SUPPORTING FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY

THIRTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT: OCTOBER 01, 2015 – DECEMBER 31, 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); Pact; GERES; Wildlife Alliance; and 7 small grant NGOs (MEDIA One, AFD, PKH, PVT, CEPA, FLO and CRDT)
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:	October 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	Action for Development
BGV	Bambusa Global Ventures
CA	Conservation Agreement
CBHE	Community-Based Honey Enterprise
CCBA	Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Alliance
CDPS-CPN	Community Development for Peace and Sustainability-Community Peacebuilding Network
CEPA	Culture and Environment Preservation Association
CF	Community Forestry
CFMP	Community Forestry Management Plan
CFN	Community Forestry Network
CG	Consultation Group
CI	Conservation International
CLEC	Community Legal Education Center
CPA	Community Protected Area
CRDT	Cambodian Rural Development Team
CTF	Coming Together for Forests initiative
CYN	Cambodia Youth Network
DFAT/CAVAC	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade/Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELC	Economic Land Concession
EPL	Eastern Plans Landscape
EU	European Union
EWMI	East West Management Institute
FA	Forestry Administration
FAC	Forestry Administration Cantonment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FLO	Forest and Livelihood Organization
GDANCP	General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection
GERES	Group for the Environment, Renewable Energy and Solidarity
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Communal Land Title
IEC	Information Education Communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
InVEST	Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDG	Listening and Dialogue Group

MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MEDIA One	Media for Education and Development In Action
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MFV	Mondulkiri Forest Venture
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEYS	Ministry of Education Youth and Sport
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MPF	Mondulkiri Protected Forest
NCFPCC	National Community Forestry Program Coordination Committee
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
ODC	Open Development Cambodia
PCFPCC	Provincial Community Forestry Program Coordination Committee
PDoE	Provincial Department of Environment
PKH	Ponlok Khmer
PLCN	Prey Lang Community Network
PLL	Prey Lang Landscape
PLUP	Participatory Land Use Planning
PNCA	Prek Leap National College of Agriculture
PPWS	Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary
PRA	Participatory Resources Assessment
PSA	National public service announcements
PVPF	Preah Vihear Protected Forest
PVT	Promvihearthor Organization
RECOFTC	Center for People and Forests
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RUA	Royal University of Agriculture
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SFB	Supporting Forests and Biodiversity
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SMP	Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP means save the forest shadow)
SMS	Short Message Service
SPF	Seima Protection Forest
SPL	Spatial Planning Lab
SVC	Sam Veasna Center for Wildlife Conservation
TWG	Technical Working Group
VMN	Village Marketing Network
WA	Wildlife Alliance
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WFP	World Food Programme
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Coming Together for Forests Initiative (CTF): The project hosted learning and reflection meetings for a total of 116 forest community representatives and local government champions that brought together conservation champions and human rights defenders from across Cambodia to discuss common issues faced, build capacity on key forest-related topics and develop a shared vision for the state of Cambodia's forests in the future. The meetings were strategically facilitated for citizen and government representatives to get to know and trust each other better and to plan for future joint activities that are to be carried out in regional grassroots sub-groups. Also, they helped to promote constructive dialogues around multiple forest and land-related issues.

Mekong Basin Initiative workshops on new ecosystem services tool: A series of events were held in November on a new tool being developed to estimate the impacts of land use changes on Cambodia's ecosystem services in the Mekong catchment areas. Government officials, experts, development partners and NGO representatives provided critical inputs on the draft tool at a consultation workshop, and identified ways to ensure the final tool will be accessible, including a proposal to create an online platform for the tool so no GIS expertise is required to calculate results. Dissemination workshops at three Phnom Penh universities also raised student understanding about the impacts of forest conversion and the new tool.

Progress in Preah Vihear Protected Forest (PVPF): Most significantly within the PVPF the Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) team conducted mapping of 83 residential and agricultural land parcels within and around 4 villages. Additionally, the PLUP team completed 491 land use tenure forms for these residential and agricultural parcels within Dang Phlet Village. This pilot format to grant land use tenure rights for communities within a designated protection forest, that agree to adhere to land use plans, has been officially recognized by relevant local authorities and will be presented at a district level workshop within the next reporting period.

Progress in Seima Protection Forest (SPF): In SPF the project saw many years of hard work and dedication come to fruition when the Seima REDD+ project was successfully validated under the 'Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Alliance' (CCBA) international standard. This validation demonstrates that the project delivers positive benefits for climate mitigation, local communities and biodiversity. Furthermore, after nine years of work, the Indigenous community of Pu Trom was awarded its Indigenous Communal Land Title (ICT) by the Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC).

Protected area management plans: The Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS) management plan has been moving forward, with work on the first draft of the plan starting in January. In contrast, the Mondulkiri Protected Forest (MPF) management plan has been under review by the Forestry Administration (FA) since September 2015 and has not advanced during the quarter. The delay appears to be within the FA and the project is still waiting for the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to receive and endorse it.

'Mondulkiri's Wildlife and Us' Celebration: The project organized a major awareness raising event in Sen Monorom, Mondulkiri Province. The event attracted approximately 1,000 people who, through the use of games, speeches, and music, learned about the importance of the forest and the protection of key wildlife species.

Conservation agreements (CA): Twenty conservation agreements, 14 in Kampong Thom Province and 6 in Kratie Province, were signed between the project and 20 Community Forestry (CF) patrol groups and witnessed by local FA and local authorities. Patrol equipment was provided including: 20 GPS units, 20 cameras, 100 torchlights, 500 raincoats, 500 hammocks with nets, 20 first aid kits and 20 metal storage boxes. In addition, community patrol groups were formed in 7 CFs, and detailed assessments for

formation of new patrol groups were conducted with 9 CFs in Preah Vihear and 5 CFs in Stung Treng. The capacity of 18 community patrol groups in Kampong Thom and Kratie was strengthened on GPS use and the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) through 18 trainings and 11 two-hour coaching sessions. Fourteen consultation workshops with forest communities in Stung Treng Province were conducted to gather information on livelihoods and natural resources, develop strategic action plans and formulate initial drafts of the CA. To date, 4 CAs have been signed through 4 village-level public ceremonies with involvement of the FA, community members and other key stakeholders. In support of this, the capacity of patrol group members was strengthened on compass and map reading, GPS use, and planning methodologies through a 3-day training which enabled participants to conduct forest patrols effectively.

Community protected area and community forest formalization progress: The committees for Namlir, Rovak, and Antrong Samaki Senchey CPAs were formalized, and the internal bylaws and regulations were also developed for these CPAs. The requests for Rovak and Namlir CPAs establishment were endorsed by the Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) director and provincial governor. The boundary overlap issue between Kbal Khla CF and CRCK Company's Economic Land Concession (ELC) was resolved and maps were signed by both parties. The request for Phnom Rang CF establishment was signed by the provincial governor and submitted to MAFF through Forestry Administration Cantonment (FAC) and FA central. The bylaws of Sam Arng, Chvang, Toal, Cham Kaleu, Rum Deng, Chrob Phnom Dam Bok and Preah Ent Trong CFs were finalized; and the boundary of Reabroy Senchey CF was identified.

Provincial Community Forestry network meetings: Two provincial CF network meetings were conducted with representatives from all CFs in Preah Vihear and Stung Treng Provinces. These events provided an important opportunity for issues in SFB-supported CF sites to be shared with the wider network of CFs. The discussion informed members of Rum Deng CF, who had been unaware, of the status of a Social Land Concession being granted in their area and its potential impacts. This issue will be brought for consultation with key stakeholders in the next Provincial Community Forestry Program Coordination Committee (PCFPCC) meeting for concrete interventions. This quarter, PCFPCC meetings were conducted in Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kratie. The issues of boundaries overlapping between CFs and ELCs, illegal logging and land encroachment were prioritized as topics for the PCFPCC to resolve.

Resin enterprise development: Resin tree inventories were completed and data was collected for the development of resin business plans. To date, 9 business plans for 9 resin groups have been drafted, and another 2 resin groups were recently formed with group bylaws and regulations developed and adopted. Under project coordination, linkages between resin groups of Ou Kra Nhoung CF in Kampong Thom Province and resin buyers in Phnom Penh was built and resulted in 1,346 kg of resin sold at 1.2 USD per Kg which is 4-5 times higher than the local buyer's price. Also, a 3-week assessment of the resin supply chain was conducted by a Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer from the United States resulting in a better understanding of resin value chains in Cambodia and key recommendations for improving resin products, processing and marketing.

Honey enterprise development: Bylaws and regulations for 3 honey groups were developed and adopted with participatory contributions of all members. A 3-week assessment on the honey supply chain was conducted by another Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer with key recommendations provided for further actions by the project to improve honey collection, processing, packaging and selling.

Ecotourism enterprise development: The Kampong Thom Governor endorsed the establishment of the Reaksmey Phumpir Kiri Boeng Kra Nhak ecotourism site in Sandan District in Kampong Thom Province covering 3,319 ha consisting of a natural lake and forest which now attracts many tourists. During the last Phchum Ben season the local ecotourism group collected approximately 1,200,000 Riel or 300 USD.

1.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/INTRODUCTION

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity (SFB) project is implemented in collaboration with the FA in MAFF and the General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) in the Ministry of Environment (MoE) 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), the East West Management Institute (EWMI), Conservation International (CI); Pact; Group for the Environment, Renewable Energy and Solidarity (GERES); Wildlife Alliance (WA); and 7 small grant Non-Government Organization (NGO): Action For Development (AFD), Culture and Environment Preservation Association (CEPA), Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT), Forest and Livelihood Organization (FLO), Ponlok Khmer (PKH), Promvihearthor Organization (PVT), and Media for Education and Development In Action (MEDIA One). 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 PLL in the provinces of Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung 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 PLL and the EPL, to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity. The participation of local communities, as well as other stakeholders, in forest management decisions will be improved under the project and capacity-building of communities and officials of sub-national and national authorities will cut across project elements through three inter-linked objectives under which the project's overarching goal will be achieved:

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

1.2 SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achieve-ment in current quarter (Q13)	Comments	Total achieve-ment through the current quarter (Q1-Q13)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY4 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
G.1: Deforestation rate in priority landscapes decreased	**3.07%**	**0**	New results reported at end of Y4.	**77.5%**	Per PMEP, only results for Seima REDD.	**15%**	**15% below baseline**	**516.6%**
EPL	**3.07%**[1]	**0**		**77.5%**	With-project defor. rate is 0.65%	**15%**	**15%**	
PLL[2]	**-**	**-**		**-**		**-**	**-**	
G.2: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management	**0**	**294**[3]		**920,024**	See Tables 1-3.	**0**	**900,000 ha**	**102.2%**
EPL		**0**		**800,566**		**0**	**785,000**	
PLL		**294**		**119,458**		**0**	**115,000**	
G.3: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of C02e, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided[4]	**2015 Baseline**[5] **10,054,360**	**0**	New results reported at end of Y4.	**8,026,494**	See Table 4.	**1 million metric tons**	**1.5 million metric tons**	**535.1%**
EPL (AFOLU Calculator + REDD Project)	**9,670,127**	**0**		**7,816,303**		**-**	**-**	
PLL (AFOLU Calculator)	**384,233**	**0**		**210,191**		**-**	**-**	

[1] This is the 2014 baseline deforestation rate in the REDD Project Documents for Seima Protection Forest based on site specific measurements.
[2] There is no target for reducing the deforestation rate in PLL because there is no REDD Project in PLL on which to base the calculations.
[3] New ha for Phnom Raing CF, which just completed step 4 to secure 294.35 ha of land for the CF.
[4] Baseline deforestation rates from Summary Document Reporting on Baseline Deforestation and Greenhouse Gas Emissions for USAID-SFB Project (p6-7).
[5] GHG baselines are calculated per year and change annually depending on the forest cover of the areas included and the "project effectiveness ratings" as estimated by AFOLU and/or REDD Project audits.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achieve-ment in current quarter (Q13)	Comments	Total achieve-ment through the current quarter (Q1-Q13)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY4 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
Objective Indicator 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices	**0**	**4,182**		**23,475**	All numbers from SFB database except WCS in EPL. See Table 5 for gender/ ethnicity.	**10,000**	**35,000**	**67%**
National		900		1,025		-	**-**	
EPL		589		10,102		**7,000**	**26,000**	
PLL		2,693		12,348		**3,000**	**9,000**	
Objective Indicator 0.1.2: Population numbers of Endangered Flagship species stable (birds in PLL, banteng in EPL)		**0**	New results reported at end of Y4.	**Stable**		**Stable**	**Stable**	**n/a**
EPL	**2,074 banteng**	**0**		**3,138 banteng**		**Stable**	**Stable**	
PLL	**42 adults (15 nests)**	**0**		**54 adults (24 nests)**		**Stable**	**Stable**	
Objective Indicator 0.1.3: Number of scientific assessments of key species and ecosystems completed	**0**	**0**		**3**[6]		**1**	**4**	**75%**
EPL				**2**		-	**-**	
PLL				**1**		-	-	

[6] Monitoring of key species in the Seima Protected Forest (2013); Gibbon Habituation Report (May 2014); Biodiversity Assessment of Prey Lang: Kratie, Kampong Thom, Stung Treng and Preah Vihear Provinces (2015).

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achieve-ment in current quarter (Q13)	Comments	Total achieve-ment through the current quarter (Q1-Q13)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY4 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
Sub-objective indicator 1.1.1: Number of land titles and agreements approved, including community forests, community protected area, community based production forests, and indigenous land titles	**0**	**2**[7]		**40**	See Tables 6-7 for details.	**0**	**35**	**114.2%**
EPL		**1**		**30**		**0**	**26**	
PLL		**1**		**10**		**0**	**9**	
Sub-objective indicators 1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving training in natural resource management and or biodiversity conservation	**0**	**1,559**		**10,935**	All numbers from SFB database. See Table 8 for gender/ ethnicity.	**2,000**	**10,000**	**109.3%**
National		289		300		-	**-**	
EPL		-428[8]		2,299		**1,000**	**4,340**	
PLL		1,698		8,336		**1,000**	**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	**0**	**3**[9]		**65**	See Table 9 for details.	**5**	**60**	**108.3%**
National		**0**		**1**		-	-	

[7] 2 new achievements: Pu Trom ICT and Reab Roy Senchey CF agreement.
[8] Total for EPL is lower in Q13 than in Q12 because all double counting of people for this indicator has been eliminated now that WCS is using the database (previously WCS numbers for this indicator in EPL were based on their records and added to database numbers).
[9] New achievement: Pu Trom ICT, Reab Roy Senchey CF agreement, and Prey Phum Romchek CFMP.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achieve-ment in current quarter (Q13)	Comments	Total achieve-ment through the current quarter (Q1-Q13)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY4 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
EPL		**1**		**43**		-	-	
PLL		**2**		**21**		-	-	
Objective Indicator 0.2.1: Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon	**0**	**5**[10]		**46**	See Table 10 for details.	**20**	**55**	**83.6%**
EPL		**2**		**24**		**10**	**27**	
PLL		**3**		**22**		**10**	**28**	
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**	**1**[11]		**13**	See Tables 11-13 for details.	**7**	**20**	**65%**
EPL		**0**		**6**		**4**	**10**	
PLL		**1**		**7**		**3**	**10**	
Sub-objective Indicator 2.3.2: Number of human rights defenders trained and supported	**0**	**33**		**101**	See Table 14 for gender/ ethnicity.	**50**	**100**	**101%**
National		33		101		**50**	**100**	

[10] New achievement of cases resolved in: 1) PPWS illegal logging and settlement in cancelled ELC in Sre Khtong; 2) PPWS illegal logging camps in Peam Kapay; 3) Kirisoksan CF land encroachment; 4) Ou Kranhak and Prey Tatey CFs dispute with ecotourism company; 5) Obos Leav CF land encroachment.

[11] 1 new achievement: CFMP for Prey PhumRomchek CF has been submitted to FA cantonment of Kampong Thom province in Q13.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achieve-ment in current quarter (Q13)	Comments	Total achieve-ment through the current quarter (Q1-Q13)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY4 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
Objective Indicator 0.3.1: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation[12]	**0**	**0**	All direct and indirect beneficiaries counted.	**138,636 (F 70,512)**	See SFB Ecosystem Services Report (Q12 Report, Annex D).	**30,000**	**95,000**	**145.9%**
EPL				**62,575**	**(F 31,736)**	**17,000**	**54,600**	
Direct				19,155	(F 9,499)			
Indirect				43,602	(F 22,237)			
PLL				**75,879**	**(F 38,776)**	**13,400**	**40,400**	
Direct				26,822	(F 13,757)			
Indirect				49,057	(F 25,019)			
Sub-objective indicator 3.1.1: Increase income levels of target community due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities	**$1,180**[13]	**0**	New results reported at end of Y4.	**$1,516**[14] **(+28.4%)**	See Annual Income Survey 2015.	**25%**	**50%**	**56.8%**
EPL	$1,058	**0**		$1,598 (+51.0%)				
PLL	$1,241	**0**		$1,487 (+19.9%)				

[12] Reporting based on the Mekong Basin Initiative's Ecosystem Services Report.

[13] 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.

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

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achieve-ment in current quarter (Q13)	Comments	Total achieve-ment through the current quarter (Q1-Q13)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY4 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
Sub-objective indicator 3.2.1 and 3.4.1: Number of PES agreements approved and implemented	**0**	**0**		**4**	See Table 15 for details.	**2**	**4**	**100%**
EPL		**0**		**0**		**1**	**2**	
PLL		**0**		**4**		**1**	**2**	
Sub-objective indicator 3.3.1: Number of people participating in income generating activities	**0**	**1,015**		**6,943**	All numbers from SFB database. See Table 16 for gender/ ethnicity.	**6,000**	**15,000**	**46.2%**
EPL		446		2,366		**3,000**	**6,000**	
PLL		569		4,577		**3,000**	**9,000**	

2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 PROGRESS NARRATIVE

The following activities were implemented by the USAID SFB project during the thirteenth quarter (October-December 2015). For details on implementation status, please see the milestone tracking tables in Appendix 1.

OBJECTIVE 1

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

National Level

Mekong Basin Initiative workshops on a new ecosystem services tool: A series of events were held in November on a new tool being developed by to estimate the impacts of land use changes on Cambodia's ecosystem services in the Mekong catchment areas. The tool includes spatial data layers for land cover and land cover change, primarily associated with deforestation, which can then be associated with layers to estimate resulting: 1) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, 2) GHG flux across the landscape, 3) impacts of erosion on sediment and nutrient loss, and 4) water pollution and changes in flow. Thirty-six government officials (from MAFF; MoE; Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM); and Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), experts, development partners and NGO representatives (15F) provided critical inputs on the draft tool at a consultation workshop. These stakeholders identified ways to ensure the final tool will be accepted by and accessible to the government, including a proposal to create an online platform which does not require GIS expertise to calculate results. Dissemination workshops at three Phnom Penh universities also raised student understanding about the impacts of forest conversion (483 participants; 181F). This included a practical experiment to demonstrate how areas covered with vegetation regulate water runoff differently from deforested areas.

Spatial Planning Lab (SPL) II: The project implemented the second round of the SPL[15] with 36 (11F) trainees, including students and lecturers from state and private universities, private sector and NGO workers, as well as government officers. This SPL employed an enhanced curriculum, revised to reflect feedback from the first round. 21 (5F) trainees were awarded a certificate of completion and 15 (6F) a certificate of participation. The participants demonstrated their interest in how young people and professionals adopting the use of geo-spatial data and tools to inform their own analysis and to complement other studies and professional skills.

Supreme Court prepares for 'Roundtable on Environment' with SFB Workshop: A 'Workshop on Sharing Experiences on Environmental Issues and Principles' convened in collaboration with Vishnu Law Group and the Supreme Court of Cambodia provided knowledge on environmental regulations, impact assessments and the forthcoming Environment Code. The 88 (14F) participants included judges, prosecutors, court clerks and court officers from 25 provinces and cities. This event helped the Court prepare to host the 5th ASEAN Chief Justices' Roundtable on Environment in December 2015.

[15] In collaboration with Open Development Cambodia partners People in Need and Samakhum Teang Tnaut

Environmental Code: The project has been engaged with United Nations Development Programme and other key stakeholders to assist the MoE with the development of the Cambodian Environmental Code. The Environmental Code is to provide overarching guidance and direction towards the aim of sustainable development, bring clarity in terms of jurisdictions and mandates among line ministries to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in achieving the goal. The project is a member of the Advisory Group on Integrated Ecosystem Mapping Initiative for the Environmental Code and presented information about the MBI at the National Meeting on Integrated Ecosystem Mapping on December 14, 2015.

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary and Mondulkiri Protected Forest management plans: The project signed a contract with MoE for the development of the PPWS Management Plan in October and started primary and secondary data collection, drafted the main contents for the plan, and held field consultation meetings with stakeholders to revise the zoning. To date, the first draft of the PPWS Management Plan has been developed. Regarding the MPF Management Plan developed with FA, its preparation was completed in September 2015 and four consultation meetings with key stakeholders were organized. The FA is still preparing the document for the MAFF review and approval, which is expected to be completed in January 2016. It is important for the project to highlight to FA the importance of completing the approval process and press to resolve any cause for delay.

Community protected area formalization (CPA) in Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary: Toul Kdok and Srae Ktong CPAs are undergoing the endorsement process by the Mondulkiri Provincial governor and will then be submitted to the General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) for field assessment and final approval.

Management Plans for community forest (CF) in Mondulkiri Protected Forest and community protected areas in Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary: The first phase of the Toulung CF management plan is now complete with the social economic data collection, NTFP resources assessment, management block verification, and participatory resource assessment (PRA) report have been undertaken in order to analyze the management strategy. A detailed workplan and budget plan have been prepared. These will be the final steps to complete the process during next quarter. The management plan of CPA Srae Y has been submitted to GDANCP and the project is now waiting for approval.

Law enforcement in the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary and Mondulkiri Protected Forest: With close coordination of the Government agencies, the project confiscated five illegal logging tractors and 17 chainsaws from the core zone of the MPF. All the confiscated tractors were kept at the border police station. In close coordination with Forestry Administration Cantonment (FAC), a regular market inspection in Sen Monorom and Bousra markets began focusing mainly on reducing trade and consumption of bush meat. In the PPWS, the biggest achievement was the improvement of effective law enforcement, with an increase in patrol coverage and confiscation of illegal equipment. Throughout the 4,402 km covered, 35 chainsaws, 138 snares, two firearms and over 400L of gasoline were confiscated and 24 illegal wildlife and logging camps destroyed. The SMART report indicates 212 patrol days with 66 patrols and 112 wildlife observations recorded in SMART field data books. The project managed to relocate the following confiscated wildlife species to safer environments: two macaques, one red muntjac and two leopard cats.

Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT): A METT assessment is conducted yearly within the PPWS and MPF and the following challenges were identified: a lack of resource inventory to support planning and decision making; very few of the requirements for active management of critical habitats, species, ecological processes and cultural values are being implemented; and the current budget is inadequate for basic management needs. Yet there are still clear improvements as MPF scored 46% and

PPWS 49% (out of a possible 102%). Compared to last year's METT assessment, MPF and PPWS increased their scores between 10-17% (2014: MPF got 37% and PPWS got 30%). The use of the METT tool provides a critically important window into the on-the-ground realities and challenges confronting the EPL protected area managers. Ideally, the findings of the METT tracking tool can be used to prioritize management actions and use of limited resources, while helping to make the case for continued investment in the management and administration of the protected areas.

Monthly vulture restaurants and quarterly nationwide census surveys: This quarter the project continued to conduct monthly vulture restaurant counts in October and November in addition to the annual census in December. These results are a great improvement in comparison to the same quarter in 2014, which recorded only 3 individuals while this year the maximum count was 12 individuals.

Ibis roost counts in Mondulkiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary: MPF and PPWS participated in the latest nationwide census of white-shouldered ibis, which was completed with a total of 36 individuals recorded. This is 14 more documented individuals than the same period last year. Overall this year's census is a success with new roosts recorded and the highest number of individuals since 2013. Furthermore, two MoE staff who attended the vulture restaurant and the ibis census gained a greater understanding of biodiversity surveys utilized to monitor globally threatened species.

Biodiversity assessment of two revoked economic land concessions within Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary: Due to the initial biodiversity assessment results highlighting the importance of this potential corridor area, 26 camera traps were deployed and placed at strategic locations in November to confirm the presence of species such as Banteng, Guar, Elds deer and Sambar. These camera traps were removed in December and staff are checking through the footage. A meeting was conducted with MoE to provide a presentation highlighting the importance of this potential wildlife corridor between PPWS and Seima Protection Forest (SPF) for biodiversity, the current threats and companies' present. As a result of this survey and meeting, MoE will now consider this area as an important wildlife corridor area during the management planning stages.

Community forest and community protected area field trainings and awareness raising: Three field trainings on participatory CF resources assessment were conducted with 96 (47F) members from Pukreng and Puradet CFs and Namlir CPA in Mondulkiri Province. The trainings improved the skills of participants to conduct PRA in a more participatory way. The understanding of 899 (399F) persons including commune councilors, police officials, village chiefs, CPA/CF management committees and members from 3 CPAs (Rovak, Namlir and Antrong Samaki Senchey), and 2 CFs (Ngleav Krach and Pukrouch) on CPA and CF development process was improved through 14 awareness raising events. The participants now have better knowledge of CPA regulations and establishment, boundary demarcation, participatory CF Resources Assessment, forest inventory and Community Forestry Management Plan (CFMP) consultation.

Community protected area formalization progress: In Mondulkiri Province, the committees of Namlir, Rovak, and Antrong Samaki Senchey CPAs were formalized through commune Deika, the internal rules and regulations were developed with contributions of all individual members and the requests of Rovak and Namlir CPA establishments were endorsed by the Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) director and the provincial governor.

Wildlife monitoring in Seima Protection Forest: The wildlife research team from has begun the process of wildlife monitoring which begins by spending two months re-painting and clearing 160km of line transect, followed by annual training in preparation for wildlife and biodiversity research. Monitoring biodiversity is a critical part of conservation work as it allows the impact of interventions and activities to be tracked, successes to be recognized and issues to be highlighted. This season the team will be

conducting line transect surveys which require approximately 1500 km to be walked and will produce population estimates for 11 key species.

Indigenous communal land titling (ICT) in Seima: The indigenous Bunong village of Pu Trom was awarded their ICT by the MLMUPC in a ceremony which included speeches and traditional dancing. This is a huge success for the Pu Trom community as it provides their traditional land legal protection. The land now belongs to the community and is protected from new and illegal settlers, commercial companies, and other forms of land grabbing. Furthermore, the team supported the communities of Pu Keh and Sre I to complete the official bylaws for their village, which is an important step in the ICT process as the bylaw outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Indigenous Community Commission, the leading authority within the community and also how the indigenous community will be managed. Additionally, the community team has been working in Andong Kralong Village to present the results of ICT land measurements to the community, which gave the community the opportunity to discuss issues surrounding land management and to plan for future activities.

Patrol work in Seima Protection Forest: The project has supported four local communities to effectively patrol their own forests and take responsibility for their natural resources. This quarter a senior trainer from the legal section of the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity from the FA and the Provincial Prosecutor came to the Seima headquarters to conduct a full day of training to outline the legal framework surrounding community patrols. Sixty four (6F) participants from community patrol teams, FA and project staff attended the training. These patrols are a vital way of empowering the community to protect their forest and resources. Please find greater details in Annex A.

Validation of the Seima REDD+ project: Validation of the Seima REDD+ project under the Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Alliance international standard was completed this quarter. This validation demonstrates that the project delivers positive benefits for climate mitigation, local communities and biodiversity.

Reflection meeting on achievement and progress in Seima Protection Forest: SFB team and government counterparts in Seima held their 6-monthly work planning meeting at the end of this quarter which reviewed the progress of the different teams. This is an important activity as progress in relation to the annual work plan is reviewed, challenges discussed and solutions decided on. The team of 37 (1F) have made excellent progress over the last 6 months with some key successes for the conservation of forests and biodiversity.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

Kampong Thom Province

Forest patrol activity: Conservation agreements (CAs) were signed between the SFB project and community patrol groups of 14 CFs [16] and witnessed by local FA and authorities in Kampong Thom. The capacity of these patrol groups was strengthened on GPS and SMART through 14 trainings and eight 2-hour coaching sessions conducted during the period. Additionally, patrol gear including 14 GPS units, 14 cameras, 70 torchlights, 350 raincoats, 350 hammocks with nets, 14 first aid kits and 14 metal storage boxes were provided to the community groups to assist them in their patrolling activities. As a result, 6 CFs[17] conducted 24 times more regular patrols in their CF areas and they reported evidence, such as 3 chainsaws and 3m^3 of illegal timber confiscated, to the local FA for further action.

[16] 14 CFs include: Prey Khum Sochet, Prey Srea Pring, Prey Tatey, Ou Das Sko, Prey Kbal Ou Kror Nhak, Ou Kra Nhoung, Kbal Khla, Prey Kbal Ou Thnong, Prey Kbal Takung, Lbos Sral, Prey Hong Chamtet, Prey Ou Bos Leav, Prey Phum Rumchek and Phnom Rang.
[17] 6 CFs include: Prey Kbal Ou Kror Nhak, Prey Tatey, Prey Kbal Ou Thnong, Prey Kbal Takung, Ou Das Sko, and Ou Kra Nhoung.

Community forest awareness raising: The understanding of 177 (76F) persons including commune councilors, police officials and CF members from Prey Ou Bos Leav and Phnom Rang CFs was increased on the CF development process through 4 awareness raising events conducted in the quarter. The participants had clear information of the Participatory Resources Assessment (PRA) results and better knowledge of CF bylaws.

Community forest formalization: Significant progress in CF formalization was made including the boundary overlap issue between Kbal Khla CF and CRCK's economic land concession which was resolved and maps were signed by both parties. Also the request of Phnom Rang CF establishment was signed by the provincial governor and further submitted to MAFF through FA Cantonment and FA central.

Preah Vihear Province

Consultation workshop in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest: The first in a series of consultative workshops was conducted to stimulate and increase ownership of committees and other relevant stakeholders with regard to their legal roles and responsibilities in the project activities. Participants included 24 (3F) members from eco-tourism, community protected forest, village marketing network committees and local authorities (village chiefs and commune chiefs).

Monthly Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool patrol team meetings: These meetings were conducted in patrol team field stations with the aim of discussing results of patrol efforts/interventions from the previous month, assessing whether patrol targets have been achieved and planning new patrol targets for the coming month according to current threats/challenges.

Residential and agricultural land use mapping data collection: The FA's Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) team conducted residential and agricultural land use mapping data collection of 83 land parcels within both Chheab II and Kampong Sralao communes within the PVPF.

Bird nests in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest: The PVPF Community Research Ranger team of 11 (0F) attended a bi-annual meeting in Tbeng Meanchey District to discuss results from this year's bird nest protection program and receive training to conduct habitat geo-tagging. Under the Bird Nest Protection Program, local people and contracted community rangers are rewarded with direct conservation payments to locate and protect nests with a bonus if the nest successfully fledges within the PVPF. During 2015, El Niño delayed the start of the rainy season, which was also shorter than normal. As a result the birds began nesting later than expected; despite these unfavorable breeding conditions the critically endangered giant ibis achieved a successful breeding season with 12 pairs producing 21 chicks.

Forest patrol activity: The project held 29 consultation meetings with FA and local authorities and CF members with the involvement of 521 (245F) participants which resulted in the formation of community patrol groups in 7 CFs[18]. A rapid assessment was conducted with another 9 CFs [19] for the purpose of forming additional CF patrol groups in the province. Community patrol groups in Preah Ent Trong, Kravan and Kravan Bor CFs conducted 7 patrols, during which illegal loggers and land encroachers were caught and cases were submitted to FA triage and commune councils for further intervention.

Community forest awareness raising and field training: A total of 402 (208F) participants including commune councilors, police officials, and CF members in Chrob Phnom Dam Bok, Preah Ent Trong and Reabroy Senchey CFs attended 7 awareness raising events regarding CF development. These activities improved their understanding on CF development process as well as CF bylaws. Three field trainings on

[18] 7 CFs include: Prey Snuol, Samprieng, Sangkae, Prey Khlong Trapeang Sa'ang, Prey Changhar Thom, Kampong Sranoah and Chhaeb Keut.
[19] 9 CFs include: Knar, Dang Phlet, Narong, Kunpheap, Bra, Preah Enn Pkay Reah, Prey Niyum Trapeang Chambak, Trapeang Kbal Damrei and Preah Lean.

PRA were provided to 123 (45F) people including local FA officials, commune councilors, village authorities and CFMC and members from Kravan Bor, Kravan and Reabroy Senchey CFs. The trainings improved participants' capacity on PRA tools and CF inventory.

Community forest formalization: The bylaws of Chrob Phnom Dam Bok and Preah Ent Trong CFs were finalized through consultation meetings with 257 (130F) participants including local FA officials, and commune and village authorities. Also, a consultation meeting on Reabroy Senchey CF boundary was conducted with 30 (15F) members.

Community forest network and provincial community forestry program coordination committee meetings: The project assisted FAC to develop a community forest network meeting and the PCFPCC meeting for Preah Vihear Province. The overall implementations, progress, challenges and solutions of the CFN and the PCFPCC were presented during the meetings with the involvement of 116 (7F) participants including the deputy provincial governor, FA officials, district governors, commune councils, village chiefs, NGOs and CF network members. The PCFPCC recommended that the involvement of provincial authorities and FA in the discussion on benefit sharing of Preah Lean CF is essential and FA will review the report of illegal land encroachment committed by the nearby villagers from Stung Treng Province.

Stung Treng Province

Progress on conservation agreement implementation: The project conducted 14 consultation workshops on CAs with 432 (154F) CF members in 6 villages including Siem Bouk, Ou Lang, Tunsoang, Kampong Pang, Kaing Kangoak and Kes Villages. The conservation agreements established the rules and regulations associated with natural resource management for each community and created the institutional framework for the monitoring of forest resources. In these villages, 4 CAs were signed while 2 more are planned to be signed over the next quarter. Additionally, in collaboration with FA, local authorities and CF members conducted rapid assessments with 5 CFs for potentiality to form new CF patrol groups in the province. The Project's plan and concept of Conservation Agreement to support these 5 CFs were presented to Community Forestry Network (CFN), FA Officials and local NGOs during CFN meeting took place in the quarter in order to collect comments on the plan as well as to avoid overlapping activity. Regular meetings were held between the project and the FA at the provincial level to share lessons learned, clarify the steps involved in the development of CAs and strengthen communication channels.

Community forest awareness raising: A total of 632 (293F) participants in Cham Kaleu, Toal, Rum Deng and Sam Arng CFs attended 8 awareness raising events on CF development. These activities improved their understanding on CF development process as well as CF bylaws.

Community forest Formalization: The bylaws of Sam Arng, Chvang, Toal, Cham Kaleu and Rum Deng CFs were finalized through the consultation meetings with 590 (264F) members.

Forest patrol activity: During the quarter, 13 patrols were conducted by community patrol groups in Sam Arng, Chvang, Rum Deng and Cham Kaleu CFs with illegal loggers and land encroachers caught. Reports of the cases were submitted to FA triage and commune councils for further interventions. The capacity of 12 (1F) community patrol group members from Tunsoang, Siem Bouk, Ou Lang and Kampong Pang Villages was strengthened on compass and map reading, GPS use and planning methodologies through a 3-day training which enabled them to conduct the patrols effectively.

Community forest network and provincial community forestry program coordination committee meetings: A provincial CF network meeting was held with involvement of 57 (2F) network

representatives from all CFs in Stung Treng. This event provided an opportunity for the participants to exchange experiences and discuss the progress and challenges regarding forest management. The discussion informed members of Rum Deng CF, who had been unaware, of the status of a Social Land Concession being granted in their area and its potential impacts. This concern will be brought for discussion in the next PCFPCC meeting for concrete interventions. A PCFPCC meeting was organized with 24 (0F) participants. Land encroachment issues in Sam Arng CF were reported by the committees and appreciated by FAC, which chairs the PCFPCC meeting.

Kratie Province

Community forest awareness raising: Participants including **5**6 (23F) from Kampong Damrie and Angkor Ent CFs attended 2 awareness raising events on CF development, which improved their understanding on CF management plans and the result of CF inventories.

Provincial community forestry program coordination committee meeting: A PCFPCC meeting was convened with 46 (4F) participants from all CFs discussing the boundary overlap issue between CFs in Kratie and Think Biotech's Economic Land Concession. There will be follow-up discussions to seek FA's interventions on this issue.

F**orest patrol activity:** The Project signed 6 conservation agreements with community patrol groups from 6 CFs[20] that were witnessed by local FA and local authorities in Kratie Province. The capacity of the 6 newly formed community patrol groups was strengthened on GPS and SMART through 4 trainings and 2-hour coaching sessions. In addition, material support to increase the effectiveness of their patrol activities was provided including: 6 GPS, 6 cameras, 30 torchlights, 150 raincoats, 150 hammocks with nets, 6 first aid kits and 16 metal storage boxes.

OBJECTIVE 2

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

National Level

Open Development Cambodia (ODC) platform updates and developments: During this quarter, 1454 new items, primarily daily news items, press releases/announcements, new maps/map layers and new datasets were added to the website (find greater detail in Annex C). Please note that the publication of new items remains low, given that much of the editorial attention was on preparing for transition to the new platform. In that regard, the project prepped 99 topical pages and related data mostly dealing with agriculture and fishing, land, energy, environment and natural resources, and extractive industries, for public release at ODC's anticipated January 2016 launch on the improved regional 'Generation 2' platform. Also, work continued to upgrade the functionality of the new platform, which will significantly enhance user experience. In addition, the project published an updated and expanded ELC information and dataset listing 280 projects and reflecting changes in ELCs related to Directive #001. This included the visualization of known land cuts and cancellations on the interactive map and updates to the topical page reflecting policy developments.

Outreach and promotion: The project presented ODC data on economic land concessions, extractive industry licenses, special economic zones, soil type and more in a USAID-hosted roundtable discussion with involvement of 34 (10F) participants including Cambodia Rice Federation, MAFF, and

[20] 6 CFs include: O Krasang, Angkor Ent, Koh Ent Chey, Kampong Damrie, Kampong Kboeung and Prasat Teuk Khmao

representatives from a number of international organizations and development agencies[21]. The data contributed to the discussion on the government's objective to increase rice production and exports and how that relates to water management, projected climate change and land use trends.

Phnom Penh Mapping Meetup: With the involvement of 6 (3F) college students from RUPP, a semi-regular mapping meetup was organized featuring follow up discussion on 'Mind Your Water' which explored how land use affects hydrology.

Data collaboration with Ministry of Education Youth and Sport (MoEYS) and Ministry of Environment: The project and MoEYS agreed to collaborate on MoEYS' objective to introduce the teaching of mapping skills to all levels of students, using ODC as a resource. MoEYS endorsed ODC's application to extend its memorandum of understanding with the Cambodian government. The MoE's Department of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) expressed willingness to make summaries of EIA reports and data on water and soil quality testing available to the public after open engagement with the project.

Eco-School Initiative of Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Education Youth and Sport: The project assisted the MoEYS and the MoE with developing eco-school guidelines and monitoring tools. Provincial stakeholders from all 4 provinces in PLL will be consulted on the draft guidelines in January 2016. It is expected that based on comments from the provincial stakeholders in PLL, the draft eco-school guidelines will be revised, presented and discussed at a national workshop planned for early March 2016. Thereafter, the will be revised again and the final version submitted to the Ministers for endorsement and implementation throughout Cambodia. Regarding eco-schools activity in EPL, four schools have provided an environmental lessons to 250 students (145F). Also, four community leaders have provided environmental lessons to 100 members (35F).

National radio series and public service announcements: The project produced eight 30-minute episodes of the national radio series regarding forest protection and biodiversity conservation, "Success Starts with You," and were broadcasted bi-weekly, nationwide through Bayon FM 95 MHz radio station (Phnom Penh), local FM station Stung Sen FM 88.5 MHz (Kampong Thom Province) and Sweet FM 99 MHz (Preah Vihear Province). Five radio spots (1 minute each) with promotional messages about forest protection and biodiversity conservation were developed and broadcasted on the same channels.

Interactive voice response (IVR) system and voice Short Message Service (SMS): Seven unique IVR productions about forest protection and biodiversity conservation were placed on the system and 3 Voice SMS alerts were sent to target groups including dialogue club members, community forest leaders, community reporters, community forest members and other stakeholders in PLL.

Coming Together for Forest Initative's 3rd community forest meeting and the 2nd local government champion meeting: Two, 2 day dialogue and learning events were held with 85 (35F) community representatives and 31 (5F) local government champions from 22 forest provinces[22] and cities. The meetings were facilitated to bring civil society and government champions together for joint capacity building, getting to know and trust each other and planning for regional grassroots actions to address forest-related issues. Demand-driven learning sessions on land law, forestry law and human rights were facilitated by representatives from Adhoc Organization. These sessions included participatory discussions around land division, forest destruction, timber transportation and linkages between forest issues and human rights in Cambodia. Many participants shared personal experiences related to forest issues openly and honestly, which were then recorded in a "future search" exercise designed to allow

[21] World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), DFAT/Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program (CAVAC), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), USAID/Cambodia Harvest, the European Union (EU), World Food Programme (WFP), and Oxfam.
[22] The 3 provinces excluded are Kampong Cham, Kandal and Kep.

them to learn and understand about the types of issues experienced in many different parts of the country over time. Key 'findings' from this exercise included a gradual decrease of forest cover and its quality since the 1950s; an explosion of timber, land and forest concessions in the 1990s and the 2000s; and an increasing demand for forest conservation and governance by grassroots communities since the early 2000s. A final outcome of the meetings was for the groups to collectively agree upon the goal statement, "to improve respect of human rights and local livelihoods in forest communities across Cambodia through working together to conserve forests, biodiversity and other natural resources". Using this statement as a guide, participants planned for future regional sub-group activities: to disseminate information about the importance of forests and biodiversity and key articles of land and forestry laws to community members and other local officials through meetings, workshops and events; patrolling in the forests; replanting trees; and promoting regular constructive dialogues between and amongst stakeholders to solve forest problems.

Coming Together for Forests conference calls and interactive voice response key messages: Two rounds of conference calls for 10 regional grassroots sub-groups were conducted to: share experience and follow up on group actions and activities previously agreed upon at quarterly meetings; further build linkages and strengthen forest communities across Cambodia; and discuss how best to facilitate constructive dialogues in Pursat, Prey Veng, Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces. In each call, participants were reminded to call the IRV line to listen to key messages to refresh their knowledge, and discussions were facilitated to learn and share positive progress from constructive dialogues. In total, 175 individuals benefitted from the two IVR line systems, with a combined usage time of more than 135 hours.

Coming Together for Forest constructive dialogues: Multi-stakeholder dialogues for three cases with forest related land disputes in Kla Kropeu Village in Pursat, and in Krosang and Kampong Ampel Villages in Svay Rieng were facilitated. In Kla Kropeu Village, the commune chief has allowed 21 of 37 families in a dispute to continue settling inside CF area with agreements, while the remaining families are still being identified and verified for further consideration. Local authorities in Kampong Ample and Krosang Villages, respectively have shown positive behaviors and progressive actions towards processing of community registration. Stakeholders were also contacted in other cases in Dak Dam and Bousra communities in Mondulkiri Province and regarding Think Biotech Company in Kratie Province. Each of these communities has requested the project to assist them with facilitating the constructive dialogues and they will accordingly be invited to join future dialogue meetings scheduled for February 2016.

Prey Lang Landscape promotional material production: A number of promotional materials were produced and disseminated during the quarter. These included videos of the Prey Lang landscape and wildlife and posters which were displayed through screen advertisement, pre-film advertisement and digital posters at Legend Toul Kork, Platinum and Lux cinemas in Phnom Penh. A visitor survey showed that at least 30% of visitors, approximately 20,000 people, saw at least one Prey Lang promotional item in the cinema, while the theaters indicated that over 65,000 tickets were sold for films that had the pre-advertisement. In cooperation with USAID Development Innovation Project, a painting of 'Grandpa Prey Lang' and a central scene were produced and this will be used to tell a Prey Lang story in a new way, which is low risk and non-threatening. A video about the creation of Grandpa Prey Lang was also produced with Chapey music (traditional Cambodian guitar) developed specifically for this production.

The 9th Annual National Advocacy Conference: With support of the SFB project, the NGO Forum on Cambodia and 18 NGO co-organizers, the 9th Annual National Advocacy Conference on promoting social accountability on Land and Natural Resources Governance in Cambodia was held in Phnom Penh. The event's 429 participants included representatives from USAID, German Embassy, Diakonia, Dutch Church Aid, Norwegian People's Aid, Mekong Regional Land Governance, Danmission, Winrock International,

GIZ, Oxfam, Government officials[23], private sector (Mong Rithy Group), indigenous communities, land and forest activists and other NGOs. This event fostered an enabling environment amongst stakeholders to discuss land and natural resource issues and identify possible solutions. As a result, a joint statement regarding sustainable use of land and natural resources was developed, endorsed by 48 NGOs and submitted to the 3rd committee of the National Assembly for its intervention.

Building the capacity of college students: Two workshops on how to organize an environmental workshop were conducted with 30 students of the Department of Forestry at Prek Leap National College of Agriculture (PNCA) in the quarter which resulted in improving their understanding, knowledge and interest in natural resources. Additionally, the students committed to assist the project to organize a series of workshops on biodiversity conservation at their school in upcoming quarters.

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

Finalization of the Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST) technical report: The Royal University of Phnom Penh staff has been working on the final InVEST technical report, mapping and analyzing the following five scenarios for ecosystem services in Mondulkiri Province: water yield, NTFP, carbon sequestration, sediment retention and nutrient retention. The technical report is now ready and is currently being consolidated with the addition of the ecosystem services valuation and policy recommendations. The report will be made available and presented in January 2016, at a national workshop in Phnom Penh.

'Mondulkiri Wildlife and Us' Celebration: The '*Mondulkiri Wildlife and Us'* event conducted in Sen Monorom helped raise awareness about the many rare and endangered species of wildlife living in the EPL. Event planners hoped to attract around 500 people but the number of residents, local officials, school children and NGO representatives far surpassed this, with estimates of between 750 and 1,000 attendees. Every seat in the house was filled, with a large number of people choosing to sit on the floor or to take pictures from the roadside just to get a glimpse of the day's event. The atmosphere was alive with curiosity and excitement, with people incredibly keen to learn about the animals in their region and take part in the celebration. This event served as an excellent opportunity to encourage NGOs, students, teachers, local people, governments, and the private sector to participate in forest and wildlife conservation.

Conflict Mitigation

Illegal Settlers in Seima Protection Forest: The project team in Seima has been addressing the problem of illegal settlers by first conducting surveys of all of the illegal households in two particularly hard hit communes. By doing these surveys, we have gained an understanding of where these people have come from and how they are being organized. To complement this activity, the law enforcement teams have targeted individuals who are illegally selling some of this land. The teams have recently completed this task and in the coming quarter the data will be collated, analyzed and passed to the provincial government for further action.

[23] Senate; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Mine and Energy; Office of the Council of Ministers; Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC); Provincial Department of Agriculture of Preah Vihear and Koh Kong; Provincial Department of Environment of Koh Kong; Provincial-level authorities from Stung Treng; Provincial Department of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction; Provincial Department of Mine and Energy of Ratanakiri, Stung Treng and Koh Kong provinces; Provincial council – Ratanakiri province.

NRM Planning

National REDD+ Consultation Group: The National REDD+ Consultation Group (CG) came to SPF in December for a study trip which aimed to build the capacity of the CG relating to climate change, forest management, Free Prior Informed Consent, drivers of deforestation and degradation, the verification process for REDD+ and linking community forests and REDD+. This type of training and capacity building allows for more effective participation of the CG members to the National REDD+ development strategy and decision making process. Furthermore, the project was a part of the CG meeting and subsequent report which provided official advice and recommendations to the National REDD+ Strategy. The CG provided extensive comments and feedback on the 4th draft of the national strategy.

Community forest management plan (CFMP) progress: The data collections in Ngleav Krach, Pukrouch, Pukreng and Puradet CFs were completed through PRA and forest inventories were finalized. Additionally, the forest inventory results of Ngleav Krach and Pukrouch CFs were presented to 146 (82F) members through two meetings and resulted in the CFMPs' finalization.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

Environmental education and community outreach: In December a series of activities were conducted in Kampong Thom Province through the Kouprey Express. A 3-day interactive capacity building training

Training educators how to integrate environment into core curriculum

Interactive games for students on wildlife and forest concepts

Community night show on wildlife with Chapey players

was held for 22 (4F) teachers from Tboung Tuek and Srae Chong Primary Schools and community educators from Prey Kbal Ou Kror Nhak, Kbal Khla and Prey Tatey CFs. The training focused on education modules covering habitat and wildlife protection, pollution prevention, sustainable livelihoods, water quality, sanitation and climate change. The aim was to provide a better understanding and knowledge of the core environmental concepts, as well as practical experience in delivering lessons to enable participants to design and implement their own environmental education initiatives. Students at the primary schools (191: 97F) participated in interactive lessons on Cambodia's key species, their biology, habitats, threats and most importantly what people can do to protect them. Pre and post surveys showed a 20% increase in understanding among training participants and a 30-34% increase among students. In addition, community night shows were held in the villages of Kanty, Tbong Tuek and Kbal Khla with a total of 602 (295F) attendees. These featured a presentation on wildlife and habitats, wildlife documentaries, comedy shows, an interactive question and answer session and a special musical Chapey performance (Traditional Cambodian guitar).

Village fairs: Six village fairs were conducted with 344 (193F) individuals in 6 CFs including Prey Khum Sochet, Prey Kbal Ou Thnong, Kbal Khla, Prey Kbal Ou Kror Nhak, Lbos Sral, and Ou Das Sko CFs in Kampong Thom Province. During the events, 25 banners related to forest protection topics were displayed and 100 posters distributed, to increase the understanding of the participants on forest-related issues, forest protection and biodiversity conservation. This awareness raising is intended to promote participation in forest protection and biodiversity conservation.

Capacity strengthening: A series of trainings were provided at communities around Prey Tatey CF in Kampong Thom Province including a refresher training on how to develop a collective voice for forest communities to 5 community reporters (2F); and a refresher training on how to organize and facilitate Listening and Dialogue Group (LDG) meeting to 15 LDG facilitators (11F). In addition, 25 meetings were successfully organized with 443 LDG facilitators (282F) and the results of the discussions were used to improve the radio program development "Success Starts with You".

Conflict Mitigation

Kampong Thom Province

Forest law enforcement: In collaboration with the provincial governor, FA, MAFF and three NGOs[24], the project convened a constructive dialogue event on 'Strengthening forest law enforcement and sustainable participatory forest management.' This event included participation by 212 individuals (12F), including local authorities, police, community forest members and Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN) members from 8 districts in Kampong Thom. Four key recommendations were raised for further action at the provincial authority level including: preparing relevant legal documents specific to the demarcation of PLL boundaries as a protection area; strengthening the existing forest governance mechanism for better collaboration between forest stakeholders; holding a provincial-level CF forum; and submitting the result of this event to MAFF for their intervention. After this dialogue, SFB Management had a follow up discussion with the provincial governor, H.E. Ut Sam Orn and his team. In this meeting three activities were proposed for coordination and financial supports from the SFB Project: organizing provincial consultation meetings on drafted sub-decree for forest protection and forest patrols in PLL; convening a regular patrol forum for CF members to exchange experiences; and facilitating dialogue for Kampong Thom Provincial authorities and PLCN to discuss and agree on the implementation of existing PLCN activities.

Dialogue on Kbal Khla Community Forest: The request to speed up Kbal Khla CF legalization was discussed in a dialogue facilitated by the project in collaboration with FAC, with involvement of 28 CF members (12F). Three points were agreed for Kbal Khla CF to take further action: propose potential CF land of actual remaining 1,275.46 ha to MAFF; report and file a complaint of illegal encroachment on Kbal Khla CF land to court through FA; and gather illegal land encroacher information and ensure the encroacher agrees not to commit any further illegal encroachment in Kbal Khla CF land.

Preah Vihear Province

None to report.

[24] Development Partnership in Action, DANMISSION and Community Development for Peace and Sustainability.

Stung Treng Province

Dialogue on illegal land encroachment: The project assisted 3 CFs including Kiri Soksan, Phnom Prasat and Prey Tamao with confronting land encroachment issues. The roles and responsibilities of 24 management committee members (2F) in identifying the land encroachment was reinforced through the constructive dialogue. Another dialogue with 14 CF management committee members (1F) was conducted to provide them coaching on how to prepare agreements for illegal land encroachers to sign, confirming their commitment not to make any further illegal land encroachment into CF land.

Kratie Province

Consultation meeting on drafting a sub-decree on Prey Lang Landscape protection: The project, in collaboration with central and local FA, conducted the consultation meeting on drafting a sub-decree on PLL forest protection and biodiversity conservation in the quarter which included the participation of 30 individuals (10F) including Boeung Char Commune Council and CF members from O Krasang, Angkor Ent, Koh Ent Chey, Kampong Kboeung and Kampong Rotes CFs. The idea of accelerating the process for the Prey Lang Protected Forest sub-decree was unanimously supported by all individual at the meeting.

NRM Planning

Kampong Thom Province

Community forest management plan progress: The most significant progress on CFMPs in Kampong Thom included the completion of management plans for Lbos Sral and Ou Das Sko CFs, with the management plans for Prey Tatey and Prey Phum Rumchek CFs finalized and officially submitted to FA cantonment for review. The PRA result of Prey Ou Bos Leav CF was presented to 50 CF members and local authorities (21F).

Preah Vihear Province

Community forestry management plans: The CF inventories were compete in Kravan (14 sample plots) and Kravan Bor (23 sample plots).

Stung Treng Province

None to report.

Kratie Province

Community forest management plans: The management plan for Angkor Ent was finalized through two consultation meeting with 47 participants (14F); the management plan of Kampong Damrie CF was prepared and the CF inventory result were also presented to 39 participants(20F); and CF inventory data from Prasat Teuk Khmao CF was reviewed, cleared and analyzed.

OBJECTIVE 3

Increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

Ecotourism: There was a very successful meeting between staff from SPF and Dr. Keo Omaliss, the Director of the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity at FA, regarding the next steps for the eco-tourism project in Andong Kraloeng. A presentation was given to outline the history of the project, successes thus far, the next steps and future direction. A master plan will now be developed which will be used to guide the management of the project, as well as providing a template for future ecotourism sites in protected forests in Cambodia.

To continue the capacity development of the ecotourism staff in Andong Kralong, four cooks (all female) from the project completed short term internships as part of a skills sharing program at the Hefalump Café, Mondulkiri's Responsible Tourism Hub. During the internships the cooks have been trained on various aspects of hospitality including setting up the cafe for the day, cleaning and maintaining hygienic standards, serving customers and replenishing stocks. This was a great opportunity for the cooks to develop their skills further and gain confidence with serving customers.

The project team in Seima facilitated a meeting about the ecotourism project in the Andong Kraloeng community with 17 (9F) participants including representatives of the Indigenous Community Commission and ecotourism team such as cooks, guards, guides and gibbon researchers. Several topics were discussed including the new partnership with the Sam Veasna Center for Wildlife Conservation (SVC) to facilitate tours to the village, map of key tourist trails, managing tourism infrastructure and developing a plan for the near future. This was followed by a meeting between the community of Andong Kraloeng and staff from the SVC (12; 3F), facilitated by the project. The purpose of the meeting was to establish service fees for the coming tourist season, such as fees for guides, cooks, and accommodation. Not only did this meeting establish some important rates for the much anticipated tourist season but it was successful in further building the relationship between the indigenous community and SVC.

A critical aspect of effective community-based ecotourism is monitoring the impact of the project, both on wildlife and on the community. The project has been placing motion-triggered camera traps with the aim of inventorying the species found in the surrounding forest. This will support the scientific monitoring of the gibbon population using spatially explicit capture-recapture, as outlined in the previous quarterly report. After the first review of the photos several species have been provisionally identified, including the globally vulnerable Pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca leonina*) and near threatened Hog badger (*Arctonyx collaris*).

Honey enterprises: The project conducted an annual assembly for the three honey enterprise groups, Krang Tes, Puchrey and Srae Y in Mondulkiri Province. The assembly aimed at presenting and reporting on their achievements and challenges and developing next year’s plan (2016) for the honey enterprise groups. The project supported the honey enterprise on preparing the financial report and sharing the annual profit with the individual members for 2015. The report 2015 indicated that Puchrey earned an annual profit of 17,024,000 Riels or 4,256 USD; Krang Tes had 3,696,000 Riels or 924 USD; and Srae Y 2,400,000 Riels or 600 USD. The members also developed the costing for 2016, buying from an individual collector at 24,000 Riels or 6 USD grade one; 28,000 Riels or 7 USD grade two; and 32,000 Riels or 8 USD grade three. In the high season they will buy with a competitive price up to 40,000 Riels

or 10 USD. These costs come along with a total production target for 2016 of 3,500 kg for Puchrey; 1,500 kg for Krang Tes; and 1,200 kg for Srae Y.

Resin enterprises: This quarter, the project made it a priority to reach all resin collectors and tappers through dissemination outreach, additional training sessions and meetings. The refresher training sessions on sustainable resin harvesting were provided to 24 committee members from 6 resin groups. The sustainable resin harvesting method was spread out to all resin tappers in 13 villages including Putung, Puhong, Khneng, Srae Y, Nglavka, Putang, Chungphang, Pucrey Chang, Memia, Krang Tes, Lovromeat, Purapet and Tram Kach through either the dissemination plan or resin committees.

Bamboo enterprises: Refresher training sessions on sustainable bamboo harvesting were conducted in Koh Nhek District (21) involving the district governor, commune chiefs, village chief and committee members from 3 bamboo groups. The trainings were in Srae Houy, Choul, Chiclob and Srae Thom and focused on bamboo harvesting, how to record production in order to develop a harvesting plan and bamboo production costing. In addition, the protocol for sustainable bamboo harvesting protocol was disseminated to the three villages including Chiklob, Srae Thom and Srae Huy.

Mondulkiri Forest Venture (MFV) membership: Two bamboo groups from Chiklob and Srae Huy, have completed their registration as MFV members and will contribute one share as a group to MFV shareholders. Eleven other Community-Based Enterprises are undergoing their membership registration.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

Kampong Thom Province

Community group formation: The project formed 21 community groups in 5 CFs in Kampong Thom Province, Prey Kbal Ou Thnong, Prey Kbal Takung, Prey Kbal Ou Kror Nhak, Prey Hong Chamtet and Prey Khum Sochet, including 8 chicken groups with 80 (32F) members; 4 vegetable groups with 28 (18F) members; 8 saving groups with 101 (86F) members; and 1 resin group with 9 (5F) members. Additionally, 45 (3F) members were selected to be the committee members and group bylaws and regulations were developed and adopted with inputs and consensus of all individual members during the consultation meetings. The group formation gathered people together to exchange the best practices which enabled them to make more income through NTFP and Agriculture activities.

Community group capacity strengthening: A number of trainings were provided to community groups including; 5 trainings on chicken raising technique to 111 (43F) chicken group members; 2 trainings on vegetable growing and seed selection technique to 26 (16F) vegetable group members; 5 trainings on financial management and book keeping to 115 (99F) saving group members; a 3-day training on business concept and business plan to 5 Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) group members; one training on women's leadership to 18 women; and 5 trainings on gender 113 (110F) CF members on gender concept. In addition, material support was provided to group members including chicken feed (10kg for each member) to 70 (28F) chicken group members; and vegetable seeds to 28 (14F) vegetable group members. These activities were to build and improve their understanding and knowledge to be able to practice skills learned in the trainings for better production, processing and marketing of their products.

Resin groups: A meeting on resin was conducted with 21 (7F) resin actors including 4(3F) traders, 1 boat maker, 3 resin collectors/ buyer, and 13 (4F) resin tappers from Sandan and Santuk Districts and Kampong Thom Town. Techniques on resin collection and resin filtering were provided to 34 (3F) CF

members and resin tree owners in Prey Hong Chamtet and Lbos Sral CFs in Kampong Thom Province during the field-practice training.

Saving groups: A meeting was held with 17 (6F) saving group members in Prey Kbal Ou Kror Nhak and Prey Tatey CFs resulted in 3 (1F) members, with participatory consensus of all individuals, selected as the groups committee. Another discussion was conducted with 11 (2F) and resulted in group bylaw and regulation developed and adopted. The capacity of 18 (8F) saving group members and leaders in Kbal Ou Kror Nhak CF was strengthened on financial management and bookkeeping through a training on financial literacy.

Preah Vihear Province

Compliance monitoring: A new compliance monitoring system for Ibis Rice initiated by a NGO called Sansom Mlup Prey was completed during this period enabling SMP to purchase Wildlife Friendly certified rice. This process identified a total of 113 eligible members of the Village Marketing Network (VMN) within Dang Phlet, Narong and Kunpheap Villages in PVPF. Eligible farmers are those that have adhered to the Ibis Rice regulations, which are monitored by the VMN and the project. Monitoring consists of information gathered by local authorities (village and commune), Law enforcement patrol teams, the VMN, government land use monitoring teams and LANDSAT imagery.

Camera trap research: Cooperation and planning with the CFMC of Kampong Sranoah for assisting with camera trap survey was developed by the PhD student Ai Suzuki, who recently completed a camera trap survey within PVPF. The plan has been presented to PKH organization who will further discuss with the CF members. Kampong Sranoah is an important CF that is adjacent to PVPF that connects, through a series of contiguous CFs, to the Prey Lang Forest.

Community research rangers: Two Critically Endangered red-headed vulture and 3 Critically Endangered white-rumped vulture nests were identified by community research rangers. The nesting season for vultures in Cambodia typically starts in November and lasts until April. These results bring the total for this breeding season to 5 Critically Endangered vulture nests (an increase from 3 found in 2014). Under the Nest Protection Program, local people and contracted community rangers are rewarded with direct conservation payments to locate nests with a bonus if the nest successfully fledges within the PVPF.

Community group formation: the SFB project formed 10 community groups in 5 CFs in Preah Vihear Province including Prey Niyum Trapeang Chambak, Prey Changhar Thom, Trapeang Kbal Damrei, Preah Enn Pkay Reah and Preah Lean: 5 community-based bamboo enterprise groups with 543 (192F) members; 4 community-based honey enterprise groups with 346 (112F) members; and 1 community-based ecotourism group with 88 (31F) members. Within these groups 106 (51F) members were selected as committee members and the group bylaws and regulations were developed and adopted with participatory contributions of all individuals. The group formation gathered people together to exchange the best practices which enabled them to make more income through NTFP and agriculture activities.

Community group capacity strengthening: A total of 17 trainings were provided to 43 (29F) group members on bamboo processing and packaging, honey processing and packaging, sustainable ecotourism and business plan development. A network of 10 community-based enterprise groups was established and followed by another networking meeting participated by 24 (13F) members where progress and challenge of NTFP and handicraft collection, processing and sales were discussed.

Resin groups: A meeting on resin was conducted with 19 (2F) resin actors including 1 trader, 1 resin collector/ buyer and 15 (2F) resin tappers from Chhaeb District and Preah Vihear Town. The involvement of 80 (2F) CF members in the resin demarcation process resulted in 24 plots or 383 ha of resin boundary

clearly demarcated in Kunpheap CF. This resin inventory data collection was conducted with 19 (7F) resin group members in 29 plots in Kunpheap and with 13 (2F) members in 24 plots in Dang Phlet CFs. A meeting on resin demarcation with 17 (2F) resin members was conducted to verify the location of resin trees. The capacity of 32 (10F) resin value chain actors in Dang Phlet and Narong CFs and 67 (37F) CF members in Kunpheap and Prey Snuol CFs was strengthened on resin business plan development and gender mainstreaming. The joint discussion meeting with 35 (5F) of 2 CFs including Prey Snuol and Reab Roy Senchey resulted in group bylaws and regulations developed and adopted.

Stung Treng Province

Community group formation: The project formed 28 community groups in 7 CFs including Kraom, Rum Deng, Prey Tamao, Kralapeas, Toal, Samaky and Kiri Soksan in Stung Treng Province: 1 bamboo group with 22 (9F) members; 7 Resin Groups with 247 (101F) members; 5 honey groups with 142 (50F) members; 5 saving groups with 142 (88F) members; 1 rattan group with 26 (15F) members; 3 chicken groups with 83 (33F) members; 3 Vegetable groups with 78 (77F) members; and 3 mushroom groups with 85 (78F) members. In these groups 86 (36F) members were selected as the group committee members and the group bylaws were developed and adopted with participatory contributions of all individuals. In addition, all groups have been officially recognized by the commune-level authorities. The group formation gathered people together to exchange the best practices which enabled them to make more income through NTFP and Agriculture activities.

Community group capacity strengthening: 21 trainings were provided to the group committees and members: 8 trainings on sustainable resin collection and chicken raising technique 233 (92F) participants; 5 trainings on NTFP (bamboo, honey and resin) harvesting to 150 (85F) participants; 5 trainings on honey processing to 149 (65F) participants; and 2 trainings on bamboo processing to 39 (19F) participants. A number of these trainings enabled the groups to practice their new learning skills to improve their production, processing and marketing for leading to enhancing their livelihoods and forest conservation.

Kratie Province

Community group formation: The SFB project formed 16 community groups in 5 CFs including O Krasang, Koh Ent Chey, Kampong Damrie, Kampong Kboeung and Prasat Teuk Khmao CFs in Kratie: 4 bamboo collection groups with 313 (80F) members; 1 bamboo processing enterprise group with 15 (11F) members; 1 youth saving group with 20 (16F) members; 5 agriculture groups with 129 (87F) members; and 5 Self-Help groups with 150 (99F) members. In addition, 14 livelihood entrepreneurs were created and 49 (20F) members were selected as committee members and the group bylaws and regulations were developed and adopted with participatory contributions and consensus of all individuals. The group formation gathered people together to exchange the best practices which enabled them to make more income through NTFP and Agriculture activities.

Community group capacity strengthening: A series of capacity strengthening activities were provided to the groups: a training on sustainable bamboo harvesting and bamboo planting techniques to 25 (12F) members; 6 trainings on sustainable bamboo harvesting techniques to 158 (65F) members; a 3-day study tour to Mondulkiri Province organized for 11 (3 F) bamboo collection group committees; 1 training on financial management and bookkeeping to 20 (16F) youth saving group members and another course to 11 (7F) community-based ecotourism committee members; 1 training on recycling and waste management plus a study tour organized for 12 (8F) community-based ecotourism committee members; 2 trainings plus 2 coaching sessions on enterprise promotion, chicken enterprise business plan and building chicken house techniques to 14 individual livelihood entrepreneurs; 28 coachings on

sustainable, bio-friendly agricultural techniques to members of 11 community-based organizations; a two-day trainings on chicken raising to 87 (53F) agriculture group members and another course to 48 (25F) chicken group members; 3 two-day trainings on rice and vegetable growing techniques to 125 (82F) agriculture group members; and one refresher training to honey process and raising bee in the box to 20 (8F) honey group members. In addition, material support including agriculture tools were provided to 89 (53F) agriculture group members; kits for saving activity (books, calculator, rulers, pen, metal box, clipper, key, etc.) were provided to 4 saving groups; and 2380 kg of wire and 30 kg of nets were provided to 14 individual livelihood entrepreneurs.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

OBJECTIVE 1

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

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

Law enforcement: Effective law enforcement in the face of increasing challenges and threats in Cambodia's protected areas remains a significant challenge. The use of tools such as SMART is increasing the ability of protected area managers to adaptively manage their patrol teams and resources, yet challenges still remain. The most significant challenge is the lack of existing law enforcement capacity within government and NGO's. To counter this challenge, the project has recently hired a Technical Adviser for Law Enforcement who is going to be working very closely with FA partners and government counterparts to further professionalize the law enforcement operations in the SPF and the PVPF. Alexander Warasta is a former U.S. Marine with extensive operational experience both in the military and as a wildlife protection professional in National Parks in central Africa.

Support from the Ministry of Environment needed in law enforcement: Gathering accurate information and support from the MoE related to the revoked ELC in Sre Khtong area on the southwest management sector of the PPWS has proven difficult. Significant illegal timber production and trade are being conducted on this site with support from military officials. Furthermore, the lack of support, responsibility and accountability from the PPWS protected area director is restricting and having a negative influence on ranger performances and moral. A meeting is scheduled on 10th-15th January, 2016 to address the current situation and find the best way to move forward and then present all findings and new approaches to the MoE Minister. A tremendous amount of evidence has been provided from the field and now is the time to present the solid evidence to influence the MoE to take immediate action.

Threats from illegal loggers: Community protected area members, who have resin trees outside of the CPA areas have been facing threats from illegal loggers from Kraite Province for timber trade purpose, especially for companies that still have contracts inside the revoked ELCs. The CPA patrolling team joined together with rangers during their regular patrols inside their CPA areas but they could not stop the cutting of resin trees outside the CPA areas. The logging and poaching can be minimized if the project can convince the MoE Minister to contact the companies that are operating inside the revoked ELCs and warn them not to buy timber from illegal loggers who are exploiting protected areas and forests.

Permission on non-timber forest product production: At the provincial level, including the provincial governor's office, the relevant technical departments and forestry administrations are not able to

provide clear instructions on how to obtain permission to transport NTFP products. To address this issue we plan to invite the technical department from the national level such as FA, Ministry of Commerce, and Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts to provide and disseminate clear instructions on the overall NTFP commercial scheme to all sub-national governments.

Difficult community forest legalization: The FA is still not approving the legalization of the CFs in MPF which means all the CFs are unlikely to ever be legally recognized. This disrupts the project to fulfil 'indicator 1.1.1'. The FA suggests the project to continue working on further 'step 8, 9, and 10' to at least develop the management plan and enterprises.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

Increased threats toward rangers: increases in cases of violence and threats towards rangers in all protected areas combined with the horrible death of two rangers in Preah Vihear Province, is generating significant concern for the overall safety of rangers. Rangers are worried about their ability and capacity to face these pressures and the support they should receive from the Government. The project will raise wider awareness about this issue and liaise with the MoE and FA to work on ways to better ensure the safety of rangers.

Illegal activities: Effective monitoring of illegal activities within the PVPF continues to provide challenges as incidences of illegal observations increase. Though rates of illegal incidents across the landscape have increased, primarily as a result of an increase in migrant worker communities associated with economic land concessions located outside protected area boundaries. These communities are now being strategically targeted in the PVPF through the implementation of adaptive SMART patrolling targets. SMART reports have enabled threat assessments to be done with increased efficiency and at a better scale than could be achieved under the previous system. This has allowed for more rapid and better targeted responses from the government project managers, as well as ensuring that the overall enforcement strategy for the landscape remains relevant and adaptive. Without the support of the project team in the PVPF would not have the technical law enforcement and strategic capacity to tackle these growing threats.

OBJECTIVE 2

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

Data reconciliation: Since Licadho (a local advocacy NGO) publishes an ELC map, the project persisted in a continuing effort to compare datasets and reconcile or explain differences with the Licadho map, whenever possible. The chief challenge relates to how the project interprets geo-spatial data in the absence of government-provided shape files. While new metadata fields offer the opportunity to explain such differences to users, the project is still exploring the best way to reconcile the variations.

Law on Telecommunication: On 30 November 2015, with a boycott by opposition lawmakers in progress, a Law on Telecommunication was passed by Cambodia's National Assembly[25]. The law was then submitted to the Senate and debated during its plenary session on 7 December[26]. The law was set for adoption on 31 December, 2015 although there was no public confirmation of that. The Telecoms Law adds heightened penalties for any existing criminal offense (which would include defamation and

[25] See more: Click Here
[26] See more: Click Here

incitement) that is undertaken through use of a telecommunications system. It can be expected to have a chilling effect on on-line expression of opinion.

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

None to report.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

Land conflict: The boundary overlap issue between 4 CFs in Boeng Char Commune in Kratie Province and ELC Think Biotech disrupted the Brakas from MAFF on request of these 4 CF establishments. It is suggested that sub-national authorities should provide stronger support and accelerate the intervention bringing the issue to the 3rdNational Community Forestry Program Coordination Committee (NCFPCC) or Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting which will be held in the coming months.

OBJECTIVE 3

Increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

Community based ecotourism: The implementation of community based ecotourism inside protected areas is relatively new in Cambodia, and is certainly new in FA managed protected forests. The Andong Kraloeng community-based ecotourism project in Seima has enjoyed continued support from the FA but the lack of experience from of the government with respect to such projects has been a challenge. To counter this, the project in collaboration with their government partners have conducted many collaborative meetings with government partners and have written a master plan for the project, which outlines many of the details of the project and its operations. This has been sent to the FA for comment and will further increase the capacity and understanding at all levels.

Community based honey enterprise (CBHE): In 2015, there was no business contract made and agreed between honey groups and the CBHE. This created an issue of reimbursement as they could not agree on a common selling price and exact figure amount of honey sold and delivered to CBHE in Phnom Penh. In response, the project will develop a business contract with all community based enterprise to agree on selling price and production plan over the coming months.

Lack of resin buyers: Resin revenue has been negatively affected due to problems with the main company purchasing resin produced by the communities is no longer interested in buying resin from the group. Negotiations with the company have not advanced but to address this issue the project will provide technical support to the group on improving the filtering of resin and market linkage.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

Gender: In the PVPF, the project continues to address gender equality within target villages through encouraging mixed gender representation within all institutions, committees, trainings and meetings conducted at all stages of project implementation. During this reporting period, 266 (69F) participating villagers attended a total of 19 meetings from which information on the legal roles and responsibilities of the project activities were disseminated. While gender inequality within the current village, commune and district institutions is still apparent, the indirect impacts of this project are already evident, with local commune councils opting to schedule village meeting at times and places that encourage women to attend.

Literacy of beneficiaries: The high illiteracy rate of the project beneficiaries in PLL is a significant issue. The project had put a lot of effort into developing and using Information Education Communication (IEC) materials to transfer knowledge to the people and to promote their understanding of materials.

Illegal activities: The collaboration between FA, CF and local authorities in forest protection and patrols is improved but the illegal activities are still happening in PLL.

2.3 ACTIVITIES NOT CARRIED OUT AS PLANNED THIS QUARTER

OBJECTIVE 1

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

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

The Mondulkiri Protected Forest Management Plan endorsement by Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries: The review of the management plan by FA has taken more time than expected with additional consultation meetings and review within the Ministry. The management plan is now expected to be submitted to MAFF in late January 2016. However, given the delays at the FA and MAFF level in receiving and endorsing the plan, the project will make every effort to highlight this situation and push for action.

Community protected area endorsement pending: The endorsement of two CPAs, Srae Ktong and Toul Kdok is still pending as the project is waiting for approval from the Provincial Governor. This has prevented the project from submitting the CPA establishment request to MoE for their further action on CPA potential area assessment. Three main activities are pending including bylaw preparation, management committee election and boundary demarcation.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

The project expected the active involvement of FA and other key stakeholders in the CA signing ceremony with community patrol group in Kaing Kangok and Kes Villages in Stung Treng Province, however, the FA and other key stakeholders experienced time constraint which also convinced the project to make a delayed schedule until the next quarter. This delayed the signing of 2 of the 6 CAs that were to be completed according to the workplan with the community patrol groups in Stung Treng Province.

OBJECTIVE 2

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

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

None to report.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

None to report.

OBJECTIVE 3

Increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

None to report.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

None to report.

3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

3.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT

The SFB project's database reported that 51% females, 49% males participated in the income generation activities; 45% females, 55% males engaged in improved forest management activities; 51% females, 49% males engaged with direct economic benefits from improved forest management and direct benefits from ecosystem services. In addition, the capacity of women and men living in Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng and Kratie Provinces were strengthened on sustainable NTFP business management (harvest, processing, packaging and selling) and agriculture skills (chicken raising, vegetable, rice planting, mushroom collecting, etc.) through a number of trainings provided by the SFB project.

The participatory involvement of the women was captured in a gender snapshot which was shared on the SFB Facebook page and distributed to project partners, government officials and other NGOs through emails. The importance of the story was to let the public hear the concern and voice of an indigenous woman regarding deforestation 'Losing the forest means losing our cultural identity'.

The involvement in a workshop on Gender and Climate Change in Thailand provided an exciting opportunity to the SFB gender specialist to listen to the best practices and experiences of gender champions from other countries. The lesson regarding forest management and climate change adaption was learnt and shared to the SFB program team who is directly working with forest communities in Mondulkiri, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng and Kratie Provinces, in turn this will be further transferred to those people for promoting their participation in the forest protection.

A key challenge that CTF continues to face is the participation of female local government champions in learning and dialogue meetings. While CTF aims to have at least 35% of women in its dialogue events, the key meeting held in November only had 16% of local government champions counted as women (5 out of 31). It is believed that this challenge is largely reflective of underrepresentation of women holding local government positions but the project will still continue to proactively request and encourage more women to join future dialogue events.

The efforts of the project increasingly promoted women's participation in project activities, however, the high illiteracy rate of women is still an issue. Reports from SFB program teams state that the women in CFs and other community groups had less participation and involvement in decision making.

3.2 MONITORING & EVALUATION

This quarter's M&E activities included:

- Assisted SFB management in conducting semi-annual reviews with sub-grant partners;
- Participated in an M&E Workshop to share learning amongst all forest and natural resource management projects implemented by Winrock International in the region;
- Responded to USAID requests for information related to the Mission's annual Portfolio Performance Review;
- Completed a USAID data quality assessment (DQA) of supporting documentation for indicators G2, G3, 1.2.1/1.3.1, and 0.3.1. Based on discussions during the DQA, Table 3 has been added listing all areas claimed under indicator G2, with notes on any CFs/ICTs/CPAs that are within larger protected areas and shows if hectares are of 'biological significance' or 'natural resources';
- Oriented newly contracted partners (WA and Geres) to SFB's M&E systems;

- Collected updated information about enterprise group development;
- Worked with IT to test and launch a new interface for the SFB online database;
- Continued with data entry for SFB clients, which now number over 25,000 people.

Data entry for WCS clients in EPL that are counted towards indicator 0.1.1 is only partially completed, so all WCS data for indicator 0.1.1 was withheld from database totals for this indicator and the 6,095 WCS clients who agreed to the FPIC for Seima REDD are added to database totals. Hopefully, data entry for all WCS clients will be completed by the end of Quarter 14 and the project can transition to using SFB database records for calculating all three of the people indicators.

All data for people indicators 1.2.1/1.3.1 and 3.3.1 in this report were calculated by the SFB database. For the income generating indicator (3.3.1), the client list has been manually sorted to eliminate any people who are not residents of the 5 target provinces and calculate landscape totals based on individuals' residence.

Additionally, in the SFB database, the SFB project totals are calculated based on the number of client profiles associated with the indicator, individuals are only counted one time regardless of how many activities they attend. People in the 'national' category are those who have not attended any activity in either landscape, so they are counted in the SFB total but not in either landscape total (SFB total minus landscape totals = national). However, landscape totals are calculated based on the number of client profiles associated with activities in that landscape, rather than on the residence of the person. So if an individual attends activities in both landscapes they are counted once in each landscape (for example, people who go on a cross-landscape study tour are counted once in EPL total and once in PLL total, but only one time in the SFB total; alternatively, a person who lives in Phnom Penh but attends an activity in the landscapes is counted in the landscape total instead of the "national" total). Therefore, when added together, the landscape totals may be less than, greater than or equal to the SFB total. Due to the database structure, the number of 'national' people cannot be disaggregated based on these numbers.

3.3 COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH

The USAID SFB project's communications play an important role in broadly building engagement amongst civil society organization, government officials, donors and the public in promoting forest protection and biodiversity conservation through its effective strategies and materials produced. Materials from this period include; 9 project snapshots, 9 photos captions, 5 trips for media coverage, daily updates on the projects Facebook page and 3 monthly newsletters. Additionally, reflection meetings between WI and the consortium of partners (WWF, WCS, EWMI-ODC, Pact, CI and RECOFTC, GERES, Wildlife Alliance and 7 small grant NGOs) were conducted which resulted in USAID SFB Project's communication improvement. In addition, technical support was provided to all small grantees including; CRDT, FLO, CEPA, PVT, AFD, PKH and Media One which increased their skills on success story writing and production of communication materials was strengthened (find greater details in Annex D).

3.4 SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS

Promoting sustainability through strengthened multi-stakeholder relationships: The Coming Together for Forests initiative worked to strengthen two sustainability mechanisms in the quarter. The first is to facilitate and strengthen relationships between forest community leaders, based on shared interests and increased communications. Through quarterly forest community representative meetings, as well as IVR conference calls, many community leaders have formed linkages with likeminded citizens about how to solve critical issues effecting their livelihoods and wellbeing. These leaders have increasingly come to

trust one another and have developed the confidence to seek out the benefits of learning about others' experiences. A key strategy is to facilitate constructive relationships based on trust and common interests that are likely to result in sustained communication efforts into the foreseeable future. A second mechanism utilized is to facilitate long-term solutions for forest-related issues, based on land and forestry law, through constructive dialogue. In a particular case that CTF has focused on in the Kla Kropeu CF, 21 (out of 37) families have been granted the right to continue living where they are by all relevant stakeholders, including the commune chief. This solution reflects a very rewarding result that will be sustained for many years to come.

Activities implemented by the project 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. On the economic dimension, activities include emphasis on the securing access to forest resources and promoting livelihoods of local communities. On the environmental dimension, activities contribute directly to the protection of forest, within the community forest as well as in the core zone of the Prey Lang Landscape. On the political dimension, the activities are anchored with various policies, laws and institutional frameworks of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE & EMMP ACTIVITIES

All USAID activities implemented by the SFB project comply with U.S. Federal Regulation (22 CFR 216) and the project's Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan, which describes the potential impacts of SFB activities and outlines mitigation steps for implementation of those activities.

3.6 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

The support for strengthening CF management and CFMP development are contributing to improve the biodiversity of the forest, support and secure access to forest based livelihoods, as well as increasing the adaptive capacity of local communities to climate change.

3.7 POLICY AND GOVERNANCE SUPPORT

The activities implemented by the project 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 RGC. These include the forest law (2002) and forest sector policy (2002) which realized the roles of local community and indigenous peoples in managing and decision making of forest resource they rely on for their livelihoods; the recognitions of customary and traditional use of forest resource for local community and indigenous people; the RGC's sub-decree on CF Management (2005) that gave clear direction for the management of CFs; and the Prakason CF Guideline (2006) of the MAFF which provided guidance to operationalize the CF sub-decree. The program 4-CF Program of the National Forest Program (2010-2029) of Cambodia offer detailed steps for CF establishment including the mentioning of other CF modalities. Additionally, the project activities contribute to the implementation of broad development frameworks of Cambodia such as the RGC's rectangular strategy phase III and National Strategic Development Plan.

The project at the request of the MoE continues to be involved in the development of the major new legal instrument, the Environmental Code. The project will be able to share learning gained through its implementation to provide practical experience to policy makers to support sensible and grounded legal and policy frameworks.

3.8 LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

The project teams in Seima 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 actions. Building the capacity of local people involved in the ecotourism project and the ICT is of the utmost importance and this continues to be embedded within all of the activities.

The SFB livelihood team places significant effort into providing technical support to the staff of the small grantees (AFD, PKH, PVT, CEPA, CRDT and FLO) as well as the community group members in Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng and Kratie Provinces. Their capacity was strengthened through a number of follow up coaching and trainings on sustainable NTFP management (harvesting, processing, packaging, selling, etc.), bee biology, agriculture skills (vegetable, rice, chicken raising, mushroom collecting, etc.), financial management and bookkeeping skills.

During the two-day dialogue meetings on November 12th and 13th, 2015, both civil society and government representatives participated in capacity building sessions about land and forestry laws, with a focus on land divisions, forest crimes, and linkages between forest issues and human rights. Empowered with the new information delivered through the events, participants have been more willing to engage with regional sub-group activities and constructive dialogue initiatives.

To implement the CA in a sustainable way, the project is working closely with PVT organization in Stung Treng Province. The capacity of 2 PVT staff (1F) has been built and will be continued to strengthen on community engagement and CA implementation through an ongoing field-based mentoring and technical guidance over the course of the project.

The project played an important role in strengthening the capacity of local FA, PDoE, wildlife sanctuary officials, local authorities and forest communities by using 'training for action' approach which involves: ToT training on CF inventory and PRA to the provincial facilitators, local FA, PDoE and Wildlife Sanctuary officials; and the trained participants delivering field trainings to CF members and commune councils.

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

The project has built a partnership with the company Bambusa Global Ventures (BGV), which is a bamboo company and promotes greater use of bamboo through the production of furniture, biochar, chopsticks and other products. BGV has opened a pilot research and training workshop near Koh Nheak town in Mondulkiri Province and is working with forest communities to develop their bamboo resources. The company has trained communities to manage and farm bamboo sustainably and how to make a variety of products.

3.10 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION IMPACTS

The method employed to estimate the population of gibbons within the ecotourism area in Seima 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).

4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

During this reporting period in the PVPF a series of consultative workshops were conducted to stimulate and increase ownership of committees and other relevant stakeholders with regard to their legal roles and responsibilities in the project activities. The objective of the consultative workshops was to target recognized committees (Eco-tourism, Community Conservation Forest, and VMN) and local authorities to improve their understanding of the PLUP process in the PVPF which includes elements of the laws of Land, Forestry and Wildlife.

Multiple stakeholder meetings were conducted this quarter in many of the villages in Seima to ensure that local communities, local authorities, and sub-national government remained informed about the ongoing REDD+ process in Seima Protection Forest.

During this quarter, the project organized the '*Mondulkiri Wildlife and Us*' event which helped promote the understanding of approximately 1,000 people on the importance of the forests and the protection of key species and local cultures.

To increase stakeholder engagement in sustainable resin and honey production the project conducted individual annual meetings with each of honey and resin groups and encouraged all individuals involve in each step of the production process to gain greater knowledge of sustainable production practices and how to increase their returns over time.

Under CTF, citizen leaders from forest communities and local government champions came together in the 3rd forest community meeting and the 2nd local champion meeting, respectively, to actively and openly share experiences and develop a shared vision for how to protect Cambodia's forests into the future. NGOs such as Start Kampuchea, Adhoc, Community Legal Education Center, Cambodia Youth Network, Dan Mission, and Community Development for Peace and Sustainability-Community Peacebuilding Network were willing to support the CTF initiative by joining an advisory council meeting and providing inputs to the initiative around constructive dialogue cases and other strategic issues.

Presentations regarding CAs to district governors and FA officials in Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear and Kratie Provinces built better relationships and collaboration between the SFB project and sub-national government authorities. In addition, consultation meetings among FAC Chief and his team, the REDD Project team and the project team was conducted to discuss and share information about who is doing what, where and how and to identify joint activity which could be done to complement each other.

5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

Five (2F) new staff were recruited through a competitive process for the positions of Forest Community Technical Coordinator, Livelihood and Conservation Coordinator, Land and Forests Conflict resolving Coordinator, and Accounting Assistant (new replacement). To ensure effective project implementation. Additionally, 5 consultants were selected for the positions of Project Liaison, improved Governance Team Leader and 3 Data Entry Assistants.

6. LESSONS LEARNED

Prey Lang used to be known as a very sensitive spot for most Cambodians and politicians, making it difficult to speak about publicly. However, the project has contributed to creating a positive view among young Cambodians through art work such as a painting of Grandpa Prey Lang, Chapey songs (traditional Cambodian guitar) and exposed the beauty of Prey Lang by digital poster and banners. A visitor survey with 270 respondents shown that at least 30% of visitors, approximately 20,000 people, saw at least one Prey Lang promotional item in the cinema and the project observed that most of the visitors who have seen animal sound clips and the posters at the advertisement screen feel amazed and curious about Prey Lang.

To assist the bamboo groups in EPL improve their bamboo production effectively, the project worked in partnership with Bambusa Global Ventures (BGV). BGV provided training sessions to groups which enabled them to produce the standardized products, meeting the market demand. The project learnt that 'Partnering with the private sector' a very effective way to help communities move their enterprise forward for better income generation and in a more sustainable manner.

Hosting dialogue meetings of two groups concurrently is useful for demand side (citizens) and supply side (government) to learn from each other and discuss their work successes as well as challenges. The joint meetings are a great way to develop trust between the two different groups of actors and is an initial step for future interactions, including constructive dialogues.

Capacity building sessions about land and forest issues are currently utilizing a lecture model followed by short open discussions but have not left sufficient room for participants to discuss the issues that are most important to them and to ask critical questions. Thus, in the future, CTF will facilitate outside presenters to provide only short presentations and to leave more time for discussions.

The ODC page is often typed as an environmental group and this affects how some users view the platform incorrectly interpreting it as less than neutral. Since the platform has proven useful to students and academics, the project decided to approach MoEYS about collaborative work that could contribute to strengthening students' skills and understanding of maps and data while also reinforcing ODC's positioning as an objective resource. Additionally, the project established a 3-year partnership (2016-2018) with the MoEYS that will see implementation of activities associated with ICT in education including mapping geospatial data on public schools across Cambodia; developing tools and practical exercise/experiences for teaching students how to read and produce maps; and collecting and sharing open data resources in line with education curriculum for public school.

7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter*	*Lead*
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		
Formalization of community forest to secure tenure and access of community forestry members to their community forest in accordance with CF establishment guideline	- Check and verify the boundary demarcation, Consultation Draft CPA Agreement, Meeting Final Draft CPA Agreement in Antrong, Samaki, Senchey CPA, Mondulkiri - Draft CFMC bylaw, Consultation CFMC bylaw with CF members, Extension CFMC bylaw, Draft CF regulation, Consultation CF regulation, Extension CF regulation in Reab Roy Senchey CF, Preah Vihear. - Draft CF Regulation with CFMC, Consultation the drafted CF regulation with CF members, Extension the CF regulation to CF members in Phnom Raing CF, Kampong Thom - Registration CF members, Select candidate for CFMC's election, CFMC election, Draft CF bylaw, Consultation of CF bylaw, Extension of CF bylaw, Draft CF regulation, Consultation CF Regulation and Extension CF Regulation in Kbla Khla CF, Kampong Thom. - Provincial CPA Coordination Meeting in Department of Environment, Mondulkiri. - CF annual meeting in Chheuteal Preus CF, Stung Treng - Consultation Draft CPA Agreement, Meeting Final Draft CPA Agreement in Rovak CPA, Mondulkiri - Consultation Draft CPA Agreement, Meeting Final Draft CPA Agreement in Namlir CPA, Mondulkiri - CF annual meetings in Chamkar Leu CF, Toal and Sam Ang CFs in Stung Treng	RECOFTC

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter*	*Lead*
Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on design, establishment and sustainable forest management - case of PPWS and MPF	- Support FA in MPF Management Plan submission to MAFF for endorsement - Soft launch of MPF Management Plan - Regular monthly meeting with the MoE for the preparation of PPWS Management Plan - Continuation of consultations with key stakeholders and field visit to EPL - First draft of Management plan - Build capacity of community patrolling teams with collaboration of MPF and PPWS rangers to collect snares. One training session in February and one in June 2016	WWF
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		
Continue the legalization process of 4 CF (MPF) and 6 CPA (PPWS) and adjust the communities management plans	- Submit three CFs management plans to FAC (Dei Ey, Srae Huy and Krang Tes) - Three CPA agreements signed by MoE in January (Putung, Puhung, Srae Y and Chiklob) - Two CPA management plans approved by MoE (Srae Y and Chiklob)	WWF
Support capacity building of line ministries in management and monitoring of forest management effectiveness using various tools	3 outputs of SMART data for use in regular planning of interventions in SPF and PVPF	WCS
	- SMART reports produced monthly	WWF
Provide a report for government and partners on monitoring ungulate trends for MPF and PPWS	Produce a report on ungulate densities	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		
Conduct monthly vulture restaurants and Quarterly nationwide census surveys	Two Monthly restaurants and one nationwide census	WWF
Participation to Nationwide Ibis roost counts by conducting MPF/PPWS count	- Produce summary report for White Shoulder Ibis census - Continue with nest searches throughout dry season	WWF
Improve knowledge on threatened species presence within the landscape (PPWS)	- Check camera trap data from revoked ELCs - Produce summary report of Revoked ELC Biodiversity assessment	WWF

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter*	*Lead*
Improve knowledge on threatened species presence & linkages to natural resources within MPF & PPWS	Continue to monitor camera traps and monitoring waterhole depths at 50 waterholes in MPF. Place an additional four to five camera traps at previously modified Trapeangs (ponds) to use as a control measure	WWF
Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on design, establishment and sustainable forest management in SPF and PVPF	- Participatory Land Use Planning consultative workshops, Field data collection (mapping of residential and agricultural land parcels) - Key biodiversity surveys (e.g. Banteng, Giant Ibis, water-holes) results incorporated into adaptive management work plans in two Protected Forests (SPF and PVPF)	WCS
Support capacity building of line ministries in management and monitoring of forest management effectiveness using various tools -	Law enforcement patrol team meetings to discuss previous months SMART reports and set targets for the next month	WCS
Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the establishment and management of community-managed forest areas and land titles	- Participatory land use planning consultative workshops, Field data collection (mapping of residential and agricultural land parcels) - Land Use Maps for ICTs and CFs in regular use	WCS
Enhance the incorporation of biodiversity information into spatial planning and management planning	- Wildlife observations within Law enforcement SMART database used to identify biodiversity hotspots and plan patrols strategically Availability of relevant biodiversity data, such as Banteng, Giant Ibis and waterhole data, and Elephant movements, to inform site management	WCS
Host the 2nd and 3rd local government champions meetings		
Host the 3rd, 4th and 5th forest community network meetings		
Forest patrolling activities through Conservation Agreement	In collaboration with FA and local communities: - Forming community patrol groups and signing conservation agreement in Preah Vihear and Stung Treng - Strengthen the existing forest governance mechanism for better collaboration between CFMC, local authorities and local FA.	WI-Patrol
Build capacity of patrol teams	In collaboration with FA and local communities: Strengthen the CF's skills on forestry law, use of patrol equipment and SMART Record, minute and report writing, and reduction of illegal status in PLL for sustainable forest management in 45 CFs around PLL	WI-Patrol
Sub Objective 1.2 National level capacity to support the sustainable management of forests, biodiversity conservation, REDD+, and low-emissions development.		

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter*	*Lead*
Sub Objective 1.4. Enabling policies, laws and regulations for low emission development established.		
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.	Follow up with Faculty of Land Management and Administration, RUA, on the idea of instituting a dedicated Mapping Clinic at RUA as discussed with them previously	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.		
Stakeholder consultation on Mekong Basin Study Draft Report.		
Dissemination of the Mekong Basin Initiative Tool	- Develop web-based tool for calculating ecosystem services - Training on how to use the MBI tool for government officials and other stakeholders.	WI-MBI
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	- Workshop to present the CF inventory results, Draft CFMP With CFMC and CF members, Consultation Draft CFMP With CFMC and CF members in Prasat, Teuk, Khmao CF, Kratie - Data collection on farmland/ plantation inside CF area, Present PRA report and result of inventory data analysis, Consultation with CFMCs to review the draft CF Management Plan, Consultation with CFMs for finalize CFMP and CFMP submission in Puradet, Mondulkiri. - Consultation Draft CFMP with CFMC and CF members in Kampong Damrei CF, Kratie. - Meeting to present the CF Inventory Result, Draft CFMP with CFMC and CF members, Meeting Finally CFMP with CFMC and CF members in Bor, Preah Vihear. - Meeting to present the CF Inventory Result, Draft CFMP with CFMC and CF members, Meeting Finally CFMP with CFMC and CF members in Kravan CF, Preah Vihear. - Data collection on farmland/plantation inside CF area, Present PRA report and result of inventory data analysis, Consultation with CFMCs to review the draft CF Management Plan, Consultation with CF members for finalize CFMP and CFMP submission in Pukreng, Mondulkiri. - Consultation the drafted CFMP with CF members in Ou Bosleav CF, Kampong Thom	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	Mini-concert on PLL, Launching short film, World Wildlife Day Campaign, Chabey Theater, Youth Debate Forum, International Conference on Environment & Rural Development	WI-AOA
	Production of PPWS Biodiversity Profile Soft launch of the profile in coordination with the MoE	WWF

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter*	*Lead*
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		
Publish timely and relevant information on development and related social and environmental implications to inform public dialogue on environmental management, including sustaining key landscapes	- Launch ODC on the Generation 2, regional OD Mekong platform; publishing at least 100 pages of briefs, along with expanded data and upgraded maps, and a further articulated ELC dataset - Continue to expand data on the new platform; seek commitment of SFB partners to develop key landscape profiles, including PLL and EPL, and/or contribute to a collaborative mapping of biodiversity - Promote ODC Gen II platform to SFB's partner and NRM Network at subnational level; (tentative) present the ODC and OD Mekong to USAID and Embassy - Present ODC Gen II /OD Mekong to Barcamp Angkor in Siem Reap province - Launch Open Data Handbook in Khmer and present new ODC/OD Mekong platform on international Open Data Day, 5 March 2016. - Facilitate Phnom Penh Mapping Meetup	EWMI
Organize public dialogues on environmental issues		
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 (as deemed appropriate)		
Host constructive dialogue events		
Dialogue on strengthening		
CF management with other stakeholders for sustainable natural resource management in PLL		
Sub-Objective 2.2: Stakeholder understanding of forest land management, REDD+, biodiversity conservation, CBNRM, and relevant economic development planning issues strengthened.		

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter*	*Lead*
Build Capacity for concerned provincial sub-committees (Technical Facilitation Committee & line ministry officials) on sustainable NRM	Publication of InVEST final report National workshop on January 25th 2016 in Phnom Penh	WWF
Capacity building for local communities-CFs and CPAs, about the importance of conservation biodiversity	NRM Consultative workshop with Kampong Shronoh Community Forest Committee	WCS
	Provide Environmental lessons to students and Environmental night show to community members. Follow up on the eco-schools and provide eco-school materials. Work with FA/MoE on raising awareness on the forest law and PA law, the importance of protected forest, the cause of climate change and its impact.	WWF
Capacity building among CCFs and CPA, about monitoring of seasonal data of biodiversity	Camera trap training with Kampong Shronoh Community Forest Committee	WCS
Conduct awareness activities among local stakeholders regarding peoples' rights, access to natural resources, and biodiversity conservation	- A series of consultative workshops to stimulate and increase ownership of committees and other relevant stakeholders with regard to their legal roles and responsibilities in SFB project activities - At least 250 community members further educated on land issues, rights, natural resources or biodiversity conservation in Seima	WCS
Produce and distribute quarterly CTF newsletters to local champions, network members, and Winrock's SFB project partners.		
Create and upload key forest messages on IVR system following CTF key events.		
Produce and distribute stickers to advertise the line		
Host monthly IVR conference calls for both CTF network members and local government champions during months when there is no meeting in persons		
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		
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		

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter*	*Lead*
Review and produce map current land titling situation in MPF.		
Review and map the current situation of O-Té village (MPF) and strengthen physical demarcation if needed.	- 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	- Organize exposure visit for sub-national authorities in Stung Treng, Mondulkiri, Preah Vihear and Kratie - Hold the dialogues on land re-demarcation result of Kbla Khla CF, and option of CF legalization and filing complaint on CF land encroachment - In collaboration with Kampong Thom provincial governor, hold a follow up dialogues on strengthening the forestry law enforcement and participatory sustainable forest management. - Hold the dialogues on CF network meeting and first provincial community forestry program coordination committee (PCFPCC) meeting in Stung Treng, Preah Vihear, Kratie and Kampong Thom province. - Hold the dialogues on boundary overlapping issue of Phnom Prasat, Prey Tamao and Kirisoksan CFs in Stung Treng with Pheapimex Forest Land Concession (FLC). - In collaboration with Kratie Provincial Governor convene the dialogues on boundary overlapping issue of 4 CFs in Kratie with Think Biotech FLC Company - Convene the constructive dialogues on land encroachment committed by Preah Romkel villagers on Preah Lean CF. - Conduct the constructive dialogues on adding Reusey Srok village into Knar CF for better CF management and conflict mitigation. - Facilitate the dialogues for community patrol groups from the provinces of Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Kraite and Stung Treng to exchange the experiences and challenges, and explore possible and workable solutions.	WI-Obj.2
Branding for Prey Lang		
Design campaigns to promote PLL after brand book (canvas event, concerts, songs & cinema shows)		
Improving media strategy		

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter*	*Lead*
Youth initiatives and outdoor campaigns development		
Assign Ambassadors of Prey Lang		
Enhancing Biodiversity Education on Prey Lang	In Kampong Thom: - 2 Environmental education capacity building trainings. - 3 primary schools provided student lesson sessions on biodiversity and wildlife. - 5 Community Night Shows.	WI-WA
Debate Forums, Mock Youth Assembly & 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	15 voice menu options of content uploaded; at least 1500 unique users receive 8 Voice SMS alerts; 5 CAG meetings with members are organized; 15 radio episodes produced and broadcast; 8 community reporters (CRs) provide content; 10 PSAs produced and broadcast; 6 village fairs (Kampong Thom) attended by 300 unique participants (40% youth, 50% female); 100 mobile broadcasts; 100 printed posters produced and distributed; 25 banners produced and distributed	MEDIA One
MEDIA One improves constructive dialogue about forest management and economic development at both national and sub-national level	8 CRs and 20 LDG facilitators (40% youth, 50% female) selected and trained; 8 CRs collect contributions from at least 5 unique individuals per month; 30 unique individuals featured in the radio programming; 20 trained LDG facilitators facilitate at least 240 meetings (12 meetings each) attended by 2000 participants (40% youth, 50% female)	MEDIA One
MEDIA One builds the capacity of community leaders to deliver environmental education	13 community forest leaders attend two-half-day meeting; 6 educational meetings attended by at least 300 participants (50 per meeting) (40% youth, 50% female)	MEDIA One
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.		

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter*	*Lead*
Build market-led livelihoods approaches that address current and new market chains	- Refresher training on honey sustainable harvesting - Honey monitoring plot - Improving resin filtering and marketing - Bamboo harvesting and monitoring - Leverage potential conservation-livelihoods promoting partners such as hotels, guest houses, tour operators. Improve the community shop in Sen Monorom - Developing Farm-based enterprises that address market needs within the community, lead to better health and nutrition for communities and explore accessible current and new markets. The following activities are planned: Development of farm based training material – poster, business training booklet that includes conservation concepts, agro-ecology training material and a draft agreement; Development of key indicators and tools that can help the community track their progress in terms of agro-ecologically sound farm management; Select two villages, pick two voluntary households and provide them with technical support on agroecology design, planning, production; Prioritize CFs that can achieve successful livelihood outcomes; and Develop a livelihoods plan for each HH – profiling current and potential livelihoods, SWOT and partners. - Ongoing technical support to enterprise development in PLL through following steps: monthly submission of WWF calendar for livelihood activities in EPL; and facilitation of exchange visits	WWF
Identify core set of communities in the EPL and PLL for livelihood activities	At least three additional consultation meetings on tourism development in Seima and PVPF.	WCS
Expand and strengthen ongoing timber, NTFP and ecotourism enterprises in the EPL	At least three months of further support to wildlife-watching tourism development in Seima	WCS
Identify technical support for community livelihood options		
Provide livelihood training	- Livelihood assessment of selected target communities to be undertaken - Training communities on identified livelihood options	CI

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter*	*Lead*
Support to Resin Groups	- Training resin owners on sustainable tapping of the resin and improving quality of the resin liquid - Increasing market access - Developing a strategic management and marketing plan for resin tree management - Undertaking a resin tree inventory - Trialing on new technology for improved production	CI
Build local NGO capacity	Training local NGO on livelihood assessments and the development of conservation agreements.	CI
Resin enterprise development and management	Conduct resin tree inventory; training on sustainable harvesting and filtering, develop business plan; organize resin forums with FA; link resin groups to buyers; organize oversea exposure trip (9 honey groups)	WI-Obj.3
Honey enterprise development and management	Training on sustainable honey harvesting; develop business plan; link to market (2 honey groups)	WI-Obj.3
Eco-tourism enterprise development and management	Develop eco-tourism business plan; train on ecotourism services design and development; and follow up on book keeping and progress of formed saving group (1 ecotourism committee)	WI-Obj.3
Scaling up activities: .Resin enterprise development and management .Honey enterprise development and management	- Conduct resin tree inventory; training on sustainable harvesting and filtering, develop business plan (2 resin groups) - Training on sustainable honey harvesting; develop business plan; link to market (2 honey groups)	WI-Obj.3
Grantees (AFD, PKH, PVT, CEPA, CRDT and FLO) facilitate the discussion meetings with CF members for the formation of the groups.	Assist grantees with providing technical trainings to communities; follow up and support on field activity implementation	WI-Obj.3
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.	- Trainings on NTFP harvesting, processing, packaging and selling - Trainings on financial management and bookkeeping - Organize study tour for the community groups expose and exchange experiences	Small Grantees
Grantees (AFD, PKH, PVT, CEPA, CRDT and FLO) link the groups to markets	- Facilitate the groups' business plan development and implementation - Coordinate the linkage of the groups with NTFP value chain actors	Small Grantees
AFD strengthens women's capacity to play effective leadership roles in their community	- Training on women's leadership to women - Training on gender concepts to villagers - Monitor the progress of women playing their role after receiving women's leadership	Small Grantees

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter*	*Lead*
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	Support to pilot benefit-sharing demonstration in at least 2 communes in Seima, relevant for REDD+ project development	WCS
Development of the Seima Protection 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 - Sign and implement	CI
Facilitate implementation of conservation agreements	- Identification of livelihoods opportunities - Mapping of social and natural resources - Training local people on patrolling techniques - Coaching and monitoring community patrols	CI
Build local NGO capacity	Training local NGO on livelihood assessments and the development of conservation agreements.	CI

8. A/COR COMMENTS ADDRESSED SINCE LAST REPORT

None to report.

9. APPENDICES

9.1 APPENDIX 1: SFB INDICATOR TRACKING TABLES

Table 1: Improved Management Actions in Existing Protected Areas – Indicator G.2

Improved Management Components	PA Name: Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (EPL)	PA size: 222,500 ha	PA Name: Mondulkiri Protected Forest (EPL)	PA size: 372,971 ha
	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** • 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. • Twelve different training sessions delivered to SFB research teams varying on forest and species ecology and identification and biodiversity survey methodologies. • Real time SMART feasibility conducted with Nepal military and support from WWF Nepal.		**Total achievement to Date** • 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. • Twelve different training sessions delivered to SFB research teams varying on forest and species ecology and identification and biodiversity survey methodologies.	
	New achievement in current quarter • Every monthly meeting the smart reports are discussed and any new improvements or updates are explained and training is provided to the rangers. SMART has begun its trial version of SMART connect which is a real time software update, we hope to be able to monitor and support the rangers in the near future with this vital upgrade. • Real time SMART feasibility conducted with Nepal military and support from WWF Nepal (paid by WWF matching fund). • Research: 13 Researchers (3 government, 10 community, 1F) provided training on map reading, GPS and compass use.		**New achievement in current quarter** • Research: 14 community researchers provided training on map reading, GPS and compass use. • Feasibility study of Real Time SMART has been conducted.	

Rangers outfitted with needed equipment - equipment inventory and maintenance in place	**Total achievement to Date** • Five Motorcycles • 40 Rangers supplied with minimum forest equipment (backpack, rain-coat, tarpaulin, hammock, rain boots, headlamp, first aid kit). • 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. *teams can vary on size dependent upon activity • Equipment inventory list and procurement list is insured.	**Total achievement to Date** • Five Motorcycles • 20 rangers supplied with minimum forest equipment (backpack, rain-coat, tarpaulin, hammock, rain boots, headlamp, first aid kit). • 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. *teams can vary on size dependent upon activity
	New achievement in current quarter • Ranger outpost inspected on a monthly basis to insure equipment inventory is well maintained. A procurement list for some extra equipment has been ordered. • A meeting was held with all team leaders and a monthly requested update of inventory supplied at the next rangers meeting on 15 December. Two knives, boots and a camel water pack were ordered for LETA assistants for their field trips. • Two new digital cameras purchased and supplied to ranger patrol teams for digital evidence collection and reporting.	**New achievement in current quarter** • Ranger outpost inspected on a monthly basis and also conducted monthly rangers meeting regularly. • Monthly rangers meeting held to discuss challenges and arrest and seizure of that month.
Biodiversity assessments of key species (e.g. line transect, camera traps)	**Total achievement to Date** • 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. • White-Shoulder Ibis census completed.	**Total achievement to Date** • 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). • White-Shoulder Ibis census completed.
	New achievement in current quarter • White-shoulder ibis census completed.	**New achievement in current quarter** • White-shoulder ibis census completed.

Protected area zoning identifies critical areas based on biodiversity and threat assessments, and patrols prioritize these areas	**Total achievement to Date** • Key biodiversity 'hotspots' identified and incorporated into patrol planning.	**Total achievement to Date** • 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 • Biodiversity survey results of revoked ELCs to be considered during zonation for management plan.	**New achievement in current quarter** •
Biodiversity assessment data incorporated into management plans	**Total achievement to Date** • 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** • 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 • Preliminary results provided via presentation to MoE on biodiversity results from 2 revoked ELCs, advocating to for this area to be considered as a wildlife corridor. This area will now be considered by the PPWS management when the zonation stages of the management plan on 1st December are being decided.	**New achievement in current quarter** •
Management plans and zoning endorsed by relevant authorities	**Total achievement to Date** • 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. • Consultation meetings with key stakeholders. • Draft of PPWS Management Plan content pages.	**Total achievement to Date** • Draft on MPF's management plan finalized and under consultation process.

	New achievement in current quarter • Consultation meetings with key stakeholders. • Draft of PPWS Management Plan content pages.	**New achievement in current quarter** • Follow-up with FAN on progress of MPF Management Plan. FAN asked for the management plan to be endorsed by MAFF at the end of January 2016.
Systematic/regular protected area patrolling within boundaries - SMART or monthly patrol team reports, staff duty list	**Total achievement to Date** • 38 SMART reports.	**Total achievement to Date** • 36 SMART reports.
	New achievement in current quarter • Three SMART reports.	**New achievement in current quarter** • Three SMART reports.
Illegal activities prevented, reported, and acted upon - SMART data as reference	**Total achievement to Date** • 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 issued • 22.3 m3 wood seized and 4617 logs • 71 chainsaws seized • 10 wildlife seized (alive) • 532 snares seized • 9 cars/trucks seized • 12 motorbikes seized • 9 fines collected • 9 rifle/home guns seized • 20 wildlife dead seized • 185 kg wild meat seized • 55 ox-carts seized • 4 fishing nets seized • 7 illegal camps dismantled	**Total achievement to Date** • 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 issued • 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 seized • 7 wildlife seized (dead) • 590.5 kg wild meat seized • 1 excavator seized • 3 carts seized • 16 fishing nets seized • 65 illegal camps dismantled • 36 ha land clearing detected and prevented from continuing; reported to FA/judicial police • 100 electric traps seized

	New achievement in current quarter • Over 4,402km covered • 35 chainsaws seized • 138 snares removed • 2 firearms seized • Over 1,000 Luxury timber logs confiscated • Over 400L gasoline confiscated • 24 illegal wildlife and logging camps destroyed. • SMART report indicates 212 patrol days. • 66 patrols and 112 wildlife observations recorded in SMART field data books. • WWF LETAs relocated the following wildlife species to safer environments during the last quarter: two macaques, one red muntjac and two leopard cats. • Ranger patrol coverage increased, over 4000 km patrolled in PPWS over last quarter. • Exposure and highlighting of large scale illegal timber trade and logging successfully captured over multiple field patrols.		**New achievement in current quarter** • 157 cable snares, 2 electric fishing snares, 10 chainsaws were confiscated. • 1 bus, 1 truck and 1 tractor have been confiscated. • 237.39 m^3 different species of timber were confiscated from loggers and kept in outpost. • 1 cobra was rescued and released in its natural habitat. • Strong coordination with FAC. The joint team inspected a wood store on 20 Oct, 2015 and found illegal two tables, three sawing machines and 72 different sized woods. Arrested the owner and made court case.	
Improved Management Components	**PA Name: Seima Protection Forest (EPL)**	**PA size: 187,983 ha (core zone) + 9,070 ha CBPF**	**PA Name: Preah Vihear Protected Forest (PLL)**	**PA size: 75,710 (portion of PVPF +extension area)**
	Specific Actions Taken To Date		**Specific Actions Taken To Date**	
Protected area managers/rangers trained (e.g. using Minimum Enforcement Standard, SMART); refresher trainings conducted annually	**Total achievement to Date** • Extensive regular 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** • 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 • Monthly patrol team meetings were conducted to review performance and set SMART targets. • Monthly Patrol team strategy was reviewed and adapted.		**New achievement in current quarter** • Monthly patrol team meetings were conducted to review performance and set SMART targets. • Monthly Patrol team strategy was reviewed and adapted.	

Rangers outfitted with needed equipment - equipment inventory and maintenance in place	**Total achievement to Date** • Research rangers fully equipped, and inventory and training on maintenance ongoing. • Patrol teams in Seima have been equipped with: Hammocks, Fly-sheets (tarpaulin), GPS units, backpacks, torches, rain coats.	**Total achievement to Date** • Equipment and relevant training provided to rangers and field personnel. Inventory in place. • Patrol team members in PVPF have been equipped with: hammocks (built-in mosquito net), tarpaulins, torches, rain coats, GPS units, backpacks.
	New achievement in current quarter • 4 new sets of field gear for new FA rangers purchased and inventoried.	**New achievement in current quarter** • Inventory of equipment conducted.
Biodiversity assessments of key species (e.g. line transect, camera traps)	**Total achievement to Date** • Line transect surveys for key species conducted in 2013 and 2014. • Elephant Survey in SPF completed, 553 samples collected, and approximately 6,500 km travelled by the research teams during the survey. • Spatially-explicit capture-recapture survey for gibbons in the ecotourism area was conducted in 2015.	**Total achievement to Date** • Bird nest protection and monitoring surveys conducted throughout key species breeding season. • 'Trapeang' biodiversity survey completed. • Camera trapping done in partnership with Kyoto University. • Final result of 'Trapeang' biodiversity survey completed and presented to WCS team.
	New achievement in current quarter • Annual training of research team conducted. • Line transects re-marked. • Line transect survey started.	**New achievement in current quarter** • Monitoring teams identified 3 white-rumped vulture nests and 2 red-headed vulture nests.
Protected area zoning identifies critical areas based on biodiversity and threat assessments, and patrols prioritize these areas	**Total achievement to Date** • 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. The gibbon survey identified hotspot areas for gibbons where patrols are now targeted. • Annual planning was conducted in Q12.	**Total achievement to Date** • Identification of critical areas, through monthly SMART outputs, biodiversity monitoring results, and deforestation monitoring, and advice on prioritization of areas for patrol effort. • Bi-annual meeting conducted in Q12 identified hotspot areas for the coming 6 months.

	New achievement in current quarter • 6 month review of the annual plan was conducted this quarter. Annual plan was assessed and updated.	**New achievement in current quarter** • A meeting was conducted at the end of the rainy season to discuss results from 2015 bird nest protection program and receive training to conduct habitat geo-tagging. New hotspot areas were identified for the coming 6 months.
Biodiversity assessment data incorporated into management plans	**Total achievement to Date** • Biodiversity assessments are continuously incorporated into annual plans and monthly patrol plans. • Hotspots are identified and regularly reviewed based on assessments.	**Total achievement to Date** • Biodiversity information is incorporated into work plans, prioritization, and strategies for management, for example with any wildlife hotspots being prioritized. • Trapeang survey identified hotspots for wildlife containing important seasonal water resources.
	New achievement in current quarter • Wildlife research team always take SMART data books to the field to collect threats data to feed into adaptive management and enforcement.	**New achievement in current quarter** • Community research ranger teams continued to inform/update patrol team effort with nesting locations for key species.
Management plans and zoning endorsed by relevant authorities	**Total achievement to Date** • 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. • FY16 annual adaptive management plan created and endorsed by the Forestry Administration.	**Total achievement to Date** • Strategic plan developed annually by the relevant authorities themselves. • FY16 annual management plan created and endorsed by the Forestry Administration.
	New achievement in current quarter • 6 month review conducted by the relevant authority with WCS support.	**New achievement in current quarter** • Participatory Land Use Planning in 4 communities in PVPF has been officially recognized by relevant local authorities.

Systematic/regular protected area patrolling within boundaries - SMART or monthly patrol team reports, staff duty list	**Total achievement to Date** • Regular patrolling performed by the relevant authorities, and monitored by SMART, with all data in a relevant database. • SMART reports being produced every month since November 2013. 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.	**Total achievement to Date** • Regular patrolling performed by the relevant authorities, and monitored by SMART, with all data in a relevant database. • Monthly SMART reports produced and reviewed by management team, and incorporated into monthly patrol plan.
	New achievement in current quarter • 3 new monthly SMART reports produced and reviewed by management team, and incorporated into the next month's patrol plan. • In this quarter there were a total of 317 patrols covering 18,121 km.	**New achievement in current quarter** • 3 new monthly SMART reports produced and reviewed by management team, and incorporated into monthly patrol plan. • In this quarter there were a total of 201 patrol days covering 10,329 km.
Illegal activities prevented, reported, and acted upon - SMART data as reference	**Total achievement to Date** • Numerous illegal activities reported and acted upon; monthly SMART data lists detailed information, and the database can be queried for any required period. • SMART reports collect detailed data on government patrolling on a daily basis, and can be queried over any relevant period.	**Total achievement to Date** • Numerous illegal activities reported and acted upon; monthly SMART data lists detailed information, and the database can be queried for any required period. • In Q12 five PVPF patrol teams conducted 324 patrol days, confiscating: 496 snares, 28 home-made guns and 16 chainsaws.
	New achievement in current quarter • 44 incidents of people doing illegal activities confronted by team • 24 written warnings issued • 15 people arrested • 7 poaching incidents prevented • 370 snares collected	**New achievement in current quarter** • SMART results from Q13 for law enforcement patrol staff continued to see teams meeting their group targets. • During this quarter the five PVPF patrol teams conducted 201 patrol days, confiscating: 388 snares, 8 home-made guns and 12 chainsaws.

Table 2: Boundary Pole Installation in CFs - Indicator G.2

Province	CF Name	No. of Boundary Poles Installed	Total Area Enclosed (ha)[27]	Partner Claiming Hectares[28]
EPL				
Mondulkiri	Sre Preah CBPF Pilot Area	600	9,070[29]	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 (in PVPF)
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 (in PVPF)
Preah Vihear	Prey Changhar Thom	27	1,593	WCS (in PVPF)
Preah Vihear	Preah Enn Pkay Reah	35	1,332	WCS (in PVPF)
Preah Vihear	Tropeang Kbal Damrei	25	3,018	WCS (in PVPF)
Preah Vihear	Prey Niyum Trapeang	28	3,682	WCS (in PVPF)
Preah Vihear	Kampong Sranoah	47	3,130	WCS (in PVPF)
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	77	1,016	WI
Kampong Thom	Ou Kra Nhoung	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	**1,393**	**43,682**	**(WI: 10,583)**

[27] 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).
[28] Area is included in the total HA claimed against indicator G2 by the partner listed.
[29] These HA for the CBPF are in Seima Protection Forest but outside the core zone.

Table 3: Total Achievement to Date for Hectares under Improved Management – Indicator G2

Type of Hectares	Province	Name of Community Forest or Community Protected Area	Area (ha)	Partner Claiming Hectares
NRM	Kampong Thom	Prey Srea Pring	309	WI
NRM	Kampong Thom	Prey Tatey	1395	RECOFTC
NRM	Kampong Thom	Ou Das Sko	1135	RECOFTC
NRM	Kampong Thom	Ou Kra Nhoung	1131	WI
NRM	Kampong Thom	Kbal Khla[30]	2533	RECOFTC
NRM	Kampong Thom	Prey Kbal Ou Thnong	2892	WI
NRM	Kampong Thom	Prey Kbal Takung	2207	WI
NRM	Kampong Thom	Lbos Sral	1123	RECOFTC
NRM	Kampong Thom	Prey Hong Chamtet	1016	WI
NRM	Kampong Thom	Prey Ou Bos Leav	1359	RECOFTC
NRM	Kampong Thom	Prey Phum Rumchek	497	RECOFTC
NRM	Kampong Thom	Phnom Raing	294	RECOFTC
NRM	Kratie	Angkor Ent	1307	RECOFTC
NRM	Kratie	Kampong Damrie	1302	RECOFTC
NRM	Kratie	Prasat Teuk Khmao (Tonsaong Thleak)	5665	RECOFTC
NRM	Steung Treng	Samaky	2431	RECOFTC
NRM	Steung Treng	Prey O'Chrey (Toul)	505	RECOFTC
NRM	Steung Treng	Chhueteal Preus (Rum Deng)	699	RECOFTC
NRM	Steung Treng	Prey Kranhoung (Cham Kaleu)	963	RECOFTC
NRM	Steung Treng	Phnom Prachum Mith (Sam Arng)	3256	RECOFTC
NRM	Steung Treng	Phnom Chumrok Sath (Chvang)	4446	RECOFTC
NRM	Preah Vihear	Prey Snuol	229	WI
NRM	Preah Vihear	Samprieng	566	WI
NRM	Preah Vihear	Prey Khlong Trapeang Sa'ang	1709	WI
NRM	Preah Vihear	Knar	524	WI
NRM	Preah Vihear	Chrob Phnom Dam Bok	793	RECOFTC
NRM	Preah Vihear	Preah Ent Trong	219	RECOFTC
NRM	Preah Vihear	Reabroy Senchey[31]	2136	RECOFTC

[30] The size of Kbal Khla CF is likely to change in 2016 due re-demarcation of boundary to address issues of overlapping claims (private villagers' land, ELC).
[31] The size of Reabroy Senchey CF could change due re-demarcation of boundary to address issues of overlapping claims (private villagers' land, ELC).

NRM	Preah Vihear	Kravan Bor	617	RECOFTC
NRM	Preah Vihear	Kravan	490	RECOFTC
NRM	Mondulkiri	Pukreng, Puradet, Pulung (Ngleav Krach), and Pukroch CFs[32]	5734	WI/RECOFTC
NRM	Mondulkiri	Namlir CPA	661	WI/RECOFTC
NRM	Mondulkiri	Rovak CPA	1647	WI/RECOFTC
NRM	Mondulkiri	Sre Preah Community-Based Production Forest (inside Seima Protection Forest, but outside of the core zone)	9,070	WCS
Type of Hectares	**Province**	**Name of Protected Area**	**Area (ha)**	**Partner Claiming Hectares**
Biological Significance	Preah Vihear	Preah Vihear Protection Forest + Extension Area (includes CFs: Dang Phlet, Narong, Kunapheap, Bra, Prey Changhar Thom, Preah Enn Pkay Reah, Prey Niyum Taopeang Chambak, Trapeang Kbal Damrey, Kampong Sranoah, Preah Lean)	75,710	WCS
Biological Significance	Mondulkiri	Seima Protection Forest Core Zone (includes ICTs: Andong Kraloeung, Orona, Gati, Sre Lvi, O Chrar, Sre Khtum, Pu Trom, Chak Char, Sre Andaol, Khmaom, Sre Khtung, Sre Y, Pu Kes)	187,983	WCS
Biological Significance	Mondulkiri	Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (includes CPAs: Antrong Samaky Senchey, Chiklob, Putung Puhung, Srae Thom, Lao Ka, Srae Y, Toul, Srae Khtong)	222,500	WWF
Biological Significance	Mondulkiri	Mondulkiri Protection Forest (includes CFs: Dei Eiy, Srae Huy, Krang Tes, Pu Chrey, Nang Khileuk, Srae Huy (Chhoul))	372,971	WWF
	(EPL: 800,566) (PLL: 119,458)	**Total Achievement to Date**	**920,024**	
		Hectares of biological significance	859,164	
		Hectares of natural resources (NRM)	60,860	

[32] The size of these 4 CFs will change slightly in 2016 due to re-demarcation.

Table 4: GHG emissions reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided in 2014 & 2015 (SFB Y2 & Y3) - Indicator G3

		Updated Forest Cover (2013 Hansen data set)	Deforest -ation Rate	Deforest -ation Area (ha/y)	Forest Carbon Stocks (t C/ha)	Forest Carbon Stocks (t CO2/ha) Plus Growth	Effective-ness Rate 2015	Co2 Emissions 2015	Baseline (Emissions Expected Without Project)	Achieve-ment	Emissions With Project
Partners	Area	2012	AFOLU Default	AFOLU Default	AFOLU Default	AFOLU Default	AFOLU	AFOLU	2015	2015	2015
	Prey Lang										
WCS, WI, RECOFTC	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 & RECOFTC	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 & RECOFTC	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 & RECOFTC	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 & RECOFTC	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 & RECOFTC	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 & RECOFTC	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 & RECOFTC	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 & RECOFTC	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 & RECOFTC	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 & RECOFTC	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 & RECOFTC	**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 & RECOFTC	**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 & RECOFTC	**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 & RECOFTC	**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+ 2015[33]**	**Baseline**	**Achieve-ment**	**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 tCO2e	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**
	SFB Y2 Total: AFOLU (2014)								**626,884**	**224,044**	**402,840**
	SFB Total Y2+Y3 (2014+2015)								**10,681,244**	**8,026,494**	**2,654,750**

[33] 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 5: Number of Stakeholders Actively Engaged – Indicator 0.1.1

Total Number People Actively Engaged to Date						
Level	**Disaggregated**					
	All People		**Khmer**		**Indigenous People (Non-Khmer)**	
	Total	**Female**	**Total**	**Female**	**Total**	**Female**
SFB Database Total[34]	17,380	8,039	12,920	6,033	4,460	2,006
National (DB)[35]	**1,025**	**359**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Eastern Plains Total	**10,102**	**4,096**	**2,142**	**835**	**7,960**	**3,261**
WCS in EPL	*6,095*	*2,564*	*1,036*	*436*	*5,059*	*2,128*
SFB Database in EPL	4,007	1,532	1,106	399	2,901	1,133
Prey Lang Total (DB)	**12,348**	**6,148**	**10,796**	**5,280**	**1,552**	**868**
SFB TOTAL	**23,475**	**10,603**	**13,956**	**6,469**	**9,519**	**4,134**

[34] All database numbers for indicator 0.1.1 exclude WCS clients because data entry for WCS activities that contribute towards indicator 0.1.1 in EPL has not been completed. Therefore, WCS' 6,095 clients in EPL who agreed with the FPIC process for the Seima REDD Project are added to the database records. Data entry for these clients should be completed during Q14 to enable reporting of indicator 0.1.1 based on database records alone in future reports.

[35] In the SFB database, the SFB Project totals are calculated based on the number of client profiles associated with the indicator - individuals are only counted one time regardless of how many activities they attend. People in the "national" category are those who have not attended any activity in either landscape, so they are counted in the SFB Project total but not in either landscape total (SFB total minus landscape totals = national). However, landscape totals are calculated based on the number of client profiles associated with activities in that landscape, so if an individual attends activities in both landscapes they are counted once in each landscape. (For example, people who go on a cross-landscape study tour are counted once in EPL total and once in PLL total, but only one time in the SFB total). Therefore, when added together, the landscape totals may be less than, greater than or equal to the SFB total. Due to the database structure, the number of "national" people cannot be disaggregated based on these numbers.

Table 6: Status of Land Titling Areas in EPL – Indicator 1.1.1 [36]

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha)	No. HH	Baseline Step[37]	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N)[38]	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
WI/RECOFTC – Outside SFB-supported PAs (except Antrong CPA)							
1. Puradet CF	1,323		Step 7	Step 8.4	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 8.7	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 8.4	Y	Draft under revision	WI completed Step 7 (agreement approval) and initiated Step 8; RECOFTC completing Step 8 for CFMP development.
4. NgleavKrach CF (Puloung)	2,511		Step 7	Step 8.7	Y	Draft under revision	WI completed Step 7 (agreement approval) and initiated Step 8; RECOFTC completing Step 8 for CFMP development.

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

[37] Step CF/CCF/CPA/ICT was at when SFB support began.

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

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha)	No. HH	Baseline Step[37]	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N)[38]	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
5. Namlir CPA	661.11	215	Step 1	Step 5	Y	N/A	CPA regulation was endorsed by provincial governor and it had conducted to disseminate to CPA members for participatory sustainable community protected management.
6. Rovak CPA	1,647.23	106	Step 1	Step 5	Y	N/A	CPA regulation was endorsed by provincial governor and it had conducted to disseminate to CPA members for participatory sustainable community protected management.
7. Antrong Samaki Senchey CPA (in PPWS)	4,568.11	500	Step 1	Step 5	Y	N/A	Thump print collection, CPA management committee commune Deika and consultation draft CPA regulation with CPA members were conducted for CPA establishment.
WCS - Inside Seima Protection Forest							
8. Andong Kraloeng ICT	1,423	113	8	8	N	NA	Support to implementing ICT. This area was the first ICT pilot area. The title was issued before SFB began, but then the process was revised to add step 7 (issuing IC rule by-law). SFB supported Andong Kraloeng to retroactively complete step 7, however it is not counted against the target as the hard title was issued prior to project intervention.
9. O Rona ICT	649	230	7	8	Y	NA	Support to implementing ICT
10. Gati ICT	504	59	7	8	Y	NA	Support to implementing ICT
11. Sre Lvi ICT	369	36	7	8	Y	NA	Support to implementing ICT
12. O Chrar ICT	532	32	7	8	Y	NA	Support to implementing ICT
13. Pu Trom ICT	1,606	186	7	8	Y	NA	Support to implementing ICT
14. Sre Khtum ICT	1,339	139	7	8	Y	NA	Support to implementing ICT
15. Srae Preah CBPF	9,070	158	5	7	Y	NA	Forest Inventory, Harvesting Plan
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	4	Y	NA	Support on all ICT steps

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha)	No. HH	Baseline Step[37]	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N)[38]	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
21. Pu Kes ICT	TBC	118	1	4	Y	NA	Support on all ICT steps
WWF - Inside Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary							
22. Chiklob CPA	2,989	140	Step 5	Step 5	N	Completed inventory data encoding, waiting for data analysis	Management plan development and bamboo enterprise development. We are working on Step 7 and 8 already but are waiting for final agreement to move to Step 6.
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	Waiting for approval from GDANCP	Management planning, patrolling, enterprise development
27. Toul CPA	2,178	70	Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started[39]	Training on CPA formulization to CPA members, waiting the approval from Provincial Governor
28. Srae Khtong CPA	2,956	65	Step 0	Step 3	Y	Not started	CPA committee establishment.
WWF - Inside Mondulkiri Protection Forest							
29. Dei Eiy CF	1,164	92	Step 6	Step 9-10[40]	N[41]	Completed final consultation on community management plan	Management plan development and legalization processes. Step 7 cannot be completed due to changes in FA's approval process.
30. Srae Huy CF	5,346	94	Step 6	Step 6	N	Review the existing management plan and revise	Management plan development and legalization processes. Livelihood enterprise development. Step 7 cannot be completed due to changes in FA's approval process.

[39] Documentation was submitted 8 months ago but because of the internal administrative reform, the process still hasn't moved forward.
[40] Step 7 is the agreement, but it cannot be completed due to changes in the process. Approval from MAFF was received to move directly to step 8 which is now in process and consultation on the final draft management plan is complete. Step 9 enterprise development (ecotourism), step 10 (forest patrolling, monthly meeting) are already completed.
[41] Since step 7 cannot be completed due to ongoing revision of FA's process, Dei Eiy and Srae Huy CFs cannot be counted against indicator 1.1.1 at this time. MAFF has advised Dei Eiy, Srae Huy CFs to skip step 7 and work on the management plan (step 8) instead.

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha)	No. HH	Baseline Step[37]	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N)[38]	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
31. Krang Tes CF	8,876	678	Step 3	Step 6	Y	Completed PA report and management block boundary demarcation	CF Committee establishment, management plan development. Step 7 cannot be completed due to changes in FA's approval process.
32. Pu Chrey CF	1000	149	Step 0	Step 4	Y	Election of management committee	CF establishment
33. Nang Khileuk CF	7,000	333	Step 0	Step 3	Y	Discussion with stakeholders on boundary conflict	CF establishment
34. Srae Huy (Chuol CF)	2,000	128	Step 0	Step 3	Y	Discussion with stakeholders on boundary conflict	CF establishment

Table 7: Status of Land Titling Areas in PLL – Indicator 1.1.1

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha)[42]	No. HH	Baseline Step[43]	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N)[44]	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
1. Kbla Khla	2533	36	Step 0	Step 3	Yes	N/A	Kbla Khla CF and CRCK's ELC company boundary map were signed. Present the result of CF boundary re-demarcation and land use identification to district working group and a meeting on the result of farmland data collection inside the CF to CFMC and CF members.

[42]The CF size can change between Steps 0-7, especially between Step 0 (identification of potential CF area) and Step 1 (CF establishment). After the cement boundary poles are installed in Step 4, the size is more stable and less likely to change.
[43] Step CF/CCF/CPA/ICT was at when SFB support began.
[44]Reported as achievement against targets on Summary of Results Table (Yes or No).

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha)[42]	No. HH	Baseline Step[43]	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N)[44]	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
2. Phnom Raing	294.35	422	Step 0	Step 4	Yes	N/A	A re-submission CF establishment request was approved by provincial governor. CFMC is officially endorsed by commune Deika. CF potential area request letter was signed by Triage and Division chiefs. Then, draft CFMC by-law with CFMC, consultation with CF members and extension to CF members conducted.
3. Reab Roy Senchey	2,136	n/a	Step 0	Step 2	Yes	N/A	Dissemination on CF establishment and field training on the participatory rural and resource assessment in Reab Roy Senchey CF at Bankan village, Reab Roy commune, Rovieng district were conducted by PRA tools.
4. Chrob Phnom Dombok (Khyang)	793	180	Step 0	Step 6	Yes	N/A	A draft, consultation and extension of CF regulation were conducted with local authorities, CFMC and CF members.
5. Phnom Preah Ent Trong (Meun Reach)	219	190	Step 0	Step 6	Yes	N/A	A draft, consultation and extension of CF regulation were conducted with local authorities, CFMC and CF members.
6. Phnom Prachum Mith (Sam Arng)	3256	376	Step 0	Step 6	Yes	N/A	Consultation and dissemination of CF regulation were conducted with CFMC and CF members.
7. Phnom Chumrok Sath (Chhvang)	4446	306	Step 0	Step 6	Yes	N/A	Dissemination CF regulation to CF members was conducted.
8. Prey O'Chrey (Toal)	505	149	Step 0	Step 6	Yes	N/A	Consultation and dissemination of CF regulation were conducted with CFMC and CF members.
9. ChheutealPreus (Romdeng)	699	215	Step 0	Step 6	Yes	N/A	Consultation and dissemination of CF regulation were conducted with CFMC and CF members.
10. Prey Kranhoung (Chamkar Leu)	963	170	Step 0	Step 6	Yes	N/A	Consultation and dissemination of CF regulation were conducted with CFMC and CF members.

Table 8: People Trained to Date – Indicator 1.2.1/1.3.1

Total Number People Trained to Date						
Level	Disaggregated					
	All People		Khmer		Indigenous People (Non-Khmer)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
National (DB)[45]	300	98	-	-	-	-
Eastern Plains Total (DB)	2,299	689	759	218	1,540	471
Prey Lang Total (DB)	8,336	4,015	7,643	3,661	693	354
SFB TOTAL (Database)	10,935	4,802	8,706	3,977	2,229	825

[45] In the SFB database, the SFB Project totals are calculated based on the number of client profiles associated with the indicator - individuals are only counted one time regardless of how many activities they attend. People in the "national" category are those who have not attended any activity in either landscape, so they are counted in the SFB Project total but not in either landscape total (SFB total minus landscape totals = national). However, landscape totals are calculated based on the number of client profiles associated with activities in that landscape, so if an individual attends activities in both landscapes they are counted once in each landscape. (For example, people who go on a cross-landscape study tour are counted once in EPL total and once in PLL total, but only one time in the SFB total). Therefore, when added together, the landscape totals may be less than, greater than or equal to the SFB total. Due to the database structure, the number of "national" people cannot be disaggregated based on these numbers.

Table 9: 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[46]	Current Stage[47]
National					
WI-NAT-1	Strategy	National Protected Area System Strategic Management Framework 2014	National MoE	2	5
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	1	2
WCS-EPL-3	Plan	SPF REDD Validation Corrective Action Plan	Forestry Administration and Provincial Authorities	1	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

[46] Baseline stage when SFB funding began (based on PMEP definition, page 33).
[47] Current stage for disaggregation based on PMEP - Stage 1: Analyzed; Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation; Stage 3: Presented for legislation/decree; 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[46]	Current Stage[47]
WCS-EPL-15	Agreement/title	Khmaom ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief	1	4
WCS-EPL-16	Agreement/title	Sre Kthong ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief	1	4
WCS-EPL-17	Agreement/title	Sre E ICT	Provincial Department, Ministry of Rural Development	1	2
WCS-EPL-18	Agreement/title	Phou Kes ICT	Provincial Department, Ministry of Rural Development	1	2
WCS-EPL-19	Title	Pu Trom ICT	Ministry of Land Management	3	5
WI-EPL-1	Agreement/title	Puradet CF	MAFF	3	5
WI-EPL-2	Agreement/title	Ngleav Krach CF (Pulung)	MAFF	3	5
WI-EPL-3	Agreement/title	Pukreng CF	MAFF	3	5
WI-EPL-4	Agreement/title	Pukroch CF	MAFF	3	5
WI-EPL-5	Agreement/title	Namlir CPA	N/A	1	4
WI-EPL-6	Agreement/title	Rovak CPA	N/A	1	4
WI-EPL-7	Agreement/title	Angtroung Samaki Sen Chey CPA	N/A	1	4
WWF-EPL-1	Plan	Srae Thom CPA Management Plan	National MoE	2	4
WWF-EPL-2	Plan	Puhung Putung CPA Management Plan	National MoE	1	4
WWF-EPL-3	Plan	2014 Memang Commune Investment Plan	Commune Chief	1	5
WWF-EPL-4	Plan	2014 Srae Chouk Commune Investment Plan	Commune Chief	1	5
WWF-EPL-5	Plan	2014 Chong Plas Commune Investment Plan	Commune Chief	1	5
WWF-EPL-6	Plan	2014 Srae Huy Commune Investment Plan	Commune Chief	1	5
WWF-EPL-7	Agreement/title	Laoka CPA	PDoE Director	2	3
WWF-EPL-8	Agreement/title	Toul CPA	Provincial Governor	1	4
WWF-EPL-9	Agreement/title	Srae Kthong CPA	Provincial Governor	1	2
WWF-EPL-10	Agreement/title	Krangtes CF	District Governor	2	3
WWF-EPL-11	Agreement/title	Pu Chrey CF	District Governor	1	3
WWF-EPL-12	Agreement/title	Nang Khy Loek CF	District Governor	1	2

Identification No.	Type of Policy Action	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved	Baseline Stage[46]	Current Stage[47]
WWF-EPL-13	Agreement/title	Chuol CF (Srae Huy)	District Governor	1	2
WWF EPL-14	Agreement/title	Srae Thom CPA	MoE	2	4
WWF EPL-15	Plan	Srae Y CPA Management Plan	MoE	1	3
WWF EPL-16	Agreement/title	Srae Y CPA	National MoE	1	4
WWF EPL-17	Agreement/title	Puhung/Putung CPA	National MoE	1	4
Prey Lang					
WCS-PLL-1	Market Agreement	Dongplat Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	1	5
WCS-PLL-2	Market Agreement	Kunpheap Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	1	5
WCS-PLL-3	Market Agreement	Robonh Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	1	5
WCS-PLL-4	Market Agreement	Narong Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	1	5
WCS-PLL-5	Plan	PVPF Adaptive Management Plan	Central Forestry Administration	1	4
RECOFTC-PLL-1	Agreement/title	Kbal Khla CF	District governor and FA division	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-2	Agreement/title	Phnom Rang CF	District governor and FA division	Stage 1	Stage 2
RECOFTC-PLL-3	Agreement/title	Crob Phnom Dombok CF	District governors and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-4	Agreement/title	Preah Ent Trong CF	District governors and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-5	Agreement/title	Phnom Prachum Mith CF (Sam Arng)	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-6	Agreement/title	Phnom Chumrok Sath CF (Chhvang)	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-7	Agreement/title	Prey O'Chrey CF (Toul)	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-8	Agreement/title	Chheuteal Preus CF (Romdeng)	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3

Identification No.	Type of Policy Action	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved	Baseline Stage[46]	Current Stage[47]
RECOFTC-PLL-9	Agreement/title	Prey Kranhoung CF (Chamkar Leu)	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-10	Plan	Lbos Srol CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 4
RECOFTC-PLL-11	Plan	Prey Tatei CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 4
RECOFTC-PLL-12	Plan	O Dasko CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 4
RECOFTC-PLL-13	Plan	Samaky CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 4
RECOFTC-PLL-14	Plan	Prey Phum Romchek CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 4
RECOFTC-PLL-15	Agreement/title	Reab Roy Senchey CF	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 2
WI/MB-PLL-1	Plan	Ou Kranhung CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 4

Table 10: Conservation and NRM Conflicts Mitigated or Acted Upon – Indicator 0.2.1

	Type	Report Against Target?[48]	Location					Description		
Number	Mitigated or Acted Upon	Yes or No	Area (CF/ CPA/ ICT/PA Name)	Commune	District	Province	Government Level[49]	Conflict Description	Intervention Measures	Current Status/Update
	Eastern Plains									
WCS										
1	Acted upon	Yes	Srae Preah CBPF	Srae Preah	Keo Seima	MDK	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.
2	Acted Upon	Yes	Chak Char ICT	Srae Chhuk	Keo Seima	MDK	Provincial	Conflict between Binh Phuoc 1 ELC company and Chak Char ICT.	Facilitation, technical and legal support, and helping to organize meetings.	Decision from provincial government to return 410 additional hectares to the community. ELC company has requested additional land: further conflict ongoing.
3	Acted Upon	Yes	O Rona ICT	Srae Khtum	Keo Seima	MDK	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.
4	Mitigated	Yes	Pu Trom ICT	Romonea	Sen Monorom	MDK	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.
5	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	Mining company has not returned. Community are aware of their rights.

[48] Reported as achievement against targets on Summary of Results Table. If no, resolution is still ongoing.
[49] Highest level of government engaged by SFB team to mitigate or act upon the conflict.

									are aware of rights and have reporting mechanisms.	
6	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.
7	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										
8	Mitigated	Yes	Srae Y CPA	Romonear	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.
9	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.
10	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.
11	Acted Upon	Yes	PPWS	Srae Chhouk and Chung Phlas	Keo Seima	MDK	Ministry	Proposed social land concession inside PPWS.	Meeting with PPWS Director and Officers at GDANCP.	Q13 update: -The research team has been allowed to do line transect across the revoked ELC (Kasekam Khmer Angkor) and developed a coordination workplan for PPWS Director, which is under review. -Improved patrolling days and nights and distances.
12	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.
13	Mitigated	Yes	Laoka CPA	Sokodom	Sen Monorom	MDK	Comm. Chief of Police (Sokodom Commune)	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. -Q13 update: Rangers and project staff could not monitor inside the revoked ELCs because the MoE provided licenses to Timber Trade Companies to collect abandoned timbers inside those ELCs. Instead, community patrolling teams joined patrol with park rangers in groups of 10-15 people.
14	Acted upon	Yes	Srae thom 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.
15	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, 2015. -Provided information to the EU Ambassador during his visit to the Landscape. Facilitated media coverage and one article was published about this.	Q13 update: -No road construction at the moment no official letter issued from MoI on the cancellation. -EU sent a letter to MoI to request not building the road across that area in September. So far no further information has been granted.

16	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.
17	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 Mondulkiri Governor Office to stop and move people from that area. -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 MoI. -Q12 update: Illegal activities have stopped.
18	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 $17,500 USD while the timber was confiscated. -The investigation is under process now, in the hands of prosecutors in court.
19	Acted upon	Yes (Q12)	MPF	Kohneak	Kohneak	MDK	FA Deputy Manager of MPF	Deputy Manager of MPF got information from a confidential informant that illegal timbers and wildlife were being transported from Konheak.	Patrol team made plan for ambush and set up road block at Namram Outpost. Road block team found one bus fully loaded with: 7 live Leaf turtles 4 live Elongated tortoise 8 live monitor lizards 33kg bantang	-They confiscated bus and all items, released live animals, and arrested 2 persons immediately. -Following the information provided from these arrested people, team was also successful in arresting 2 persons involving a seller and poacher of Banteng.

									20kg Orchids 120 pieces 1,68cum So kram Koro wood 0.14 cu. m 40 logs of Neang nuon wood 0.195 cu. m	
20	Acted upon	Yes (Q12)	MPF	Kohn eak	Koh nea k	MDK	FA Depu ty Man ager 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 R73,000,000 ($18,250 USD) was given to the landowner of the house. -Then, the patrol team searched another building close to the previous location, and successfully located and seized 89 planks of illegally possessed timber So Kram (*Xylia dolabriformis*) - total of 4 cubic meters. All exhibits were seized and stored at Koh Nhek Division HQs. The offender was fined R12,000,000 (~$3,000 USD)
21	Acted Upon	Yes (Q13)	PPWS ELC	Sre Khto ng	Sei ma/ O kto ng	MDK	PDoE / MOE	-Logging site found during a planned patrol operation and information provided by informants. -Operation team consisted of WWF LETA, PPWS rangers GIS staff and forestry specialist.	-Organized patrols and field operations. -Illegal settlement and timber processing plant discovered.	-Warning letter to 8 families issued. -3 return site inspections over Q13 conducted at Sre Khtong cancelled ELC. -Extremely large scale luxury timber processing plant currently in full operation. Over 70 large luxury timber transport trucks recorded and reported to MOE and PA management.
22	Acted Upon	Yes (Q13)	PPWS	Peam Kapa y	PP WS PA	MDK	PDoE / MOE	-Logging camps found during a patrol of the PA. -Team consisted of WWF LETA, PA rangers and community patrol team.	-4 illegal logging camps destroyed. -Confiscated short wave radio equipment, gasoline (20L), chains to load timber onto trucks, and illegal fishing traps.	-4 Warning letters issued to the 4 illegal camp suspects for building in PA.
WI										
23	Acted Upon	Yes (Q12)	Pukroc h CF	Sre Amp oum	Pich rea da	MDK	Provi ncial	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.
24	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										
25	Acted Upon	Yes	Donphlet CF	Chhaeb Pir	Chaeb	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.
26	Acted Upon	Yes	Kunaph eap Community	Chhaeb Pir	Chaeb	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.
27	Acted Upon	Yes	Preah Lean CF (Kampong Sami village)	Kampong Sralao Pir	Chaeb	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										

28	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.
29	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.
30	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 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.
31	Acted Upon	Yes (Q12)	Prey Phnom Prasat CF	O'Rei	Thalabarivat	STR	District	Overlapping of Phnom Prasat with Pheapimex FLC.	- Constructive Dialogue with CFMCs, Provincial Deputy Governor, Local 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.	- 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.
32	Acted Upon	Yes (Q12)	Prey Tamao CF	Kang Cham	Thalabarivat	STR	Provincial	Overlapping of Prey Tamao CF with Pheapimex FLC.	- 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.	- 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.

33	Acted Upon	Yes (Q13)	Kirisoksan CF	Anlong Chrey	Thalabarivat	STR	Provincial	Issues from overlapping of Kirisoksan CFs with Pheapimex FLC and agricultural expansion inside the CF by outsiders and CF members.	-Dialogue on reinforcement of CFMC role and responsibilities for mitigation of CF land encroachment. -CFMC of Kirisoksan has been coached on how to reinforce its role and responsibilities by engaging in dialogue with CF members, village chief and commune council.	-Restructured CFMC endorsed by commune council in July 2015. -In Q13, 12 CF land encroachers (including some CFMC members) made a contract admitting to past violations and promising to discontinue clearing CF land for agricultural purposes. The remaining encroachers will sign contracts in the following months.
34	Mitigated	No	Preah Lean CF	Kampungsrolao	Chep	PVH	CFMC	Preah Nimitt, an eco-tourism 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 over CF land encroachment. -A resolution between the CF and ecotourism company was 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.	-A written agreement was made between the CF and the company. However, at the December provincial community forestry program coordination committee meeting (PCFPCC), the issue was raised that Preah Lean CFMC's report about the eco-tourism agreement was not officially recognized, as it is required that CC, district and provincial authority and FA take part. A dialogue will be held to address this in the coming quarter.
35	Mitigated	No	Preah Lean CF	Kampungsrolao	Chep	PVH	CFMC	-The new emerging issue of CF land encroachment from neighbouring villagers of Preah Romkoel village (Stung Treng). -CFMCs mandate is over and needs to be restructured and 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.	At the December PCFPCC meeting, Preah Lean CF raised the issue of encroachment by nearby villagers from Stung Treng. To resolve, the CFMCs must make a written report, so that FA cantonment of PVH will conduct a field check and address issues for mitigation of CF land conflict.
36	Mitigated	Yes	Prey Thlong Tropaing	Putrea	Chesen	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.

			Sa'ang CF							
37	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.
38	Acted Upon	Yes	Knar CF	Ratanak	Roviieng	PVH	FA Cantonment	In Knar CF, Russey Srok villagers living and having rice fields inside the CF areas, hinders the pole installation process.	Constructive Dialogue on resolution and mitigation of land encroachment, logging and pole demarcation installation.	Installation of demarcation poles for the CF was agreed.
39	Acted Upon	Yes	Sampreang CF	Ratanak	Roviieng	PVH	FA Cantonment	In Sampreang CF, Sleng Tol villagers living and having rice fields inside the CF areas, hinders the pole installation process.	Constructive Dialogue on resolution and mitigation of land encroachment, logging and pole demarcation installation.	Installation of demarcation poles for the CF was agreed.
40	Acted Upon	Yes	Prey Khlong Tropeang Sa'ang CF	Putrea	Chesen	PVH	FA Cantonment	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.
41	Acted Upon	Yes	Kravan & Bor CFs	Putrea	Chesen	PVH	FA Cantonment	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.
42	Acted Upon	Yes	Kbal Kla	Sandan	Sandan	KPT	Provincial	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.

43	Acted Upon	No	Ou Krasang CF	Boeung Cha	Sambo	KRT	Commune	Issue of illegal logging in Ou Krasang CF by surrounding villagers and CF members. Report of CFMC being complicit with logging.	Dialogue with CC, CFMC, FA, and NGOs to improve and strengthen CF management structure.	-Dialogue with relevant stakeholders to improve and strengthen CF management structure was done in Q8 for immediate resolution. After the dialogue, the CF strongly commits to work together beside the internal conflict until the re-election date in March 2015. -Work on this issue suspended to focus on areas closer to PLL core zone.
44	Acted Upon	Yes	Kunpheap, Dangphlet, Narong and Bra CFs	Chhaeb Pir	Chhaep	PVH	FA Cantonment	This area was a single CF used by multiple villages. To reduce conflicts, to have their own forest area to protect and make management easier, FA and villagers decided to separate into 4 different CFs. WI facilitated boundary demarcation.	Originally 1 CF covered 4 villages; separated into 4 CFs {Kunpheap (395ha), Dangphlet (388 ha), Narong (375 ha), and Bra (369ha)} to make it easier for each of the villages to manage.	Boundary pole demarcation done.
45	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.
46	Mitigated	Yes	Sangke CF	Sangke 1	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.
47	Mitigated	Yes	Bor and Kravan CFs	Putrea	Cheysen	PVH	District	Rice field expansion of nearby villagers who have fields in the CFs area, CF members wish to expand their rice field due to the expansion of their family members and after having boundary poles demarcation, the destruction of CF boundary poles, members inactive in preventing illegal activities in the CF and request for dissolution of Kravan CF.	Constructive dialogue on conflict resolution and dissemination of Forest Law and relevant regulations to strengthen the management and issues mitigation.	Competent authorities heard the concerns/challenges of the CF members and also warned the participants about the consequences of keep doing those illegal activities. And the other concerns raised by the participants will be taken action by the competent authorities to mitigate it later.
48	Acted Upon	Yes (Q13)	Obos Leav CF	Tumring	Sandan	KPT	Commune chief	A few CF members and migrants encroached on CF land by expanding agricultural areas which affected the CF boundary.	Dialogue on reinforcement of CFMC role and responsibilities. Implementing individual contracts to discontinue agricultural land expansion in CF.	CFMC, in collaboration with village and commune chief, called 3 individual encroachers to make contracts to discontinue CF land clearing and expansion. CFMC will do follow-up on remaining cases in the coming month.
49	Acted Upon	Yes (Q13)	Prey Tatey and Ou Krah Nhoung CFs	Mean Rith	Sandan	KPT	Commune chief	One unidentified tycoon from Phnom Penh wanted to invest in eco-tourism in Raksmeyphumpi Kiri Boeungkranhak and approached the CFMCs and local authorities several times from 2013-2014. Members of both CFs want to manage eco-tourism themselves at the same location, and were concerned about losing access to part of their CFs.	SFB in collaboration with officials from the provincial department of tourism/ Kampong Thom Province, built capacity of 14 (4F) committee members of Resmey Phum Pir Kiri Boeung Krahnak Eco-tourism and provided technical assistance to both CFs to develop the required documents to officially register their eco-tourism area.	-Raksmeyphumpi Kiri Boeungkranhak ecotourism area was endorsed by Meanrith commune chief, Sandan district governor and Kampong Thom provincial governor on September 8, 2015. -Livelihood activities in tourism have trained members how to serve guests with the best hospitality and food safety. After the training, the Eco-Tourism Committee felt confident and ready to serve their guests during the Phchum Ben holiday.

Table 11: Summary of Progress Developing Management Plans in EPL - Indicator 0.2.2/2.1.1/2.2.1/2.3.1

Site Description		Beneficiaries Description					Progress			
		Family	Male		Female					
Name of Site	Area (HA)	# HH	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Baseline Step[50]	Oct	Dec	Remark
Mondulkiri (outside all PAs)										
NgleavKrach (Pulung)	2,511	196	0	216	0	230	Step 8.0	Step 8.4	Step 8.7	Verification farmland/plantation data collection, workshop to present the results of PRA and CF inventory data and consultation draft CFMP for finalization were implemented for supporting CFMP preparation.
Pukrouch	1,231	90	0	156	0	181	Step 8.0	Step 8.4	Step 8.7	Verification farmland/plantation data collection, workshop to present the results of PRA and CF inventory data and consultation draft CFMP for finalization were implemented for supporting CFMP preparation.
Puradet	1,323	85	0	174	0	89	Step 8.0	Step 8.4	Step 8.4	Field training on the participatory CF resource appraisal was organized to collect data for CFMP preparation.
Pukreng	678	90	0	161	0	72	Step 8.0	Step 8.4	Step 8.4	Field training on the participatory CF resource appraisal was organized to collect data for CFMP preparation.
Mondulkiri (PPWS)										
Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary	222,500	2800	0	0	0	0	Grant agreement signed		Content page developed and consultation meetings.	
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.
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[51]	Completed management block and	Approved by MoE.	Implementation of management plan.	Monthly patrolling by community conducted and enterprise development (resin).

[50] Step management plan was at when SFB support began.
[51] WWF: Estimated number based on 50% ethnicity membership

							forest inventory.			
Chiklob CPA	2,989	140	0	313	0	292	None	Trained community on management plan development.	Completed data encoding and draft management plan.	
Mondulkiri (MPF)										
Mondulkiri Protected Forest	372,971	2,300 [52]	0	0	0	0	2007 draft of management plan but not approved by FA (outdated).	MPF management plan to be sent from Dept of Wildlife and Biodiversity to FA.	MPF management plan is delayed again and FA committed to submit the plan to MAFF by the end of Jan 2016.	
Dei Ey CF	1,164	92	73	49	69	46	Second level consultation.		Completed PRA report and finalized forest inventory.	
Srae Huy CF	5,346	321	0	214	0	107	Develop workplan on finalized CF management plan.		Re-conduct PRA.	

[52] 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.

Table 12: 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[53]			
		Family	Male		Female					
Name of Site	Area (HA)	# HH	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Baseline Step[54]	Oct	Dec	Remark
Kampong Thom										
Mlup Baitong (MB)										
Ou Kranhung	1131	192	330	0	396	0	8.4	8.8	8.8	CFMP approved by FA cantonment of Kampong Thom.
Preyhung Chamtet	1016	66	209	0	211	0	8.4	8.7	8.7	60% of CFMPs was written before grant expired.
RECOFTC										
Prey Tatei CF	1,395	89	89	0	36	0	8.0	8.8	8.8	CFMP has revised based on comments from Department of Community Forestry and Forests.
Prey Phum Romchek CF	497	43	126	0	77	0	8.0	8.7	8.8	CFMP had submitted to FA cantonment for further consideration and approval.
Prey Ou Bosleav CF	1,359	98	176	0	91	0	8.0	8.6	8.6	A workshop to present the PRA result to local authorities, CFMC and CF members conducted.
O'Dasko CF	1,135	143	365	0	192	0	8.0	8.8	8.8	CFMP was submitted to FA cantonment.
Lbos Srol CF	1,123	61	144	0	83	0	8.0	8.8	8.8	CFMP has revised based on comments from Department of Community Forestry and Forests.
Kratie										
Angkor Ent CF	1,307	52	0	52	0	23	8.0	8.6	8.7	A draft CFMP and consultation conducted with local authorities, CFMC and CF members.

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

[54] Step management plan was at when SFB support began.

Kampong Damrei CF	1,302	68	0	68	0	31	8.0	8.5	8.7	Workshop to present the result of CF inventory and consultation draft CFMP.
Prasat Teuk Khmao CF	5,665	358	358	0	38	0	8.0	8.5	8.5	CF inventory data analysis completeld.
Preah Vihear										
Kravan	490	67	169	0	75	0	8.0	8.2	8.5	Field training on CF inventory was conducted and 14 plots of CF inventory fieldwork were completely done.
Bor	617	273	630	0	313	0	8.0	8.3	8.5	Field training on CF inventory was conducted and 23 plots of CF inventory fieldwork were completely done.
Steung Treng										
Samaki CF	2,431	202	0	343	0	463	8.0	8.8	8.8	CFMP of Samaki CF got a green light letter from Deputy-Director General of Forestry Administration for endorsement to FA Cantonment Chief to officially approve it.
TOTAL										

Table 13: Sustainable Forestry Management and Biodiversity Management Plans Achieved – Indicator 0.2.2/2.1.1/2.2.1/2.3.1

Partner	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved
Eastern Plains		
WCS	CBPF Srae Preah Trial Harvesting Plan	Central Forestry Administration
WCS	SPF Adaptive Management Plan	Central Forestry Administration
WCS	SPF Biodiversity Monitoring Plan	Forestry Administration and Provincial Authorities
WWF	Srae Thom CPA Management Plan	National MoE
WWF	Puhung Putung CPA Management Plan	PPWS Director
WWF	Srae Y CPA Management Plan	Approved by PDoE Director
Prey Lang		
WCS	PVPF Adaptive Management Plan	Central Forestry Administration
RECOFTC	Lbos Srol CFMP	FA cantonment
RECOFTC	Prey Tatei CFMP	FA cantonment
RECOFTC	O Dasko CFMP	FA cantonment
RECOFTC	Samaky CFMP	FA cantonment
RECOFTC	Prey Phum Romcheck CFMP	FA cantonment
WI(MB)	Ou Kranhung CFMP	FA cantonment

Table 14: 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	101	45	58	25	43	20

Table 15: PES Agreements Achieved – Indicator 3.2.1/3.4.1

Partner	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved
Prey Lang		
WCS	Dongplat Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager
WCS	Kunpheap Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager
WCS	Robonh Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager
WCS	Narong Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager

Table 16: Number of People Participating in Income Generating Activities – Indicator 3.3.1

Total Number People Participating to Date						
Level	Disaggregated					
	All People		Khmer		Indigenous People (Non-Khmer)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Eastern Plains Total (DB)	2,366	971	409	97	1,957	874
Prey Lang Total (DB)	4,577	2,414	3,916	2,031	661	383
SFB TOTAL (Database)	6,943	3,385	4,325	2,128	2,618	1,257

10. ANNEXES

Annex A - SMART Patrol Team Report - SPF - Oct to Dec 2015

Annex B - SMART Patrol Team Report - PVPF - Oct to Dec 2015

Annex C - ODC website updates

Annex D - Details of Communication Work