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Supporting Forests and Biodiversity

Quarterly Report

Third Quarter – April 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013

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[COR/AOR] Name: Brad Arsenault

Submitted by: Dennis J. Cengel, Chief of Party
Winrock International
Phnom Penh Center
Building F, Room 588
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: (855 23) 220-714
Email: dcengel@winrocksfb.org



1. PROGRAM OVERVIEW/SUMMARY

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|--|--|
| 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/Subawardees: | Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS); World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC); East West Management Institute (EWMI) |
| Major Counterpart Organizations | Forestry Administration (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries); General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (Ministry of Environment) |
| Geographic Coverage (cities and or countries) | Eastern Plains Landscape (Mondulkiri province) and Prey Lang Landscape (Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kratie provinces) |
| Reporting Period: | April 1, 2013 – June 30, 2013 |

ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| BCC | Biodiversity Conservation Corridors |
| CBPF | Community-based Production Forestry |
| CBNA | Capacity Building Needs Assessment |
| CBNRM | Community-based Natural Resources Management |
| CCB | Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standard |
| CCBA | Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance |
| CCF | Community Conservation Forest |
| CF | Community Forest |
| CIP | Commune Investment Program |
| COP | Chief of Party |
| CO ₂ | Carbon Dioxide |
| CPA | Community Protected Area |
| CPN | Community Peace-building Network |
| CYN | Cambodian Youth Network |
| ELC | Economic Land Concession |
| EPL | Eastern Plains Landscape |
| EWMI | East West Management Institute |
| FA | Forestry Administration |
| FPIC | Free, Prior and Informed Consent |
| GDA | Global Development Alliance |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| GIZ | Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Society for International Cooperation) |
| GNC | Grassroots Networking and Constituency |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability |
| ha | Hectare |
| H.E. | His Excellency |
| ICC | Indigenous Community Congress |
| ICLT | Indigenous Community Land Title |
| InVEST | Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs |
| Landsat | Land Satellite |
| LEAF | Lowering Emissions in Asian Forests |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MAFF | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries |
| MPF | Mondulkiri Protected Forest |
| MIST | Management Information System |
| MLMUPC | Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction |
| MoE | Ministry of Environment |
| MOMS | Management Orientated Monitoring System |
| MPF | Mondulkiri Protected Forest |
| NCDD | National Committee for Decentralization and Deconcentration |
| No. | Number |
| Norad | Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organization |
| NRM | Natural Resources Management |
| NTFP | Non-timber Forest Products |

| | |
|---------|--|
| ODC | Open Development Cambodia |
| PCPU | Provincial Conservation Planning Unit |
| PDD | Product Design Document |
| PDoE | Provincial Department of Environment |
| PLCN | Prey Lang Community Network |
| PLL | Prey Lang Landscape |
| PMEP | Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| PPWS | Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary |
| RECOFTC | Center for People and Forests |
| REDD+ | Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation |
| RGC | Royal Government of Cambodia |
| RUA | Royal University of Agriculture |
| RUPP | Royal University of Phnom Penh |
| SCW | Save Cambodia's Wildlife |
| SFB | Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project |
| SMART | Spatial Monitoring and Report Tool |
| SPF | Seima Protection Forest |
| TBD | To Be Determined |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| ToT | Training of Trainers |
| UAV | Unmanned Aerial Vehicle |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UN-REDD | United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USG | United States Government |
| USGS | United States Geological Survey |
| VCS | Verified Carbon Standard |
| WCS | Wildlife Conservation Society |
| WI | Winrock International |
| WWF | World Wide Fund for Nature |

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There were several notable project accomplishments during the quarter. Included among those were approval of community-based land tenure in the form of three Indigenous Community Land Titles (ICLTs) and approval by the Forestry Administration of an area of 9,070 hectares for Community-Based Production Forestry (CBPF); advancements in the application of several other community forestry modalities in the Eastern Plains Landscape, including the approval of the management plan at the sub-national level of the 1st in a planned succession of several Community Protected Areas and Community Conservation Forests in the Eastern Plains Landscape; the operationalization of a community-based commercial livelihoods enterprise; and the completion of several studies, including an extensive stakeholders scoping study in the Prey Lang Landscape.

Illustrative activities under Objective 1 - Effectiveness of government and key natural resources managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity enhanced – during the quarter included organization of a national workshop on the Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs; preparation of several technical reports on implementation of Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) activities; and assessment of the development status of 49 Community Forests in the Prey Lang Landscape, of which in 32 of those areas the project will support efforts to establish boundary demarcation poles.

Illustrative activities under Objective 2 – Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved – during the quarter included the completion of the stakeholders scoping study in the Prey Lang Landscape; the initiation of discussions with provincial Government officials in the Eastern Plains Landscape to revive the Provincial Conservation Planning Unit and to support consultation workshops to define its mandate, terms, and membership; and participation in and support through the provision of project-branded tee-shirts of national celebrations of World Environment Day and Arbor Day;

Illustrative activities under Objective 3 – Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased – during the quarter included development of a draft of the Manual in preparation for initiating the Small Grants program; initiation of sustainable livelihood assessments in targeted villages in the Eastern Plains Landscape; preparation of the forest harvesting plan for the Community-based Production Forestry activity in the Seima Protection Forest; completion of an assessment of the potential for nature-based tourism; and the organization of a commercial honey enterprise in Mondulkiri.

Notwithstanding these project achievements, there were some deliverables that were unavoidably deferred during the quarter, including the development of management plans for the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary and the Mondulkiri Protected Forest while the project awaits approval of Terms of Reference from the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, respectively.

Project interactions with the Forestry Administration and the Ministry of Environment at the national level, which previously had been impacted to some extent by perceptions, particularly on the part of the Forestry Administration, of unwarranted social advocacy activities, are now progressing smoother. Coordination meetings have been organized and will continue to be organized on a regular basis with both the Forestry Administration and the Ministry of Environment and a draft Terms of Reference (TOR) for a project Technical Advisory Committee has been prepared. A project Liaison Officer will also be contracted, as well, and placed in the Forestry Administration to facilitate communications and strengthen coordination with the various components of the project. Coordination between project partners is expected to be improved, too, as the result of planned assessments of the project's organizational

structures and lines of communication and meetings among project partners to discuss roles and responsibilities and streamline communication channels.

The project team, in consultation with USAID, continued to refine its Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan indicators and baseline values for those indicators. The approval of those indicators is expected to be received from USAID in the next quarter. In support of those efforts, the Winrock International Director of Program Development will be in Cambodia from August 23 - September 7 to consult with project partners to finalize target values of indicators, guide the establishment of remaining baselines, and provide training for the project's Monitoring and Evaluation Specialists.

There were 41 training courses and mentoring meetings completed during the quarter, which involved 747 people and resulted in 8,448 person-hours of training or mentoring.

1.1 Program Description/Introduction

The Supporting Forests and Biodiversity (SFB) project is implemented in collaboration with the Forestry Administration in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Environment through a consortium of project partners. Those partners include Winrock International, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC), and the East West Management Institute (EWMI). Project activities planned for November 2012 through November 2016 are concentrated in Monduliri province in the Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL) and Prey Lang Landscape (PLL) in the provinces of Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Steung Treng, and Kratie. The Eastern Plains Landscape covers an area of more than 30,000 square kilometers and contains the most extensive intact block of remaining forest in Southeast Asia, which includes a diversity of forest types ranging from hill evergreen to open dry forest which supports resident populations of several endangered wildlife species, including Asian elephants, leopards, dholes, white water buffalo, sambars, Siamese crocodiles and Eld's deer. The Prey Lang Landscape provides diverse habitats for a variety of wildlife species, as well, but unlike the Eastern Plains Landscape, there is no large-area management plan for sustainable forest management or biodiversity conservation in the Prey Lang Landscape.

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

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

1.2 Summary of Results to Date

| Indicators | Baseline | Year 1 Target | Achievement through the current quarter | Status | Comments | Percentage of Year 1 target achieved |
|---|----------|-----------------|---|--------|--|--------------------------------------|
| G.1: Deforestation rate in priority landscape decreased. | | None | | | Baseline is planned to be established in the next quarter. | |
| G.2: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of United States Government (USG) assistance. | | 50,000 hectares | 39,820 hectares ¹ | Meet | | 74% ² |
| G.3: Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance. | | None | | | Baseline is planned to be established in the next quarter. | |
| Objective Indicator 1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in | | 5,000 | 2,794 (1,259 females) ³ | Below | | 56% |

¹This incorporates revisions of some of the figures which were inadvertently double-counted that were reported in the previous quarterly report. The revised cumulative total at the end of the 3rd quarter includes 25,375 hectares in 7 Community Conservation Forests (CCFs) and Community Protected Areas (CPAs) that are patrolled by local communities with SFB support in the Eastern Plains Landscape, 3,000 hectares of which currently have an approved management plan at the sub-national level; as well as 9,070 hectares of Community-based Production Forests (CBPF) and 2,375 hectares of Indigenous Community Land Titles (ICLTs) that are also supported under the SFB in the EPL. See Annex B for a listing of the CCFs and CPAs and a summary of patrol activities conducted in those areas.

² USAID Comment (September 12, 2013): It is not clear how this was calculated. Do you have a baseline to measure this achievement? SFB Response: As stated in the PMEP, at the start of the project the baseline for this indicator is set for zero. The calculation is total HA achieved/Y1 HA target (36,820/50,000=73.6%).

³This includes in the EPL 90 (0F) community patrol members, 256 (66F) estimated active members of CPAs and CCFs who were involved in monthly meetings, consultations, and other project-related activities, 200(61F) people involved in various consultations about establishing community forests, 194 (?F) families who signed a petition letter about resin cutting inside the Phnom Price Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS), and 15 (0F) local authorities and district governors who were involved in resolving forest protection conflicts and consultations in CCFs, as well as 1,700 (? F) in the Seima Protection Forest; and in the PLL 200 people who petitioned authorities to stop companies from clearing forests and blocking communities access to their land and forest resources; 50 Prey Lang

| Indicators | Baseline | Year 1 Target | Achievement through the current quarter | Status | Comments | Percentage of Year 1 target achieved |
|---|----------|---------------|---|--------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| improved forestry management practices. | | | | | | |
| Sub-objective indicator 1.1.1: Number of agreements approved as a result of USG assistance, including Community Forests, Community Protected Areas, Community-based Production Forests, Community Conservation Forests and Indigenous Community Land Titles. | | None | | | | |
| Sub-objective indicator 1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resource management and or biodiversity conservation. | | 1,000 | 1007 (206 female) ⁴ | Meet | | 100% |

Community Network (PLCN) members in Kampong Thom who actively patrolled and reported illegal logging by a Vietnamese Rubber Co.; and 89 members (31 F) from the PLCN who joined the general assembly and raised issues on illegal logging and mining.

⁴Additional 56 people trained in quarter 3; on Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST) training – include 15 from government, 3 from research institute and academe, 21 from other NGOs, 17 from WWF; 747 from WCS (refer to Annex E for details); 20 from EWWMI on forest mapping.

| Indicators | Baseline | Year 1 Target | Achievement through the current quarter | Status | Comments | Percentage of Year 1 target achieved |
|--|----------|---------------|---|--------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Sub-objective indicator 1.4.1 and 2.4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance. | | 10 | 4 ICLTs; 1 CBPF agreement; and 1 CPA management plan at the sub-national level. | Below | Waiting approval of CPA management plan at the national level, as well as REDD+ agreement and CBPF harvesting plans by the Forestry Administration and the Ministry of Environment (MoE). | 60% |
| Objective Indicator 0.2.1: Number of pending cases acted on by Community Forestry management committees. ⁵ | | 5,000 | To be determined in the 4 th quarter. | | The SFB partners suggested changing this indicator during the June 26 th PMEP meeting; there has been no survey conducted as yet for the current indicator. | |
| Sub-objective indicator 2.1.1, 2.2.1, and 2.3.1: Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity conservation plans developed using participatory national and sub-national planning processes. | | None | | | | |

⁵ USAID Comment (September 12, 2013): This indicator has not been approved by AOR and AO; SFB cannot be allowed to use this new indicator. SFB Response: This indicator was removed from the Quarter 4 report onwards. Indicators not finalized until PMEP approved March 24, 2014.

| Indicators | Baseline | Year 1 Target | Achievement through the current quarter | Status | Comments | Percentage of Year 1 target achieved |
|---|----------|---------------|---|--------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Objective Indicator 0.3.1: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. | | 5,000 | 1415 (700 female) ^{6&7} | Below | The year 1 target is unrealistic and SFB project partners suggest moving this target value to year 2. | 28% |
| Sub-objective indicator 3.1.1: Increase in income levels of target community due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities as a result of USG assistance. | | None | | | | |
| Sub-objective indicator 3.2.1 and 3.4.1: Number of PES agreements approved and implemented. | | None | | | | |

⁶ This includes in the EPL 115 family members, with an average household membership of 5, of 23 honey collectors who earned an additional 12% cash income from honey enterprise activities supported through the SFB project and 1,300 ICLT villagers who were provided with a more secure access to resin trees and other non-timber forest products (NTFPs) as sources of enhanced livelihoods as the result of their villages receiving land titles.

⁷ USAID Comment (September 12, 2013): How did you measure on this? In which level the people increased economic benefits? Any baseline for this? SFB Response: See previous footnote on how this number was calculated and the level of benefit. No baseline existed for this indicator at the time.

| Indicators | Baseline | Year 1 Target | Achievement through the current quarter | Status | Comments | Percentage of Year 1 target achieved |
|---|----------|---------------|---|--------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| Sub-objective indicator 3.3.1: Number of organizations with increased gender inclusion at leadership, professional, management and technical levels related to REDD+ activities. | | None | | | | |

2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 Progress Narrative

Key achievements

There were several notable accomplishments during the quarter. Included among those were approval of community-based land tenure in the form of Indigenous Community Land Titles (ICLTs) and Community-Based Production Forestry (CBPF); advancements in the application of several other community forestry modalities; the operationalization of a community-based commercial livelihoods enterprise; and the completion of several studies, including an extensive stakeholders scoping study conducted in the Prey Lang Landscape.

2.1.1. Issuance of community-based land tenure

Indigenous Community Land Titles: Three villages in the Seima Protection Forest (SreKhtum, SreLvi, and O Rona) received ICLTs during the quarter, representing the culmination of nine years of efforts coordinated through one of the project partners, WCS. In supporting indigenous communities to secure tenure over ancestral lands, critical support was provided through the SFB project at a point in the process that allowed the completion of the titling in the three villages. There are now 6 villages in Seima of 8 in the entire country that have received ICLTs during the past nine months. In all, 2,375 hectares (ha) of land was granted to the 340 families in the three villages. The titling will provide security of land ownership and will strengthen each of those community's support for forest management and biodiversity conservation.

The Minister of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) personally handed the titles to the three communities in a ceremony attended by the Director General of the MLMUPC, the Governor of Monduliri province, and several other important dignitaries.

Community – based Production Forestry: Significant advances were achieved in Community-based Production Forestry during the quarter with the 9,070 ha area established for production forestry agreed by the Forestry Administration. That agreement will allow the area to be brought under improved management. The installation of boundary demarcation poles to mark the boundary of the area will commence in the next quarter with support from the SFB project. The results of perhaps the most detailed forest inventory ever conducted in Cambodia was used to inform the development of a sustainable harvesting plan for the forest. That plan was submitted to the Forestry Administration for approval.

Community Protected Areas: The management plan for the Sraethom Community Protected Area (CPA)⁸, which was developed under the project, was approved at the sub-national level by the Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) and the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS) and was sent for approval at the national level to the Ministry of Environment (MoE).

2.1.2. Completion of studies

Biodiversity Monitoring Program: An important component of the 2013 Biodiversity Monitoring program in the Seima Protection Forest was the completion of the surveying of 1,260 km of transects using cutting-edge 'distance sampling' methods. The survey is one of the most scientifically rigorous and extensive in Asia and represents a significant achievement under the SFB project. The overall effort during the year resulted in 1,670 person-days allocated to biodiversity monitoring in 7 different areas in the Seima

⁸ USAID Comment (September 25, 2013): How many hectares. SFB Response: It is 3,000.

Protection Forest and 1,836 observations of key wildlife species. The analysis of the data is planned in the next quarter with the results expected to inform forest and biodiversity management decisions.

Ecotourism assessment: A comprehensive assessment of the potential for ecotourism development in and around the Seima Protection Forest was completed during the quarter and a report on the assessment was submitted to the Forestry Administration. The assessment will provide the basis for further tourism development in the area, support local communities to access sustainable benefits from intact forest, and contribute to forest and biodiversity protection.

Stakeholders Scoping Study: The primary activities of the project partners in the Prey Lang Landscape during the quarter were directed to the completion of a stakeholders scoping study and efforts to develop plans for a Capacity Building Needs Assessment (CBNA). The CBNA will be followed in the next quarter with development of generic training courses on (a) building training capacity and facilitation skills; and (b) conflict transformation for SFB project team members.

2.1.3. Operation of commercial community enterprises

NTFP Value Chain: Honey collectors targeted in the SraeY CPA in the Eastern Plains Landscape started operating their honey production enterprise after receiving \$2,000 seed capital from the SFB project. The initiative involves 23 honey collectors who were able to produce 277 liters of honey in the first year of operation, earning an average of \$87/person during the quarter, which is expected to rise as the enterprise becomes more established. The collectors earned 12% more by selling their honey through the enterprise rather than to the middlemen who come to the village to buy and resell the honey. The honey which is produced by the enterprise is packaged and sold to shops in Senmonorom.

Assessment of overall project progress

Overall, the project achieved some notable progress during the quarter, although there were some deliverables that were unavoidably deferred, including the development of management plans for the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary and the Mondulhiri Protected Forest (MPF) while the project awaits approval of Terms of Reference (TOR) from the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), respectively.

Other documents which also await approval by project partners are the Ecotourism Strategy for the Seima Protection Forest and the Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) benefits sharing. The status of those ongoing reviews is monitored by the project team with the expectation that decisions will be made by the Government by the end of the first year of the project.

There are several other important ongoing project activities, including the development of plans for a capacity building needs assessments of stakeholders in the PLL, and a socio-economic baseline survey, sustainable livelihoods assessment, and honey certification assessment in the EPL. Those initiatives are expected to be completed by the end of the next quarter.

2.2 Implementation Status

Objective 1. Effectiveness of government and key natural resources managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity enhanced.

1.1.2. Collaboration with universities.

Several informal discussions were conducted by members of the project team with the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) on potential collaboration with its forestry and environment programs. The RUPP Master's degree program on Biodiversity Conservation, which is considered to be the best program of its kind in Cambodia, has requested a field studies module in the Seima Protection Forest. The SFB is currently

reviewing avenues for support of such collaboration, as well as for a training program on natural resources management and climate change that would be organized in collaboration with the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA).

1.1.3. Technical feasibility analyses for planned interventions.

The initial training workshop on Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST), a decision-making tool for mapping, quantifying and valuing ecosystem services, was conducted on June 19-21 with the participation of diverse stakeholders from the Eastern Plains and Prey Lang Landscapes. The training was divided into three components: (a) an introduction to ecosystem services and scenarios; (b) a demonstration of the use of the InVEST software and related GIS tools to incorporate valuations of ecosystem services into resource management decisions; and (c) discussions of policy priorities and stakeholder perspectives (see Annex A for a more detailed description of the workshop).

Project partners prepared a summary of the USAID regional Mission-supported assessment of “Mekong Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change: Synthesis Report” to highlight those areas of the report with the most relevance to the EPL. The summary report was used to inform discussions with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to support the design of its Pilot Program for Climate Resilience.

1.1.4. Support to implementation of REDD+ safeguards.

There were several technical reports related to REDD+ implementation prepared during the quarter (see the complete list of those reports below). Discussions also continued with the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) regarding social safeguards and one of the project partners, WCS, was active in compiling educational materials to support those safeguards. The project team participated, as well, in an information-sharing session organized by UN-REDD, as well as in a two-day workshop organized by the NGO Forum on Social and Environmental Safeguards and provided training and information on conducting a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process. Those were based on lessons learned from implementing the FPIC process in association with Seima Protection Forest Core Area REDD+ activities.

REDD+ related reports completed during the quarter:

- a) Options paper on the design of conservation trust funds. (This paper was submitted to the Government and consultations were initiated on structures for the Seima Protection Forest Core Area REDD+ activities).
- b) Options paper on the design of benefit-sharing measures at the local level. (This paper was submitted to the Government).
- c) Policy brief on the design of benefit-sharing mechanisms.
- d) Technical report on land encroachment monitoring systems.
- e) Preliminary report on a monitoring system for social co-benefits. (This report was submitted to the Government).
- f) Final report on baseline social survey implementation results and lessons for the next phase. (This report was submitted to the Government).
- g) Policy brief on monitoring social benefits and impacts.
- h) Project Design Document (PDD) for the Seima Protection Forest Core Area REDD+ activities, which incorporates various social and environmental safeguards, such as FPIC, in support of full compliance with Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standards. (The PDD was submitted to the Government for approval and on receiving that approval, a public comment period, wide-ranging local consultations, and an in-depth validation audit by an accredited and independent auditor will occur).
- i) PowerPoint summary of the PDD was prepared and translated into Khmer.

Three studies related to upholding social safeguards were also initiated by the project team during the quarter in partnership with UN-REDD and other stakeholders. These were concerned with investigating costs and benefits of REDD, gender inclusivity in REDD, and gender mainstreaming.

1.2.1. Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on design, establishment and sustainable forest management.

The project team participated in ongoing discussions with the Forestry Administration and the MoEon the review and development of protected area management plans in the Mondulkiri Protected Forest and the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary, respectively. Terms of Reference for the development of the management plans for those two protected areas were submitted and currently await approval. Project partners continued to provide support to ongoing management activities in those two protected areas, as well as in the Seima Protection Forest, that extended to the following activities:

In the Seima Protection Forest

The project team provided technical support to ranger stations, instruction on the proper use and maintenance of equipment, and technical implementation of forest and wildlife protection, as well as to the administration, monitoring, and management of the site.

This included technical support to monitoring systems, including the use of the Management Information System (MIST). This is a law enforcement monitoring database that stores information provided from enforcement teams and allows managers to analyze the effectiveness of interventions and track emerging threats. A revised and improved system, SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Report Tool), which has been developed by several organizations, including SFB project partners WCS and WWF, will be introduced in the next quarter. Training on the SMART conservation software has commenced and several project team staff have become proficient in its use. The project team plans to coordinate with Government and other partners and stakeholders to implement the transfer to the use of SMART for forest management and information gathering in the next quarter with the support of the SFB project.

The use of satellite analyses for monitoring deforestation continued. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) commenced the complimentary release of data from Landsat 8 and the project team conducted analyses of those data to identify deforestation hotspots and guide management activities.

Forty one training courses and mentoring meetings were completed during the quarter, with 747 people provided with 8,448 person-hours of training or mentoring (based on total training attendance records). Training was provided in the socio-economic impacts of Community-based Production Forestry; management of the CBPF committee; mentoring in the development of Internal Rules for Indigenous Community Congresses; community facilitation skills; ecotourism exposure visits; community patrolling; Indigenous Land Titling (especially Subdecree 83); and various other skills. The mentoring of committees, in particular, was wide-ranging, with various administrative, management, facilitation, community development, and representation skills supported under the project (see Annex E for a complete listing of training, workshops, and meetings conducted during the quarter).

A two-day training workshop on "Training on a Framework for Planning Facilitation and Action Research" was also conducted for community teams, including 11 individuals, of whom 4 were females. This was followed up with an intensive three-day training course on a wide range of issues.

A technical training course was organized, as well, at the Phnom Tamao Zoo on the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) for forest management. Sixteen participants, including 7 Forestry Administration officials, were trained in technical issues related to the UAVs and representatives from the USAID Mission also attended the training to witness the demonstration of UAV technology and its potential for biodiversity research and forest monitoring.

In Community Protected Areas and Community Conservation Forests

Community patrol teams supported under the SFB project conducted monthly patrols of CPAs and CCFs⁹, which extend over some 26,000 hectares. Wildlife sightings and illegal activities were recorded in 'Management Orientated Monitoring System,' or MOMS, monitoring books every month.

The results of monthly patrols were also discussed in monthly meetings as inputs to improve management of CPAs and CCFs. (See Annex B for a summary of the results of community patrols conducted in CPAs and CCFs during the quarter and see Annex C for a summary of the current status of CPAs and CCFs).

In and around the Mondulkiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary

The effectiveness of rangers and community patrol teams in forest protection and biodiversity conservation activities in the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary and Community Protected Areas and Community Conservation Forests (CCFs) was strengthened during the quarter. Several management actions and capacity building activities were undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of protected area management supported under the SFB project. Those initiatives included:

- a) Monthly meetings of rangers to discuss law enforcement results and develop patrolling plans.
- b) The provision of field training, including the use of MIST and SMART, map reading, Global Position System (GPS) use and patrol tactics, to 7 Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary rangers in 3 outposts.
- c) Discussions with PPWS management of proposed ranger deployment changes to improve enforcement efficiency and effectiveness in the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary.
- d) The delivery of a presentation on illegal logging inside the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary to the Director of the Provincial Department of Environment and the Director of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary on 19 April, 2013 by the Deputy Director of the PPWS. The Director of the PDoE had previously urged the PPWS Director to instruct rangers to strictly enforce protection at the Laoka and Keo Ropov outposts.
- e) The completion of a threat analysis as part of a range of improved planning and monitoring actions, including a threat analysis report; prioritization of threats; threat analysis maps; a monthly station patrol planner; patrol orders; and ranger performance monitoring.
- f) Plans for upgrading database management systems, including the collection, storage, and analysis and reporting of information.

(See Annex D for a summary of the results of ranger patrols conducted in the MPF and PPWS).

1.2.2. Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the establishment and management of community-managed forest areas and land titles.

Training was provided to MAFF and other staff to facilitate implementation of a range of Community Forestry modalities. A training course for those teams was conducted for 3 days in Phnom Penh for 17 participants (6 females), representing 408 person-hours of training.

Community-based Production Forestry in the Seima Protection Forest

Subsequent to the approval by the Forestry Administration of the 9,070 ha pilot Community-based Production Forestry activity in Sre Khtum commune, the demarcation process and installation of demarcation poles to mark the boundary of the CBPF will commence in the next quarter. Extensive training was delivered to the CBPF committee to ensure their active participation in the management of their forest area. In all, 658 person-hours of training and mentoring support was provided to 87 (12 female) village committee members and community members on CBPF-related matters.

⁹ USAID Comment (September 25, 2013): Did we give the per-diem for the patrols?. SFB Response: SFB project supported the patrol materials and technical support on patrol planning, ADB project is supporting the salaries/allowance of the patrol team members

Indigenous Community Land Titles in the Seima Protection Forest

Ongoing support was also provided during the quarter to community groups who have recently received Indigenous Community Land Titles. This is of critical importance to ensure that in these early stages of receiving these titles, the indigenous community committees have sufficient support for capacity development. This included a number of follow-up visits, meetings and support to community monitoring and patrolling activities.

The project team also supported the efforts of five villages which do not yet have an ICLT. Four of those developed internal rules and regulations during the quarter for their Indigenous Community Congresses, which are the official bodies that will submit their land claims to the Government.

The efforts of the fifth village are more advanced. The ICC is in place and during the quarter, project support was provided to enable the village to make detailed maps of its traditional lands. Each of the 116 families in the village joined in the measuring process, which included 9 technical specialists from the project team and other local NGOs, and were provided with GPS equipment and training. The maps of the land claims will be submitted to the Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction in the next quarter. There were 6,457 person-hours of training and mentoring support provided to 593 (139 female) village committee members and other relevant stakeholders on ICLT issues.

In and around the Mondulkiri Protected Forest and the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary

The protection of seven established Community Protection Areas and Community Conservation Forests in the Mondulkiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary, with a total forest area of 25,375 ha, continued during the quarter with the active involvement of 90 community patrol members supported under the SFB project through the provision of food allowances, fuel for patrolling, and other materials (see Annex E for the locations and areas of each of those CPAs and CCFs).

There were two cases of illegal resin tree cutting by rubber companies that were resolved during the quarter in which private sector companies provided compensation to affected families. In one instance, the families received a financial compensation of \$7 per tree and in the other \$136/tree¹⁰. The relatively modest compensation provided by one of the companies confirmed the significance of strengthening local communities' negotiating skills, which the SFB project has identified as a capacity building intervention of considerable importance.

There was also a case involving the Renaissance Mining Company in which encroachment was deterred by the project team. The team initiated discussions with management representatives of the mining company which led to the company's agreement to avoid encroaching inside CPAs, as well as their consideration of the provision of financial support to PPWS management and local communities for forest protection and biodiversity conservation activities.

The process for establishing new CCF areas in the project's three targets sites (Puchrey, Sraehuy, and Nang KhiLoek communes) also started during the quarter. (See Annex E for the current status of the CPAs and CCFs in the EPL). Subsequent to initial consultations conducted in the previous quarter, the process to

¹⁰ USAID Comment (September 25, 2013): I wanted to know how did they calculate the compensation rates? for instance age of trees, \$ generate by owners per week, etc. SFB Response: This was the government and company who decided on this price hence there was no systematic basis in computing compensation. I suspect this was based on the assumed amount of resin being collected from each tree. But is this was the case the calculation underestimated the values – each tree can yield around 1-2 liters of resin per collection/per tree (and each family can collect up to three times per month within the period of 7 months per year. One three can be tapped minimum of five years provided they don't over burn and kill the trees ; need to consider also value of the timber

establish a CCF in Puchrey commune advanced several steps through the obtaining of the approval of the commune council and the village chief on the proposed area, as well as the support of the majority of the community members during consultations with 175 of the members (61 women). On May 23-24, 2013, a Forestry Administration technical team, accompanied by commune police, the village chief, commune council representatives, SFB project staff, and 10 community members, conducted a validation of the proposed demarcation area of 2,513 hectares. The application for the CCF was approved by the commune chief and will be submitted to the District Governor after the election. This site was proposed for CCF application by resin collectors to protect their resin trees from migrants who have started clearing the forest.

Similar consultations, attended by 25 people, were undertaken in two other proposed CCFs in Chemiet village in Nang KhiLoek commune and Choul village in Sraehuy commune. The outcomes of those consultations resulted in identification of the proposed areas and strong community support for the establishment of CCFs in their villages. The project team plans to discuss the proposed areas with the Forestry Administration and initiate follow up consultations to obtain the approval of the commune and village chiefs and conduct ground validation of the proposed areas.

Preparations of community natural resource management plans for established CPAs and CCFs were also initiated during the quarter. One management plan was approved at the sub-national level and submitted to the MoE for final approval. The drafting of another two CPA management plans is ongoing with completion of the forest inventories and socio-economic surveys required. The development of management plans for three other CCFs will commence after training Forestry Administration officers and project staff in management plan preparations using the new Community Forest Management Plan Development Manual that was recently prepared by the Forestry Administration.

Community Forests in the PLL

Project partners, RECOFTC, assumed the lead in assessing the current development status of 49 Community Forests (CFs) that were identified in and around the proposed Prey Lang Protected Forest in the stakeholders' scoping study which was conducted by the project team in the PLL. That information has been summarized in Table 1. The preparation of "shape files" of each of those Community Forests is planned to be completed in the next quarter and used in the preparation of GIS map overlays and in updating Community Forestry information made available through the ODC.

Table 1. Current development status of established Community Forests in and around the proposed Prey Lang Protected Forest.

| Province | Community Forest Formalization | | Community Forest Management Plan Development | | Community Forest Management Plan Implementation | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|---|-----------|
| | No. | Area (ha) | No. | Area (ha) | No. | Area (ha) |
| Kampong Thom | 7 | 9789 | 14 | 20,308 | 20 | 29,456 |
| Kratie | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10,635 | 6 | 16,219 |
| PreahVihear | 2 | 4122 | 2 | 4122 | 16 | 29,131 |
| Stung Treng | 1 | 2431 | 1 | 2431 | 7 | 13,916 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| Total | 10 | 16,342 | 22 | 37,496 | 49 | 88,722 |
|-------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|

| Province | Formalization (Steps 0-7) | | | | Community Forest Management Plan Development (Step 8) | | | | Community Forest Management Plan Implementation (Step 10) | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | No. of CFs | Area (ha) | No. of villages | No. of families | No. of CFs | Area (ha) | No. of villages | No. of families | No. of CFs | Area (ha) | No. of villages | No. of families |
| Kampong Thom | 7 | 9,789 | 7 | 525 | 7 | 10,519 | 10 | 765 | 1 | 1,593 | 1 | 248 |
| Kratie | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Preah Vihear | 2 | 4,122 | 3 | TBD | | | | | | | | |
| Stung Treng | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,370 | 2 | 192 |
| TOTAL | 9 | 13,911 | 10 | 525 | 7 | 10,519 | 10 | 765 | 3 | 2,963 | 3 | 440 |

The SFB project will support the efforts of the Government to establish boundary demarcation poles in 32 of those Community Forests (see Table 2), as well as continue its support to the development of community forests at the various stages of development which are summarized in Table 3.

Table 2. Planned SFB support to the installation of Community Forest boundary demarcation poles in the PLL

Table 3. Planned SFB support to the development of Community Forests in the PLL.

| Province | Planned project installation of demarcation poles: | | | | |
|--------------|--|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | No. of Community Forests | No. of demarcation poles | Area (ha) | No. of villages | No. of families |
| Kampong Thom | 15 | 343 | 20,040 | 16 | 1,303 |
| Kratie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Preah Vihear | 16 | 484 | 29,131 | 23 | 1,307 |
| Stung Treng | 1 | 24 | 2,431 | 3 | 202 |
| TOTAL | 32 | 851 | 51,602 | 42 | 2,812 |

The project team identified nine communes without established Community Forests in and around the proposed boundary of the Prey Lang Protected Forest in its stakeholders' scoping study (see Table 4). In the next quarter, the process of establishing Community Forests in those areas will be discussed with communities in each of those communes in close collaboration with forest dependent communities, local authorities, and the local Forestry Administration.

Table 4: Potential Community Forest areas in and around the proposed Prey Lang Protected Forest.

| Province | No. of communes | Names of Communes |
|--------------|-----------------|---|
| Kampong Thom | 1 | (1) BoeungLvea |
| PreahVihear | 3 | (1) Krach; (2) Kyang;(3) Tmea |
| Kratie | 2 | (1) Voadthanak; (2) ChroyBanteay |
| Stung Treng | 3 | (1) AnlungPhe; (2) ChomakarLeu; (3) Sam Ang |
| Total | 9 | |

Activity 1.2.3 Enhance the incorporation of biodiversity information into spatial planning and management planning.

A study tour to visit Veun Sai in Rattanakiri province was organized for staff from the Seima Protection Forest's Biodiversity Monitoring and Ecotourism teams during the quarter. Eleven individuals visited this Forestry Administration site as part of a skill-building cross-visit. The teams shared experiences about biodiversity conservation and discussed biodiversity monitoring programs. Since the site is also host to an ecotourism enterprise centered on viewing gibbons in the wild, the teams were also able to learn about the sustainability of such enterprises.

An intensive forest inventory was conducted during the quarter. The results were submitted to the Forest Administration to provide detailed biodiversity and other related information to inform the creation of the boundary and zonation of the 9,070 ha Community-based Production Forestry area.

The process to integrate Community Forestry modalities into local management processes continued during the quarter. Commune councils have demonstrated an interest in both ICLT- and CBPF-related activities. Several participants from the commune council in the Seima Protection Forest were able to join field activities and in the development of internal regulations for new ICLT committees. This support has increased local ownership and integration into local governance processes.

Objective 2. Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.

Activity 2.1.1 Mapping of Key stakeholders

Complimentary scoping studies of stakeholders in the PLL were completed by project partners and presented on a mission of the project's Objective Team Leaders and other project staff to the PLL. The integration of the results of each of those studies, which will enhance the project's understanding of stakeholders in the PLL and inform project activities is planned to be completed at the start of the next quarter. The mission also included a meeting between project team members and representatives of the Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN) and Community Peace Building Network (CPN) from the four provinces in the PLL and a field visit to Prey Kbal O Kranhak Community Forest. There were 16 representatives (3 women) of the PLCN and CPN who participated in the half-day meeting at which the networks presented their strategic plan for protection of the PLL.

Two concept notes were developed for organizing stakeholder consultation workshops in the EPL and PLL at which the support and cooperation of stakeholders would be sought in undertaking project activities.

The two planned workshops await confirmation of available dates from the Provincial Administrations in Mondulkiri and Kompong Thom.

Activity 2.1.2 Provide material and financial support to the PLCN

SFB project support extended to the PLCN's field mapping efforts in the Prey Lang Landscape.¹¹ The mapping team interviewed some 500 people, including 35 commune counselors, 15 doctors, 50 teachers, 5 police, 23 Community Forestry members, 30 elders, and 50 monks. They also spoke with migrants, who are estimated to number about 30,000 across the PLL. The SFB Grassroots Networking and Constituency (GNC) team assisted in those efforts, providing Global Positioning Systems and camera equipment, as well as guidance. Detailed mapping was undertaken in 3 trips over 30 days covering 30 communes across the four provinces of the PLL. During those trips, the group met with commune councilors, elders, and other local leaders. They discussed private sector concerns with honey and resin collectors, as well, to learn about the numbers of community members dependent on those value chains. They also mapped locations of economic land concessions and plantations, mines, new migrant communities, and other forest encroachments. The mapping will continue into the next quarter, at which point it will be merged with complementary information collected in the stakeholders scoping study to develop a more comprehensive understanding of the PLL and its stakeholders.

Activity 2.1.4 Support and extend the role of the Provincial Conservation Planning unit

The project team consulted with provincial Government officials in Mondulkiri province to discuss plans for reviving the Provincial Conservation Planning Unit (PCPU) previously established under the ADB Biodiversity Conservation Corridors (BCC) project. The PCPU previously operated as a sub-unit under the Executive Committee of the Provincial Rural Development Committee. As a result of the restructuring of the sub-national administration, however, the mandate of the Provincial Rural Development Committee was concluded. During the consultation, it was agreed that either a sub-committee or working group¹² to coordinate the integration of conservation and climate change into the sub-national planning process should be established by the provincial administration. It might be established under either the Provincial Technical Committee or a separate committee under the provincial council. In an effort to move this important initiative forward, it was decided during the consultation that the SFB project should support at least one stakeholders' consultation workshop in combination with an inception workshop in the EPL to define the mandate, terms and membership of such a sub-committee or working group. This consultation is planned to be organized in August 2013.

Activity 2.1.5 Promote increased community participation in annual planning processes including commune development planning, district integration workshop and provincial planning

¹¹ USAID Comment (September 25, 2013): I hope this mapping does not overlap with the hydro study. When is this mapping exercise ended? Will this mapping be available for the public? SFB Response: The hydro study was a summary of a longer report commissioned by the MSME project that was based on environmental modelling and looked at different topics than PLCN's resource mapping which is focused on stakeholder perspectives. The mapping activity was one that the PLCN decided upon themselves. Actual ground mapping was conducted over several months, beginning in April 2013 and ending in early 2014. This was the only quarter during which SFB supported any mapping activities. Support for this was transferred to PRAJ, which has been helping the network work literate volunteers and translators to sort and organize the materials and produce commune profiles and maps that the PLCN will use for their own purposes. They expect to launch the materials publically in October 2014.

¹² USAID Comment (September 25, 2013): Who are the members of this TWG?. SFB Response: Deputy Governor, Deputy Administration Director and other different departments included, Forestry Administration Cantonment, Provincial Department of Environment, Provincial Department of Rural Development, Provincial Department of Mine and Energy, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Provincial Department of Tourism, Fishery Administration Cantonment, Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, Police, Provincial Police and others.

In May, a group including 16 PLCN representatives (no women) and two commune councilors met to plan a series of patrols in three Stung Treng communes –AnglongPhe, Cham Lei, and AnglongChey. At the group’s request, the AnglongChey Commune Council sent a letter requesting local authorities to support the patrols in the three communes. The patrols were undertaken in cooperation with local authorities in late May and early June. In and around the forest, PLCN members continued to report on encroachments, such as the following:

Activity 2.2.1 Increase technical abilities required for fact-based decision making

Open Development Cambodia (ODC) launched its online library in mid-April offering users an extensive reservoir of reports about Cambodian development from a variety of sources. It also initiated a partnership with Save Cambodia’s Wildlife (SCW) to co-develop maps that will be published in an update of both SCW’s conventional atlas and as interactive layers on ODC. The partnership is expected to add a considerable number of map layers to ODC. During the quarter, 620 news article summaries, 66 new videos, and 77 new or revised map items were uploaded to the ODC website.

The project team’s Grassroots Networking and Constituency-building Specialist, who also serves as ODC’s project manager, presented ODC at the World Bank’s Global Land and Poverty Conference in Washington DC and the International Land Coalition’s bi-annual meeting in Guatemala. The World Bank event was attended by representatives of the Cambodian government from the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction.

Activity 2.2.2 Develop and conduct awareness activities among local stakeholders regarding people’s rights access to natural resources, biodiversity conservation

The SFB project team participated in and supported the purchase of 600 project-branded tee-shirts for celebrations of World Environment Day in Kompong Thom province on June 5 and in Mondulkiri province on June 11 organized by the Provincial Department of Environment. The celebrations contributed to increased public awareness of the environment, press and media coverage in support of improved environmental governance, and the establishment of stronger relationships between the project, provincial administrations, and other partners in the two provinces.

The project team also supported the purchase of 2,000 project-branded tee-shirts and the publication of 1,000 copies of the Forestry Administration’s quarterly publication of its Forestry and Wildlife magazine to distribute to communities during the Government’s annual celebrations of Arbor Day in the provinces of the PLL and EPL. The Chief of Party (COP) of the project participated in tree planting ceremonies that were officially organized on July 9 in Sihanoukville, as well, which were presided over by the King with the Prime Minister in attendance.

PLCN’s social media, managed by youth supporters from Cambodian Youth Network (CYN), continued to reach a broad audience. The youth focused on moving away from a negative tone dominated by forest encroachments to a more positive one, highlighting the value of the forest and its communities. This included initiating an online social media campaign urging people to send in photos or videos of them saying “Prey Lang is my forest too.”

Activity 2.3.1 Build facilitation and discussion skills of various stakeholders to engage with each other as well as with other key stakeholders

While no formal training to build facilitation and discussion skill was organized, SFB’s Grassroots Networking and Constituency (GNC) team continued to encourage network members and affiliates to reflect on their voice and messaging whenever speaking about the forest. They reminded network members that positive public positioning and a constructive, collaborative voice are essential to preserving the forest in the long-term. Attention was directed to providing more information on Prey Lang’s biodiversity values and cultural significance on line via social media.

ODC assumed full management of the monthly Phnom Penh Mapping Meet-up, an informal gathering of map aficionados that is leading to increased discussion on data and improved mapping and use of maps in various sorts of projects. ODC undertook to increase participation in the meetings, which had started to dwindle, by reaching out to Cambodian youth. The June meeting witnessed a surge in participation with more than 30 Cambodian students, mostly from the Royal University of Agriculture, in attendance.

Objective 3. Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased

Activity 3.1.1 Set-up the SFB Small Grants Program

A draft of the Small Grants Manual was prepared during the quarter. On approval by Winrock International headquarters and the USAID Agreement Officer and Agreement Officer's Representative, the process for submitting proposals to receive both quick start and competitive grants will be initiated. There will be a series of workshops planned in the two landscapes to orient potential grant recipients to the program.

Activity 3.1.2 Identify core set of communities in the EPL and PLL for livelihood activities

Field surveys for the development of socio-economic profiles of target project sites in the Mondulkiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary continued during the quarter in four target villages. The surveys will be used to establish baselines for evaluating project impacts. Efforts were made to coordinate the surveys with the ongoing Biodiversity Conservation Corridors project funded by the ADB. A meeting was organized with the BCC project implementation consultant to agree on the sharing of socio-economic data which the BCC project team has collected in other areas in the EPL.

In Prey Lang, the stakeholders scoping study was completed and the project team identified 49 established Community Forests in the four provinces of the PLL, as well as 9 communes which do not have Community Forests. It is from those sites that the project team will select Community Forests or communes in which the project will support enterprise development. This selection will be achieved by reviewing existing livelihood projects in those areas. Once a short list is developed, more detailed livelihood assessments will be conducted to evaluate livelihood strategies. The project team is currently assessing updated socio-economic data that is available in the PLL to use as a guide in deciding whether a more comprehensive socio-economy study might be required.

Activity 3.1.3 Support enterprise development in selected target villages in the EPL

In the Mondulkiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary

Sustainable livelihood assessments in four villages in the EPL in which the project plans to support livelihood projects were initiated. Those assessments will assist to identify viable livelihood development opportunities in target villages. The project team had planned to complete those assessments during the quarter, but efforts were deferred because of the pending national election on July 28, 2013 and the Government's restrictions on NGOs organizing village meetings during the period of election campaigning.

In and around the Seima Protection Forest

A parallel assessment of village livelihood requirements is ongoing in the Seima Protection Forest and during the quarter available data from several sources were compiled into reports and technical summaries, especially in regard to REDD+ activities and benefit sharing, which will provide a substantial livelihood enhancement to villagers in the target areas.

Activity 3.1.4 Expand and strengthen ongoing timber, NTFP and ecotourism enterprises in the EPL

Timber value chain

The project team assisted the Community-based Production Forestry committee during the quarter to complete its forest harvest management plan, which will be managed on a 25-30 year cutting cycle, conduct trial harvests, and establish detailed business, marketing and benefit-sharing plans. The entire

area proposed for the pilot activity site was agreed by the Forestry Administration and a comprehensive report on perhaps the most detailed forest inventory ever conducted in Cambodia was submitted to the Forestry Administration. The inventory of the initial area that will be harvested resulted in the marking of 713 trees (2,565 m³) for conservation and 282 trees (1,271 m³) to harvest.

Several other technical reports related to the Community-based Production Forestry activity were completed during the quarter. These included:

- a) Capacity assessment of the CBPF committee.
- b) Monitoring form for capturing the costs and returns from the trial harvest.
- c) Report on monitoring costs during the trial harvest.
- d) Technical report on the Pre-Harvest Inventory in the CBPF area.
- e) Technical report on the establishment of Permanent Sample Plots in the Seima CBPF activity site.

Non-timber Forest Products (NTFP) value chain

The development of a honey enterprise in Sraey was initiated after receiving seed capital through the SFB project. The TOR for the feasibility study of a provincial packaging center for the Mondulkiri Wild Honey Network was completed and discussions are ongoing with the consultant. The study will commence in July 2013. The assessment of honey certification has also begun and a first consultation workshop will be organized on July 16, 2013 to discuss with stakeholders the plans for conducting the assessment and to obtain their inputs in the design of the study.

A value chain study for bamboo will also be initiated. There are ongoing discussions with a private company which is interested in partnering with communities from Sraethom and Chiklob for development of a bamboo enterprise. Representatives of the company and project partner, WWF, will conduct a pre-assessment survey of bamboo resources in those village areas in the next quarter.

The resin harvesting technology study, which experienced some delays because of the unavailability of the identified researchers, is now planned to be conducted in partnership with a research institution in the Philippines, the Department of Science and Technology's Forest Products Research and Development Institute. The first phase of that research, which is expected to start in July 2013 and conclude in December 2013, will a) gather and review relevant information and results of previous studies and research related to oleoresin harvesting for dipterocarp tree species; b) evaluate the current (traditional) resin harvesting methods used in the field; and c) recommend an applicable experimental research design that will test various tapping techniques for dipterocarp tree species.

Ecotourism Value Chain

A detailed report on the assessment of the potential for nature-based tourism in the Seima Protection Forest was completed and provided to the Forestry Administration for comment. This research will provide a framework for guiding the development of nature-based tourism activities in the SPF with the intention of supporting local livelihoods, providing resources for forest protection, and promoting awareness of the importance of protected areas and forests.

Ongoing partnerships with tourism operations in the region, involving local NGOs, private operators, and partners, continues. This is within the purview of the SFB project's strategy to increase incomes of local communities, linking improvements in livelihoods to forest protection, biodiversity and wildlife.

Strengthening of the capacities of communities in producing and marketing products through training, exposure trips, and mentoring is ongoing. At least 6 exposure trips were organized during the quarter for project staff and other stakeholders, including to ecotourism and sustainable livelihood sites in

Mondulkiri, Kratie, Rattanakiri, Koh Kong, and Preah Vihear provinces, as well as Krong Kep. In total, at least 194 person-hours were performed of training, exposure trips and mentoring to at least 16 people (6 females) to support implementation in succeeding years of the project.

Activity 3.1.5 Review options for extending NTFP enterprise development models into the PLL

Options for extending NTFP enterprise development models into the PLL were reviewed during the quarter by involving project partners in ongoing livelihood assessments in the EPL and sharing the methodology to be used in enterprise development activities in the PLL. With the completion of the stakeholders scoping study and profiling of established Community Forestry sites in the PLL, a much clearer understanding of plans for livelihood development in the PLL has started to emerge. Initial discussions are planned with the Objective 3 Team Leader in the next quarter to discuss possible livelihood development activities in the PLL based on the results of the scoping of the PLL's stakeholders and the Capacity-building Needs Assessment that is planned in the PLL. There are more activities expected on livelihood development as the project team identifies the target core areas in the PLL for livelihood support.

Activity 3.2.1 Initiate landscape ecosystem services assessment as input in production of map and data base which will used as decision making platform

Two studies related to ecosystem services assessments were conducted in the SPF during the quarter, the first a Carbon Assessment and the second an Ecotourism Assessment. Each of those studies was submitted to the Forestry Administration for review.

Activity 3.2.2 Development of SPF Core Area REDD+ project benefit sharing and fund management arrangements

There are plans to develop a concept paper for possible local benefit-sharing arrangements in consultation with other programs, including those of LEAF and UN-REDD, to inform project activities with regard to best practices in the region.

Activity 3.2.3 Establishment of program for PES to local people for biodiversity protection

The results of an ongoing study to assess the feasibility and sustainability of the current conservation concession agreement piloted by project partner, WWF, will inform SFB project decisions on the scalability and replicability of using this approach in the EPL and PLL.

The IBIS Rice project in Preah Vihear province, which is supported by project partner WCS, is also being explored to use as a model for PES in the project landscapes.

Activity 3.3.1 Mainstream improved participation of women, extreme poor and ethnic minorities

The Chief of Party and the Objective 3 Team Leader coordinated with the Lowering Emissions in Asian Forests (LEAF) Project Coordinator in Cambodia to plan initial gender assessments in the EPL and PLL. These will be implemented in the next quarter in collaboration with the USAID regional LEAF project.

Activity 3.3.2 Evaluate level of equity and inclusion under each of the forest management and community enterprises/benefit – sharing models and develop guidelines for improvement

A concept paper was completed in collaboration with UN-REDD and representatives of project partner, WCS, will attend a three-day workshop next quarter to discuss best practices in the development of benefit-sharing in the Seima Protection Forest Core Area REDD+ pilot area. A policy brief and options paper, which will discuss various benefit-sharing possibilities for the REDD+ activities, will support equitable benefits sharing from forest resources.

2.3 Implementation challenges¹³

In the Seima Protection Forest

Community-based Production Forestry activity in the buffer zone of the Seima Protection Forest is groundbreaking in that it is the first such activity of its kind that will be implemented in mainland Southeast Asia. This has led to the introduction of several challenges, including those associated with various stages of a process which have not previously been encountered by a community forestry enterprise in the country. These have had to be resolved in preparing for the initial trial harvest and the lessons that have been learned provide a roadmap for other communities interested in pursuing Community-based production forestry activities.

The wet season, which occurred earlier than anticipated exerted additional pressure on activity timelines during the quarter. The rains made access to field activities more challenging, as well, although those had largely been integrated into project planning. The prelude to the national election, moreover, had an impact on the willingness and availability of Government employees to meet and engage with project staff during the quarter, in particular on issues associated with local communities and law enforcement.

Prime Ministerial Degree 001 on Land Titling also put significant pressure on land in recent months. The potential to have land officially registered is an important issue to communities, both in regard to the possible titling of Indigenous Community land, as well as that of a driver of deforestation prior to land measurement. Officially, land within Protected Forests should not be titled, but significant areas of land were titled during the recent land measurement initiative and this will have an impact on the perceived legality of land encroachment on the edges of those areas.

In the Mondulkiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary

The challenges associated with the implementation of forest protection and biodiversity conservation activities in the Mondulkiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary during the quarter included the following:

- a) Continued land encroachment and forest clearing in several areas in the Mondulkiri Protected Forest, primarily around established settlements such as PuChrey and Dei Ey, but also in new settlements such as O-Te and on forest farms.
- b) Large scale, well-coordinated logging operations for luxury timber conducted along border areas by Vietnamese loggers inside Cambodian territory. This has raised the issue of national sovereignty, as well as safety concerns for those rangers attempting to deter these incursions.
- c) Ranger teams from the Mondulkiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary must sometimes confront armed gangs of hunters searching for wildlife species such as banteng, gaur and Eld's deer. The lack of sufficient personnel and weapons for rangers make stopping illegal hunting not only difficult, but oftentimes risky.
- d) Poaching parties, suspected to be relatives of influential individuals in Mondulkiri, enter the Mondulkiri Protected Forest every day.

¹³ USAID Comment (September 25, 2013): Do we have any management measures to reduce these challenges? It seems the project has encountered many challenges in each landscape, if no proper strategy in place the project's outcomes maybe failed then. SFB Response: The project has many avenues by which we respond to these challenges. First is by continuously reporting incidents to relevant government institution and providing constructive actions. The project works to keep dialogue with the Government open concerning enforcement issues and continues to build capacity to rangers. Using Invest and Smart software forest management systems allow forestry officials to record and monitor challenges. The project's Objective 2 team engages in constructive dialogue to present, discuss, and resolve issues. Finally, For EPL, the project's strategy is to engage more with private sector and support provincial spatial planning.

- e) Illegal, anarchic gold mining continues inside the core zone of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary and around the Prey Meas community.
- f) Large-scale, well-coordinated logging operations for luxury timber continue in the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary regardless of several reports provided on the matter to the Provincial Department of Environment, MoE and other senior officials.
- g) The Khaen Chanurak (Master K. Son) company continues to harvest resin trees in Soksam commune.
- h) Rangers in the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary continue to deliver sub-par performance with low efficiency. Project partner WWF is currently discussing with Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary management the means to implement meaningful change as a requirement for continuance of support.
- i) Communities are confronted with inequities in receiving fair compensation when affected by illegal logging and land encroachment.
- j) The preparations and campaigning for the National Election affected the implementation of project activities during the latter two months of the quarter.
- k) Seamless coordination between the SFB regional office staff and EPL project partners continues to evolve as efforts are made to streamline communications and strengthen mutual understanding of each of the project partner's assigned roles and responsibilities.

The SFB project team in the EPL will continue to be proactive in resolving those issues that are under its direct control. Some of the activities and agreed strategies at the local, sub-national, and national levels which are planned to address those concerns include the following:

- a) Continued discussions with the Government on establishing physical boundary demarcations between 'hotspot' villages (e.g., Puchrey, Dei ey, O te) threatened by high encroachment and migration and Protected Area boundaries. Initial discussions with the Forestry Administration Cantonment office and the Provincial Land Use Planning office have been organized and although those were temporarily suspended during the election campaign, there are plans to resume them in the next quarter.
- b) Organization of a wildlife awareness campaign at provincial and national levels.
- c) Implementation of a ranger deployment strategy, which will result in increases in the numbers of rangers in each of the stations in the Mondulkiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary so that there will be at least one ranger in each of 9 ranger stations; effective use of monitoring performance tools (MIST and SMART); and, if required, replacement of underperforming rangers. Currently, there are only 43 rangers in the Mondulkiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary.
- d) Continued involvement of community members in monitoring encroachment by Economic Land Concession (ELC) companies in their CPAs and CCFs and the project will continue to strengthen efforts to facilitate dialogue between Government, local communities, and ELC companies.

In the Prey Lang Landscape

- a) The "actual" engagement of line Government agencies at the national, sub-national, and especially field, level remains somewhat uncertain, which slows collaborative engagement of local Forestry Administration staff with the project.
- b) The increasing threat of encroachments into the Prey Lang Landscape remains high from migrants anticipating the expansion of the land title program into the PLL, as well as from social land concessions.

- c) The planned level of SFB project support for collaborative Forestry Administration and community forest patrols and other protection activities is currently under discussion.
- d) Project management should strive to make project communications, reporting, and coordination more harmonized and streamlined considering the multi-partner organizations and stakeholders involved in the project.
- e) The non-official declaration (sub-decree) of a Prey Lang Protected Forest continues to provide some uncertainty in the scope and coverage of the Prey Lang Landscape, which affects planned activities.
- f) The Prey Lang Community Network's documentation and reporting skills remain limited, although the Grassroots Networking Constituency team continues to provide support for improvement, but because of the literacy level of network members, this remains a challenge. In this instance, "literacy" does not solely refer to the ability to read and write, which some members are able to do, but to a culture of literacy in which people understand those documents that are important, systematically act to secure them, and collect other important information, such as attendance lists, meeting minutes, and patrolling reports.

Some of these challenges, such as the increasing numbers of migrants in the PLL, are not under the control of the project. Some others, such as the interruption of project activities associated with the planning of the National Election, will be resolved with the organization of the election on July 28. The project plans to respond to various other challenges, especially those associated with government engagement and project coordination, as well as activity attributions, in the next quarter.

Interactions with the Forestry Administration and the MoE at the national level, which previously had been impacted to some extent by perceptions, particularly on the part of the Forestry Administration, of unwarranted social advocacy activities, are now progressing smoother. Coordination meetings have been organized and will continue to be organized on a regular basis with both the Forestry Administration and the MoE and a draft TOR for a project Technical Advisory Committee has been prepared. A project Liaison Officer will be contracted, as well, and placed in the Forestry Administration to facilitate communications and strengthen coordination with the various components of the project. Coordination between project partners is expected to be improved, too, as the result of planned assessments of the project's organizational structures and lines of communication and meetings among project partners to discuss roles and responsibilities and streamline communication channels. The attributions of project activities associated with each of the project partners will be reviewed in the next quarter, as well.

2.4 PMEPE Update

The project team, in consultation with USAID, continued to refine its Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEPE) indicators and baseline values for those indicators. The approval of those indicators is expected to be received from USAID in the next quarter. In support of those efforts, the Winrock International Director of Program Development will be in Cambodia from August 23 - September 7 to consult with project partners to finalize target values of indicators, guide the establishment of remaining baselines, and provide training for the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialists.

Six staff of the WWF project team received training from the NTFP organization on Biodiversity Monitoring on May 27, 2013. The tools introduced included transect walks and focus group discussions. The project team plans to train community members to do biodiversity monitoring and continued to assess the recording of monitoring observations by community patrol teams in Management Orientated Monitoring System (MOMS) books during the quarter.

A practical activity database was developed for community engagement to monitor community participation in training, meetings, and other workshops. The information from the database will be used as input to TrainNet.

The baseline for livelihood impact monitoring will utilize data acquired from socio-economic surveys and sustainable livelihood assessments planned to be undertaken in the EPL in the next quarter. It is expected that a similar information gathering process will be implemented in the PLL in the second year of the project.

The EPL project team continues to monitor wildlife populations as benchmarks in gauging the project's impacts on wildlife and biodiversity. Data collection activities undertaken during the quarter produced the following results:

- a) During the monitoring of Trapeang (seasonal ponds), several key wildlife species were recorded, including Eld's deer, banteng, dhole, jackal, gaur, giant ibis, white-shouldered ibis, Sarus crane, black-necked stork, woolly-necked stork, wild pig, and muntjac.
- b) In advance of planned surveys to collect data for estimating tiger prey species density during the next dry season, 2 line transects were re-marked in the Mondulkiri Protected Forest and 28 lines were re-marked in the Phnom Penh Wildlife Sanctuary. In all, 80 transects are planned to be marked and surveyed.
- c) In June 2013, there were two vulture restaurants (i.e., feeding locations at which dead cows are placed to attract vultures) established at Trapeang Thmeirto contribute data to the national vulture census. At the first of these, organized from June 10-13, 2013, 18 vultures were recorded (2 red-headed vultures, 13 white-rumped vultures, and 2 slender-billed vultures). Information from the second vulture restaurant, which was conducted from June 20-23, 2013, are to be analyzed and reported in the next quarter.

3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

3.1 Gender Equality and Female Empowerment

The SFB project encourages women's participation and leadership and that participation is an integral component of the SFB project's activities. This is reflected in the following project initiatives:

- a) Information and data that are collected and compiled are routinely disaggregated by gender to ensure that the project team is aware of the importance of establishing and maintaining appropriate gender participation in each of the project's activities.
- b) Gender mainstreaming is integrated into all aspects of planned Community Forest development. Opportunities are provided for both men and women to participate and obtain practical experience in the planning and implementation of Community Forestry development activities. Relevant information on Community Forestry Management committees and Community Forestry membership, trainings, meetings, and participation in Community Forestry activities are recorded and disaggregated by gender.
- c) Gender considerations are incorporated, as well, into socio-economic baseline surveys, livelihood assessments, value chain analyses and other surveys and studies that are supported under the SFB project.
- d) There is a project emphasis on the hiring of female and indigenous staff.
- e) The participation of women in project activities has been good and there are several positions in cooperating local communities and local Government organizations that are occupied by women.

Some 42% of FPIC signatories associated with Seima Protection Forest Core Area REDD+ activities, moreover, were women.

During the quarter, there were two gender studies on REDD supported in partnership with several other organizations, including UN-REDD.

In Prey Lang, women's activities are focused primarily in communities and family obligations and social mores make it more difficult to participate in activities outside of those communities, particularly for extended periods of time. The participation of women in the Prey Lang Community Network, nevertheless, has been respectable, varying between 20% and 35%, although there was some evidence of a decline during the past quarter.

In the next quarter, the project will be collaborating with the regional USAID LEAF program, which will be providing a gender consultant to supplement the SFB's efforts to develop a comprehensive gender strategy for the project.

3.2 Sustainability Mechanisms

An important aspect of the sustainability of project interventions is reflected in the consistency of planned Community Forestry activities in the PLL with existing policies, laws, regulations and programs of the Royal Government of Cambodia and, in particular, with the (1) Forestry Law (2002); (2) Community Forestry Sub-decree (2003); (3) Government's Rectangular Strategy (2004/2008); (4) MAFF PRAKAS, or announcement, on Community Forestry Guidelines (2006); and (5) Community Forestry Program under the National Forest Program (2010-2029). Capacity building initiatives, moreover, are geared toward ensuring sustainability of activities beyond the life of the project.

Sustainability is also reflected in the strategic planning process of the Prey Lang Community Network, which integrates the following measures for ensuring the sustainability of the Prey Lang Forest:

- a) Increased and improved participation in local governance processes.
- b) Increased and strengthened forest patrolling in cooperation with local authorities.
- c) Increased raising of awareness and appreciation of Prey Lang through various media outlets.
- d) Development of forest use plans, especially in regard to NTFPs.
- e) Participation in co-management planning discussions with other stakeholders.
- f) Cooperation with other networks in and out of the PLL, including community forestry communities and networks.

Sustainability is incorporated, as well, in the Seima Protection Forest Core Area REDD+ Project Design Document, under which carbon credits that will be received through the voluntary market are expected to strengthen natural resources management and biodiversity conservation.

3.3 Environmental Compliance

The project activities planned in the EPL and PLL are in compliance with US Federal Regulations (22 CFR 216).

3.4 Global Climate Change

The Seima Protection Forest Core Area REDD+ activities are fundamentally concerned with the achievement of climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration. This is reflected in the REDD+

Project Design Document, which under the SFB Project will be further developed and refined in collaboration with the USAID regional LEAF program and subsequently applied in efforts to obtain carbon credits through the voluntary market.

SFB project activities relating to Community Forestry development in the PLL will also incorporate various conceptual and strategic aspects of climate change mitigation and adaptation into Community Forest management plans supported under the project.

Previous results from assessments of climate vulnerabilities in local communities in the Seima Protection Forest which were collected by project partners are providing the basis for the development of climate change adaptation strategies to protect those communities against potential impacts of global climate change.

3.5 Policy and Governance Support

The Community Forestry and related activities planned in the PLL are consistent with existing policies, laws, regulations and programs of the Royal Government of Cambodia and, in particular, with the (1) Forestry Law (2002); (2) Community Forestry Sub-decree (2003); (3) Government Rectangular Strategy (2004/2008); (4) MAFF PRAKAS on Community Forestry Guidelines (2006); and (5) Community Forestry Program under the National Forest Program (2010-2029).

3.6 Local Capacity Development

A central tenet of the project is to strengthen the capacity of local communities through training courses and informal mentoring. There were 41 training courses and mentoring meetings completed this quarter, which involved 747 people and resulted in 8,448 person-hours of training or mentoring. This included training in the socio-economic impacts of Community-based Production Forestry; management of Community-based Production Forestry committees; mentoring in the development of Internal Rules for Indigenous Community Congresses; community facilitation skills; ecotourism exposure visits; community patrolling; Indigenous Land Titling (especially Subdecree 83); and various other skills. The mentoring of committees, in particular, was wide-ranging, with various administrative, management, facilitation, community development, and representation skills supported under the project.

In the PLL, the Grassroots Networking Constituency team provided support to the Prey Lang Community Network. This included a meeting at which the GNC provided guidance to the core group to prepare them to meet with SFB project team members. This was of some significance as it was the first time at which their strategic plan was presented outside of their own group. Of even greater importance was the technical support that GNC and ODC team members provided to the PLCN in conducting their mapping and documentation activities. This extended to field training in the use of GPS equipment and assistance in transferring data collected in the field to computer-generated maps.

It should also be noted that as a part of their internal strategic planning exercise, the PLCN identified and prioritized their-own capacity-building requirements. These included:

- a) Improving documentation and reporting skills.
- b) Strengthening communication skills.
- c) Enhancing understanding of the means of participating in local governance processes.

In the PLL, SFB project partner RECOFTC is preparing a Capacity Building Needs Assessment on the basis of the PLL stakeholders scoping study. A comprehensive training and awareness raising plan using the results of the CBNA will subsequently be developed and implemented applying RECOFTC's "training for action" approach. Training of trainers (ToT) and associated field activities will increase the understanding and enhance the skills of a wide range of stakeholders, including the Prey Lang Community Network, the Community Forestry network, Community Forestry communities, local line government agencies, local authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on the technical and organizational aspects of forest management in the PLL.

3.7 Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Global Development Alliance (GDA) Impacts

There is a private company supporting a resin enterprise in a non-SFB project site in the EPL and while the project is still in its initial stages, there have been exploratory discussions of possible extensions to other villages in the EPL and PLL under the SFB project. The project team is currently assessing with local government and villages that might accommodate such expansion.

There are also discussions ongoing with another private company which is interested in investing in a bamboo enterprise project in collaboration with another SFB-supported community. Subsequent to a field visit planned in the first week of July, one of the project partners, WWF, and the company will initiate the development of an action plan to establish the enterprise.

3.8 Science, Technology and Innovation Impacts

The use of dedicated databases, such as MIST, and the imminent transfer of its information to SMART, allows the scientific collection of data on important management issues to be integrated with information from disparate sources to support sustainable natural resources management by authorities at national and sub-national levels.

The SMART system, which will be introduced in the next quarter with a national workshop supported by the SFB project, has enormous potential to increase the quality and utility of the data which are collected by Forestry Administration patrol teams. The system will advance the means for Government and other stakeholders to support and monitor the progress associated with patrolling and enforcement activities.

The use of satellite analysis for monitoring deforestation continues in the EPL, as well. During the quarter, the United States Geological Survey started its release of data from Landsat 8. There has been detailed analysis of those data for the Seima Protection Forest to identify deforestation hotspots and guide management activities.

Other technological innovations, including the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, have also been trialed for implementation for forest monitoring and management. The UAV technology has the potential to improve the ability to monitor land use change at high resolution and in near real time.

The use of camera traps to monitor wildlife is also continuing in the EPL, with a new model of camera, which has the ability to transmit photos remotely, trialed for wildlife research and management purposes.

In the PLL, ODC has initiated efforts to develop land use change maps and plans to publish those maps on its website in the next quarter.

4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

Integration meetings were organized to ensure that activities implemented in the Seima Protection Forest are coordinated and that each stakeholder is aware of the activities of the others. Parallel efforts of the Germany Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) to establish Indigenous Community Land Titles in the EPL are especially well-integrated with those supported under the SFB project. There has also been strong coordination with the ADB Biodiversity Conservation Corridors project, which is implemented at the provincial level, to ensure harmonization. Other international agencies with which there has been ongoing cooperation in the Seima Protection Forest include the International Labour Organization, UN-REDD, and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), with which the project interacts.

Four District authorities and six Commune councils collaborate with the project in and around the Seima Protection Forest, as well. These are the authorities responsible for local communities. There are also several active NGOs in the area, including the Cambodian Rural Development Team, Development Partnership in Action, My Village, The Sam Veasna Center, Nomad, the Cambodian Legal Education Center, and World Education. Overall, the project team throughout the EPL has strong relationships with Government, local NGOs and communities.

The SFB project encourages engagement with the private sector, especially with economic land concessionaires and mining interests. Those efforts will be further advanced in the next quarter through supplemental funding provided to the SFB project by USAID to establish an Economic Land Concession ‘Scorecard’ that will assess the quality of private sector interactions with local communities.

There was a presentation delivered during the quarter to 16 students (10 females) from the University of Redlands in California, who were visiting Cambodia and who stayed at Seima for one week. The presentation contributed to awareness raising of conservation issues and highlighted the various elements of USAID support provided through the SFB project prominently.

One of the project partners in the PLL, RECOFTC, continues to adopt its “partnership” approach through capacity building (*training for action*) and engagement associated with activities in the 49 established Community Forests on the periphery of the proposed Prey Lang Protected Forest with the Forestry Administration at national and sub-national levels; local authorities at provincial, district and commune levels; NGOs; and Community Forestry management committees, members and networks.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, which is the primary document that provides for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, is the most important international agreement on biodiversity. Now, ten years since the original document, the Cambodian National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is under review, especially in regard to new directions of the Convention on Biological Diversity in supporting the rights of indigenous people to access benefits from biodiversity. One of the members of the SFB project team attended a workshop to identify the stages of Plan development and discuss the recent National Biodiversity Target and Indicators, which is an important framework for Cambodia's efforts to conserve biodiversity over the coming years.

5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

The following project personnel were contracted during the quarter:

- a) Mr. Ouk Sisovann, Objective 2 Team Leader.
- b) Mr. Prak Munny, Objective 1 Team Leader
- c) Mr. Phoung Ponreay, NRM Training Manager
- d) Mr. Eng Mengey, Communications Specialist
- e) Ms. Toeun Navy, Accountant (Phnom Penh)
- f) Mr. Oeurn Sophath, Regional Coordinator (Kampong Thom)
- g) Ms. Eung Chanthom, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (Kampong Thom)
- h) Mr. Pin Sokkhy, NRM Specialist (Kampong Thom)
- i) Mr. OIPich Chakriya, NRM Specialist (Kampong Thom)
- j) Mr. Sok Soleak, Accountant (Kampong Thom)
- k) Mr. Kong Sronos, Regional Coordinator (Mondulkiri)
- l) Mr. Oun Rithy, NRM Specialist (Mondulkiri)
- m) Mr. Long Sovannarith, NRM Specialist (Mondulkiri)
- n) Mr. Kong Sopheai, Accountant (Mondulkiri)
- o) Ms. Sao Sotheary, Grassroots Networking and Constituency-building Coordinator.
- p) Mr. Keat Pengkun, Provincial Community Forestry Partnership Officer for Kampong Thom and PreahVihear.
- q) Mr. Vy Phalluy, Provincial Community Forestry Partnership Officer for Kratie and Stung Treng.
- r) One Research & Volunteer Coordinator, two new coders, and a trainee editor commenced their responsibilities with ODC on April 1. ODC also welcomed three summer interns, each one a law student from the United States. Three Cambodian interns joined the team, as well, of which two are student mappers from the Royal University of Agriculture and the third is an economics and mathematics undergraduate student at MacAllister College in Minnesota.

Five members of the Bunong indigenous community who will provide important insights into the local culture and allow an increased number of project activities to be conducted in the local language, joined the project team in the Seima Protection Forest during the quarter.

The ODC Advisory Group met twice during the quarter, agreeing by-laws, code of conduct, and governance board members. The ODC also agreed on a Khmer name for the website and organization, a requirement for both registration and translation of the site into Khmer, and the logo was modified accordingly. The initiation of the board and promulgation of by-laws is scheduled in July. ODC expects to make application to the Ministry of Interior to be registered as a local NGO by the end of July.

In the EPL, one of the project partners, WCS, supported a review of the structure and staffing of the Forestry Administration teams assigned to the Seima Protection Forest. In particular, an Indigenous Communities Coordinator was appointed by the Forestry Administration to provide Government oversight to the project's community activities.

Anticipated personnel changes:

Project partner, EWMI, conferred with Winrock on anticipated changes to personnel. EWMI indicated that Terry Parnell would be reducing her role in the project and a new advisor would be recruited, although she would retain a 10%-15% oversight role through the fiscal year. Recruitment of her replacement was initiated in June, but the first round of calls did not result in the identification of an appropriate candidate. EWMI has since modified and extended the call and the recruitment process will be continued in the next quarter.

Procurement completed during the quarter included the purchase and delivery to the project team of 45 laptop computers, 3 CANON EOS 7D cameras, 2 LCD projectors, 2 laser jet color printers, and 2 safes.

6. LESSONS LEARNED AND SOLUTIONS

Adaptive learning to improve project implementation has incorporated the following lessons:

- a) Close collaboration and engagement with line Government agencies, local authorities, NGOs and local communities are prerequisites to the progress of the SFB project, especially in the PLL.
- b) “Trust, confidence, open mindedness and willingness to engage” among stakeholders in the PLL is a critical factor for constructive dialogue.
- c) Team building among SFB project personnel involving multi-partner organizations is useful for smooth and efficient implementation of multi-faceted project activities.
- d) It is important for project partners to develop a consistent approach in interacting with Government partners and, in so doing, there should be a common protocol for providing financial support to community members and Government employees participating in project activities. WWF, for instance, is attempting to reduce financial support to Government staff to strengthen a sense of ownership and accountability among government officials. If those officials are subsequently approached by another SFB project partner that commits to provide financial support, however, that would have an impact on project implementation. It would also create a negative impression of WWF and motivate the Government to question the different approaches in the same project.
- e) This may also potentially create problems at the community level in village-related activities. WWF does not provide cash to communities to attend meetings, but only provides them with meals and reimburses transportation costs. SFB project partners implementing the project’s Small Grants program should, therefore, recognize this matter in organizing village meetings. This has been an ongoing challenge because some NGOs continue to pay communities to attend those meetings.
- f) The PLCN field mapping has proven to be an exceptionally valuable activity in regard to Prey Lang Community Network outreach and documentation of the forest’s value to them and encroachments on it. The mapping, moreover, has increased members’ understanding of the importance of careful documentation and reporting in regard to providing evidence for their engagement on forest protection with other stakeholders

7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER INCLUDING UPCOMING EVENTS

| SFB Year 1 Main Activities | Specific Activities Planned for 4 th 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. National level capacity to support the sustainable management of forests, biodiversity conservation, REDD+, and low-emissions development strengthened. | | |
| 1.1.1 Training Program on REDD+ and Sustainable Forest Management | Finalize CBNA plan and conduct the CBNA for key stakeholders in PLL (July-September 2013) | RECOFTC |
| | Based on the results of the CBNA, develop a comprehensive Training (ToT and field trainings) and Awareness Raising Plan incl. platforms for constructive dialogues with key stakeholders in PLL (September 2013) | RECOFTC |
| | Design and conduct training on “The Art of Building Training Capacity and Facilitation Skill in Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM)” for the SFB project team including local FA, and field staff of Winrock, EWMI and RECOFTC including NGOs in PLL (August 2013) | RECOFTC |
| | Design and conduct training on “Conflict Transformation” for the SFB project team including local FA, field staff of Winrock, EWMI and RECOFTC including NGOs in PLL field (September 2013) | RECOFTC |
| 1.1.2 Collaborations with universities | Site visit to scope student “biodiversity field studies” course, which is expected to take place in November (site visit in July 2013). | WCS |
| 1.1.3 Technical feasibility analyses for planned interventions | SMART Law Enforcement Software - transition meetings: Third week of August The SMART software is now ready for release, with the databases. The next important step is to coordinate the Forestry Administration with key NGOs to formally adopt the technology, and develop a standard Data Model for maintaining key data on forest management. | WCS |
| 1.1.4 Support to implementation of REDD+ safeguards | Logistical support and information exchange with two studies on REDD+ safeguards in Seima (August and September) | WCS |
| Sub-Objective 1.2: 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. | | |

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| SFB Year 1 Main Activities | Specific Activities Planned for 4 th Quarter | Lead |
|---|--|---------|
| <p>1.2.1 Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on design, establishment and sustainable forest management</p> | <p>Develop management plans in 2 CPAs and 1 CCF – Project will conduct series of consultations at the village and commune level for the finalization of management plans of two CPAs.</p> | WWF |
| | <p>Initiate discussions with technical departments of FA concerned (HQ) re technical aspects of PLL management (Jul-Sept)</p> | RECOFTC |
| <p>1.2.2 Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the establishment and management of community-managed forest areas and land titles</p> | <p>Organize consultative workshop with Forestry Administration and key stakeholders on the concept notes for Alternative CF modalities (Partnership Forestry, Conservation Community Forestry and Community Based production Forestry) including CF Enterprise Development (July-August 2013)</p> | RECOFTC |
| | <p>Determine the total number of CF boundary poles in the identified CFs by CF commune and province and initiate its production and installation in the said CFs. (July-Sept)</p> | RECOFTC |
| | <p>Provide to EWMI the shape files of the identified 49 CFs for preparing the PLL map overlays and updating OCC data on CFs (July 2013)</p> | RECOFTC |
| | <p>Initiate discussions with forest dependent communities, local authorities and local Forestry Administration in the 9 communes in the PLPF&P to determine possible establishment of potential CF areas for support by SFB (Aug-Sept 2013)</p> | RECOFTC |
| | <p>In consultation with FA and other key stakeholders, finalize the complementing activities with established CF projects supported by other donors for possible complementing (duplicating support) from SFB (July-Aug 2013)</p> | RECOFTC |
| | <p>Elephant population survey: August-September</p> <p>The activity including training on DNA survey, camera trapping and collecting information from local people.</p> | WCS |
| | <p>CBPF Pole Demarcation: August-September</p> <p>The activity includes establishing Procurement Committee; manage bidding process, awarding contract and monitoring the implementation.</p> | WCS |

| SFB Year 1 Main Activities | Specific Activities Planned for 4 th Quarter | Lead |
|---|---|------|
| | <p>Seima Annual Community Consultation: Second Week of August</p> <p>The local community surrounding the Seima protection forest is consulted annually on the impacts of the project on their lives and livelihoods, and they are given a formal (and informal) opportunity to provide input to the project.</p> | WCS |
| <p>1.2.3 Enhance the incorporation of biodiversity information into spatial planning and management planning</p> | <p>Seima Annual Planning meetings: Third week of August</p> <p>The Seima Annual Planning meeting will develop workplans, schedules, and responsibilities for the year 2013-14. This annual event brings all the teams together to discuss progress, strategy, successes, challenges, and opportunities.</p> | WCS |
| | <p>Training for survey team: First week of August</p> <p>Training on computer, survey methodology and analysis.</p> | WCS |
| <p>1.2.4 Development of sub-national REDD+ demonstration activities</p> | <p>Seima REDD project community consultation on Project Design: Second week of August</p> <p>The local community potentially affected by the Seima REDD project will be consulted on the final project design, and any features of the projects that affect them. This information will be used directly in the Validation phase of the Project Design document. (The date is subject to change, depending on PDD approval by the Forestry Administration)</p> <p>Site visit from representatives of International Tropical Timber Organization (August)</p> <p>Meeting with representatives of Korean Forestry Research Center to discuss REDD+ benefit sharing studies (August)</p> <p>Site visit from senior representatives of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (Sept.)</p> | WCS |
| <p>Objective 2: Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.</p> | | |
| <p>Sub-Objective 2.1: Effective stakeholder participation in national and sub-national planning processes affecting forest land management and economic development increased.</p> | | |

| SFB Year 1 Main Activities | Specific Activities Planned for 4 th Quarter | Lead |
|--|--|---|
| <p>2.1.1 Mapping key local stakeholders to support comprehensive stakeholder participation incorporating gender representation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize and disseminate PLL scoping report. - Based on the result of the PLL scoping develop suitable “platform”/process for constructive dialogues at national and sub national level - Organize an inception/consultation process in each landscape to engage stakeholders in discussions of the most effective means to initiate meaningful dialogue and constructive engagement - Facilitate internal dialogue to increase understanding of what is meant by “safe spaces” and how we can incorporate promote and ensure safe spaces in our work. - Integrate planning for how to discuss and promote safe spaces as part of the inception dialogue | <p>EWMI, RECOFTC and Winrock International (WI)</p> |
| <p>2.1.2 Provide material and financial support to the Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN) and other stakeholder and community groups and support organizations.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement a capacity needs assessment, together with RECOFTC, also considering capacity-building needs identified by the PLCN as part of their strategic plan; - Support the PLCN in efforts to develop evidence-based positions regarding the Prey Lang Protected Forest and the broader landscape surrounding it. - Provide the network, as well as other stakeholder and community groups and support organizations, with the means to broaden their opportunities to extend local-, community-level and district-level meetings in order to develop a wider and more informed constituency with the capabilities, as well as self-assurance, to clearly articulate issues and priorities of concern to its members through the direct funding of activities, as well as by means of the use of the project’s Small Grants mechanism. | <p>RECOFTC and EWMI</p> |
| | <p>Provide coaching and mentoring to improve PLCN documentation and reporting, including discussing how best to provide this support with the PLCN core group during their meeting in August;</p> | <p>EWMI</p> |
| | <p>Continue to assist and advise PLCN mapping activities;</p> | <p>EWMI</p> |
| | <p>Initiate community legal education with awareness-raising workshops on local governance processes and how citizens can participate;</p> | <p>EWMI</p> |
| <p>2.1.3 Strengthen existing mechanisms and procedures for</p> | <p>Continue to assist youth to prepare for an online dialogue on Prey Lang; Advise and assist Prey Lang social media;</p> | <p>EWMI</p> |

| SFB Year 1 Main Activities | Specific Activities Planned for 4 th Quarter | Lead |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| <p>enabling participation in management planning of conservation areas</p> | <p>Initiate discussions between PLCN and CF members on co-joining efforts, in cooperation with RECOFTC;</p> <p>Enhance community engagement and consultation on management of the Prey Lang Protected Forest and its draft sub-decree.</p> <p>Identify potential concerns and issues for constructive dialogues between various groups/partners/stakeholders.</p> <p>Organize 4 dialogues: 1) Between CF network and PLCN; 2) CF network / PLCN local authorities and local FA; 3) NGOs/DPs and local authorities and local FA; 4) and 4), local authorities, local FA and communities</p> | <p>EWMI RECOFTC WI</p> |
| | <p>Provincial Reflection Workshop – this has been postponed due to the election. The Provincial Governor advised WWF to delay the activity until after the election. This is an annual workshop being organized in Mondulkiri province which aims to facilitate sharing of plans by the different government agencies in the province. This will identify potential areas of collaboration (and of conflict between plans). The workshop will also assess the impact of provincial development plans on the environment and natural resources in the EPL and develop key actions to mitigate identified conflicts and negative environmental consequences. This workshop will now be held by the second week of August.</p> <p>Enhance community participation in the Mondulkiri Protected Forest management plan and zoning review process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up the status of the TOR submitted by WWF to FA for the development of management plan in MPF. - Strengthen community engagement in the review and finalization of the Mondulkiri Protected Forest zoning and management plan. <p>Enhance community engagement in annual planning for the Seima Protected Forest & implementation of the REDD+ pilot.</p> | <p>WWF</p> |
| <p>2.1.4 Support and extend the role of the Provincial Conservation Planning Unit</p> | <p>Organize an inception/consultation workshop to support and extend the role of the Provincial Conservation Planning Unit.</p> | <p>WI</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>2.1.5 Promote increased community participation in annual planning processes, including Commune Development Planning, District Integration Workshops and provincial planning</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting with National Committee for Decentralization and Deconcentration (NCDD) on integration of conservation and REDD+ priorities into the Commune Investment Program (CIP). - Orientation meeting for SFB staff on integration of conservation and REDD priorities into CIP. - Meeting with NCDD to inform about SFB and integration of REDD+ into CIP. - Conduct village meetings in REDD+ target are - As in Seima to identify forest conservation and REDD+ priorities to be integrated into CIP. - Ensure that community representatives’ participation in CIP process. - Request schedule for the CIPs; identify and get contact information for the district facilitators. - Establish relationship with NCDD provincial advisor and district facilitators to follow up on any schedule changes. - Provide ToT to network facilitators (including ones from CF network) on local governance processes, the CIP, how to prepare etc. - Support facilitators to do echo workshops and prep sessions with communities. - Organize 4 commune-level workshops for local government authorities in the PLL to share their meeting and planning schedules and to advise community networks on means of integrating forest management and biodiversity conservation issues into those planning processes, and promote grassroots planning for, and participation in, local government planning exercises. - Support the consultation process in integrating conseration components in CIP process in SFB target villages in EPL. <p>Coordinate with the ADB Biodiversity Conservation Corridors project in the EPL and use the PCPU and individual commune councils to promote more open procedures, while, in parallel, developing the skills of local community representatives, including those associated with Community Forests, Community Protected Areas, and Indigenous Community Land Titles to engage in those processes and share information through community networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hold regular meetings with ADB project - Hold regular meetings with PCPU - Train community representatives on Natural Resources Management (NRM) tools - Organize dialogues between PCPU, local government authorities and community representatives on community engagement and integrating NRM into sub-national planning processes. | <p>WI, WWF, WCS, RECOFTC, EWMI</p> |
|--|--|--|

| SFB Year 1 Main Activities | Specific Activities Planned for 4 th Quarter | Lead |
|---|---|------------|
| <i>Sub-Objective 2.2: Stakeholder understanding of forest land management, REDD+, biodiversity conservation, CBNRM, and relevant economic development planning issues strengthened</i> | | |
| <p>2.2.1 Increase the technical abilities required for fact-based decision-making</p> | <p>Follow-up workshop on InVEST at provincial level to discuss concrete actions in data gathering for the models to be developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize and submit inception report for InVest process. - Organization of an INVEST introduction workshop at the Provincial level, with priority at Mondulkiri Province – the objective is to present INVEST, identified type of INVEST models that will be most appropriate, identified missing data and information. - Continue Collection of missing information and data to be able to run the identified models in EPL - Start process for developing InVEST training material in Khmer in partnership with RUPP - Engagement with National INVEST Partner (RUPP been the main organisation that discussion started) - MOU to be develop with National Partner for Agreement with the institution will be made with following objectives (1) providing INVEST technical training to national and provincial; authorities, (2) develop INVEST terminology book that will present all key words in Khmer , (3) organized data collection and set-up database. | <p>WWF</p> |

| SFB Year 1 Main Activities | Specific Activities Planned for 4 th Quarter | Lead |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct further studies and modeling in relation to the proposed Prey Lang Protected Forest by national and international consultants and disseminate the results to inform the national dialogue on improved land-use planning using local and regional institutions to strengthen capacities. - Monthly updates of Land sat images, covering the entire country to provide the means for independent assessments of land cover changes over time in the PLL & EPL. - Translate new taxonomy and static text into Khmer (August) - Translate existing briefing papers into Khmer (Sept) - Complete atlas-related maps (Sept) - Continue to publish news updates, etc. (ongoing) - Complete land-use change maps (August) - Complete land-use change animation (Sept) - Publish land-use change maps and animation - Initiate ODC board and promulgate by-laws (July) - Make application for ODC to be registered as a local NGO (July) - provide “official” data and shape files of CFs in PLL as input in updating CF information of ODC - Expand maps and other data available on ODC - Discuss with the PLCN how they can enliven and expand community legal education. | <p>WI, EWMI</p> |

| SFB Year 1 Main Activities | Specific Activities Planned for 4 th Quarter | Lead |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| <p>2.2.2 Develop and conduct awareness activities among local stakeholders regarding peoples' rights, access to natural resources, and biodiversity conservation.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop and conduct awareness and outreach activities among local stakeholders regarding peoples' rights and access to natural resources, as well as opportunities to participate in forest management processes through the training of trainers with a particular emphasis on youth and women, with a target of 30% women. b) Based on the results of the CBNA and also building on PLCN plans already articulated, develop and implement awareness raising plan for stakeholders in PLL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct first awareness-raising workshop on local governance processes and how stakeholders can participate - Advise and assist Prey Lang social media - Awareness raising on other alternative CF modalities i.e. Partnership forestry, Conservation community forestry and Community based production forestry c) Share scientific and socio-economic information via social media, radio, and network meetings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to advise and assist PL social media. - Continue to assist youth to prepare for online dialogue on PL. | <p>EWMI, RECOFTC</p> |
| <p><i>Sub-Objective 2.3: Dialogue skills of relevant stakeholders (community, government, and private sector) improved to engage with one another on forest and resources issues</i></p> | | |
| <p>2.3.1 Build facilitation and discussion skills of various stakeholders to engage with each other, as well as with other key stakeholders</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Based on the result of the PLL scoping, design and conduct a capacity building needs assessment for key stakeholders in PLL. b) Based on the results of the CBNA, develop and implement training (ToT and field training) to strengthen facilitation skills of stakeholders by adapting standard RECOFTC training materials . Materials will be adapted to local conditions in consultation with project partners and local stakeholders (e.g., PLCN, CFN, local partner community-based organizations) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct CBNA for key partners and stakeholders - Conduct facilitation skill plus ToT Refresher Training - Conduct conflict transformation Training. c) Provide the PLCN, CFN and other local stakeholders the skills through training to utilize such information to encourage more rational discussion of resource management issues. d) Provide advice and guidance to PLCN in how they can constructively use the maps they are producing and other data they are collecting to represent their concerns about PL and back- up their call for a landscape level co-management model. | <p>RECOFTC, EWMI</p> |

| SFB Year 1 Main Activities | Specific Activities Planned for 4 th Quarter | Lead |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| <p>2.3.2 Organize workshops and training programs on the current state of social and environmental safeguards for REDD+</p> | <p>a) Assess current REDD+ training for civil society organizations and on the basis of that assessment, recommend means for enhancement through support of additional training events.</p> <p>b) Provide introductory training to civil society partners in the two project landscapes regarding safeguard frameworks to prepare them for involvement in later consultations and small grants to trained organizations to extend training activities.</p> | <p>EWMI, RECOFTC</p> |
| <p>Objective 3: Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.</p> | | |
| <p>Sub-Objective 3.1: Incomes from livelihoods activities that support sustainable management of forests increased.</p> | | |
| <p>3.1.1. Set-up of the SFB small Grants Program</p> | | |
| <p>3.1.2. Identify core set of communities in the EPL and PLL for livelihood activities</p> | <p>Continue socio-economic survey after the election.</p> | <p>WWF</p> |
| <p>3.1.3 Support enterprise development in selected target villages in the EPL</p> | <p>Training on Value Chain Assessment will be provided to WWF staff and NTFP-Exchange Program staff, WWF's partner in conducting value chain analysis to be carried out for two NTFP sub-sectors. The training aims to: a) prepare the Value Chain Research Team for field research and analysis to be carried out for the project; b) strengthen the capacity of NTFP-Exchange Program Cambodia staff and WWF staff in providing enterprise development support to partner organizations and communities; and c) review Value Chain Analysis as a Tool.</p> | <p>WWF</p> |
| | <p>Training will be provided to SFB project partners, government officers, and community members to guide them on the different steps and principles in developing community based NTFP enterprises; dates to be identified.</p> | <p>WWF</p> |
| <p>3.1.4. Expand and strengthen ongoing timber, NTFP and ecotourism enterprises in the EPL</p> | <p>Bamboo Enterprise Development – several activities related to the implementation of this enterprise will be initiated: conduct a bamboo value chain assessment, conduct a bamboo inventory to assess the available resources for bamboo production, and undertake skills scanning of partner communities.</p> | <p>WWF</p> |

| SFB Year 1 Main Activities | Specific Activities Planned for 4 th Quarter | Lead |
|---|--|-------------|
| | Honey certification workshop on July 16, 2013 to discuss a) the need, potential and impacts of a certification system for Cambodian wild honey, b) plans for the Honey Certification Study to be carried out under the Cambodia Support for Forests and Biodiversity Project, and, c) provide a venue for stakeholders to give their inputs and recommendations for the study and its design. The Honey Certification Study is proposed to contribute to the overall objective of enhancing the traceability, sustainability and quality guarantee and marketability of Cambodian Wild honey, and other community NTFPs, whether domestically or internationally. It aims to explore the possibility and the potential of a certification and guarantee system for Cambodian wild honey. | WWF |
| 3.1.5. Review options for extending NTFP enterprise development models into the PLL | Facilitate exchange visit to EPL | EWMI WWF |
| <i>Sub-objective 3.2: Payment for environmental service (PES) activities (e.g. REDD+) established or supported in targeted landscapes with equitable benefit sharing mechanisms.</i> | | |
| 3.2.1. Initiate a landscape ecosystem services assessment as input in the production of a map and database which will be used as a decision making platform | | |
| 3.2.2. Development of the Seima Protected Forest Core Area REDD+ project benefit-sharing and fund management arrangements | Consultations with high-level government representatives to discuss the REDD+ project, the benefit sharing and fund management mechanisms. (August) | WCS |
| 3.2.3. Establishment of program of direct payments to local people for biodiversity protection, as a model of PES. | | |
| <i>Sub-Objective 3.3: Community participation in income-generating activities broadened, with a special focus on under-represented groups.</i> | | |

| SFB Year 1 Main Activities | Specific Activities Planned for 4 th Quarter | Lead |
|---|---|------|
| <p>3.3.1. Mainstream improved participation of often-marginalized groups, notably women, the extreme poor and ethnic minorities, into livelihood activities.</p> | <p>Conduct gender assessment in partnership with LEAF project</p> | |
| <p>3.3.2. Evaluate level of equity and inclusion achieved under each of the forest management and community enterprise/benefit-sharing models supported by the project and develop guidelines for improvement.</p> | | |

USAID Partners Calendar of Events

June – August 2013

| Start Date | End Date | Events | Location | Partner | US Mission Representative | RGC Representative | Media Involvement | Brief Description of Events |
|------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 6/17/2013 | 6/21/2013 | InVest Training | Cambodiana Hotel, Phnom Penh | WWF, WI, WCS, EWMI, RECOFTC, NGOs | USAID | Academe, MAFF and MOE officials, NGOs; FA Cantonment Chiefs | | To bring together diverse stakeholders associated with the Eastern Plains and Prey Lang Landscapes, including partner NGOs and Government representatives to learn about ecosystem services and debate their use within a sustainable development context. This workshop offered unique exposure to the use of InVEST, a tool for mapping, quantifying and valuing ecosystem services, and in engaging stakeholders in discussions of ecosystem services and the implications for those services under stakeholder-derived scenarios of land use. |
| 6/26/2013 | 6/27/2013 | Consultation Workshop | EPL | WI, WWF, WCS | | Provincial Governor | | The objective of the workshop was: a)To share the SFB project's goal, objectives, expected results, main activities, resources, implementation approaches, and implementing partners; b)To discuss and define mandate, membership, TOR of the PA Mechanism that |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--|--|-----|-----|---|-----|---|
| | | | | | | | | coordinate and integrate biodiversity conservation and climate change into sub-national planning processes. |
| 6/27/2013 | 6/28/2013 | Training on Sustainable Livelihood Assessment | NTFP-EP Office | WWF | N/A | SFB project staff; NGO staff | N/A | This training was designed for the team which will conduct the Sustainable Livelihoods Assessment field work in the EPL to train them with the tools which will be used in gathering livelihood data. This is extended to other SFB partners who may use it in their future activities |
| 6/24/2013 | 7/15/2013 | A courtesy meeting between the SFB management and each Governor of the 4 provinces of the PLL. | PLL (Kampong. Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng & Kratie | | | Governor of Kampong. Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng & Kratie | | <p>The main purpose of the meetings is to introduce the SFB project and seek support and cooperation for SFB implementation and cooperation with its partners in the PLL. In addition, for the Governor of Kg. Thom, it also seeks his support for the organization of the inception workshop.</p> <p>This kind of meeting is very important in the context of Cambodia in view of intensified decentralization and empowerment of sub-national level authorities and, more importantly, would help pave the way and ease</p> |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--|----------|------|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | implementation of SFB activities on the ground. |
| 6/16/2013 | 6/20/2013 | Climate change/modelling expert from VN to visit to advise and assist ODC mapping team | EWMI/ODC | EWMI | | | | Dr. Tri, his assistant, and ODC mappers also participated in the WWF InVest workshop |
| End of July | TBD | PLCN Assembly | TBD | EWMI | | | | Includes training and preparation for commune planning processes in August; Sisovann will assist in providing community planning schedule and the EWMI team has to follow up with the PLCN. |

8. HOW IMPLEMENTING PARTNER HAS ADDRESSED AOR COMMENTS FROM THE LAST QUARTERLY REPORT

Comments on the last quarterly report, including those directed to matters of formatting and elaboration, which were provided by USAID have been recognized and were addressed in the preparation of this 3rd quarterly report.

9. ANNEXES

Annex A. InVEST training report.

Workshop on Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST): a tool for mapping and quantifying ecosystem services for sustainable management

The first training workshop on InVEST, a tool for mapping, quantifying and valuing ecosystem services, and engaged stakeholders in discussions of ecosystem services and the implications for these services under stakeholder-derived scenarios of land use¹⁴, was conducted on June 19-21 bringing together the diverse stakeholders associated with the Eastern Plains and Prey Lang Landscapes to learn about ecosystem services and debate about their use within a sustainable development context.. The 45 participants were from NGOs, academe, and government representatives from Ministry of Lands, Forestry Administration, Ministry of Environment, and Provincial Government Officials.

The workshop provided the participants the initial exposure to InVEST and its uses. The training workshop was divided into three main topics: a) introduction to ecosystem services and scenarios; b) demonstration how to run InVEST software and scenario building and related GIS tools; c) discussions of policy priorities and stakeholder perspectives. Group exercises were facilitated to solicit inputs of the participants in scenario building and demonstration of the results into InVEST.

Overall majority (93%) of the participants were happy with the results of the workshops and found the following sessions very useful: a) identifying drivers and developing scenarios, b) cost-benefit analysis, c) importance of ecosystem services and its link to human well-being, d) identification, collection, and analysis of data, and policy discussions, e) presentation of cases studies. Some participants found the training too technical especially the modeling and valuation techniques, and the use of terminologies and recommended to develop definition of terminologies and adapt some of the InVEST models into Cambodian context.

One of the action points from this workshop is a timeline for conducting follow-up workshops at provincial level and engaging stakeholders at the local level on data gathering and analysis which will be later used in land use planning. Specifically this includes:

- a) Finalize INVEST detailed activities implementation plan
- b) Organize an INVEST introduction workshop at the Provincial level, with priority at Monduliri Province. The objective is to present INVEST, identify the type of INVEST models that will be most appropriate and



Figure 1. Workshop participants

¹⁴InVEST is the leading tool for incorporating natural capital into decisions. A full description of the tools, their use (with examples), as well as free document and software downloads can be found at: <http://www.naturalcapitalproject.org/InVEST.html>.

the identified missing data and information. This workshop will be followed by technical training in Khmer languages with all relevant provincial institutions.

- c) Identify national institutions that will be able to provide INVEST training in Khmer. Contact has started with the Department of Environmental Science, Royal University of Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Agreement with the institution will be made with following objectives (1) providing INVEST technical training to national and provincial authorities, (2) develop an INVEST terminology book that will present all key words in Khmer, and (3) organize data collection and set-up database.
- d) Provide technical backstopping support on INVEST models based on request (individual and organization).

Annex B. Summary of community patrol activities and actions in CPAs and CCFs –April - May 2013.¹⁵

| Community-based Organization (CBO) | Size of community forests (hectares) | Dates of patrols | Results and actions taken |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| 1. CPA Sraethom | 3,000 | April 28 days | Patrolled 45km. Did not encounter illegal activities, but sighted 6 elephants at O kapeng and 10 Banteng at O chaing Mereuch on April 25. On the basis of these sightings, the patrol team will put more effort on patrolling the area and not allow hunters to go inside their CPA. Wildlife sightings and illegal activities are recorded in a monitoring book referred to as Management Orientated Monitoring System (MOMS) every month. The results of monthly patrols are also discussed in monthly meetings as inputs to improve the management of CPAs and CCFs. |
| | | May 21 days | Patrolled 125km. Did not encounter illegal activities. |
| 2. CPA Pu Hung and Pu Tung | 2,913 | April 6 days | Patrolled 110km. Confiscated a chainsaw and transferred it to Memang outpost; the group, together with 2 PPWS Rangers, issued a warning letter to the offenders. |
| | | May 10 days | Patrolled 80km. 10 community members and 2 PPWS Rangers apprehended 10 employees of Angkor Kasekam Khmer Co. Ltd., who were cutting down 66 resin trees inside the PPWS. The CPA committee sent a report letter to the PPWS Director, WWF, the Provincial Governor and the Ministry of Environment requesting intervention on this matter. This resulted in the company paying \$9,000 in compensation to the three affected families and the suspension of Angkor Kasekam by the Government. |
| 3. SraeHuy CCF | 5, 346 | March 11 days | Patrolled 125 km. Did not encounter illegal activities. |
| | | April 9 days | Patrolled 60km. Did not encounter illegal activities. |
| | | May 12 days | Patrolled 117 km. Did not encounter illegal activities. |

¹⁵ June result will be included in next quarter report

| Community-based Organization (CBO) | Size of community forests (hectares) | Dates of patrols | Results and actions taken |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| 4. Dei Ey CCF | 1,164 | March 4 days | Patrolled 69km. Did not encounter illegal activities. |
| | | April 6 days | Patrolled 54km Saw 3 luxury timber cut around Srae lay, outside CCF |
| | | May 10 days | Patrolled 54km. Did not encounter illegal activity |
| 5. Krangtes | 8, 876 | March 7 days | Patrolled 70km Did not encounter illegal activities. |
| | | April 4 days | Patrolled 62km. Did not encounter illegal activities. |
| 6. Srae Y CPA | 1, 777 | March 5 days | Patrolled 87km. Did not encounter illegal activities. |
| | | April 12 days | Patrolled 202km. Did not encounter illegal activities. |
| | | May | There were no patrols in May as communities were busy with other project activities. |
| 7. Chiklob CPA | 2,299 | March | Report not yet available. |

Annex C. Summary status of CCF and CPAs.

| CPA/CCF Name | Approval for establishment by provincial governor | Prakas status | Agreement status | Management plan status | Activates Supported by SFB Project |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1. CCF Krangties | Letter of request for establishment submitted to governor in December 2012. Still awaiting approval as of reporting period. | Awaiting MAFF approval | None yet | Not yet started | Completion of process until step 5, Community patrol activities <i>Ongoing discussion with ADB for turn over as this is also ADB sites</i> |
| 2. CCF Sraehuy | Approved | Awaiting MAFF approval | Conservation agreement agreed by members; for submission to FA in April for review and approval | Not yet started | Development of management plan Community patrol activities Enterprise development |
| 3. CCF Dei Ey | Approved | Awaiting MAFF approval | Conservation agreement agreed by members; for submission to FA in April for review and approval | Data gathering ongoing | Development of management plan Community patrol activities |
| 4. CPA Srae Y | Approved | Approved | None yet | Ongoing drafting Management | Development of management plan Community patrol activities Honey enterprise – ongoing |
| 5. CPA Pu hung/Putung | Approved | Approved | None yet | Ongoing drafting Management | Development of management plan Community patrol activities |
| 6. CPA Sraethom | Approved | Approved | None yet | Approved at sub-national level; submitted to MoE on June 28, 2013 for approval | Development of management plan Community patrol activities Enterprise development |
| 7. CPA Chiklob | Approved | Approved | None yet | Not started | Completion of up to step 5 Enterprise development |

Annex D. Summary of patrol results in the Mondulkiri Protected Forest and the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary

| Description | MPF | PPWS | MEU | Total | Notes |
|---|-----------|------|-----|-------|--|
| Offenders arrested | 9 | 3 | 0 | 9 | |
| Offenders sent to court | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Court documents sent to court | 6 | 0 | 9 | 15 | |
| Fines collected | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | |
| Warning letters issued | 0 | 5 | 2 | 7 | |
| Wood seized - m3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Wood seized – logs (in addition to the above m ³) | 97 | 82 | 245 | 424 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Beng = 37 – Thnong = 310 – Neang Noun = 49 – Others = 28 |
| Chainsaw seized | 9 | 2 | 2 | 13 | |
| Wildlife seized | 3 | 0 | 55 | 58 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wild pigs = 1 (burned) - Monitor lizards = 3 (2 released) - Long tailed macaques = 3 - Red Muntjacs = 25 (burned) - Elongated Tortoises = 26 |
| Wild meat seized / kg | 66.5 | 0 | 82 | 148 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Red Muntjac = 64 kg (burned) - Common palm civets = 2.5kg (burned) - Wild pigs = 79kg (burned) - East Asian porcupines = 3kg (burned) |
| Snares | 132+2500m | 17 | 0 | 148 | |
| Land clearing / ha | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | |
| Cars/trucks seized | 1 | 0 | 6 | 7 | See below |
| Motorbikes seized | 5 | 3 | 0 | 8 | |
| Ox-carts seized | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

Vehicles seized

| Make | Model | Type | Color | Number plate | Owner | Status |
|--------|--------------|-----------|--------|--------------|-------|-------------|
| Toyota | Camry | - | Silver | PP 2E-6286 | - | Kept in FAC |
| Toyota | Tourist | 12 chairs | White | PP 2R-5801 | - | Kept in FAC |
| | | Log truck | - | - | - | |
| Toyota | Land-cruiser | | Silver | - | - | Kept in FAC |
| Toyota | Camry | | White | No | - | Kept in FAC |
| Toyota | Tourist | | White | PP 2A-5923 | - | Kept in FAC |
| | | Tractor | - | - | - | Kept in MPF |

Annex E. Summary of activity results.

| ACTIVITIES BENEFICIARIES TRACKING | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|-------------------------------|---|---------------|--|-----------------|
| April to June 2013 | | | | | | | | |
| No. | Dates | Participants | | Who | Subject/Topic | Training Type | Location | Number of Hours |
| | | Male | Female | | | | | |
| Training | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 23-24-June-2013 | 7 | 4 | FA 3/ WCS 8 | Training: Community Facilitated technique and Framework | Training | SPF, MDK | 16 |
| 2 | 25 June, 2013 | 16 | | FA, WCS staff and local guide | UAV training | Training | Phnom Tamao Zoological Park and Wildlife Rescue Centre | 36 |
| 3 | 26-28-June-2013 | 13 | 4 | FA 4 and WCS 9 | Training: Community Facilitation Unit of Seima Protection Forest and Biodiversity Conservation | Training | WCS office, Phnom Penh | 24 |
| 4 | 27June-2 July, 2013 | 12 | 5 | NGO staff - WWF, WI, NTFP-EP | Sustainable Livelihood Analysis (SLA) | Training | Phnom Penh and Mondulkiri | 32 |
| 5 | 3-4 July, 2013 | 12 | 5 | NGO staff - WWF, WI, NTFP-EP | Value Chain Assessment | Training | Mondulkiri | 16 |
| Workshops | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 22-30 April, 2013 | 9 | 0 | PL | Prey Lang Mapping Workshop in the Field | Workshop | Kratie& Stung Treng | 90 |
| 2 | 7-9 May, 2013 | 114 | 61 | Community members | Orientation and Awareness raising on importance of community forestry and the processes involved in establishing forestry | Workshop | Puchrey commune, Mondulkiri | 9 |

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|--------------------|--------------------|----|----|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|----|
| 3 | 17-25 May, 2013 | 9 | 0 | PL | Prey Lang Mapping Workshop in the Field | Workshop | Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Kratie, Stung Treng | 90 |
| 4 | 6-8-June, 2013 | 1 | 6 | FA 1/ ICC 5/CC 1 | Facilitate ICC in Srechouk commune to attend Extension Workshop on sub-decree 83 | Workshop | Ratanak Lina Restaurant, RatanakKiri province | 8 |
| 5 | 19-21 June, 2013 | 44 | 12 | Government + NGOs | INVEST Workshop | INVEST Workshop | Cambodiana Hotel, Phnom Penh, Cambodia | 24 |
| Study Tours | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 18-20 April, 2013 | 1 | 1 | WCS and NGO partner | Chi Phat | Observational study tour | Chi Phat | 16 |
| 2 | 28 April-May, 2013 | 2 | 1 | WCS and NGO partner | Study tour to Kratie including KohPhdao CBET project | Observational study tour | Kratie province | 24 |
| 3 | 7 June, 2013 | 2 | 0 | Community members | Participation in field visit | Observational study tour | Andoung Kraleong | 3 |
| 4 | 7 June, 2013 | 2 | 0 | Community members | Participation in field visit | Observational study tour | Ou Rona | 3 |
| 5 | 12-16 June, 2013 | 8 | 1 | FA, WCS staff and local guide | Study trip to Gibbon research station | Observational study tour | VeunSai-Siem Pang Conservation Area, Ratanakiri | 40 |
| Ceremonies | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 27 May, 2013 | 27 | 0 | Community members | participation in Land Title ceremony | Ceremony | 3 of Andoung Kraleong, 3 of Gati, 3 of PuHiem, 3 PuTrom, 3 of Chak Char, 3 of Khmaum, 3 of Srae Andaol, 3 of Khtung and 3 of Ou Chra | 4 |

| Meetings & Patrols | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----|----|--|--|---------|--|----|
| 1 | 3 April, 2013 | 48 | 10 | FA division, FA triage, SrePreah CC, villagers of Pu Char, O Chra, Pu Kong, SrePreah, SreAmpil | Consultation meeting with stakeholders on socio-economic impact from CBPF trial timber harvesting | Meeting | O Chra village, SrePreah commune, KeoSeima district, MDK | 4 |
| 2 | 7 April, 2013 | 12 | 3 | Community members | Conduct village meeting | Meeting | Andoung Kralong | 4 |
| 3 | 7 April, 2013 | 5 | 0 | Community members | Community based village patrol | Patrol | Andoung Kralong | 15 |
| 4 | 10 April, 2013 | 13 | 2 | Community members | Conduct village meeting | Meeting | Gati village | 4 |
| 5 | 10 April, 2013 | 5 | 0 | Community members | Community based village patrol | Patrol | Gati village | 15 |
| 6 | 24 April, 2013 | 11 | 3 | Community members | Conduct village meeting | Meeting | SraeLve | 4 |
| 7 | 24 April, 2013 | 5 | 0 | Community members | Community based village patrol | Patrol | SraeLve | 15 |
| 8 | 24 April, 2013 | 13 | 2 | Community members | Conduct village meeting | Meeting | Ou Rona | 4 |
| 9 | 24 April, 2013 | 5 | 0 | Community members | Community based village patrol | Patrol | Ou Rona | 15 |
| 10 | 1 May, 2013 | 18 | 1 | SrePreah commune council, CBPF committee from Pu Char, O Chra and Pu Kong | Sre Preah commune council meeting to issue Decision for recognizing the proposed new members of the CBPF Management Committee-Khum Sre Preah | Meeting | Sre Preah commune office, Keo Semia district, MDK | 4 |
| 11 | 8 May, 2013 | 10 | 3 | Community members | Conduct village meeting | Meeting | Ou Rona | 4 |
| 12 | 8 May, 2013 | 5 | 0 | Community members | Community based village patrol | Patrol | Ou Rona | 15 |

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|----|-----------------|----|---|----------------------------------|---|---------|-------------------------------------|----|
| 13 | 9 May, 2013 | 14 | 3 | Community members | Conduct village meeting | Meeting | Andoung Kraleong | 4 |
| 14 | 9 May, 2013 | 5 | 0 | Community members | Community based village patrol | Patrol | Andoung Kraleong | 15 |
| 15 | 13 May, 2013 | 10 | 3 | Community members | Conduct village meeting | Meeting | SraeLve | 4 |
| 16 | 13 May, 2013 | 5 | 0 | Community members | community based village patrol | Patrol | SraeLve | 15 |
| 17 | 19-20 May, 2013 | 18 | 5 | MRD1/ FA1/ WCS 3/GIZ 1/CC 2/ ICC | Facilitate and consult meeting with ICC to prepare Internal Rule | Meeting | Chakchar village, SreChouk Commune | 16 |
| 18 | 22-23 May, 2013 | 16 | 5 | MRD1/ FA1/ WCS 3/GIZ 1/CC 2/ ICC | | Meeting | Khmaom village, SreChouk Commune | 16 |
| 19 | 25-26 May, 2013 | 16 | 6 | MRD1/ FA1/ WCS 3/GIZ 1/CC 2/ ICC | | Meeting | SreAndaol village, SreChouk Commune | 16 |
| 20 | 28-29 May, 2013 | 14 | 6 | MRD1/ FA1/ WCS 3/GIZ 1/CC 2/ ICC | | Meeting | Khtong village, SreChouk Commune | 16 |
| 21 | 22 May, 2013 | 11 | 3 | Community members | Conduct village meeting | Meeting | Gati village | 4 |
| 22 | 22 May, 2013 | 5 | 0 | Community members | community based village patrol | Patrol | Gati village | 15 |
| 23 | 23-24 May, 2013 | 1 | 1 | WCS and NGO partners | Study trip to Elephant Valley Project and meeting to discuss ecotourism development | Meeting | PuTrom, Mondulkiri | 16 |
| 24 | 27-29 May, 2013 | 2 | | Community members | To evaluate current forest trek to Leng Met & search for potential sites for ecotourism development | | Andoung Kraloeng, SPF | 24 |
| 25 | 3 June, 2013 | 3 | 2 | FA 2 / WCS 3 | Meeting - progress report on ecotourism in SPF | Meeting | WCS Office, Phnom Penh | 2 |

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|----|------------------|----|----|---|---|---------|--|----|
| 26 | 3-9-June, 2013 | 67 | 5 | WCS 4/FA1/PM1/EI | Review boundary and Mapping in PuTrom | Meeting | PuTrom village, Romonea commune | 56 |
| 27 | 4-5 June, 2013 | 19 | 3 | PL | Prey Lang Core Group Meeting | Meeting | Kampong Thom, Ponleu Thmey Guest House | 20 |
| 28 | 4-8-June, 2013 | 9 | 1 | CBPF members from Pu Char, O Chra and Pu Kong, Khmer people from Kratie | Conducted permanent sample plots and pre harvest forest inventory | Patrol | Phnom Choat, Pu Char village, Sre Preah commune, Keo Seima district, MDK | 35 |
| 29 | 12-13-June, 2013 | 40 | 25 | FA 1/ CC 2/ WCS 3 /IP 59 | Facilitate for ICC to consult with IC on Internal Rule | Meeting | Khtong village, Sre Chouk Commune | 16 |
| 30 | 15-16-June, 2013 | 61 | 16 | FA 1/ CC 3/ WCS 3 /IP 70 | | Meeting | Khmaom village, Sre Chouk Commune | 16 |
| 31 | 17-18-June, 2014 | 37 | 16 | FA 1/ CC 2/ WCS 3 /IP 47 | | Meeting | Chakchar village, Sre Chouk Commune | 16 |
| 32 | 20-21-June, 2013 | 25 | 21 | FA 1/ CC 2/ WCS 3 /IP 40 | | Meeting | Sre Andaol village, Sre Chouk Commune | 16 |