SUPPORTING FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY

FIFTH QUARTERLY REPORT: OCTOBER 1, 2013 – DECEMBER 31, 2013

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Program Overview/Summary

Program Name:	Supporting Forests and Biodiversity
Activity Start Date And End Date:	November 9, 2012 to November 8, 2016
Name of Prime Implementing Partner:	Winrock International
[Contract/Agreement] Number:	AID-442-A-13-00002
Name of Subcontractors/Sub awardees:	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS); World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC); East West Management Institute (EWMI)
Major Counterpart Organizations	Forestry Administration (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries); General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (Ministry of Environment)
Geographic Coverage (cities and or countries)	Eastern Plains Landscape (Mondulkiri province) and Prey Lang Landscape (Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kratie provinces)
Reporting Period:	October 1, 2013 – December 31, 2013

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BCC	Biodiversity Conservation Corridors
CAMPAS	Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape
CBPF	Community-based Production Forestry
CBNA	Capacity Building Needs Assessment
CBNRM	Community-based Natural Resources Management
CC	Commune Council
CCB	Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standard
CCBA	Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance
CCF	Community Conservation Forest
CF	Community Forest
CFMC	Community Forest Management Committee
CFN	Community Forest Network
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	*Gesellschaftfür 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
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. QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS

The Cambodia Supporting Forests and Biodiversity (SFB) Project, a four-year $20 million project funded through the USAID Mission in Cambodia, was made effective in November 2012. During this fifth quarter reporting period from October to December 2013, some of the primary tasks accomplished are as follows:

- The completion of the independent REDD validation audit, a major milestone in the development of the REDD project was successfully completed. As expected the audit has created a number of additional queries which will require responses.
- The formal submission of the Pu Trom Indigenous Land claim, and the engagement of two new villages in the land titling process.
- The start of the development of Gibbon-watching ecotourism, including work with the gibbons, and an exposure-visit for key villagers to see the successful Tmat Boey ecotourism site in Preah Vihear province.
- The development of community patrolling in the Community-Based Production Forest area, involving over 100 villagers in successful forest protection efforts.
- The SFB team, in close collaboration with the Provincial Government, coordinated a participatory land conflict resolution for Chok Char community. As a result of this dialogue, Binh Pheuk I Economic Land Commission (ELC) agreed to keep four parcels of community use areas inside and next to the ELC area and pledged to cooperate with the community in measurement and demarcation of these areas. The community will have full access to four community parcels and demanded the ELC to cut at least 800 ha from the ELC to give back to the community. The ELC and the conflict resolution team agreed to measure the demanded area and proposed to the Provincial and National Government for decision.
- The SFB project made measurable progress during this reporting period in the application of six new Community Conservation Forests (CCF) and Community Protected Areas (CPA).
- The SMART software has officially been rolled out for all law enforcement teams, and new staff have been employed to manage this new and dynamic tool.
- Eight field training events on "facilitation skills and trust building" were conducted and attended by a total of 176 persons (21 women) including 36 CFMC (5 women), 37 CC (4 women), 76 village chiefs (6 women), 12 Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN) (5 women), 12 CFN, 3 CFMC/PLCN (1 woman). 24 Community Forest (CF) boundary poles were constructed and installed in Stung Treng province covering 2,431 ha of community forest. Ongoing assessment of existing CFs around PLL was conducted for possible additional 6 CFs (2 in kampong Thom and 4 in Preah Vihear) to be updated to the list of CF database in the PLL. In addition, the profiles of each of the existing 49 CFs under SFB were updated.
- With SFB support, the Community–based Resin Enterprise (CBRE) groups negotiated a contract with Phusethana group of companies, a private company that is interested to strengthen its social responsibility by working directly with local communities. To prepare these CBREs in working with a private company, the SFB project team supported a series of training on sustainable resin harvesting, quality monitoring to meet the demand of the company, and financial management. An internal control and inventory system was also set up for each of the CBREs which the project team monitors every two weeks.
- Bamboo continues to be another community enterprise value chain being developed under the SFB. The project completed the inventory of bamboo resources in three CCFs/CPAs that were selected as pilot sites. The result of the inventory will determine the feasibility of this enterprise in terms of supply availability. The data is being analyzed as of this reporting.
- The gibbon habituation and research aspect of the Andong Kraloeng nature-based tourism project is well underway. Not only are the frequency and quality of gibbon sightings increasing, which is

indicative of the beginnings of successful habituation, but the two local researchers from the village are taking to the work extremely well, and their training is progressing at an impressive rate.

- Scoping of CF sites for livelihoods development was conducted with three CF sites were identified as potential CFs for livelihoods development activities under SFB that would improve income generation of CF members up to 615 families.

1.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/INTRODUCTION

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

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

Cambodia has one of the highest percentages of forest cover in the region and the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has adopted a Millennium Development Goal to increase its forest cover from 55% to 60% by 2015. The RGC also has a target of placing two million hectares under community forestry management, which would account for approximately 20% of Cambodia's forested area. Despite those ambitious goals, Cambodia's forests continue to be impacted by land-use changes and deforestation. The overarching goal of the SFB project is to improve conservation and governance of the two most extensive forest landscapes in the country, the Eastern Plains Landscape and the Prey Lang landscape, to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity. The participation of local communities, as well as other stakeholders, in forest management decisions will be improved under the project and capacity-building of communities and officials of sub-national and national authorities will cut across project elements through three inter-linked objectives under which the project's overarching goal will be achieved:

1) Effectiveness of government and other natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity enhanced.

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

3) Equitable benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.

1.2 SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	Annual Target (FY2)	Achievement through the current quarter	Status	Comments	Percentage of Year 2 target achieved
G.1: Deforestation rate in priority landscapes decreased	N/A	None	None			
EPL						
PLL						
G.2: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance [standard indicator]	N/A	160,000 hectares	87,974 hectares			59%
EPL			83,357 hectares[1] + 3,539hectares			
PLL			1135 hectares[2]			
G.3: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of C02e, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance [standard indicator]		250,000 metric tons	None		*Ecosystem Service Expert is working with consultant to develop the tool for collecting data.*	0%
EPL			None			
PLL			None			

[1] This is the total area of community managed forests that are patrolled by local communities with SFB support in the EPL, 3,000 hectares of which currently have an approved management plan at national level, and 25% of the total area of strict protection zones in MPF and PPWS that are being patrolled with partial support from SFB project, the 25% was due to limited number of Rangers to effectively cover 100% of the protected areas. USAID Comment (February 20, 2014): How did you arrive at this number. Is it just added up from Year 1 target? I remembered year 1 target was 43,305 of 50,000 hectares. To avoid confusion, please identify location names and number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management. SFB Response: The total data 83,357 included CCF Krangtes 8,876 ha, CCF Srae Huy 5,346, CCF Dei Ey 1,164, CPA Srae Y 1,777, CPA Puhung Putung 2,913, CPA Srae Thom 3,000, CPA Chiklob 2,989, MPF Core Zone 44,792, PPWS Core Zone 12,500, and Pu Trom (land claim for Indigenous Communal Land Title tenure) 3,539.

[2] Boundary post installed in Odasko CF.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	Annual Target (FY2)	Achievement through the current quarter	Status	Comments	Percentage of Year 2 target achieved
Objective Indicator 1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices		**10,000**	**224**			**1.5%**
EPL			224[3]			
PLL			None			
Sub-objective indicator 1.1.1: Number of land titles/and or management plans approved as a result of USG assistance, including community forest, CPA, community based production forests, CCFs and indigenous land titles.		**5**	**4[4]**			
EPL			4			
PLL			None			
Sub-objective indicators 1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resource management and or biodiversity conservation		**3,000**	**2,976**			**99%**
EPL			1,582[5] + 1,185			
PLL			209[6]			

[3] WCS: Land negotiation participants 70 + 88 potential Indigenous land title recipients; WWF: 70 additional people in this quarter;
4 WI: 4 CFs agreements signed, Poradet CF, Pulung CF, Pukreng CF, and Pukrouch CF
[5] Additional 853 this quarter - trained on forest inventory, management development, development of internal rules and regulations for community forests, threat reduction analysis, financial management, patrol plan development, business plan development, value chain analysis, report writing, community based NTFP enterprise development, commune investment planning processes.
[6] Participants in 8 field training events, CBNA-FGD, and grass root equity FGD.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	Annual Target (FY2)	Achievement through the current quarter	Status	Comments	Percentage of Year 2 target achieved
Sub-objective indicator 1.4.1: 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.		**15**	**7**[7]			**47%**
EPL			5[8] + 2[9]			
PLL			None			
Objective Indicator 0.2.1 Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon as a result of USG assistance.		**10**	**5**[10]			**50%**
EPL			4[11] + 1[12]			
PLL			None			
Objective Indicator 2.1.1, 2.2.1, and 2.3.1: Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans		**6**	**1**[13]			**17%**

7 USAID Comment (February 10, 2014): Please explain in the comment column on how you can achieve this target and list all laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements. SFB Response: 1 CBPF Trial Harvest meeting approval 1 CBPF study-tour plan, strategies for improving law enforcement based on different scenarios, and 4 commune investment plans with NRM and biodiversity conservation related activities.

8 This includes a) strategies for improving law enforcement based on different scenarios, b) 4 commune investment plans with NRM and biodiversity conservation related activities.

9 One CBPF Trial Harvest meeting approval 1 CBPF study-tour plan.

10 USAID Comment (February 10, 2014): Explain in the comment column. SFB Response: See footnotes below.

11 1 case of illegal logging reported by community patrol in Srae Y CPA resulted to confiscation of chainsaws and increased patrol frequency in the CPA; 1 case of illegal resin cutting by Rubber Company in Puhung/Putung CPA resulted to suspension of the company by the MoE, 1 case of resin cutting by rubber plantation company in Laoka village, 1 case of proposed social land concession inside PPWS.

12 One land conflict resolution in Chak Cha ICT Community in Seima Protection Forest.

13 USAID Comment (February 10, 2014): Explain in the comment column. SFB Response: See footnotes below.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	Annual Target (FY2)	Achievement through the current quarter	Status	Comments	Percentage of Year 2 target achieved
developed using participatory national and sub-national planning processes						
EPL			1[14]			
PLL			None			
Objective Indicator 0.3.1: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation as a result of USG assistance		**30,000**	**380[15]**		**No baseline**	**1.2%**
EPL			380[16]		Expected to increase in year with new enterprises set up	
PLL			None			
Sub-objective indicator 3.1.1: Increase income levels of target community due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities as a result of USG assistance		**No target in Y2**	**None**			
EPL			None			
PLL			None			
Sub-objective indicator 3.2.1 and 3.4.1: Number of PES agreements approved and implemented		**No target in Y2**	**None**			
EPL			None			
PLL			None			

[14] CPA management plan developed using participatory planning process.
15 USAID Comment (February 10, 2014); How did you measure this indicator if you yet don't have baseline?. SFB Response: Numbers listed 0.3.1 and 3.1.1 are the same, number of beneficiaries plus HH members, 23 honey collectors + people trained (individual; not multiplied by the HH members
[16] this includes family members (average. membership of 5/household) of the 23 honey collectors who earned additional 12% cash income from the USG supported honey enterprise project

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	Annual Target (FY2)	Achievement through the current quarter	Status	Comments	Percentage of Year 2 target achieved
Sub-objective indicator 3.3.1: Number of people participating in income generating activities.		**3,000**	**380**			**12.6%**
EPL			380			
PLL						

2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 PROGRESS NARRATIVE

The activities implemented during the fifth quarter (October-December 2013) by SFB were the following:

Objective 1: Enhance Effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

The initial stages of ICT development have begun in two new villages in Seima: Pu Haim and Pu Rola, further strengthening local communities within Seima. The documentation for the Pu Trom ICT has been formerly accepted by the Provincial Department of Land Management, allowing the process for these villages to progress to the final stages.

There is now a functioning and effective community patrolling effort in the Community-based Production Forestry (CBPF), with over 100 community members involved in protecting their forest. The process of installing demarcation poles is well underway.

The REDD validation audit was completed in Seima during this quarter. The project was subject to probing audit, yet the validators were very complementary about the project, and about the Project Design, the documentation presented, and the field teams.

The SMART software has officially been rolled out for all law enforcement teams, and new staff have been employed to manage this new and dynamic tool. It may be some time yet before it is operating effectively and smoothly, but once the field and data management teams gain experience with the software, it will significantly increase the strategic implementation and efficacy of law enforcement in Seima.

The SFB team, in close collaboration with the Provincial Government, coordinated a participatory land conflict resolution for Chok Char community from 9 to 12 December, 2013. Key stakeholders participated in the conflict resolution process included Provincial Administration, District Administration, Commune Council, Forest Administration, Binh Pheuk Company and ICT community of Chak Char. As a result of this dialogue, Binh Pheuk ELC agreed to keep four parcels of community use areas inside and next to the Economic Land Concession (ELC) area and pledged to cooperate with the community in the measurement and demarcation of the areas. In addition to the community having full access to four parcels, the ELC will cut at least 800 ha to give back to the community. The ELC and the conflict resolution team agreed to measure the demanded area and proposed to the Provincial and National Government for decision.

Proposed Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS) Protected Area Management Plan Development

A meeting was held between the SFB team and His Excellency Chay Samith, Director-General of Ministry of Environment's (MoE) Department of Administration for Natural Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) to discuss the plan and progress for cooperation between WWF and MoE on

the development of management plan for the Proposed Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS). The GDANCP Director-General assigned a focal person from MoE to work with the SFB to speed up the process. The focal person, in coordination with SFB, will develop a zonation plan which the GDANCP Director-General will present to the MoE's Minister for his approval and issuance of a Prakas. Once the Prakas is issued, the management plan will be drafted.

Meanwhile, during this reporting period, the project made measurable progress the establishment of community-managed forests in the application of six new Community Conservation Forests (CCF) and Community Protected Areas (CPA). However, in the original CCFs and CPAs there was significant delay in completing the management plans of one CCF (Dei ey) and two CPAs (Pu hung and Srae Y) due to staff turn-over. See Table 2 for details of steps completed for each CCF/CPA site.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

SFB conducted the Capacity Building Needs Assessment (CBNA) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 29 Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN) representatives (including 8 women). Eight field training events on *Facilitation Skills and Trust Building* were conducted with the participation of 176 people (21 women) out of which were 36 Community Forestry Management Committee (CFMC) (5 women), 37 Commune Councils (CC) (4 women), 76 village chiefs (6 women), 12 PLCN (5 women), 12 CFN, and 3 CFMC/PLCN (1 woman). Twenty-four CF boundary poles were constructed and installed in Stung Treng province covering 2,431 ha of community forest. Assessment of existing CFs around PLL was conducted for a possible additional 6 CFs (2 in kampong Thom and 4 in Preah Vihear) to be updated to the list of CF database in the PLL. In addition, the profiles of each of the existing 49 CFs under SFB were updated. The 49 CFs have now been split into 53 CFs because 2 CFs in Preah Vihear were split into 6 CFs. Training course on conflict transformation was designed and would be conducted in the next quarter.

Objective 2: Improve Constructive Dialogue on Forest Management and Economic Development at the National and Sub-National Levels

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

During this quarter, the SFB team made a presentation of the InVEST portfolio of work to the Provincial Government line ministries and Provincial Governor during a workshop organized by SFB for the CAMPAS project. Participants requested a more detailed overview of the InVEST tool—which has yet to be scheduled as of the end of this reporting period. With support from the SFB project, the Provincial Governor officially approved the Provincial Sub-committee for Supporting Forests, Biodiversity, and Development (PS-FBD).

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

In the PLL, the SFB team facilitated training on trust and team building to representatives from the area CF Network facilitated with the organization of provincial CFN meetings held in Preah Vihear. The meeting was attended by 110 participants (17 women). SFB also supported the organization of the annual CF assembly meeting held in Samaki CF in Stung Treng province with the participation of 85 people (52 women). In collaboration with the GREEN Mekong project, SFB supported two FGDs on grass root equity in forest management, which were attended by 18 people (5 women) from SFB target communes. During this meeting, an initial assessment of CF potential areas was conducted. These areas cover 150,000 ha located in 37 villages of nine communes with 7,580 families (29,800 persons). Finally, the development of the Community Forest Management Plan (CFMP) which covers 5,509 ha of community forest involving 434 families (900 persons) in 5 CFs in Kampong Thom, was agreed upon.

Objective 3: Increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

The main achievement in this quarter was the operation of four resin enterprises in the EPL landscape. With SFB's support, these Community–based Resin Enterprise (CBRE) groups negotiated a contract with Phusethana, a private company that is interested in strengthening its social responsibility by working directly with local communities. To prepare these CBREs to work with a private company, the SFB project team supported a series of training on sustainable resin harvesting, quality monitoring to meet the demand of the company, and financial management. An internal control and inventory system was also set up for each of the CBREs which the project team monitors every two weeks.

Bamboo continues to be another community enterprise value chain being developed under the SFB. During this quarter, the project completed the inventory of bamboo resources in three CCFs/CPAs that were selected as pilot sites. The result of the inventory will determine the feasibility of this enterprise in terms of supply availability. The data is being analyzed as of this reporting.

The gibbon habituation and research aspect of the Andong Kraloeng nature-based tourism project is underway. Not only are the frequency and quality of gibbon sightings increasing, which is indicative of the beginnings of successful habituation, but the two local researchers from the village are adapting well to the work, and their training is progressing at an impressive rate.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

Scoping of CF sites for livelihoods development was conducted with three CF sites and were identified as potential CFs for livelihoods development activities under SFB that would improve income generation of CF members up to 615 families.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Objective 1: Enhance effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity.

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

Designing and implementing training programs on Sustainable Forest Management, Biodiversity Conservation and REDD+ relevant to implementation requirements.

The completion of the independent REDD validation audit, a major milestone in the development of the REDD project, was successfully completed. As expected, the audit created a number of additional queries requiring responses.

Collaboration with universities.

At the beginning of this quarter Seima staff attended the inception workshop in Sen Monorom on *Harmonizing Human Society and Nature for Sustainable Development: A Symbiosis Study on the Development of Integrated Approaches for Improved Environmental Governance and Community Livelihood Strategies in Northeastern Cambodia*, organized by several relevant departments at the RUPP. This opens further collaboration opportunities between SFB and RUPP, in particular around field activities and capacity-building and targeted research.

In the first tangible and direct collaboration between a Cambodian university and SFB, a master's student from the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) was accepted to conduct his thesis research in Seima. For his Master's thesis, Mr. Sok Pheakdey developed a detailed research plan which he will submit to the University, for final approval in early 2014. Mr. Pheakdey's fieldwork is related to the gibbon habituation work in Seima, and will help provide a baseline to monitor any adverse impacts of the tourism on the gibbons. SFB hopes that this sort of collaboration will continue in the future.

EJ Milner-Gulland, Professor of Conservation Science at Imperial College London, visited Seima as part of an important effort to identify successes to date, and develop further research collaborations to help provide scientific information to inform evidence-based conservation of forests and biodiversity. Professor Milner-Gulland, who has previously supervised two PhD and two Masters' students to study in Seima, gave a talk on her research at RUPP to the Master's students.

Support to implementation of REDD+ safeguards.

At the end of November a research team from UN-REDD visited Seima using the area/province as a case study to investigate REDD-related social safeguards mechanisms. This study feeds directly into national REDD safeguards policy development, and shows the value of Seima as a REDD demonstration site. Furthermore, the WSC/SFB REDD Specialist attended a Civil Society Organization Reflection Workshop in Phnom Penh. All the key CSOs and NGOs involved with REDD were present. A key message from this meeting was about the development of social and biodiversity safeguards, an area in which Seima, with the support of SFB, has been leading the country.

The WCS/SFB REDD Specialist also attended a productive REDD+ National Consultative Group meeting, which is the recently-formed peak body for REDD+ consultation with the national REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat. This high-level representation shows that WCS/SFB is recognized as a key player in national policy development.

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

In November Chanthet Yuthea began working in the Seima Headquarters as the new Monitoring and Reporting Officer. Her responsibility includes supporting the collection, entry, analysis and presentation of SMART data. The SMART system shows great promise in supporting forest management but will take

some time to become firmly established.

Translation of the SMART system into Khmer has been making progress since the beginning of this quarter, with a key technical IT challenge removed. The Khmer version will be tested over the coming months, with options to tweak the translation and add additional help-files or other training materials. The SMART system, which was mainstreamed in Seima in November, will allow improved data collection, monitoring, and support the targeting of forest protection activities by the relevant authorities.

In November the Provincial Government sent a review team to respond to complaints by villagers in Sre Chhuk commune on land-conflicts with the neighboring ELC. SFB staff assisted the villagers with preparations for this review visit, including collating official documents and maps, and facilitating forum/discussions between local authorities, communities, provincial government officials, and the ELC. This demonstrates an important role that SFB can play as a neutral observer and supporter to the local communities, in particular with support to the ongoing ICT process.

A series of meetings and field visits in November led to excellent results for indigenous communities in two villages in Sre Chhuk commune, inside the Seima Protected Forest. SFB staff in Seima facilitated meetings between provincial authorities, local community representatives, and the ELC companies, ensuring that all parties were provided with clear and accurate information. The ELC companies have agreed to return all community lands which had previously been measured and mapped, and also to demarcate these areas so that communities can continue to farm their customary lands. Meanwhile, negotiations over additional forest areas claimed by the village continue with a participatory mapping process to identify the contested land. The resulting information will be analyzed, and presented to the relevant agencies for decisions to be made. This process marks a major success, and is an excellent demonstration of the impact that Indigenous Land Titling can have on land rights and to support the rights of remote indigenous communities in Seima.

Also during this reporting period, substantial technical and logistical support was provided to ranger stations within Seima, including training and instruction on the proper use and maintenance of equipment, such as basic field equipment (hammocks, mosquito nets, tarpaulins), and technical equipment such as GPS, cameras, maps etc. Training and mentoring was also held on technical implementation of forest and wildlife protection, as well as for the administration, monitoring, and management of the Seima Protection Forest.

Key training and mentoring activities during the quarter.

During the reporting period, at least 48 training/mentoring sessions were conducted in Seima. There were 1,185 people (including 430 women) trained and mentored, with the total number of 9,536 person-hours of training and mentoring (see TraiNet data for the 1st Quarter of Year 2, for more details).

Regional forest management expert, Dr. Tony Lynam, visited Seima in October to deliver training and mentoring on forest protection activities, and on the implementation of SMART. The training course was held for seven Forestry Administration (FA) officials on the SMART system, in particular the field-level data collection and its usefulness for improving patrolling activities. A new staff-member has been recruited to work in Seima specifically on the SMART system, and will be dealing directly with the data entry, analysis and interpretation, and working closely with FA officials to help improve the strategic direction of their patrolling efforts.

In October, 34 Community Members from the three villages involved in the CBPF attended a training

course on community forest patrolling at Seima HQ. The course covered patrolling methods, protocols for controlling illegal activities, use of equipment, and coordination of field activities. GPS-enabled cameras were issued to the villages to allow them to record any illegal activities encountered, and also to help monitor their performance in the field. This is a key activity to help prevent the CBPF forest area from being impacted by illegal activities, both from outsiders targeting timber, and from illegal activities related to the Economic Land Concessions.

Also in October, 10 to 12 year-old students from the Liger School, a school for gifted Cambodian children from deprived backgrounds, visited Seima. The school is supported by a US-based foundation, and promotes a project-based approach to learning. The visit to Seima is part of the students' class on Forests and Ecology, with a key feature of the education being the students learning about the local indigenous people and their way of life. This visit is an exciting promotion of education and environmental awareness to Cambodian youth. A short movie is being prepared about the students' visit, and will be shared with SFB soon. The visit was such a success that the school will be returning to Seima with a new set of pupils in 2014.

At the end of October, 24 people (including 3 women) attended a REDD training course for Forestry Administration officers, Commune Councilors and other stakeholders from the Seima area. The course was organized in collaboration with the USAID LEAF project, with presentations on REDD+ background, and the Seima REDD project. This was an important course to build awareness in relevant stakeholders in REDD, both for general awareness, to plan future activities under SFB, and support the validation visit for the Seima REDD project design.

During October, staff from SFB and our partner organization CRDT, attended a USAID LEAF training course, organized by RECOFTC, in Bangkok. The training, on *Improving Grassroots Equity in Forest and Climate Change*, was practical for the participants as they are now applying their new skills and experience in communities within Seima.

At the end of November, a technical training on harvesting and post-harvest timber tracking was designed, with the first of the training courses planned for January 2014. This training is intended to give the communities expertise and confidence to safely operate their own sustainable forest enterprise.

At the end of December, eight Community members (including four women) in Andoung Kraleung were trained on Administrative and Financial Management, which will be hugely beneficial for the Indigenous Community Councils and the Ecotourism Committee.

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

Community Based Production Forest (CBPF)

There was significant development in the community patrolling effort in the CBPF area during this quarter, with over 100 people now engaged in protecting their own forests. Despite harassment, threats and personal risk, the community continues to patrol regularly to prevent forest crimes. In October, community patrolling efforts resulted in the confiscation of 18 chainsaws from the CBPF area, and prevented access by large groups of illegal loggers, allegedly supported by powerful outside actors.

In December, 26 people attended a meeting at the Forestry Administration, to present on the experience of community production forestry in Guatemala under the TREES program. Through the FEG project,

the TREES program in South America has been supported by USAID for many years. The presentation, with technical input from the Rainforest Alliance, discussed the successful implementation of this model of community forest management in the Maya Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala. Around 480,000 ha of forest are under community management for timber production, with timber sales of around $13 million per year. This provides very significant livelihood benefits to local indigenous groups, with the majority of the revenue being reinvested in community projects such as education and healthcare. The deforestation rate in the community-managed areas is around 25 times less than in the adjoining government-managed protected area. The presentation also highlighted the major benefits of an exposure visit of Cambodia FA staff to visit this successful model in Guatemala. This exchange visit is planned for March 2014.

At the end of December there were four community meetings to facilitate the CBPF committee at the commune and village levels to review and approve the CBPF by-laws (internal rules). There were a total of 51 participants of which 12 were women. The community patrol teams which consisted of 18 groups from Pu Char, O Chra and Pu Kong, communities conducted the CBPF forest patrolling activities and confiscated two ox-carts carrying one cubic meter of luxury wood, two motorbikes, and four chainsaws.

The bidding meeting for the Seima CBPF area demarcation was held in October, with the contractor subsequently selected to begin demarcation. The contractor has met with SFB staff, and the details of the work has been finalized. Thus far, the contractor has produced over 200 concrete CBPF demarcation poles in Seima, which will soon be installed along the boundary of the target CBPF site. This component is of vital importance to protect the Seima Community-Based Production Forest area from encroachment by ELCs and other illegal land-grabbing.

A meeting was also facilitated with the Sre Preah Commune Council consisting of FA, CC, CBPF committees and project facilitators (33 participants of which three were women) to discuss the problems encountered within the CBPF forest, to collect reports from community law enforcement teams, and to develop the new work plans for both CBPF activities and the community patrolling.[17]

Indigenous Land Titling in SPF

A series of meetings were held in Pu Rola in Seima, to introduce the concept of Indigenous Community Land Titles, and canvass opinion on extending this work to their village in the future. The community representatives, including the village and commune chiefs, requested more information to consider with their communities in the coming weeks.

The process of Land Titling is proceeding for Pu Trom village in Seima, with all documentation now approved and accepted by the Provincial Department of Land Management. In addition, a community meeting was held in partnership with ELIE a local NGO to engage and inform the community of this good progress. This is a very important step in the process of supporting the villages in obtaining their official indigenous land titles, which will protect their traditional land rights, and stabilize land-use to help protect the surrounding forests and biodiversity. In addition, now that this documentation has been accepted, a letter is issued that freezes all land sales in the area – effectively protecting the village's traditional lands, even before the full land-title is issued.

[17] USAID Comment (February 20, 2014): Do we have an idea of when the first harvest will take place? SFB Response: The trial harvest is planned for the coming dry-season, but this is dependent on the required approvals from FA and also MAFF.

Visits have been made by the community team to Pu Haim village to extend the ICT work to more villages in the coming year. The villages are very interested, and have requested support to understand the process of developing a land claim. This dissemination of information is a very important step in the process of supporting the villages in getting their official indigenous land titles.

A meeting of the Indigenous Community Commission in O'Rona village, Srae Khtum Commune, discussed land encroachment by outsiders. In the discussion of fifteen people including six women, the Seima community team were requested to support the community in re-identifying the community land boundary and resolving problems with outsiders. The community team used GPS to conduct a detailed field survey to provide information to relevant authorities for intervention.
At the end of December the community team in Seima facilitated Ktung Community in SPF to conduct community boundary mapping which is a key stage in ICT development. Eighteen Community members (including 5 women) participated in the five-day community boundary mapping activities.

Enhance the incorporation of biodiversity information into spatial planning and management planning.
A presentation on the Seima biodiversity monitoring program, and the 2013 results from the USAID-funded survey, was delivered at the International Conference on Conservation of Primates in Indochina in Vietnam, a major international conference. An SFB staff member and a Forestry Administration counterpart, both attended and jointly made a presentation on the *Long-term monitoring of threatened primates in Eastern Cambodia* wherein they specifically thanked USAID and SFB for generous funding for the biodiversity program itself, and also the attendance at the conference. This may be the first international scientific meeting at which results from SFB have been promoted. The International Primatological Congress will also be in Vietnam next year, providing a further opportunity to promote the work of SFB to a large international audience.

Preparations for the Elephant DNA Survey went very well during this quarter. A series of surveys and visits were made to villages in and around Seima by the biodiversity team, to gather reports of elephant presence, to develop an informant network for elephant sightings, and to gauge the level of human-elephant conflict. This preliminary work was an important preparation step for the grander Elephant DNA Survey, which is expected to occur during the 2014 dry season.[18] This Survey will give a clear estimate of the population of this endangered flagship species in the EPL, as well as their genetic structure, movement patterns and other important information. This was considered a key monitoring activity for the EPL in terms of both biodiversity conservation, and nature-based tourism. Elephant-based tourism is the primary activity in Mondulkiri, and understanding the state of the wild populations is of vital importance in order to protect the wild groups and to promote and potentially harness responsible, sustainable tourism. Furthermore, elephants are hugely important for the indigenous people that are predominant in the EPL, and it is believed that this survey would enjoy large support from these communities. Finally, the occurrences of human-elephant conflict are increasing on the edges of SPF. As encroachment and agriculture spreads, conflict will inevitably grow worse. Understanding the population sizes, dynamics, and movements will be essential to keep this conflict at a minimum, both for the well-being of the human population and the conservation of the elephants. Unfortunately, the laboratory costs of the survey will still to be sought from alternative donors.

[18] USAID Comment (February 20, 2014): Is this really going to happen or is it just wishful thinking? SFB Response: The survey is fully expected to happen, and detailed planning is underway by WWF and WCS working closely together, to carry it out during the 2014-15 dry season. Fieldwork is not a problem, but the funding for the genetic analysis of samples is still an issue.

The EPL and Seima hosted representatives from the San Diego Zoo, who were investigating the potential for recovery of prey populations in the landscape and the eventual Tiger Recovery program under the Forestry Administration, within the Global Tiger Initiative. The representatives will provide key recommendations on biodiversity management and long-term prospects for large mammals, especially tigers.

With SFB support to the EPL Protected Areas, the 90 community patrol members of the seven CPAs and CCFs (excluding the six new CCFs/CPAs that do not yet have patrol teams) were able to complete a total of 329 patrol days covering a total area of 26,000 hectares. See Table 1 for details of patrol activities.

Table 1. Overview of forest management and law enforcement activities within the CCF areas in MPF and CPA areas in PPWS.

CCF/ CPA Identity	Patrolling Days and Distance (October – December)	Significant Events
1. CCF Dei Ey	24 days – 184Km*	Observed 10 illegally cut trees inside MPF but offenders were not present; Intercepted tractor loaded with chainsaw crossing the MPF; Encountered people illegally cutting timber inside CCF but they ran away when they saw the patrol team.
2. CCF Srae huy	20 days - 218Km*	Observed 10 illegally cut 11 Thnong trees (high-value trees for house construction and furniture making) inside MPF.
3. CCF Krangtes	32 days – 329Km*	Observed 20 ha land clearing inside MPF and reported to local authorities and FA; Observed three illegally cut trees inside CCF but offenders were not present.
4. CPA Chiklob	22 days – 205Km*	Observed 5 Thnong trees in October and 8 trees in November illegally cut inside PPWS and reported to PPWS Management.
5. CPA Srae thom	24 days – 290Km*	
6. CPA Puhung /Putung	44 days – 413Km*	Apprehended 3 people caught cutting resin trees and confiscated their chainsaw, which was later turned over to MoE together with community patrol report.
7. CPA Srae Y	15 days – 233Km*	In November, apprehended 1 person caught illegally cutting Thnong tree inside CPA; warning letter was issued to the offender and reported to PPWS Management

**Information not yet available for December*

Note: *No patrol activities yet in the six newly formed CCF and CPA sites – Laoka, Memang, Srae Kthong, Choul, Nang Khi Loek, and Pu chrey.*

Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through establishment and management of community managed forests areas and land titles.

The project continues to follow up the application process for establishing 13 community managed forests in the EPL. Key activities and developments in each CCF and CPA are highlighted in table 2 below. See **Table 3** for the status of each CCF and CPA.

Table 2. Overview of key CCF and CPA development activities within MPF and PPWS[19]

CCF/CPA Identity	Key Activities and Developments
1. CCF Dei Ey	Completed forest inventory for management plan and updated MOMS data
2. CCF Srae huy	Completed inventory of bamboo resources inside CCF
3. CCF Krangtes	Implemented activities on resin enterprise development; Conducted training on sustainable harvesting, enterprise management and resin inventory
4. CCF Pu chrey	Submitted request for a CCF area to FA
5. CCF Choul	Elected CCF Management Committee and submitted request for a CCF area to FA
6. CCF Nang Khi Loek	Elected CCF Management Committee and submitted request for a CCF area to FA
7. CPA Chiklob	Developed plans for construction and identified areas for patrol post inside the CPA; Conducted inventory of bamboo resources inside CPA
8. CPA Srae thom	Reviewed CPA structure; Conducted inventory of bamboo resources inside CPA
9. CPA Puhung/Putung	Developed resin enterprise; Consulted with members of CPA on the draft management plan
10. CPA Srae Y	Developed honey and resin enterprise
11. CPA Laoka	Developed resin enterprise
12. CPA Memang	Selected community committee representatives and recruited members; Validated proposed CPA sites
13. CPA Srae Kthong	Selected community committee representatives and recruited members; Validated proposed CPA sites

[19] This excludes newly formed CCF/CPA

Table 3. Status of CCF and CPA formation in EPL and activities supported by SFB

CCF/CPA Location	Steps completed*[20]	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
1. CCF Dei Ey	Step 7	Completed data collection	CCFMC establishment, mgt. planning; patrol
2. CCF Srae huy	Step 7	Not started	CCFMC establishment, mgt. planning; patrol
3. CCF Krangtes	Step 2	Not started	Mgt. planning; patrol
4. CPA Srae Y	Step 6	Drafted	Mgt. planning; patrol, livelihood
5. CPA Puhung/ Putung	Step 6	Drafted**	Mgt. planning; patrol
6. CPA Srae thom	Step 7	Approved by MoE	Patrol, livelihood
7. CPA Chiklob	Step 5	Not started	Mgt. planning; patrol, livelihood
8. CPA Laoka (new)	Not started	Not started	Livelihood
9. CCF-Pu chrey (new)	Step 2	Not started	CCFMC establishment Mgt. planning; patrol
10. CCF Chemiet (new)	Step 3	Not started	CCFMC establishment Mgt. planning; patrol
11. CCF Chou (new)	Step 3	Not started	CCFMC establishment Mgt. planning; patrol
12. CPA Memang (new)	Step 1	Not started	CPA establishment; mgt. planning, patrol
13. CPA (Srae Khtong (new)	Step 1	Not started	CPA establishment; mgt. planning, patrol

Notes:

Completion of first and second consultations for the Puhung/Putung draft management plan; only one remaining consultation is needed before submitting the draft management plan to MoE. The last consultation will be facilitated by MoE official as part of the requirements in the CPA establishment guideline of the MoE and the SFB project team is coordinating with the project management of the ADB-

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CCF Establishment Steps

0. *Identification of Potential CF Area*
1. *CF Establishment*
2. *Information gathering*
3. *Establishment of Community Forestry Management Structure*
4. *Preparation of internal by-laws of CF management committee*
5. *Demarcation and mapping of community Forestry boundary*
6. *Preparation of community forestry regulation*
7. *Preparation and approval of the community forestry agreement*
8. *Preparation of community forestry management plan*
9. *Enterprise development*
10. *Implementation of CF management plan*
11. *Monitoring and evaluation*

CPA Establishment Steps

1. *Participatory assessment and consultation*
2. *Submission for approval on establishing a CPA*
3. *Development a management structure for a CPA*
4. *Delineating the boundaries of a CPA*
5. *Development of a CPA regulation*
6. *Development of a CPA Agreement*
7. *Development of a CPA management plan*
8. *Monitoring and evaluation of CPA management*

funded BCCP project for supporting the costs of the MoE officials who will go to Mondulkiri to facilitate the consultation workshop.

Community consultations and validation of proposed CPA sites in Memang and Srae Kthong; the proposed sites are awaiting approval by the PPWS PA Director.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

Updated status of the CBNA in the PLL

As a continuation of Quarter 4, a final one-day FGD on the capacity building needs assessment (CBNA) with representatives of Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN) was conducted on 17 October 2013, in Stung Treng province with 29 PLCN representatives (8 women) (including PLCN core group and members) from the PLL provinces: Kampong Thom: 6 people (1 woman), Kratie: 7 people (2 women), Preah Vihear: 8 people (3 women), and Stung Treng: 8 people (2 women).

The results from this FGD were recorded and compiled with the findings of other FGDs (conducted in previous quarters) and are currently being analyzed. An outline of the CBNA report was developed and is currently being commented on by SFB partners. The CBNA report will include capacity building needs of each stakeholder in the PLL, proposed training, awareness raising and dialogue program activities which would be carried out to meet the stakeholders' capacity gaps and needs. The CBNA report will be finalized and available in the next quarter.

Field trainings on "Facilitation skills and trust building" in the PLL

The Training of Trainers (ToT) on facilitation skills, training capacity, and team and trust building took in September 2013. A total of eight field training events on facilitation skills and trust building were conducted during this quarter in collaboration with local FA officials and NGOs partners. Table 4 below shows details of these trainings.

Table 4. Detailed information about 8 field trainings on "Facilitation skills and trust building"[21]

No	Date	Number of Commune covered	Number of CFs covered	Province	Participants
1	06 Nov 2013	3	5	Kampong Thom	20 persons (1 woman): 15 CFMC, 3 village chiefs, 1 PLCN, 1 CFMC/PLCN (1 woman)
2	23 Dec 2013	1	-	Kampong Thom	23 persons (2 women): 2 CC (1 woman), 20 village chiefs (1woman), 1 CFN
3	18 Dec 2013	4	6	Preah Vihear	28 persons (2 women): 9 CFMC (1 woman), 3 CFN, 2 PLCN (1 woman), 10 village chiefs, 4 CC
4	19 Dec 2013	4	9	Preah Vihear	22 persons (2 women): 6 CFMC (2 women) 4 CFN, 9 village chiefs and 3 CC
5	20 Dec 2013	3	-	Preah Vihear	20 persons (3 women): 4 PLCN (3 women) 9 Village chiefs, 7 CC
6	19 Dec 2013	2	-	Kratie	18 persons (6 women): 5 CC (1 woman), 11 village chiefs (4 women), 2 PLCN (1 woman)
7	14 Nov 2013	4	4	Stung Treng	26 persons (3 women): 6 CFMC (2 women), 5 village chiefs, 4 CFN, 2 PLCN, and 7 CC (1 woman) and 2 CFMC/PLCN.
8	15 Nov 2013	3	-	Stung Treng	19 persons (2 women): 9 village chiefs (1 woman), 1 PLCN, and 9 CC (1 woman).
TOTAL		24 communes	24 CFs	4 provinces	176 persons (21 women): 36 CFMC (5 women), 37 CC (4 women), 76 village chiefs (6 women), 12 PLCN (5 women), 12 CFN, 3 CFMC/PLCN (1 woman)

These field training events covered 24 of the total 49 CFs as well as 24 out of the target 30 communes. The 30 communes are target communes within PLL as identified in scoping study conducted in year one).

[21] CFMC – Community Forestry Management Committee, CFN – CF Network representative, CC – Commune Councilor, PLCN – Prey Lang Community Network

Status of CF boundary demarcation in the PLL

During this reporting period, the production and installation of 24 boundary demarcation posts for Samaki CF in Stung Treng was completed. This work contributed to enhancing the protection and management of the 2,431 ha of CF in Stung Treng province. The boundary posts will also benefit the 202 families of the CF members in Samaki CF by improving the effectiveness of their forest protection efforts such as patrolling activities as well as increasing the visibility of their CF.

The SFB team facilitated the selection of contractors to construct and supply the boundary poles for CFs in Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear based on the specifications in the FA's guidelines for permanent forest boundary demarcation. The technicality and procedures for boundary demarcation post installation were discussed with the FA Cantonment of Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear and the installation will start in the next quarter. See Table 5 below.

Table 5. Summary of progress of CF boundary demarcation posts by province in the PLL

Province	No. of CF boundary pole	No of CFs	Area (Ha)	CF member		Progress to date	
				Family	Person	Post construction	Post Installation
Kampong Thom	130 poles	7	9,813	674	1,725	Ongoing	Started in next quarter
Preah Vihear	429 poles	14	25,009	1,307	6,513	Ongoing	Started in next quarter
Stung Treng	24 poles	1	2,431	202	806	Completed	Completed
Total	**583 poles**	**22**	**37,253**	**2,183**	**9,044**		

Updated status of CFs in the PLL

The ongoing update of the CF database (49 CFs) around PLL was conducted to ensure that the database captures all the important features and status of the CFs, as well as accurately reflects where the CFs are in the development and formalization process (CFs at various steps from step 0 to step 11 according to National Forest Program 2010-2029).

Two CFs in Preah Vihear province, as presented in the current database, were divided into six CFs after the communities obtained MAFF's *Prakas* on the CF potential area. This division was made to improve the effectiveness of CF management (Appendix 1 – Map of 49 CFs with the split CFs highlighted). This has changed the number of CFs in the database, increasing from 16 CFs to 20 CFs in Preah Vihear and from 49 CFs to 53 CFs in total under the SFB support. However, the total forest areas remained the same, at 88,722 ha.

Through various discussions with FA officials and NGO partners, six additional CFs (two in Kampong Thom and four in Preah Vihear) were found/identified as located in the PLL. The information of these six CFs will need to be further explored / verified by reviewing existing documents and additional discussions

with FA officials and other stakeholders. The results will be used to assess if the six CFs would be qualified to be included in the existing targeted CFs in the PLL (Appendix 2 – Map of location of additional 6 CFs in PLL).

Support to CF Formalization in the PLL

Based on results from the scoping study of the CFs in PLL, SFB initiated preliminary discussions with the relevant FA triages, FA divisions and NGOs partners (Mlup Baitong, PKH and the RECOFTC-EU project) for possible joint efforts with SFB to coordinate and complement each other on existing activities. Nine (9) CFs sites (7 CFs in Kampong Thom and 2 CFs in Preah Vihear) were identified in the scoping as those that need further SFB support in the formalization process (CFs at various steps from step 0 to step 7 according to National Forest Program 2010-2029).

Table 6. Status of CF formalization as identified for SFB support

Province	Name of CF	Area	CF Member		Status as identified in scoping	
			Family	Persons	Step	Supporting Organization
Kampong Thom	Krang	795	63	271	Step 6	Mlup Baitong
	Prey Kbal DounTey	1803	73	176	Step 5	Mlup Baitong
	Beong Rolom	1201	96	302	Step 6	
	Svay	1786	105	310	Step 6	
	Kbal Khla	2533	36	114	Step 6	
	Chhouk	880	83	412	Step 0	
	Cho	791	69	408	Step 1	
Preah Vihear	Reabroy Senchey	2136	-		Step 0	PKH
	Prey Lang Senchey	1986	-		Step 0	PKH
TOTAL	**9 CF**	**13,911**	**525**	**1,993**		

SFB support from the current stages of the CF development as highlighted above will contribute to achieving the nine identified CFs for receiving official tenure covering a total of 13,911 ha in Preah Vihear and Kampong Thom provinces. This secured tenure will benefit at least 525 families (or 1,993 persons) from five communes: Sochet, Mean Rith, Chheu Teal, Sandan (in Kampong Thom) and Reab Roy (in Preah

Vihear Province). Follow-up discussions with FA Cantonments will be held in the next quarter to enable the field implementation of concrete activities in these nine CFs.

Designing Training of Trainer course on "Conflict Transformation"

The CBNA-identified training on "conflict transformation" was conducted in the PLL as one of the trainings that is required by stakeholders in the PLL. A concept note was developed for the training, which includes course content, methods, and resource persons, currently scheduled for the next quarter. Local FA officials and NGO staff who are working in the PLL (30 communes) have been identified/targeted for this training. The training aims to improve participants' knowledge, skills and confidence to perform a proactive role in preventing and addressing conflicts and issues in its earlier phases as possible so as to avoid or minimize the potential for the development of intractable and long-term damage to natural resources. Participatory learning and teaching methods will be applied throughout the course to ensure interactive learning and sharing amongst participants.

Community Protected Areas in Preah Vihear

Village meetings to discuss land use planning and land use boundaries were conducted in six villages (Dongphlat, Khamkeut, Narong, Kunakpheap, Kampong Sralao and Soung). There were a total of 302 participants (192 women).

Several meetings were also conducted with Community Protected Forest Committees in Khamkeut, Soung, Dongphlat, Narong, Kampong Sralao and the Community Forest Committee in Kunapheap, regarding land use and land use boundary demarcation. A total 44 participants (10 women) were present at these meetings.

A number of initial meetings with the cantonment were held to discuss the extension of the Preah Vihear Protected Forest (PVPF) border. Reports on the outcomes of these meetings were submitted to the FA, and the Director General gave permission to continue collecting information necessary for the sub-decree necessary to amend and extend the boundary of PVPF.

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

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL):

Support and Extend the Role of the Provincial Conservation Planning Unit.

SFB supported the first meeting of the newly established sub-committee on Forests, Biodiversity and Development. The meeting was held in Sen Monorom, Mondulkiri Province on 18 December 2013 under the leadership of the H.E Yim Luch, Provincial Deputy Governor and chief of the FBD Sub-Committee, and was opened by Sean Callahan, USAID Deputy Mission Director. The meeting aimed at clarifying roles and responsibilities, mandate, membership of the Provincial Sub-Committee for Supporting Forests, Biodiversity and Development Mechanism; and identify capacity development needs in order to develop an intervention work plan for the Provincial Sub-Committee for Supporting Forests, Biodiversity and Development.

Promote increased community participation, especially underrepresented groups such as women, youth, elderly and indigenous people, in annual government planning processes, including Commune Development Planning, District Integration Workshops and Provincial Planning.

In the previous quarter, the project supported the active participation of community members in the planning process and the integration of the natural resource management component into the commune investment plans (CIP). Having completed this process, the commune plans were submitted to the district level for finalization and allocation of funds. The project team also attended the district planning workshops in two districts (Koh Nheak and Pich Chenda) to ensure that SFB project activities in natural resource management were included in the prioritization process and included in the final district development plans, thus, the support of the local authorities in the implementation.

Support and extend the role of a Provincial Sub-committee on Forests, Biodiversity Conservation and Development formed in Mondulkiri province to facilitate dialogue among EPL stakeholders in addressing forest, biodiversity and development concerns and priorities

The WWF SFB team contributed to the re-organization of a conservation support unit within the government structure by sharing its lessons learned from coordinating the former structure (i.e. Provincial Conservation Planning Unit (PCPU)) especially in ensuring the sustainability of this mechanism. In the workshop consultation last quarter, it was agreed to name the conservation support unit as 'Provincial Sub-committee for Supporting Forests, Biodiversity and Development (PS-FBD)'. One of the key sustainability elements considered in reorganizing the planning unit is putting it under the provincial government's organization structure (i.e. not as a task force) and thus making it legitimate for annual budget allocation from the government. This quarter, the SFB project supported a workshop to outline the mandate, roles and responsibilities, and membership of this sub-committee. Another output of this workshop is the capacity needs assessment of the members to enable them to perform their mandate effectively.

Facilitate multi-stakeholder forum to allow information to be shared and influence decision making processes.

SFB continues to facilitate dialogue between communities, government, and private companies to mitigate or resolve conflicts related to natural resource management, the latest being the case of another cutting of resin trees by a rubber plantation company. The SFB project supported the community by gathering information on the actual location of resin trees cut and advising the communities on submitting a formal complaint letter to the Provincial Governor. The team also sent a separate report to the Provincial Governor, and as a result, the Governor requested the WWF SFB team to gather additional information about the complaints. Another case being discussed with the Provincial Governor and MoE is the allocation of a social land concession inside the PPWS where the proposed area is a critical habitat of the critically endangered yellow checked gibbon (*Nomascus gabriellae*). Upon the advice of GDANCP Director General and the Provincial Governor, the SFB team is currently gathering additional information to highlight the importance of biodiversity in the area, which will guide the government in their decision whether to approve the proposed social land concession.

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

Four meetings were held with members of Community Based Production Forests (CBPF) committees at Pu Char, O Chra and Pukong villages (24 people including 4 women) to develop CBPF by-laws in participation with the above stakeholders. The draft CBPF internal rules have now been delivered for signature by the Head of the CBPF committee and Chief of Sre Preah Commune Council.

PLL:

Support to CF network activities in PLL

During the reporting period, SFB supported capacity building to 12 CF Network (CFN) representatives through a field training session on trust and team building training. The activity contributed to the improved capacity of the CFN in the targeted PLL Communes. These activities also opened an opportunity for the CFN to interact directly with other PLL stakeholders in particular with the PLCN who has been working actively to protect the forests and biodiversity in the PLL.

SFB also contributed to support the organizational process of the Provincial CFN in Preah Vihear province in collaboration with Oxfam GB, RECOFTC-EU project, and CTO organization through supporting the participation of 40 persons (6 women) consisting of CFN and CFMC representatives from PLL. The SFB shared a PowerPoint presentation overview of the SFB project and the specific activities of SFB in Preah Vihear province. The presentation was given to 110 persons (17 women) who were officials from Preah Vihear FA Cantonment, Commune Councilors, Village Chiefs, CFMC members, CFN representatives, and local NGO staff in Preah Vihear.

Support to the organization of annual CF general assembly meeting of CFN held in Stung Treng

Towards CF institutional strengthening, SFB supported the organization of the Annual CF General Assembly in Samaki CF in Stung Treng province. The General Assembly meeting, which was facilitated by FA officials from Stung Treng FA Cantonment, focused on reviewing the results of CF implementation, CF laws and regulations, boundary post installation, dissemination, findings and the challenges and issues of CF implementation especially regarding the process of CF boundary post installation under the support of SFB project. The 85 meeting attendees (52 women) included CFMC members, CF members, the CFN representative, Commune Councilors and Village chiefs.

Conduct of Focus Group Discussions on grass root equity in forest management

In collaboration with a USAID funded project on Grass Root Equity and Enhanced Networks in the Mekong Region (GREEN Mekong) project, SFB contributed to the facilitation of two FGDs in Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear provinces. The FGDs aimed to gain grass root perspectives on equity related issues in forest management and to assess approaches for addressing gaps in grass root equity issues in forest management. The total number of FGD participants were 57 (16 women) and consisted of CFMC members, CF Network representatives, Community Protected Area Committee members, and PLCN/CFMC. Among those participants, 18 persons (5 women) came from the PLL targeted area (30 communes in PLL) who were CFMC members, a CF Network representative, and PLCN/CFMC members.

Assessment and identification of potential CF Areas

SFB continued to gather the necessary data (amount of forest land available and number of forest-dependent people) from the 9 communes without CFs in the PLL. Data was collected through reviewing the existing documents, discussions with FA officials and NGOs working in the target communes, and a verbal interview with village chiefs and Communes Councilors. From October-December 2013, SFB collected preliminary data on potential CF areas from all the nine (9) communes (Appendix 3 – Map of communes with potential CF areas identification).

Table 7. Summary of data collected related to CF potential areas in nine (9) communes without CF

Province	Commune	Potential CFs areas identification			
		Village	Area (Ha)	Family	Person
Kampong Thom	Boeung Lvea	5	~ 10,000 ha	~ 1,000 families	~ 4,200 persons
Preah Vihear	Krach	6	~ 1,100 ha	~ 900 families	~ 4,200 persons
	Kyang	3	~ 5,000 ha	~ 800 families	~ 3,000 persons
	Tmea	3	~ 23,000 ha	~ 750 families	~ 3,300 person
Kratie	Vathanak	4	~ 7,000 ha	~ 1,000 families	~ 4,600 persons
	Chhrouy Banteay	7	~ 85,000 ha	~ 2,100 families	~ 3,200 persons
Stung Treng	Sam Ang	2	~ 4,600 ha	~ 700 families	~ 2,800 persons
	Cham Kaleu	3	~ 11,000 ha	~ 600 families	~ 2,700 persons
	Anlong Phe	4	~ 3,000 ha	~ 450 families	~ 1,800 persons
	TOTAL	**37**	**~ 150,000 ha**	**~ 7,580 families**	**~ 29,800 persons**

Further required information about the potential CF areas will be included in the database on forests (inside and outside boundary of proposed Prey Lang Protection Forest by the current draft sub-decree) related to the proposed Prey Lang Protection Forest (PLPF) sub-decree in those identified CF potential areas which would be used to assess suitable CF modalities to be implemented. In addition, data on overlapping between the proposed CF potential area and other forms of land uses (suspended forest concession, economic land concession, private farmland, etc.) will be collected to support the finalization of these proposed CF potential areas.

Support to Community Forest Management Plan (CFMP) development.

SFB initiated discussions with FA officials, the RECOFTC-EU project, and Mlup Baitong on the possible joint efforts for complementarity of the SFB project to CFMP development activities in five CFs in Kampong Thom. Based on discussions, the SFB project is committed to supporting the cost for FA officials' participation (food allowance, travel and accommodation) in CFMP development activities. Mlup Biatong will support other costs in five CFs. This support will contribute to improve management effectiveness of 5,509 ha and benefit 434 family (or 900 persons who are CF members) in five CFs in Kampong Thom province.

Table 8. Summary of status of CFMP in Kampong Thom

Name of CF	Area	CF Members	Status of CFMP

		Family	Persons	
Prey Tatey	1395	89	89	Step 8.3
Prey Phum Rumchek	497	43	126	Step 8.1
Prey Ou Bos Leav	1359	98	176	Step 8.5
Ou Das Sko	1135	143	365	Step 8.1
Lbos Sral	1123	61	144	Step 8.3
TOTAL	**5,509**	**434**	**900**	

SFB developed working relationships and formal agreements with universities, including the Royal University of Phnom Penh, the Royal University of Agriculture, Prek Leap National School of Agriculture, and other national universities, to support field research, curriculum development, teacher training, and other initiatives associated with teaching and learning about sustainable natural resources management, biodiversity, REDD+, payments for environmental services (PES), approaches to resource valuation and climate change adaptation and mitigation. (*N1: Support to national-level technical capacity building*).

Open Development Cambodia (ODC), a Cambodian NGO, initiated a partnership with the Royal University of Agriculture's Department of Land Management and Administration for an ODC managed mapping clinic that will provide students with practical training while also producing maps to be used by ODC. Clinic planning is underway, and classes are scheduled to begin in May 2014. ODC also engages informally with RUA mapping students at its monthly mapping meet-up events.

Initiate analyses of forest cover and deforestation rates in the two landscapes.
SFB contributed to the creation and update of a Khmer language version of the Open Development Cambodia public information website. The project continues to post information on the web platform, including various time series, such as historical Landsat images from 1975, 1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010 which are available through USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia, and periodic updates of Landsat images, covering the entire country to provide the means for independent assessments of land cover changes over time in the two landscapes. The ODC will encourage public participation in forest monitoring, particularly with the Khmer interface, and enable and inform analysis by other individuals and groups. ODC's approach will provide a prelude to distributed Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, as well as their complement in providing stakeholders with opportunities to scrutinize images for visible signs of deforestation that might trigger preventive action. The site will also incorporate data from various mapping and survey activities pursued by the project through biodiversity tracking, REDD+ assessments, InVEST, SMART and other Civil Society Organizations' (CSOs) mapping).

ODC overcame challenges described in the Q3 report to produce a six-part map series showing an animated forest cover change. On December 11, the maps were launched on ODC's website in animated and static form, in both English and Khmer, the first of its kind to be produced by Cambodians. The maps took the team six months to complete and highlight changes to Cambodia's forest cover from 1973 to 2013, complemented by a series of trend charts, news items, relevant laws, and publications. The

animations quickly became a popular item on the site, and the page was viewed 1,991 times by the end of December – 26.6% of visitors viewed the page in Khmer. The ODC team received training and support from an international mapping expert throughout the change animation's development.

ODC received positive responses to its newly published forest cover change maps, making headlines in the Phnom Penh Post the first day the maps were published and the following day in the Cambodia Daily. CEN ran one of the animations live as a part of a discussion on forest cover change with a Forest Administration representative. The FA representative said that people might find the maps confusing since the government has not yet released their maps, an effort which is currently planned for 2015.

NGO Forum, which facilitates a forest network among civil society groups in Cambodia and plans to prepare a position paper on the forestry sector in Cambodia, has advised ODC that they intend to use the forest cover change maps in discussions with relevant stakeholders about advocacy strategies. Conservation groups including SFB partners made similar comments. NGO Forum and two other NGOs requested presentations on the forest cover maps, including training on how they can be shared and explained to others. This will happen in February 2014.

Following the completion of several site developments that were required to support Khmer language content, the editorial team began to publish news summaries in Khmer using the new template. Translation of briefing pages is near completion, with the launch of Khmer versions anticipated for March 2014.

Translation of the full site to Khmer is taking longer than anticipated due to the highly technical nature of ODC's site content. The launch of the full Khmer site is now anticipated for March 2014, barring other unforeseen challenges. The team has also encountered challenges with the Khmer language updates that were launched during Q4 – in some cases, articles that are published in Khmer appeared on the test site in English. The team is currently working on a resolution.

Designs were completed for the online and hard copy versions of the 2013 Atlas of Cambodia, including over 70 maps prepared by ODC in collaboration with Save Cambodia's Wildlife. The hard copy Atlas was published by SCW in December, with ODC's online maps expected to launch in January 2014 to coincide with the hard launch.

The ODC team built a host of new maps and updated or enhanced existing ones. This included adding new mining concessions and Special Economic Zones.

A draft briefing paper on railway development, which includes information on the railway that will border Prey Lang, was revised to reflect the feedback of several reviewers. The paper was subsequently finalized and is now being translated into Khmer.

With assistance from mekongGOOD.org founder Ian Scrivener, a team of coders from Random Hacks of Kindness tested, enhanced, and improved ODC's API interface and functionality. ODC will now further integrate the new API into the website.

ODC upgraded from a traditional email contact form to a dynamic solution that is tailored to visitors' needs. The new contact form allows users to select from five contact types: ask a question, report a problem, share an idea, send feedback, and submit resources. The new form highlights the different ways in which visitors to ODC can interact with the site and simplifies the submission process for those who wish to contribute content.

ODC continued to prove an effective platform for sharing information with the public. During this quarter 94,873 visits to ODC's site were recorded of which 63,624 were unique visitors, a further increase on the record traffic levels compared to Q3. There were 187,450 page views. In Q4, SNL Metals Economic Group, an international mining consultant group, contacted ODC and requested permission to use ODC mineral claims map data to add to their global database. On October 15, the International Water Management Institute in Southeast Asia (IWMI SEA) also contacted ODC saying it appreciated ODC's work and asking the team to republish the organization's briefing papers in the ODC online library.

Share scientific and socio-economic information via social media, radio, and network meetings.

ODC contribution

The following media outlets covered ODC during the quarter:

Topic	Media type	Name of publication	Date published	Language
Data journalism	Online magazine	Lepetitejournal.com	11/10/13	French
Forest cover change maps	Newspaper	The Phnom Penh Post	12/12/13	English
Forest cover change maps	Newspaper	The Cambodia Daily	12/13/13	English
Forest cover	Newspaper	Phnom Penh Post	12/19/13	English
Illegal logging	Newspaper	Phnom Penh Post	12/25/13	English
Open data innovation	New media blog	onMedia	12/20/13	English
Forest cover change maps	TV	Cambodia News Channel	12/25/13	Khmer

ODC's social media following grew substantially during the quarter, with Facebook 'likes' increasing by close to 20% to reach 3,372. ODC's Twitter account had nearly 1,300 followers by the end of December. In addition to spreading maps and other information through social media, ODC spread the word about its website and encouraged its use around the country at a number of events.

From October 19 to 20, the ODC team participated in the BarCamp Phnom Penh event and presented in two one-hour sessions. One session was on data collection during which ODC shared its methodology with a group of 45 students, NGO staff, and private sector employees. During the second session, ODC mappers Mean Naro and Nhiep Seila gave a presentation to 35 participants on "making digital maps using free and simple applications," using ODC maps and data as examples. The majority of the students who participated in the session are majoring in International Studies, English, Information Technology, Land Management and Land Administration, and Environmental Studies.
On 21 October, ODC organized a successful Open House to introduce NGO partners and donors to the expanding ODC team and website, including its new features. A total of 19 guests attended from

organizations including USAID, EU, UNOHCHR, Cambodian Development Research Institute, Open Institute, DAI/SILK, ActionAid, PACT, and others.

On October 26, ODC presented the site and related resources as part of Cambodia Open Access Week in Phnom Penh (at Small World), with 21 people (8 women) in attendance. The event aimed to promote the open access and open data movement in Cambodia. ODC was joined by the Khmer Wikipedia, Creative Commons Cambodia, and Open Comics.

ODC organized two mapping meet-up events. In October, Paul Gager from Aruna Technology spoke about monitoring forest changes, including the use of satellite imagery. In the November event, a guest speaker from GIZ discussed high water risk analysis using remote sensing, as well as the Land Matrix, a global land monitoring tool whose database draws on ODC's Economic Land Concession database. (Please note that the PPMM incurs no costs, other than staff time.)

From December 7 to 8, ODC participated in BarCamp Sihanoukville, a tech conference. The first day of the event featured a presentation on data journalism by ODC's Penhleak Chan, while ODC mapper Loch Kalyan gave a presentation on how to import and export data directly through the Maps Engine. On the second day, ODC intern Greg Bem conducted a short presentation on Digital Libraries in the 21st Century. The event drew 38 participants, 16 of whom were women.

Objective 3: Increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests.

EPL:

Expand and strengthen ongoing timber, NTFP and ecotourism enterprises in the EPL Nature Based Tourism development in Seima

Nature-based tourism has progressed during this quarter. At the beginning of October a large community meeting was held and attended by people from across a large, spread-out, village. A community member from Tmat Boey in Preah Vihear province attended the meeting to share his experiences with successful WCS supported community-based tourism over the last eight years. During the meeting, the community elders agreed to take the lead in this tourism project, a result of community empowerment and engagement with the project activities. This exciting project component is now progressing well, and SFB hopes to have the first tourists visiting within the next six months, providing equitable benefits to communities in Seima, and supporting the conservation of forests and wildlife.

Development of the gibbon tourism project in Andong Kraloeng continued in November, with a number of meetings engaging different sectors of the community, including women and marginalized groups. The ICC is taking ownership of the project, and have requested support with a range of activities to support this work, including technical and capacity support, with marketing, enterprise development, and linking ecotourism to forest and biodiversity protection. The SFB team supported the community to make a video-application to an external funding source to help with the construction of a traditional Bunong house in the village, to showcase their cultural history to younger generations, as a focus for cultural activities, and an attraction for visitors. The community also aims to mobilize significant additional resources to build the traditional house.

At the end of November the community of Andong Kraloeng village selected a team

for further engagement with the tourism development, who are also potential tour guides or leaders for the future. This is further fostering and demonstrating ownership of the project by the community – the key to a successful community-based enterprise. The community in Andong Kraloeng krom, the most remote hamlet in the village, is now becoming more involved. Due to the location of the krom, and the level of threat, engaging this small subset of the community is important. In addition, an international gibbon researcher arrived at the end of November, and has been providing technical support to the habituation process. The Gibbon Habituation team started its field activities at the end of November, including the involvement of several community members in the technical field work.

A group of 10 people (including three women) from Andong Kraloeng village in Seima, and one commune council representative, visited the Tmat Boey Ibis Tourism project in Preah Vihear province in mid-December. This five-day exposure visit was a great success, helping the community learn about the positive potential of community-based ecotourism. The study tour included presentations and workshops on the history of the project, project management, financial management and accounting, roles and responsibilities of the different ecotourism positions and several question and answer sessions. The study trip has enabled the community to experience and see a functioning and successful community-based ecotourism project in Cambodia and learn more about the project from the experienced ecotourism committee members of Tmat Boey. The trip was extremely successful, with the community members displaying enthusiasm and interest. Throughout the trip perceptive and useful questions were asked and there was much discussion over the best way to share what they had learnt with the rest of the community when they return to Seima.

The Ecotourism and Gibbon Research & Habituation teams had a meeting on 9 January to discuss and review the progress made with the gibbon project in December and the first week of January. This Gibbon Research and Habituation Project is part of the development of ecotourism with the village of Andong Kraloeng. Progress has been excellent with several sightings of the gibbons and useful data collected on the different gibbon groups including demographics and basic habitat use. The local community Gibbon Researchers have also shown great progress in learning the research techniques and skills needed for this project.

Nature Based Tourism development in Preah Vihear

A new site that is easy to access all year has been identified for further development, and 3 successful vulture restaurants were conducted in Dongphlat village, bringing in almost $2000 in tourist revenue. The site for a potential ecotourism resort was also identified with the community in this village.

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) sent a team to visit a "vulture restaurant" (a vulture feeding site) for test filming purposes. A quick survey for Green Peafowl was conducted in Kampong Sami village, to monitor populations, and assess the potential for bird watching tourism; the results were not very positive, but this area will be surveyed again.

A 10 member team (four women) from Preah Lean Community Forest, and two staff of Ponnlok Khmer (a prominent local NGO) visited Tmat Boey. The visitors acknowledged the work done by Tmat Boey committee and suggested like a similar resort at their waterfall site.

As part of ongoing capacity building on NTFP enterprise development and management, SFB project supported series of training to a total of 234 community members, including:

- A general orientation on community based NTFP enterprise development was provided to a total of 94 community members in three villages (Srae huy, Chiklob, and Srae Thom). The event

provided a general overview on the link of NTFP based livelihood to forest protection and biodiversity conservation, importance of having a dedicated CBNE group to manage the enterprise of the community forest committees, and principles and processes of forming CBNEs. As an outcome of this orientation, 61 community members expressed interest in organizing CBNE in their villages.

- Trained at least 35 community members in Srae Thom, Srae Y and Chiklob on the methodology of conducting bamboo inventory.
- Trained at least 15 community members on marketing and business planning for NTFP based enterprises
- Trained of 45 resin collectors on sustainable resin harvesting and methodologies on conducting inventory of resin trees
- Trained nine CBRE groups' operation staff on financial management, quality control, and recording enterprise transactions.
- Trained 14 honey group members in Srae y on principles of internal control system (ICS), recording to the ICS books, quality monitoring and refresher on sustainable honey harvesting and proper honey handling.
- Training on participatory livelihood impact monitoring was provided to 22 community members. This training aimed to educate the enterprise practitioners in conducting impact monitoring and preparing a simple livelihood impact monitoring report. The workshop also included a 2- day practice on gathering data for impact assessment

Knowledge Management

- The feasibility study on the establishment of a Production and Trading Center for NTFP products in Sen Monorom town was completed this quarter. The study suggested a potential profitability of the project projecting approximately $10,000 per year. Projected investment for the first three years of operation is around $44,000 to support facility establishment and mobilization and capacity building of the Mondulkiri Wild Honey Network to be shareholders of the facility. Having completed the feasibility study on setting up a provincial production center, the project team is now developing a business plan and project proposal to be submitted to potential donors for funding. See attachment for the feasibility study.
- Field trials for research on resin harvesting using non burn method was initiated. The experiment, which makes use of ethylene in inducing resin flow by spraying it into the resin tapping holes, is being applied on 33 sample trees. The result of this study will potentially help in ensuring sustainability of the resin collection industry in Cambodia and the income of thousands of forest communities relying on resin for their cash income.
- The Honey Certification Study was completed this quarter and a consultation workshop was held on November 12, 2013 to share the results of the study and to get additional feedback from relevant stakeholders. The study was conducted to examine the potentials of standards development and certification to contribute to the overall objectives of promoting sustainable resource management and enhancing livelihoods of forest – based communities. The study explored mechanisms that can contribute to the traceability, sustainability, quality guarantee and marketability of Cambodian wild honey. The workshops aimed to provide an opportunity for reaction and dialogue to further enrich the study and also to bring together key stakeholders to jointly discuss potential collaborations to strengthen and promote Cambodian wild honey both in the domestic and international stage. The workshop was attended by 40 people with representatives from communities (nine people), private sector (three people), NGOs (22 people), certifying agency in Cambodia (1 person). Five government representatives from FA, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Mines and Industry and Institute of

Standards of Cambodia also participated in the workshop. The participants supported the recommendations of the study and committed to support the process. A small working group will be created and supported by the SFB project to provide technical support to the federation of Wild honey collectors in Cambodia to advance the recommendations from this study. See attachment for the certification study.

Meanwhile on the resin enterprise development, the formation of the four Community Based Resin Enterprise (CBRE) groups were completed with a total of 46 members. These groups started operating began their enterprises in mid-November with initial capital investment supported by Pusethana Group Co. Ltd. Consultations for the finalization of Cooperative Agreement between the four CBRE groups were completed with the CBRE groups and targeting the signing of this agreement in the coming quarter. A key provision in the Agreements include the commitment of the CBRE to contribute to the forest protection cost by incorporating forest management costs into the resin price, technical and financial support that will be provided by WWF, contribution of the CBREs to the construction of resin warehouse in their respective villages, and accountability of local authorities in managing conflict arising from this agreement.

The inventory of resin trees in Krangtes, Laoka and Srae y had also started. Data collected include the number of trees owned by the CBRE members, location of collection areas, diameter of resin trees and size and status of tapping holes. These data will serve as baseline in monitoring production level, development of resin management plans and monitoring of compliance to sustainable harvesting.

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

In early November several refresher trainings and follow-up meetings were delivered to a village chiefs and representatives from all commune councils involved in the REDD validation process. Field preparations were also conducted with numerous carbon monitoring plots revisited, and refreshers on the highly-complex carbon monitoring scheme.

A number of meetings with government counterparts, including H.E. Chea Sam Ang, Dr. Keo Omaliss, and other technical specialists were also important during the run-up to the external validation audit. These preparations were vital to support the validation visit for the Seima REDD project design. Once this project is validated, SFB can take the next step towards verification of the emissions reductions, and the issuance of saleable carbon credits.

The REDD validation site visit was completed in November, with an intensive week of questioning and a deep technical audit of the entire REDD "project", which also encompasses many other components relevant to SFB. The Validation authority, an external group called Scientific Certification Services (SCS) provided a thorough technical review of the Project Documentation during a week-long field visit. The field teams selected forest locations, documents, communities, and other stakeholders at random, and performed independent confirmation of all the information presented in the PD. Two forest carbon plots were re-measured in full, at least 18 project staff and partners were interviewed in detail, and village leaders, commune councils and regular community members in six villages were randomly selected from the 20 participating communities for interviews. Initial indications from the validator are complementary about the project, the project design, the documentation presented, and the field teams. The validation has noted some issues, clarifications, and non-conformities which will need to be resolved before full project validation can be completed. These include a number of detailed technical and legal issues related to land ownership and access rights, which may be complex to resolve. There are a number of

administrative and documentation issues, which should be more straightforward. The formal Validation report from SCS was received on the last day of the quarter, and the project proponent now has three months to respond to the findings. SFB is now supporting the FA to respond to this with more details.

In early December two visits were held by high-profile delegations to Seima: A group of 6 Malaysian Forestry agency staff came as part of the UNREDD program to learn about Seima and REDD. They visited the site, had briefings, and went to the village to see land titling, ecotourism, and discuss REDD directly with the community. This visit was integrated with a visit to the Winrock International office in Sen Monorom, and promotion of the USAID SFB project. A large group of 16 Japanese visitors from all the Asia regional offices of JICA came to Seima to learn about REDD+ in Seima, and to investigate the potential for integration of REDD+ in Seima with the Japanese government climate change offsetting mechanism. Follow-up work from the REDD+ validation visit continues, with ongoing document preparation and follow-up technical information being supplied to the validation team.

Establishment of program for PES to local people for biodiversity protection
During this quarter, a total of 121 tons of Ibis Paddy was procured from four villages, providing at least a 10% premium over the highest middlemen price available. In addition, nine meetings were conducted in the four villages (Narong, Dongphlat, Kunapheap, Robunh), to review the roles and responsibilities of the Ibis Rice Village Marketing Networks and to disseminate these roles and responsibilities to the rest of the villagers. A total of 109 people attended (43 women).

Establishment of program of direct payments to local people for biodiversity protection as a model of PES
Based on the positive evaluation of the TRAFO[22] pilot project, SFB is now looking into potential expansion of TRAFO approach to other CPA sites supported by SFB.

Evaluate level of equity and inclusion in the forest management and community enterprise/benefit-sharing models supported under the project and develop guidelines for improvement.
The project trained 22 community members and SFB project staff on livelihood impact monitoring which will also look into the equitability of benefit sharing within the existing enterprises. A participatory livelihood impact monitoring is now ongoing with the aim to complete a livelihood impact report in the coming quarter.

Prey Lang Landscape (PLL):

Scoping Community Forestry livelihoods development in PLL
A scoping of potential CF sites for CF-livelihood development support was conducted in the 49 CFs guided by the six criteria that was discussed and agreed upon during the quarter: 1) CFs with existing forest based livelihood projects that need strengthening or scaling up, 2) CFs that have potential for forest based enterprise development but with no NGOs assisting them – as we do not want to duplicate activities if there are already NGOs working with them, 3) common forest and non-timber forest products/enterprises which can be developed or consolidated - meaning CFs that have same products - it is easier to start with one or two products rather than too many products, 4) capacity or readiness of the

[22] A project co-supported by other WWF Cambodia conservation efforts, the Tropical Forest Adaptation and Development Fund or TRAFO provides a funding mechanism aimed at maintaining community- or privately-owned intact tropical forest as well as supporting local livelihoods. This is a contractual agreement (termed Conservation Concession or Conservation Agreement) between the government, communities and WWF for the preservation of state or community managed land. This model will be replicated in the SFB project sites based on fund availability.

CFs to start an enterprise, 5) proximity of the area of the Prey Lang Protected Forest (they are direct users of forest resources in PLL) - there has to be a clear link of livelihood to forest management or conservation, and 6) poverty level of CF members – focus should be provided to the poorer communities.

The scoping identified in the previous quarter will continue and is expected to finish during the next quarter. The scoping was conducted through reviewing existing documents, informal discussions with local FA officials and NGO staff, and a rapid visit to the identified CF sites. During this reporting quarter, SFB met with local FA officials in the four provinces, Mlup Baitong, AFD, and PKH, to discuss and gather preliminary information on existing livelihood activities in the CFs. Based on these discussions the SFB team conducted a rapid field assessment in nine selected CFs (in the four provinces of the PLL), with support from the SFB Objective 3 Team Leader, to identify potential CF sites for livelihood development. In total the team met 67 persons (31 women) from the 9 CFs during the field assessment.

Table 9. List of selected CFs visited during rapid field assessment for livelihood scoping

No	Name of CF	Area (ha)	Member (family)	Person	Possible enterprise product	
					Product	Possible livelihoods development
1	Ou Dasko	1135	143	365	Resin	Resin was identified as a potential product for enterprise. All products selling to middleman in village
2	Ou Kra Nhoung	1131	120	285	Resin	Resin was identified as a potential product for enterprise. All products selling to middleman in village
3	Prey Kbal Ou Thnong	2892	190	491	-	No significant product was identified for enterprise development at this stage.
4	Sang Kae	2718	140	385	Honey	Honey was identified as a potential product for enterprise development. Honey group formed by PKH
5	Kampong Sranoah	3130	118	406	-	No significant product was identified for enterprise development at this stage.
7	Prey Niyum Trapeang Chambak	3118	56	140	-	No significant product was identified for enterprise development at this stage.
8	Kirisok San	1787	117	468	Resin, rattan	A Handicraft group was already formed
9	Prasat Teuk Kmao	5665	358	358	Resin, honey, eco-tourism	A honey group was already formed and resin and eco-tourism were also identified as potential additional sources of income.

Results from this rapid field assessment were used to identify potential sites for livelihood development support in the near future under the SFB. Out of the 9 visited CFs, 3 CFs were proposed as potential sites for CF livelihoods development intervention. These included Sakeo CF in Preah Vihear province, Kiri Sok San CF in Stung Treng province and Prasat Tek Kmao CF in Kratie province (Appendix 4 – Map of location of potential CFs for livelihood development). Further scoping on livelihood development in other CFs will be conducted in the next quarter to identify additional CF sites for livelihood development.

Preparation and accompanying USAID Mission Director to visit Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)
SFB prepared and accompanied USAID Cambodia Mission Director and USAID team members to visit SFB project sites in the PLL in November 2013. The visit was made to Odasko CF in Tumring commune, Sandan district, Kampong Thom province and Preash Lean CF in Kampong Srao Pir commune, Chaeb district, and Preah Vihear province. In Kampong Thom, the visitors visited a field training session (conducted by SFB team in Tumring communes) where CFMC members, CFN representatives, PLCN/CFMC members and Commune Councilors were learning about the importance of trust and cooperation in working together to conserve and protect forest in the PLL. The delegation also observed the process of boundary demarcation through post installation in O Dasko CF where FA, CFMC members, CF members, Commune Councilors, and the village chief were involved in the activity (verified UTM point of post, installation of the posts on the ground and taking minutes of the demarcation post installation). In Preah Vihear the Mission Director and her team visited Preah Lean CF and observed the livelihoods activities of the CF members; this included the potential for ecotourism development in the CF.

Communication with FA at national and sub-national levels
SFB continued to interact with key FA's and MoE's officials at national and sub-national level on the SFB project as have been conducted in the previous quarter through existing membership (TWGFR, TWGFR-DP, NCFPCC etc.) to share information related to SFB project implementation, its progress and challenges.

Communication with NGOs working in Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)
During this reporting quarter, SFB conducted meetings and discussions with Mlup Baitong, PKH, FLO, and AFD regarding the complementarity of activities that support CF and forest management in PLL. These discussions contributed to SFB development and planned complementing-activities supported CF formalization and CFMP development in PLL. The SFB team also attended the NGOs network meeting held on October 31, 2013. The meeting enabled SFB to interact directly with NGOs working in Kampong Thom (16 people, 8 women) and share with them information about the SFB project.

Collaboration with other projects
SFB continues to maintain collaboration with other projects that support the goal and objectives of SFB in the PLL. This includes the collaboration with GREEN Mekong project to conduct grass root equity in FGD in Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear. SFB also explored the possibility of collaborating with the UN-REDD funded Awareness Raising Program to include SFB targeted participants in the sub-national REDD+ awareness raising events.

2.3 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES.

The increased incidence of illegal logging continues to be a major challenge in the EPL. Although enforcement is a responsibility of Forestry Administration and MoE, WWF staff continue to devote significant time to assist the communities' in the reporting of illegal activities/complaint filing in their respective areas to ensure that reports are submitted to the right offices and people, and that appropriate

actions are taken. Likewise, a significant amount of WWF management time was devoted to engaging government partners in dialogues to address the complaints of communities and to take actions on the illegal activities happening in the landscape. Conservation NGOs are also conducting regular meetings to discuss this pressing issue. In the meantime, the slow or lack of action from the Provincial Government and threats received from people involved in illegal logging is diminishing the morale of both local communities and NGO staff to conserve the remaining natural resources of the country.

There were major challenges in access to more remote areas during this period, as this is the wettest time of the year in Mondulkiri, and many roads are impassable, in particular where there are un-bridged river crossings. Project activities necessarily focus on villages with better access, and also on planning, meetings, and more centralized training courses and community consultations. As road and access conditions will be better in the next quarter, all villages will be accessible, and this is therefore the most active time for community and village-based activities to be delivered.

Although FA at national and sub-national levels have become increasingly engaged in the SFB project, the level of trust of FA towards SFB still needs to be improved. The mistrust and conflict between FA and the PLCN (another key stakeholder of SFB) has challenged the SFB implementation in the PLL which would require critical efforts by SFB to engage the two stakeholders in constructive dialogue for biodiversity conservation and forest management in PLL.

Some of the challenges encountered this quarter are still pending especially those that required management decisions that have not yet been made.

Coordination and communication (horizontal and vertical) remain to be discussed which contributed to confusion of the field staff in terms of implementation and M&E for field activities.

The future role and involvement of EWMI in the SFB project has not yet officially been discussed which would affect the implementation of field activities in PLL.

All the SFB field staff for PLL are stationed in Kampong Thom SFB office and cover the four provinces of PLL. Implementation including M&E of project activities in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces required a significant amount of travel time and efforts.

Translation for the Khmer language site is taking longer than anticipated due to the highly technical nature of ODC's site content. The launch of the full Khmer site is now anticipated for March 2014, barring other unforeseen challenges. The team has also encountered challenges with the Khmer language updates that were launched during Q4. In some cases, articles that are published in Khmer appear on the test site in English. The team is currently working on a solution.

2.4 PMEP UPDATE

Three reports were produced as reference for socio-economic baseline in EPL: 1) Basic Necessity Assessment, Seima Conservation, Mondulkiri Province, Cambodia (by WCS) 2) 2012 Socio-economic Baseline Profile of Communities around PPWS and MPF (by WWF), and 3) Sustainable Livelihood Assessment of four Villages around MPF and PPWS (by WWF).

3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

3.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT

A Gender Strategy, Action Plans and Checklists has been initiated, circulated, discussed and put in place to promote gender equality in all stages of SFB project. The strategy is being translated from English into Khmer for wider dissemination and awareness raising.

All SFB-Winrock 25 staff (16 men and nine women) were trained on Gender Basic Concept and Equality Issues on November 14th, 2013 at Cambodiana Hotel, Phnom Penh.

A concept note on Case Study of Female Leaders in SFB's target areas has been initiated, discussed in SFB's monthly meeting and approved by SFB's management to document stories of female leaders' involvement and to identify needs for building their capacity in the future. Similarly, several lists of Guide Questions for collecting information for Case Study of Female Leaders in SFB's have been developed in English and Khmer and share among Winrock technical staff at Phnom Penh office.

A Gender Strategy for SFB has been put in place for promoting gender equality in all aspects of the project. The strategy aims to assist SFB's project implementers to overcome current and existing barriers in improving women's participation and engagement in project activities and to mainstream gender perspective in all stages of the project in order to achieve gender equality.

The strategy uses two main approaches namely *Gender Mainstreaming* and *Women Empowerment.* In addition, the strategy provides overall action plans for reducing the gender gap and inequality perceived in project planning, management and decision making positions as well as in project's M&E, reporting and communication. In addition, a list of several actions are suggested to address gender issues and to improve gender equality in specific SFB's project objectives. At the end of the strategy, several checklists are included to guide project implementers in assessing gender responsiveness when conducting key activities during different stages of the project.

As a reflection on gender responsiveness in recruitment and staffing, Winrock has made progress in increasing share of female staff under SFB project. At the time of this reporting, women hold 27% of the technical positions and comprise 38% among all 39 staff in Winrock.

Table 10. Staffing figure in Winrock under SFB Project

Position	Total	M	%	F	%
Management and technical staff	22	16	73%	6	27%
Support staff	17	8	47%	9	53%
Total	**39**	**24**	**62%**	**15**	**38%**

An internal training session was created to enhance participant's general knowledge on gender and equality issues. It was prepared in response to suggestion from SFB management as an informal orientation and reflection of staff's understanding on gender and to introduce and discuss the draft Gender Strategy, Action Plans and Checklist for SFB. The session covered:

- Definition of common terms: Gender & Sex, Gender Perspective, Gender Responsive, Gender Blind, Gender Neutral, gender equity and gender equality, gender needs.
- What causes Gender Inequality?
- Checking Value and Assumption
- Working with Gender related Resistances
- Picture Analysis on the 3-approach to Gender Equality
- Gender Mainstreaming vs Women Empowerment
- Introduction and discussion on Gender Strategy of SFB

As part of the gender strategy implementation, a concept note has been initiated to document stories of Female Leaders/decision makers/activists about their involvement in forest management/biodiversity conservation in SFB's target areas. The task aims to:

- Document stories of female leader/decision makers/activist regarding their involvement in NRM for information sharing and dissemination.
- Identify further needs for capacity building for these female leaders and develop training delivery plan

A list of methods has been proposed to gather the needed information regarding women's participation in the project activities such as:

1. Personal interview with female leader/decision makers/activist only about their stories
2. Personal interview with men and women separately about the stories of female leaders
3. Group interview with separate men and women groups
4. 1-day Workshop to validate information with key informants

Lists of guide questions have been developed in both English and Khmer. However, it was not yet decided how many key informants will be selected for the interview and how to select them. SFB management has advised the team to test out the questions and to try to make 02 case studies on women in each SFB's land scape per quarter.

A gender assessment in PLL and EPL was conducted in coordination with the USAID-funded LEAF project. The result of the study will be used in developing a guideline and training program in improving gender responsiveness of the SFB project. A Gender Specialist was recently employed by Winrock to coordinate gender mainstreaming in all SFB activities. A gender action plan has been drafted and is undergoing review by the objective team leaders for gender mainstreaming and women empowerment in in EPL and PLL. In its annual work plan, SFB will conduct a series of training on women empowerment. These training will include: 1) agency and relations: Women's leadership and value formation, 2) Dismantling and promoting equitable self-development; and 3) Leveraging stakeholder groups to raise demands for gender equity.

In all activities implemented during the reporting period, women always participated. During the CBNA-FGD with PLCN there were 29 participants of which 8 were women. In the eight field training events, there were 176 participants of which 21 were women. The field trip for livelihood scoping in CF involved

67 participants of which 31 were women. In FGD on grass root equity 5 participants of the total 18 were women. There were 85 participants in CF general assembly of which 52 were women.

Of the 10 staff employed in ODC (excluding volunteers and interns,) three are women. Two of those are serving in key leadership roles. They are Chan Penhleak, who is the Research and Volunteer Coordinator, and Heng Huy Eng, who is the Web Design Team Leader. Penhleak is the most recognizable public face of ODC often appearing at conferences and other events. Four international interns were hosted during the quarter (1 woman).

3.2 SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS

ODC has applied to become a local NGO before the end of the next fiscal year and continues to work towards this goal during the quarter. The process requires four levels of approval (sangkhat, khan, municipality, and Ministry of Interior.) ODC received the sangkhat approval shortly before the end of the Q3, and khan level approval followed in October. The application is now at the municipality. Since ODC is not paying "facilitation" fees, the process is expected to take several months, with the hope that ODC will be registered by April 2014. Thy Try, one of the original members of ODC's advisory group, commenced his role as ODC's director in October. Finance policies were drafted and reviewed by the Board in December and will be formally approved in January.

One of the sustainability mechanisms frameworks being initiated in the EPL is the integration of Conservation payment in community enterprise towards supporting forest management as a job for local people. The concept works by incorporating the cost of forest protection activities (eg. monthly patrol, fire management, wildlife and NTFP monitoring) and operation of CCF and CPA Management Committees in the pricing of forest–based or NTFP products being commercially used by the communities. The contribution will start at 25% at the first year of enterprise operation and gradually increase to meet 100% as the business becomes more profitable. The amount will be given annually to the CCF or CPA management committee for their use in forest protection activities. As an incentive, the committee should ensure the protection of forest where the CBEs are getting their products such as honey, resin and bamboo. To support the attainment of 100% support by enterprises to the forest protection activities, the SFB project will facilitate linkage of these enterprises to private sector, research and development on product value addition, sustainable harvesting protocols and also to support development of diverse enterprise projects in each community.

In October, a presentation was delivered at a national-level workshop in Phnom Penh, which identified linkages between the existing SFB project, and harmonizing with the future CAMPAS in the EPL. CAMPAS (an acronym for *Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape*) is a GEF project, which will provide support and follow up to biodiversity and protected areas management in the EPL, beyond the life of the SFB project. The meeting was also attended by senior SFB representatives.

A partner meeting between the CAMPAS consortium members, including SFB (WCS and WWF), continued to help with coordination between the NGO Consortium who are supporting the MoE to develop the CAMPAS project. This will be a key part of the sustainability strategy for SFB into the future, and is an important part of the Year 2 work plan.

The planned CF and other related activities are in line with the long term policies, laws, regulations and programs of RGC (see 3.5) and capacity building initiatives are geared toward ensuring sustainability of the activities beyond the project lifespan.

3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

The project activities being planned in PLL are **in compliance with US Federal Regulation (22 CFR 216)**

3.4 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

The project activities relating to CF development in PLL will cover activities **relating to climate adaptation and mitigations which will be incorporated into the CFMP and others**. The SFB activities in PLL are also linked with USAID projects on LEAF (implemented by Winrock) and GREEN MEKONG (implemented by RECOFTC) in Cambodia.

In early November WCS Senior Technical Advisor represented SFB at the major national conference on Climate Change, the National Climate Change Forum, opened by the Prime Minister, Hun Sen, at a ceremony attended by almost every government minister. WCS's Dr. Alex Diment gave a presentation during the forum on forest governance within NAMA, and helped highlight how SFB is helping to mitigate climate change, and reduce national emissions. A key focus of the conference, was discussions on MRV systems, and the presentation outlined how SFB intends to support the establishment of credible MRV for sub-national forest-related emission reductions.

3.5 POLICY AND GOVERNANCE SUPPORT

The result of the InVEST study will be an important contribution to the government in terms of policy development, particularly around land use allocation and natural resource management in the EPL. Interventions being piloted under the SFB (i.e. REDD+, InVEST, SMART) will in the long run contribute to policy and planning improvements for MPF and PPWS, and throughout Cambodia as a model process.

The proposed community forestry and related activities being planned in PLL are in line with existing policies, laws, regulations and programs of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) i.e. **(i) Forest Law (2002); (ii) Community Forestry Sub-Decree (2003) (iii) Rectangular Strategy (Phase III) (iv) MAFF *Prakas* Community Forestry Guidelines (2006) and (v) Community Forestry Program under the National Forest Program (2010-2029).**

3.6 LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

In regard ODC, technical consultants continued to work side by side with ODC team members to guide new developments and help build their skills. Chief among these was Dr. Van Dang Pham Tri, an environmentalist and climate modeler at Can Tho University. ODC's project manager, Terry Parnell, partially funded by SFB, provided significant direction and advice to the team, as well as providing capacity-building integrated into work on the website.

Local community and government capacity building is an ongoing activity of the SFB by providing training, mentoring, and coaching to local leaders in communities and government counterparts to the project.

SFB training for action approach aims at building the local capacity through learning-by-doing. At the end of the ToT conducted on 23-26 September on "The art of designing training and building facilitation capacity" participants prepared a work-plan for field training session they will provide to CFMC, CF network, CF members, PLCN and Commune Council at the local level.

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

The SFB Project team continues to talk to private companies as potential partners in enterprise development with special focus now on bamboo and resin enterprises. The Project also continues to facilitate dialogue between local communities and economic land concessions and mining companies to resolve conflict and enhance accountability of private sector using resources in the protected areas.

The discussion amongst SFB partners on Preah Lean CF issues focused on opportunities to develop ecotourism activities in the community. In long term, this effort would contribute to the establishment of partnership arrangements amongst the CF, local authorities (commune council), Forest Administration, and Private Company/s in supporting the development of ecotourism activities in the community.

3.8 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION IMPACTS

Rapid Socio-Economic and Hydrological Assessment of Prey Lang Forest, Summary of Baseline Conditions was completed by Engineering Consultants, Ltd which was printed and has been widely publicized by the SFB during the reporting period.

ODC launched forest cover change maps for Cambodia in December, successfully completing the 6 month project.

The field trial on sustainable resin harvesting method is now ongoing in the EPL. The method being experimented is the use of ethyl alcohol instead of burning resin tapping holes to stimulate resin flow. If proven successful this method will address concerns on making big tapping holes that have been observed as detrimental to the trees, and using fire when collecting resin which reported as usual causes of forest fires.

4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

ODC continued to prove an effective platform for sharing information with the public. During the quarter 94,873 visits to ODC's site were recorded by 63,624 unique visitors, a further increase following record traffic levels in Q3. There were 187,450 page views. By the end of the quarter the number of people who had 'liked' the ODC Facebook page reached 3,369, an 18.84 percent increase on the previous quarter. The ODC Twitter account had 1,280 followers.

In Q4 SNL Metals Economic Group, an international mining consultant group, contacted ODC requesting permission to use ODC mineral claims map data to add to their global database. On October 15, the International Water Management Institute in Southeast Asia (IWMI SEA) also contacted ODC saying it appreciated ODC's work and asking the team to republish the organization's briefing papers in the ODC online library.

At the end of December a visit was hosted for three USAID representatives, including the Deputy Mission Director, to Seima and the EPL. The visitors attended the opening meeting of the new Provincial Sub-committee on Forests, Conservation and Development, and also the signing ceremony for several Community Forestry areas which have been developed by a number of organizations in recent years. The visitors were also able to visit Pu Trom community and hear about Indigenous Land Titling, and to visit the highly successful Elephant Valley ecotourism project in the village.

The recent provincial reflection workshop supported under the SFB project is a good example of the SFB project's intent to involve wider stakeholder in the conservation and management of the Eastern Plains Landscape particularly other line ministries (e.g. mines and energy, public works, land use planning and management department, tourism) that are often neglected in discussions around natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. Result of this workshop indicated openness among the representatives from these departments to work together. Indigenous communities living around the protected areas in EPL will be continuously engaged throughout the implementation of the SFB project. SFB continues to adopt its "**partnership" approach through capacity building (*training for action*) and engagements in existing 49 CFs in 21 communes in the periphery of the proposed PLFP** with FA (both at national and sub-national levels), local authorities-provincial, district and commune levels-, NGOs and CFMCs, CF members and CFNs.

5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

- SFB Project's COP (Mr. Dennis Cengel) left the project on 26 November 2013. The new COP (Mr. Curtis Hundley) has taken over effectively from 23 December 2013.
- ODC also continued its organizational development, including progress toward registration as a local NGO. For more information, please see Section 3.2, Sustainability Mechanisms.
- The project is facing a delay in the procurement of camera traps and satellite imagery. These are needed for monitoring wildlife and forest cover changes, which will contribute to developing the management plan. Delays in setting up the camera traps within the dry season and obtaining satellite imagery will further delay monitoring efforts.[23]
- Staff turnover also delayed completion of some project activities in the last reporting period, such as completion of CPA and CCF management plans. WWF is now in the process of hiring replacement and additional staff for the SFB project. As a stop-gap measure, the project has hired short-term consultants, in the area of enterprise development.

6. LESSON LEARNED

Following the launch of the Forest Cover page, ODC received feedback suggesting how the maps could be further improved. Conservation groups also sought information on how the maps were produced. To engage conservation groups and mappers in improving the maps and thereby increasing their use of them, ODC will host a mappers' meeting/hack-a-thon to review the methodology, identify any problems, and correct or further enhance the maps with the input of others.

ODC also received feedback that the maps were not completely understood by low-literate groups who could not read the explanatory notes. ODC is considering providing a voice-over reading of the notes on the animations.

Raising the profile of the protected areas by inviting individuals from academia, government, research institutions, or even any individual can potentially reduce incidence of illegal activities in protected areas. This notion was proven effective when FA and WWF hosted a field visit of researchers from San Diego Zoo Global, Institute for Conservation Research to the project area. According to observation, illegal activities stopped in areas which were being logged the previous day before the visit. While hosting field visits for external parties can be logistically difficult for the project management team, these activities should be considered if only to stop/reduce illegal activities in the core zones of MPF and PPWS. The project can also try sending guided tourists to core or conservation use zones to see if the presence of tourists will deter illegal activities in these areas.

Community-to-community exchange as an effective cross learning approach was applied by the project in dealing issues related to illegal cutting of resin trees. To help improve the communities' ability to manage conflicts related to their forest resources, the project facilitated the exchange of experience between Laoka community leaders (who is currently facing issues of timber encroachment by an economic land concessions (ELC)) and Pu tung/Pu hung CPA leaders (who were successful in asking the government to

[23] USAID Comment (February 20, 2014): Please describe why this is delayed and what is being done to address it. SFB Response: To meet USAID procurement policies, the 90 camera traps had to be imported from the USA and the Project wanted to ensure this bulk order would be tax exempt. Eventually, shipping was arranged through the embassy.

suspend an ELC that encroached their CPA). The two communities are now actively exchanging ideas and advice in dealing with illegal issues facing their CPAs.

It was clear that securing an enabling environment for project implementation is crucially important and needs to be sorted out at the beginning of the project timeframe. This would contribute to engagement of all key stakeholders (government line agencies, local authorities, and community) in the project activities.

Partnership and collaborative approach especially with FA is a means to effectively implement SFB activities which contribute to long term sustainability of the project outcome as well as ensuring the ownership and acknowledgement of key stakeholder to the results they have contributed towards.
The situation of PLL is critical where different stakeholders – government, community and private companies – possess varying perspectives toward biodiversity conservation – and required a well-though-out strategy to facilitate the process. Constructive dialogue will need to be built upon fundamental trust and mutual understanding amongst the key stakeholders.

As gender is a cross-cutting issue, it has to be integrated in all activities of the project from planning to implementation. Attention should be paid to increase women's participation in the project's activities especially training and work shop. We can consider inviting women from different stakeholder groups including: government partners, commune councilors, NGOs, CF committees, CF Network, etc.

It was found that the internal orientation session on gender basic concept was very useful for SFB's staff to reflect their own knowledge and understanding on gender and equality issues in general. The team had the chance to identify, discuss and challenge old mindset, traditional value/practices and resistances which maintain inequality issues between men and women and fail to remove or close existing gender gaps. The team suggested that more sessions should be arranged for knowledge/information sharing and identifying practical issues and solution in the future.

7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER INCLUDING UPCOMING EVENTS

SFB Year 1 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year 2*	*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		
1.1.2 Collaborations with universities	Continued discussions and preparation with Royal University of Agriculture program to launch an ODC mapping laboratory for Land Management students.	EWMI/ODC
	Support to RUPP Master's Student to complete thesis fieldwork in the Seima Protection Forest	WCS
	1) Develop and sign the MoU with RUPP, Prek Leap and RUA. 2) Support RUA to effectively implement the signed MoU including the conduct of NRM and CC workshops. 3) Conduct regular monthly meetings with university focal points of these universities to discuss and update progress, challenges and recommendations of further joint action.	SFB
1.1.3 Technical feasibility analyses for planned interventions		

SFB Year 1 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year 2*	*Lead*
1.1.4 Support to implementation of REDD+ safeguards	Development of policy brief on experiences with implementation of REDD safeguards in the REDD+ demonstration site in the Seima Protection Forest	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.		
1.2.1 Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on design, establishment and sustainable forest management	Analyze CBNA-FGD data and write CBNA report	Recoftc
	Forest Protection training courses (2) for forestry officials and forest rangers	WCS
	Design and conduct basic training of trainer course on "Conflict Transformation" for key local FA and NGO staff	Recoftc
	Minimum standards for Protected Area Law Enforcement workshop (postponed from last quarter)	WWF
	Law enforcement field based mentoring for patrol planning and execution (continual processes)	WWF
1.2.2 Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the establishment and management of community-	Collect additional data for assessment of potential CF establishment in the 9 communes without CF site	Recoftc
	Support activities of CF formalization in Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear	Recoftc

SFB Year 1 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year 2*	*Lead*
managed forest areas and land titles	Continue to facilitate and coordinate the CF boundary demarcation posts in Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear provinces	Recoftc
	Support field training supporting CFMP development in Kampong Thom	Recoftc
	CPA/CCF reflection workshop – local to provincial in scale (delayed from last quarter)	WWF
	Stakeholder consultation workshop on CPA Management plans of Pu hung/Pu tung and Srae Y CPAs	WWF
	Support community and authorities to submit indigenous land claims	WCS
1.2.3 Enhance the incorporation of biodiversity information into spatial planning and management planning	Tiger prey recovery status and supporting systems (Flora and Fauna Transect – completion May 2014)	WWF
	Ongoing collection of data on key biodiversity targets within the Seima Protection Forest	WCS
1.2.4 Development of sub-national REDD+ demonstration activities	Development of a 'Corrective Action Plan' in response to the REDD Project Design Validation audit in late 2013.	WCS
	Involvement in policy development of REDD+ National Taskforce, in particular with development of strategy to respond to FCPF opportunity	WCS
Objective 2: Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.		
Sub-Objective 2.1: Effective stakeholder participation in national and sub-national planning processes affecting forest land management and economic development increased.		

SFB Year 1 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year 2*	*Lead*
2.1.1 Mapping key local stakeholders to support comprehensive stakeholder participation incorporating gender representation	Completed.	
2.1.2 Provide material and financial support to the Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN) and other stakeholder and community groups and support organizations.	On-going support CF Network activities.	Recoftc
2.1.3 Strengthen existing mechanisms and procedures for enabling participation in management planning of conservation areas	Follow-up on the results of dialogue on "Integrating CF activities into Commune Investment Program"	Recoftc
	Round table discussions based on WWF EPL reflection and forward planning workshop outputs, 1) Conflict mitigation, and 2) Information sharing mechanism	WWF
	Publish online downloadable mapping kit that network, CFs, and others can use to map and describe their areas from their own perspectives, and publish them online. (This is a tool that any group will be able to use.) NOTE: Not sure if this is where this should go.	EWMI/ODC
2.1.4 Support and extend the role of the Provincial Conservation Planning Unit	Conduct the capacity building need assessment of the newly established sub-committee for supporting forests and biodiversity in Mondulkiri.	SFB

SFB Year 1 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year 2*	*Lead*
2.1.5 Promote increased community participation in annual planning processes, including Commune Development Planning, District Integration Workshops and provincial planning	Community engagement and awareness raising activities for forest management, and opportunity for community and stakeholder feedback to authorities	WCS
Sub-Objective 2.2: Stakeholder understanding of forest land management, REDD+, biodiversity conservation, CBNRM, and relevant economic development planning issues strengthened		
2.2.1 Increase the technical abilities required for fact-based decision-making	NGO mappers workshop on ODC's forest cover change maps – how they were made, how they can be improved, etc. (for SFB partners and other mappers)	EWMI/ODC
2.2.2 Develop and conduct awareness activities among local stakeholders regarding peoples' rights, access to natural resources, and biodiversity conservation.	Development of Bunong-language awareness raising materials	WCS
	Update forest cover change maps using satellite images released in December 2013.	EWMI/ODC
	Launch atlas maps online.	EWMI/ODC
	Publish SFB summary of the USAID/MSME hydrological study on ODC.	EWMI/ODC
Sub-Objective 2.3: Dialogue skills of relevant stakeholders (community, government, and private sector) improved to engage with one another on forest and resources issues		

SFB Year 1 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year 2*	*Lead*
2.3.1 Build facilitation and discussion skills of various stakeholders to engage with each other, as well as with other key stakeholders	Based on the results of CBNA design training, awareness raising, and dialogue program for SFB activities in PLL	Recoftc
2.3.2 Organize workshops and training programs on the current state of social and environmental safeguards for REDD+	Community engagement and awareness-raising activities for REDD project	WCS
	Public-comment period for REDD+ project stakeholder feedback	WCS
Objective 3: Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.		
Sub-Objective 3.1: Incomes from livelihoods activities that support sustainable management of forests increased.		
3.1.1. Set-up of the SFB small Grants Program	Support existing CFs in PLL to apply for small grant for implementing their CF activities	Recoftc
	Support CBOs to apply for small grants for implementation of priority activities	WCS
3.1.2. Identify core set of communities in the EPL and PLL for livelihood activities	Continue assessing potential CF livelihoods development in the rest of CFs	Recoftc
	Initiate the livelihoods assessment in CFs to identified livelihoods development approach (in 3 proposed CF sites in PLL)	Recoftc

SFB Year 1 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year 2*	*Lead*
3.1.3 Support enterprise development in selected target villages in the EPL	Bamboo cottage industry development study	WWF
	Capacity support to development of ecotourism enterprise in Seima	WCS
3.1.4. Expand and strengthen ongoing timber, NTFP and ecotourism enterprises in the EPL	Resin harvesting technical research	WWF
	Signing of Cooperative agreement between WWF and Community-based Resin Enterprise (CBREs) groups and signing of contracts between CBRE groups and Phusethana Group Co. Ltd.	WWF
	Continue capacity building to CBNEs – on business plan development, livelihood impact monitoring	WWF
3.1.5. Review options for extending NTFP enterprise development models into the PLL		
Sub-objective 3.2: Payment for environmental service (PES) activities (e.g. REDD+) established or supported in targeted landscapes with equitable benefit sharing mechanisms.		
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	Workshop and stakeholder feedback meetings for development of Fund Management mechanism	WCS

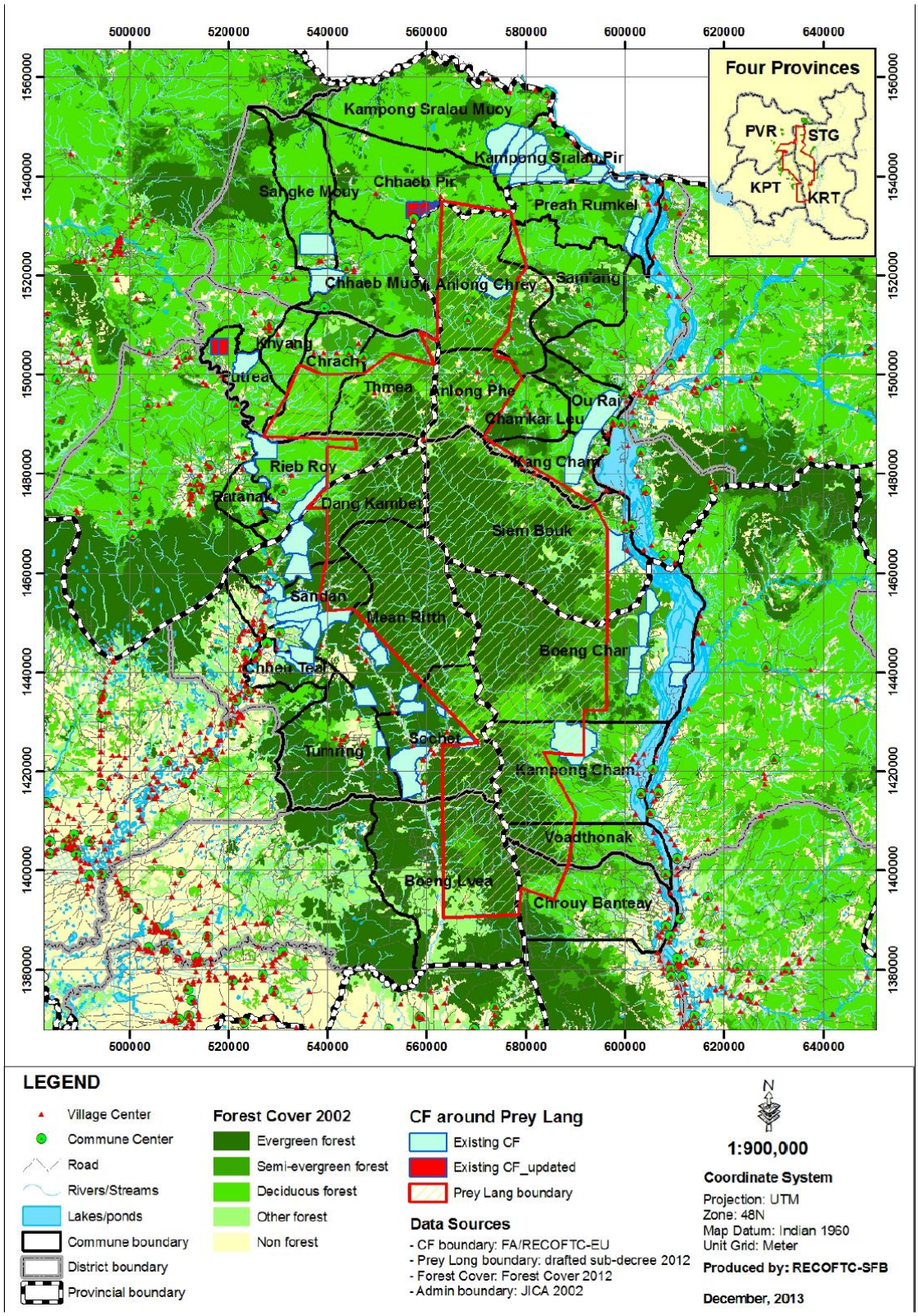
SFB Year 1 Main Activities	*Specific Activities Planned for 1st Quarter of Year 2*	*Lead*
REDD+ project benefit-sharing and fund management arrangements	Presentation at Benefit-Sharing Workshop on the principles of development of benefit-sharing arrangements	WCS
3.2.3. Establishment of program of direct payments to local people for biodiversity protection, as a model of PES.		
Sub-Objective 3.3: Community participation in income-generating activities broadened, with a special focus on under-represented groups.		
3.3.1. Mainstream improved participation of often-marginalized groups, notably women, the extreme poor and ethnic minorities, into livelihood activities.	Training series conducted to increase women participation in project management which include a) agency and relations: Women leadership and values formation, b) dismantling gender inequality and promoting equitable self-development c) leveraging stakeholder groups to raise demands for gender equity (completion of training until June 2014)	WWF
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.		

SFB Event Calendar for January 01 – March 31, 2014

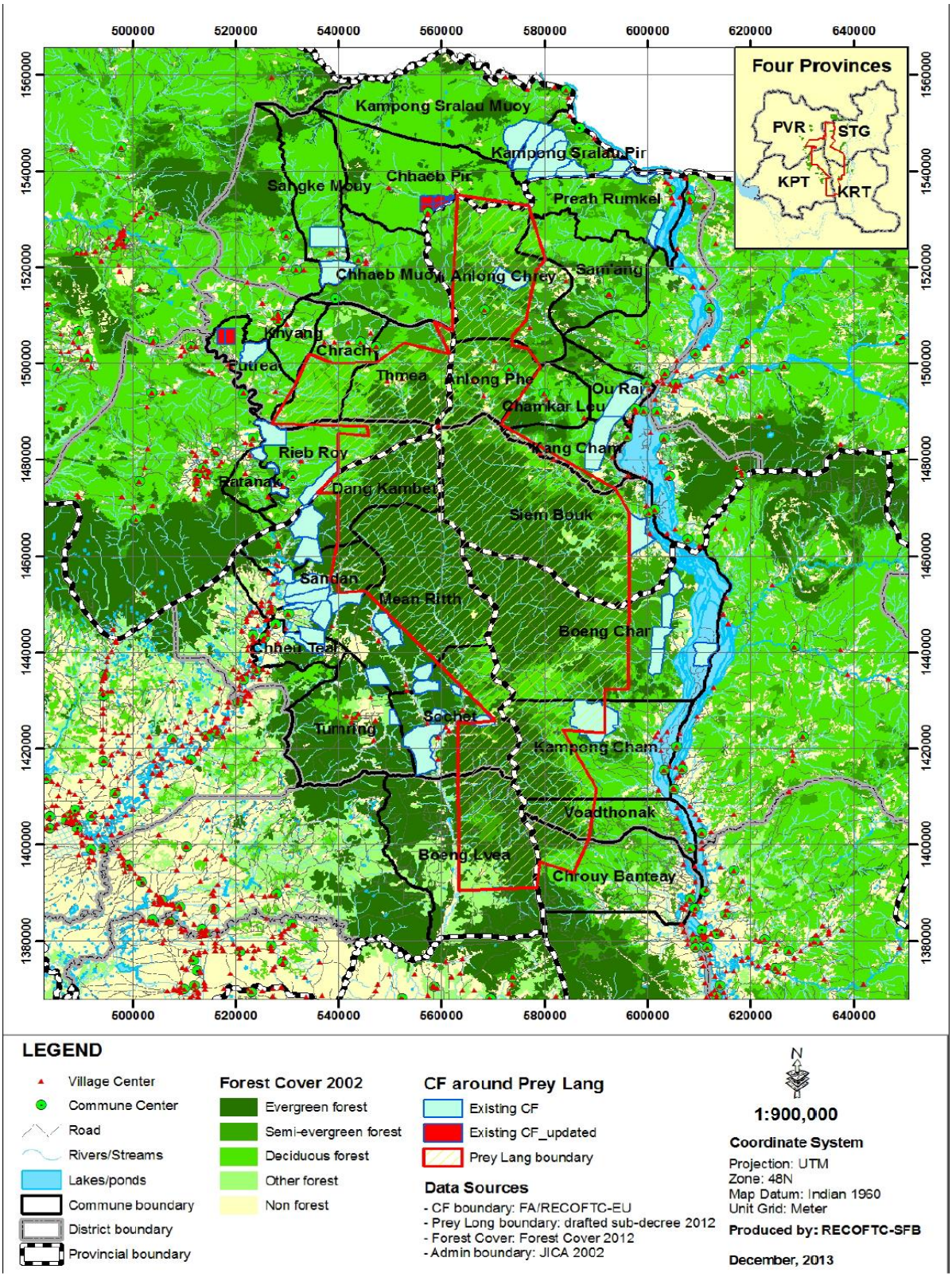
Start Date	End Date	Events	Location	Partner	US Mission Representative	RGC Representative	Media Involvement	Brief Description of Events
21 Jan	24 Jan	ToT on conflict transformation	Phnom Penh	Winrock			N/A	The ToT participated by local FA officials, NGO working in PLL. The aim is to strengthen capacity to work with multiple stakeholders and facilitate the PLL management process which also included transforming conflict
19 Feb	20 Feb	National Forum on People and forest	Phnom Penh	FA, GADANCP, FiA, GNO Forum, the Learning Institute, NTFP-EP		FA Director General, FiA Director General, GDANCP Director General	Yes	The aim of the Forum is to re-examine the progress of community forestry in the country and explore strategic means to overcome identified obstacles to secure and protect the forests and people that depend on them

APPENDICES

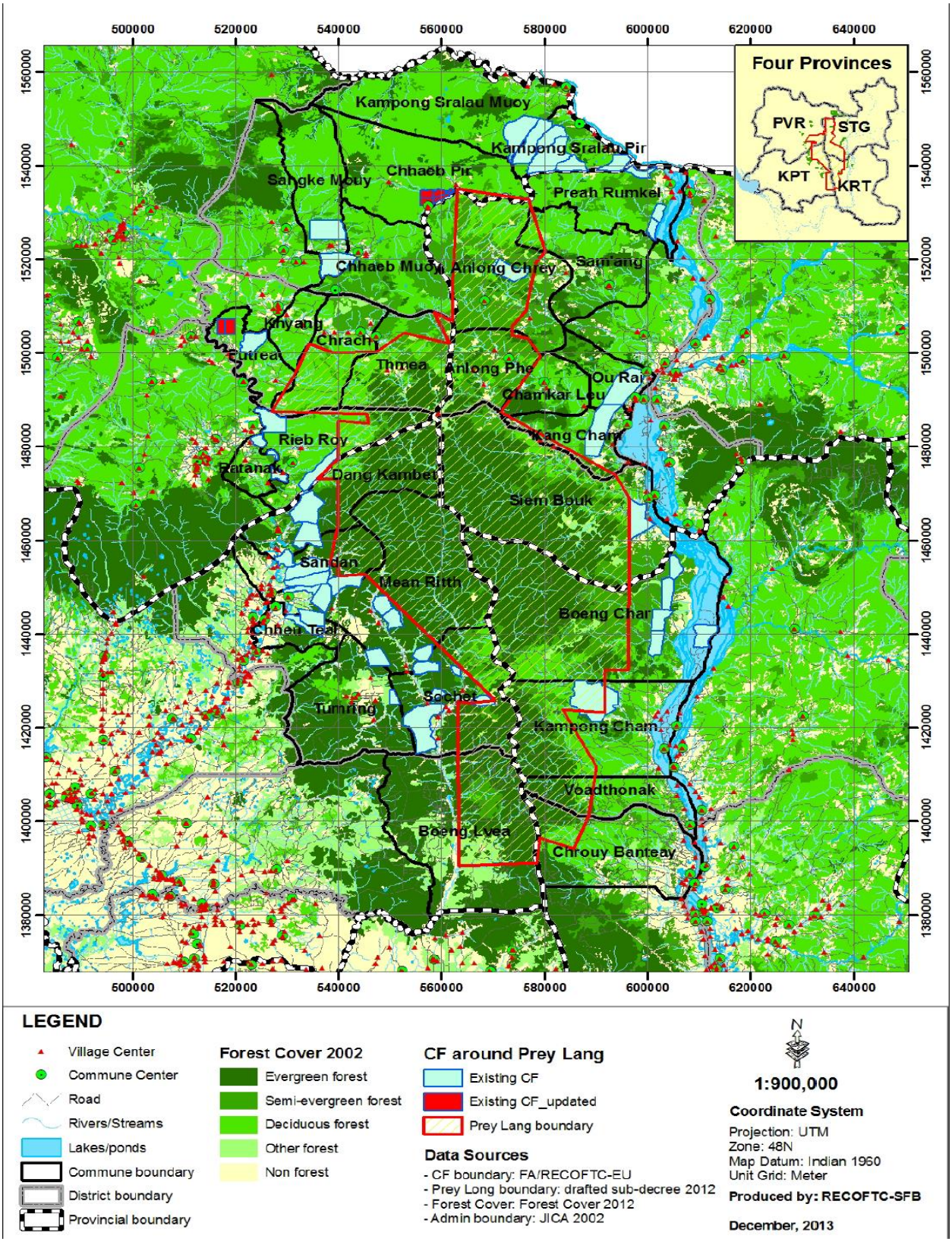
APPENDIX 1: MAP OF 49 CFS WITH HIGHLIGHT OF SPLIT CF



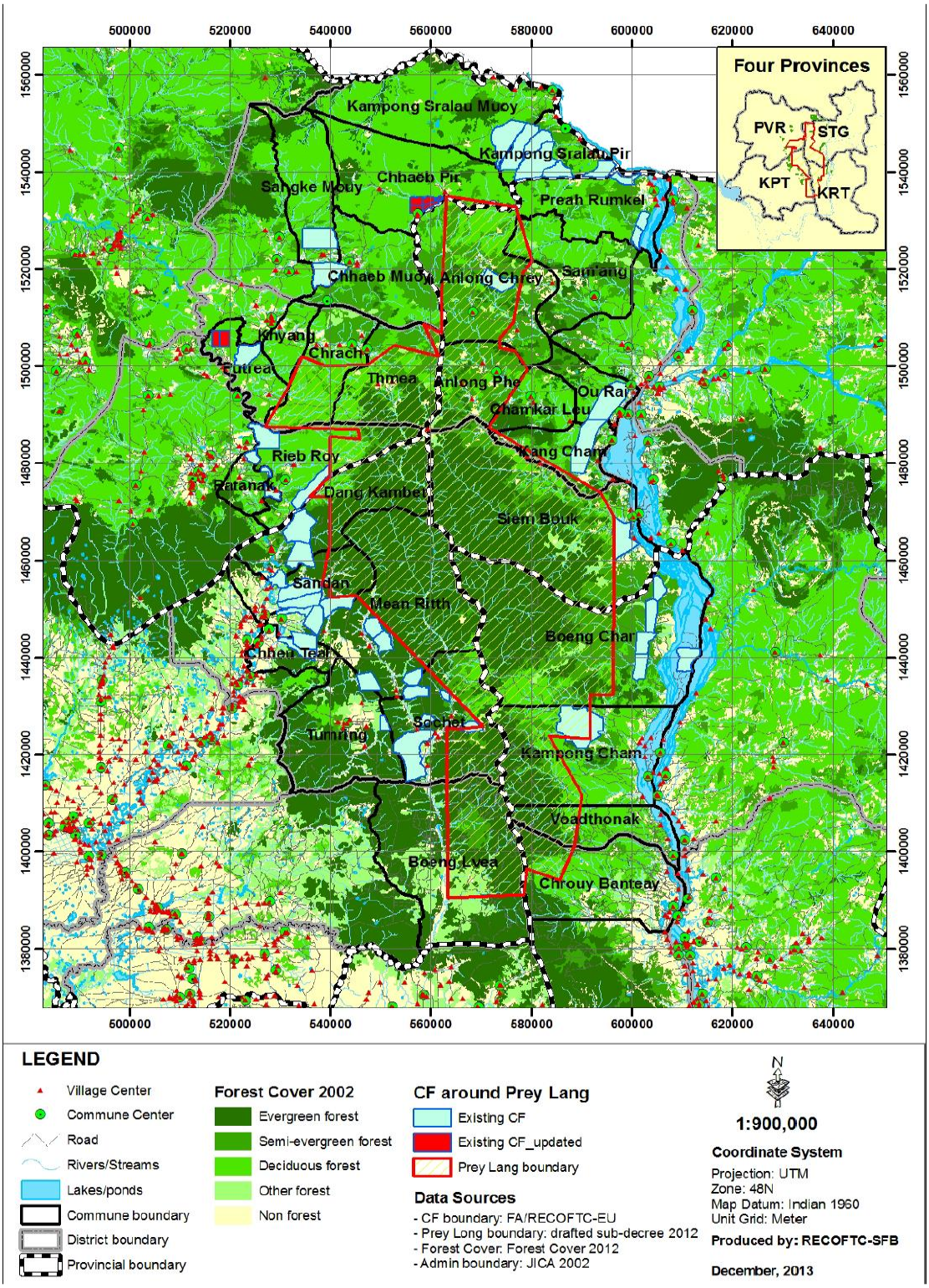
APPENDIX 2: MAP OF LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL CFS IN PLL



APPENDIX 3: MAP OF COMMUNES WITH POTENTIAL CF AREAS IDENTIFICATION



APPENDIX 4: MAP OF LOCATION OF POTENTIAL CFS FOR LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: ACTIVITIES AND BENEFICIARIES TRACKING MATRIX

No	Date	Participant		Who (Government/ Community)	Subject/Topic	Training Type	Location
		M	F				
Training							
1	15-Oct-13	12	1	CPA committee, patrol team	Set up internal control system for CBOs	Training	Chiklob Village, Soksan Commune
2	15-Oct-13	19	8	CCF committee officers and members	CBNE formation	Training	Srae Huy Village, Srae Huy Commune
3	16-Oct-13	28	12	CPA committee officers and members	CBNE formation	Training	Chiklob Village, Soksan Commune
4	17-Oct-13	21	3	Patrol team, CPA Committee and members	Review and improve patrol strategy	Training workshop	Srae Thom Village, Soksan Commune
5	17-Oct-13	37	17	CPA committee officers and members	CBNE formation	Training	Srae Thom Village, Soksan Commune
6	20-21 Oct	13	3	CPA committee, patrol team and NGO staff	MoMs, Finance, CPA By-laws	Training	Pu tung Pu hung villages
7	23-24 Oct	15	0	CPA committee, patrol team and NGO staff	MoMs, Finance, By-law	Training	Khnheng
8	23-29 Oct	14	11	Resin collectors/Committees	Training on resin sustainable harvesting method	Training	Laoka and Krangtes villages
9	25-26 Oct	11	3	Resin collectors/committee	Experiment on resin harvesting technology	Training	Laoka and Puchrey

No	Date	Participant		Who (Government/ Community)	Subject/Topic	Training Type	Location
		M	F				
10	27-Oct-13	8	0	Community	Reviewing Tree Selection for harvesting	On Job Training	Pu Char (Study Forest)
11	28-Oct-13	8	0	Community	Reviewing Tree Selection for harvesting	On Job Training	Pu Char (Study Forest)
12	29-Oct-13	8	0	Community	Reviewing Tree Selection for harvesting	On Job Training	Pu Char (Study Forest)
13	30 Oct-1 Nov-13	8	3	Honey collectors	Training on internal control system	Training	Srae Y Village
14	6-Nov-13	19	1	CFMC, CFN and CC	Trust and Cooperation Team Building Training	Field Training	Tumring, Sandan, Kg Thom
15	14-Nov-13	26	4	FA, CC, NGO & CFMC, CFN,PLCN	Team and Trust building	Field Training	Stung Treng Town
16	14-Nov-13	8	0	Community	Reviewing Tree Selection for harvesting	On Job Training	Pu Char (Study Forest)
17	15-Nov-13	8	0	Community	Reviewing Tree Selection for harvesting	On Job Training	Pu Char (Study Forest)
18	15-Nov-13	20	4	FA, CC, NGO & CFMC, CFN,PLCN	Team and Trust building	Field Training	Stung Treng Town
19	21-Nov-13	8	0	Community	Reviewing Tree Selection for harvesting	On Job Training	Pu Char (Study Forest)
20	26-28 Nov-13	14	1	Resin group committees & members	Resin business plan development	Training	Senmonorom
21	2-3 Dec-13	17	0	Resin collectors	Sustainable resin harvesting	Training	Srae y
22	5-8 Dec-13	15	7	Honey Group, NGOs	Livelihood impact monitoring and development of enterprise monitoring plan	Training	Senmonorom
23	6-14 Dec-13	274	99	community members	Election of CCF Management Committee	Event	Nang Khi Loek
24	10-22 Dec-13	14	0	Resin collectors	Inventory of resin trees and mapping of collection areas	Training	Srae y , Laoka, Krangtes

No	Date	Participant		Who (Government/ Community)	Subject/Topic	Training Type	Location
		M	F				
25	10-22 Dec-13	19	10	Resin enterprise group members	Refresher training on improving quality of resin collection	Training	Srae y , Laoka, Krangtes
26	17-21 Dec-13	15	1	Community and local authority	Bamboo resource inventory	Training	Srae Thom Village, Soksan commune
27	18-Dec-13	26	2	CC, VC, CFN and PLCN	Trust and Cooperation Team Building Training	Field Training	Preah Vihear, Preah Vihear
28	19-Dec-13	15	6	FA, CC, NGO & PLCN	Team and Trust building	Field Training	Kratie town, Kratie pro.
29	19-Dec-13	20	2	CC, VC and CFN	Trust and Cooperation Team Building Training	Field Training	Preah Vihear, Preah Vihear
30	19-20-Dec-13	36	3	CF, FA, CFMC, CC, CFN, NGO, VC, PLCN	Team and trust building	Training	Kg. Thom
31	20-Dec-13	17	3	CC, VC, CFN and PLCN	Trust and Cooperation Team Building Training	Field Training	Preah Vihear, Preah Vihear
32	20-Dec-13	25	3	PLCN,CC,Village leader,CFMC,CFN and FA	Trust and team building	Training	Li Chhoeur hotel, KRT
33	22-26 Dec-13	14	3	Community and local authority	Bamboo resource inventory	Training	Chi Khlob village, Soksan Commune
34	22-27 Dec-13	22	1	Community and FA	Bamboo Inventory	Training	O'Nglav (Srea Huy)
35	23-Dec-13	20	3	CC, VC and CFN	Trust and Cooperation Team Building Training	Field Training	Stung Saen, Kg Thom
36	24-Dec-13	10	3	PLCN,CC,Village leader,CFMC,CFN and FA	Trust and team building	Training	Romkil commue, Thalaborivath district, PVH
37	24-27 Dec-13	38	4	Honey enterprise group members	Field practice on collection of data for the impact monitoring report	Training	Pu Chrey Commune
Workshop							
1	17-Oct-13	21	8	PLCN	CBNA for PLCN	Workshop	4 province of PLL

No	Date	Participant		Who (Government/ Community)	Subject/Topic	Training Type	Location
		M	F				
2	18-Dec-13	16	5	NRM Sub-Committee/Cluster of Mondolkiri NGO Network	Orientation Workshop On Roles and Responsibilities, Capacity Development Need Assessment, and Develop Intervention Work Wlan for Provincial Sub-Committee for Supporting Forests, Biodiversity and Development (PS-FBD) Mechanism	Workshop	Chamkar Tae, Sen Monorum, Mondulkiri
3	19-Dec-13	129	15	CFMC/FA	CF agreement signing ceremony	Workshop	Sen Monorum, Mondulkiri
Consultation Workshop							
1	16-18 Oct-13	34	19	Resin collectors	Consultation on resin enterprise development	Consultation workshop	Krangtes, Laoka and Srae Y
2	19-Oct-13	42	4	CPA committee, patrol team and NGO staff	Management Plan	Consultation workshop	Pu tung Pu hung villages
3	22-Oct-13	7	0	CPA committee, patrol team and NGO staff	Registration of members, Mapping of proposed area	Consultation workshop	Toul Village, Memang
4	12-Nov	23	13	private companies, government, NGO, CBOs	Presentation of result of honey certification study	Consultation workshop	Phnom Pehn
5	23-24 Dec-13	9	6	Honey enterprise group members	Development of business plan and proposal for the Honey Production and Trading Center	Consultation workshop	Senmonorom
Study tour							
1	5-9 Dec-13	8	4	Community	Study trip to Tmatboey Ecotourism Project	cross visit	Tmay Boey village

No	Date	Participant		Who (Government/ Community)	Subject/Topic	Training Type	Location
		M	F				
Meeting							
1	12-Oct-13	4	0	Community	Meeting to discuss progress of gibbon project and make plan for Liger Learning Center visiting Andong Kraloeng	meeting	Andoung Kraloeng
2	15-Oct-13	8	2	Community	Meeting held by Andong Kraloeng ICC with Pu Poinh and Pu Chu Leu kroms (no WCS staff present)	meeting	Andoung Kraloeng
3	15-16 Oct-13	28	20	Community	ICT extension	meeting	Purala group,
4	17-19 Oct-13	20	20	Community	ICT extension	meeting	Puporl & Chongrang
5	19-Oct-13	10	6	Community	Refresher traning on REDD Plus	Meeting	Andoung Kraleong
6	19-Oct-13	3	1	Commune	Refresher traning on REDD Plus	Meeting	Saen Monorom Commune
7	20-Oct-13	3	6	Community	Preparation of application for First Peoples Worldwide Small Grant for building traditional Bunong House	meeting	Andoung Kraloeng
8	20-Oct-13	8	5	Community	Refresher traning on REDD Plus	Meeting	Ou Rona
9	20-Oct-13	5	0	Commune	Refresher traning on REDD Plus	Meeting	Srae Khtum commune
10	21-Oct-13	12	6	Community	Refresher traning on REDD Plus	Meeting	Pu Trom
11	21-Oct-13	3	1	Commune	Refresher traning on REDD Plus	Meeting	Romonea commune
12	22-Oct-13	9	3	Community	Refresher traning on REDD Plus	Meeting	Gati
13	22-Oct-13	4	0	Commune	Refresher traning on REDD Plus	Meeting	Srae Preah Commune

No	Date	Participant		Who (Government/ Community)	Subject/Topic	Training Type	Location
		M	F				
14	23-Oct-13	9	2	CF, Village Chief	Introduce SFB project, wrap up SFB activities has been implemented and discuss about USAID field visit at Ou dahskor.	meeting	Samong village, Meanrith commune, Sandan district.
15	27 Oct-02-Nov-13	113	45	CFMC/FA	CF agreement Consultation Meeting	Consultation meeting	Poukreng CF, Srae Ampoum, Mondulkri
16	30-Oct-13	3	1	Community	Meeting to finalise application for First Peoples Worldwide	meeting	Andoung Kraloeng
17	5-Nov-13	31	2	Government	Forest Protection meeting	Meeting	Keo Seima
18	5-Nov-13	7	1	Seima Team	Refresher traning on REDD Plus	Meeting	Seima
19	05-08-Nov-13	93	10	CF, CFMC	Faciliated USAID Field Visit in KPT and PVH	Meeting	Kg.Thom and Preah Vihear
20	6-Nov-13	6	4	Community	Refresher traning on REDD Plus	Meeting	Srae Lve
21	7-Nov-13	7	5	Community	Refresher traning on REDD Plus	Meeting	Pu Char
22	8-Nov-13	8	4	Community	Refresher traning on REDD Plus	Meeting	Ou Chra
23	9-Nov-13	12	2	Community	Refresher traning on REDD Plus	Meeting	Pu Kong
24	11-12-Nov-13	4	1	Community	REDD Plus Validation Process	Meeting	Memang
25	19-Nov-13	37	29	Community	ICT meeting	Meeting	Pu Haim
26	23-Nov-13	3	1	Community	Introducing gibbon researchers	Meeting	Andoung Kraleong
27	26-Nov-13	6	4	Community	Study trip to Tmatboey Ecotourism Project	Meeting	Andoung Kraleong
28	3/12/2013	7	0	Government	SMART training	Training	Keo Seima

No	Date	Participant		Who (Government/ Community)	Subject/Topic	Training Type	Location
		M	F				
29	04-05-Dec-13	56	31	CFMC, CF member	Assessment on basic information of livelihood activities and existing enterprise	Meeting	Kg.Thom and Preah Vihear
30	7-Dec-13	10	0	Community	Check company land & Community land boundary	Meeting	Srae Chhouk
31	7-Dec-13	10	0	Community	GPS mapping	Meeting	Srae Chhouk
32	8/12/2013	29	4	Government	Forest Protection meeting	Meeting	Keo Seima
33	07-13 Dec 13	16	3	FA, CC, VC, CFMC, CF Member	Follow up and technical support on CF boundary installation	Meeting	Siem bok, STG
34	9-12 Dec-13	59	7	Local authorities and communities	Solve land conflict in Sre Chouk commune and BINHPHUOC KRATIE RUBBER I	Meeting	Srae Andoal and Chak Char
35	10/12/2013	24	2	Government	CBPF presentation on Guatemala experience	Meeting	Phnom Penh
36	12-Dec-13	38	16	CFMC/FA	CFMC meeting	Meeting	Krang Tes village, Krang Tes commune and Poukroch village, Srae Ampoum commune
37	13-22/12/2013	12	4	Community	GPS mapping	Meeting	Srae Khtong
38	17-19-Dec-13	22	23	Community	Meeting with kroms to share experiences from study trip	Meeting	Andoung Kraloeng
39	19-Dec-13	13	1	Sub-committee	Reflection on draft CBPF by-laws	Meeting	Pu Char (village)
40	20-Dec-13	9	1	Sub-committee	Reflection on draft CBPF by-laws	Meeting	O Chra (village)
41	23-Dec-13	11	2	Sub-committee	Reflection on draft CBPF by-laws	Meeting	Pu Kong (village)
42	24-Dec-13	10	1	Committee	Finalized CBPF by-laws	Meeting	O Chra (village)

No	Date	Participant		Who (Government/ Community)	Subject/Topic	Training Type	Location
		M	F				
43	26-Dec-13	4	6	Community	Administration and Finance training	Training	Andoung Kraloeng
Dialogue							
1	26-Nov-13	283	89	All sector gov. institution, NGO	Support Gov't Public forum on current development	Dialogue	Sandan, KPT