translations of these were also initiated.

Partnership and Collaboration: The ODC convened an event reviewing the draft briefing papers with eight local technical experts/lawyers from six organizations¹⁷. Two review sessions were conducted: one provided a comprehensive review of the new ELCs briefing and the other of new topical landing pages on environment, natural resources, fisheries, energy and government in preparation for the launch of the Gen.II website. Participants provided detailed feedback regarding tone, copy editing, and how to identify and aggregate additional research information. In addition, the EWMI worked on other partnerships-focused events and collaborations as described below:

- **Cambodian Indigenous People Organization (CIPO):** The ODC worked with CIPO to conceptualize a plan for curating information and visualizing data about indigenous people on the ODC website, based on data collected by CIPO. This would add insight to the land and natural resource rights claims of indigenous people in areas such as the PLL and EPL. The project is contingent on funding, with Heinrich Böll Stiftung (HBS) expressing interest in supporting the work.
- **Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI):** In September 2015, the ODC participated in a workshop on EITI aiming to explore opportunities and challenges of EITI in Cambodia through lesson learnt from Mongolia's experts. The ODC's resulting updated knowledge of the sector will contribute to the review of ODC topical pages on extractive industries.
- **PIN and STT:** The ODC continued partnership with these groups on the SPL which also involved Development Innovations as the host.
- **Asian Disaster Preparedness Center-SERVIR:** The EWMI-ODI formalized an agreement with the ADPC-SERVIR to share data and collaborate on issues of mutual interest such as uniform standards for metadata. ODC was included in the agreement as an Open Development Network partner. Work is expected to begin during next quarter.
- **World Resources Institute research on forest governance:** The EWMI-ODI and ODC contributed to a global research project on forest governance undertaken by WRI's The Access Initiative and Global Forest Watch. The EWMI-ODI/ODC compiled information on citizen access to forest and development-related information, development policy and planning and law enforcement in regard to forest concessions, economic land concessions, and extractive industries licenses, EWMI-ODI's program director and the researcher participated in a meeting in Washington DC in September 2015 to analyze the findings from 15 countries. The study is not likely to be published at this stage but will inform research design for a next phase. However, the ODC is planning to review and publish information related to forest concessions uncovered by the researcher in the first part of next year 2016.

Outreach and Promotion: There were four events organized:

- **Software Freedom Day:** A 1-day international event "Software Freedom Day" was celebrated on 19 September 2015 with an open conference in Phnom Penh. The event, organized by National Institute of Posts, Telecoms and ICT, with the involvement of 27 people (7F), featured presentations by a variety of software developers and other software specialists. The ODC made a presentation on open software mapping using its own resources and tools.
- **Internet freedom in Cambodia: opportunities and challenges:** In September 2015, the ODC presented on its new upcoming platform, its resources, including information on issues related to the

¹⁷Development and Partnership in Action-Extractive Industry Social and Environmental Impact Network, Transparency International Cambodia, International Labor Organization, Community Legal Education Center, Heinrich Boell Stiftung-Cambodia Office and The Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia

environment, and open data trends in Cambodia at this seminar by ICT4D Network members¹⁸ with total of participants 87 (41F). Seminar participants included a wide range of CSOs, raised concerns about internet freedom, and access to information to representatives from the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

- Open Cyber Talk: In August 2015, the ODC shared experiences on operating an open data platform and related security challenges at Open Cyber Talk, an event organized by Cambodia Youth Network. Open Cyber Talk is a platform for young people and internet users to gather and freely discuss technology, internet rights, internet security and particularly the use of social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. The 100 participants (35F), including university students and community activists who share information online related to their efforts to protect the environment, learned how to better protect their accounts and share information more securely, as well as wise use of social media.
- Phnom Penh Mapping Meetup: On 7 July 2015, the ODC organized and facilitated the semi-regular mapping meet-up, and made a presentation on Mekong Models, Floods and GIS focusing on waterways modeling and QGIS updates. The 5 participants (1F) suggested that more speakers from academia, including students, be asked to share research findings at future events

Additionally, the ODC provided three two-day trainings on how to use the ODC Mapping Kit to 39 participants (7F) from CSOs, private sector and grassroots communities¹⁹ (both national and sub-national level). Trainees from a wide variety of backgrounds and work experiences learned to use this web map technology. Several project ideas emerged from the training. Cambodian Peace-Building Network (CPN) wants to map ELC and water issues in provinces surrounding Tonlé Sap Lake. Writing Alliance wishes to map trees on the streets of Phnom Penh. The PKH hopes to map indigenous people communities located in close proximity to economic land concessions. Cambodia Youth Network will map routes surrounding the Areng Valley.

The Wildlife Conservation Society held a showcase event at the RUPP, entitled 'Understanding and protecting Cambodia's biodiversity: a shared camera trap database'. The event presented WCS's work developing an online database for managing and sharing biodiversity data generated from camera traps. Representatives from WCS, Fauna and Flora International and RUPP's Centre for Biodiversity Conservation also spoke about the history of camera traps, current camera trap work in Cambodia, and RUPP's Master of Conservation programme. The event was attended by 69 participants (28F), including a USAID SFB representative, WCS staff, representatives from other conservation NGOs, RUPP staff and students, and media from National Television of Cambodia (TVK) Channel and the Phnom Penh Post.

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

SFB-RECOFTC, in collaboration with FA officials provided two field trainings on “participatory CF resource assessment” to 49 participants (17F) including Commune Councils (CC), village authorities, CFMC members from Ngleav Krach²⁰ and Pukrouch CFs/ Mondulkiri Province. The capacity of participants on socio-economic and natural resources data collection for refining its management plans was strengthened.

¹⁸The ICT4D Network members include Open Development Cambodia, Open Institute, Women's Media Center, Cambodian Center for Human Rights, Cooperation Committee for Cambodia, and InSTEDD. The network is supported by the SPIDER Foundation.

¹⁹Participants were from E and A Consultants, Grandis Timber Limited, NGO Forum on Cambodia, Licadho, Indigenous Community Support Organization (ICSO), Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA), Village Support Group, Culture and Environment Preservation Association and Highlander Association. Cambodian Peace-Building Network (CPN), Writing Alliance, Ponlok Khmer, Cambodia Youth Network, Independent Monk Network for Social Justice, Development and Partnership in Action-Extractive Industry Social and Environmental Impact Network, and Non-Timber Forest Products, as well as an independent researcher.

²⁰ RECOFTC/WI: Ngleav Krach is the new official name for the CF referred to in previous reports as Poulung.

Sixty-three (63) participants (26F) including deputy district governor, CCs, village chief, Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) officials, Namlir wildlife sanctuary rangers, and Namlir CPA members and committees joined a consultation meeting facilitated by the SFB-RECOFTC. All participants agreed supporting the Namlir CPA Formation.

The SFB-RECOFTC, in collaboration with PDoE director/Mondulkiri province organized a meeting with 55 participants (11F) including commune police officials, CCs, village chiefs, and committees and members from Antrong Samaki Senchey CPA. The next quarter plan for Antrong Samaki Senchey CPA formation was developed.

A follow-up meeting was conducted with the PDoE Director/ Mondulkiri Province discussing on the latest updates and action plan for supporting Rovak CPA formalization. The PDoE Director recommended to conduct another meeting similar to the meetings in Namlir and Antrong Samaki Senchey CPAs, and this will convened next quarter.

In August the community of Sre Chhouk received excellent news regarding the process of Indigenous Communal Land Titling. The Provincial Government Office issued the official documents giving Interim Protection Measures (IPM) for the ICT land for four villages in Sre Chhouk. The WCS Seima Community team played a critical role in ensuring these measures were implemented and that the community land was protected by law. The team also ensured all of the legal documents were distributed to the community. This is an important step as it offers legal protection for the indigenous land before they obtain their official Indigenous Communal Land Title.

The Seima Community Team conducted two key mentoring activities during this quarter in order to strengthen capacity of the Indigenous Communal Land Title (ICLT) committee members of O'Rona and Srae Lvi communities. The sessions covered work planning, reviewing of ICLT by-laws and internal rules. 18 ICLT Committee members (5F) who participated in the mentoring session are now planning further activities to strengthen the community work such as reviewing the ICLT Committee members' performance, and suggesting the re-designing of ICLT demarcation poles to be more effective.

The Seima Community Team of 12 had an internal training which covered a vital part of their work. Hing Mesa, the highly experienced Team Leader, spent 3 days training his team on integrating natural resources into village development plans, and then how these plans can be incorporated into Commune Development goals and plans. These plans are key sub-national mechanisms for influencing sustainable development in the Eastern Plains.

The WCS law enforcement teams in Seima have had a very successful quarter, with the use of SMART, remote sensing and other law enforcement monitoring tools supporting the adaptive and strategic deployment of patrol resources. There have been over 20 arrests this quarter, including two men who were carrying 35kg of Banteng meat, and two Vietnamese men who were transporting a live Sunda Pangolin, the most trafficked mammal on earth. All of the offenders have been sent to the provincial court for prosecution.

The WCS Seima team spent five days conducting the annual strategy work-planning and budgeting exercise. The teams spent the first two days presenting their work from the last year and discussing achievements, challenges, and future opportunities. The core objectives, sub-objectives, and activities were re-evaluated and multiple years' work plan was developed. A number of community leaders from the communities in and around Seima were invited to the headquarters to contribute their thoughts and ideas to the new work plan and to raise any concerns they had. It was a highly productive week which demonstrated the great work that has been done and highlighted the ways in which the team will move forward to address the challenges of forest protection. For the community consultation day (with CC Representatives, Village Chiefs, and Indigenous Community Chiefs) there were 62 participants (2F).

During the reporting period, a wide array of activities were implemented in Seima and the PVPF, with at least 83 trainings, mentoring sessions, community patrols, consultations, meetings or other events delivered in full. This work engaged 1,806 people trained with 35% female representation excluding patrol activities, and 28,769 person-hours of activities and community engagement being delivered during the quarter in the Seima and Preah Vihear Protection Forests.

The FA is reviewing and finalizing the MPF Management Plan and Conservation Zones through FA internal consultation which was done in cooperation with SFB-WWF. The final draft for the MPF Management Plan and Zones will be submitted to MAFF by the end of October 2015. FA committed to following up on the process of endorsement at MAFF. The SFB-WWF and the MoE have agreed to develop the PPWS Management Plan and Conservation Zones. SFB-WWF has prepared the grant agreement, including the Terms of Reference for the PPWS Management Plan Project implementation. The Agreement will be signed at end of September 2015 by WWF-Cambodia and MOE. The PPWS Management Plan will be endorsed by the MoE Minister by the end of June 2016.

The hiring of two Law Enforcement Technical Advisors (LETA) during Q10 and Q11 within the SFB-WWF has allowed for an increase in the law enforcement work and in the efficiency of our work on the ground (please refer to Annex F for the SFB-WWF Law Enforcement August report). The SFB-WWF organized the training courses “Crime Scene Investigation and Basic Legal Training” in three different modules (please refer to Annex G for the SFB-WWF training report). The first training was conducted for protected area managers of MPF and PPWS, judicial police from Forestry Administration Cantonment (FAC) and PDoE, and staff from FA and MoE. The other two training courses were conducted for MPF and PPWS field level frontline staff. These trainings were part of the ‘field to the court room’ initiative. The training for protected area managers and judicial police was a five day course. This part of training was conducted from 14–18 September, 2015, with 32 participants/1F including 10 Forestry Administration National (FAN), 5 MoE, 4PDoE, 4 FAC, 5 WWF, 2 MPF and 2 PPWS. The training course covered theoretical aspects, as well as practical sessions, on crime scene investigation protocol, survival, evidence collection, chain of custody, etc. Then, on 21-22 September (30 participants/0F) including 8 MPF, and 22 PPWS) and 24-25 September 2015 (27 participants/0F such as 8 MPF and 19 PPWS), sessions were conducted for field rangers on crime scene management and basic judicial law. The general objective of the training program was to enhance capabilities of managers and judicial police as well as frontline field staff of EPL in the field of wildlife conservation. The trainees’ capacities have been enhanced in the following areas:

- All trainees know their duty, roles and responsibilities to curb forest and wildlife crime in EPL;
- The trainees are able to effectively use the tools and understand the techniques of crime scene management;
- Trainees can conduct day-to-day activities as anticipated;
- The trainees are trained to collect information from an incident site while leaving the crime scene uncontaminated; and
- Trainees can fill-in and file the legal documents after conducting searches, arrests, seizures, and raids and have a common understanding of technical terms.

Furthermore, SFB-WWF purchased vital equipment needed for law enforcement to conduct their patrols more effectively and enhance their performance abilities. USAID supported the purchase of the small equipment, and since then we have seen a vast improvement in law enforcement ranger team morale and commitment to conduct thorough patrols. Night patrols from rangers have increased now that they have headlamps and new hammocks, and waterproof boots aid the rangers during the wet season as the terrain and logistics become virtually impossible to operate in without appropriate, good quality equipment.

SFB-WWF provided a training on CPA formalization for the Toul Kdok CPA to build community committee and ranger capacity on the concepts of natural resource management and the benefits of

forests to the local community. The training also helped the community to better understand how the CPA establishment steps align with the PA law. Additionally, in six CPAs and seven CFs, communities conducted monthly patrols in their forest areas to ensure its protection, with patrol activities reported through the community monthly meetings. During the training, patrol material was also provided to communities, such as hammocks, rain coats, rain boots, flashlights, tents, etc. SFB-WWF signed 13 Conservation Agreements (Annex H) to support the community patrols within the 13 CPA/CFs. As part of the agreement, USD 250 per month is allocated to 6 CPAs and 7 CFs for monthly patrol implementation. They started forest patrols in July 2015 following the patrol strategy plan, with an average, of 20 patrol days a month.

SFB-WWF conducted a training on Participatory Rural Assessment (PRA) for the FAC staff and the community forestry management committee of the Toulung CF. The training of Trainers aimed at building capacity of sub-national government officers and local communities on the development of the community forestry management plan. The PRA assessment was completed with the CF committee and members of CF Toulung with results on social economic data, collection of secondary data, and identification of the CF management zone to identify specific management objectives. Srae Y CPA management plan was submitted to General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) of MoE after the second revision and they are now waiting for approval. Also, SFB-WWF is supporting Chicklob CPA to develop its forest management plan. The forest inventory has been completed and the data is currently being encoded. After completion of the data encoding, the community will start drafting the forest management plan with technical support from the MoE counterpart officer and the SFB-WWF.

Two biodiversity meetings have been held during this quarter: (i) The technical meeting with MoE on 1st July was chaired by MoE Minister and his technical staff, where SFB-WWF presented results from biological surveys over the last 10 years, including the results from the line transect surveys and the methods of the elephant surveys. The latter surveys were supported by the USAID SFB project. Other aspects were discussed including current threats to biodiversity and the landscape (please find the presentation in Annex I). (ii) Biodiversity Provincial Meeting on 17th July with many presentations including the Deputy Provincial Governor, Deputy Director PDoE, Deputy Chief of Forestry Cantonment, PPWS and MPF Park Managers, Deputy District Governors from Orang, Keo Seima and Koh Nhek and Sen Monorom, and an officer from Department of Tourism. WWF presented results from biological surveys over the last 10 years with an additional focus on recent biological surveys supported through USAID (ungulate densities and elephant surveys). In addition, information on drivers and threats to biodiversity and the landscape was also provided (see Annex J). These presentations provided scientifically robust data and information on biodiversity and areas of emerging threats, thus assisting key governmental officials to make future decisions on how to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity.

Camera trap survey in the proposed development area of border check point coupled with Srea Ampos – Kbal Damrei road in MPF was conducted. Through the provision of camera traps and financial support of the USAID SFB project, SFB-WWF was able to collect current biodiversity data on behalf of FA for this crucial potential development area within MPF. Unfortunately, a total of 9 camera traps were stolen during the survey. Despite the loss of camera traps, the team is currently analysing data from 2837 camera trap nights. Preliminary results suggest that a total of 1097 photos captured wildlife images revealing 10 mammal species, including the endangered elephant (*Elephas maximus*), banteng (*Bos javanicus*), and leopard as well as four bird species, including the endangered peafowl (*Parvo munticus*). Upon completion of data checking, a summary report and map will be produced next quarter and disseminated to government partners to assist them with future management decisions.

SFB-WWF continued to conduct monthly vulture restaurant counts on three critically endangered species existing in Cambodia: white-rumped vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), slender-billed vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*) and red-headed vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*). Monthly restaurants were conducted in MPF in both July and August

in addition to the quarterly nationwide annual census in September. This quarter the team recorded the highest count this year; 22 individuals and even though no vultures were recorded on the September census, results demonstrate the importance of maintaining regular restaurants. Counts will continue throughout the year as this method not only provides data on a critically endangered species but also provides supplementary food, which is considered crucial to conservation of these species at present.

The white-shouldered ibis is categorized as Critically Endangered by International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red list and SFB-WWF conducted roost counting surveys. This nationwide census is conducted simultaneously four times a year at five sites across Cambodia (EPL, Western Siem Pang, Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary, Mekong Flooded Forest, Kulem Prum Tep Wildlife Sanctuary). With the continued collaboration between Birdlife International, WCS, the Angkor Centre for Conservation of Biodiversity (ACCB), MoE, and FA and with support from the USAID SFB project, SFB-WWF conducted counts to collate this valuable data within the EPL. Three nationwide censuses have been conducted this quarter with the highest count of 63 individuals recorded in September Table. Thirty-four individuals were recorded feeding early on the morning of the census and not in a roost tree; however they appeared to fly from over the Sre Pok River in Ratanakiri Province where no other partner organization has previously surveyed. Thus, further searches will continue to try and locate the roost sites of these individuals.

Data from historical biodiversity surveys combined with current interview surveys were combined to plan for the first wet season globally-threatened bird nest surveys in MPF and PPWS by SFB-WWF. The surveys specifically focused on gathering more information on giant ibis and lesser adjutant. Unfortunately due to extremely heavy rains during surveys, the chance of hearing giant ibis nesting calls in early morning and late morning were dramatically reduced, thus unfortunately no nests were found. However, it was extremely successful as the team recorded our first lesser adjutant nests. The team recorded a total of five nests, two of which had successfully hatched. The team will aim to conduct more searches prior to the end of nesting season.

After receiving interview survey techniques training last quarter by SFB-WWF the team successfully interviewed 353 people from 32 villages on the presence of 14 globally threatened species (Leopard *Panthera pardus*, Dhole *Cuon alpinus*, Wild water buffalo *Bubalus arnee*, Siamese crocodile *Crocodylus siamensis*, Elds deer *Cervus eldii*, Sambar *Rusa unicolor*, White-shoulder ibis *Pseudibis davisoni*, 3 species of vultures, Masked finfoot *Heliopais personata*, and White-winged duck *Cairina scutulata*). In addition to gathering data on species presence, these interviews focused on gaining a greater understanding of potential roost and nest sites of critically endangered birds. All interview data was mapped and has already proved extremely useful, revealing new roost sites prior to the national white-shoulder ibis census. Other species data will be used by WWF and the government in planning future biological surveys. (Please refer to Annex N for a sample of interview.) The resulting maps are used by the government for management purposes, but cannot be published here or elsewhere so as not to indicate the location of endangered wildlife to the public, which could lead to targeted poaching

The SFB-WWF research team undertook biodiversity assessments on two revoked ELC's. These two ELC's are located in the southwestern section of PPWS bordering Seima Protection Forest (SPF), thus a critical corridor between the two PAs. This survey was considered essential to current understanding of biodiversity presence data to assist the government in future land use planning and management decisions. The research team (6 government staff, 22 community researchers) traversed every km² within the revoked ELC's boundaries, recording every animal sign on route to specific features of interest, such as waterholes, rivers, and differing habitat patches, thus capturing species that exist in different habitats. Data is still being checked and mapped, however preliminary results suggest this area is still of high importance to many globally threatened species.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

Understanding and knowledge of PLL CF's was increased through fifteen awareness raising events conducted by the SFB-RECOFTC with 875 persons (425F) attending. The events covered: CF regulation with Prey Prachum Mith CF (Sam Arng), Chvang, Rum Deng (Chheuteal Preus), and Cham Kaleu (Prey Kranhuong) CFs in Stung Treng; CF inventory dissemination with Prey Phum Rumchek CF in Kampong Thom and Angkor Ent and Kampong Damrie CFs in Kratie; and by-law of CFMCs with Chrob Phnom Dam Bok and Preah Ent Trong CFs in Preah Vihear.

A rapid field assessment was conducted by SFB-WI to check the main eligibility criteria for conservation agreement/patrolling activities including areas which: are CFs targeted by the SFB project; are close to the buffer and core zone of Prey Lang and villagers rely mainly on NTFPs for their livelihoods; have a good CF management structure (at least to Step 4) with members who are strongly committed to protect the forest and are available to participate. Using this approach, the team first meets with FA officers to seek advice on where to intervene, gathers general information through short discussions with local villagers, then conducts consultation meetings with local authorities, CFMC and CF member at the targeted CF. Through rapid assessment, 40 CFs were selected for conservation agreement/patrolling activities (13 CFs in Kampong Thom, 6 CFs in Kratie, 5 CFs in Stung Treng and 16 CFs in Preah Vihear province).

The detailed assessment of potential sites for conservation agreements can be divided into two components: the participatory workshop and the potential site assessment. A participatory approach is used to: 1) collect information about the Community Forest Profile (CF management structure) including training needs assessment, local livelihood NTFP approaches, and challenges of local community on forest protection; 2) develop a patrol strategic plan that is approved by the local FA, local authorities, and the CFMC and CF members. During this quarter 12, detailed assessments of potential sites were conducted in 17 CFs (13 CFs in Kampong Thom and 4 in Preah Vihear). Pre-assessments were conducted in 2 CFs in Kratie province.

Kampong Thom

In Kbla Khla CF, the work of the SFB-RECOFTC, in collaboration with district-level working group (led by the Sandan district governor) on boundary demarcation and land use in the proposed Kbal Khla CF was completed. The working group members FA division and triage presented boundary demarcation results to Kampong Thom FA Cantonment chief. The map of Kbal Khla CF boundary which was previously negotiated between Kbal Khal CF and CRCK Company has been recognized by key stakeholders including CFMC, CRCK Company representatives, and commune-level and district-level authorities. Meanwhile, the CF establishment request for Phnom Raing was finally signed by the Kampong Thom provincial governor and twelve persons (3F) were elected as the CFMCs.

The SFB-WI Forest Community Technical Coordinator conducted detail assessments of potential sites for CA/ patrolling activities in 13 CFs in Kampong Thom (Prey Hong Chamtet, Lbos Sral, Ou Das Sko, Ou Kra Nhong, Prey Srea Pring, Prey Khum Sochet, Prey Kbal Ou Thnong, Prey Kbal Takung, Prey Ou Bos Leav, Kbal Khla, and Phnom Rang). A total of 327 participants (128F) attended these meetings and workshops. As a result, all 13 CFs were selected for supporting the conservation agreement/patrolling activities and the events provided participants a better understanding of forest and biodiversity conservation and well as the intent of patrolling activities. It resulted in commune and village chiefs strongly supporting the patrolling activities and several CF members agreed to join forest patrols.

Preah Vihear

The SFB-RECOFTC assisted in the establishment of CF patrol teams in Chrob Phnom Dam Bok and Preah Ent Trong CFs to protect CF Land from being encroached upon. The established patrol teams comprise

CF members and CFMC, village chiefs, and Triage FA officials, and police post officials. Two patrols were conducted in their respective CFs. CF formation progressed in Preah Vihear: the by-laws of CFMC in Chrob Phnom Dam Bok and Preah Ent Trong CFs were disseminated; and the potential area boundary demarcation of 10,164ha for Reabroy Senchey CF establishment was finalized..

Coordinated by SFB-WCS, the LE patrol team monthly meeting at Kampong Sralao sub-station was chaired by Mr. Khim Panh, FA Chief Inspector for Northern Tonle Sap and Director of Preah Vihear Protected Forest. These monthly LE meetings, supported by USAID SFB, provided an important forum for FA patrol team leaders to discuss SMART outputs from the previous months, update managers on threats/challenges and plan SMART targets for the following month. 23 participants (0F) attended the meeting.

The WCS and FA team leaders from all USAID SFB project components within Preah Vihear Protected Forest attended a bi-annual progress report meeting in Tbeng Meanchey. The purpose of this meeting was to assess progress made on all project activities, communicate challenges in implementation and review work plans for the next 6 months. Activities included land-use planning developments in Bra and Kunapheap villages, drafting community forestry management plans in collaboration with the RECOFTC, the requirement for increased biodiversity monitoring due to very late rains, and poor nesting conditions for threatened species of birds. Plans were made to improve community relations initially targeting Dongphlet village focusing on awareness raising events with the primary school and local CCs.

In Preah Vihear Protected Forest, research ranger teams have continued annual nest surveys for globally threatened Giant Ibis and Sarus cranes. The month of September typically signals the final stages for both species nesting behavior and to date teams have identified 17 Sarus crane nests and 11 Giant Ibis nests.

The Forest Community Technical Coordinator conducted a detailed assessment of potential sites for conservation agreement/patrolling activities in 4 CFs (Prey Snuol, Samprieng, Chhaeb Keut and Kampong Sranoah). 152 (79F) people participated in the meetings including CFMC, CF members, CCs and the village chief. The 4 CFs were selected for implementing conservation agreement/patrolling activities.

Stung Treng

CF formation progressed this quarter through the coordination of the SFB-RECOFTC: The by-laws of CFMCs in Phnom Prachum Mith and Chvang CFs were endorsed by the CCs and the CF regulations were prepared and finalized by CFMC, CF members, CCs, and village chiefs; the by-law of CFMCs in Toal (Prey O'Chrey) CF was endorsed by the CCs and disseminated; the by-law of Rum Deng (Chheuteal Preus) CF was endorsed and disseminated, and the regulation was finalized; and the by-law of CFMC in Cham Kaleu (Prey Kranhuong) CF was endorsed by CCs and the regulation was drafted.

The SFB-RECOFTC patrol team, with involvement of CFMCs, CF members, FA triage officials and CCs conducted twelve patrols in Chvang, Rum Deng (Chheuteal Preus) and Cham Kaleu (Prey Kranhuong) CFs. Three chainsaws and two hand-tractors were confiscated, and seven persons were stopped from cutting down trees inside the CF. The team observed that illegal logging and land encroachment are serious problems in Chvang CF. In response to the problem, the team, with support of FA officials, filed the cases to FA Triage for further action.

An initial introductory meeting with the District level FA in Stung Treng was held by the SFB-CI. This meeting clarified the project goals, location of communities, timeframe and expectations. A follow up meeting with the national FA was held in order to discuss details of the Conservation Agreements.

Target communities were identified, surveyed and meetings were held by the SFB-CI with a range of stakeholders including communities, local and international NGOs in both Stung Treng and Phnom Penh.

The target villages include Siem Bouk, Tonsoang, O Lang (Samaky CF); Kampong Pang, Kang Cham (Prey Tamao CF); Dong, Kes, and Veal Pour (Rum Deng CF). In addition, the SFB-CI conducted a baseline survey and initial discussions to develop a conservation agreement with Siem Bouk community (Samaky CF).

Kratie

The Forest Community Technical Coordinator conducted a detailed pre-assessment of potential sites for conservation agreement/patrolling activities in 2 CFs (Kampong Kboeung and Prasat Teuk Khmao). The consultation workshops engaged 30 participants (10F) including CFMC, CF members, CCs and the village chief. Outcomes were similar to those detailed for Kampong Thom sites.

OBJECTIVE 2

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

National Level

SFB-Pact implemented five key activities under the CTF initiative: (1) Letter writing to government ministries and private companies by forest community members, (2) IVR recorded messages, (3) IVR conference calls, (4) Production of a newsletter covering the period from June 01 to September 30, 2015, and (5) Identifying and promoting cases for constructive dialogues:

SFB-Pact supported four forest community members, who directly represent a total of 1,009 individuals from forest communities across Cambodia, to develop a joint letter to be presented to key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels. This letter highlighted their dissatisfaction with ongoing practices of forest degradation in their communities and calls for interventions from: (1) President of National Assembly; (2) Prime Minister Hun Sen; (3) MAFF; and (4) MoE. The letter was also sent to two concession companies (Korean Hanwha Think Biotech and Try Pheap's MDS Import Export Co Ltd). The purpose of the letter was to encourage governmental and private company representatives to join forest community members in dialogues to help solve forestry problems. The CTF community group requested for Pact to send a press release to spread the reach of issues within the letter to several media agencies including: Deum April, Phnom Penh Post, Radio Free Asia, Cambodia Daily, Voice of America (VoA), Voice of Democracy, and Women Media Center. VoA, however, was the only media outlet that ran the story, highlighting concerns of the people and their requests for interventions from the government.

IVR recorded messages during this quarter included new three-minute recorded topics covering key messages on ecotourism and roles and responsibilities of sub-national authorities, land law, value chain on honey harvesting and rice production, and forestry law, which were popular topics during training sessions at the 1st and 2nd forest community meetings. Pact published 1,200 stickers (1,000 in Khmer, 200 in English), which say "To listen to key forest messages, call 070 22 11 27", to be distributed among relevant stakeholders. Therefore, the general public can access these messages about key forestry issues by calling 070 22 11 27 (Smart service carrier) with a small fee. Pact continuously reminds forest community members and local government champions during monthly conference calls to share information about the IVR line widely, and they themselves call-in and listen to refresh their knowledge. In September, Pact wrote a success story on IVR recorded messages, which was shared with WI and other stakeholders in Cambodia. During the reporting period, 40 people accessed the recorded messages for a combined length of 3 hours, 42 minutes, and 48 seconds.

IVR conference calls provide on-going communication platforms for nine regional sub-groups of both forest community members and local government champions, and the platforms were particularly critical from July to September 2015, as these stakeholders did not have an in-person meeting. On the third week of each month, Pact coordinates nine one-hour IVR conference calls, which aim to: (1) provide an on-

going platform for monthly communications among forest community representatives and local champions; (2) further build on linkages within the leadership structure and strengthen the group's identity; (3) discuss current forest challenges including the stakeholders' "quick win" action and seek solutions, and; (4) inform participants that there will be the 2nd local champion meeting and 3rd forest community meeting in mid-November 2015 (with a few overlapping sessions). There were 96 people benefiting from our conference calls during this reporting period with a combined in-and-out-calling length of 159 hours, 54 minutes, and 38 seconds.

SFB-Pact published the 2nd CTF newsletter covering the period from June 01 – September 30, 2015. The 2nd newsletter outlines and reflects upon all of Pact's key activities during the four months which keeps both members and their represented communities informed of group initiatives including IVR conference calls, IVR recorded messages, constructive dialogue activities, and letter writing and submission.

Constructive dialogue is an on-going activity around specific forest cases whose stakeholders, forest community members, local authorities (local councilors), private companies, and NGOs, with the purpose of creating sustainable solution. In this quarter, Pact selected three cases to pursue deeper analysis and intervention and has conducted two field trips to collect more information and evidence within the communities. The 1st case is about overlapping forest/land boundaries of 37 families living inside Klakro Peu CF (Krokro district, Pursat Province) and there is currently mixed information whether they should be allowed to live there or not. The 2nd case is about overlapping boundaries and encroachment on 23.54 hectare area of forests in Kampong Ampel village/commune, Romduol district, Svay Rieng Province. The 3rd case is an overlapping forest area and land encroachment orchestrated by Think Biotech Concession Company in Boeung Chhar Commune, Sambo District, Kratie Province. Some 1,000+ affected families have long been against company activities, but a solution has never been agreed upon. In mid-August 2015, Pact traveled to Pursat to further its understanding on the first case, and found that the 37 families desire to continue living in the area with land titles, while CCs prefer to for them to live in the area without land titles and with an agreement not to destroy forests. However, district councilors expressed their preference to have the families resettle elsewhere with some reasonable compensation of land plots. In late September, Pact conducted another field trip in support of the second case. Representatives of approximately 800 families in seven villages have already submitted their documents to register their Kampong Ample Community Forestry and Biodiversity Conservation through a local commune office but the commune office has not approved them yet. In the next quarter, Pact will have more trips to investigate these three in order to analyze the best possible approaches and will outline strategies for facilitating viable solutions for each case.

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

Additional data of NgleavKrach and Pukrouch CFs/ Mondulkiri Province was collected by the SFB-RECOFTC through participatory CF resources assessment with CFMCs and CF members using PRA Tools such as wealth ranking, trend analysis, seasonal calendar and priority ranking. The data will be used to refine CF management blocks, and understand socio-economic and resource use situation of CF.

As recommended by FAC Chief in a discussion meeting on CFMP of Pukreng and Puradet CFs/ Mondulkiri Province, the SFB-RECOFTC updated PRA data and re-calculated CF inventory data by leaving out farmland/plantation inside CF areas. As a result, the CF Management Plans were reviewed and updated for finalization and submission to FA cantonment for further consideration.

Fifteen 30-minute episodes of the national radio series, "Success Starts with You," were finalized and storyboards for episodes 1-5 were developed by SFB-Media One. The episode topics of storyboards 1-5 are: 1) The activities of the USAID SFB Project; 2) The Potential of the PLL; 3) What are the benefits of licensing to community forests to manage the forest community?; 4) The rights and roles of the CFMC in forest management; and 5) The rights and roles of youth in Cambodia's forests and biodiversity

conservation. The radio series will commence bi-weekly broadcasting at the beginning of Quarter 13 on three radio stations: 1) Stung Seng FM 88.5 MHz (Kampong Thom), Sweet FM 99 MHz (Preah Vihear) and Bayon FM 95 MHz (Phnom Penh—national reach). In addition, the SFB-Media One drafted the topics of 10 National public service announcements (60-second each). Topics for the 10 Public Service Announcement (PSA) will be finalized in Quarter 13 and will complement the topics of the national radio series. Broadcasting of the PSAs will commence in Quarter 13 on Stung Seng FM 88.5 MHz (Kampong Thom), Sweet FM 99 MHz (Preah Vihear) and Bayon FM 95 MHz (Phnom Penh—national reach).

In this quarter, members of the Seima SFB-WCS team have been conducting crucial surveys of illegal settler households in Sre Chhouk and Sre Preah Communes in SPF. These illegal settlers are mostly from Tbong Khmom and Kampong Cham Provinces, and have come in such large numbers that it is extremely challenging for the government to manage them. The Seima team have been collecting detailed data on 722 households in the last quarter, and these data will be summarized and reported to the Provincial Governors of Monduliri and Kratie Provinces. Only with the correct information, and the support of the provincial authorities, can the Forestry Administration hope to better manage the impacts of the illegal settlers.

As part of the development of the PPWS Management Plan, the SFB-WWF is working in close collaboration with the MoE in designing a profile of the PA to be published and disseminated in 2016, which will help raise nationwide awareness on the importance of the great biodiversity of PPWS. SFB-WWF is currently in discussions with the MoE to design the best tool for them to present the values of PPWS to the public. The book will later be disseminated at the MoE, eco-schools in EPL and PLL, and in universities. Production of the book will start in Q13.

Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST) Progress: The Provincial Government of Monduliri, RUPP, the SFB-WWF, and the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) coordinated to organize the workshop on Ecosystem-based decision making for Sustainable Spatial Planning in Monduliri Province on 30-31 July 2015 in Monduliri Province. There were 55 participants (13F) from Monduliri InVEST working group, NGOs, provincial sectorial ministries, and universities. The workshop discussed the findings of the InVEST tool and introduced the concept of sustainable spatial planning in Monduliri Province. An experienced spatial planning team from Battambang comprised of provincial government officials and supporting GIZ advisors were invited to present their particular experiences with spatial planning in Battambang. Participants provided comments on the draft results from InVEST modelling and scenario land use maps. They also received basic understanding on spatial planning concepts based upon the successful case of Battambang Spatial Planning. The GIZ team also provided support to identify preconditions and potential for integrated spatial planning in Monduliri. Monduliri provincial government acknowledged the importance of provincial planning and set these as priorities in the provincial investment plan and requested financial and technical support from development partners to support the process. (Please see current InVEST deliverables in Annex L, M and N).

Understanding the importance of raising awareness for forest and resources protection on a wider scale, the SFB-WWF set up an EE Team in Q12. They are supporting the commitment of the MoE to develop Eco-clubs in schools, with the running of the pilot activity in Monduliri Province within 10 schools (seven primary, one secondary, and two high schools). Following comments from Provincial Department of Education, one more school in Senmonorom was added (Hunsen Sen Monorom Secondary school). From August 24-27, 2015 to follow-up on the forming of Eco-clubs, SFB-WWF team visited two schools in Koh Nhek district. Hun Sen Meanchey Primary School members (15 females from grades 4 to 6), have started environmental lessons in each class. Srae Houy primary school created the 'Small Bear Eco-club' with 26 members (16 f) from grade 4 to 6.

SFB-WWF has initiated a partnership with Wildlife Alliance (WA), who have extensive experience with law enforcement and EE. They have set up a complete education system directly engaging youth through hands-on lessons in the classroom and outreach activities in the community. In EPL, SFB-WWF and WA are working together to raise awareness in schools and villages about the importance of resource conservation. From September 9-16, the organizations provided training to 21 (5F) teachers from 11 schools and 9 (1F) community leaders from CFs and CPAs on how to teach students and community members about environmental issues, which include: habitat protection, wildlife protection, pollution prevention, sustainable livelihoods, water quality, waste and sanitation, energy use and climate change, and the importance of conservation and biodiversity.

The SFB-WI had dialogue with 19 CFMCs (3F) of Pukreng and Pukroach CFs/ Mondulkiri Province. The CF boundary conflict between these two communities and Khov Chealy and Heang Chealy Companies was followed up on. This resulted in the companies verbally agreed to give 15ha back to the respective CFs: 7.52 ha from Khov Chealy and 3.54 ha from individual encroacher to Pukreng CF; and 3.95 ha from Heang Chealy to Pukroach CF.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

SFB-WI, in collaboration with Buddhist for Peace Organization and 110 monks, organized a tree blessing ceremony at Rovieng district, Preah Vihear province, PLL. About 300 trees have been blessed and an area of 10ha developed as forest inventory. Upon their return trip to Phnom Penh, the monks marched to Forestry Administration, Prime Minister Cabinet, and National Assembly submitting petitions calling for action to accelerate the process of putting Prey Lang into protected area, increasing manpower for forest patrols and reconsidering the license given to PNT company whose development plan causes land dispute amongst villagers in Reab Roy commune, Preah Vihear province.

Development Innovations and SFB-WI, with the service of a consultant, collected information and data from local communities and SFB-Small grantees who work in PLL for producing a Brand Book. This brand book intends to promote the value of PLL and bring public attention to promoting PLL biodiversity in a new way to avoid political sensitivity. A draft Brand Book was produced which will be shared with specific audiences such as private sector, Development partners, and Government officials in the next quarter.

Conflict Mitigation

Kampong Thom

SFB-WI, in collaboration with the SFB-RECOFTC met with 23 Sandan District-Level Working Group members, to discuss and identifying forest-related issues and sharing role and responsibility for field work on resources map data collection and re-demarcation of illegal Kbal Khla CF land grabbers. Result of the field work was then presented to 7 CFMCs. The result indicated that the CF land size could be shrunk from 2,533 ha to 2,166.88 ha or even less. The CFMCs expressed their commitment to manage the remaining area and seek for strong collaborative support from FA triage, and district and commune authorities.

The SFB-WI, in collaboration with chairman of Sandan District-Level Working Group and division chief of FA convened a dialogue on overlapping boundary issue of CRCK Company and Kbal Kla CF. With the involvement of 18 participants including CFMCs, CRCK company staff, FA officials, and district and commune authorities resulted in agreement on the CRCK company land area of 6,040ha with GPS points which meant the overlapping issue between this company and Kbal Khla CF land seems to be no longer happen. The map and the result of discussion and agreement were signed by FA, CFMC, CRCK, CCs and district governor for further submission to Central FA on reissuance of potential Klah Khla CF area. In addition, the result of resources mapping and boundary re-demarcation between illegal land owners and

Kbal Khla CF was shared to 16 participants (0F) in a dissemination workshop facilitated by the SFB-WI in collaboration with Sandan district governor and division chief of FA.

Preah Vihear

The SFB-WI convened a meeting with 5 CFMCs (1F) of Preah Lean CF and village chief/ Preah Vihear Province on updating the conflict of interest of CF and eco-tourism Company over Sopheakmitt Waterfall. The update indicated that the problems were solved: (i) The CFMCs is in charge of collection and management of entrance fee; and (ii) Eco-tourism Company will support the construction of one 20,000 USD- community market and one 10,000 USD -CF office inside CF land adjacent to tourism site. There was additional progress on benefit sharing including 13 CFMCs and CF members have been employed with the company.

SFB-WI conducted a meeting with 6 CFMCs (2F) of Sangkae CF/ Preah Vihear Province following up the situation of CF land returned by Hengy You Company. The update informed that no more threats from the company or outsiders on the returned CF land. The SFB-WI, in collaboration with FAC and local authorities also facilitated a discussion meeting with 128 CF members (75F) selecting the new CFMCs to replace the out-of-date CFMCs which resulted in new CFMCs of 13 CFMC members (3F) were officially selected. The new Deika of Sangke CF is being prepared with technical assistance from SFB-PKH and the SFB-RECOFTC for further submission to MAFF for its approval.

Stung Treng

SFB-WI and the SFB-PKH, in collaboration with local authorities and FA facilitated a discussion meeting with 59 CF members (12F) of Kiri Soksan CF/ Stung Treng Province selecting new CFMCs to replace the out-of-date CFMCs which resulted in new CFMCs of 9 CFMC members.

SFB-WI had a dialogue with Ms. Sambath Rachana, representative of Thalaborvat District Governor following up on the status of two CF application forms - Prey Tamao and Phnom Prasat CFs and were informed that the application forms of these two CFs were endorsed by the district governor and were submitted to central forest administration.

Kratie

None to report during this quarter.

NRM Planning

Kampong Thom

SFB-RECOFTC supported CFMPs of Lbos Sral and Prey Tatey CFs were endorsed by FA central and were ready for official approval by the Kampong Thom FA cantonment; the CFMP of Ou Das Sko CF was endorsed by FA triage and division, and was sent to FA cantonment for formal review; the CFMP of Prey Phum Rumchek CF was drafted with coordination of the SFB-RECOFTC and Mlup Baitong organization; and additional data on socio-economic and CF resources of Prey Ou Bos Leav CF was collected through the participatory CF resource assessment with CFMCs, CF members and village chief.

Through a 2-day training organized by the SFB-Media One, the capacity of 8 Community Reporters (CR)/ 2F was strengthened on 1) use of voice recorders to obtain collective voices from the forest community; 2) creation of questions for collecting “voice of the people” (VOX-POP) segments; 3) interviews techniques and best practices; and 4) writing news and providing verbal reports through theories and real practices.

SFB-Media One provided a training to 21 Listening and Dialogue Group (LDG) facilitators (15F) on 1) building capacity and understanding of communities on forest and biodiversity management; 2) reviewing forestry policy and law; 3) raising awareness about and gender in the forestry sector; 4) teaching how to establish LDGs and recruiting participants; 5) teaching effective facilitation skills; 6) reviewing how to use and take care of the radio. These activities resulted in LDG facilitators were confident to form LDGs and facilitate LDG meetings before, during, and after listening to the radio episodes.

The understanding of 9 Forest Community Leaders, 8 Community Reporters (2F) and 21 LDG facilitators (15F) on forest and biodiversity conservation in Cambodia was increased through a half-day workshop facilitated by the SFB-Media One. Key contents such as the forestry policy and law, rights to forest management, steps in community forestry establishment, and gender in forestry and biodiversity conservation were shared and discussed during the workshop. Eighty-eight comic books were distributed to all participants and they were encouraged to share the comic books with other members of their community.

Preah Vihear

Under coordination of the SFB-RECOFTC, field work in Kravan CF was conducted which resulted in the management block and demarcation, with the Kravan CF site being divided into two management blocks.

Stung Treng

None to report during this quarter.

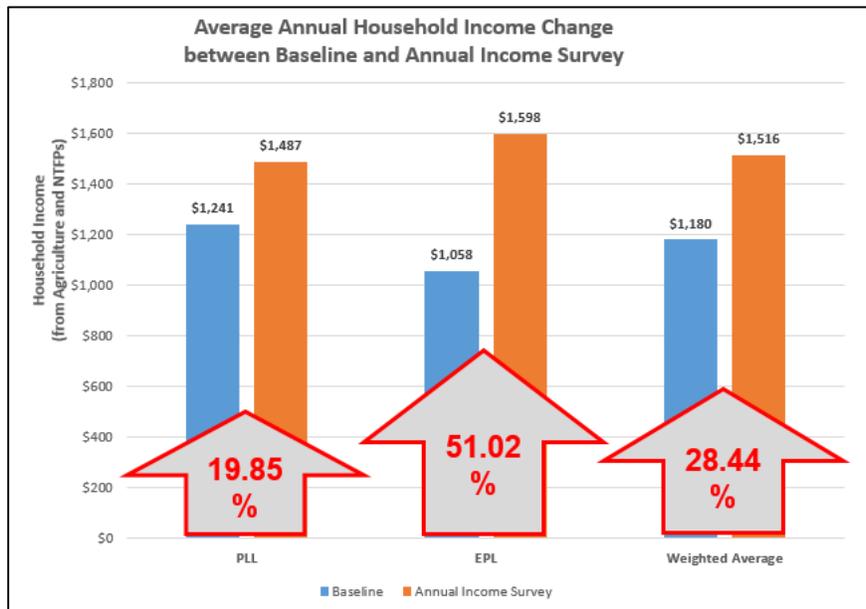
Kratie

SFB-RECOFTC, in collaboration with FA officials completed data cleaning and analysis of Angkor Ent CF for CFMP. A meeting presenting summary result of CF inventory was conducted with CF members, CFMCs, village chiefs and CCs. The participatory CF resource assessment results for Kampong Damrie CF was presented to CF members and comments and feedback were provided. Additionally, the CF inventory record of Prasat Teuk Khmao CF was reviewed and ready for data entry.

OBJECTIVE 3

Increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests

Livelihood activities in years 1-3 of the project focused on training participants in improved techniques and enterprise development in agriculture (e.g. vegetable and chicken raising, sustainable rice intensification, Ibis rice) and Non-Timber Forest Products (resin, honey, bamboo, ecotourism, etc.). In Quarter 12, independent research consultant Prom Tola completed the Final Report: SFB Annual Income Survey of Prey Lang and Eastern Plains Landscapes to measure income levels in targeted communities and compare them to baseline values. A random sample of 310 participants who were involved in SFB livelihood activities in 15 communities (11 in PLL, 4 in EPL²¹) were surveyed. Household net income from agriculture and NTFP collection was calculated and adjusted for inflation of 3.9% since the baseline survey was conducted. Off-farm income was excluded from the analysis. The Annual Income Survey found average household income of SFB’s livelihood participants in PLL is USD 246 higher than baseline and USD 540 higher in EPL. This is an income increase of almost 20% in PLL and just over 51% in EPL, for a Project



average of 28% across both landscapes. Thus, SFB has exceeded its Year 3 target of 25% increase in income (for indicator 3.3.1). These results show SFB livelihoods activities have significantly improved incomes in forest communities, an impressive achievement given their remote locations and limited access to markets.

In addition, Winrock’s Ecosystem Services Unit completed a study this quarter to calculate the total number of people with increased economic benefits

as a result of SFB project activities (for indicator 0.3.1). 45,977 people are direct beneficiaries (they belong to households which are members of the CF/CPA/ICTs in SFB target areas). These people benefit from SFB efforts to legally secure lands rights that protect their access to these areas, strengthen management structures that ensure sustainable use of forest resources, and improve collection of forest products for household consumption and income generation. 92,659 people are indirect beneficiaries who live in villages on rivers downstream of SFB target areas (between the target areas’ borders and the Mekong River or Tonle Sap Lake) and benefit from the regulation and filtering of freshwater provided by the forest. (For details, see SFB Ecosystem Services Report for Indicator 0.3.1 in Annex D).

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

The ecotourism project in Andoung Kraloeung, supported by SFB-WCS continued to move forward and demonstrate the importance of linking successful livelihood development with the conditionality of wildlife conservation. The project has made massive steps forward in its monitoring and evaluation strategy, holding an internal workshop to develop a detailed ‘theory-of-change’ for this project component, using the USAID supported Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation. Additionally, camera traps are

²¹ SFB: About 2/3 of all SFB livelihood sites are in PLL and 1/3 are in EPL. The landscape-weighted sample site selection used for the Baseline and Annual Income Survey reflects this proportion.

being placed in the forest around village to investigate what more-elusive wildlife species are found in the area, as well as to develop future monitoring of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity.

SFB-WWF completed its annual assemblies for six resin groups and three honey groups (130 participants/ 53 women). The annual financial report and benefit sharing for each individual member were presented. An example of the benefit of these groups is the honey group in Puchrey Village which earned a revenue of USD 2,300 in 2015; from which 40% of the annual profit will be shared between members, 40% will be kept to increase the capital, 10% for operations, 5% for the conservation fund, and 5% for committee incentive. During the assembly, issues and challenges of the business operation were also presented and discussed among the groups to look for the appropriate solution such as product quality, volume of supply and, especially, sustainable harvesting practices.

Refresher training by SFB-WWF on sustainable harvesting of six resins was offered to 13 CF/CPAs management committee members with a total of 29 participants (7F). The training refreshed skills and knowledge on harvesting resin sustainably and disseminated the information to all resin collectors in target villages to improve the resin quality and quantity. As a result, participants have developed individual workplans on sustainable resin harvesting for their members.

Mondulkiri Forest Venture (MFV), with support from SFB-WWF, completed its registration process with the Ministry of Commerce as a private limited company to start its business operation. The MFV is a business based in Mondulkiri Province owned by NTFP associations and forest communities and offers a range of sustainably sourced non-timber forest resources from villagers. The resources are processed, packaged, and marketed mainly in Cambodia, which creates income and jobs for ethnic minorities and augments a forest conservation fund based on a price premium included in the product price. Two community-based enterprises (the honey groups from Puchrey and Krang Te villages) completed their official registration as MFV members, which allows them to sell their products to MFV, receive annual share of the profit, and benefit from capacity building and product development. The MFV's membership registration requires them to pay a membership fee, be a shareholder with at least one share per group, refrain from being involved in illegal forest activity, and collect NTFP products only

SFB-WWF and Bambusa Global Ventures (BGV) are currently working with 23 women (11p from CPA Chicklob, 8p from CA Srae Thom, and 4p from CF Srae Huy) supporting the communities in rehabilitating bamboo resources. The communities have been trained to rehabilitate the bamboo at pilot harvest plots in each CF. The bamboo will increase its growth by 200-300% in the first year and maintain that regrowth every year allowing for an increased sustainable harvest of poles and shoots on the 4-5th year after rehabilitation. All premium materials are then pressure treated with borates to prevent insect attack and mold and treated materials are sent back to the community workshops to make home and garden accessories and furniture. Treated premium materials, poles and slats, and finished products are sent to local and foreign markets. Since the bamboo has never been managed, the forest will be more alive when the bamboo regenerates after it is rehabilitated.

SFB-WWF conducted a provincial Bamboo Project Dissemination Workshop with 55 participants (12F) from both EPL and PLL, including district police, army representatives, district governor, district council, provincial departments of commerce, environment, and FA, and private companies' representatives. The workshop objectives were to raise awareness with the relevant stakeholders on the bamboo project in EPL, identify concrete and practical actions to improve coordination and support among actors to ensure the successful implementation, and sharing lessons learned for the exposure visit to Lao on the bamboo enterprise.

SFB-WWF completed the formation of three women's groups with 15 members on bamboo chopstick production and provided training on chopstick processing. The women work together harvesting, shaping, cutting, sanding, and branding. The chopsticks are now going into markets in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap.

Recently, the women's group has been producing chopsticks and selling them to BGV. The women's groups are already able to produce around 500 to 600 pairs of chopsticks a day, selling these to BGV at a price of 10 USD for each 100 pairs. The chopsticks are then further processed by BGV and sold on local markets in Siem Reap. Furthermore, three women from each of the four communities are now making 3,000 pairs of reusable chopsticks per week. This means that 12 women will share USD 960/month and MFV will receive 120 USD/month. This quantity is expected to increase 50% with the introduction of equipment improvements.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

During Q12, SFB-WWF provided training courses on three topics to the SFB-WI team in PLL: business plan development, internal control system and financial management and participatory resource inventory (using resin as an example product), and also reviewed four training modules - business plan development, resource inventory, enterprise group development, and sustainable harvesting for resin.

SFB-WI met with the Phusestana Company in Takhmoa and wholesalers at Chba Aompov market in Phnom Penh for discussion and negotiation on resin transportation and price in order to get a higher price for PLL communities. If the resin price increases, community members will collect resin more regularly and take part in patrolling their community forests as well. Samples of filtered resin from three CFs (Dorng Phlet, Kunapheap and Okrahnoung) were brought for them to see the resin quality and negotiate prices per kilogram (kg). The wholesalers offered 5,000 riel per kg for resin from the Kampong Thom CF and 6,000 riel for resin from Preah Vihear CFs. Phusestana offered 5,500 riel per kg for Preah Vihear resin, but is not interested in purchasing resin from Kampong Thom due to the lower quality.

Kampong Thom

SFB-AFD conducted a project inception workshop with 24 participants (5F) including district councils, district women affairs officials, Forest Administration officials, village chiefs, CCs, CFMC and CF members from 5 CFs such as Prey Khum Sochet, Prey Kbal Ou Krour Nhak, Prey Kbal Ou Thnong, Prey Hong Chamtet and Prey Kbal Takung CFs/ Kampong Thom Province. This resulted in all participants being well-informed about the project interventions to improve livelihoods through agriculture and saving techniques.

To form chicken group, the SFB-AFD conducted 9 consultation meetings with 358 CF members (215F) in 5 CFs. As a result, 4 Chicken Groups formed with 45 members (14F): 1 Chicken group with 12 members (3F) in Prey Kbal Ou Thnong CF, 1 Chicken Group with 11 members (1F) in Prey Kbal Takung, 1 Chicken Group with 13 members (6F) in Prey Kbal Ou Krour Nhak CF, and 1 Chicken Group with 9 members (4F) in Prey Khum Sochet CF. Through a training, the capacity of 45 chicken group members (14F) was strengthened on chicken house building technique.

To form vegetable group, the SFB-AFD conducted 7 consultation meetings with 247 CF members (161F) in 3 CFs. This resulted in 2 Vegetable Groups formed with 9 members (7F): 1 vegetable group with 5 members (4F) in Prey Kbal Ou Krour Nhak CF and 1 Vegetable Group with 4 members (3F) in Prey Khum Sochet CF. In the next quarter, the SFB-AFD planned to form other 3 vegetable groups, select group committees, set up rules and regulations for the groups, and provide capacity strengthening on vegetable planting techniques to the group members.

SFB-AFD conducted 9 consultation meetings with 358 CF members (215F) in 5 CFs to form savings groups. This resulted in, 4 Saving Groups formed with 60 members (50F): 1 Saving Group with 13 members (13F) in Prey Kbal Ou Thnong CF, 1 Saving Group with 13 members (12F) in Prey Kbal Takung, 1 Saving Group with 24 members (19F) in Prey Kbal Ou Krour Nhak CF, and 1 Saving Group with 10 members (6F) in Prey Khum Sochet CF. Sixteen (16) Saving Group members (13F) were selected as Group Committees (4 committees for each group) and the rules and regulations for the groups were developed

through discussion meetings with all group members. The capacity of 16 group committees (13F) was built on bookkeeping through a training. To date, the capital of the group reached 561,000 Riels or USD 140.25.

SFB-WI facilitated a cross-provincial exposure trip for the Reaksmey Phoumpir Kiri Boeung Krahnak eco-tourism committee to visit two eco-tourism communities in Koh Kong Province. 27 (6F) participants joined this learning process. Peam krasorb and Chiphat eco-tourism sites were visited. After the trip, Reaksmey Phoumpir Kiri Boeung Krahnak built 14 huts, bought 2 pedalo, and two boats. Participants were happy to learn from the two eco-tourism sites, especially about several products for serving guests and hospitality.

The SFB-WI facilitated in producing an eco-tourism map of Reaksmey Phoumpir Kiri Boeng Kranhak in cooperation with provincial tourism office, district and CCs, eco-tourism committees, and Kanti and Tboung Teuk villagers (50 participants (30 F)). The aim of activities were identified and the boundary of the eco-tourism area officially recognized from relevant stakeholders. The resulting eco-tourism map includes 331 hectares of forest.

A training in hospitality, food safety and Basic English was offered in cooperation with the provincial tourism office for 14 participants (4F) from Reaksmey Phoumpir Kiri Boeung Krahnak eco-tourism committee. Real practice and game playing on hospitality and food safety was demonstrated, as well as waste management and materials preparation for guests. Participants appreciated the tools and practice and requested additional training on tourism guiding and Basic English.

A resin sketch map was conducted at Oudasko CF, Som Orng Village, Meanrith Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province. There were 18 (6F) participants from resin groups and a village chief. Data was collected on resin trees with and without holes in their CFs and this data is useful for developing the business plan which meets quality and quantity market standards to gain recognition from authorities, traders and companies.

SFB-WI facilitated a training for small grantees (SG) on NTFP sustainable harvesting and business plan development for 22 staff (7F) from AFD, FLO, CRDT, CEPA, PKH and PVT. The training built SG staff capacity on sustainable harvesting and business concepts and included field practice at Ou Das Sko CF on resin sustainable harvesting technique. At the end, participants proposed the SFB team provide more support through fieldwork and technical training related to saving group, vegetable planting, and chicken raising groups. Additional support was provided to AFD's staff for field activities on the process of saving for change meeting, committee leader selection, and chicken raisers on chicken house building. There were 43 (25F) members (58%) in three groups at Prey Kbal Outhong CF, Oukanhak CF and Prey Khum Sochet CF. At the event, the SFB-WI introduced USAID branding and shared success of saving group from other province as well.

A 2-day training on business planning for resin groups was provided to Oudasko and Oukranhung CFs, with 52 (27F) participants (52%) from resin committees, resin members, village chief and CFMCs. Finally, a business plan was produced to request endorsement by local authority, and participants learned how many kg they can produce per month

Preah Vihear

SFB-PKH conducted 10 inception workshops with 351 people (211F) including village chiefs, CCs, CFMCs and CF members in 10 CFs: 34 participants (17F) in Knar, 33 participants (17F) in Prey Snuol, 59 participants (33F) in Samprieng, 36 participants (15F) in Prey Khlong Trapeang Sa'ang, 29 participants (21F) in Prey Changhar Thom, 40 participants (34F) in Preah Enn Pkay Reah, 19 participants (13F) in Prey Niyum Trapeang Chambak, 42 participants (32F) in Trapeang Kbal Damrei, 35 participants (18F) in Preah Lean, and 24 participants (11F) in Phnom Kre Morokot Samrith/ Preah Vihear Province. This resulted in all participants being well-informed about the SFB-PKH project strategies to improve people's livelihoods

through formation of Community-Based Enterprise (CBE) group, providing them capacity building and linking them to market.

To form CBE, the SFB-PKH conducted 10 consultation meetings with 347 CF members (218F) in 10 CFs. As the result, 3 Community-Based Bamboo Enterprise (CBBE) Groups formed with 222 members (125F) such as 83 members (50F) in Preah Enn Pkay Reah CF, 68 members (40F) in Trapeang Kbal Damrei CF, and 71 members (35F) in Prey Changhar Thom CF/ Preah Vihear province. In next quarter, other 7 CBE groups will be completely formed with rules and regulations. Through 3 consultation meetings with 222 members (125F), twenty-one members (20F) were selected as the CBBE committees for 3 CBBE groups: 7 committees (7F) for 1 CBBE group in Preah Enn Pkay Reah CF, 7 committees (6F) for 1 CBBE group in Trapeang Kbal Damrei CF, and 7 committees (7F) for 1 CBBE group in Prey Changhar Thom CF; rules and regulations of the groups were developed. The SFB-PKH, with involvement of 40 participants (18F) such as CBBE Committees, CFMCs and Village authorities, conducted bamboo resource mapping (sketch map and verifying at the fields) in 3 CFs including Preah Enn Pkay Reah, Trapeang Kbal Damrei and Prey Changhar Thom which resulted in a draft bamboo resource map produced and relevant data collected.

On the 5th of September in Dongplet Village, Preah Vihear Protected Forest, the Forestry Administration (FA) together with WCS and the Dongplat Eco-tourism Committee, celebrated International Vulture Awareness Day 2015. After the official morning ceremony and speeches a mobile environmental education and community outreach team (Wildlife Alliance's - Kouprey Express) involved local communities in conservation awareness, habitat protection and interactive role play activities. The event was attended by 41 members from a variety of local stakeholders including district, commune and village representatives, Forestry Administration, local schools and committees, as well as approximately 450 members from Dongplet village local community. Together with the vulture nest protection payment scheme, USAID SFB continue to successfully support the conservation of the second highest population of vultures in Cambodia.

A chicken raising training for second step on chicken care, bio-security, diseases diagnostic, treatment, and vaccination program and field demonstration was provided for Prey Niyum Traing Chambok, Prey Kbal Damrei and Prey Changha Thom CFs. The training was conducted over a full day in each CF and included gender empowerment. There were 60 participants total, including 41 women (68%) from village chief, CF members, and CFMC. Based on pre- and post-training tests, they understood the material well, especially information on chicken diseases diagnostic, chicken care, and vaccination use. About 48% of participants understood the topics before training and 84% understood them after the training. As there is limited understanding of Khmer, picture and video demonstration were very useful for them to understand the technical knowledge.

A cross-provincial exposure trip was facilitated for 10 (2F) resin committees and CCs from Preah Vihear to visit Mondulkiri and learn about resin filtering, resin tapping, group management and internal control system at Pou Teang Village, Pou Chrey Commune, Pich Chenda District.

Trainings on resin tree inventory and how to create a resin tree sketch map were provided to resin group members, FA, and CC at several CFs in Preah Vihear this quarter:

- Kunna Pheap (Kunna Pheap Village, Chheab Pir Commune, Chheab District) for 24 (6F) participants
- Dong Phlet (Dong Phlet Village, Chheab Pir Commune, Chheab District) for 80 participants (21F).
- Narong (Narong Village, Chheab Pir Commune, Chheab District) for 67 participants (28F).
- Prey Snoul (Prey Snoul Village, Rattanak Commune, Rovieng District, PVH for 16 participants (14F).

During the trainings, members provided the estimated number of resin trees that have been tapped and those that have not been tapped both inside and outside their CFs. In addition, a training on the process of resin filtering was provided for resin group members at Dong Phlet CF (participants included 15 resin tappers (2F) and CC).

Stung Treng

SFB-PVT conducted fourteen inception workshops with 545 people (206F) including NGO such as Mlup Baitong, My Village, CEPA, DPA, Save the Children, CRDT and Fisheries Action Coalition Team; district officials, FA officials, provincial-level officials, CFMC, CF members, village chiefs and CCs in 6 CFs: 83 participants (31F) in Samaky CF, 126 participants (75F) in Phnom Prasat CF, 186 participants (64F) in Kiri Soksan CF, 36 participants (3F) in Rum Deng (Chheuteal Preus) CF, 35 participants (5F) in Cham Kaleu (Prey Kranhuong) CF, and 65 participants (26F) in Toal (Prey O'Chrey) CF. This resulted in all participants were well-informed about the SFB-PVT project and its strategies to improve people's livelihoods and engage the people in forest and biodiversity protection in Stung Treng Province.

To form resin groups, SFB-PVT conducted 4 consultation meetings with 124 CF members (31F) in 4 CFs. As the result, 4 resin groups formed with 120 members (56F) including 1 resin group with 30 members (10F) in Samaky CF, 1 resin group with 30 members (28F) in Rum Deng (Chheuteal Preus) CF, 1 resin group with 30 members (11F) in Toal (Prey O'Chrey) CF, and 1 resin group with 30 members (7F) in Kiri Soksan CF. Through 4 consultation meetings with 120 people (56F), the rules and regulations were developed, and 12 members were selected as resin group committees: 3 committees (1F) in Samaky CF, 3 committees (1F) in Rum Deng (Chheuteal Preus) CF, 3 committees (0F) in Toal (Prey O'Chrey) CF, and 3 committees (1F) in Kiri Soksan CF.

Three consultation meetings with 77 CF members (28F) which facilitated by the SFB-PVT resulted in 3 chicken groups formed with 83 members (37F): 31 members (15F) in Toal (Prey O'Chrey) CF, 26 members (10F) in Kiri Soksan CF, and 26 members (12F) in Cham Kaleu (Prey Kranhuong) CF. The rules and regulations were developed through consultation meeting with all members. Eleven members (5F) were selected as chicken group committees: 5 committees (3F) in Toal (Prey O'Chrey) CF, 3 committees (1F) in Kiri Soksan CF, and 3 committees (1F) in Cham Kaleu (Prey Kranhuong) CF. The capacity of 83 chicken group members (37F) was strengthened on chicken raising techniques through three 2-day trainings. The provision of 178 chicken breeds to 26 chicken group members (11F) enabled them to practice the chicken raising skill from the training.

To form rattan group, SFB-PVT conducted 1 consultation meeting with 24 CF members (15F) and this resulted in 1 rattan group formed with 26 members (15F) in Samaky CF. The rules and regulations of the group were developed, and 3 members (2F) were selected as rattan group committees through 1 consultation meeting with 26 people (15F).

Five groups (2 resin groups, 1 rattan group and 2 chicken groups) in Samaki, Kiri Soksan, Cham Kaleu (Prey Kranhuong) and Rum Deng (Chheuteal Preus) CFs, in collaboration with CFMCs, CCs, FA officials and Village Chiefs, conducted 5 times of patrolling in CF sites. Twenty-six members (11F) of one chicken group conducted monthly saving and allocated 156,000 Riels or 39 dollars for using in forest and biodiversity conservation activities.

SFB-CEPA conducted 3 project inception workshops with 13 participants (2F) including CCs, CFMC Police Post office staff and Village authorities from 4 CFs such as Prey Tamao, Rum Deng (Chheuteal Preus), Kraom and Kralapeas CFs/ Stung Treng province. This resulted in all participants were well-informed about the SFB-CEPA project activities to contribute to improving people's livelihoods in the target CFs through formation of NTFP Enterprise Groups, building groups' capacity, and linking them to the market.

Kratie

SFB-FLO conducted 2 inception workshops with 78 CF members/ 30F in Yeav village, Prasat Teuk Khmao CF. This resulted in all participants were well-informed about its strategies to improve people's livelihoods through agriculture and saving group activities.

To form agriculture group, the SFB-FLO conducted 5 consultation meetings with 176 CF members (120F). As the result, 5 agriculture groups formed with 135 members (92F): 4 agriculture groups with 89 members (53F) in Yeav village and 1 Agriculture Group with 46 members (39F) in Tonsaong Thleak village/ Prasat Teuk Khmao CF/ Kratie province. Through 5 consultation meetings with 176 Agriculture Group members (120F), seven members (4F) were selected as Agriculture Group Leaders. The capacity of 87 Agriculture Group Members (53F) was strengthened through two 2-day trainings on chicken raising, vegetable and rice techniques. The provision of breeds enabled them to improve their agriculture skills and practice agriculture techniques from the trainings. Additionally, two consultation meetings with 50 CF members (39F) resulted in 2 Self Help Groups formed with 47 members (36F) such as 22 members (14F) in Yeav village/ Prasat Teuk Khmao CF.

Thirty-one CFMCs and members (12F) were selected as CF representatives to involve in Commune Investment Plan (CIP) process through 2 consultation meetings with 62 CF members/ 32F (26 members/ 10F in Yeav village, and 36 members/ 22F in Tonsaong Thleak village). The SFB-FLO, in collaboration with CCs, provided a training on CIP process and supporting document to 31 selected representatives (12F). Six trained CF representatives (2F) were invited by CCs to participate in CIP Meetings which resulted in 6 activities (6 activities include agriculture and SHG group formation; group capacity strengthening on agriculture techniques, honey processing and CIP process; and materials supports to the groups) raised by CF representatives were integrated into CIP. In next quarter, the CF representatives will be invited to participate in district-level workshop for district investment plan.

One hundred and thirty-one (131) participants (88F), including 35 participants (19F) in O Krasang CF, 40 participants (31F) in Kampong Damrie CF, 39 participants (25F) in Koh Ent Chey CF, and 17 participants (13F) in Kampong Kboeung CF/ Kratie province were well-informed about SFB-CRDT income project activities through 4 inception workshops.

The capacity of 146 members of 11 Community-Based Organization (CBO)/ 118F was strengthened on chicken feed and compost making techniques through 11 coaching facilitated by SFB-CRDT: 18 members (15F) in 1 CBO/ OKrasang CF; 19 members (17F) in 2 CBOs/ Angkor Ent CF; 30 members (23F) in 3 CBOs/ Koh Ent Chey CF; 11 members (10F) in 1 CBO/ Kampong Damrie CF; and 25 members (23F) in 2 CBOs/ Kampong Kboeung CF. This resulted in 15 CBO members practiced skills of making compost for soil improvement and chicken feeds at their households. With the involvement of 5 Model Farmers and 66 CBO members (58F) from 3 CFs such as Kampong Kboeung, OKrasang and Koh Ent Chey and 2 villages (no CF) in 6 discussion meetings, 6 coaching plans were developed. This resulted in all model farmers developed the plan for providing technical supports and agriculture techniques coaching to CBO members at household level. Moreover, the capacity of 11 Community-Based Ecotourism (CBET) Enterprise Committees (7F) was built on financial management and Bookkeeping through a training.

To create livelihood enterprise, the SFB-CRDT conducted household visits to CF members and organized a consultation meeting with 14 participants (11F) on sustainable livelihood alternatives. The chicken raising was identified as the most potential livelihood alternative for community people. This resulted in 14 individual livelihood enterprises created including 2 individual enterprises in OKrasang CF, 2 individual enterprises in Angkor Ent CF, 2 individual enterprises in Koh Ent Chey CF, 2 individual enterprise in Kampong Damrie CF, 2 individual enterprises in Kampong Kboeung CF, 2 individual enterprises in Achen village (no CF), and 2 individual enterprise in Sampan village (no CF). The chicken business plans of 14 individual enterprises were drafted through two trainings on enterprise promotion and chicken enterprise business plan. In next quarter, the SFB-CRDT will provide technical supports to 14 individual enterprises to have their business plan finalized and implemented.

Under coordination of the SFB-CRDT, four consultation meetings with 147 CF members (87F) in 4 CFs resulted in 4 bamboo collection groups formed with 313 members (80F) including 1 bamboo collection

group with 85 members (45F) in O Krasang Community Forestry (CF), 1 bamboo collection group with 79 members (13F) in Kampong Damrie CF, 1 bamboo collection group with 65 members (12F) in Koh Ent Chey CF, and 1 bamboo collection group with 84 members (10F) in Kampong Kboeung CF/ Kratie province. Twelve members (4F) were selected as the Bamboo Collection Group Committees for 4 Bamboo Collection Groups (3 committees for each group) through 4 consultation meetings with 147 CF members (87F). The capacity of 13 bamboo collection committees and members was strengthened on sustainable bamboo harvesting and bamboo planting techniques through a Training of Trainer (ToT).

SFB-CRDT conducted 1 consultation meeting with 16 CF members (7F) from 4 CFs including O Krasang, Kampong Damrie, Koh Ent Chey and Kampong Kboeung. All participants agreed locating bamboo processing enterprise activity in Koh Ent Chey CF. As the result, one bamboo processing enterprise group was established with 10 members (6F) through a consultation meeting with 21 CF members (18F) in Koh Ent Chey CF; 3 members (3F) were selected as the committees.

SFB-WI provided technical support for small grantee FLO's livelihood activities in Tonasong Theak CF. Two days of technical support on chicken raising was provided to FLO staff and beneficiaries at Ton Sorng Thlak Village (Kampong Cham Commune, Sambo District) for 21 (17F) participants. A 20 minute Gender empowerment session was also included. At Spean Kda village, the SFB-WI joined FLO field activities to conduct livelihoods assessment on the possibility to work with villagers on agriculture activities (vegetable, chicken raising, save and honey group) with 8 (3F) participants in the meeting. A rice paddy training was also held at Yeav village, which was organized by FLO and delivered by the Provincial Department of Agriculture with 53 (37F) participants (70%) included a presentation by SFB-WI about USAID branding. In addition, 5 FLO staff (2F) were trained on saving group formation or Self-Help Group at FLO office in Kratie. Both technical and document support was provided to FLO staff. Technical support to small grant staff was also provided for CRDT to conduct a PRA at Achen village, Kampong Cham Commune, Sambo District, Kratie Province.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

OBJECTIVE I

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

National Level

While the Spatial Planning Lab (SPL) was originally intended to be housed within the RUA, the dean abruptly closed the lab in February 2015, saying that students needed time to study for exams. He thereafter declined to allow it to re-start. Although RUA's dean entertained the idea of instituting a Mapping Clinic with ODC, in the place of the broader SPL, he also set hurdles to implementation that make it difficult to implement, as well as stipulating that no discussion sessions would be allowed. However, a tentative agreement on a purely mapping program may be possible, though it is unclear if ODC can meet the RUA's conditions at this point. ODC will continue discussions next quarter, proposing more practical alternatives.

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

In order for Indigenous Communal Land Titles to be effective in securing land tenure, facilitating successful land-use planning, and ensuring sustainable use of forest resources, the Indigenous Community Commission (ICC) in each village needs to be strong, organized, and competent. They need to have the capacity to communicate both within their village and externally with local government authorities, and to understand the legal aspects of their ICT's in order to counter threats. And importantly, they need to

understand the sub-national government mechanisms which exist to support communities in future development, primarily the Commune Investment Plan. Currently the capacity of the ICC's is below what is needed, and so the Seima Community Team are going to continue to emphasize the role of capacity building for these communities in the coming months.

Rangers of the two parks (PPWS and MPF) are facing Land encroachment. Local people and migrants occupied a piece of land by putting signs along Chimeat road where it connects National Road No. 76 to Nang Khy Leuk Commune but have not yet started cultivation activities. Meanwhile, Ratelong Company, which was removed by MPF Rangers, is requesting MAFF to approve that area for their agriculture development. If approved, it would then lead to the disconnection of the corridor between MPF and Lumphat Wildlife Sanctuary. Taking action, SFB-WWF supported the MPF manager in sending a letter to MAFF to reject any suggestion from the Ratelong Company. With the support of WI, SFB-WWF will follow-up on the status of Ratelong's request at MAFF. In the meantime, the case should be raised during the next Technical Working Group for Forest Reform (TWG-FR) meeting for intervention.

Srae Ktong and Toul Kdok CPAs establishment official documents are still waiting for approval from the Provincial Governor. This situation has been made more difficult with the restructuring at the MoE which has slowed down the process. If the official documents still have not been approved by the beginning of October, SFB-WWF will check all the documentation again and resubmit it to the MoE as follow-up has not proven successful thus far.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

The land use conflicts (CF boundary issue with CRCK Company and the conflict with neighboring villages - Chor and ChoamPraob villages – regarding access and use of forest resources) slowed down the process of Kbal Khla CF formalization/Kampong Thom province; the problems are yet to be resolved. A district-level working group conducted data collection and assessment of the land use situation in proposed Kbal Khla CF; the findings were presented to relevant stakeholders. There was no consensus on the side of proposed area for Kbal Khla CF establishment. A district-level consultation meeting will need to be convened to further share the findings of assessment to particular stakeholders and neighboring villagers (Chaom Praob and Chro villages).

Concise and accurate data collection by protected area patrol team staff 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. All personnel involved in protection activities need to understand the data collection protocol, and ensure it is adhered to. Supported by USAID, WCS has continued to provide capacity building technical advice through monthly LE meetings in PVPF, equipment and logistical support. This process will be further improved through the piloting of Cybertracker software, an integrated application for android devices or GPS tablets that significantly reduces potential errors in data collection through eliminating the requirement of paper forms, separate GPS units and digital cameras.

OBJECTIVE 2

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

National Level

SFB-Pact experienced some challenges as follows:

- Letter writing and submission: There is heightened sensitivity in this activity as it involves the government and large companies, hence the lack of response despite numerous follow-up attempts. Although selected as a joint action by community members, this activity is exposing group representatives to the public and may not be the best method if the project is to maintain healthy

diplomatic advocacy. Therefore, Pact will support group representatives with a platform to further discuss alternative activities that are less oppositional and more encouraging and engaging.

- Female participation: Pact has again experienced low female participation during this reporting period. Low female participation is due to the forestry sector itself, which is a male-dominated sector given cultural concepts of preferring women not to sleep overnight in the forest areas (during patrolling) and to work nearby their families in order to take care of the families (baby, children, and senior citizens). These facts have resulted in far fewer female members in community committees. But to increase their equality and empowerment, Pact will need to continue to emphasize necessity of women's participations in all coming CTF activities in the future.
- IVR recorded messages: There were 40 people (vs. 94 in the last quarter) calling in to learn key messages from the IVR recorded message system. This does not illustrate any improvement of participation in using the recorded message system; however, CTF beneficiaries might be already knowledgeable about those key messages. Pact will do some research through conference calls, field work, and upcoming meetings, in order to get specific reasons before introducing approaches to improve this area.
- IVR conference calls: There were some poor connections, background noise, and some participants have expressed their inability to join due to their busy schedules. Some participants have also expressed hesitance to participate in calls because of their fear of getting struck by lightning while on a call while it is raining. To resolve the problems, Pact has tried to disconnect and reconnect receivers again, and for many instances Pact is able to overcome issues of poor connections and background noises. In some case, Pact asked the participants to choose a quieter place, if background noise is an issue. It is impossible to do anything about unfavorable weather, but Pact encourages participants to manage their time to join the calls after invitations from each sub-group coordinator. Furthermore, Pact has found some strange numbers using our IVR conference calls, and we are concerned that people other than forest community members use our conference calls in a wrong way. To solve this problem, Pact is reviewing and comparing these numbers with those contacted by Pact to join the calls before coming to any conclusion and taking further action.
- Constructive dialogue: Forest destruction in Cambodia is found to be the 2nd most sensitive issue after corruption. Therefore, to facilitate constructive dialogue activities for solving forest problems is not an easy task. Collaboration with stakeholders is essential to accelerate success in this effort even though different stakeholders may have different approaches. Accordingly, Pact has been building communications to those stakeholders in three selected cases in Pursat, Svay Rieng, and Kratie provinces in order to visit their areas, identify various approaches to help them, and host constructive dialogue meetings in order to speed up solving forest cases.
- Presentation of activities: The FA has been sensitive to words such as "human rights", "advocacy", and "network" in connection to project activities. During a quarterly report briefing by Pact on September 18, 2015, FA asked Pact not to create a new network within the forest sector but to rather use existing platforms and forums for engaging in grassroots-led dialogue about forestry issues. As a result of this feedback Pact will no longer refer to the work of CTF as supporting a 'network' of forestry communities as it has in previous communications, and will henceforth frame the work of CTF as supporting a "group of forest communities".

EWMI-ODI and ODC's technical challenges: Technical challenges continued, particularly in regard to transitioning ODC to the new Gen II platform. Some of this is simply the labor-intensive work of reformatting materials to new standards and producing a broader variety of briefings. Some represented more substantive technical challenges and solutions, such as the design of a profiles template to accommodate summaries of various concessions, but which could also be applied to profiles of institutions and organizations and prominent people. To this end an ideal profiles page was designed and discussed with the IT developers who will code it in the next quarter. Similarly, the census section requires a page

template that must also be designed. Difficulties also arose in regard to some aspects of the taxonomy which will be resolved via internal discussion and consultation with experts. Because of conflicting commitments on the part of EWMI-ODI's primary IT developer, new developers had to be identified and briefed before they could take over the development work. This motivated a comprehensive review of ODC's status in regard to transition and generated a new set of development tasks to ensure that ODC would meet required specifications for their launch on the new platform. Those two developments led the EWMI-ODI and ODC to push back the launch date from October to early December, also in consideration of numerous holidays in the next quarter.

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

There has been an increasing problem with illegal settlers in and around Seima Protection Forest. Often they come in such large groups, and clear forest and build homes so quickly, that it's very challenging for the FA to simply remove them. A problem at the broader scale is that it is often not know where these people come from or how they are organized. The WCS team in Seima have been addressing these problems in the previous quarter by conducting surveys of all of the illegal households in two particularly hard hit communes. By doing these surveys, we are gaining an understanding of where these people have come from and how they are being organized. To complement this activity, the law enforcement teams are targeting individuals who are illegally selling some of this land. In the coming quarter, the teams from Seima will continue with these activities, but importantly will pass on much of this information and data to the Provincial governor who can assist in solving the problem.

Lack of education on forestry laws: Most villagers in and around MPF and PPWS receive very limited EE and thus do not have an understanding about forest, wildlife, and protected area laws. As a result, they are trying to encroach the forest land to add to their own property, e.g. Myeul Leu Myeul Kraom villages intended to encroach on forest land inside the draft zone of MPF special ecosystem, which is part of the draft MPF Management Plan. SFB-WWF, in collaboration with Mondulkiri FAC, MPF authority, and district governor, will conduct a public forum at district level to provide information on the key aspect of forestry laws, MPF Management Plan and Zones.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

None to report this quarter.

OBJECTIVE 3

Increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

The continued development of ecotourism in Andoung Kraloeung village has faced two challenges this quarter. Firstly, the dramatic increase in rain during the wet season has a significant impact on the roads to the village and the tourist camp. This makes accessing the village meeting hall and the tourist camp very difficult and often dangerous for the Seima SFB team. It also hinders the local community from travelling far, and thus reduces the number of people that come to important meetings. This challenge cannot be eliminated as it is caused by the weather, but it is mitigated by the team in several ways. They have put all weather tires on their motorbikes which increase grip in the mud. They avoid travelling to and from the village when it is raining, or when it is likely to rain. And where possible, a project 4x4 vehicle is used instead of motorbikes. Finally, they will cancel and reschedule important meetings with the community if the weather is very bad.

BGV, as partner of MFV, still has not received licensing and business operation permission from the provincial governor. So for now, the bamboo groups cannot sell products to the company. BGV expects

to be granted registration by November 2015. The SFB-WWF will support the communities to harvest the bamboo in November and then sell it to BGV.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

The Cambodian populations of three Critical Endangered vulture species (White-rumped vulture, Red-headed vulture and Slender-billed vulture) which are considered irreplaceable and globally significant, are facing scarcity of food (decreasing numbers of wild ungulates), poisoning incidents, low nesting success and felling of nesting trees for timber. Supported by USAID SFB Project, the Forestry Administration together with the WCS and the Dongphlet eco-tourism committee implemented a supplemental feeding station or 'vulture restaurant' at Viel Bungtoal to both monitor vulnerable vulture populations and provide local villagers with a source of additional income through community based eco-tourism activities. According to the Cambodian Vulture Conservation Project (CVCP), increased pesticide use and the resulting poisoning events is fast becoming the primary challenge faced by vulture populations in Cambodia. A key objective of the International Vulture Awareness Day event in Preah Vihear Protected Forest was to inform local communities of the dangers to both humans and wildlife when using extremely harmful organophosphates and carbamate pesticides.

During activities this quarter, resin members raised some difficulties they are facing. Due to water at low levels in their resin, resin tappers cannot sell resin to local market because of lower price. Now some resin tappers have stocked their resin at home. To resolve this, the SFB-WI is seeking new market opportunities and traders for price competition both in country and abroad. Another challenge is that some resin members cannot transport their resin to market in Preah Vihear city because they have ever been arrested by inspectors at a check point. The SFB-WI will conduct a business forum or public private dialogue in order to negotiate with FA and relevant government agencies for permission certificates.

Kampong Thom

Lack of water source is the most challenging barrier for the SFB-AFD to improve the people's livelihoods in the SFB-AFD target villages through vegetable planting activity. To deal with this, the SFB-AFD will continue selecting CF members who have water sources to be the vegetable group members.

Preah Vihear

The CF members were busy with farming which caused the SFB-PKH project to be behind schedule providing trainings to the groups. However, in the next quarter, the project will speed up CBE group establishment process and provide training courses as agreed.

Stung Treng

Six out of seven targeted CFs have not been officially registered because the proposed CF sites are overlapping with sites of Economic Forest Concession (EFC) Company granted by RGC. This decreases the commitment of the CF members in protecting their forest as they feel the forest is going to be lost because of EFC approach while the SFB-PVT is committed to engaging them in the forest and biodiversity protection. However, the EFC has been temporarily suspended by RGC.

Kratie

SFB-CRDT is committed to engaging model farmers in the project activities, particularly in providing technical coaching on agriculture skills to CBO members. However, the capacity of some model farmers is limited which caused them not able to provide effective coaching to CBO members as expected. To deal with this issue, the project planned to provide additional capacity strengthening through going along with them during the household-level coaching to CBO members.

2.3 ACTIVITIES NOT CARRIED OUT AS PLANNED IN THIS QUARTER

OBJECTIVE 1

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

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

Hiring of lawyer to improve the efficiency of law enforcement: SFB-WWF received only one proposal from the Vishnu Group (Phnom Penh), and the lawyers' fees were considered too high with respect to the work needed. Moreover, the lawyer's program and course did not highlight the importance of FA and MoE laws and they had no previous knowledge of environmental laws in EPL. Given that judicial training is needed to improve the ability of rangers and park managers on local judicial forestry and protected area laws, SFB-WWF resolved the problem by conducting the judicial training with support from the FAN Chief of the law department and experts from MoE in Phnom Penh. The deputy provincial governor and the deputy prosecutor, conducted training lectures and practice sessions for all protected area management and law enforcement rangers.

Training on CPA formalization to Srae Ktong CPA was not conducted on time because the road to the target area became inaccessible during the rainy season. The activity has been moved to the next quarter (November).

Completion of ungulate density report: It was considered a priority to inform all government departments on current biodiversity trends and threats through presentations, thus allowing open dialogue between parties. This has now been completed and the report will be produced during the next quarter.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

None to report this quarter.

OBJECTIVE 2

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

National

SFB-Pact did not host an advisory group meeting during the period as originally planned. In the past, there used to be a meeting with several NGO representatives with both soft and stronger forestry advocacy techniques in their work. But when an issue on how to establish a group of forest communities was raised, there were several different directions suggested to Pact; therefore, Pact decided not to host this event on a regular basis. This event will be hosted only when it is considered relevant to project activities in the future. This been communicated to Winrock who have agreed on this issue.

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

The law enforcement team of MPF will collect data on the boundaries of the new village at O-Té (located Southern MPF) during the dry season beginning December 2015. The data will be verified with the land titling data being collected from the Ministry of Land Management. The villagers at O-Té shall be provided with education on environmental protection and management beyond the boundary demarcation. (The boundary demarcation will be marked by colors with the installation of small plates on trees). Furthermore, the policy dialogue with local authorities is necessary to improve the forest protection and stopping land encroachment from those villagers.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

The Prey Lang Brand Book was not completed as planned due to the consultant's desire to spend some more time to define the artistic design of the brand book. In the next quarter, the SFB-WI, in collaboration with Development Innovations will finalize the brand book and print it out for the Prey Lang Campaigns.

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

Three Resin business plans consultation workshops were delayed. The business plan has been developed by SFB-WWF staff and now needs final review by the team. The activity will be completed in the next quarter (November 2015). Training on resin and honey product quality was delayed. The communities suggested to move this training closer to the harvesting season, ensuring members will remember the techniques well and will be able to apply them. SFB-WWF plans to conduct it in the next quarter, close to the start of harvesting season.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

None to report this quarter.

3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

3.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT

The rapid assessment on gender-related issues and needs was conducted with 7 youth (3F). The issues and needs of female and male youth in raising awareness activities were identified. The draft findings of the assessment results were used as the strategy to promote youth engagement and to define the content for a youth story.

The proposal review process of small grants, with strong engagement of gender specialist, strengthened gender work in 7 SFB-small grantees. The specific gender indicators were clearly mentioned in their project logical frameworks. In addition, gender action plans for these 7 grantees and SFB-WI objective 3 Team were developed and thoroughly reviewed and commented by gender specialist. Meanwhile, the capacity of 7 small grantees and SFB-WI objective 3 Team were strengthened on Gender Inclusiveness in Forestry and Biodiversity through two trainings.

SFB-WI, in collaboration with USAID Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forest Learning in Asia's Forest project and Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) organized a 3-day training on Gender-integration in Forestry and Climate Change with 37 key members of Gender and Climate change Committees (18F) from 3 ministries including MoWA, MAFF and MoE. The capacity of participants was built on how to promote Cambodia's gender champions.

A story about the newly elected deputy chief of Sangkae Community Forestry Committee, Mrs. Sok Yoern, was captured and published as a gender success story. The story revealed the courage and confidence of a female member of Sangkae CF who is committed have to protecting the forest and biodiversity in her CF.

However, there is still limited capacity of SFB staff to promote participation and confidence of women in the decision making process regarding forest-related issues. Over the next quarter, the SFB Gender

Specialist will work in collaboration with relevant cross-cutting programs and project team leaders to strengthen SFB field staff through field activities to promote gender equality on the ground.

3.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This quarter, considerable time was dedicated to the Regional Inspector General (RIG) Performance Audit of the Project. The M&E team worked with partners to ensure documentation was in order prior to the auditors' arrival, and spent several weeks while they were in-country answering questions and responding to requests for documentation. In response to feedback that the Project's online database is organized geographically by village whereas reporting for most indicators is based on CF/CPA/ICT area, a memo was issued requesting that all staff clearly identify the associated CF/CPA/ICTs in the title of each activity. We look forward to reading their findings in the forthcoming RIG report.

Analysis and write-up of the Annual Income Survey results was completed this quarter by consultant Prom Tola. The results and draft report were presented to SFB partners and USAID for feedback, and the final report was issued in August. The Year 3 achievement of 28.4% increase in income levels (for indicator 3.1.1) is based on the results of this survey (for more information, see Summary Table of Results to Date, Progress Narrative for Objective 3, and Appendix 2).

The SFB Ecosystem Services Report for Indicator 0.3.1 to calculate the number of people with increased economic benefits from SFB activities (see Annex D) was completed by Winrock's Ecosystem Services team to support Year 3 annual reporting on indicator 0.3.1.

GHG emissions reductions for Year 3 are also reported this quarter for indicator G3. Results for all non-Seima areas were estimated using USAID's AFOLU calculator (see 2015 AFOLU Report in Annex C), and Seima results were calculated by WCS based on REDD project documents.

SFB's database is operating smoothly, with 20,048 client profiles for participants created to date. Three short-term data entry assistants were hired in Quarter 12 to catch-up with client data entry for past activities, hence the leap in achievement on the people indicators this quarter. Records are now up to date for WI, WWF, PACT, CI, and Small Grants Round 1 (except Media 1). RECOFTC and WCS (in PLL) are trying to finish entering the backlog of activities, and we expect these two partners' PLL clients' will be fully updated in database by Q13. As in Quarter 11, to eliminate multiple counting of people, numbers reported for indicators 0.1.1, 1.2.1/1.3.1, and 3.3.1 are taken from the database for all partners except WCS in EPL. Additionally, SFB provided training on how to use the database to PACT, CI, and new Staff (2 RECOFT, 4 WWF, and 7 WI).

Regular coordination, communication and discussions were well-organized amongst SFB team:

- Weekly updates were collected from all partners and small grantees, consolidated and submitted to USAID in a timely manner;
- SFB three-month Rolling Key Event Calendar and Meeting List with Government Officials were developed and sent out to SFB team as well as USAID;
- The SFB Year 4 Work Plan with collective inputs of its partners, small grantees and government officials was submitted to USAID for approval.

During Q12, the WCS Compliance Unit continued to coordinate data on household-level compliance to conservation agreements. These data come from three main sources: the WCS/ FA Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) teams; the Village Market Networks (VMNs) and the FA SMART patrol teams. This data has to be cross-referenced with records of participating families, village-level land-use plans and the conservation agreements. The Compliance Unit is already succeeding in its first aim, that of better documenting compliance and non-compliance events; this collaborative process together with village chiefs, CCs and other relevant authorities will develop further throughout the

SFB project cycle. This quarter saw the trialing of a new technique to monitor gibbon populations surrounding Andoung Kraloeung ecotourism project. This new technique is a cutting edge scientific method, and when coupled with camera trapping for other species, and socio-economic monitoring of the community, will provide a robust framework for monitoring the success of the project for both wildlife and indigenous people over the long-term.

3.3 COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

PLL-related issues and USAID SFB Project interventions were broadly shared amongst CSO, government officials, donors and the public through effective strategies including success stories, newsletters, photos with caption, media coverage, communication with WI/USA, Facebook page, trainings, meetings and field trips.

The Project, with contribution from its partners and NGO small grantees produced eleven success stories which were shared amongst USAID, partners, government officials and other stakeholders:

- Success Story: Radio Program Empowers Young Cambodians to Take a leading Role in Forest Protection;
- Success Story: Dialogue inspires local government champions to continue promoting sustainable forest management;
- Success Story: Awareness and Livelihoods Trainings Encourage Forest Communities to Actively Participate in Forest Protection;
- Success Story: Networking and New Relations Inspire Community Forest Champion to Promote Forest Protection;
- Success Story: Contentious Land Encroachment Issue Resolved by Facilitating Inclusive, Structured Constructive Dialogue;
- Success Story: Forest Communities Trade Illegal Logging and Poaching for Sustainable Occupations Such As Chicken Raising;
- Success Story: Cambodia's Largest-Ever Elephant Survey to Improve Strategic Conservation Decision-Making;
- Success Story: A Systems Approach to Building Forest Community Capacity Communicating and Protecting the Forest;
- Success Story: Regular Patrolling by Community Members Safeguards Forests from Illegal Logging and Wildlife Poaching;
- Success Story: Bamboo Handicrafts Increase Incomes for Forest Community Members and Promote Forest Protection; and
- Success Story: I am just a lady, but I become a mother of leadership to protect our community forest from the loggers.

A two-page USAID SFB Project Newsletter was produced, issued and shared in September, 2015 amongst USAID, partners, government officials and other stakeholders:

- In English Volume 2 No 1
- In Khmer Volume 2 No 1

The Photo with caption produced and shared in September 2015:

- Elongated Tortoise (*Indotestudo elongata*)²²

Media Coverage: The USAID SFB Project, in collaboration with two media outlets TVK and The Phnom Penh Post), raised awareness of about 100 participants on the camera trap database²³ through

²²The link to see Elongated Tortoise (*Indotestudo Elongata*): [CLICK HERE](#)

²³The link to see Camera Trap Launching at RUPP: [CLICK HERE](#)

a showcase event at the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP); and organized the First Cambodian International Vulture Day²⁴ in Preah Vihear Province.

Communication with WI/USA: Four Success Stories regarding PLL related topics and USAID SFB Project interventions were shared to the Communication Department in USA to publish in September's issue of Innovations.

Project Facebook Page, training, meetings, slide presentations, discussions and trips:

- Project Facebook page²⁵ was updated both in English and Khmer version on daily basis;
- The Communications and Outreach Activities were presented to USAID Assistant Administrator Chuck Cooper and other USAID funded-projects at Development Innovations;
- A Media trip was conducted to cover Environmental Education Awareness and the International Vulture Awareness Day in Dongphlet Village, Chheab District, Preah Vihear Province;
- The Communications and Outreach Activities were presented to USAID Communication Team and other USAID funded projects during the USAID Communication Working Group Meeting at Development Innovations;
- Six NGO small grantees (PVT, CRDT, PKH, AFD, FLO and CEPA) received a full-day training on techniques for writing success story and taking photos; and
- Assisted NGO small grantee Media One with the development of a Radio Program called "Success Starts with You" broadcasted in Phnom Penh, Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear Provinces for raising awareness on the environment, climate change, and forests and biodiversity protection.

As part of its outreach work, WWF has set up an EE team consisting of a senior officer (not SFB supported) and an assistant, whose task is to develop an EE strategy to be implemented in 2016 to raise awareness on the importance of biodiversity in Mondulhiri. As part of their work, the EE team is working with eleven schools in establishing and supporting the Eco-clubs as well as with WA to raise awareness through innovative tools (community night shows & educational work) in EPL villages.

3.4 SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS

The activities implemented by RECOFTC to support CF and CPA in PLL and EPL were designed with consideration of the long term impact or sustainability of economic, political and environmental aspects. With relation to the economic dimension, the activities include an emphasis on securing access to forest resources and promoting livelihoods of local communities. On the environmental dimension, the activities contribute directly to the protection of forest (within the community forest as well as in the core zone of the PLL). On the political dimension, the activities are anchored with various policies, laws, and institutional framework of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

The WCS and the WWF teams have been coordinating closely with the Asian Development Bank's Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Project team, to support follow-on activities complementary and enhancing existing SFB work. This will support sustained input to communities where required, to ensure that the successes of SFB are maintained into the future.

3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND EMMP ACTIVITIES

All USAID activities implemented by SFB project were complied with the US Federal Regulation (22 CFR 216) and they have been compliant with the EMMP. The EMMP has been revised to describe the potential impacts of SFB activities, and outline mitigation for future implementation of those activities.

²⁴The link to see International Vulture Day: [CLICK HERE](#)

²⁵https://www.facebook.com/Supporting-Forests-and-Biodiversity-Project-572421232845418/timeline/?ref=aymt_homepage_panel

3.6 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

The technical and financial 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 secures their access to forest resources-based livelihoods) to climate change.

Provision of the trainings on agriculture skills and sustainable NTFP harvesting to CF members are contributing to climate change adaption as these created sustainable livelihood alternatives for them rather than cutting down the trees and clearing forest (farming purpose) to make income.

3.7 POLICY AND GOVERNANCE SUPPORT

The activities implemented by RECOFTC in PLL and EPL on supporting development of CF are in line with and supportive to implementation of the existing policies, laws and institutional frameworks of the Royal Government of Cambodia. 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 Community Forestry Management (2005) that gave clear direction of the management of CF; and the Prakas on Community Forestry Guideline (2006) of the MAFF which provided guidance to operationalize the CF sub-decree. The programme 4 – Community Forestry Programme of the National Forest Programme (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). The project activities also contribute to implementation of broad development frameworks of Cambodia such as the RGC's rectangular strategy phase III and National Strategic Development Plan.

SFB-WCS has been requested by the MoE to be involved with the development of the major new legal instrument being drafted, the Environmental Code. The team will be able to share learning gained through the implementation of SFB, to provide practical, from-the-field experience to bring to policy-makers to support sensible and grounded legal and policy development.

3.8 LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

The capacity of seven SFB-small grantees including, AFD, CEPA, CRDT, FLO, MEDIA One, PKH and PVT was strengthened through 4 trainings including project planning, setting smart project milestones, effective project implementation and report writing techniques.

SFB-RECOFTC implemented activities for the capacity development of local FA officials as well as grassroots stakeholders such as local authorities, CFMC, CF members and key villagers. RECOFTC also applied a “training for action” approach for CF development, where training of trainers was conduct to provincial facilitators and local FA officials on the topic on “participatory CF resource assessment” and they applied this knowledge in delivering field training to the members of community and CCs. They also encouraged and empowered women participants in the activity of CF development through field training, awareness raising events, workshops and meetings and thus contributed in building their skills and knowledge.

The Seima Community Team continue to integrate local capacity development into every aspect of their work. The primary goal is to ensure the long-term survival and success of the projects and activities, many of which are supported by USAID SFB project. Building the capacity of local people

involved in the ecotourism project and the Indigenous Communal Land Titling is of the utmost importance, and this continues to be embedded within all of the activities.

This quarter, SFB-WWF continued its collaboration with the MoE and, MoEYS and has been supporting the expansion of the National Eco-schools guidelines, while implementing the pilot Eco-clubs pilot activity on the ground in Mondulakiri Province, building capacity of teachers and their students. With the start of the new university year, students at the RUPP can now attend lectures about the SFB-WWF InVEST tool, as this technical method of measuring ecosystem services has been added to the students' curriculum.

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

The SFB-WWF has launched a partnership with the company BGV. BGV is a bamboo company and promotes a greater use of bamboo through different use of the material from pieces of furniture to biochar. BGV signed and Memorandum Of Understanding (MoU) with WWF to start a pilot Research and Training Workshop near Koh Nheak town to work with forest protection communities to develop their bamboo resources, train communities to manage and farm the bamboo sustainably, and to learn how to make and use products.

3.10 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION IMPACTS

The method employed to estimate the population of gibbons within the ecotourism area is called spatially-explicit capture-recapture and represents ground-breaking science in the field of wildlife biology and primatology. Acoustic spatially explicit capture-recapture has been developed specifically to address the problems associated with reliably estimating gibbon population density. These problems arise out of a difficulty in reliably delineating effective survey area, and due to an inability to adequately account for non-constant detection probability and calling probability. This method has been designed to balance scientific rigor with practical feasibility and was developed by researchers at the Centre for Research into Ecological and Environmental Modelling based at St. Andrews University, UK. The method is based upon the traditional "listening post" survey framework (Brockelman and Srikosmatara, 1993), but incorporates aspects of both Distance Sampling (Buckland et al. 2001) and Spatially Explicit Capture-recapture (Otis et al. 1978; Borchers and Efford, 2008).

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 continues to coordinate with the global SMART Partnership to ensure that the utility of the data is maximized and sophisticated analysis of the SMART data is planned during Year 4 of the project. In addition, a partnership with the University of Edinburgh has led to a positive outcome this quarter, with a technical specialist now confirmed to visit Cambodia for much of 2016 to support the optimal use of the SMART system, including agent-based modeling, and detailed statistical analysis of existing data.

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

Quarterly Meetings with FA and MoE/GDANCP provided an opportunity for discussion of CF/CPA progress status, issues/challenges, action plans and requests for interventions. These meetings also strengthened the engagement of the SFB team and USAID with FA/MoE officials.

SFB-RECOFTC continued to pursue activities for increased and effective stakeholder participation and involvement as a collaborative effort and joint ownership with technical departments (FA officials at national and local level), sub-national authorities (provincial, district and commune) and community in PLL through various interactive and consultation meetings and training programs. SFB activities were presented regularly at the Provincial CF Program Coordination Committee meetings. On the target beneficiaries' participation, RECOFTC's approach of "training for action" mentioned earlier (section 3.6) was instrumental and effective. The approach enabled CF member and CFMC to learn and apply their skills for forest management. The ultimate goal of the approach is to promote participation and ownership to the results of the activities. In expanding the scope of works to EPL, RECOFTC will continue to work as partnership with relevant government departments (FAC and PDoE) in implementing our activities.

5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

At the management and leadership level, Sarah Sitts, Cambodia country manager from the onset of the project left Pact on August 14, 2015. Zach Center now serves as new country manager. Despite the transition in leadership, overall, Pact has not encountered any programmatic problems. At the project implementation level, Pact sent out an announcement to recruit a volunteer intern in order to help mainly with inviting, interviewing, and following up with forest community and local champions to participate in CTF events. Pact received many applicants but only invited the three top candidates for an interview. While one candidate was finally selected due to the individual's qualifications and strengths, they unfortunately declined the offer. Recruitment is still ongoing.

After nearly two years in the application process, ODC was finally registered as a local non-governmental organization, documented in letter No.1458, dated 4 August 2015 and issued by the Ministry of Interior. The EWMI-ODI and ODC are developing a transition plan in order to transform ODC into a separate and independent entity. The EWMI-ODI expects to remain ODC's fiscal sponsor for one to two years as ODC develops and demonstrates capacity to manage finances independently.

On 1 July 2015, ODC received an email from someone claiming to be a Mr. Innis Behl, describing himself as an advocate from Cambodia High Court, asserting that some news summaries being published on the website detrimentally affecting the reputation of his client, without revealing his client's name. In this email, he attached ten links to news summaries on ODC website related to several land disputes. Mr. Innis Behl asked ODC to remove those news summaries, stating that otherwise a case will be filed against ODC in Cambodia High Court. On 3 July 2015, in an e-mail response, ODC clarified its position as an "Open Data" aggregator to Advocate Behl. Behl replied by expressing dissatisfaction with ODC's response and accused ODC of posting the news summaries in question with deliberately and without a credible basis. On 15 July 2015, ODC responded to Advocate Innis Behl again explaining that the news summaries in question were aggregated and summarized by ODC from text published and with attribution to the media outlets – the original content producers. That apparently ended the matter. To our knowledge, no action has been filed against ODC. ODC made an effort to verify that a Mr. Innis Behl was licensed to practice law in Cambodia and determined that there is no licensed lawyer with this name.

As of October 2015, Ms. Amy Maling, Enterprises Technical Advisor, will no longer be working for the SFB-WWF. The SFB-WWF is currently reflecting on how best to fill the roles this position played for the remainder of the project.

6. LESSONS LEARNED

During this twelfth quarter, SFB partners and small grantees have experience some challenges and lessons learnt as follows:

- Constructive dialogue: Facilitating solutions to forest issues has never been easy, thus, multiple trips to collect information/evidence as well as building trust with forest community members, local authorities and other stakeholders in each case are critical for the dialogue to be successful.
- IVR recorded messages: Recorded messages on IVR system are very useful tools for forest community members, local champions and other stakeholders to listen to key forest messages to refresh their knowledge. With fewer numbers calling to this system, Pact will do a rapid assessment through its conference calls, field work and upcoming meetings to see why there have been fewer numbers of calls into the system. Possibly, distributing the stickers printed on IVR recorded messages to CTF beneficiaries and others more widely might be one of solutions.
- IVR conference calls: The conference calls are powerful for these stakeholders to be engaged, especially during months without meetings in persons. Joining these regular calls is a sign of a vibrant, dynamic, and collective group of forest community members and local champions with strong group identity and clear objectives, partly to present all forest community stakeholders and to support forest conservation and management.
- Gender participation in CTF: It is observed that women are highly underrepresented in forest groups. In order to accomplish a minimum of 35% female participants, Pact will need to further emphasize and encourage women to participate in CTF future activities by explicitly laying out the value-added from women's participation in conversations around forestry issues.
- Network vs group: FA is not supportive of the connotation of the word "network", as it has come to carry some politically charged meaning. Pact will now use the word "group" instead of "network".
- While reviewing the draft topical pages with local civil society experts, the ODC found the review process, which included substantive recommendations, to be very useful. Based on that experience, ODC will create a group of independent reviewers as an advisory group, selected to provide sectoral insights and expertise on an ongoing basis. This will be important not only for ensuring that content is produced to a high standard, but also to improve engagement with academia and the development community. At the same time, ODC notes that the review sessions require good planning. Appropriate advisors for each section should be selected and confirmed in advance. The review sessions should not be "one-time" event, meaning that further communication between the relevant experts in the field and our editors is crucial for help ODC meet the continuous challenge or maintaining up to date, while expanding topics. The fact that so many experts were willing to engage in the review this quarter also shows the progress that ODC has made in establishing its value to civil society. These review sessions were eagerly attended and several participants indicated interest in an ongoing relationship.
- SFB-WWF EE team was able to learn a lot from working with an experienced organization like WA on how to use an environmental flip chart in teaching students and community people and to know what techniques to use before, during and after teaching. The EE team also learned how to coordinate with local authorities and what strategies are efficient when teaching children.
- Partnership with private sector is crucial to the sustainability of community enterprises, forest protection, and biodiversity conservation. The private sector can provide skills and markets for NTFP products based conservation. Private sector provides long term marketing to the NTFP products so community people can have ownership of their natural resources and the products.
- Government support is crucial to the effectiveness of community patrol activities, livelihood projects, and awareness of the environment, law enforcement, habitat connectivity, and enrichment of biodiversity.

- If any changes of management structure occur with relevant stakeholders, we have to get back all submitted documents and wait to submit these to the new leader/director. Submitting a request letter to the provincial governor takes a long time during the re-structuring of an administration department.
- Development of the community enterprise business plan and management plan is a big challenge for the communities. They need more support to develop specific guidelines and mentoring by project staff to ensure delivery to the community and the development processes.

7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

<i>SFB Year 4 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</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.		
Sub Objective 1.1 Sub-national Administration (SNA) and sub- national line ministry capacity to effectively meet evolving responsibilities in forest management sector increased.		
Sub-Objective 1.3: Local-level technical skills for forest management and biodiversity conservation to support community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) improved.		
Field training for community and key stakeholders at local level to strengthen their skills for CF/CPA formalization and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on “PRA data collection” in Namlir CPA and Puradet CF/ Mondulkiri province - Training on “CF inventory” in Bor and Kravan CFs/ Preah Vihear Province 	RECOFTC

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter	Lead
<p>Formalization of community forest to secure tenure and access of community forestry members to their community forest in accordance with CF establishment guideline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation on CF regulation in Prey O'Chrey (Taol), Chheuteal Preus (Romdeng) and Prey Kranhoung (ChamkarLeu)/ Stung Treng province; and in Chrob Phnom Dambok (Khyang) and Phnom Preah Ent Trong (Meun Reach) CFs/ Preah Vihear province. - Extension on CF/ CPA regulation in Phnom ChumrokSath (Chhvang), Phnom PrachumMith (Sam Arng), ChheutealPreus (Romdeng), Prey O'Chrey (Taol) and Prey Kranhoung (ChamkarLeu)/ Stung Treng province; in Chrob Phnom Dambok (Khyang) and Phnom Preah Ent Trong CF (Khyang)/ Preah Vihear Province; and in Namlir and Roveak CPA, Mondulkiri province - Drafting CF regulation in Chrob Phnom Dambok (Khyang) and Phnom Preah Ent Trong (Meun Reach) CFs/ Preah Vihear province - Meeting with CPA committees reviewing document and collecting data for Roveak CPA establishment/ Mondulkiri province - Facilitating for CFMC endorsement by commune Deika in Phnom Raing CF/ Kampong Thom province - Monitoring issue of land encroachment in Kbla Khla CF/ Kampong Thom province - Meeting with District State Land Management Committee (DSLMC) on potential area for Kbal Khla CF/ Sandan district, Kampong Thom province - Preparing submission of Request to FA/MAFF for establishment of Reab Roy Senchey CF/ Preah Vihear province and Phnom Raing CF/ Kampong Thom province - Coordinating CFMC election in Reab Roy Senchey CF/ Preah Vihear Province - Facilitating CF deika endorsement in Reab Roy Senchey CF/ Preah Vihear province - Drafting CFMC by-law in Phnom Raing CF/ Kampong Thom province; and in Reab Roy Senchey CF/ Preah Vihear province 	<p>RECOFTC</p>
<p>Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on design, establishment and sustainable forest management - case of PPWS and MPF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation workshop/meeting with MoE for Management Plan-review by chapters of PPWS management plan with consultation of MoE and relevant WWF key staff - Follow-up on MPF management plan at FAN - Submit MPF Management plan to MAFF for endorsement after review from FA - Community judicial training for 30 (+/-5) CF and CPA members - Provincial level wildlife crime control bureau meeting - Training on CPA formalization to Srae Ktong CPA 	<p>WWF</p>

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter	Lead
Support and 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct CPA election of Srae Ktong and Tould Kdok CPA - Develop by law of Srae Ktong and Tould Kdok CPA - Monthly meeting with communities to follow up the community management - Review Srae Thom CPA management plan - Consolidate the bamboo management plan to CPAs management plan of Chikclob and Srae Thom 	WWF
Continue the legalization process of 4 CF (MPF) and 6 CPA (PPWS) and adjust the communities management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 CPAs Agreement signed (Chiclob, Laoka, Srae Y and Puhung Putong) - Submit final management plan of Dei Ey CF 	WWF
Support capacity building of line ministries in management and monitoring of forest management effectiveness using various tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly SMART report to monitor the effectiveness and performance of field rangers - Production of METT report 	WWF
Provide a report for government and partners on monitoring ungulate trends for MPF and PPWS	Produce an Ungulate density report	WWF
Conduct camera trapping within MPF to gain a greater insight into species presence and gain a better understanding of existing biodiversity in less known areas	Complete data checking, mapping and produce a short summary report to FA	WWF
Conduct monthly vulture restaurants and Quarterly nationwide census surveys	Vulture restaurant will be conducted every month	WWF
Participation to Nationwide Ibis roost counts by conducting MPF/PPWS count	Conduct October census and produce small summary report to government partners	WWF
Improve knowledge on threatened species presence within the landscape (PPWS)		WWF
Improve knowledge on threatened species presence and linkages to natural resources within MPF and PPWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid biodiversity survey on revoked ELCs completed. Potentially set camera traps to confirm certain species presence (Eld deer vs Sambar and Banteng vs Guar) compile all data. - Produce a complete summary report in Q14 - Complete giant ibis and lesser adjutant nest searches - Camera trapping of specific sites or waterholes within PPWS and MPF 	WWF
Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on design, establishment and sustainable forest management in SPF and PVPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wildlife Enforcement Leadership training course for Patrol team leaders from WCS protected area sites. - Continue working with CCs with PVPF villages to map residential and agricultural land use plots using PLUP tool. 	WCS

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter	Lead
Support capacity building of line ministries in management and monitoring of forest management effectiveness using various tools -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law enforcement patrol team meetings to discuss previous months SMART reports and set targets for the next month - Wildlife monitoring training 	WCS
Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the establishment and management of community-managed forest areas and land titles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community patrols in Pu Char, O Char, Pu Kong, Chok Char, and Am Bouey will take place - ICT internal rules Formulation in Pu Kes and Sre Y 	WCS
Enhance the incorporation of biodiversity information into spatial planning and management planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct biodiversity surveys and identify nesting trees for threatened bird species. - Vulture nest protection surveys 	WCS
Host the 2 nd and 3 rd local government champions meetings	Hosting the 2nd local champion meeting on Nov 16-17, 2015	Pact
Host the 3 rd , 4 th and 5 th forest community network meetings	Hosting the 3rd forest community meeting on Nov 16-17, 2015	Pact
Forest patrolling activities through Conservation Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CF site identification and verification / site assessment for conservation agreement / CF patrol activities/Introduce concept of conservation agreement/training needs assessment in Prey Lang Landscape (PLL) - Conservation agreement with CF and formulation of patrol activities - Develop maps for CF sites with conservation agreement/patrol activities in PLL - Develop used GPS, download data manual - Training patrol team of SFB on how to use GPS, download data and SMART reported. - Meeting with FAC in Preah Vihear to introduce the conservation agreement concept. - Organize a ceremony to sign conservation agreements and distribute patrol gears to 13 CFs - Training on how to use GPS, SMART report - Build capacity of CF members and patrol teams - Meeting with CF patrol team to develop patrolling plans - Monitoring and data collection - Input data into database - Support and coach the CF patrol team 	WI
Build capacity of patrol teams		
Sub Objective 1.2 National level capacity to support the sustainable management of forests, biodiversity conservation, REDD+, and low- emissions development.		
Sub Objective 1.4. Enabling policies, laws and regulations for low emission development established.		

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter	Lead
Identifying CF/CPA potential areas in accordance with CF/CPA guidelines		
Support the submission, recognition and endorsement from relevant stakeholders at sub-national and national level on CF documents and regulations		
Collaborate with Department of Land Management and Land Administration, RUA to organize an academic Mapping Clinic, to build student mapping and geo-spatial data skills.	ODC will meet RUPP and follow up discussion with RUA to try to institute mapping clinics with one or both.	EWMI
Collaborations with universities and researchers		
Provide policy support to the Cambodian REDD+ Task Force's policy objectives and/or strategic frameworks		
Finish modelling potential land cover change impacts on ecosystem services for Mekong Basin Study.	Issue Mekong Basin Study Draft Report	WI
Stakeholder consultation on Mekong Basin Study Draft Report.	Conduct multiple participatory, dissemination and consultation events, results of which will be incorporated into the final report.	WI
Dissemination Workshop on Mekong Basin Study Final Report		
Objective 2: Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.		
Sub-Objective 2.1: Effective stakeholder participation in national and sub-national planning processes affecting forest land management and economic development increased.		

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter	Lead
Support the development of community forest management plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting to present the CF inventory results in Kampong Damrei and PrasatTeukhmao CFs/ Kratie province - Consultation meeting to draft CFMP in Angkor Ent and Kampong Damrei CFs/ Kratie province; in NgleavKrach (Pulung) and Pu Krouch CFs/ Mondulkiri Province; and in OuBosLeav CF/ Kampong Thom province - Organizing workshop to present the result of PRA in OuBohLeav CF/ Kampong Thom province - Consultation meeting on the result of CF inventory in OuBohLeav CF/ Kampong Thom province - Organizing workshop to present PRA report and result of Inventory data analysis” in NgleavKrach (Pulung) and Pu Krouch CFs, Mondulkiri province; and in OuBohLeav CF/ Kampong Thom province - Data collection on farmland/ plantation in Pukrouch and Puradat CFs/ Mondulkiri province - Meeting to present the result of CF management block division and farmland on the map” in Kravan CF/ Preah Vihear province - CF inventory group in Bor and Kravan CFs/ PreahVihear - Conducting “CF inventory” in CF area in Bor, Preah Vihear province - Final draft of CFMP in Prey PhumRumchek CF/ Kampong Thom province - Farmland boundary demarcation collection in Bor CF/ Preah Vihear province - Meeting extension CF management block division and farmland on the map in Bor CF/ Preah Vihear province 	RECOFTC
Support CF patrolling activities		
Support for DoE to initiate the provincial CPA coordination meeting in Mondulkiri		
Support for CF network		
Conduct an awareness campaign on values inherent in Cambodia’s natural resources on targeting several influential and important populations	Collaboration with MoE on preparing the PPWS protected area profile	WWF
Continue to conduct multi- stakeholder fora to allow for information/data collection and sharing, conflict resolution and to mobilize synergies; in Year 4 especially through formalized agreements with SFB partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to promote ODC as a source of information on development for journalists, NGOs, private sector, government technocrats, students, academics and others via social media and other events, as they arise - Launch event for new ODC platform in December 2015 - Join Barcamp event in Phnom Penh - Phnom Penh Mapping Meetup (PPMM) 	EWMI

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter	Lead
Publish timely and relevant information on development and related social and environmental implications to inform public dialogue on environmental management, including sustaining key landscapes	An updated and revised ELC dataset, briefing, project profiles and interactive maps that show land cut and cancellation of the contracts under Order 01 will be published in early October	EWMI
Organize public dialogues on environmental issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize ODC Mapping Kit Training at sub-national level - Organize the meeting with NGOs NRM Network at sub-national level 	EWMI
Promote increased community participation, especially underrepresented groups such as women, youth, elderly and indigenous people, in annual government planning processes, including Commune Development Planning, District Integration Workshops and Provincial Planning		
Host advisory group meeting in all quarters (<i>as deemed appropriate</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invite advisory group members to the meeting - Raise specific issues and ask for their comments and directions, especially for facilitating constructive dialogue 	Pact
Host constructive dialogue events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and prioritize five forest issues for CTF team to help facilitate forest solutions - Conduct field trips to get detailed information and evidence - Identify stakeholders in each issue and Invite them for constructive dialogues 	Pact
Dialogue on strengthening CF management with other stakeholders for sustainable natural resource management in PLL		WI
Sub-Objective 2.2: Stakeholder understanding of forest land management, REDD+, biodiversity conservation, CBNRM, and relevant economic development planning issues strengthened.		
Build Capacity for concerned provincial sub-committees (Technical Facilitation Committee and line ministry officials) on sustainable NRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - InVEST technical report produced - Final InVEST dissemination workshop 	WWF
Capacity building for local communities-CFs and CPAs, about the importance of conservation biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of seven Eco-Schools with the provision of materials and technical support to teachers - Celebrate Elephant Awareness Day 	WWF
Capacity building among CFs and CPA, about monitoring of seasonal data of biodiversity		

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter	Lead
Conduct awareness activities among local stakeholders regarding peoples' rights, access to natural resources, and biodiversity conservation		
Produce and distribute quarterly CTF newsletters to local champions, network members, and Winrock's SFB project partners.	During forest community meeting, CTF will train both local government champions and forest community members	Pact
Create and upload key forest messages on IVR system following CTF key events. - Produce and distribute stickers to advertise the line	Distribute IVR stickers	Pact
Host monthly IVR conference calls for both CTF network members and local government champions during months when there is no meeting in persons	Host monthly IVR conference calls for both CTF network members and local government champions during months when there is no meeting in persons	Pact

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter	Lead
<p>Dialogue on strengthening and improving the existing mechanism of natural resources and biodiversity conservation to CFs in PLL by building relationship with competent institution and line authority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dialogue on result of Kbla Khla CF land re-demarcation and option of CF legalization and filing complaint on CF land encroachment - Dialogue with Provincial governor on the result of dialogue workshop on strengthening the forestry law enforcement and participatory sustainable forest management in KPT on October 26, 2015 in order to expand CF strengthening dialogue in Sandan district/ Kampong Thom province - Dialogue on CF network in addressing and mitigating forest issue around in Stung Treng province - Dialogue with the CFMCs of 3 CFs (Phnom Prasat, Prey Tamao and Kirisoksan) for updating the overlapping CF area claimed from Pheapimex Forest Land Concession (FLC) and proposed 3 potential CFs' recognition in Stung Treng province. - Dialogue on Puradet CF land affected with directive 01 private land titling in order to proceed CFMP - Dialogue with Kratie Provincial Governor on 4 CFs overlapping land with Think Biotech FLC Company and follow up Kratie Provincial Governor's letter submitted to H.E Bin Chhin, Sr. Minister of Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and Chief of National Land Conflict and Mediation Authority for consideration and final decision. - Constructive dialogue with Preah Lean CF on restructure of CFMC and its role and responsibility in relation to benefit sharing between Preahnimit Eco-tourism private company and CF members of Preah Lean CF. - Constructive dialogue on Preahlean CF land encroached by Preahromkel villager with stakeholders - Constructive dialogue on including Roeusey srok village into Khna CF for better CF management and mitigating conflict between CF boundary and neighboring villages in Preah Vihear province 	<p>WI</p>
<p>- 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</p>		
<p>Review and produce map current land titling situation in MPF.</p>		
<p>Analysis of land use conflicts in PPWS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing consultation meeting with MOE to integrate the land use conflict into PPWS management process 	<p>WWF</p>

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter	Lead
Review and map the current situation of O-Té village (MPF) and strengthen physical demarcation if needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boundary demarcation around O-Té village by marking color and installing sign plates on trees - Provide education to O-Té villagers on environmental protection - Regular monitoring to the villagers not expanding their farms and/or land encroachment into the conservation areas - Conduct policy dialogue with local authorities as a part of forest protection inside MPF 	WWF
Dialogue on CF land boundary overlapping with ELC, FLC and eco-tourism to be on CF boundary management in PLL		WI
Branding for Prey Lang	Printing Prey Lang brand book, develop sculpture, compose Chapey Song for Prey Lang.	WI
Design campaigns to promote PLL after brand book (canvas event, concerts, songs and cinema shows)	Producing short videos about Prey Lang in the cinema.	WI
Improving media strategy		
Youth initiatives and outdoor campaigns development		
Assign Ambassadors of Prey Lang		
Enhancing Biodiversity Education on Prey Lang	Providing presentation on biodiversity in Prey Lang toward university students.	WI
Debate Forums, Mock Youth Assembly and lobby group		
NGOs networking		
MEDIA One increases public awareness and understanding about the environment, climate change, forests and biodiversity in their communities - National Mass Media Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Voice SMS 1-4 will be sent out from October-December 2015 - Listening and Dialogue Group (LDG) facilitators, Community Report (CR), and Community Forestry (CF) leaders were requested to collect phone numbers from their community members for pushing educational message through Voice SMS - 3 CAG meetings have been organized for October-December to review scripts for episodes 3-14 and PSAs 1-10 - 6 radio episodes and 6 unique PSAs will be produced - 30 mobile broadcasts will be conducted in December 2015 - 3 village fairs (Q12 target) were delayed to the first week of October attended by 150 participants (40% youth, 50% female) due to the delay of the first radio broadcast. - 100 printed posters and 25 banners (Q12 target) will be produced and distributed in Quarter 13. 	MEDIA One

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter	Lead
MEDIA One improves constructive dialogue about forest management and economic development at both national and sub-national level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refresher trainings to 8 CRs and 21 LDG facilitators are organized in December 2015, to review on how to facilitate LDG meeting and complete the meeting report. - At least 32 target people were interviewed as contribution for the next radio programs. - 15 unique individuals featured in the radio programming - At least 90 LDG meetings are organized and attended by at least 900 participants. 	MEDIA One
MEDIA One builds the capacity of community leaders to deliver environmental education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educational event to CF members will be delayed to the 3rd quarter after delivery of capacity to CF leaders. - At least 100 comic books are planned to distribute during village fairs. 	MEDIA One
Review and produce map current land titling situation in MPF.		
Objective 3: Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.		
Sub-Objective 3.1: Incomes from livelihoods activities that support sustainable management of forests increased.		
Sub-Objective 3.3: Community participation in income-generating activities broadened, with a special focus on under-represented groups.		
Establishment of program of direct payments to local people for biodiversity protection, as a model of PES.	Finalize 13 conservation agreements with community patrols and CF/CPA groups	WWF
Build market-led livelihoods approaches that address current and new market chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on honey and bamboo sustainable harvesting and dissemination plan - Facilitate community-based NTFP enterprise (CBNE) official registration as MFV members - Refresher training on resin sustainable harvesting to all resin committee member and develop work plan with resin group to disseminate to their members - Develop three bamboo management plans (Srae Houy CF, Chicklob and Srae Thom CPA) - Sustainable harvesting of NTFPs (resin, bamboo and honey) dissemination to new members by community itself and monitoring by staff - Meeting with bamboo group to identify harvesting block of bamboo - Meeting with resin group to improve the resin processing with collaboration with MFV - Resin costing and volume supply in 2016 - Meeting with all honey group members on benefits sharing 2015 of honey enterprise annual profit (Puchrey, Krang tes and Srae Y) - Meeting and development of the 2016 honey harvesting and costing - Business agreement 2016 among CBNE (Resin, Bamboo and Honey) 	WWF
Identify core set of communities in the EPL and PLL for livelihood activities		
Expand and strengthen ongoing timber, NTFP and ecotourism enterprises in the EPL	First Aid Training for Tourism guides and local staff	WCS

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter	Lead
Identify technical support for community livelihood options	Livelihoods feasibility study to be undertaken	CI
Provide livelihood training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood assessment of selected target communities to be undertaken - Training of local NGO on livelihood assessment 	CI
Support to Resin Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train resin owners on sustainable tapping of the resin and improve quality of the resin liquid - Increasing market access - Developing a strategic management and marketing plan for resin tree management - Undertaking a resin tree inventory 	CI
Build local NGO capacity	Train local NGO on livelihood baseline assessments and the development of conservation agreements.	CI
Resin enterprise development and management	Provide training on resin tree inventory to FA Triage Officers, WI and Small Grantees staff	FA and WI
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train 7 resin groups on resin tree inventory - Train 7 resin groups on business plan development - Organize business forum with FA to consult on permission certificate for resin trading - Coordinate with Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer on resin post-harvest and market development 	WI
Honey enterprise development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate with Farmer-to-Framer volunteer to provide training to honey groups on zoning, monitoring, wild bee raising in boxes, filtering and packaging, business plan development and market linkages - Train 2 honey groups on business plan development 	WI
Eco-tourism enterprise development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train on financial literacy and micro-enterprise for small business to eco-tourism committee and members - Form saving groups for eco-tourism committee and members 	WI
Scaling up activities: .Resin enterprise development and management .Honey enterprise development and management	Form 3 resin groups and 2 honey groups and develop group internal rule and regulation	WI
Grantees (AFD, PKH, PVT, CEPA, CRDT and FLO) facilitate the discussion meetings with CF members for the formation of the groups.	Six groups (1 saving, 1 chicken, 3 vegetable, 1 resin) formed in AFD target area/ Kampong Thom province	AFD
	Twelve groups (7 NTFP Enterprise, 5 Saving) formed in CEPA target area/ Stung Treng province	CEPA
	Two youth saving groups formed in CRDT target area/ Kratie province.	CRDT
	Two saving group formed in FLO target area/ Kratie province.	FLO
	Seven Community-Based Enterprise groups formed in PKH target area/ Preah Vihear province.	PKH

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter	Lead
	Five groups (2 resin, 1 chicken, 1 vegetable, 1 mushroom) formed in PVT target area/ Stung Treng province.	PVT
Grantees (AFD, PKH, PVT, CEPA, CRDT and FLO) provide capacity building (training, exposure visit, demonstration day, and coaching) to 70 formed groups on livelihoods topics.	Provide technical support on agriculture, saving group formation and management, bamboo, resin and honey enterprise development and management	WI
	Providing capacity building to the groups: 1 training on chicken; 1 event of demo day on chicken raising; 1 event of 2-field day on chicken raising; 5 trainings on vegetable; 1 event of demo day on vegetable; 2 event of field day on vegetable; 7 trainings on financial management and bookkeeping; a 2-day training on chicken enterprise; and a 3-day training on business concept and business plan.	AFD
	Providing 12 Trainings on sustainable harvesting, honey processing, and bamboo processing 252 people (108F).	CEPA
	Providing capacity building to the groups: 19 coaching on sustainable and bio-friendly agricultural techniques; 2 meetings with CBO and Model farmers; 2 coaching on enterprise development; meeting and coaching with 2 youth saving groups; 1 trainings on bookkeeping and financial management; 2 trainings on recycling and waste management; 2 study tours; and a 1-day ToT training and 6 trainings on sustainable bamboo harvest and bamboo planting techniques.	CRDT
	Providing capacity building to the groups: 3 trainings on agriculture techniques, 18 events of Demo Day on agriculture skills; 1 study tour; 2 training on group and financial management; material supports to the groups; and 3 monthly meetings with saving groups.	FLO
	Providing capacity building to the groups: 8 trainings on NTFP processing and packaging skills to CBE Female members; 10 trainings on CBE Business plan to CBE groups; and 1 network meeting with 10 CBE groups.	PKH
	Providing 5 Trainings on sustainable resin collection, chicken raising, vegetable and mushroom.	PVT
Grantees (AFD, PKH, PVT, CEPA, CRDT and FLO) link the groups to markets	Sending 5 NTFP Enterprise Groups representatives to attend CBHE six-monthly meeting	CEPA
AFD strengthens women's capacity to play effective leadership roles in their community	Providing two trainings on Gender Concept and Women's leadership to 40 Female CF members/ Kampong Thom province	AFD
Sub-Objective 3.2: Payment for environmental service (PES) activities (e.g. REDD+) established or supported in targeted landscapes with equitable benefit sharing mechanisms.		
Sub-Objective 3.4: Low emission development and REDD+ approaches demonstrated at the sub-national or sector level.		
Establish and strengthen PES, including pilot demonstration of equitable benefit sharing mechanism		WCS

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter	Lead
Development of the Seima Protected Forest Core Area REDD+ project benefit-sharing and fund management arrangement		
Establishment of program of model community-based PES schemes, in support of biodiversity protection		
Develop conservation agreements	Development of Conservation Agreements with 3 communities will be undertaken. The following activities will be undertaken: Baseline survey; Development of strategy and action plans; Draft Conservation Agreement; Building consensus with target communities; and Signing and implementation	CI
Facilitate implementation of conservation agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train local people on patrolling techniques - Coach and monitor community patrols - Feasibility study of livelihoods that can be improved 	CI
Build local NGO capacity	Train local NGO on livelihood baseline assessments and the development of conservation agreements.	CI

8. A/COR COMMENTS ADDRESSED SINCE LAST REPORT

None

9. APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: SFB INDICATOR TRACKING TABLES

Table I: 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	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 58 rangers trained on the topics of SMART book record, GPS use, and map reading; One training of basic law enforcement minimum standard. 40 rangers trained on judicial and crime scene management. Eleven different training sessions delivered to SFB-WWF research teams varying on forest and species ecology and identification and biodiversity survey methodologies. 		Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45 rangers trained on the topics of SMART book record, GPS use, and map reading; One training of basic law enforcement minimum standard. 21 rangers trained on judicial and crime scene management. Eleven different training sessions delivered to SFB-WWF research teams varying on forest and species ecology and identification and biodiversity survey methodologies. 	
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judicial training, field to court, crime scene management, evidence collection and storing of evidence. 40 PPWS rangers trained (all field staff) One director (Mr Vichet) One deputy director (Mr Sakhan) Two training session’s delivered to SFB-research teams species ecology and identification and biodiversity survey methodologies. 		New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judicial training, field to court, crime scene management, evidence collection and storing of evidence. 21 MPF rangers trained (all field staff) One deputy manager MPF (Mr Keo Sopheak) Two training session delivered to SFB-research teams species ecology and identification and biodiversity survey methodologies. 	

Rangers outfitted with needed equipment - equipment inventory and maintenance in place	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five Motorcycles • 40 Rangers supplied with minimum forest equipment. • 15 Research team members received all basic field equipment. • All research *teams supplied with minimum GPS, Binoculars and camera – minimum of one between four staff. <p>*teams can vary on size dependent upon activity</p>	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five Motorcycles • 20 rangers supplied with minimum forest equipment. • 14 Research team members received all basic field equipment. • All research *teams supplied with minimum GPS, Binoculars and camera – minimum of one between four staff. <p>*teams can vary on size dependent upon activity</p>
	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 Backpacks • 40 Rain-coats • 40 Tarpaulins • 40 Hammocks • 40 Rain boots • 40 Headlamps • Three First aid kits 	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 Backpacks • 20 Rain-coats • 20 Tarpaulins • 20 Hammocks • 20 Rain boots • 20 Headlamps • Five First aid kits • Five Cannon cameras
Biodiversity assessments of key species (e.g. line transect, camera traps)	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line transects field surveys of ungulate population completed (June 2014). • Elephant field survey completed (May 2015). • Interviews on globally threatened species completed (June/ July 2015). • Biodiversity assessment of two revoked land concessions in PPWS. 	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line transects of field surveys ungulate population completed (June 2014). • Elephant field survey completed (May 2015). • Total of eight vulture restaurants including census conducted since December 2014. • Camera trap survey of southern MPF completed (June/ July 2015). • Interviews on globally threatened species completed (June/ July 2015).
	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity assessment of two revoked land concessions in PPWS. 	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No completed assessment for this quarter; ibis census ongoing.

Protected area zoning identifies critical areas based on biodiversity and threat assessments, and patrols prioritize these areas	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key biodiversity 'hotspots' identified and incorporated into patrol planning. 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft of the management plan finalized, including MPF's zoning based on biodiversity information among others. Key biodiversity 'hotspots' identified and incorporated into patrol planning.
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none">
Biodiversity assessment data incorporated into management plans	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three national level meeting biodiversity results were presented to MoE/GDNCP (May & June 2015). One provincial level meeting: biodiversity results were presented to PDoE, Park manager, provincial and district governors (July 2015). 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One national level meeting on biodiversity results was presented to Forestry Administration National/Diversity in March 2015. Biodiversity data incorporated in draft MPF management plan (2014/2015). One provincial level meeting: biodiversity results were presented to FAC, Park manager, provincial and district governors.
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One national level meeting: biodiversity results were presented to Minister of MoE. One provincial level meeting: biodiversity results were presented to PDoE, Park manager, provincial and district governors. 	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One provincial level meeting: biodiversity results were presented to FAC, Park manager, provincial and district governors.
Management plans and zoning endorsed by relevant authorities	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. PPWS Grant agreement signed. 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft on MPF's management plan finalized and under consultation process.
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPWS Grant agreement signed. 	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPF Management Plan under review at FA. It will be submitted to MAFF in Q13.
Systematic/regular protected area patrolling within boundaries - SMART	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35 SMART reports. 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33 SMART reports.

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

	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 warning letters • 201 wood seized • 17 chainsaws • 4 rifles/homemade • 4 wildlife seized alive • 388 snares • 27 illegal camps 	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 Offenders arrested • 6 offenders sent to court • 11 court documents sent to court • 2 fine collected • 7 warning letter • 63 m3 wood seized • 900 logs wood seized • 15 chainsaw • 5 rifles/home gun • 13 wildlife seized alive • 106kg wild meat seized • 653 snares • 8.42 ha land clearing detected and prevented from continuing; reported to FA/judicial police • 2 tractor seized • 4 car/truck seized • 11 motorbike • 4 axe/knives • 14 electric fishing • 5 illegal camp • 300m electric trap
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Improved Management Components	PA Name: Seima Protection Forest (EPL)	PA size: 187,983 (core zone)	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	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • SMART data being reviewed and used for spatial planning intervention on a monthly basis. • Mentoring for rangers and for managers on SMART reporting. 		Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant training and mentoring on SMART, Forest protection strategy, and Protected Area Management. • Major training for field staff 54 staff trained in PVPF, and at least annual refresher training. • SMART data being reviewed and used for spatial planning intervention on a monthly basis. • Mentoring for rangers and for managers on SMART reporting. 	
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive SMART training session conducted for all FA rangers (8 existing and 4 new) and Military Police (35). • On the job training and mentoring continued for rangers on SMART data collection. • Monthly review of law enforcement performance and SMART data collection 		New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly patrol team meetings were conducted to review performance and set SMART targets. • A bi-annual progress meeting for WCS and FA team leaders from all USAID-SFB project components within Preah Vihear Protected Forest was conducted. This facilitated improved communication and understanding for law enforcement teams regarding all other USAID—SFB project components. • Mr. Khim Pann, FA Chief Inspector for Northern Tonle Sap and Director of Preah Vihear Protected Forest, attended a monthly patrol team meeting to update team members on law enforcement documentation protocol. 	
Rangers outfitted with needed equipment - equipment inventory and maintenance in place	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research rangers fully equipped, and inventory and training on maintenance ongoing. 		Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment and relevant training provided to rangers and field personnel. Inventory in place. 	
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 new sets of kit (hammock, tarpaulin, raincoat, back pack) provided for new FA rangers. 		New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 new sets of equipment (hammock, flysheet, torch, rain coat) provided to PVPF patrol teams. 	

Biodiversity assessments of key species (e.g. line transect, camera traps)	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species interviews conducted in 16 villages, as well as the key Elephant Survey completed. Elephant Survey in SPF completed, 553 samples collected, and approximately 6,500 km travelled by the research teams during the survey. 	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trapeang’ biodiversity survey completed. Camera trapping done in partnership with Kyoto University. Final result of ‘Trapeang’ biodiversity survey completed and presented to WCS team. Bird nest protection and monitoring surveys conducted throughout species breeding season.
	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatially-explicit capture-recapture survey for gibbons in the ecotourism area. 	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring teams identified 17 Sarus crane nests and 11 Giant ibis nests.
Protected area zoning identifies critical areas based on biodiversity and threat assessments, and patrols prioritize these areas	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management plan is in process and the zoning properly reflects critical areas. Patrol hotspots have been drafted to improve law enforcement and patrolling. Data from the elephant survey and line transect surveys have identified key wildlife hotspots and patrols have been targeting these areas. 	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of critical areas, through monthly SMART outputs, biodiversity monitoring results, and deforestation monitoring, and advice on prioritization of areas for patrol effort.
	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual planning conducted this quarter which identified the hotspot areas for the coming year. Gibbon survey identified areas critical for gibbons, and deployed patrols to these areas. 	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bi-annual project progress meeting conducted this quarter identified hotspot areas for the coming 6 months. Compliance and PLUP teams continued to inform patrol teams of land use planning developments.
Biodiversity assessment data incorporated into management plans	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity assessment is being input into adaptive management, for example with the ongoing elephant survey. 	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity information is incorporated into work plans, prioritization, and strategies for management, for example with any wildlife hotspots being prioritized.
	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many years of biodiversity data regularly incorporated into both management and patrol plans, both on a monthly and annual basis. 	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trapeang survey identified hotspots for wildlife containing important seasonal water resources. Monitoring teams continued to inform/update patrol team effort with nesting locations for key species.

Management plans and zoning endorsed by relevant authorities	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic plan developed annually by the relevant authorities themselves. • CBPF Forest Inventory completed. • Trial Harvesting Plan for CBPF area developed. • 600 concrete demarcation poles installed around the CBPF area. 	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic plan developed annually by the relevant authorities themselves.
	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY16 annual adaptive management plan created and endorsed by the Forestry Administration. 	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY16 annual adaptive management plan created and endorsed by the Forestry Administration.
Systematic/regular protected area patrolling within boundaries - SMART or monthly patrol team reports, staff duty list	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMART reports now collect detailed data on government patrolling on a daily basis, and can be queried for any relevant period. Community patrolling also active in 4 villages. • 3 new monthly SMART reports produced and reviewed by management team, and incorporated into the next month's patrol plan. • In Q I I there were a total of 338 patrols covering 12,879.43 km. 	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular patrolling performed by the relevant authorities, and monitored by SMART, with all data in a relevant database. • 3 new monthly SMART reports produced and reviewed by management team, and incorporated into monthly patrol plan.
	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMART reports are becoming more sophisticated, with more details incorporated into the reports and data are more easily accessed by managers. 	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 new monthly SMART reports produced and reviewed by management team, and incorporated into monthly patrol plan.
Illegal activities prevented, reported, and acted upon - SMART data as reference	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • In quarter I I, there were a total of 340 illegal activities observed and recorded. A total of 42 vehicles (cars, motorbikes etc.) were confiscated and 30 chainsaws were confiscated. 	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous illegal activities reported and acted upon; monthly SMART data lists detailed information, and the database can be queried for any required period. • SMART results from Q I I for law enforcement patrol staff continued to see teams meeting their group targets. During this quarter the five PVPP patrol teams conducted 305 patrol days, confiscating: 176 snares, 14 home-made guns and 17 chainsaws.

	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This quarter there were 287 incidents recorded by the patrol teams. These incidents resulted in 45 motorbikes and 31 vehicles being confiscated. 381 pieces of illegal timber were confiscated and 50 live animals were intercepted and released back into the forest. 	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMART results from Q12 for law enforcement patrol staff continued to see teams meeting their group targets. During this quarter the five PVPF patrol teams conducted 324 patrol days, confiscating: 496 snares, 28 home-made guns and 16 chainsaws.
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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) ²⁶	Partner Claiming Hectares ²⁷
EPL				
Mondulkiri	Sre Preah CBPF Pilot Area	600	9,070 ²⁸	WCS
PLL				
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	WCS
Preah Vihear	Sampreang	31	566	WI
Preah Vihear	Kravan and Bor	20	1,107	RECOFTC
Preah Vihear	Kunpheap, Narong, Dangphlet and Bra	102	1,527	WCS
Preah Vihear	Prey Changhar Thom	27	1,593	WCS
Preah Vihear	Preah Enn Pkay Reah	35	1,332	WCS

²⁶ 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).

²⁷ SFB: Area is included in the total HA claimed against indicator G2 by the partner listed.

²⁸ WCS: These HA for the CBPF are outside the core zone of Seima Protection Forest.

Preah Vihear	Tropeang Kbal Damrei	25	3,018	WCS
Preah Vihear	Prey Niyum Trapeang	28	3,682	WCS
Preah Vihear	Kampong Sranoah	47	3,130	WCS
Preah Vihear	Sangkae	19	2,718	N/A
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 Nhoun	96	1,131	WI
Kampong Thom	Prey Kbal Ou Thnong	25	2,892	WI
Kampong Thom	O Dasko	92	1,135	RECOFTC
Kampong Thom	Lbos Sral	18	1,123	RECOFTC
Stung Treng	Samaki	24	2,431	RECOFTC
	Total	1,323	43,682	(WI: 10,583)

Table 3: GHG emissions reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided in 2015 (SFB Y3) - Indicator G3

		Updated Forest Cover (2013 Hansen data set)	Deforestation Rate	Deforestation Area (ha/y)	Forest Carbon Stocks (t C/ha)	Forest Carbon Stocks (t CO ₂ /ha) Plus Growth	Effectiveness Rate 2015	Co2 Emissions 2015	Baseline (Emissions Expected Without Project)	Achievement	Emissions With Project
Partners	Area	2012	AFOLU Default	AFOLU Default	AFOLU Default	AFOLU Default	AFOLU	AFOLU	2015	2015	2015
	Prey Lang										
WCS, WI, RECOFT C	Preah Vihear Protected Forest + CFs (10) in extension area	45,729	0.37%	169	117.07	447.96	60%	45,472	75,793	45,472	30,321
WI & RECOFT C	Preah Vihear CFs (4) - easy access, full activities	3,642	0.37%	13	117.07	447.96	10%	604	6,036	604	5,432
WI & RECOFT C	Preah Vihear CFs (4) - easy access, capacity building/legal protection only	1,135	0.37%	4	117.07	447.96	0%	0	1,881	0	1,881
WI & RECOFT C	Preah Vihear CFs (1) - easy access, livelihoods only	2,765	0.37%	10	117.07	447.96	0%	0	4,583	0	4,583
WI & RECOFT C	Preah Vihear CFs (1) - hard access, capacity building/legal protection only	1,693	0.37%	6	117.07	447.96	0%	0	2,806	0	2,806
WI & RECOFT C	Preah Vihear CFs (4) - hard access, full activities	13,187	0.37%	49	117.07	447.96	30%	6,556	21,857	6,556	15,301
WI & RECOFT C	Stung Treng CFs (3) - easy access, full activities	4,692	0.66%	31	134.75	512.78	10%	1,572	15,879	1,572	14,307
WI & RECOFT C	Stung Treng CFs (3) - easy access, livelihoods only	1,779	0.66%	12	134.75	512.78	0%	0	6,021	0	6,021
WI & RECOFT C	Stung Treng CFs (2) - easy access, capacity building/legal protection only	7,430	0.66%	49	134.75	512.78	0%	0	25,146	0	25,146

WI & RECOFT C	Stung Treng CFs (4) - hard access, full activities	5,357	0.66%	35	134.75	512.78	30%	5,385	18,130	5,385	12,745
WI & RECOFT C	Kampong Thom CFs (7) - easy access, full activities	11,331	1.81%	205	84.66	329.12	10%	6,689	67,500	6,689	60,811
WI & RECOFT C	Kampong Thom CFs (4) - hard access, full activities	7,225	1.81%	131	84.66	329.12	30%	12,795	43,040	12,795	30,245
WI & RECOFT C	Kampong Thom CFs (3) - easy access, capacity building/legal protection only	2,292	1.81%	41	84.66	329.12	0%	0	13,654	0	13,654
WI & RECOFT C	Kratie CFs (all 6) - hard access, full activities	11,412	1.60%	183	117.24	448.58	30%	24,361	81,907	24,361	57,546
	PLL Total AFOLU	119,669							384,233	103,434	280,799
	Eastern Plains										
WWF	Mondulkiri Protected Forest	130,787	0.22%	288	127.33	485.58	40%	56,348	139,716	56,348	83,368
WWF	Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary	161,263	0.22%	355	127.33	485.58	40%	69,478	172,272	69,478	102,794
WI & RECOFT C	Mondulkiri CFs (4) outside PAs - easy access, full activities	5,455	0.22%	12	127.33	485.58	10%	588	5,827	588	5,239
	EPL Total AFOLU	297,505							317,815	126,414	191,401
	SFB Total AFOLU	417,174							702,048	229,848	472,200
		Forest Cover 2013	Deforest -ation Rate	Deforest -ation area (ha/y)	Forest Carbon Stocks (t C/ha)	Forest Carbon Stocks (t CO₂/ha)	Effective -ness Rate	Co₂ Emissions w/project 2014+ 2015²⁹	Baseline	Achievement	Emissions With Project
	Area	REDD PD	REDD PD	REDD PD	REDD PD	REDD PD	REDD PD	REDD PD	2014+ 2015	2014+ 2015	2014+ 2015
WCS	Seima Protection Forest - REDD Project	166,188	0.65%	1,058	see tCO ₂ e	992 Dense 497 Open	measured	1,779,710	9,352,312	7,572,602	1,779,710
	SFB Y3 Total: AFOLU (2015) +REDD (2014+2015)	583,362							10,054,360	7,802,450	2,251,910

Notes on Calculations: Emissions from deforestation = (Forest carbon stocks x (44/12)) + (forest growth in Carbon x (44/12)). Conversion from Carbon to CO₂e = 44/12. Achievement = Baseline - Emissions With Project

²⁹ SFB: WCS did not report emissions reductions from the Seima REDD Project in Y2 because Verification documents were not yet available, therefore results for both 2014 and 2015 are being reported at the end of Y3.

Table 4: Number of Stakeholders Actively Engaged – Indicator 0.1.1

Total Number People Actively Engaged to Date³⁰						
Level	Disaggregated					
	All People		Khmer		Indigenous People (Non-Khmer)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
SFB DB Total	13,113	6,108	9,595	4,527	3,518	1,581
National (DB)	125	31	116	26	9	5
Eastern Plains Total	9,513	3,845	2,050	814	7,463	3,031
WCS in EPL	6,180	2,605	1,036	436	5,144	2,169
SFB Database (DB) EPL	3,333	1,240	1,014	378	2,319	862
Prey Lang Total (DB)	9,655	4,837	8,465	4,123	1,190	714
SFB TOTAL	19,293	8,713	10,631	4,963	8,662	3,750

³⁰ SFB: All data from SFB database except for WCS in EPL.

Table 5: Status of Land Titling Areas in EPL – Indicator 1.1.1³¹

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha)	No. HH	Baseline Step ³²	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) ³³	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
WI/RECOFTC ³⁴							
1. Puradet CF	1,323		Step 7	Step 8	Y	Draft under revision	WI completed Step 7 (agreement approval) and initiated Step 8; RECOFTC completing Step 8 for CFMP development.
2. Pukroch CF	1,231		Step 7	Step 8	Y	Draft under revision	WI completed Step 7 (agreement approval) and initiated Step 8; RECOFTC completing Step 8 for CFMP development.
3. Pukreng CF	678		Step 7	Step 8	Y	Draft under revision	WI completed Step 7 (agreement approval) and initiated Step 8; RECOFTC completing Step 8 for CFMP development.

³¹

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		

³² Step CF/CCF/CPA/ICT was at when SFB support began.

³³Reported as achievement against targets on Summary of Results Table (Yes or No).

³⁴ 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 ³²	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) ³³	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
4. Ngleav Krach CF (Puloung)	2,511		Step 7	Step 8	Y	Draft under revision	WI completed Step 7 (agreement approval) and initiated Step 8; RECOFTC completing Step 8 for CFMP development.
5. Namlir CPA	661.11	215	Step 1	Step 2	Y	N/A	Consultation on the progress and next plan for CPA formalization with CPA member and committee.
6. Rovak CPA	1,647.23	106	Step 1	Step 2	Y	N/A	Follow up meeting with director of DoE on the activities plan for CPA formalization conducted.
7. Antrong Samaki Senchey CPA	4,568.11	500	Step 1	Step 3	Y	N/A	Consultation on the progress and next plan for CPA formalization with CPA member and committee.
WCS							
8. Andong Kraloeng ICT	1,423	113	7	8	Y	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 Charar 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	Technical support, government liaison
16. Chak Char ICT	TBC	166	4	7	Y	NA	Support on all ICT steps
17. Sre Andaol ICT	TBC	58	4	7	Y	NA	Support on all ICT steps
18. Khmaom ICT	TBC	86	4	7	Y	NA	Support on all ICT steps
19. Sre Khtung ICT	TBC	391	4	7	Y	NA	Support on all ICT steps
20. Sre Y ICT	TBC	105	1	2	Y	NA	Support on all ICT steps
21. Pu Kes ICT	TBC	118	1	2	Y	NA	Support on all ICT steps

WWF								
22. Chiklob CPA	2,989	140	Step 5	Step 5	N	Ongoing forest inventory encoding	Management planning; enterprise development.	
23. Putung Puhung CPA	2,913	148	Step 5	Step 7	Y	Approved by MoE	Management planning; enterprise development.	
24. Srae Thom CPA	3,000	171	Step 7	Step 8	Y	Approved by MoE	Enterprise development	
25. Lao Ka CPA	2,226	263	Step 2	Step 5	Y	Not started	Management planning, enterprise development.	
26. Srae Y CPA	1,777	140	Step 5	Step 7	Y	Final version has been submitted to MoE and awaiting approval	Management planning, patrolling, enterprise development	
27. Toul CPA	2,178	70	Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started	CPA committee establishment.	
28. Srae Khtong CPA	2,956	65	Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started	CPA committee establishment.	
29. Dei Eiy CF	1,164	92	Step 6	Step 6	N	Third draft completed, awaiting final consultation with stakeholders and FA	CF management plan development.	
30. Srae Huy CF	5,346	94	Step 6	Step 6	N	Consultation workshop of first draft management plan	CF Management plan development.	
31. Krang Tes CF	8,876	678	Step 3	Step 6	Y	Completed PRA assessment.	CF management plan development.	
32. Pu Chrey CF	1000	149	Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started; will be funded by EU	CF Committee establishment up to step 3 only	
33. Nang Khileuk CF	7,000	333	Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started; will be funded by EU	CF Committee establishment up to step 3 only	

34. Srae Huy (Chuol CF)	2,000	128	Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started; will be funded by EU	CF Committee establishment up to step 3 only
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Table 6: Status of Land Titling Areas in PLL – Indicator 1.1.1

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha) ³⁵	No. HH	Baseline Step ³⁶	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) ³⁷	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
1. Kbla Khla	2533	36	Step 0	Step 3	Yes	N/A	Assessment of forest land use conflict in community forest, meeting amongst the members of district-level working conduct to discuss the results of their assessment.
2. Phnom Raing	381	422	Step 0	Step 2	Yes	N/A	CF establishment request for this CF was finally signed by Kampong Thom provincial governor. CFMC election conducted.
3. Reab Roy Senchey	2136	n/a	Step 0	Step 0	No	N/A	Conduct field training on CF potential areas and demarcated community forest boundary.
4. Chrob Phnom Dombok (Khyang)	793	180	Step 0	Step 4	Yes	N/A	CFMC-bylaw was endorsed by commune councilor and was then disseminated to CF members and final draft CF regulation conducted with CFMC and CF members to increase knowledge on community forestry management.
5. Phnom Preah Ent Trong (Meun Reach)	219	190	Step 0	Step 4	Yes	N/A	CFMC-bylaw was endorsed by commune councilor and was then disseminated to CF members and final draft CF regulation conducted with CFMC and CF members to increase knowledge on community forestry management.
6. Phnom Prachum Mith (SamArng)	3256	376	Step 0	Step 6	Yes	N/A	CFMC-bylaw for the CF was endorsed by the commune councilors. CF regulation for the CF was prepared and finalized with CFMC, CF members, commune councilors, and village chiefs.

³⁵The 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.

³⁶ Step CF/CCF/CPA/ICT was at when SFB support began.

³⁷Reported as achievement against targets on Summary of Results Table (Yes or No).

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha) ³⁵	No. HH	Baseline Step ³⁶	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) ³⁷	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
7. Phnom Chumrok Sath (Chhvang)	4446	306	Step 0	Step 6	Yes	N/A	CFMC-bylaw was endorsed by commune councilor and was then disseminated to CF members and final draft CF regulation conducted with CFMC and CF members.
8. Prey O'Chrey (Toal)	505	149	Step 0	Step 4	Yes	N/A	CFMC-bylaw was endorsed by commune councilor and was then disseminated to CF members
9. Chheuteal Preus (Romdeng)	699	215	Step 0	Step 6	Yes	N/A	CFMC-bylaw was endorsed by commune councilor and was then disseminated to CF members and final draft CF regulation conducted with CFMC and CF members.
10. Prey Kranhoung (ChamkarLeu)	963	170	Step 0	Step 6	Yes	N/A	CFMC-bylaw was endorsed by commune councilor and was then disseminated to CF members and drafting CF regulation with CFMC conducted.

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

Total Number People Trained to Date ³⁸						
Level	Disaggregated					
	All People		Khmer		Indigenous People (Non-Khmer)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
SFB DB Total	8,115	3,706	6,545	3,101	1,570	605
National (DB)	11	2	14 ³⁹	2	-3	0
Eastern Plains Total	2,727	807	475	165	2,252	642
WCS in EPL	1,261	340	0	0	1,261	340
SFB Database (DB) EPL	1,466	467	475	165	991	302
Prey Lang Total (DB)	6,638	3,237	6,056	2,934	582	303
SFB TOTAL	9,376	4,046	6,545	3,101	2,831	945

³⁸ SFB: All data from SFB database except WCS in EPL.

³⁹ SFB: There is a minor coding issue with the database affecting disaggregation of this indicator by ethnicity and landscape causing an error of +/- 3 people. IT is working to resolve the problem.

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

Identification No.	Type of Policy Action	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved	Baseline Stage ⁴⁰	Current Stage ⁴¹
National					
WI-NAT-1	Strategy	National Protected Area System Strategic Management Framework 2014	National MoE	0	1
Eastern Plains					
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 Chrar 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

⁴⁰ Baseline stage when SFB funding began (based on PMEP definition, page 33).

⁴¹ Current stage for disaggregation based on PMEP - Stage 1: Analyzed; Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation; Stage 3: Presented for legislation/decreed; 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 ⁴⁰	Current Stage ⁴¹
WCS-EPL-15	Agreement/title	Khmaom ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief	I	4
WCS-EPL-16	Agreement/title	Sre Kthong ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief	I	4
WCS-EPL-17	Agreement/title	Sre E ICT	Provincial Department, Ministry of Rural Development	0	I
WCS-EPL-18	Agreement/title	Phou Kes ICT	Provincial Department, Ministry of Rural Development	0	I
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 ⁴⁰	Current Stage ⁴¹
WWF EPL-15	Plan	Srae Y Management Plan	Approved by PDOE Director	No draft management plan	Final version submitted
WWF EPL-16 ⁴²	Plan	Puhung/Putung Management plan	National MoE	No draft management plan	Approved
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	Ngleav Krach CF (Pulung)	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	I	4
WI-EPL-6	Agreement/title	Rovak CPA	N/A	I	4
WI-EPL-7	Agreement/title	Angtroung Samaki Sen Chey CPA	N/A	I	4
Prey Lang					
WCS-PLL-1	Market Agreement	Dongplat Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	I	5
WCS-PLL-2	Market Agreement	Kunpheap Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	I	5
WCS-PLL-3	Market Agreement	Robonh Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	I	5
WCS-PLL-4	Market Agreement	Narong Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	I	5
WCS-PLL-5	Plan	PVPF Adaptive Management Plan	Central Forestry Administration	I	4

⁴² 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 ⁴⁰	Current Stage ⁴¹
RECOFTC-PLL-1	Agreement/title	Kbal Khla CF	District governor and FA division	Stage I	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-2	Agreement/title	Phnom Rang CF	District governor and FA division	Stage I	Stage 2
RECOFTC-PLL-3	Agreement/title	Crob Phnom Dombok CF	District governors and FA cantonment	Stage I	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-4	Agreement/title	Preah Ent Trong CF	District governors and FA cantonment	Stage I	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-5	Agreement/title	Phnom Prachum Mith CF (Sam Arng)	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage I	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-6	Agreement/title	Phnom Chumrok Sath CF (Chhvang)	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage I	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-7	Agreement/title	Prey O'Chrey CF (Toul)	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage I	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-8	Agreement/title	Chheuteal Preus CF (Romdeng)	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage I	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-9	Agreement/title	Prey Kranhoung CF (Chamkar Leu)	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage I	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-10	Plan	Lbos Srol CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage I	Stage 4
RECOFTC-PLL-11	Plan	Prey Tatei CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage I	Stage 4
RECOFTC-PLL-12	Plan	O Dasko CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage I	Stage 4
RECOFTC-PLL-13	Plan	Samaky CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage I	Stage 4
WI(MB)-PLL-1	Plan	Ou Kranhung CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage I	Stage 4

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

Type	Reported Against Target? ⁴³	Location					Description		
		Mitigated or Acted Upon	Area (CF/CPA/ICT/PA)	Commune	District	Province	Government Level ⁴⁴	Conflict Description	Intervention Measures
Eastern Plains									
WCS									
Acted upon	Yes	Srae Preah CBPF	Srae Preah	Keo Seima	MD K	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	MD K	Provincial	Conflict between Binh Phuoc I 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	MD K	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.
Mitigated	Yes	Pu Trom ICT	Romonea	Sen Monorom	MD K	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.

⁴³ Reported as achievement against targets on Summary of Results Table. If no, conflict is still ongoing.

⁴⁴ Highest level of government engaged by SFB team to mitigate or act upon the conflict.

Mitigated	Yes	Pu Kong village	Sre Preah	Keo Seima	MDK	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	MDK	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	MDK	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.
WWF									
Mitigated	Yes	Srae Y CPA	Romnear	Sen Monorom	MDK	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	MDK	Province	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	Sokhodom	Sen Monorom	MDK	Province	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 location under assessment		MDK	Ministry	Proposed social land concession inside PPWS.	Meetin with PPWS Director and Officers at GDANCP.	Under assessment processes.

Acted Upon	Yes	Chiclob CPA	Soksan	Koh Nheak	MDK	Nat'l. Chief, (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.
Mitigated	Yes	Laoka CPA	Sokodom	Sen Monorom	MDK	Comm. Chief of Police	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 fire to the company car. But the community claimed they did not set fire.	WWF contact chief of police to look at matter without prejudice to the ELC company. WWF staff advised community members to be careful when patrolling to avoid facing technicalities when cases are filed.	PPWS Deputy Director is investigating the matter. The two community members were released but further investigation is being carried out to validate claims by both sides.
Acted upon	Yes	Sraethom CPA	Soksan	Koh Nheak	MDK	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	Krangtes	Pichchenda	MDK	National Authority	Construction of road from Cambodia to Vietnam cutting through core zone of MPF.	- Sent position paper to concerned government offices. Sent press releases. - Provided input to the members of Asian Tropical Biodiversity Association to issue a statement to the government against road construction and declared during the closing of the conference in Phnom Penh on Mar 31 to April 2. - Provided information to the EU Ambassador during his visit to the Landscape. Facilitated	So far there is no concrete information on whether government will continue the road or not.

								media coverage and one article was published about this.	
Acted upon	Yes	MPF	Puchrey	Sen Monorom	MDK	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.
Acted upon	Yes	PPWS	Laoka	Sen Monorom	MDK	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 monitoring that area and they are not expanding farms or new land encroachment until further notice from the MoE and Mol. <u>Q12 update:</u> Illegal activities have stopped.
Acted upon	Yes (Q12)	MPF	Trapeang Trach	Kohneak	MDK	FA Deputy Manager of MPF	Informant supplied information on illegal timber storage facility to MPF Deputy Manager.	Deputy Manager of MPF notified WWF LETA of a known suspect transporting, storing and trading in luxury protected timber within EPL. Illegal luxury wood +/-500 pieces discovered. This operation was successful due to priority information Supplied by confidential informant.	Judicial police with support from FA and prosecutor arrested and issued a fine to the suspect of \$17,500USD while the timber was confiscated. The investigation is under process now, in the hands of prosecutors in court.
Acted upon	Yes (Q12)	MPF	Kohneak	Kohneak	MDK	FA Deputy Manager	Deputy Manager of MPF got information from a confidential informant that illegal timbers and	Patrol team made plan for ambush and set up road block at Namram Outpost. Road block	They confiscated bus and all items, released live animals, and arrested 2 persons immediately. Following the information provided from

						ger of MPF	wildlife were being transported from Konheak.	team found one bus fully loaded with: 7 live Leaf turtles 4 live Elongated tortoise 8 live monitor lizards 33kg bantang 20kg Orchids 120 pieces 1,68cum So kram	these arrested people, team was also successful in arresting 2 persons involving a seller and poacher of Banteng.
Acted upon	Yes (Q12)	MPF	Kohneak	Kohneak	MDK	FA Deputy Manager of MPF	Deputy Manager of MPF got information from confidential informant that some illegal timber had been deposited in a house nearby Koh Neak market.	Following with the information, patrol team including deputy manager, rangers of MPF and police found the house. That house was fully deposited with 756 pieces of wood including luxury species of Thanong (Rose wood) and Neang nuon (Dalbergia oliveri) and So Kram (Xylia dolabriformis).	A fine of R 73,000,000 (\$18,250USD) was given to the landowner of the house.
WI									
Acted Upon	Yes (Q12)	Pukroch CF	Sre Ampoum	Pichreada	MDK	Provincial	Land encroachment of Heang Chealy on Pukroch CF area.	Dialogue on CF management and 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 invited representatives from the ELC to discuss and to conduct a site visit to verify and address the land conflict issues. -After site visited, Heang Chealy ELC agreed to return 11.05 ha to Pukreng CF.
Acted Upon	Yes (Q12)	Pukreng CF	Sre Ampoum	Pichreada	MDK	Provincial	Land encroachment of Khov Chealy ELC on Pukreng CFs area.	Dialogue on CF management and 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 invited representatives from the ELC to discuss with the CFs concerned and to conduct a site

									visit to verify and address the land conflict issues. -After site visit, Khov Chealy ELC agreed to return 3.95 ha to Pukreng CF.
Prey Lang									
WCS									
Acted Upon	Yes	Donphlet CF	Chhaeb Pir	Chaeb District	PVH	Sub-National	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	Kunapheap Community	Chhaeb Pir	Chaeb District	PVH	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	PVH	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.
WI									
Acted Upon	Yes	Svay CF and Kbal Kla CF	Sandan	Sandan	KPT	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	KPT	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	Preykbal Ou Thnong CF	Sandan	Sandan	KPT	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 (Q12)	Prey Phnom Prasat CF	O'Rei	Thalab arivat	STR	District	Overlapping of Phnom Prasat with Pheapimex FLC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructive Dialogue with CFMCs, Provincial Deputy Governor, Local authorities, competent authorities and NGOs partners. - Series of dialogues on the restructure of CFMC and re-submitting the application form to District Governor and Provincial Governor for official recognition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial Deputy Governor will report the issue and discuss with Provincial Governor for intervention and seek for solution. - CFMC was restructured and re-submitted the application form of Prey Phnom Prasat CF for endorsement from District Governor and Provincial Governor. -The application form requesting Prey Phnom Prasat CF establishment was endorsed by Thalaborevat District Governor on July 24, 2015.
Acted Upon	Yes (Q12)	Prey Tamao CF	Kang Cham,	Thalab arivat	STR	Provincial	Overlapping of Prey Tamao CF with Pheapimex FLC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructive Dialogue with CFMCs, Provincial Deputy Governor, Local authorities, competent authorities and NGOs partners. - Series of dialogues on the restructure of CFMC and re-submitting the application form to District Governor and Provincial Governor for official recognition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CFMC was restructured and re-submitted the application form of Prey Tamao CF for endorsement from District Governor and Provincial Governor. - The application form requesting Prey Tamao CF establishment was endorsed by Thalaborevat District Governor on September 29, 2015. Provincial Governor through FAC submitted proposed Prey Tamao CF for approval from MAFF in June 2015.
Acted Upon	No	Kirisoksan CF	Anlong Chrey	Thalab arivat	STR	Provincial	Overlapping of Kirisoksan CF with Pheapimex FLC.	Dialogue on structuring CFMC of Kirisoksan CF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restructured the CFMCs of Kirisoksan CF with endorsement by commune council on July 2015. - Provincial governor will endorse CF in Q13.

Mitigated	No	Preah Lean CF	Kampung srolao	Chep	PVH	CFMC	Preah Nimitt, an ecotourism site located in Preah Lean CF, is under the conflict of interest between Eco-Tourism Investment Company and Preah Lean CF.	Constructive dialogue on the conflict of interest between Eco-Tourism Investment Company and Preah Lean CF and CF land encroachment.	-The conflict of interest between the CF and ecotourism company resolution has been agreed as follows: (1) CFMCs is in charge of collection and management of entrance fee, (2) Eco-tourism Company will provide one community market building with the cost of 20,000 USD and one CF office building with the cost of 10,000 USD inside CF land adjacent to tourism site. -No written agreement yet, so will be completed in future quarter.
Mitigated	No	Preah Lean CF	Kampung srolao	Chep	PVH	CFMC	The new emerging issue of CF land encroachment from neighbouring villagers of Preah Romkoel village (Stung Treng) over Preah Lean CF boundary area. Moreover, CFMCs mandate is over and needs to be restructured and their capacity built for improving CF management and CF member job engagement with ecotourism company.	Following up on the constructive dialogue on the agreement solved with ecotourism-company, and restructuring CFMC before dealing with CF land encroachment from neighbouring villages.	
Mitigated	Yes	Prey Thlong Tropaing Sa'ang CF	Putrea	Cheysen	PVH	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 Kambet	Sandan	KPT	Commune and 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	Ratanak	Rovien g	PVH	FA Canto nment	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	Samprea ng CF	Ratanak	Rovien g	PVH	FA Canto nment	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	Cheys en	PVH	FA Canto nment	Logging from villagers living in the villages around the CFs (Bor, Kravan, Kjorng, 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	Cheys en	PVH	FA Canto nment	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	Kbal Kla	Sandan	Sanda n	KPT	Provin cial	Boundary issue of Kbal Khla CF which Chaom Praob villagers live and have rice fields inside Kbal Kla CF area.	Series of constructive dialogue between Kbal Khal CF and Chaom Praob villagers	New boundary demarcation for Kbal Kla CF by moving the 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 Cha commu ne	Sambo	KRT	Com mune	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	Yes	Kunphea p, Dangphl	Chhaeb Pir	Chhae p	PVH	FA Canto nment	This area was a single CF used by multiple villages. To reduce conflicts, to	Originally 1 CF covered 4 villages; separated into 4 CFs {Kunpheap (395ha), Dangphlet	Boundary pole demarcation done.

		et, Narong and Pra CFs					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.	(388ha), Narong (375ha), and Pra (369ha)} to make it easier for each of the villages to manage.	
Acted Upon	Yes (Q12)	Kbal Kla CF	Sandan	Sandan	KPT	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.	- Working group conducted 11 day resource map and demarcation of Kbal Khla CF land grabbers. It was presented to all working group members for defining the remaining potential CF land for further action of request potential CF land to CFA. In parallel, CFMC will make a legal complaint through FA, district governor to court. - Kbal Khla CF boundary verification was conducted with agreement of stakeholders' concerned by signing the map.
Mitigated	Yes	Sangke CF	Sangke I	Chhaep	PVH	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 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	Cheysen	PVH	District	Rice field expansion by nearby villagers who have rice fields in the CFs area, CF members wish to expand their rice field due to expansion of their family after having boundary poles demarcation, the destruction of CF boundary poles, members inactive in preventing illegal activities in the 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.

							and request for dissolution of Kravan CF.		
Acted Upon	No	Ou Kranhak & Prey Ta Tey CFs	Mean Rith	Sandan	KPT	Province	Endorsement of the Reaksmeay 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/by-law was revised and submitted for further discussion at the sub-national level. -The provincial authority will endorse internal rule of eco-tourism group in Q13.

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				
		Family	Male		Female		Baseline Step ⁴⁵	July	Sept	Remark	
Name of Site	Area (HA)	# HH	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP					
RECOFTC											
NgleavKrach (Pulung)	2,511	196	0	216	0	230	Step 8.7	Step 8.7	Step 8.8	A field training on participatory resource assessment for data collection for updated CFMP preparation conducted with local authorities, CFMC and CF members, which had resulted a total of 29 persons/09 women.	
Pukrouch	1,231	90	0	156	0	181	Step 8.7	Step 8.7	Step 8.8	A field training on participatory resource assessment for data collection for updated CFMP preparation conducted with local authorities, CFMC and CF members, which had resulted a total of 20 persons/08 women.	
Puradet	1,323	85	0	174	0	89	Step 8.7	Step 8.7	Step 8.8	A meeting with FA cantonment chief and community forestry official were conducted to discuss on the CF progress status and preparation a work plan for supporting CFMP development where former supported by Winrock.	
Pukreng	678	90	0	161	0	72	Step 8.7	Step 8.7	Step 8.8	A meeting with FA cantonment chief and community forestry official were conducted to discuss on the CF progress status and preparation a work plan for CFMP development where former supported by Winrock's team.	
WWF											

⁴⁵ Step management plan was at when SFB support began.

Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary	222,500	2800	0	0	0	0			Grant agreement signed	
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.	Final draft of management plan		There is ongoing discussion at FA national level on the process and methodology to be followed in developing CF management plans inside protected forests. It is necessary to wait until FA clarifies this before proceeding with the final consultation. One of the action points agreed in a meeting with FA was for the DWB and CF department to set up a meeting to develop and agree on the process to be followed. Same condition Dei ey and Srae huy.
Srae huy CF	5,346	321	0	214	0	107	Community consultation on the draft management plan.	No action taken this quarter.		
Mondulkiri Protected Forest	372,971	2,300 ⁴⁶	0	0	0	0	2007 draft management plan but not approved by FA (outdated).		Completed consultations with WWF, local authorities, communities and provincial consultations.	MPF management plan has been sent to FA for final review, before submission for endorsement to MAFF in Q13.
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 ⁴⁷	Completed management block	Approved by MoE	Implementation of management plan.	Monthly patrolling by community conducted and enterprise development (resin).

⁴⁶ 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.

⁴⁷ WWF: Estimated number based on 50% ethnicity membership.

Chiklob CPA	2,989	140	0	313	0	292	and forest inventory. None	Trained community management plan development.	Completed forest inventory.	Ongoing data encoding and draft management plan.
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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 ⁴⁸			
		Family	Male		Female		Baseline Step ⁴⁹	July	Sept	Remark
Name of Site	Area (HA)	# HH	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP				
Kampong Thom										
Mlup Baitong (MB)										
Ou Kranhung	1131	192	330	0	396	0	8.4	8.7	8.8	CFMP approved by FA cantonment of Kampong Thom.
Preyhung Chamtet	1016	66	209	0	211	0	8.4	8.6	8.7	60% of CFMPs was written.
RECOFTC										
Prey Tatei	1395	89	89	0	36	0	8.0	8.8	8.8	CFMP for Prey Tatei CF got a green light letter from <i>Director General of Forestry Administration</i> for endorsement to FA Cantonment Chief to officially approve the CFMP.
Prey Phum Romchek	497	43	126	0	77	0	8.0	8.6	8.7	A CFMP writing preparation was drafted with CFMC and CF members for Prey Phum Romchek CF.

⁴⁸The 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.

⁴⁹ Step management plan was at when SFB support began.

Prey Ou Bos Leav	1359	98	176	0	91	0	8.0	8.6	8.6	Additional PRA data collection conducted for supporting CFMP writing
O Dasko	1135	143	365	0	192	0	8.0	8.7	8.8	CFMP for O Dasko CF submitted to FA Cantonment of Kampong Thom for further action.
Lbos Srol	1123	61	144	0	83	0	8.0	8.8	8.8	CFMP for Lbos Srol CF got a green light letter from <i>Deputy-Director General of Forestry Administration</i> for endorsement to FA Cantonment Chief to officially approve the CFMP.
Kratie										
Angkor Ent	1307	52	0	52	0	23	8.0	8.5	8.6	Results of CF inventory were presented to CFMC and CF members for comments and feedback for supporting CFMP writing.
Kampong Damrei	1302	68	0	68	0	31	8.0	8.5	8.5	PRA results were presented to CFMC and CF members for comments and feedbacks for supporting CFMP writing.
Prasat Teuk Khmao	5665	358	358	0	38	0	8.0	8.5	8.5	CF inventory data was cleaned for data entry for supporting CFMP writing.
PreahVihear										
Kravan	490	67	169	0	75	0	8.0	8.1	8.2	Verification management block conducted with local authorities, CFMC and CF members, resulting of 2 management blocks is divided.
Bor	617	273	630	0	313	0	8.0	8.3	8.3	A meeting with FA cantonment chief of Preah Vihear conducted to discuss the issues in this CF still happening after extension meeting on forestry policies for CF development to find the ways for continued supports.
SteungTreng										
Samaky	2431	202	0	343	0	463	8.0	8.8	8.8	CFMP of Samaki CF got a green light letter from <i>Deputy-Director General of Forestry Administration</i> for endorsement to FA Cantonment Chief to officially approve the CFMP.
TOTAL										

Table 12: Number of human rights defenders trained and supported – Indicator 2.3.2

Total Number Human Rights Defenders Trained to Date						
Level	Disaggregated					
	All People		Khmer		Indigenous People (Non-Khmer)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
National						
PACT	68	23	36	10	32	13

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

Total Number People Participating to Date ⁵⁰						
Level	Disaggregated					
	All People		Khmer		Indigenous People (Non-Khmer)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
SFB Database Total	5,723	2,960	3,644	1,902	2,079	1,058
Eastern Plains Total	1,920	844	238	84	1,682	760
WCS	205	58	0	0	205	58
<i>SFB Database (DB) EPL</i>	1,715	786	238	84	1,477	702
Prey Lang Total (DB)	4,008	2,171	3,404	1,815	604	356
SFB TOTAL	5,928	3,018	3,644	1,902	2,284	1,116

⁵⁰ SFB: All data from SFB database except WCS in EPL.

Appendix 2: Results tables from SFB Annual income survey

Table 5.1: Main Source of Income from BLS (Including Off-Farm Income)

Category of Landscape	Source of Formal Income					Total Formal Income (\$)	Source of Informal Income		Total Informal Income
	Agricultural crops	Livestock	Total agricultural income (Agricultural crop + livestock)	Forest income (NTFPs)	Off Farm		Wildlife	Timber	
PLL (\$/hh/year)	329	713	1,042	199	417	1,658	49	246	295
PLL (%)	19.84%	43.00%	62.85%	12.00%	25.15%	100%	—	—	—
EPL(\$/hh/year)	341	366	707	351	346	1,404	14	265	279
EPL (%)	24.29%	26.07%	50.36%	25.00%	24.64%	100%	—	—	—
Average for PLL & EPL (\$/hh/year)	333	598	930	250	393	1,573	37	252	290
Average percent for PLL & EPL (%)	21.17%	38.02%	59.12%	15.89%	24.98%	100%	—	—	—

Table 5.4: Main Source of Income from BLS (Excluding Off-Farm Income)

Category of Landscape	Source of Formal Income					Total Formal Income (\$)	Source of Informal Income		Total Informal Income
	Agricultural crops	Livestock	Total agricultural income (Agricultural crop + livestock)	Forest income (NTFPs)	Off Farm		Wildlife	Timber	
PLL (\$/hh/year)	329	713	1,042	199	0	1,241	49	246	295
PLL (%)	26.51%	57.45%	83.96%	16.04%	0%		—	—	—
EPL(\$/hh/year)	341	366	707	351	0	1,058	14	265	279
EPL (%)	32.23%	34.59%	66.82%	33.18%	0%		—	—	—
Average for PLL & EPL (\$/hh/year)	333	598	930	250	0	1,180	37	252	290
Average percent for PLL & EPL (%)	28.22%	50.68%	78.81%	21.19%	0%		—	—	—

Table 5.5: Main Source of Income from AIS (Excluding Off-Farm Income)

Category of Landscape	AIS Source of Formal Income					Total Formal Income (\$)	AIS Source of Informal Income		Total Informal Income
	Agricultural crops	Livestock	Total agricultural income (Agricultural crop + livestock)	Forest income (NTFPs)	Off Farm		Wildlife	Timber	
PLL (\$/hh/year)	464	431	894	593	0	1,487	18	36	54
PLL (%)	29.95%	27.83%	57.78%	38.30%	0%				
EPL(\$/hh/year)	678	325	1003	595	0	1,598	10	52	62
EPL (%)	40.77%	19.54%	60.31%	35.77%	0%				
Average for PLL & EPL (\$/hh/year)	522	400	922	593	0	1,516	16	40	56
Average percent for PLL & EPL (%)	33.06%	25.38%	58.44%	37.61%	0%				

Table 5.6: Main Different Source of Income between AIS and BLS (Excluding Off-Farm Income)

Category of Landscape	Different Agricultural crops(AIS vs. BLS)	Different Livestock (AIS vs. BLS)	Total Different agricultural income (Agricultural crop + livestock) (AIS vs. BLS)	Different Forest income (NTFPs) (AIS vs. BLS)	Different Off Farm (AIS vs. BLS)	Total Different Formal Income (\$) (AIS vs. BLS)	Difference Wildlife (AIS vs. BLS)	Different Timber (AIS vs. BLS)	Total Different Informal Income (AIS vs. BLS)
PLL (\$/hh/year)	135	-282	-148	394	0	246	-31	-210	-241
PLL (%)	40.92%	-39.59%	-14.17%	197.95%	0.00%	19.85%	-63.83%	-85.42%	-81.83%
EPL(\$/hh/year)	337	-41	296	244	0	540	-4	-213	-217
EPL (%)	98.82%	-11.22%	41.86%	69.49%	0.00%	51.02%	-28.68%	-80.47%	-77.87%
Average for PLL & EPL (\$/hh/year)	189	-198	-8	343	0	336	-21	-212	-234
Average percent for PLL &EPL (%)	56.67%	-33.03%	-0.84%	137.38%	0.00%	28.44%	-57.76%	-84.06%	-80.76%

10. ANNEXES – SENT AS ATTACHMENTS WITH THE MAIN REPORT BODY

Annex A_EWMI-ODC Appendices_Q12

Annex B_Emissions Reduction Calculation for Seima REDD_Q12

Annex C_AFOLU Carbon Calculator Project Report_Q12

Annex D_SFB Ecosystem Services Report for Indicator 0.3.1 (people with improved economic benefit)

Annex E_SFB Y3 Analysis Brief for Indicator 0.1.2

Annex F_WWF Law Enforcement Monthly Report August

Annex G_WWF Law enforcement training report

Annex H_WWF Patrol Contract in Puchrey CF

Annex I_WWF MoE Minister Meeting June 2015

Annex J_WWF Biodiversity Overview - Provincial government July 2015

Annex K_WWF Sample interview form from Biodiversity Interview surveys 2015

Annex L_WWF Current Ecosystem Services Report

Annex M_WWF InVEST's Scenarios for Mondulkiri Province

Annex N_WWF Synergy of InVEST Output (Mondulkiri, July30-31 2015)