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USAID GREENING PREY LANG

ANNUAL REPORT #1

OCTOBER 1, 2018 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

November 2019

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Cover Photo: IBIS Rice field and forest habitat for nest birds in Tmat Paeuy Thoeurnkrasang Community Protected Area, Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary, Preah Vihear province. Credit: USAID Greening Prey Lang.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	I
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	II
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	VI
1.0 INTRODUCTION	I
1.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION.....	1
1.2 GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS.....	1
1.3 AMPLIFICATION AND SUSTAINABILITY.....	2
1.4 COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS.....	3
1.4.1 Implementing Partners and Stakeholder Collaboration.....	3
1.4.2 Coordination with USAID Activities.....	3
1.4.3 Coordination with Other Partner Programs.....	4
2.0 ACTIVITY OVERVIEW	5
2.1 STARTUP.....	5
2.2 PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE APPROACH.....	7
2.2.1 Communications and Outreach.....	8
2.2.2 Evidenced-Based Extended Landscape.....	10
2.2.3 Institutional Capacity Building.....	13
2.2.4 PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan.....	13
2.2.5 Policy Strategy.....	14
2.3 OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH IN PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE.....	15
2.3.1 Northern Plains.....	16
2.3.2 Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary.....	20
Objective 1 Challenges.....	24
2.4 OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS, AND NATURAL CAPITAL REINVESTMENT.....	25
2.4.1 Sustainable Livelihoods.....	25
2.4.2 Payment for Ecosystem Services.....	26
Objective 2 Challenges.....	27
2.5 OBJECTIVE 3: STRENGTHENED INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE.....	27
Objective 3 Challenges.....	30
ANNEXES	31
ANNEX I. PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE MAP.....	31
ANNEX II. KEY STAKEHOLDERS.....	32
ANNEX III. KEY COUNTERPART AND STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION.....	38
ANNEX IV. ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS.....	42
ANNEX V. PLEL SUSTAINABLE FINANCE PLAN KEY SUSTAINABLE FINANCE INITIATIVE.....	45
ANNEX VI. COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREAS.....	46
ANNEX VII. PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREAS MAP.....	49
ANNEX VIII. PREY LANG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY SITUATIONAL MODEL.....	50
ANNEX IX. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TRACKING TABLE.....	51
ANNEX X. ACTIVITY TRACKING TABLE.....	61
ANNEX XI. ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS.....	66
ANNEX XII. ELECTRONIC DATASETS.....	67
ANNEX XIII. ACTIVITY VISUAL STORIES.....	68

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFD	Action for Development
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BCC	Biodiversity Conservation Corridor
Beng Per	Beng Per Wildlife Sanctuary
Boeng Chhmar	Boeng Chhmar Ramsar Site
CEMIS	Cambodia Environment Management Information System
CRDT	Cambodian Rural Development Team
CVWG	Cambodia Vulture Working Group
CYN	Cambodia Youth Network
Chhaeb	Chhaeb Wildlife Sanctuary
CRMP	Climate Risk Management Plan
CCWC	Commune Council for Women and Children
CFi	Community Fishery
CF	Community Forest
CPBN	Community Peace-Building Network
CPA	Community Protected Area
CAMP	Conservation Area Monitoring Platform
CI	Conservation International
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
DSS	Decision Support System
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DPA	Development and Partnership in Action
EWMI	East West Management Institute
GERES	Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
ESF	Environmental Screening Form
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FY	Fiscal Year
FiA	Fisheries Administration

FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FLO	Forest Livelihood Organization
FA	Forestry Administration
FOCAS	Functional Organizational Capacity Assessment
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GDANCP	General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection
GDEKI	General Department of Environmental Knowledge and Information
GPS	Global Positioning System
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPL	Greening Prey Lang
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KII	Key Informant Interview
Koh Kae	Koh Kae Protected Resort
Kulen Promtep	Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary
LECA	Law Enforcement Capacity Assessment
MEDIA One	Media for Education and Development in Action
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MOWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
SIS	National Safeguards Information System

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
North Tonle Sap	North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape
OPKC	Organization to Promote Kuy Culture
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PKH	People of Knowledge of Highlanders
Phnom Tbaeng	Phnom Tbaeng Natural Heritage Park
Phnom Thnout	Phnom Thnout-Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary
PLR	Policy, Law, and Regulation
Prasat Bakan	Prasat Bakan (Preah Khan Kampong Svay) Protected Landscape
Preah Roka	Preah Roka Wildlife Sanctuary
Preah Vihear	Preah Vihear Protected Landscape
Preak Prasab	Preak Prasab Wildlife Sanctuary
PLCN	Prey Lang Community Network
PLEL	Prey Lang Extended Landscape
Prey Lang	Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary
PPF	Project Preparation Facility
PDAFF	Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
PDoE	Provincial Department of Environment
PDoLMUPC	Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction
PDoT	Provincial Department of Tourism
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
Sambour Prey Kok	Sambour Prey Kok Protected Landscape
Sambour	Sambour Wildlife Sanctuary
SMP	Sansum Mlup Prey
SVC	Sam Veasna Center for Wildlife Conservation
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure

Stung Sen	Stung Sen Ramsar Site
Stung Treng	Stung Treng Ramsar Site
SRP	Sustainable Rice Platform
SWP	Sustainable Water Partnership
Techo Sen	Techo Sen Russey Treb Cambodian Royal Academy National Park
CEDAC	The Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture
RECOFTC	The Center for People and Forests
Tonle Sap	Tonle Sap Multiple Use Area
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USFS	United States Forest Service
USAID GIA	USAID Green Invest Asia
USAID SFB	USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity
VMN	Village Marketing Network
WEA	Wild Earth Allies
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature
YEA	Young Eco Ambassador

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USAID Greening Prey Lang (GPL) is a five-year Activity that aims to promote resilient, low-emission development and inclusive, sustainable management in the Prey Lang Extended Landscape (PLEL). To achieve this goal, USAID GPL implements an integrated, landscape-level approach that addresses the direct threats to natural capital and their drivers. The Activity improves participation and evidence-based decision-making in Cambodia's management of its forests and biodiversity to lower greenhouse gas emissions, create economic opportunities for rural people, and mobilize investment in natural capital to reduce risks due to climate change vulnerabilities.

This is the USAID GPL Activity's first annual report covering the period of October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019. First year interventions focused on startup and initial analytical activities to inform the PLEL vision and overall approach, as well as the roll out and ramp up of landscape activities.

Startup and Cross-cutting Activities

Startup activities including recruitment, on-boarding, and orientation and training of 99 staff on policies, systems, and procedures and establishing Phnom Penh, Kampong Thom, and Preah Vihear offices.

During Fiscal Year 2019 (FY19), USAID GPL developed and implemented cross-cutting assessments, strategies, and plans to support evidence-based decision-making, ensure effective stakeholder engagement, and enable sustained implementation across the PLEL. These activities cultivated a shared understanding of vulnerabilities and threats while creating a common desire to mitigate the underlying political and economic drivers of forest and biodiversity degradation within the context of a changing climate throughout the PLEL.

The PLEL Assessment, which will be co-published with Ministry of Environment (MoE), included research on four distinct but interconnected analytical components: climate; ecosystems (including ecosystem features and services – terrestrial and freshwater, and protected areas); primary value chains and livelihoods; and institutional capacity. Key findings from this research were presented to a wide range of stakeholders to develop recommendations for addressing the threats to biodiversity (global climate change, habitat loss and degradation, over exploitation of natural resources, and pollution/contamination) that impact the ecology, natural resources and socio-economic well-being of the people living within the PLEL.

The PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan serves as a roadmap for sustainable investment and financing for natural resource management and livelihoods in the PLEL, and guides the development of strategic partnerships and leverages sustainable, tangible investments during the life of the Activity and beyond. The PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan identifies potential mechanisms through which to generate sustainable investment within the PLEL, potential incomes that each financing mechanism could generate, and key stakeholders and steps required to operationalize sustainable investment and financing mechanisms.

Additional important cross-cutting strategy, planning, and monitoring guidance documents developed and implemented during Year One include the Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy and Plan, Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) and Climate Risk Management Plan (CRMP), Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan and updated MEL Plan, Grants Management Manual, Year One Work Plan, Year Two Work Plan, Baseline Survey Report, Communications and Outreach Strategy, and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy.

Key counterpart and stakeholder engagement during the first year included building partnerships and collaborative working relationships with the Ministry of Environment (MoE), the four main Provincial Departments of Environment (PDoE) within the PLEL, in addition to ongoing engagement of key national

and subnational government stakeholders, donor agencies, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community groups, and the private sector.

Fundamental cross-cutting planning and management tools implemented during Year One include a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data management system, institutional capacity assessments, and policy mapping exercise. In addition to developing these tools, USAID GPL provided support for the development and implementation of **11** policies, laws, and regulations at the national and subnational level and began facilitating the development of a protected area decision support system (DSS), the Cambodia Environment Management Information System Conservation Area Monitoring Platform (CEMIS-CAMP), with MoE and other partners.

Landscape Activities

Key landscape activities to improve biodiversity conservation, governance, and livelihoods in the PLEL included annual adaptive management planning for protected areas, defining the zoning process for Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (Prey Lang) and Phnom Thnout-Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary (Phnom Thnout), providing technical capacity support to improve management of existing community protected areas (CPAs) and to develop new CPAs across the PLEL, developing community member biodiversity field research teams to perform biodiversity surveys across the PLEL, assessing opportunities and initiating support for watershed management in the Stung Chinit and Stung Sen watersheds, expanding the IBIS Rice and bird nest protection programs and providing technical capacity support for CPA ecotourism communities to support wildlife-friendly livelihoods, and providing support for law enforcement planning, training, and implementation.

USAID GPL facilitated the annual adaptive management planning process for Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Preah Roka, and Phnom Thnout wildlife sanctuaries, Phnom Tbaeng Natural Heritage Park (Phnom Tbaeng), and the areas of Prey Lang within Preah Vihear and Stung Treng provinces. The participatory adaptive management process supports coordinated and strategic management for protected areas, engaging provincial PDoEs, communities, and local authorities in protected area management planning. USAID GPL provided technical capacity support and facilitation of the planning process for Preah Vihear PDoE and stakeholders to develop the Preah Vihear protected areas annual adaptive management plan lessons learned from the previous year's management and to Stung Treng PDoE and stakeholders to develop a situational model to identify and define threats and drivers and establish strategies and activities to address them, which informed the development of an annual adaptive management plan for the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang.

In coordination with MoE and PDoEs from the PLEL provinces, USAID GPL defined the zoning process for Prey Lang and Phnom Thnout. During FY19, this effort culminated in a zoning and demarcation consultation workshop with national and subnational government institutions, local authorities, CPAs, community forests (CFs), NGOs, and other stakeholders from Kratie, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Siem Reap provinces. The outcome of the workshop was stakeholder understanding of the zoning guidelines and requirements, established zoning and demarcation priorities, and stakeholder consensus on the process for zoning and securing land title for communities.

USAID GPL provided technical capacity support during Year One for **19** existing CPAs and to establish **21** new CPAs across the PLEL. USAID GPL provides support to build technical capacity of CPAs to ensure effective CPA management and strengthen the ability of CPA members to establish and enforce boundaries and support patrolling and monitoring. In the Northern Plains, USAID GPL supported communities to fulfill MoE administrative requirements to establish **1** new CPA in Preah Roka and **1** new CPA in Phnom Tbaeng, and for **17** existing CPAs in Chhaeb and Kulen Promtep and **2** new CPAs in Phnom Thnout and Preah Roka, support to facilitate **91** CPA monthly meetings, conduct **6** CPA management capacity building trainings for CPA committee members, and assist **193** CPA patrols in Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, and Preah Roka. In Prey Lang, USAID GPL supported the establishment and

ongoing development of **19** new CPAs and continued the development of **2** existing CPAs by facilitating effective CPA coordination with PDoE and for the CPA establishment process, in addition to support for CPA committee and member capacity building for **4** CPAs, **2** CPA committee elections, and **8** CPA patrols. In addition to directly supporting CPAs, USAID GPL facilitated the development of a community-based conservation network in Prey Lang to support dialogue and knowledge sharing among communities, as well as effective engagement with decision makers.

To support protected area zoning and adaptive management planning, USAID GPL conducted biodiversity surveys in protected areas across the PLEL. In the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang, USAID GPL conducted surveys that confirmed the presence of **9** key bird species, **3** reptile species, and **7** significant mammal species. For Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Phnom Tbaeng, and Preah Roka, USAID GPL established and trained community member biodiversity field research teams to conduct biodiversity surveys. Surveys were conducted for globally threatened bird species (critically endangered Red-headed Vulture, White-rumped Vulture, Slender-billed Vulture, Giant Ibis, and Sarus Crane and endangered White-winged Duck), and endangered pileated gibbon.

Another important intervention in the first year was assessment of the opportunity for USAID GPL to support watershed management in Stung Chinit and Stung Sen watersheds. USAID GPL and USAID Sustainable Water Partnership (SWP) cooperated to identify areas of collaboration and complementary support of CFs and water user groups in the Stung Chinit watershed, which led to agreement to collaborate. USAID GPL also initiated support for water user groups in the Stung Sen watershed by providing technical capacity support for annual work planning for a farmer water user community in Sandan district, Kampong Thom province.

As part of efforts to support sustainable livelihood development in the PLEL, USAID GPL initiated a grant to Sansum Mlup Prey (SMP) to fund the wildlife-friendly IBIS Rice program in existing villages and to expand the program to new villages in Northern Plains and Prey Lang. In addition, USAID GPL expanded the bird nest protection program to new protected areas (Phnom Tbaeng and Preah Roka), while continuing to support the existing programs in Chhaeb and Kulen Promtep.

Effective law enforcement for protected areas is crucial to USAID GPL achieving its objectives. During the first year, USAID GPL provided technical capacity support for protected area law enforcement planning, training, and patrols, in addition to facilitating the development of PDoE-CPA joint patrol agreements. USAID GPL provided technical capacity support and facilitation for Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) and patrol planning meetings in Northern Plains protected areas as well as the PDoE quarterly meeting for Stung Treng part of Prey Lang. USAID GPL is also working closely with MoE and PDoE to establish joint patrolling across the PLEL. This collaboration has resulted in four joint patrol agreements being endorsed by local authorities and the provincial governor for CPA-PDoE joint patrols in Chhaeb and Kulen Promtep and a joint patrol assessment for Prey Lang.

Additional landscape level intervention activities implemented during the first year include supporting zoning and mapping in Kulen Promtep and moving the process forward to develop zoning working groups for protected areas in the Northern Plains landscape, supporting the IBIS Rice compliance monitoring system by assisting with the initial stages of development of a remote sensing monitoring method using high resolution satellite imagery, conducting a livelihoods assessment in Prey Lang to inform development of a livelihoods development plan, and finalizing a PLEL Tourism Assessment.

Challenges

USAID GPL identified several challenges during the first year related to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health, sustainable livelihoods and investment, and effective governance, and developed solutions to address them. A key challenge for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health is the limited staff expertise in protected area zoning within MoE, particularly for Prey Lang, which covers a

large area over four provinces. USAID GPL will address this challenge by hiring a coordinator experienced in protected area zoning to support MoE as the lead of this process. Another challenge is the government's desire for rapid establishment of new CPAs. To address this challenge, USAID GPL is providing critical capacity building and institutional strengthening to ensure CPAs are able to successfully execute their mandates. Finally, USAID GPL found that due to an extremely limited number of trained professionals, especially junior professionals, working in conservation in Cambodia, it is challenging to hire qualified staff for projects such as USAID GPL. To increase the number of professionals working in conservation in Cambodia over the long term, USAID GPL will be working with Royal Phnom Penh University to identify opportunities for student internships to expand their understanding across the technical areas in which USAID GPL is working and encourage increased engagement in conservation work.

Challenges related to livelihoods were also identified. First, the wildlife-friendly IBIS Rice livelihood program participation rate is not optimized due to lack of clear land tenure and protected area zoning in existing IBIS Rice villages. USAID GPL is working with SMP, IBIS Rice, and local and national authorities to address this issue by creating more clarity around land tenure and protected area zoning. Second, USAID GPL assessed previous livelihoods investments and determined that without enforcement of laws surrounding illegal land clearance and logging, it is a substantial challenge to promote alternative livelihood solutions because the income generated will never equal the income from these illegal activities. To address this major issue, USAID GPL is significantly increasing the amount of project resources to improve protected area law enforcement across the PLEL.

The principal challenge USAID GPL identified for development of sustainable financing and local governance within the PLEL is the lack of effective governance and law enforcement. To address this fundamental challenge, USAID GPL is focusing on development of CEMIS-CAMP, implementation of joint patrolling, and extensive training for institutions and law enforcement to improve the enabling conditions for sustainable investment and development of local natural resource governance in the PLEL.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The USAID Greening Prey Lang (GPL) Activity, which began on August 13, 2018, aims to improve and maintain the health of forest and freshwater ecosystems within and surrounding the Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (Prey Lang) by engaging civil society and public entities to work together to consolidate the conservation and sustainable management of the Prey Lang Extended Landscape (PLEL). The five year Activity increases sustainable economic opportunities; supports the development of inclusive natural resource governance; and improves conservation efforts and land management for agriculture, forestry, and water while reducing greenhouse gases and increasing resilience to climate change.

The overall vision of the Activity is to promote resilient, low-emissions development through inclusive sustainable management of the PLEL. To achieve this goal, USAID GPL builds on the successes of prior investments in the PLEL and implements a landscape-level approach that focuses on three integrated and mutually reinforcing primary objectives:

1. Improved biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health in the PLEL;
2. Increased sustainable and equitable economic opportunities, community livelihoods, and natural capital reinvestment; and
3. Strengthened inclusive and effective landscape governance.

The USAID GPL team accomplishes these objectives by working in partnership with beneficiaries who depend on ecological services such as clean air and water, biodiversity, and food; community-based organizations; the private sector; and the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), and providing technical assistance for strengthening and supporting implementation and enforcement of formal processes for sustainable landscape management and biodiversity conservation. This Activity also supports Cambodia’s goals and international commitments for climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation. Figure 1 illustrates the overall vision and primary objectives of the USAID GPL Activity.

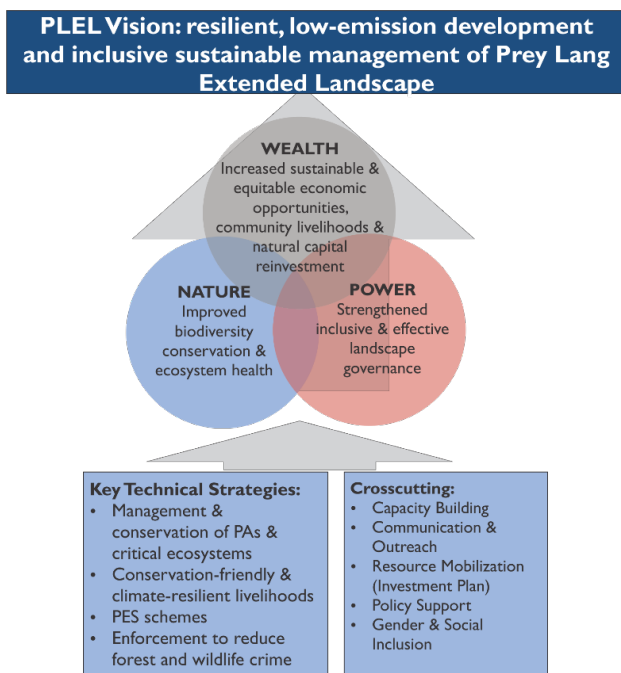


Figure 1: Prey Lang Extended Landscape vision

1.2 GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

The geographic focus of the USAID GPL Activity is the Prey Lang Extended Landscape (PLEL), which is a mosaic of land cover and land use types – protected areas, concessions, and communities – under severe threats from deforestation, wildlife trafficking, and the impacts of climate change. Figure 2 below shows the PLEL boundary and protected areas within the PLEL, while Figure 5 in Annex I also includes land use within the PLEL. The PLEL is situated across 8.8 million acres (3.5 million hectares) and six provinces (Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Stung Treng, Siem Reap, and Oddar Meanchey) in north-central Cambodia and includes natural protected areas (wildlife sanctuaries, natural heritage parks, protected landscapes, Ramsar sites, and multiple use protected areas), community protected areas (CPAs), community forests (CFs), and biodiversity conservation corridors (BCC), as well as the catchment basins hydrologically connecting

these areas to the Tonle Sap ecosystem. Protected areas within the PLEL include Beng Per Wildlife Sanctuary (Beng Per), Boeng Chhmar Ramsar Site (Boeng Chhmar), Chhaeb Wildlife Sanctuary (Chhaeb), Koh Kae Protected Resort (Koh Kae), Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary (Kulen Promtep), North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape (North Tonle Sap), Phnom Tbaeng Natural Heritage Park (Phnom Tbaeng), Phnom Thnout-Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary (Phnom Thnout), Prasat Bakan (Preah Khan Kampong Svay) Protected Landscape (Prasat Bakan), Preah Roka Wildlife Sanctuary (Preah Roka), Preah Vihear Protected Landscape (Preah Vihear), Preak Prasab Wildlife Sanctuary (Preak Prasab), Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (Prey Lang), Sambour Prey Kok Protected Landscape (Sambour Prey Kok), Sambour Wildlife Sanctuary (Sambour), Stung Sen Ramsar Site (Stung Sen), Stung Treng Ramsar Site (Stung Treng), Techo Sen Russey Treb Cambodian Royal Academy National Park (Techo Sen), and Tonle Sap Multiple Use Area (Tonle Sap).



Figure 2: Prey Lang Extended Landscape boundary map

The preliminary PLEL boundary was extended in the second quarter east to the Mekong River to include newly designated natural protected areas and communities located along the boundary of Prey Lang and to include Phnom Thnout, and in the fourth quarter to include all of Kulen Promtep, Phnom Thnout, Beng Per, and North Tonle Sap protected areas, including the areas in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey provinces.

I.3 AMPLIFICATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

Realizing the USAID GPL vision of resilient, low-emission development and inclusive, sustainable management of the PLEL requires both amplification and sustainability of Activity interventions to develop stakeholder ownership and mobilize resources. Key to this are participant-led and inclusive interventions and sustainable finance for activities during the life of the Activity and beyond.

USAID GPL fosters partnership between relevant government institutions and citizens living within the PLEL and facilitates an evidence-based engagement process in which the PLEL strategy is jointly defined and implemented among a diverse and representative set of key landscape-level stakeholders (government, private, and civil society) to guide the overall direction and, ultimately, the sustained success of the Activity. The implementation of crosscutting strategies via the Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) and Communications and Outreach plans ensures effective stakeholder engagement and enables sustained implementation across the PLEL.

The PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan guides the development of strategic partnerships and leverages sustainable, tangible investments in the PLEL throughout and beyond the term of the Activity. The PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan taps into streams from government, commercial and other private entities, climate change financing mechanisms, payment for ecosystem services (PES), and conservation trust funds. The USAID GPL team will continue to develop and establish a variety of partnerships between government and the private sector, the Activity and the private sector, and citizens and government to leverage and sustain these investments. The PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan is a dynamic document that will be updated periodically to reflect new investments and used to monitor progress toward achieving economic investment targets throughout the life of the Activity. USAID GPL completed the PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan during the fourth quarter of fiscal year (FY) 2019.

I.4 COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

The USAID GPL team implements the Activity in collaboration with two major implementing partners as well as a wide range of stakeholders at the national and landscape levels and across sectors, including donors, civil society organizations, and the private sector. USAID GPL coordinates with other relevant USAID activities and works in close partnership with national and subnational government entities.

I.4.1 IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION

The USAID GPL Activity is led by Tetra Tech with support from two major partners, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and Conservation International (CI). USAID GPL engaged in the critical process of building strong relationships with government and other stakeholders, with key initial focus in FY 2019 (FY19) on engaging the Ministry of Environment (MoE), including key officials in the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), and the four main Provincial Departments of Environment (PDoE) within the PLEL, in addition to ongoing engagement of key national and subnational government stakeholders, donor agencies, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community groups, and the private sector. MoE and Tetra Tech signed an official Project Agreement for USAID GPL on March 22, 2019, during a signing ceremony that was attended by participants from **7** government institutions, including MoE and governors and PDoE officials from the four PLEL provinces. The signing of the Project Agreement facilitates the implementation of all GPL technical and administrative activities in the PLEL.

USAID GPL engaged more than **75** national and subnational government entities, donor agencies, local and international NGOs, community groups, and private sector firms in FY19. Key subnational and national stakeholder groups from government, civil society, and the private sector identified during the reporting period, as outlined in the Stakeholder Engagement Strategy, are included in Table I in Annex II. In addition to stakeholder mapping for the Stakeholder Engagement Strategy, during the reporting period key USAID GPL counterpart and stakeholder collaboration included engagement in high level national and subnational meetings and key events, as outlined in Table 2 in Annex III.

I.4.2 COORDINATION WITH USAID ACTIVITIES

USAID GPL engaged with numerous USAID funded programs to identify opportunities for collaboration throughout Year One. This included meetings with the Cambodian Civil Society Strengthening Project to discuss their efforts in Prey Lang and alignment with livelihoods activities planned for Year Two;

coordination with the Sustainable Watershed Partnership (SWP) early during project start-up on data availability and stakeholder mapping that were used for PLEL Assessment; meetings with USAID programs implementing malaria eradication programs in Cambodia on potential areas of overlap; and a series of discussions USAID Harvest II and USAID Development Innovations on topics related to contract administration and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems including legal compliance, vehicle procurement, database development, and grants management.

With both SWP and USAID Harvest II, USAID GPL met more frequently to identify specific areas of technical collaboration in the PLEL. SWP and USAID GPL hosted a meeting on May 9, 2019, attended by USAID Harvest II, USAID WASH-FIN, and the Rice Field Fisheries Project, to discuss support to the Stung Chinit Watershed Management Committee. Based on this meeting, SWP and USAID GPL identified several CFs in the upper Stung Chinit watershed for additional analysis and potential support.

USAID Harvest II and USAID GPL conducted a site visit to Moo-Moo Farms to assess the viability of developing a dairy cooperative program as a source of improved livelihoods in the PLEL. Based on this site visit and the priorities of USAID GPL and USAID Harvest II, it was determined that neither project was in a position to support expansion of Moo-Moo Farms, but opportunities for utilizing the Global Development Alliance mechanism as a possible source of USAID support were communicated to the management of the farm.

Throughout Year One, USAID GPL also worked closely with the United States Forest Service (USFS) Ranger Training initiative at MoE GDANCP by attending consultation meetings and providing detailed analysis of the draft Terms of Reference for Ranger Training. USAID GPL also identified two Cambodians to attend the International Seminar on Protected Area Management in the United States in July 2019 hosted by the USFS and the University of Montana. These two individuals, one from MoE and another from civil society, have been actively applying their learning to their respective efforts in the PLEL.

From a regional perspective, USAID GPL and the SERVIR-Mekong program have worked closely together on remote sensing technical support for the USAID GPL protected area management decision support system (DSS) development. USAID GPL and SERVIR-Mekong program collaborated on scoping and design of a protected area remote sensing deforestation alerts system that will be combined with a field data collection system (SMART Connect) as a DSS for protected area management.

USAID GPL also met with the regional program USAID Green Invest Asia (USAID GIA) to identify collaboration opportunities with their public-private partnership (PPP) activities in Cambodia. While current USAID GIA work in Cambodia falls outside of the PLEL geographic boundary, a number of private sector enterprises operating with the PLEL were analyzed for compatibility with both Activities programmatic requirements and several enterprises are targeted during Year Two for joint support.

I.4.3 COORDINATION WITH OTHER PARTNER PROGRAMS

Coordination with other partner programs is a critical function of USAID GPL as it ensures that activities are implemented in a synergistic manner. Central to this approach is a functional community of practice of institutions working across the forestry and protected area management sector. Given its mandate and resources, USAID GPL was designated as Secretariat of the Forestry Donor Technical Working Group, which is the formal name for the community of practice of organizations working in the sector. In this role USAID GPL hosts quarterly meetings and provides an information sharing system for over **25** donors and implementing partners.

Numerous activities being implemented by USAID GPL are focused on achieving national level scalability through close coordination with partner programs. As described in detail below, USAID GPL is coordinating with MoE, World Bank, and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on

protected area management DSS concept development for national spatial data infrastructure for MoE, the Cambodia Environment Management Information System (CEMIS) and the Conservation Area Monitoring Platform (CAMP), the CEMIS sub-component that is the USAID GPL protected area management DSS contribution. This work is closely aligned with the World Bank's Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project so that uniform approaches to protected area management DSS, zoning, law enforcement, and the financial sustainability frameworks are being implemented in both the Southern and Northern Tonle Sap administrative areas.

Collaboration on REDD+ is a critical aspect of achieving long term sustainable financing for the PLEL. As such, USAID GPL is collaborating with UNDP under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) II project such that CEMIS-CAMP will support the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and the National Safeguards Information System (SIS), two key components of the National REDD+ Program. This includes the development of nested REDD+ within the National REDD+ program and technical support for national nested methodology and policy development for a nested REDD+ options assessment, which is key for the USAID GPL nested REDD+ initiative.

Also related to REDD+ is USAID GPL support to MoE, CI, WCS, and World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) to pursue a Green Climate Fund (GCF) grant that includes developing national capacity for nested REDD+ and establishing a nested REDD+ project for the Northern Plains landscape within the PLEL.

USAID GPL has also hosted several forums with WCS, CI, WWF, Fauna and Flora International (FFI), Wildlife Alliance, and BirdLife International on assessments of law enforcement mechanisms and identification of opportunities for cooperation both nationally and in the PLEL and to develop a coordinated approach to law enforcement activities.

Additional partner collaboration efforts held during Year One include collaboration with WWF's inter-provincial management commission as a mechanism to address cross provincial activities between the Northern Tonle Sap and Eastern Mekong administrative areas; collaboration with Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités (GERES) to support the development of sustainable wood fuel value chains for Cambodia's garment industry; and discussions with the RGC's National Center for Parasitology, Entomology & Malaria Control on how USAID GPL activities can be integrated with Global Fund malaria eradication efforts in the PLEL.

2.0 ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

2.1 STARTUP

USAID GPL startup activities were completed during FY19; however, delays in finalizing remodeling of the field offices and in recruitment of staff affected the implementation of some startup interventions. The USAID GPL Project Agreement with MoE was signed near the end of the second quarter on March 22, 2019, staff recruitment and establishment of regional offices was ongoing into the fourth quarter, and the Leahy vetting process for government law enforcement staff was completed in the fourth quarter. Deferred activities from the delay in finalizing these activities were on track for implementation in the third and fourth quarters. During the second and fourth quarters, new opportunities for intervention activities were identified under Objectives 1 and 2. Specific details on USAID GPL startup activities are noted below.

Completed recruitment and on-boarding of remaining Activity staff: USAID GPL recruited and on-boarded Activity staff, including WCS and CI partner staff, for a total of **71** staff in the regional offices and **28** staff in the Phnom Penh office. Annex IV includes organizational charts for Phnom Penh, Preah Vihear, and Kampong Thom offices.

Completed initial equipment procurement: USAID GPL completed initial equipment procurement for the Phnom Penh and regional offices, including furniture, computers and electronics, printers, appliances, and other office administrative supplies, as well as equipment and materials for field activities, including backpacks, hammocks, rain ponchos, walking boots, waterproof tarps for hammocks, rubber boots, and headlamps.

USAID GPL completed the process of Activity-wide vehicle procurement, finalizing the USAID approval process, import tax exemption, and vendor contract, and ordering of vehicles during the third quarter of FY19. During the fourth quarter, USAID GPL received delivery of 20 motorbikes and expects the 4WD vehicles to be delivered in the first quarter of FY 2020 (FY20). Delivery has been delayed due to new requirements for tax exemption promulgated by the RGC which have caused significant delays in all donor funded vehicles to be imported into the RGC.

Established and refurbished permanent office in Phnom Penh: During the first quarter, USAID GPL identified and procured the lease agreement for the permanent office in Phnom Penh, finalized renovations for the offices, communal work spaces, conference rooms, and kitchenette, and set up office furniture and computer systems.

Rolled out training on policies, systems, and procedures: USAID GPL developed the personnel staff manual, code of conduct, security manual and vehicle usages policies, finance requirements, travel and per diem policies, and regional office checklist; performed a review of staff knowledge and procedures to modify orientation training guidelines; and completed staff training and orientation for Phnom Penh and regional office staff. In addition, USAID GPL Phnom Penh staff completed training on the Tetra Tech Home Office security manual.

During the third quarter, Tetra Tech conducted an Internal Compliance Committee post start-up check-in for the project in order to reinforce Tetra Tech's commitment to compliance and ethics, provide reassurance that the project is coming out of start-up set up for success, and provide support on project safety, security, and risk management. The check-in included training on code of conduct; sexual harassment, exploitation, and abuse; and fraud prevention for the Phnom Penh office staff, conducted by Tetra Tech Chief of Compliance, as well as a limited compliance review and risk and vulnerability assessment.

Completed GESI Strategy and Plan: During the first quarter, USAID GPL developed and began implementation of the GESI Strategy and Plan to ensure effective stakeholder engagement by all social groups living within the PLEL, including women, youth, and indigenous people, and economic opportunities are equitably realized, natural resource governance is inclusive, and all social groups improve their ability to withstand climate-related shocks and adapt to climate change.

Completed the Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) and Climate Risk Management Plan (CRMP): During the first quarter, USAID GPL developed the EMMP to implement environmental compliance requirements and the CRMP to assess, address, and adaptively manage climate risks of the USAID GPL Activity. USAID GPL began implementation of the EMMP by integrating the mitigation measures into Activity design, implementation, and monitoring and the CRMP by incorporating measures to address risk and opportunities to strengthen climate resilience into Activity design.

Established the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) reporting system: USAID GPL developed the MEL Plan, analyzed performance indicator targets and established milestones to develop performance indicator roadmaps, with an Indicator Roadmap Analysis included in the USAID GPL Baseline Survey Report, updated the MEL Plan to include revised and refined indicator definitions, developed M&E data management tools and training materials, and collected and analyzed Activity indicator data.

During the first quarter, USAID GPL developed an interim indicator database and draft data collection tools for data collection, management, and analysis to support the MEL reporting system and throughout FY19 provided training on procedures for data and supporting documentation collection to ensure thorough understanding of data requirements for activity implementation. To provide guidance on specific roles and responsibilities of the technical managers and support team in M&E data collection and reporting, in the fourth quarter USAID GPL developed a MEL Data Management Plan, which will be implemented in the first quarter of FY20. In addition, USAID GPL developed a MEL Manual on the Activity performance indicators for staff, partners, and grantees, which will be published in the first quarter of FY20.

During the third quarter, USAID GPL began development of an online database for the MEL reporting system for data collection, management, and analysis and an online activity management system, both of which will be fully operational in the first quarter of FY20. USAID GPL M&E and management staff introduced to USAID GPL staff the concepts of the online activity management system and the online M&E database and began to develop training materials for M&E database data entry procedures and requirements and detailed activity planning and online activity management procedures. The online activity management system, which will be used by all USAID GPL staff responsible for implementing project activities and includes milestones and timelines, will allow for real-time access to the status of all USAID GPL activities, both in the regional offices and the Phnom Penh office, and more streamlined and accurate activity tracking, management, and reporting. The online M&E database, which will be used by managers at the regional office and Phnom Penh office level and M&E staff, will maintain all M&E data and supporting documentation and includes tools for data analysis and visualization.

Throughout the reporting period, USAID GPL M&E staff collected and consolidated relevant Activity data and supporting documentation and analyzed data for reporting.

Developed Grants Management Plan and Grants Management Manual. During the second quarter, USAID GPL developed a Grants Management Plan and Grants Management Manual and in the fourth quarter initiated the USAID GPL grant facility, with the first grant approved in July 2019 to Sansum Mlup Prey (SMP) for the expansion of the IBIS Rice program in protected areas in Preah Vihear and Stung Treng provinces.

Established and equipped regional offices and oriented staff: USAID GPL procured lease agreements, renovated, set up internal offices, furnished, and equipped the regional offices in Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear and oriented staff, to complete the process of establishing regional USAID GPL offices.

2.2 PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE APPROACH

During the first quarter USAID GPL launched activities aimed at defining the extended landscape approach, continuing these activities through FY19. The extended landscape approach consists of assessments and strategies that define the overall engagement of USAID GPL across the PLEL. Specific details are noted below.

Completed Year One Work Plan. During the first quarter, USAID GPL developed and began implementation of the Year One Work Plan, to implement cross-cutting PLEL approach interventions, including communications and outreach and assessment of the PLEL (evidenced-based landscape), institutional capacity building, sustainable finance strategy, and policy strategy, and interventions for the three USAID GPL objectives, including (1) improved biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health in PLEL, (2) increased sustainable and equitable economic opportunities, community livelihoods, and natural capital reinvestment, and (3) and strengthened inclusive and effective landscape governance.

Developed Year Two Work Plan. During the fourth quarter, USAID GPL completed the Year Two Work Plan, conducting a Year Two Work Planning Workshop with staff and partners in order to (1) take stock of progress of the implementation of the Year One Work Plan; (2) review and discuss USAID GPL vision, objectives, strategies, and assessments; (3) integrate indicators, cross-cutting strategies, and assessment findings into activities; and (4) develop Year Two Work Plan activities. The work planning workshop was followed by internal USAID GPL and partner review and refinement and MoE validation at a workshop for national and subnational MoE stakeholders.

Presented and validated PLEL sustainable finance strategy with stakeholders: During development of the PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan in the second and third quarters, USAID GPL met with stakeholders at the national level (27 total, 9 female) in an ongoing and iterative process to research, assess, and validate strategies for sustainable investment and financing of natural resource management and livelihoods in the PLEL.

Adjusted Year One Work Plan to align with the PLEL sustainable finance strategy: As results from the PLEL sustainable strategy became available in the third quarter, USAID GPL began to explore initial investment opportunities based on specific developed sections of the PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan, incorporating recommendations into activity planning during the reporting period. Once completed in the fourth quarter, PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan recommendations were included in the Year Two Work Plan interventions to (1) support the development of business plans within an Integrated Green Enterprise framework, (2) assess the feasibility of Nested REDD+ in the PLEL, and (3) develop a PES Assessment for the PLEL.

Developed quarterly Activity work plans: Based on the Year One Work Plan and quarterly progress reflection workshops, USAID GPL developed detailed Activity work plans each quarter, implemented at the national level by the Technical Support Unit and the regional level by the Landscape Implementation Units. FY20 first quarter detailed activity planning includes ongoing and new interventions, as outlined in the USAID GPL Year Two Work Plan, which will be imported into the online activity management system to be rolled out in the first quarter of FY20 for all staff.

2.2.1 COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

The USAID GPL Communications and Outreach Strategy 1) keeps the interested public informed about the USAID GPL Activity, 2) engages landscape-level stakeholders meaningfully in the development and realization of the PLEL vision, and 3) shares learning from PLEL implementation among the broader group of practitioners to improve policy and practice.

Developed Activity promotional materials: During the first quarter, USAID GPL researched and assessed various communications and outreach channels to best reach target audiences, developing electronic Activity-branded banners and establishing Twitter, LinkedIn, and Facebook accounts. Promotional tools were maintained and communication, outreach, and knowledge products¹ developed on an ongoing basis throughout the reporting period as part of the implementation of the Communications and Outreach Strategy.

Developed Communications and Outreach Strategy: During the first quarter, USAID GPL completed the USAID GPL Communications and Outreach Strategy.

Implemented Communications and Outreach Strategy: During the second quarter, USAID GPL began the ongoing activity to implement the Communications and Outreach Strategy. During FY19, this included (1) developing and managing social media platforms, including updating Facebook and Twitter

¹ See Table 5 Year One Performance Indicator Tracking Table in Annex IX Performance Indicator Tracking Table for details on indicator 4.1 communication, outreach, and knowledge products produced during the reporting period.

content; (2) developing and maintaining a professional photo library for the Activity; (3) providing communications and outreach support for the USAID GPL national Activity launch (Inception and Learning Event), including stakeholder outreach and media relations; (4) supporting the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) ecotourism video competition social media campaign by providing support to a youth group to produce a short video on ecotourism sites in the PLEL; (5) providing communications support to the PLEL Assessment to prepare to disseminate and publish findings; (6) producing a short video on USAID GPL; (7) participating in a panel discussion at an event hosted by MoE for World Environment Day to raise awareness related to climate change; (8) attending the US Embassy’s talk show Let’s Chat with BeTreed Adventures founder Mr. Ben Davis to introduce USAID GPL efforts in the PLEL and collaboration with BeTreed to conserve Phnom Thnout and improve community livelihoods through ecotourism; (9) developing Activity visual stories for social media outreach and USAID reporting; (10) facilitating a one-day consultation meeting with representatives of PDoE from four provinces and the MoE Livelihoods Department to draft materials for natural resource management and climate change awareness raising for communities and CPAs; and (11) providing communications and outreach orientation for USAID GPL staff in the regional offices.

Developed Communications and Outreach Plan:

Based on the Communications and Outreach Strategy, during the fourth quarter USAID GPL developed a Communications and Outreach Plan for FY20, which incorporated communications and outreach activities into interventions in the Year Two Work Plan throughout the three USAID GPL Objectives.

Implemented landscape Activity launch: Through presentations on the Activity, including key findings from stakeholder consultation, USAID GPL implemented an unofficial subnational Activity launch in the second quarter during four subnational stakeholder consultation workshops in Kratie, Stung Treng, Preah Vihear, and Kampong Thom provinces.



Photo by USAID GPL

USAID GPL Inception and Learning Event, Phnom Penh. April 2019.

Implemented national Activity launch: USAID GPL hosted an Inception and Learning Event on April 3, 2019, bringing together government, civil society, and private sector stakeholders, to launch the Activity nationally and share best practices and lessons learned. The objectives of the event were to raise awareness on effective, sustainable, and participatory management; highlight opportunities for



Photo by USAID GPL

Women-led agriculture cooperative in Preah Vihear Province. Subnational stakeholder engagement in December 2018.

increasing investments; identify potential collaboration between stakeholders; and discuss the role of data, technology, and innovation for effective management and stakeholder engagement. The event was attended by national and subnational government stakeholders, including MoE officials, provincial governors and PDoE officials from the four PLEL provinces; NGOs; community networks, including PLCN; development partners; businesses operating in the PLEL; and community representatives.

Conducted stakeholder mapping: During the first quarter, USAID GPL conducted stakeholder mapping to determine key stakeholders and partners for USAID GPL. During the first phase of stakeholder mapping, USAID GPL held national-level meetings with **13** government, private sector, and civil society entities between late October and late November 2018 to identify national and subnational

stakeholders. On November 14, 2018, USAID GPL conducted a half day national consultation workshop in Phnom Penh with participants from **30** different entities to introduce the Activity to national-level

stakeholders, identify subnational stakeholders and potential partners, understand challenges in the PLEL, and explore stakeholder engagement mechanisms. During national-level stakeholder mapping, USAID GPL engaged a total of **35** different government, private sector, and civil society organizations.

During the second phase of stakeholder mapping, USAID GPL conducted subnational meetings with **41** stakeholder groups. Initial stakeholder mapping, which informed the Stakeholder Engagement Strategy, engaged stakeholders from **75** different government, private sector, and civil society stakeholder entities.

During the second quarter, USAID GPL conducted subnational consultation workshops and field visits to better understand stakeholder concerns. The **4** full-day subnational consultation workshops were



conducted in the provincial capitals of Kratie, Stung Treng, Preah Vihear, and Kampong Thom. Workshop participants included MoE officials, provincial governors and deputy governors, PDoE officials, protected area directors, local authorities (village and commune chiefs and district governors), community members, CF and CPA members, NGOs, judges, private sector stakeholders, and PLCN representatives. The field visits included a site visit to Prey Lang Komport Kuy ranger station and Span Kda Village near Prey Lang, both in Kratie Province, and a site visit to Dong Village in Stung Treng Province. Findings from these workshops and field visits were incorporated into the Stakeholder Engagement Strategy.

Developed Stakeholder Engagement Strategy: Based on assessment from the stakeholder mapping activity, including research, meetings, workshops, questionnaires, and subnational discussions, as well as the subnational consultation and workshops, USAID GPL During the fourth quarter, USAID GPL completed the Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and document, which identifies over **50** key specific stakeholders and categories of stakeholder groups at the subnational and national level from government, civil society, and the private sector and includes stakeholder roles and responsibilities, which inform their significance for engagement in USAID GPL interventions in the PLEL.

2.2.2 EVIDENCED-BASED EXTENDED LANDSCAPE

USAID GPL supports evidence-based decision-making by establishing baselines to measure progress toward achieving Activity outcomes, which include a PLEL-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emission baseline and a PLEL Assessment, and developing a decision support system (DSS) to assist planning and other decision-making.

Designed and implemented PLEL Assessment: USAID GPL completed major aspects of the process to develop and finalize the PLEL Assessment and incorporated recommendations from the assessment into interventions in the Year Two Work Plan. The assessment is in the final stage of consolidation and editing and will be completed for review by MoE in the first quarter of FY20. USAID GPL has begun development of training materials based on the PLEL Assessment findings and recommendations for national and subnational government and local communities and authorities. The purpose of the PLEL Assessment is to use data and scenario planning to create a common evidence-based understanding of how threats to biodiversity (global climate change, habitat loss and degradation, over exploitation of natural resources, and pollution/contamination) impact the ecology, natural resources, and socio-economic well-being of the people living within the PLEL. The objectives of the PLEL Assessment were to (1) understand the historical trends and future scenarios for biodiversity threats in the PLEL; (2) assess how these trends may affect livelihoods and ecosystems; and (3) identify

existing and potential strategies and interventions to strengthen the resilience of livelihoods and ecosystems to climate and biodiversity threat-related impacts.

The PLEL Assessment was developed by a research team headed by the USAID GPL DCOP and comprised of a Team Leader, specialists in ecology, climate, hydrology, livelihoods/value chains, and governance (Dr. Neth Baromey, Dr. Chhinh Nyda, Dr. Oeurng Chantha, Mr. Sovann Chansopheaktra, Mr. Prom Tola, and Mrs. Chea Phallika), and two staff from the General Department of Environmental Knowledge and Information (GDEKI) appointed by H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State, MoE to join the PLEL Assessment team. The PLEL Assessment included development of a component-specific analytical design; literature review and data acquisition; scoping and conducting key informant interviews (KII) with participation of subnational administrations, provincial line departments, district governors, local authorities, NGOs, and private entities (95 participants, 0 female); conducting focus group discussions (FGD) with 165 participants (46 female); compiling and analyzing KII and FGD results to develop integrated findings and identify key messages on problems and solutions; developing component analysis reports and compiling them into the draft combined report; and review by component analysis consultants. The findings of the PLEL Assessment were endorsed by MoE in the third quarter and MoE requested that the final report be co-branded and disseminated collaboratively at the national and subnational level. Given the substantial reviews required internal to MoE for a co-



Photo by USAID GPL

Stakeholder consultation in Dong Village, Stung Treng Province.

branded product, it is estimated that the final PLEL Assessment will be completed in early FY20, with dissemination and trainings to follow.



Photo by USAID GPL

PLEL Subnational Consultation Workshop. June 11, 2019.

Conducted stakeholder review of PLEL Assessment findings:

In addition to ongoing collaboration with MoE on the development of the PLEL Assessment, USAID GPL has met with H.E. Sao Sopheap, MoE Secretary of State, and other MoE representatives, and with senior officials from Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF), including the Minister and the General Directorates of Forestry Administration (FA) and Fisheries Administration (FiA), to review the PLEL Assessment findings. In addition, USAID GPL conducted a subnational stakeholder consultation (validation) workshop in the third quarter to validate PLEL Assessment

findings, including biodiversity threats and the drivers of those impacts, and to develop strategies and define solutions to address them. The workshop was attended by participants from 83 institutions, including provincial governors, PDoEs, district councils, commune councils, FiA, NGOs, community networks, CPAs, CFs, and the private sector.

Established GHG emission baseline: During the second quarter, USAID GPL completed development of the GHG emission baseline for the PLEL, which was included in the USAID GPL Baseline Survey Report.

Defined DSS needs and opportunities: In order to define protected area management DSS needs and opportunities, during the second quarter USAID GPL reviewed a number of DSS initiatives conducted with MoE, including WESTool developed under the USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity (SFB) project, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Environmental Governance

Reform project Integrated Ecosystem Mapping Initiative DSS, and the WWF InVEST tool, and found little to no adoption by MoE. Two areas of advanced government adoption, however, include remote sensing monitoring of land use change and the Spatial Monitoring and Report Tool (SMART) used for law enforcement patrol planning and other ground-based observations.

Based on this analysis, USAID GPL is working with MoE and other partners to enhance these tools to provide an integrated information portal, providing decision-makers with near real-time information to assist stakeholders in planning and other decision-making, for example, to support and inform protected area law enforcement, land use planning, zoning and management planning, and resource allocation.

USAID GPL recruited a consultant to manage the design and deployment of the DSS, and key achievements in the development the protected area management DSS in FY19 include (1) agreement between USAID GPL and the World Bank to seek to align and coordinate DSS development activities; (2) agreement from WCS to bring in technical support from their global Conservation Solutions program to design a multi-level (national, subnational, protected area) information management structure based on successful implementation in other countries, and to configure and host the necessary servers; (3) USAID GPL and SERVIR-Mekong program began scoping and design of a protected area remote sensing deforestation alerts system that will be combined with a field data collection system (SMART Connect) as a DSS for protected area management; (4) USAID

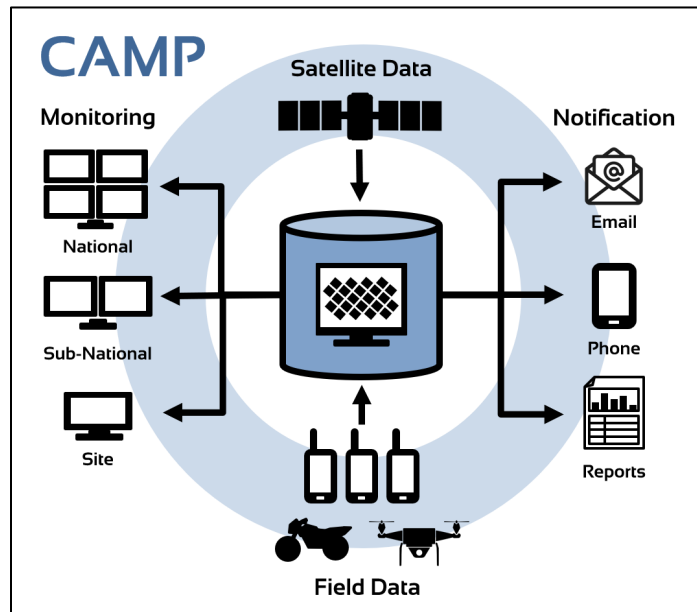


Figure 3: Cambodia Environment Management Information System (CEMIS) Conservation Area Monitoring Platform (CAMP)

GPL coordination with UNDP under the FCPF II project such that the protected area management DSS will support the NFMS and the National SIS, two key components of the National REDD+ Program; (5) agreement between USAID GPL, MoE, and UNDP on collaboration; (6) coordination between USAID GPL, MoE, World Bank, and UNDP on DSS concept development for national spatial data infrastructure for MoE, the Cambodia Environment Management Information System (CEMIS); (7) USAID GPL, UNDP, and MoE Department of GIS design scoping meeting for CEMIS on September 4, 2019; (8) presentation of shared World Bank and USAID GPL vision for CEMIS and the Conservation Area Monitoring Platform (CAMP), the CEMIS sub-component that is the USAID GPL DSS contribution, at the September 12, 2019, MoE World Bank Protected Area Action Plan consultation meeting; (9) USAID GPL attending Google Geo for Good Summit in September 2019, identifying key technical partnerships to support SERVIR-Mekong alerts tool development for CEMIS-CAMP integration; (10) USAID GPL developing a relationship with Vulcan Earth Ranger which will act as a visualization and management layer on CAMP (discussions, partnership agreement, and Earth Ranger platform development for PLEL occurred throughout August and September); and (11) USAID GPL continuing development of the SMART Connect component of CAMP throughout July, August, and September, which included establishing both test and live cloud server installations, database upload from desktop SMART to Smart Connect, linking SMART Connect and Earth Ranger such that Earth Ranger now displays SMART Connect data, and establishing specifications for and ordering handheld data field units. Figure 3 shows the integrated components of CEMIS-CAMP.

2.2.3 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

USAID GPL supports institutional capacity building through two mechanisms: (1) building capacity by delivering specific trainings to institutional stakeholders to improve their technical capacity and (2) strengthening the functional capacity of institutions based on their institutional mandate and the potential to contribute to Activity results.

Based on stakeholder and policy mapping and PLEL Assessment and PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan results, defined target institutions and technical capacity building areas and plans. Based on findings from stakeholder and policy mapping and development of the PLEL Assessment and PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan, in addition to an in-depth Law Enforcement Capacity Assessment (LECA), USAID GPL has identified institutions with capacity building needs and determined that in order for USAID GPL to achieve its objectives, institutional capacity building should be focused on technical capacity development of national and subnational institutions through implementation of specific institutional goals consistent with the USAID GPL vision and objectives, as opposed to organizational capacity building. USAID GPL supports institutional capacity building through two mechanisms: (1) building capacity by delivering specific trainings to institutional stakeholders to improve their technical capacity and (2) strengthening the functional capacity of institutions based on their institutional mandate and the potential to contribute to Activity results.

Technical capacity development actions have been integrated throughout the activities undertaken by USAID GPL. For example, the need to support MoE and PDoE for protected area zoning was highlighted by numerous intuitions. The consistent response from stakeholders during USAID GPL stakeholder consultation at the subnational and national levels with communities, government, and the private sector has been that zoning is critical for effective protected area management and the relevant institutions do not have the technical or financial capacity to do this work. Based on this input, USAID GPL has worked closely with MoE and PDoE to establish protected area zoning working groups and to convene a workshop with a wide range of stakeholders to chart a pathway forward for protected area zoning in the PLEL.

2.2.4 PLEL SUSTAINABLE FINANCE PLAN

The PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan guides the development of strategic partnerships and leverages sustainable, tangible investments in the PLEL during the life of the Activity and beyond.

Developed PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan: USAID GPL recruited a consultant during the second quarter to develop the PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan, which serves as a roadmap for sustainable investment and financing for natural resource management and livelihoods in the PLEL. The PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan, which was completed in the fourth quarter, identifies potential mechanisms through which to generate sustainable investment within the PLEL, potential incomes that each financing mechanism could generate, and key stakeholders and steps required to operationalize sustainable investment and financing mechanisms. The PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan also assesses each mechanism's link to the Activity's biodiversity and livelihoods objectives and analyzes key enabling environment conditions required to spur investment. Based on these factors, the PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan includes recommendations for mechanisms in which to invest Activity resources and how to approach relevant stakeholders and technical issues. As part of the process to develop the PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan, USAID GPL met with a wide range of stakeholders and researched issues and best practices, comparing both Cambodian and international experience. USAID GPL worked intensively with specific projects and institutions, examining exactly how they could contribute to USAID GPL objectives. USAID GPL is pursuing a number of the PLEL Sustainable Finance recommendations and is seeking opportunities to combine multiple finance types (Table 3, Annex V) within the Integrated Green Enterprise framework (Figure 4).

Began implementation of the PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan: While the PLEL sustainable finance strategy was being finalized, an initial set of recommendations were used to explore initial investment opportunities, such as sustainable finance activities centered around facilitating the development of nested REDD+ within the National REDD+ program. This included support for national nested methodology development provided to the UNDP FCPF consultant tasked with developing a nested REDD+ options assessment and engagement with projects established as the official pilots of nested REDD+. These pilots include (1)

Southern Cardamoms REDD+ supported by Wildlife Alliance and technical development by Wildlife Works Carbon, (2) Keo Seima REDD+ project supported by WCS, and (3) the Prey Lang Joint Credit Mechanism REDD+ program supported by CI and financed by Mitsui & Co., which is inside the PLEL and targeted for direct USAID GPL activity support. Engagement included information sharing on methodology development,

including carbon baseline and monitoring techniques and safeguards.

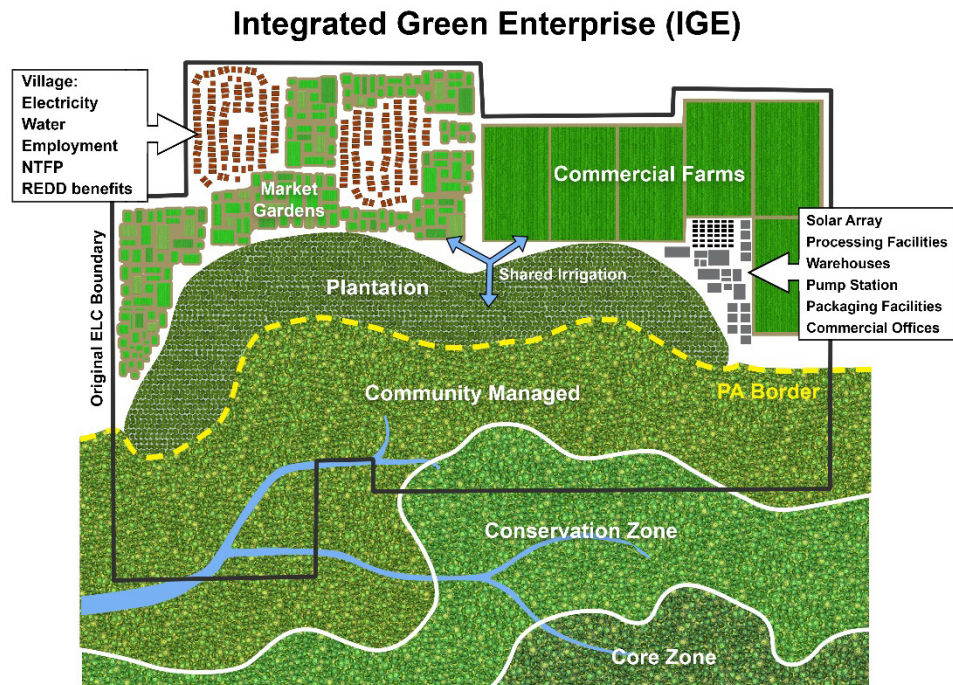


Figure 4: Integrated Green Enterprise vision

USAID GPL, in partnership with MoE, CI, WCS, and WWF, also began pursuing a GCF grant that includes developing national capacity for nested REDD+ and establishing a nested REDD+ project for the Northern Plains landscape within the PLEL. Initial financial projections have been developed for Northern Plains nested REDD+, both for use in the drafting of the GCF Project Preparation Facility (PPF) and for communication with potential investors.

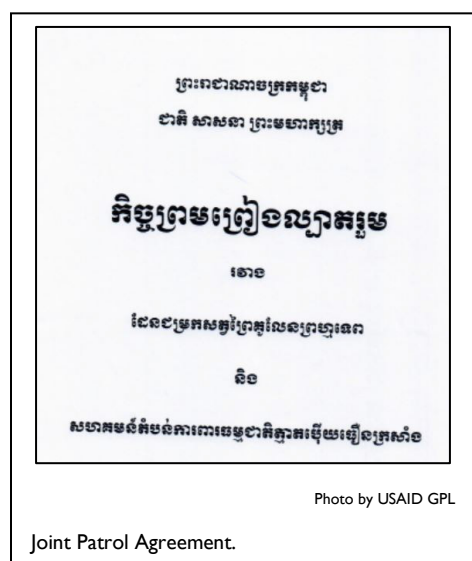
Following completion of the PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan, USAID GPL activities to implement the PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan included (1) developing an overall implementation vision for "Integrated Green Enterprise" (illustrated in Figure 4), (2) networking with potential partners, which included meetings with FA, Mekong Strategic Partners, and Green Invest Asia, to identify collaboration opportunities with their PPP activities, (3) close coordination with UNDP on policy development for nesting REDD+, which is key for the USAID GPL nested REDD+ initiative, including calls with UNDP consultant Ms. Donna Lee as well as a field visit for UNDP to learn more about project REDD+ at Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary in August 2019, and (4) developing a scope for a REDD+ feasibility assessment for PLEL nested REDD+.

2.2.5 POLICY STRATEGY

Under a dynamic policy environment, USAID GPL is establishing a monitoring, learning, and adaptive management process that enables governance reforms to succeed in practice.

Implemented policy mapping exercise. USAID GPL implemented a mapping exercise that identified policies, laws, and regulations (PLR) relevant to Activity objectives that are a high priority for stakeholders. Through the policy mapping process, USAID GPL developed an engagement strategy, meeting with **8** ministries and **12** NGOs to better understand the PLRs that they prioritize for development and implementation, and outlined specific interventions to support the priority PLRs. For example, a law on PES was determined to be a high priority for stakeholders; however, there are significant political and institutional arrangements that need to be in place before such a law could be implemented. USAID GPL is working with CI, WCS, UNDP, and other stakeholders to determine how best to move the process forward and has identified a senior level PES consultant who will be brought on board to support a PES Assessment of the PLEL in a manner that will contribute to national PES law development. In addition to the engagement strategy and outline of support activities, USAID GPL established a tool for monitoring the progress of each PLR through the stages of development, enactment, and implementation.

Based on information from policy mapping exercise, developed Activity policy framework for leveraging opportunities to improve policies/guidelines. Following completion of the policy mapping exercise, USAID GPL outlined a policy framework for key new laws and regulations, which includes the detailed activities necessary to support them, and began to provide support for their development.



USAID GPL coordinated with the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD) to outline priorities for support for finalization of decentralization revisions of the protected area, forestry, and fisheries laws and effective implementation in the PLEL of the sub-decree and decentralization of natural resource management governance, which will focus on four districts, including Sandan in Kampong Thom province, Chhaeb in Preah Vihear province, Sambour in Kratie province, and Thala Barivat in Stung Treng province.

USAID GPL provided comments on the draft NCDD decentralization amendment to the protected area law, the **2** draft by-laws being developed for Kong Meas CPA and Kbal Doun Krey CPA in Sandan district, Kampong Thom province, and the **2** draft decisions establishing technical working groups for Phnom Thnout and Prey Lang zoning, boundary demarcation, and management plan development. In addition,

USAID GPL supported the development of **4** protected area-CPA joint patrol agreement by-laws for Chhaeb and Baray Kham Keut CPA, Chhaeb and Prey Andoung Dang Phlet CPA, Kulen Promtep and Sambo Akphivoat CPA, and Kulen Promtep and Tmat Paeuy Thoeurnkrasang CPA, and **1** proclamation issued by MAFF on July 15, 2019, banning diclofenac, an anti-inflammatory livestock medication that is a major contributing factor in declining populations of critically endangered vulture species. USAID GPL also provided support to develop work plans to implement **1** decision establishing the Stung Chinit Watershed Management Committee issued by the Kampong Thom Provincial Governor on April 10, 2019, and **1** by-law for Okranhak farmer water user community in Sandan district, Stung Sen watershed, Kampong Thom province, issued by Kampong Thom Provincial Governor on June 25, 2019.

2.3 OBJECTIVE I: IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH IN PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE

USAID GPL is improving resilience, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem health in the PLEL by improving management systems for natural capital assets and supporting key stakeholders to develop, administer, implement, monitor, and enforce sustainable protected area management plans.

2.3.1 NORTHERN PLAINS

Supported MoE/PDoE to develop integrated/adaptive annual work plans for each protected area (Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Preah Roka, Phnom Tbaeng, Phnom Thnout, and the Preah Vihear part of Prey Lang): USAID GPL collaborated with PDoE and stakeholders to develop an annual adaptive management plan for Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Preah Roka, Phnom Tbaeng, Phnom Thnout, and the Preah Vihear part of Prey Lang. The adaptive management process is aimed at ensuring coordinated and strategic management for protected areas. In part, the process takes the overall strategic plan and modifies it into an agreed annual work plan. This can then be used to identify resource needs and develop monthly work plans for each of the protected area authorities and USAID GPL. During this process MoE rangers, community representatives, and USAID GPL staff review and adapt the situational model and threat analysis for natural resource management inside the protected areas and develop interventions to strategically target and address these threats.

During the process of developing the adaptive management plan, USAID GPL provided training to PDoE on the findings from the PLEL assessment; worked with PDoE in Preah Vihear to evaluate and address issues on CPA development, boundary demarcation, and zoning at Kulen Promtep; supported the development of a plan to assess and mitigate land grabbing in Kulen Promtep; supported expansion of adaptive management planning to include the Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey parts of Kulen Promtep; and conducted adaptive management workshops. In June 2019, USAID GPL conducted a provincial annual adaptive management plan workshop in Preah Vihear province, which included training on adaptive management, with participants, including protected area directors, from **10** institutions, including PDoE, MoE, and CPAs. In August 2019, USAID GPL hosted a validation workshop with participants from MoE, PDoE, Kulen Promtep, Chhaeb, Preah Roka, Prey Lang, Beng Per, Phnom Thnout, and CPAs. The participants reviewed and agreed on the annual adaptive management work plan and agreed that the USAID GPL Preah Vihear office will manage activities for the Preah Vihear part of Prey Lang, as well as Beng Per and Phnom Thnout. The annual adaptive management plan was approved and signed by USAID GPL and Preah Vihear PDoE in September 2019.

Supported establishing zoning working groups for Northern Plains protected areas: USAID GPL coordinated with MoE GDANCP to further the process of establishing zoning working groups for all protected areas in the Northern Plains and initiated development of a strategy for the zoning process that also addresses the recent requirement to include zoning of the parts of Kulen Promtep, Phnom Thnout, Beng Per, and North Tonle Sap protected areas that occur in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey provinces in zoning plans.

To support zoning of Kulen Promtep, USAID GPL worked with Mr. Sok Vuthin, MoE GDANCP Department of Northern Tonle Sap Protected Landscape, to support the finalization of the Kulen Promtep zoning plan. Together with the Preah Vihear provincial zoning working group and MoE GDANCP, USAID GPL conducted field verification and supported the revision of zoning maps, which were initially approved by MoE GDANCP with some additional comments. This zoning plan is in the final stage and consultation with the Preah Vihear Provincial Governor and final approval from MoE expected in the first half of FY20.

Prepared to hold zoning working group training events on zoning procedures. USAID GPL began drafting protocols for participatory natural resource management mapping of community



resources inside protected areas that will be finalized in the first quarter of FY20 after a final consultation meeting with zoning working group members. Training events for zoning working groups will begin following finalization of the participatory natural resource management mapping protocols.

Supported communities to develop new CPAs in Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Phnom Tbaeng, Phnom Thnout, and Preah Roka: USAID GPL provided technical support to communities to fulfill MoE administrative requirements to establish **1** new CPA in Preah Roka and **1** new CPA in Phnom Tbaeng (Table 4 in Annex VI and Figure 9 in Annex VII), which included the enactment of a legal instruments to officially recognize the CPAs.

Built stakeholder capacity, supported management meetings, and strengthened boundary management, monitoring, and patrols of Northern Plains CPAs: USAID GPL supported the continued development of **17** existing CPAs in Chhaeb and Kulen Promtep and **2** new CPAs in Phnom Thnout and Preah Roka, by facilitating **91** CPA monthly meetings, conducting **6** CPA management capacity building trainings for CPA committee members, and supporting **193** CPA patrols in Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, and Preah Roka.

USAID GPL facilitated **91** CPA monthly meetings. Monthly CPA meetings, which include participation from CPA committee members, village chiefs, rangers, and commune council members, are held to assess progress and develop monthly work and CPA patrol plans, document illegal activities, and report to PDoE, and include discussion of implementation challenges and intervention actions. This process of collaborative planning, assessment, and problem solving strengthens cooperation among key stakeholders.

USAID GPL conducted **6** CPA committee trainings. CPA management capacity building includes training on income and expense records bookkeeping and official documentation techniques. The objective of the trainings is to provide all CPA committee members with standardized documentation and bookkeeping procedures to enable transparency for all members and strengthen CPA committee management.

In addition to supporting CPA patrol planning, USAID GPL supported **193** CPA patrols in **17** CPAs, in which **11** chainsaws, **35.63** cubic meters of timber, **1** homemade gun, **7** hand tractors, **3** motorbikes, **1** chemical spray machine, and **1** grass cutting machine were confiscated, **5** written warnings for using electrofishing equipment were issued, and **5** illegal camps were destroyed.

Completed review of existing ecological and socio-economic data to determine data needs for a systematic conservation assessment of Northern Plains protected areas: During the second quarter, USAID GPL identified and assessed existing data for protected areas in the Northern Plains region, including Preah Roka, Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, and Phnom Tbaeng, and determined the additional data needed to support conservation assessments, which inform protected area zoning plans and ongoing management planning. The assessment determined that while extensive biodiversity and socio-economic data has been collected in Kulen Promtep, there are significant data needs for Chhaeb, Preah Roka, and Phnom Tbaeng. Specifically, while biodiversity surveys have been conducted in Phnom Tbaeng and Chhaeb, the surveys in Chhaeb are outdated and additional surveys should be conducted in Phnom Tbaeng. In addition, where there have been surveys or data collected on forest cover, land use, and socio-economic measures in Chhaeb, Preah Roka, and Phnom Tbaeng, the data is outdated and new data should be collected.

Conducted systematic ongoing conservation assessment in Northern Plains protected areas: During the third quarter, USAID GPL conducted key species surveys in Kulen Promtep and Chhaeb. During the fourth quarter, ongoing monthly breeding surveys for globally threatened bird species were conducted in Chhaeb, Preah Roka, and Kulen Promtep by USAID GPL Biodiversity Field Researchers. Data on breeding locations and nesting success was collected for Sarus Crane (IUCN

listed: vulnerable) and Giant Ibis (IUCN listed: critically endangered) and ad hoc field observations for key wildlife species were recorded in a SMART database. This information is key to better understanding important behavioral ecology for globally threatened biodiversity within the protected area network and the resulting maps of breeding occurrence will enable communities and local authorities to develop priorities for natural resource management during the development of protected area zonation plans.

Established Biodiversity Field Researcher teams to conduct biodiversity monitoring research (Kulen Promtep, Phnom Tbaeng, Chhaeb, Preah Roka) and collect SMART data:

During the third and fourth quarters, USAID GPL on-boarded **25** community members as Biodiversity Field Researchers in the USAID GPL Preah Vihear office for Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Phnom Tbaeng, and Preah Roka. Each month the Biodiversity Field Researchers collect ad hoc biodiversity data (as noted below) and record it in a SMART database. This information is used to work with communities and local authorities to develop protected area management plans.

Trained Biodiversity Field Researchers: USAID GPL conducted field skills training for the newly on-boarded Biodiversity Field Researchers, focusing on data collection techniques using GARMIN64 and SMART data books, protocols behind monitoring globally threatened bird nest locations, and detailed information on the bird nest protection incentive program to raise awareness within local communities about the importance of critical bird breeding habitat.



Photo by USAID GPL

USAID GPL community member Biodiversity Field Researcher in Phnom Tbaeng.

Held vulture census surveys with participation from community ecotourism committees and submitted data to the CVWG:

During the third and fourth quarters, USAID GPL conducted (IUCN listed: critically endangered) vulture census surveys in Chhaeb at the Dang Phlet community ecotourism vulture hide in June and September, as part of the Cambodia vulture census survey. Vulture census surveys consist of a vulture “restaurant” conducted at sites across Cambodia. Tagging of vultures

indicates that because the vultures move between restaurants and the same vultures are likely to attend many of the restaurants conducted at any one site, the restaurant data are not generally useful for monitoring population trends. However, because all of the restaurants at the different sites are implemented on the same day, a minimum population for each species can be generated by summing the counts from all of the sites.



Photo by USAID GPL

Community presentation of results of a vulture census survey conducted at Dang Phlet ecotourism vulture hide, Chhaeb, Preah Vihear province.

Vulture census surveys supported by USAID GPL resulted in **11** White-rumped Vultures; **4** Slender-billed Vultures, and **6** Red-headed Vultures on June 10, 2019; **23** White-rumped Vultures; **6** Slender-billed Vultures, and **9** Red-headed Vultures on June 20, 2019; and **23** White-rumped Vultures; **18** Slender-billed Vultures, and **4** Red-headed Vultures on September 20, 2019. Data from these surveys were submitted

to the Cambodia Vulture Working Group (CVWG).

While all three species have larger populations in the Indian Subcontinent, vulture populations in Cambodia are the largest remaining populations in Southeast Asia. Owing to extremely rapid population declines across their entire world ranges, all three species are classified as critically endangered globally.

Conducted monthly globally threatened bird species presence and/or census surveys:

During the reporting period, USAID GPL conducted Sarus Crane (IUCN listed: vulnerable) census surveys, recording **36** Sarus Cranes in Kulen Promtep; a White-shouldered Ibis (IUCN listed: critically endangered) census survey, finding **29** individuals near Tmat Paeuy village; White-winged Duck (IUCN listed: endangered) surveys, recording **18** individuals at Okak Prey Veng, Sambo, and Tel villages; and other globally threatened bird species surveys for nests throughout Kulen Promtep, Chhaeb, Preah Roka, and Phnom Tbaeng, finding **13** Sarus Crane nests, **13** Giant Ibis nests (IUCN listed: critically endangered), **3** Red-headed Vulture nests (IUCN listed: critically endangered), and **1** White-Winged Duck nest.

Sarus Cranes are censused at sites across Cambodia during the non-breeding season (December-April), when birds typically aggregate in the Mekong Delta, Ang Trapeang Thmor, and Tonle Sap. A small number remain on the breeding grounds in the Northern Plains, so counts of these are included in the census. The method consists of counting cranes at all sites known to support the species on two mornings and evenings during each month, on dates are set by the Department of Freshwater Wetlands Conservation (MoE). Cambodia supports half of the global population of the subspecies of Sarus Crane found in Southeast Asia, *Grus antigone sharpii*.

White-shouldered Ibis census surveys are conducted across Cambodia during the post breeding period when White-shouldered Ibis congregate at favored roosting trees. From July through October, the number of White-shouldered Ibis at roost trees is counted on two evenings each month. Totals for all of sites nationwide are summed to give a minimum population estimate for the species in Cambodia for that month. While there are issues with this methodology because it assumes that the locations of all roost trees are known, it is the best method possible.

White-winged Duck surveys involve the research team counting all of the White-winged Ducks that visit forest pools known to be used by the species. The team sit hidden in the vegetation close to the pools and count all of the ducks in the early morning and evening. This is done monthly in the dry season. There are fewer than twenty White-winged Ducks remaining in the Northern Plains, but this is the second largest population in mainland Southeast Asia.

Other globally threatened bird species surveys are conducted by searching for nests. While the main objective of these nest surveys is to find and protect nests as part of the bird nest protection program (see 2.4.2 Payment of Ecosystem Services), a secondary outcome is that the number of nests can be used as a proxy for the population of the species. Although effort cannot be quantified, the surveys produce a minimum population estimate for a given year that is more reliable than trying to count all of the individuals of these widespread low density species that do not congregate.

Conducted pileated gibbon monitoring/surveys to establish baseline in Phnom Tbaeng, Preah Roka: During the third quarter, USAID GPL Biodiversity Field Researchers conducted ongoing "listening post" surveys at 9 locations for pileated gibbons (IUCN listed: endangered) in Phnom Tbaeng and Preah Roka. Surveys were conducted at randomly selected locations at ground level (listening posts), with no two listening posts located closer than 2 km apart (approximate maximum carrying distance of a calling gibbon). Researchers located at listening posts recorded the compass bearing, time, and approximate distance of each gibbon vocalization from 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. each morning. The listening post surveys resulted in recording of **16** groups of gibbons, including **32** individuals. Following the surveys, USAID GPL conducted internal meetings to discuss statistical analysis methods and reporting format for the gibbon monitoring surveys and expects to complete these reports by the second quarter of FY20.

2.3.2 PREY LANG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Developed situational model to guide conservation strategy for Stung Treng part of Prey Lang. During the fourth quarter, USAID GPL supported the development of a situational model to guide conservation strategy for the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang, as part of the process to develop an annual adaptive management plan with PDoE. USAID GPL conducted a training workshop in August, with participants including PDoE rangers, MoE officials, PDoE technical staff, commune chiefs, CPA committee members, and village key informants, to go through analytical steps of protected area threats and related drivers, as well as to develop strategies and key intervention activities to address those threats and drivers to inform the development of annual adaptive management plans. While USAID GPL developed the initial model, the workshop guided participants through brainstorming and analysis to identify and define threats and causes, correlate causes and effects, and establish strategies and activities. Workshop participants agreed on three targets, including forest, biodiversity, and water, and identified seven threats, including wildlife hunting, illegal fishing, illegal logging, forest clearance, pollution, hydropower dam development, and mining. The drivers to the threats were rated and connected logically and strategies and key activities were developed, as illustrated in Figure 10 in Annex VIII.

Developed annual adaptive management plan for Stung Treng part of Prey Lang: During the third and fourth quarters, USAID GPL supported the development of an annual adaptive management plan for the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang with PDoE through a participatory process with stakeholders. Initially, USAID GPL worked with PDoE staff in Stung Treng to develop annual work plans for CPA development, community patrolling, and boundary demarcation. Based on these plans, a number of steps to strengthen conservation, livelihoods, and governance activities in the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang were developed and a timeline for implementation agreed upon. During the situational analysis and management planning workshop in August, participants developed intervention activities to address threats and drivers identified in the situational model to develop an adaptive management plan. The annual adaptive management plan was reviewed during a workshop in September with **7** key PDoE rangers and **2** PDoE officials to validate the draft. The adaptive management plan addresses improvement of local livelihoods, CPA development, awareness raising on Prey Lang and environmental issues, boundary demarcation and zoning of Prey Lang, biodiversity resources, and improved protected area management and law enforcement. The PDoE is expected to sign the annual adaptive management plan in the first quarter of FY20.

Defined the zoning process for Prey Lang: USAID GPL coordinated MoE GDANCP Department of Northern Tonle Sap Protected Landscape and PDoEs from each province to define the zoning process for Prey Lang, as well as for Phnom Thnout.

USAID GPL began to provide support for the zoning process for Prey Lang and Phnom Thnout by determining, in collaboration with MoE GDANCP Department of Northern Tonle Sap Protected Landscape, that the government zoning guidelines (Zoning Guidelines for the Protected Areas in Cambodia 2017) are adequate and do not require revision. However, because demarcation guidelines do not exist, USAID GPL is developing a Terms of Reference for a consultant to support MoE to develop a demarcation guideline that will incorporate the existing government standards for demarcation poles.

USAID GPL and MoE determined that implementation of the zoning and demarcation process in Prey Lang will begin in Stung Treng province. USAID GPL supported the establishment of a protected area demarcation committee for the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang, which was approved by the provincial governor. In addition to leading the process of demarcation of the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang, it will also lead the zoning process.

While working with MoE and PDoE to define the process for zoning for Prey Lang, USAID GPL identified the opportunity to also provide support for protected area zoning and demarcation in the Preah Vihear part of Phnom Thnout, and thus began working with PDoE and MoE to develop the work

plan for Phnom Thnout zoning and demarcation. As with Prey Lang, the zoning and demarcation process for Phnom Thnout will be conducted in collaboration with PDoE, MoE, and MoE General GDANCP Department of Northern Tonle Sap Protected Landscape.

USAID GPL, in collaboration with CI and Mitsui & Co., organized the first meeting of the demarcation committee for the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang, which was held in July to approve the work plan and proposed demarcation locations. Participants came from key provincial departments, 2 district governors, 5 communes, and 17 villages. Following this meeting, USAID GPL supported PDoE and MoE

in the pole mapping and design process for pole locations in the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang.

Focus Group Discussion on Zoning Process

- **What inputs (information, activities, resources) are necessary for zoning?** Mapping, law enforcement, socio-economic and demographic assessments, ecological and biodiversity data.
- **Who are the key actors/stakeholders necessary for the zoning process?** MoE, PDoE, local authorities, communities, development partners, and NGOs.
- **What are the roles of subnational and local authorities in the zoning process?** Province: lead in facilitation of action plan, awareness raising, and engagement; District: lead community participation, participate in mapping and awareness raising; Commune: facilitate community participation, participate in mapping and awareness raising; and Village: participate in conflict resolution, gather and distribute information to communities, engage in all activities.

USAID GPL organized a consultation workshop with MoE on zoning and demarcation of Prey Lang and Phnom Thnout in September, with participants from MoE, NGOs, community members from CPAs, CFs, and PLCN, and PDoE, governors, and deputy governors from Kratie, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Siem Reap provinces (see below). MoE is in the process of approving the establishment of a zoning, demarcation, and management plan working group for Prey Lang and Phnom Thnout and provincial sub-working groups for each of the four provinces in Prey Lang, with the objective of completing the draft map and initiating ground truthing soon after, which once completed, will be followed by on-the-ground information gathering and mapping with stakeholders and community members as key

informants. The detailed work plan for the zoning of Prey Lang and Phnom Thnout will be developed in the first quarter of FY20.

Conducted zoning consultation with stakeholders in Prey Lang: During the third quarter, USAID GPL a began planning the process for zoning consultations with stakeholders in Prey Lang, meeting with MoE and the PDoEs in the four Prey Lang provinces. Broad stakeholder consultation on zoning was initiated with the MoE zoning and demarcation consultation workshop conducted in the fourth quarter. Objectives of the workshop were to secure cooperation from relevant national and subnational government institutions, local authorities, CPAs, CFs, NGOs, and other relevant stakeholders; determine priorities; and achieve consensus of the process for zoning and securing land title for communities within the protected areas. Participants of the workshop agreed to move the zoning and demarcation process forward transparently and with full participation of all stakeholders.

Reviewed the zoning guidelines with key stakeholders in Prey Lang: During the zoning and demarcation workshop organized by USAID GPL and MoE in September, Mr. Hong Daravuth, Director of MoE GDANCP Department of North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape, provided a comprehensive review of the zoning guidelines for stakeholders.

Conducted biodiversity and resource use surveys to use to establish zoning in Prey Lang: During the first and second quarters, USAID GPL identified and performed an assessment of existing biodiversity and resource use data and determined the additional data needed to inform protected area zoning and management planning for Prey Lang. While assessments of biodiversity and resource use have been conducted and socio-economic data collected, these surveys are either outdated or not

sufficient to address the entirety of Prey Lang, and additional forest cover mapping may need to be conducted.

Following this assessment, USAID GPL began biodiversity surveying in the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang, initially conducting a biodiversity survey in early September that resulted in finding **2** Great Slaty Woodpeckers, **2** Lesser Adjutants, **5** Great Hornbills, **3** Woolly-necked Storks, **5** Siamese Firebacks, **2** Hill Mynas, **20** silver langurs, **2** black giant squirrels, and **20** long-tailed macaques, as well as the tracks of smooth-coated otter, sambar deer, and Asian elephant, the tree scratchings of Asian black bear, and the calling of pileated gibbons. In addition, the survey noted Malayan pit viper and Oldham's leaf turtle. In late September, USAID GPL conducted a biodiversity survey focusing on key bird species, which found **8** Great Slaty Woodpeckers, **1** White-rumped Falcon, **2** Lesser Adjutants, **16** Great Hornbills, **7** Woolly-necked Storks, **2** Brown Fish Owls, **3** Crested Serpent Eagles, and **2** Hill Mynas. The survey also found a number of mammal and reptile species, including smooth-coated otter, pileated gibbon, East Asian porcupine, and yellow-headed tortoise.

In addition to beginning to conduct biodiversity surveys in the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang, USAID GPL has requested data sharing from Wild Earth Allies (WEA) from previous studies in Stung Treng and Kratie provinces. Biodiversity data collection will be ongoing and survey results will be used to inform zoning and management planning for Prey Lang.

During the third quarter, USAID GPL completed resource use surveys in **13** villages in Stung Treng and began development in the fourth quarter of resource use maps for the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang. In each village prior to the resource use surveys, USAID GPL also provided trainings on biodiversity, focusing on key wildlife species and their behavior and ecology. These surveys will be ongoing and results will be used to inform zoning and management planning for Prey Lang.

Supported CPA development in Prey Lang: USAID GPL supported the establishment and ongoing development of **19** new CPAs and continued the development of **2** existing CPAs in Prey Lang and adjacent BCCs (Table 4 in Annex VI and Figure 9 in Annex VII) in FY19 by providing support for effective CPA coordination with PDoE and for the CPA establishment process, in addition to support for CPA committee and member capacity building, CPA committee elections, and CPA patrols.

During the third quarter, USAID GPL supported development and PDoE approval of annual CPA development work plans for each of the four provinces in Prey Lang. The annual CPA development work plans include activities to support CPA legalization, CPA committee and member capacity building, and CPA network strengthening at the provincial level. During the fourth quarter, USAID GPL supported effective CPA coordination with PDoE by supporting a monthly meeting for CPAs and PDoE in each of the four provinces to reflect on progress of CPA development work plan implementation and prioritize activities for the next month, and by supporting the first quarterly CPA development meeting for all provinces, which included CPAs and PDoE representatives from Kratie, Stung Treng, and Preah Vihear, to review the annual CPA development work plan and share lessons learned to develop the quarterly work plan.

During the third and fourth quarters, USAID GPL supported the submittal to MoE of **8** official CPA establishment request letters (**2** CPAs in Kampong Thom and **6** CPAs in Preah Vihear), provided training on CPA establishment guidelines and legalization process for **4** CPAs in Kratie, and supported the development of draft by-laws for the **2** CPAs in Kampong Thom. In addition, USAID GPL supported CPA accreditation ceremonies to officially recognize **19** new CPAs in Prey Lang. The ceremonies included the participation of MoE senior management, provincial governors, local authorities, and CPA members. The CPAs are in the process of membership registration, which will be completed in the first quarter of FY20.

In addition to support for establishing new CPAs, USAID GPL supported CPA committee re-elections in **2** CPAs in Kampong Thom, with participation from PDoE officials and rangers, local authorities, and community members.

During FY19, USAID GPL also supported the development of CPA patrols in Prey Lang. This included conducting community consultations to assess the potential for community patrols and need for USAID GPL support in **6** CPAs (**1** CPA in Preah Vihear, **1** CPA in Kampong Thom, and **4** CPAs in Kratie). USAID GPL also supported the development of a template community patrolling framework in Ph'av village in the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang, in which the community conducts **2** to **3** patrols per month consisting of **12** to **15** villagers, with the community contributing their own motorbikes and some of the food for the patrols and USAID GPL providing funding for fuel, food, and patrol materials and supplies. In addition, USAID GPL provided **4** trainings on patrol techniques and safety measures for CPA patrols for **4** CPAs in Prey Lang, including **3** CPAs in Stung Treng and **1** CPA in Kampong Thom, and supported **4** CPAs to conduct **8** patrols (**5** CPA patrols in Stung Treng and **3** CPA patrols in Kampong Thom). These patrols occurred within the boundaries of the CPA, as CPAs have the authority to patrol without PDoE rangers, only calling the rangers when needed as when a report on confiscation of illegal equipment needs to be made or a legal complaint needs to be filed.

During the fourth quarter, USAID GPL conducted an assessment of newly identified potential CPAs, including **4** in Kampong Thom, **7** in Kratie, and **4** in Stung Treng, which will be supported by USAID GPL for establishment in FY20.

Identified CFs for potential conversion to CPAs: During the fourth quarter, USAID GPL facilitated consultation meetings between PDoE and **7** CFs located within BCCs to discuss the potential of conversion from CF to CPA. Each of the **7** CFs is supportive of the conversion initiative, but consultation with FA and further internal discussions are necessary before making a final decision.

Provided support for the development of a community-based conservation network: During the third and fourth quarters, USAID GPL observed and supported CPA network (community-based conservation network) elections in Preah Vihear, Kratie, Stung Treng, and Kampong Thom provinces, in which **18** candidates were elected to represent **9** CPAs in Preah Vihear, **5** candidates were elected to represent **4** CPAs in Kratie, **10** candidates were elected to represent **6** CPAs in Stung Treng, and **5** candidates were elected to represent **2** CPAs in Kampong Thom. In the fourth quarter, USAID GPL supported CPA leaders and CPA network committee members from four provinces to attend a workshop and regional forum on promoting participation in management and sustainable use of natural resources at MoE in Phnom Penh. The event included participants from government departments, CF networks, CPAs, community-based ecotourism, NGOs, and the private sector. The workshop provided the opportunity for communities to share their concerns related to natural resource management with decision makers.

Assessed potential for support of watershed management (CFs) and water user groups: During the fourth quarter, USAID GPL assessed potential for support to CFs in the Stung Chinit watershed. USAID GPL began this assessment by meeting with the Sustainable Water Partner (SWP) Stung Chinit project, which is implemented by Winrock, to identify areas of collaboration and complementary support from USAID GPL. USAID GPL and SWP have agreed to collaborate to address two main issues: (1) pollution from mining and agro-industry, which mostly happen in the watershed upstream, and (2) pollution from agriculture practices. Key areas for USAID GPL support include protection and reforestation through support for CFs and CPAs.

Following this assessment and collaboration agreement with SWP, USAID GPL assessed the current status of conservation and livelihood development implementation in **3** CFs within Stung Chinit watershed and performed an assessment of **4** CFs. USAID GPL determined that these **7** CFs have

potential for Activity intervention support to address capacity building, forest restoration, environment/climate change awareness, and pollution reduction.

In addition to assessment of CFs, USAID GPL met with the Tang Krasang farmer water user community committee, Santuk district, Kampong Thom province, to understand their challenges and planning priorities. The farmer water user community is currently supported by SWP to provide training on water management, financial literacy, and leadership. However, the community has a number of other challenges, which leads them to seek additional support from USAID GPL. These challenges include lack of land parcel mapping for accurate membership fee assessment, inadequate tools for record keeping and information sharing to support fee assessment, and insufficient community awareness on livestock caused canal sedimentation and water pollution from improper plastic and pesticide disposal. Initiating support for water user groups in Stung Sen watershed, USAID GPL supported the annual work plan development meeting of Okranhak farmer water user community in Sandan district, Kampong Thom province, with participants including village chiefs, the deputy district governor, and representatives from three communes. The Kampong Thom Department of Water Resources with funding from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) repaired an irrigation system in the area and farmers who benefit from the project are organized as water user groups with internal rules and regulations. These are newly established groups that without further support have challenges, including with collecting fees from group members and managing revenues, as well as lack of agricultural techniques especially on improving rice production for water users. The first step in supporting these water user groups is to support their development of an annual work plan.



Photo by USAID GPL

Okranhak farmer water user community members developing annual work plan with support from USAID GPL.

USAID GPL supported CF committees, commune councils, and district staff to attend the 3rd Quarterly Community Forestry Network Meeting in Kampong Thom in September 2019 to address issues in the area, which will be raised to the provincial governor and relevant institutions. The meeting was also attended by representatives from the Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction, Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and RECOFTC.

OBJECTIVE I CHALLENGES

Zoning of protected areas in Cambodia to a large extent has not occurred, and when it has, it has been site specific. Because of this, there is not significant capacity within MoE to lead the process of protected area zoning as there are only a few individuals with the necessary knowledge and experience. This has led to a substantial challenge in finding MoE staff to lead the extensive zoning effort necessary for Prey Lang. USAID GPL is committed to supporting a government led – not donor led – zoning initiative in Prey Lang and has determined that the most effective solution to continue to support MoE to lead zoning is to hire a full time government liaison and zoning coordinator to shepherd the process.

An additional challenge USAID GPL has identified is related to the effectiveness of CPAs in Cambodia to improve natural resource management. USAID GPL must therefore balance the desire of government to rapidly establish a large number of new CPAs with the critical need to provide adequate capacity building and institutional strengthening for existing CPAs to ensure they are able to successfully execute their mandates.

Finally, because of an extremely limited number of trained professionals across the entire spectrum working in conservation in Cambodia, in particular junior professionals because conservation has not been promoted in higher education institutions, USAID GPL has struggled to find staff, with few qualified

applicants. To address this issue, USAID GPL will be working during Year 2 with Royal Phnom Penh University to identify opportunities for internships with undergraduate and graduate students to deepen their understanding across the technical areas in which USAID GPL is working and encourage increased engagement in conservation work.

2.4 OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS, AND NATURAL CAPITAL REINVESTMENT

USAID GPL is increasing sustainable and equitable economic opportunities, community livelihoods, and natural capital reinvestment by establishing methods for stimulating the expansion of inclusive, conservation-friendly, climate-resilient, and low emission economic opportunities that result in reinvestment in the natural capital of the PLEL and broadening opportunities for increased sustainable economic models in natural resource management, including payment for PES schemes.

2.4.1 SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Trained new farmers within existing IBIS Rice villages in soil conservation, including use of cover crops, in Kulen Promtep and Chhaeb (SMP grant). Following finalization of the SMP grant in the fourth quarter, USAID GPL conducted meetings with all existing IBIS Rice farmers in Kulen Promtep and Chhaeb regarding compliance and non-compliance incidents to collate the approved farmer list so that rice can be purchased during the harvest (November, December).

Promoted IBIS Rice in new villages in Kulen Promtep and Chhaeb (SMP grant). Following finalization of the SMP grant in the fourth quarter, USAID GPL and SMP organized a meeting to inform villagers on the process and benefits of IBIS Rice in Krala Peas village with participants including PDoE, commune authorities, and villagers.

Based on findings from the PLEL Assessment and PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan, USAID GPL began development of an annual program statement (APS) for a USAID GPL grants facility. The USAID GPL APS, informed by assessment of previous livelihoods support activities in the PLEL, will solicit ideas related to livelihoods development. The USAID GPL APS will be released in the first quarter of FY20.

Initiated development of 4-year livelihood development plan and began ongoing support of livelihood development interventions in Prey Lang: During the third quarter, USAID GPL initiated development of a 4-year livelihood development plan (Livelihood Action Plan) in Prey Lang. This process began with an assessment of livelihoods in the PLEL through the development of the PLEL Assessment, which was followed by an assessment of livelihood projects previously implemented in Prey Lang and of existing livelihood activities in the PLEL. USAID GPL conducted an assessment of USAID SFB livelihood projects in the Stung Treng and Kampong Thom parts of Prey Lang and completed a rapid assessment of livelihood projects previously implemented by SFB in the Kratie part of Prey Lang. This was followed by a livelihood assessment of **2** CPAs and **7** CFs in Sandan district, Kampong Thom province. In addition, USAID GPL assessed **3** villages (Kaes and Doung villages and Toal sub-village Kra Bei Muoy) in the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang for support of resin user groups. Initial 4-year work plan activities, informed by the PLEL Assessment and the livelihoods assessments, were outlined as an initial step in development of the 4-year livelihood plan (Livelihood Action Plan).

USAID GPL finalized and began implementation of the SMP grant for IBIS Rice in the fourth quarter to begin the ongoing activities to support IBIS Rice villages in Kulen Promtep and Chhaeb and promote IBIS Rice in new villages in Kulen Promtep, Chhaeb (as discussed in the IBIS Rice interventions above). In addition, USAID GPL supported the IBIS Rice Committee for the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang to meet to select **3** new IBIS Rice villages (Doung, Kaes, and Toal), including **94** families with **152** land parcels. Following this selection, USAID GPL and Stung Treng PDoE completed the mapping of farms for these **3**

new IBIS Rice villages, with next steps including dissemination of maps for community feedback. During this process, USAID GPL and PDoE first disseminated information to new IBIS Rice members and local authorities (village chief and commune council) on the purpose of farm mapping, which is to understand the current land use of each IBIS Rice member. This was followed by field global positioning system (GPS) mapping by PDoE GIS staff to measure and recognize the land use of IBIS Rice members. After collecting all land use data, USAID GPL produced a land use map for verification by IBIS Rice members. In addition to supporting new villagers to join IBIS Rice, USAID GPL also supported the establishment of resin user groups in these IBIS Rice villages (34 villagers from Doung and Kaes and Toal sub-village Kra Bei Muoy in the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang).

USAID GPL implemented the Activity's approved EMMP/CRM to meet environmental compliance requirements for SMP grant by integrating mitigation measures into the grant's design and monitoring as outlined in the approved Environmental Screening Form (ESF) for the grant.

Supported IBIS Rice compliance monitoring system: IBIS Rice requires a conservation agreement with participating farmers who agree to not convert forest to paddy or poach wildlife. A compliance monitoring system is required to verify the extent of farmer paddies on an annual basis. Traditionally this takes extensive field work to manually walk boundaries with a GPS unit. During the second quarter, USAID GPL identified the opportunity to assist with the development of a remote sensing monitoring method using high resolution satellite imagery that will greatly reduce field requirements. USAID GPL began support for the IBIS Rice compliance monitoring system by consolidating, analyzing, and producing data on non-compliance IBIS Rice households for SMP and developing a list of new target villages for IBIS Rice. USAID GPL conducted meetings with all existing farmers in Kulen Promtep and Chhaeb regarding compliance and non-compliance incidents to collate the approved farmer list so that rice can be purchased during the harvest (November and December).

USAID GPL and SMP reviewed the requirements for IBIS Rice Annual Compliance Report to PDoE and Internal Control System processes and assessed the progress of compliance work in 2019 to develop next steps. SMP will lead the paddy field verification with support from PDoE and USAID GPL will present the results of paddy field mapping at Okak and Krala Peas villages to PDoE. In total 6 cases (6 families) in Bra village and 51 cases (49 families) in Dang Phlet village have been identified as non-compliant.

2.4.2 PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Provided support for PDoE, Provincial Department of Tourism (PDoT), and other partners to plan ecotourism development and implementation activities in protected areas: During the third quarter, USAID GPL initiated collaboration with the MoT Department of Ecotourism. USAID GPL supported 44 CPA and commune council members from Prey Lang to participate in the MoE sponsored regional forum on "Protection and Conservation of Natural Resources" under the theme of "promotion of the establishment of ecotourism for contribution to natural resource protection and conservation" in April 2019. Major outcomes of the forum included requests from communities for support for capacity building, improved infrastructure, and strengthen law enforcement. USAID GPL has agreed support these CPAs to implement their objectives in collaboration with MoE and PDoE. As part of support for the development of new ecotourism sites in the PLEL, USAID GPL began to assess potential ecotourism products with linkage from Sambour Prey Kok to Sandan and along the Mekong River in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces. USAID GPL will hire consultants to conduct a field assessment and testing of potential products in the PLEL, with participation from tourism value chain actors.

Recognizing the potential benefits of ecotourism for local communities and conservation, USAID GPL recruited a consultant to develop a tourism assessment for the PLEL. The PLEL Tourism Assessment, which has been incorporated into the PLEL Assessment, provides an inventory and analysis of existing

tourism accommodations and services available in the PLEL and identifies opportunities for ecotourism growth that are consistent with and support conservation and livelihood objectives in the PLEL.

In addition to broader support for ecotourism initiatives and development in the PLEL, USAID GPL identified the opportunity to provide technical capacity support for community-led ecotourism development in the Preah Vihear part of Phnom Thnout, and supported CPA ecotourism in Dang Phlet, Tmat Paeuy, and Prey Veng villages in Kulen Promtep and Chhaeb. This support included facilitating annual work planning and reflection meetings that included participation from community ecotourism members, tour operator Sam Veasna Center for Wildlife Conservation (SVC), and local authorities' representatives.

Expanded bird nest protection program to Phnom Tbaeng and Preah Roka and biological corridor areas (outside PAs): During the third quarter, USAID GPL began recruiting community members for the bird nest protection program in Phnom Tbaeng and Preah Roka. During the third quarter, USAID GPL bird nest protection activities protected **3** Red-headed Vulture nests and **2** Giant Ibis nests in Chhaeb and **2** Sarus Cranes nests in Kulen Promtep, and during the fourth quarter **11** Sarus Crane nests, **11** Giant Ibis nests, **3** Red-headed Vulture nests, and **1** White-Winged Duck nests in Kulen Promtep, Chhaeb, Preah Roka, and Phnom Tbaeng were protected by community members through the bird nest protection program.

Monitored and ensured compliance among PES (wildlife ecotourism) participants with wildlife and conservation laws for existing ecotourism activities: USAID GPL conducted compliance meetings in **3** wildlife ecotourism villages (Dang Phlet, Tmat Paeuy, and Prey Veng), during which CPA committees and local authorities reviewed non-compliance documentation. In addition, USAID GPL provided training to CPA communities, including participating PES villages, on income and expense records and strengthening CPA management, as noted in Section 2.3.1, which supports the development and management of CPAs participating in PES schemes.

OBJECTIVE 2 CHALLENGES

Currently, the IBIS Rice program has not achieved maximum farmer participation within existing IBIS Rice villages. This rate could be significantly increased through greater clarity on land tenure and protected area zoning in villages that are working with IBIS Rice; therefore, USAID GPL is working with SMP and local and national authorities to create more clarity around land tenure and protected area zoning to address this significant issue and enable increased IBIS Rice engagement.

USAID GPL conducted consultations and investigated previous investments made in livelihoods in the PLEL and determined that livelihoods interventions have little sustainability once donors have left if there is no deterrence in place to prevent individuals from engaging in illegal land grabbing and logging. Without the enforcement of laws surrounding illegal land clearance and logging, it is a substantial challenge to promote alternative livelihood solutions because the income generated will never equal the income from these illegal activities. To address this major issue, USAID GPL is significantly increasing the amount of resources – in terms of staffing, equipment, and activity costs – to improve protected area law enforcement across the PLEL.

2.5 OBJECTIVE 3: STRENGTHENED INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE

USAID GPL is strengthening inclusive and effective governance of and within the PLEL by supporting the development of governance systems for sustainable management of natural resources that are functional, transparent, accountable, inclusive, and equitable for the targeted populations in the PLEL, including improved stakeholder understanding of both PLEL ecosystem services values and their own roles and responsibilities in implementing applicable governance mechanisms.

Supported planning of adaptive protected area law enforcement interventions on a monthly basis for Kulen Promtep, Chhaeb, and Preah Roka: USAID GPL provided support for law enforcement planning and implementation, including support for development of joint patrols. USAID GPL provides technical coordination support and training at monthly PDoE SMART and patrol planning strategy meetings in Kulen Promtep, Chhaeb, and Preah Roka. During these meetings, which include participation of PDoE rangers, protected area directors and CPA representatives, USAID GPL assists protected area directors in reviewing ongoing law enforcement threats and priority action interventions using spatial outputs from SMART reports. Participants reflect on the results of patrol efforts and interventions from the previous month and develop the patrol work plans and targets for the coming month according to current threats and challenges.

Prior to completion of Leahy Vetting, USAID GPL attended the planning meetings to observe and strategize future support. Once Leahy vetting was completed, USAID GPL began providing support for the monthly law enforcement planning efforts, including support for a total of **4** SMART and patrol planning meetings, **2** in Chhaeb and **2** in Kulen Promtep, in the fourth quarter. Additionally, during this quarter, USAID GPL facilitated a 3-day field visit for PDoE and local authority participants to conduct ground assessment of reported illegal land encroachment inside Kantuot CPA and land clearance surrounding **6** villages in Thmei commune at Dan, Damnak Kantuot, Thnal Baek, Pongro, and Travkeat villages. The results of this field visit were submitted to the district governor to take further action with regards to illegal land clearance inside CPAs. A total of **117** families were identified as having land tenure rights prior to CPA establishment and the additional **125** families were confirmed as conducting encroachment after the establishment of the CPA.

USAID GPL is working closely with MoE and PDoE to establish joint patrols across the PLEL. Joint patrols include both local authorities and community members, in order to increase the number of patrol members and improve transparency and accountability in law enforcement. In February 2019, USAID GPL met with PDoE to begin support for joint patrols in Kulen Promtep, Chhaeb, and Preah Roka. USAID GPL organized the first joint patrolling meeting between rangers and CPA members in Preah Vihear in April 2019 to address the establishment of formalized joint patrols and review a draft agreement on joint patrolling developed with PDoE. A joint patrol agreement framework, which was approved by local authorities in Preah Vihear province in June 2019, was tailored at the CPA level to outline specific roles and responsibilities for joint patrolling between CPA members and local authorities for **4** CPAs in Chhaeb and Kulen Promtep (Chhaeb and Baray Kham Keut CPA, Chhaeb and Prey Andoung Dang Phlet CPA, Kulen Promtep and Sambo Akphivoat CPA, and Kulen Promtep and Tmat Paeuy Thoeurnkrasang CPA). These joint patrol agreements have been signed by representatives of local authorities and the provincial governor. In addition to supporting joint patrols in Kulen Promtep, Chhaeb, and Preah Roka, USAID GPL also identified the opportunity to provide technical capacity support to PDoE for joint patrols in the Preah Vihear part of Phnom Thnout.

Implemented patrols based on law enforcement priorities set during monthly meetings (core wildlife areas) and collect SMART data: Following Leahy vetting in the fourth quarter for government staff engaged in law enforcement activities, USAID GPL began to support PDoE SMART patrols in Chhaeb, Preah Roka, and Kulen Promtep. In addition to law enforcement planning technical and capacity support, USAID GPL provides direct supplementary support for the PDoE patrols and monthly operational activities conducted by SMART patrols through allowances for fuel, meals, and maintenance while on an active patrol mission. From August through September, USAID GPL provided support for PDoE to conduct **30** patrols in Chhaeb and Preah Roka and **66** patrols in Kulen Promtep. During patrols in Chhaeb and Preah Roka, PDoE issued **3** written warnings, confiscated **46** snares and **3** air guns, and seized **4.73** cubic meters of timber, **7** chain saws, **2** cars, and **1** hand tractor. During patrols in Kulen Promtep, PDoE issued **2** written warnings, confiscated **70** snares and **34** air guns, and seized **5** chainsaws. Not all law enforcement staff engaged in patrols have GPS devices; therefore, these

patrol results only reflect a portion of the actual results, based on data collected from the 32 rangers who have GPS devices for patrolling.

In the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang, PDoE ranger patrols have been supported by CI through the Mitsui & Co. REDD+ project fund, including salary supplements for rangers, monthly patrol planning meeting technical support, and assistance for effective use of technology including SMART and drones, while USAID GPL supports CPA patrols (see discussion of CPA development in Prey Lang in Section 2.3.2) and provides inputs and support for the regular quarterly meeting on law enforcement. USAID GPL has fully integrated its support for law enforcement in Prey Lang with the ongoing Mitsui support to avoid redundancy and to ensure a coordinated and consistent approach to law enforcement in Prey Lang.

The key issue addressed in the first quarterly law enforcement meeting attended by USAID GPL following Leahy vetting during the fourth quarter was forest clearance for land and timber. A joint committee on forest clearance in the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang has been established, and it was determined that the lands that were claimed in 2019 due to encroachment will be taken back by the government, while the areas claimed in 2018 will be surveyed. In addition, furniture workshops around the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang will have to be surveyed and measures taken to close down the workshops.

Trained law enforcement rangers to use standard operating procedures (SOPs), handle cases, and conduct safe, effective patrols: During the fourth quarter, USAID GPL conducted a law enforcement capacity assessment (Law Enforcement Capacity Assessment) of Prey Lang rangers and PDoE officials, interviewing law enforcement professionals in Kratie, Kampong Thom, Stung Treng, and Preah Vihear to inform the assessment. The objective of the assessment was to identify the key capacity gaps that need to be addressed in the areas of law enforcement operations, law enforcement management, intelligence and investigations, and stakeholder participation.

The assessment found capacity of law enforcement professionals in Prey Lang in all four of these law enforcement pillars to be poor, with PDoE officers and rangers specifically identifying an urgent need to improve their capacity in documenting and preparing legal cases, as well as a significant need to recruit additional rangers and improve access to equipment and supplies. Judicial police officers and police agents identified a need for training on protected area law and Cambodia Code of Criminal Procedure, which they do not receive prior to appointment by the courts. These results, along with similar results from previous law enforcement capacity assessment conducted by USAID GPL partner WCS in protected areas in Preah Vihear, are helping USAID GPL to identify the types of law enforcement capacity building training needed in order to improve effective law enforcement for the PLEL, which is critical if USAID GPL is to achieve its objectives. Based on the results of the LECA, USAID GPL will provide ranger training for PDoE rangers in all provinces of Prey Lang and all protected areas in Preah Vihear province to address these gaps. Law enforcement training support by USAID GPL was initiated in the PLEL in the fourth quarter with a training on SMART data collection for PDoE rangers in Preah Vihear, which included participants from the protected areas within the province.

Conducted an assessment of existing patrolling procedures and feasibility of joint patrols (community and rangers) with PDoE in Prey Lang: During the third and fourth quarters, USAID GPL assessed existing patrolling procedures to determine the feasibility of joint patrols. The objectives of joint patrols are to increase patrol presence in the forest, improve transparency of law enforcement activities, and ensure effective governance among the patrol members. The joint patrol feasibility assessment began with stakeholder consultations, including with Thala Barivat district, which was the key institution for a joint patrol established during USAID SFB implementation; PDoE Stung Treng, Kratie, and Kampong Thom; MoE; commune and village chiefs; CPA representatives; village key informants; and PLCN core members.

USAID GPL met with Thala Barivat district and PDoE Stung Treng, finding that while joint patrols are effective, they require considerable time and resources because teams are large. USAID GPL conducted stakeholder discussions on joint patrols in the Stung Treng part of Prey Lang during the PDoE adaptive management planning workshop and in a separate meeting specifically to discuss joint patrols. Commune and village chiefs, CPA representatives, village key informants, rangers, and PDoE staff participated in the discussions. USAID GPL also conducted stakeholder consultation to discuss the potential for joint patrols in the Kratie and Kampong Thom parts of Prey Lang with representatives from commune councils, CPAs, and villages, as well as PDoE rangers and staff. In addition, USAID GPL met with PLCN core membership to discuss the potential for USAID GPL support for joint patrols in Prey Lang with an initial focus on Kratie province.

While there is significant potential for collaboration, more discussion with MoE and PDoE is necessary. USAID GPL therefore began to consult with MoE, PDoE, and partners in Kratie on establishing a joint patrol framework for the province. The next step of this process is for USAID GPL to develop a joint patrol work plan.

OBJECTIVE 3 CHALLENGES

The LECA and other large institutional capacity assessments conducted by USAID GPL, including the PLEL Assessment, PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan, and DSS assessment, identified a lack of effective governance and law enforcement as the principal impediment to development of sustainable financing and local governance within the PLEL. As a result, USAID GPL is focusing on development of CEMIS-CAMP, implementation of joint patrolling, and extensive training for institutions and law enforcement to improve the fundamental enabling conditions for sustainable investment and development of local natural resource governance in the PLEL.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I. PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE MAP

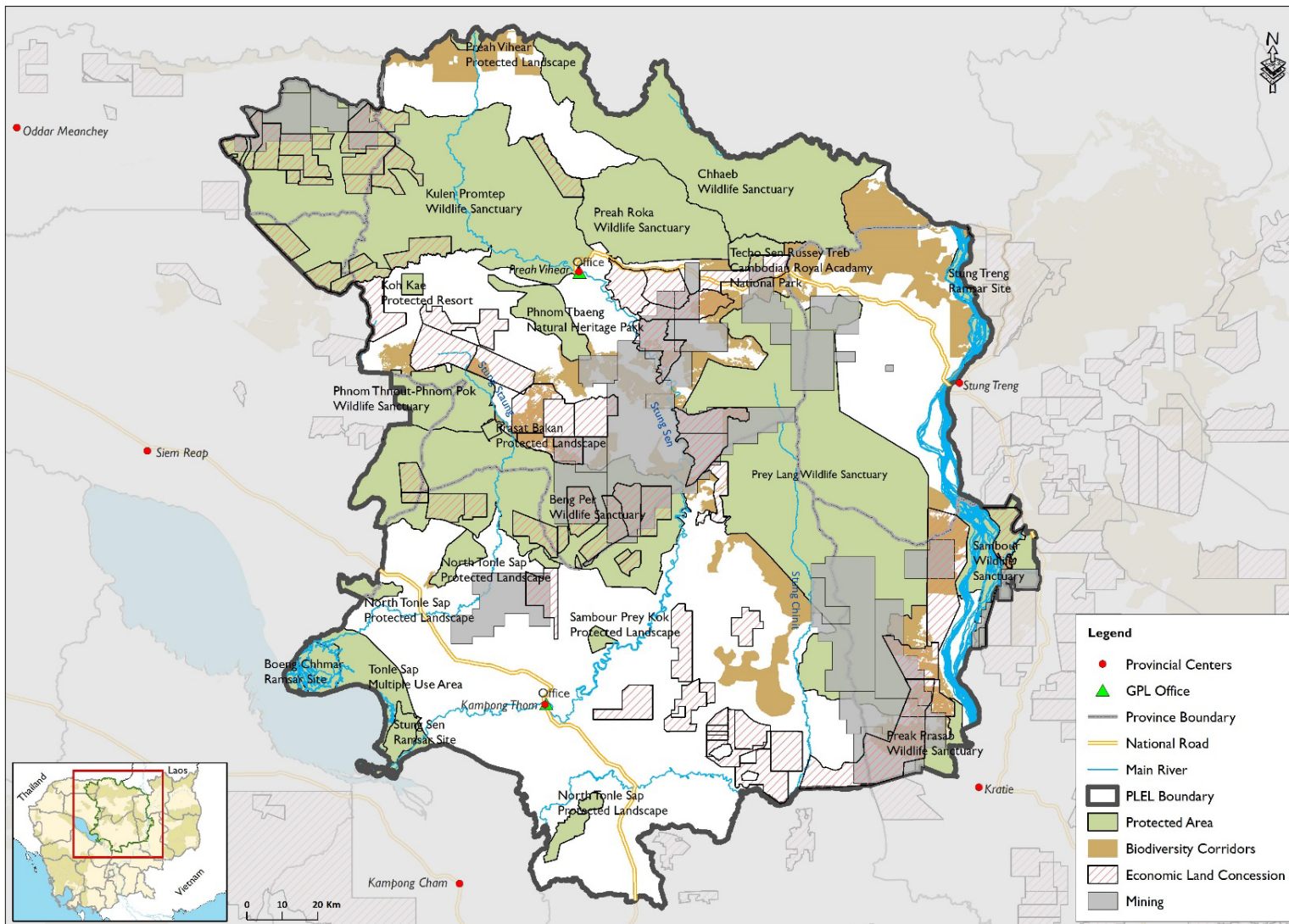


Figure 5: Prey Lang Extended Landscape land use and protected areas

ANNEX II. KEY STAKEHOLDERS

TABLE I: USAID GPL KEY STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ²	Roles and Responsibilities
Provincial Governors / Deputy Governors	Subnational	Government provincial level	Governor has been appointed as General Commander to crackdown on all illegal activities, including logging, poaching, and other destruction natural resources; coordinate provincial departments to ensure the implementations of their roles and responsibilities in natural resource management; districts and communes have decentralized, autonomous authority; work with all key actors under authorities of the provincial mandate, all line departments; are the institutions that provide order/legal document for the communes to implement their natural resource management functions
District Governors	Subnational	Government district and commune level	Engaged in land registration, land conflict resolution, CFs/agriculture cooperatives official registration, forest patrolling, livelihood development, illegal logging arrests, coordination for resource mobilization, Commune Sustainable Finance Plan development, joint patrolling, and intervention for security mobilization
Commune Councils	Subnational	Government district and commune level	Oversee all works related to zoning, land use planning, CPA establishment, livelihood activities, law enforcement, other support to community people
Provincial Departments of Environment (PDoE)	Subnational	Government provincial level	Responsible for court to prosecute poachers and loggers, joint patrolling in Prey Lang, work with other conservation organizations on patrolling and raising awareness on protected area law, produce related circular to natural resource management, support local communities, CPA establishment and natural resource management in protected areas
Ministry of Environment (MoE), General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP)	National	Government ministry	Responsible for managing and coordinating conservation and biodiversity conservation and utilization of natural resources in a proper and sustainable manner in protected areas
MoE, Department of Community Livelihood	National	Government ministry	Manages and coordinates local development and natural resource protection communities in contributing to the management, protection, and preservation of natural resources, biodiversity, and ecosystems in protected areas
MoE, General Department of Environmental Knowledge and Information (GDEKI)	National	Government ministry	Awareness raising, environmental education, and GIS
MoE, GDEKI, Department of Geographic Information Service	National	Government ministry	Collects geospatial data, mapping in protected areas

² Donor agency, other USAID program, international NGO, international/inter-governmental organization, foreign government institution, government ministry, academic or research organization, private sector, government provincial level, government district and commune level, civil society organization or community group.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ²	Roles and Responsibilities
MoE, GDEKI, Department of Environmental Education	National	Government ministry	Promotes education on and awareness of the environmental and environmental issues to the public, and encourages environmentally friendly activities, and coordinates with other institutions to strengthen cooperation and increase effectiveness of environmental education and outreach
MoE, Law Enforcement Department	National	Government ministry	Provides legal training, inspector to the PDoE and field team, produce legal documents as needed
Ministry of Tourism (MoT), Ecotourism Department	National	Government ministry	Supports community ecotourism
MoT, Tourism Policy Department	National	Government ministry	Work with other relevant ministries to implement National Ecotourism Policy
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF), Forestry Administration (FA)	Both	Government ministry	Identifies illegal activities related to forest and wildlife outside protected areas, technical support to community forest (CF) management and forest inventory to ensure sustainable use of the forest
MAFF, Fisheries Administration (FiA)	Both	Government ministry	Manages fishery resource, hydrology, fisheries conservation, aquaculture
MAFF, General Department of Agriculture	Both	Government ministry	Agronomy, rice, and soil value, monitoring of chemical, import and export of rice
Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), Department of Legal Protection	National	Government ministry	Acts as a catalyst and advocate to encourage public institutions, civil society, and the private sector to integrate gender equality into their policies and programs and as a coordinator and facilitator for gender mainstreaming across government
MoWA, Department of Economic Development	National	Government ministry	Empowers women, including encouraging women to take part in economic activities and to contribute to national goals such as equitable economic development and participation of all stakeholders; is key to achieving gender equality in Cambodia
MoWA, Department of Gender Equality/Gender Mainstreaming	National	Government ministry	Responsible for developing and adopting gender mainstreaming in the government's policies, laws, plans, and programs, including strengthening institutional capacity and partnership with stakeholders for effective and sustainable development for all
Ministry of Interior (Mol)	Both	Government ministry	Responsible for public administration throughout Cambodia, governs national police and administration of law enforcement
National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD)	Both	Government ministry	Responsible for decentralization implementation
Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), Department of Land Dispute	Subnational	Government ministry	Provincial Departments of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction play the main role in providing legal land certification through systematic legal land registration and sporadically through registration, plays an important role in land conflict resolutions
MLMUPC, Department of Social Land Concession	Subnational	Government ministry	Provides land concession explanation and prepares Social Land Concession process
Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), Department of Legal	National	Government ministry	Prepares policies and proposes laws related to mining and energy in Cambodia
MME, Department of Mineral Exploration Management	Subnational	Government ministry	Responsible for governing and regulating mining exploration

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ²	Roles and Responsibilities
USAID	National	Donor agency	Supports numerous development projects in Cambodia with which USAID GPL is coordinating, including the Sustainable Water Partnership (SWP) implemented by Winrock International, Forest and Natural Resource Management Program, US Forest Service, and SERVIR-Mekong, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)
World Bank	National	Donor agency	Implements the Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project. USAID GPL and the World Bank are coordinating to develop the DSS, zoning, law enforcement, and the financial sustainability framework for the Prey Lang Extended Landscape and the Cardamom Mountains-Tonle Sap Landscape
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	National	International/inter-governmental organization	Implements the Environmental Governance and Reform for Sustainable Development project, which has supported the development of the Environment and Natural Resources Code, as well as institutional organizational support for MoE
People of Knowledge of Highlanders (PKH)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Works with community representatives to empower the vulnerable and Indigenous people to ensure their meaningful participation in development and to sustain environment and natural resources through culturally appropriate practices and to strengthen quality of education
Organization to Promote Kuy Culture (OPKC)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promotes economic, social, and cultural rights and sustainable development programming, with natural resource management, Indigenous peoples' identity and cultural rights, and sustainable development programs
Danmission	Both	International NGO	Works to strengthen people's abilities to become self-sufficient and alleviate poverty
Academic Research Institutions	Both	Academic or research organization	Research issues relevant to PLEL, including biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health; sustainable and equitable economic opportunities, community livelihoods, and natural capital reinvestment; and inclusive and effective landscape governance
Land Tenure Security Committees	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Addresses land tenure security issues
Agriculture Cooperatives (recognized by the PDAFF)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promote local community members to effectively and equitably participate in agriculture activities
Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) Community Groups	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promote local community members to effectively and equitably participate in NTFP livelihood activities
Other Livelihood Groups (e.g., Savings Groups, Resin Group, Chicken-Raising Groups, Home Gardening Groups, Water User Groups)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promote local community members to effectively and equitably participate in livelihood activities
Women, Youth, and Indigenous Groups	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promote Indigenous communities and women and youth to effectively and equitably participate in decision making
Monks, Tribal Leaders, and Other Individual Influencers	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promote local community issues and provide leadership

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ²	Roles and Responsibilities
Forest Livelihood Organization (FLO)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Improves livelihoods of local people through strengthening of local community's bargaining position and decision making power in the context of sustainable natural resource management and socio-economic development.
Action for Development (AFD)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Works in partnership with communities to strengthen knowledge on natural resource management, biodiversity, and improve livelihoods
Cambodia Youth Network (CYN)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Provides skills-sharing and knowledge-building opportunities to youth groups, members, and activists, as well as builds networks in order to put youth issues on political agendas; organizes and mobilizes youth to participate in the promotion and protection of human rights, youth's interest, and natural resource rights in Cambodia
Community Peace-Building Network (CPBN)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Works to organize and mobilize local communities to protect natural resources
East West Management Institute (EWMI)	National	International NGO	Provides funding support for strengthening role of law in Cambodia
Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum (PNKS)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Works with people with disabilities and vulnerable people, to support community drivers of change
Live & Learn Cambodia	National	International NGO	Environmental education: educates, mobilizes communities, and facilitates supportive partnerships in order to foster a greater understanding of sustainability
Development and Partnership in Action (DPA)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Empowers and supports poor and vulnerable Cambodians, especially in rural areas, actively contributing to an enabling environment for sustainable and equitable development
Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités (GERES)		International NGO	In Cambodia, GERES focuses on facilitating access to sustainable biomass energy, including sustainable biomass sourcing, efficient charcoal, improved cookstoves, and support of micro-entrepreneurs and manufacturing sector. USAID GPL is collaborating with GERES to support the development of sustainable wood fuel value chains for Cambodia's garment industry
Wildlife Alliance	Both	International NGO	Supports an official pilot project of nested REDD+ within the National REDD+ program in Cambodia, the Southern Cardamoms REDD+ project, with technical development by Wildlife Works Carbon.
World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF)	Both	International NGO	Mission in Cambodia is to ensure strong participation and support from all people to conserve the country's rich biological diversity; through encouragement of sustainable use of natural resources, promotes new opportunities for the benefit of all people, enhancing local livelihoods and contributing to poverty reduction. Works in Lower Mekong Dry Forests and Mekong River ecoregions. USAID GPL, including partners CI and WCS, and WWF are pursuing a GCF grant that includes developing national capacity for nested REDD+ and establishing a nested REDD+ project for the Northern Plains landscape within the PLEL
Wild Earth Allies (WEA)	Both	International NGO	USAID GPL is coordinating with WEA for biodiversity data sharing and surveys in the PLEL.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ²	Roles and Responsibilities
Sustainable Water Partnership (SWP)		Other USAID program	SWP is cooperative agreement that supports USAID thought leadership, innovation, and action in global water security by integrating water security issues into Mission programming through relevant, Mission-specific initiatives. In 2017, SWP began a stakeholder-driven water security improvement process in Cambodia, focusing on Stung Chinit river watershed USAID GPL and SWP are coordinating to support the Stung Chinit River Basin Management Committee
SERVIR-Mekong	National	Other USAID Program	SERVIR-Mekong works in partnership with leading regional organizations to help the five countries in the Lower Mekong Region use information provided by Earth observing satellites and geospatial technologies to manage climate risks. USAID GPL is coordinating with SERVIR-Mekong to develop a protected area remote sensing deforestation alerts system that will be combined with a SMART Connect field data collection system as a DSS for protected area management.
The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC)	Both	International NGO	Main focus in Cambodia is to help local communities and the government establish legal CF sites countrywide and ensure their long-term economic viability
Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Provides sustainable livelihood development through community organization, business growth and environmental protection
Media for Education and Development in Action (MEDIA One)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Fosters positive social change by providing critically needed information and education through innovative media, cutting-edge technology, and direct community engagement
Young Eco Ambassador (YEA)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Group of Earth-loving individuals who are dedicated to raising awareness of and implementing solutions to environmental issues
Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC)	Subnational	Government district and commune level	Advocates for women's and children's participation in community development and natural resource management through Commune Sustainable Finance Plans, supports capacity development through Provincial Department of Women's Affairs and Provincial Department of Education, Youth, and Sport
The Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC)	Both	Private sector	CEDAC envisions a Cambodia society where small farming households enjoy good living conditions and strong cooperation, with the right and power to determine their own destinies, as well as play an important role in supplying healthy food for the whole society
IBIS Rice Conservation Co., Ltd.	Both	Private sector	IBIS Rice is an ambitious, not-for-profit conservation enterprise working with Cambodian farmers to produce world-class, organic jasmine rice while standing guard for Mother Nature in a region whose biodiversity is a magnet for poachers and loggers
Amru Rice	Both	Private sector	A large private company who works with communities inside and outside of protected areas for organic rice, seeds, etc.
Grandis Timber Co., Ltd.	Both	Private sector	The mission of Grandis Timber is commercial reforestation to develop sustainable high value timber and other agricultural assets in Cambodia, which are appealing to international institutional investors

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ²	Roles and Responsibilities
Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	PLCN emerged in 2007 from the groups and communities that advocate for government to stop illegal logging in Prey Lang Area; PLCN is working to save the Prey Lang forest from illegal logging and industrial agriculture, patrolling the forest and recording illegal logging activities – monitoring reports are powerful for policy makers and the general public.
Community Forest (CF)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	CFs play a significant role in patrolling, demarcation of CF boundary, fire protection, and revenue generation for the CF management, such as buying honey from CF members, supporting savings groups and rice loan programs to CF members, and annual congress meetings; their role is also to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources
Community Protected Area (CPA)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	CPAs are very important player for forest management in the protected areas that include the sustainable use of the forest and ecosystems; however, CPAs are new and need a lot of supports from donors, NGOs, and communities
Community Fisheries (CFi)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	CFis can play a significant role in patrolling, demarcation of CFi boundary, revenue generation for CFi management; their role is also to ensure sustainable use of natural resources

ANNEX III. KEY COUNTERPART AND STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION

TABLE 2: HIGH LEVEL MEETINGS AND KEY EVENTS

Institution(s)	Type	Date	Description
MoE	Workshop	February 8, 2019	Subnational workshop on Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary Effective Management for 94 national and subnational government and non-government stakeholders from the four provinces in the PLEL.
MoE	Field Visit	February 9, 2019	Field visit to the Mom Bei area of Prey Lang, where the three provinces of Kampong Thom, Kratie, and Stung Treng connect.
FA	Meeting	February 25, 2019	Courtesy meeting to discuss partnering opportunities between FA and USAID GPL.
FiA (H.E. Eng Chea San, General Director FiA)	Meeting	February 26, 2019	Courtesy meeting to discuss partnering opportunities between FiA and USAID GPL.
Ministry of Interior (Mol) (H.E. Ngan Chamroeun, Secretary of State, Mol, and the head of NCDD)	Meeting	February 27, 2019	Discussion of the opportunity for USAID GPL to support capacity building at the subnational level.
MoT	Meeting	March 6, 2019	Discussion of support for MoT's tourism campaign, highlighting activities in the PLEL, and other areas of collaboration.
MAFF (Minister and senior officials)	Meeting	March 21, 2019	Provide an introduction to the USAID GPL project and discuss the PLEL Assessment.
USAID Cambodia (Mission Director)	Field Visit	March 26, 2019 – March 29, 2019	Mission Director visit to the PLEL, which included a courtesy meeting with the Stung Treng Provincial Governor, Stung Treng PDoE Director, and other related provincial departments, and a meeting with a community in Stung Treng province.
MoE, PDoE, provincial governors, NGOs, community networks, development partners, private sector, communities	Workshop	April 2, 2019	USAID GPL Inception and Learning Event
MAFF (H.E. Ngan Chhay, Director General, MAFF General Department of Agriculture)	Meeting	April 8, 2019	Discussion of opportunities for USAID GPL support of the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP).
NCDD (Mr. Toch Pol Ponnlok, Advisor to the NCDD Secretariat)	Meeting	April 12, 2019	Discussion of the status of the revision of the forestry, fisheries, and protected area laws, as well as to consider opportunities for USAID GPL to help move the process forward and to develop partnerships with NCDD in other areas.

Institution(s)	Type	Date	Description
MoE (H.E. Ngin Lina, MoE Department of Environmental Education)	Meeting	April 22, 2019	Discussion of opportunities for collaboration, including USAID GPL support for developing eco-clubs in schools, celebration of World Environment Day, and youth debate programs.
MoE (H.E. Sokhan Rithykun, Secretary of State, MoE), provincial governor (H.E. Mom Saroeun, Stung Treng), provincial prosecutor, police, military police, PDoE, agriculture, forestry and fishery, district governors, commune chiefs, and village chiefs	Meeting	April 25, 2019	Address illegal land clearance in Stung Treng province and necessary actions to ensure effective law enforcement.
MoE GDANCP, MAFF FA, USFS, World Bank, NGOs, and PDoE	Meeting	April 30, 2019	Discussion of USAID GPL law enforcement priorities and activities.
NCDD	Official Letters	May 27, 2019	Official letters to Tetra Tech and the provincial governors of Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Kratie, and Stung Treng to support the Activity and request cooperation from and facilitate the participation of district governors and commune councils for implementation of USAID GPL.
MoE	Event	June 5, 2019	World Environment Day 2019 panel discussion to raise awareness related to climate change and producing and distributing to communities in four provinces in the PLEL t-shirts with educational messages on climate resilience.
Provincial governors, PDoEs, district councils, commune councils, FiA, NGOs, community networks, CPAs, CFs, and the private sector from the four provinces in the PLEL	Workshop	June 11, 2019	PLEL stakeholder Subnational Consultation (Validation) Workshop in Preah Vihear.
MoE (H.E Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State, MoE, and other MoE representatives)	Meeting	June 20, 2019	Present the findings from the PLEL Assessment and receive MoE endorsement. MoE expressed strong support for the PLEL Assessment and requested that the report be jointly published by MoE and USAID GPL.
RGC	Event	July 9, 2019	National Arbor Day event in Kratie province, which was presided over by H.M. Preah Bat Samdech Preah Boromneath Norodom Sihamoni, King of Cambodia.

Institution(s)	Type	Date	Description
The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC), FA, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (PDAFF), community-based organizations, and local NGOs	Workshop	July 24, 2019 – July 25, 2019	Gender participation in forest resource management, in Kampong Thom province.
MoE (H.E. Sao Sopheap, H.E. Khiev Borin, and Mr. Hong Daravuth)	Meeting	July 30, 2019	Discussion of USAID GPL grant to support SMP.
NCDD	Meeting	July 31, 2019	Discussion of USAID GPL support for finalization of NCDD revisions to the protected area, forestry, and fisheries laws and implementation in the PLEL of the sub-decree on district and municipality decentralization.
USAID, MoE (H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State, MoE, H.E. Rath Virak, Under Secretary of State, and H.E. Khiev Borin, General Director of MoE General Department of Local Community) PDoEs and deputy governors from Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Kratie, and Stung Treng provinces	Workshop	August 27, 2019	USAID GPL Year Two Work Plan Validation Workshop.
Stung Treng Provincial Governor, PDoE Director, and other related provincial departments	Meeting	September 9, 2019	USAID and USAID GPL courtesy meeting.
USAID Cambodia (Contracting Officer's Representative (COR))	Field Visit	September 9, 2019 – September 13, 2019	USAID Cambodia COR visit to the PLEL, which included a meeting with the Stung Treng provincial governor and the PDoE director and staff and a meeting with Preah Vihear PDoE staff and director. In addition, the delegation visited USAID GPL project sites in Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kampong Thom provinces.
MoT (Dr. Chuk Cumno, Director of Department of Tourism Product Development)	Meeting	September 18, 2019	Discussion of collaboration and support from USAID GPL to promote ecotourism products in the PLEL.
MoE (H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State, MoE, H.E. Rath Virak, H.E.	Workshop	September 20, 2019	Consultation with stakeholders on zoning and demarcation of Prey Lang and Phnom Thnout.

Institution(s)	Type	Date	Description
Khiev Borin and other staff), Kampong Thom Provincial Governor (H.E. Sok Lu), other provincial governors and deputy governors from the four provinces in the PLEL			

ANNEX IV. ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS

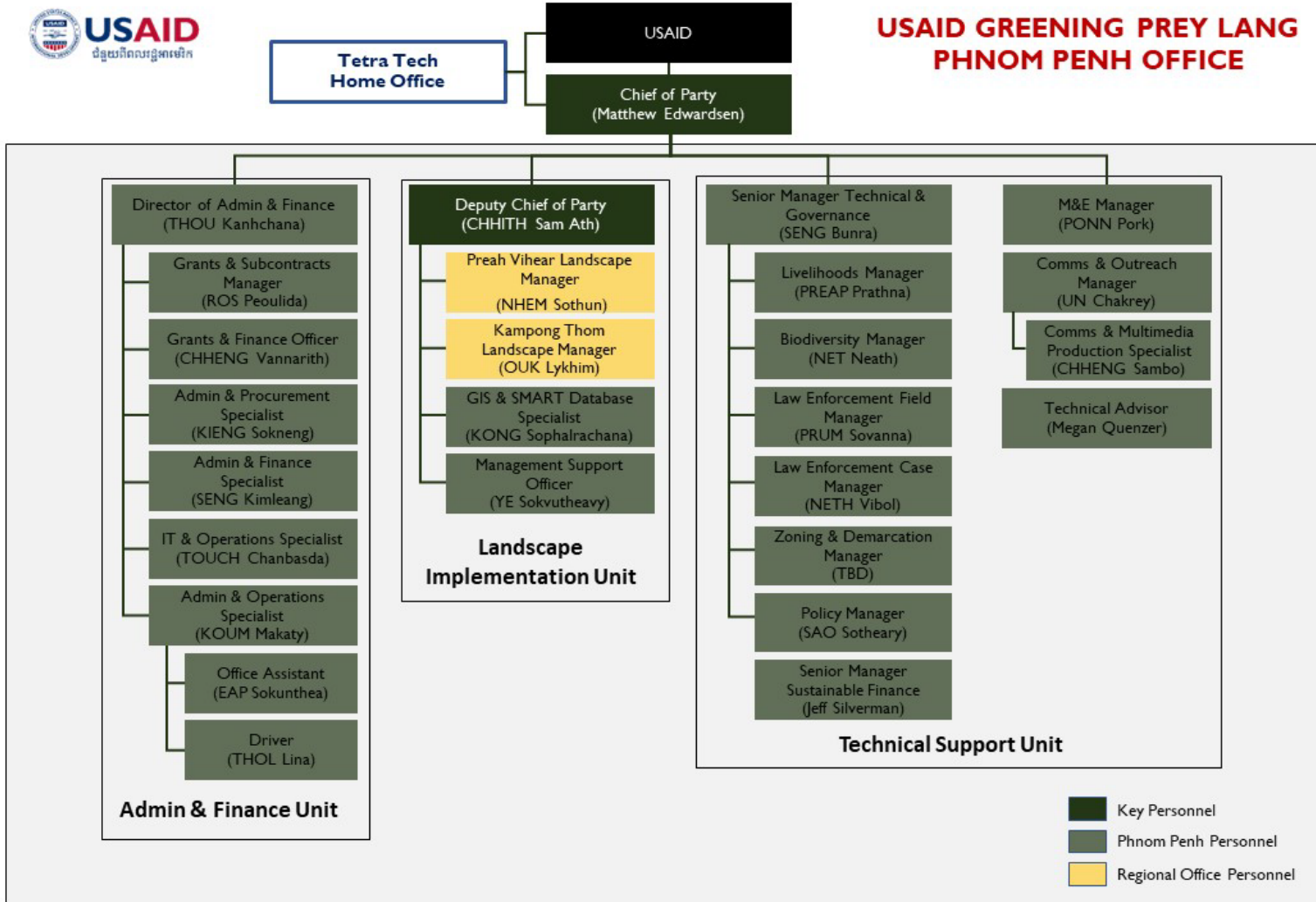


Figure 6: Phnom Penh Organization Chart

USAID GREENING PREY LANG PREAH VIHEAR LANDSCAPE OFFICE

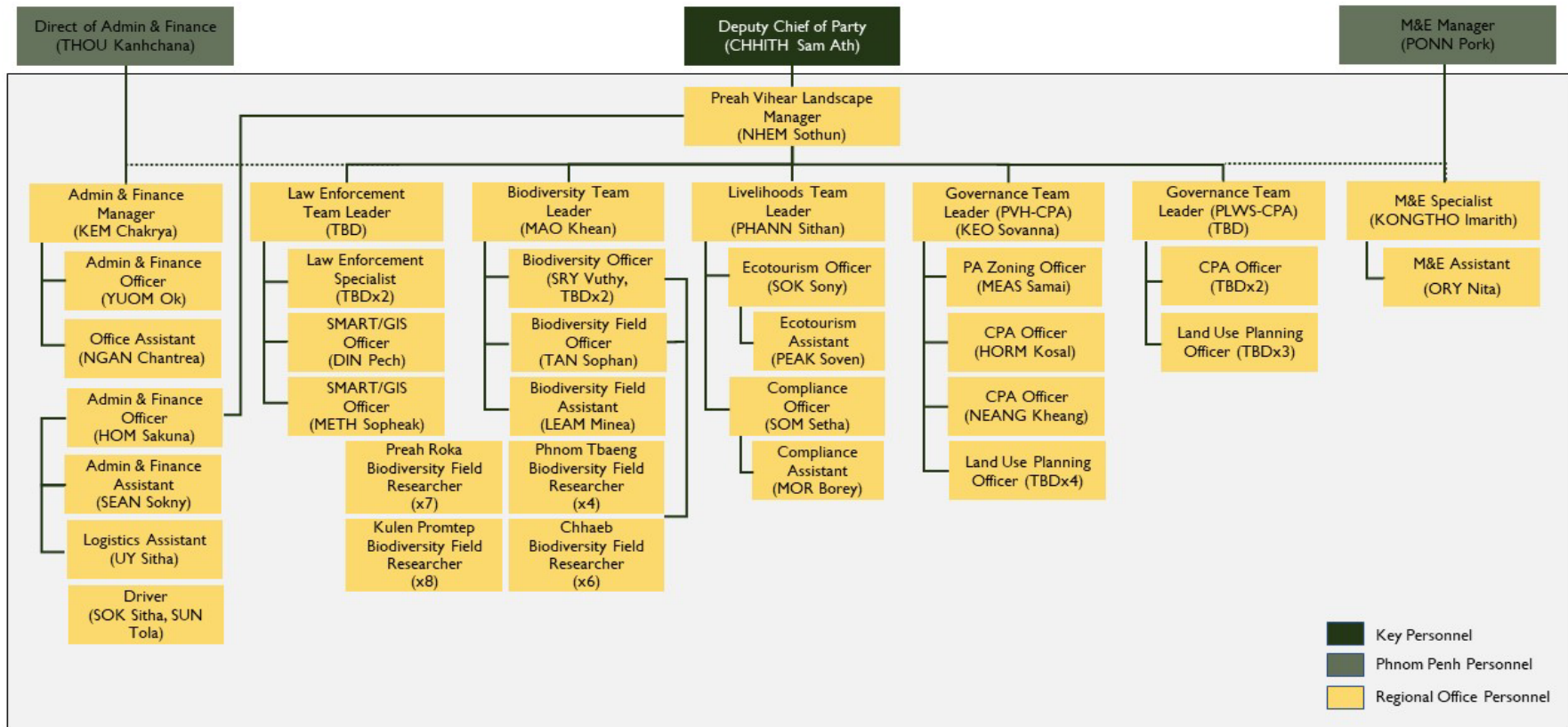


Figure 7: Preah Vihear Regional Office Organization Chart

USAID GREENING PREY LANG KAMPONG THOM LANDSCAPE OFFICE

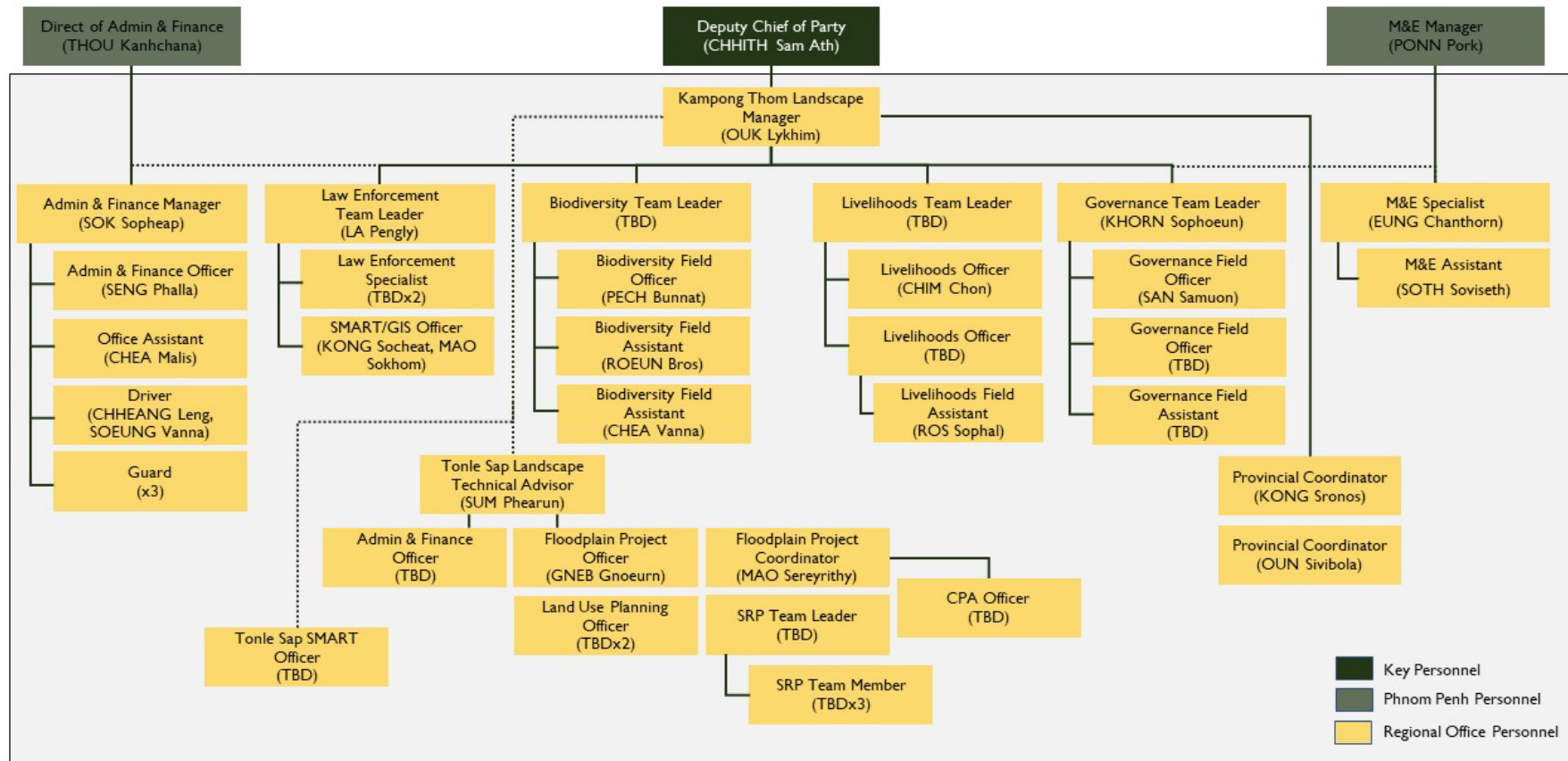


Figure 8: Kampong Thom Regional Office Organization Chart

ANNEX V. PLEL SUSTAINABLE FINANCE PLAN KEY SUSTAINABLE FINANCE INITIATIVE

TABLE 3: KEY SUSTAINABLE FINANCE INITIATIVES TO BE ASSESSED AND PURSUED IN YEAR 2

Finance Category	Finance Type	Types to Be Assessed
Financing from Cambodian government	Allocation	Commune Investment Funds
Financing from Cambodian government	Fund	MoE Environment and Social Fund
Financing from Cambodian government	Fund	FA National Forest Development Fund
Financing from Cambodian government	Concession	Economic Land Concessions
Domestic private sector financing	NTFP	Broad range of NTFP types with direct community livelihood links
Domestic private sector financing	PPP	Micro-grid energy
Domestic private sector financing	PPP	Certified agriculture (e.g., Ibis Rice)
Domestic private sector financing	PPP	Green supply chain plantation agriculture (e.g., sustainably sourced fuelwood)
International private sector financing	PPP	Private equity financing/impact investment
International private sector financing	PPP	Nested REDD+
International public sector financing	Grant	Conservation and environment grants (e.g., from international development banks, bilateral aid, public charitable trusts)
International public sector financing	Fund	Conservation trust funds
International public sector financing	PES	Nested REDD+
International public sector financing	Grant	Green Climate Fund
International public sector financing	Grant	Global Environmental Facility

ANNEX VI. COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREAS

TABLE 4: STATUS OF COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREAS SUPPORTED BY USAID GPL

CPA Name	Location				Protected Area	Accreditation Date	Steps of CPA Establishment ³								Management Plan Approved
	Village	Commune	District	Province			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
A Phlaonh Phnomdei	Char	Kantuot	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	9-Dec-16	√	√	√	√					
Akphivoat Prey Veng	Prey Veng	Srayang	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Feb-12	√	√	√	√					
Bangkan Senchey	Bangkan	Rieb Roy	Rovieng	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	9-May-19	√	√	√						
Baray Kham Keut	Kham Keut	Kampong Sralau Muoy	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	10-Oct-17	√	√	√	√					
Choam Ta Meun	Choam Srae	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Mar-12	√	√	√	√					
Kantuot	Kantuot	Kantuot	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	9-Dec-16	√	√	√	√					
Phnom Chroap Trey Ksant	Chrach, Chamraeun, and Phlaoch	Chrach	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	5-Mar-19	√	√	√						
Phnom L'ang	Pakdevoat, Pramoul Phdom, and Damnak Trach	Chrach	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	5-Mar-19	√	√	√						
Phoum Peuk	Peuk	Putrea	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	9-May-19	√	√	√						
Prasat Chheu Teal Kaong	Thmea	Thmea	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	5-Mar-19	√	√	√						
Prasat Phnom Kreal	Phneak Roluek	Thmea	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	5-Mar-19	√	√	√						
Prey Andoung Dang Phlet	Dang Phlet	Chhaeb Pir	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	20-Nov-18	√	√	√	√					

³ Step I: Participatory Assessment and Consultation, Step II: CPA Establishment Application, Step III: Organization of CPA Structure, Step IV: CPA Boundary Demarcation, Step V: CPA By-law Development, Step VI: CPA Management Plan and Development, Step VII: Development of CPA Management Agreement, and Step VIII: Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism.

CPA Name	Location				Protected Area	Accreditation Date	Steps of CPA Establishment ³								Management Plan Approved
	Village	Commune	District	Province			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
Prey Chheu Phleung	Kaong Yaong	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	9-Dec-16	√	√	√	√					
Prey Kamraeng	Slaeng Toul and Srae	Rieb Roy	Rovieng	Preah Vihear	BCC	9-May-19	√	√	√						
Prey Kdar	Kampenh	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	9-Dec-16	√	√	√	√					
Prey Phdao	Tel	Srayang	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Mar-12	√	√	√	√					
Prey Pir L'veng	Kampong Sangkae	Kampong Sralau Muoy	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	10-Oct-17	√	√	√	√					
Prey Thmor Koul	Okak	Pou	Tbaeng Mean Chey	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	2-Apr-13	√	√	√	√					
Prey Toap	Krala Peas	Pring Thum	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Preah Roka	15-Sep-19	√	√	√						
Rolum Tuek Khmao Tuek Sar	Reaksmei	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Mar-12	√	√	√	√					
Sambo Akphivoat	Sambo	Srayang	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Feb-12	√	√	√	√					
Srae Veal	Srae Veal	Thmea	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	5-Mar-19	√	√	√						
Sraong Aphlaonh	Yeang	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	9-Dec-16	√	√	√	√					
Tangyou	Sedthkakech	Chhean Mukh	Tbaeng Mean Chey	Preah Vihear	Phnom Tbaeng	16-Sep-19	√	√	√						
Tmat Paeuy Thoeurnkrasang	Tmat Paeuy	Pring Thum	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	11-May-04	√	√	√	√					
Trapeang Phong	Suong	Kampong Sralau Muoy	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	10-Oct-17	√	√	√	√					
Tumnob Or Ta Kaek	Antil	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Mar-12	√	√	√	√					
Angkor Ent	Boeng Char	Boeng Char	Sambour	Kratie	BCC	2-Apr-19	√	√	√						
Anlong Chrey	Anlong Chrey	Anlong Chrey	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Prey Lang	8-Jan-19	√	√	√						

CPA Name	Location				Protected Area	Accreditation Date	Steps of CPA Establishment ³								Management Plan Approved
	Village	Commune	District	Province			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
Anlong Phe	Anlong Phe	Anlong Phe	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Prey Lang	8-Jan-19	√	√	√						
Chaom Mrech (Sala Visai)	Tralaek and Andas	Sala Visai	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom	BCC/Beng Per	8-May-03	√	√	√						
Kampong Domrei	Kampong Damrei	Boeng Char	Sambour	Kratie	BCC	2-Apr-19	√	√	√						
Kampong Khbeoung	Koah Dambang	Boeng Char	Sambour	Kratie	BCC	2-Apr-19	√	√	√						
Kbal Doun Krey	Boeng	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom	BCC	17-Jan-19	√	√	√						
Kiri Sok San	Kiri Sok San	Anlong Chrey	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Prey Lang	8-Jan-19	√	√	√						
Koah Entchey	Kampong Roteh	Boeng Char	Sambour	Kratie	BCC	2-Apr-19	√	√	√						
Koki Prohaong	Sre Veal Lech and Sampoar Touch	Dang Kambet	Sandan	Kampong Thom	BCC/Beng Per	23-Jul-10	√	√	√						
Kong Meas	Krang	Sochet	Sandan	Kampong Thom	BCC	17-Jan-19	√	√	√						
Ph'av	Ph'av	Anlong Phe	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Prey Lang	8-Jan-19	√	√	√						
Toal	Toal	Anlong Phe	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Prey Lang	8-Jan-19	√	√	√						

ANNEX VII. PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREAS MAP

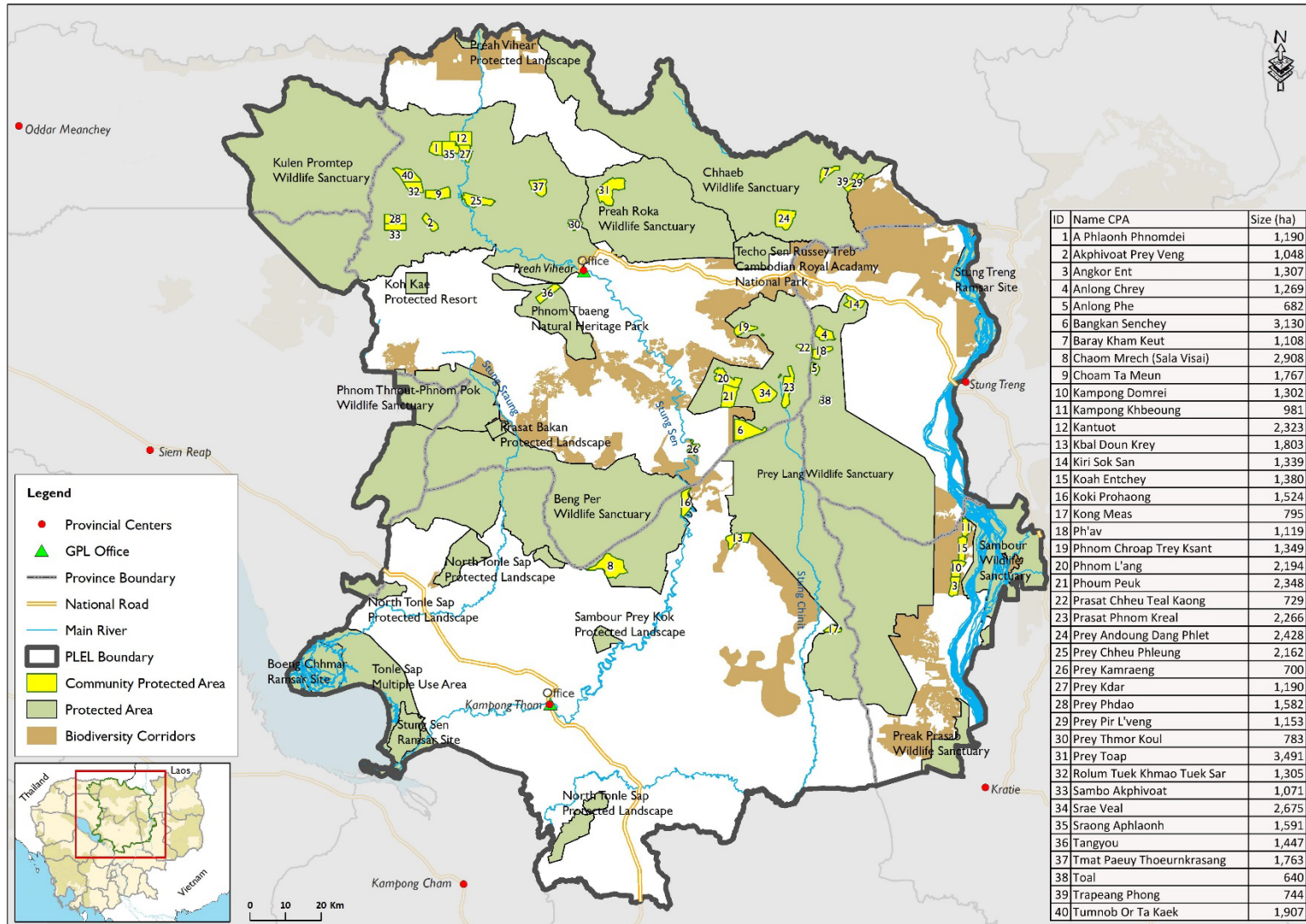


Figure 9: Prey Lang Extended Landscape community protected areas (CPAs) supported by USAID GPL

ANNEX VIII. PREY LANG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY SITUATIONAL MODEL

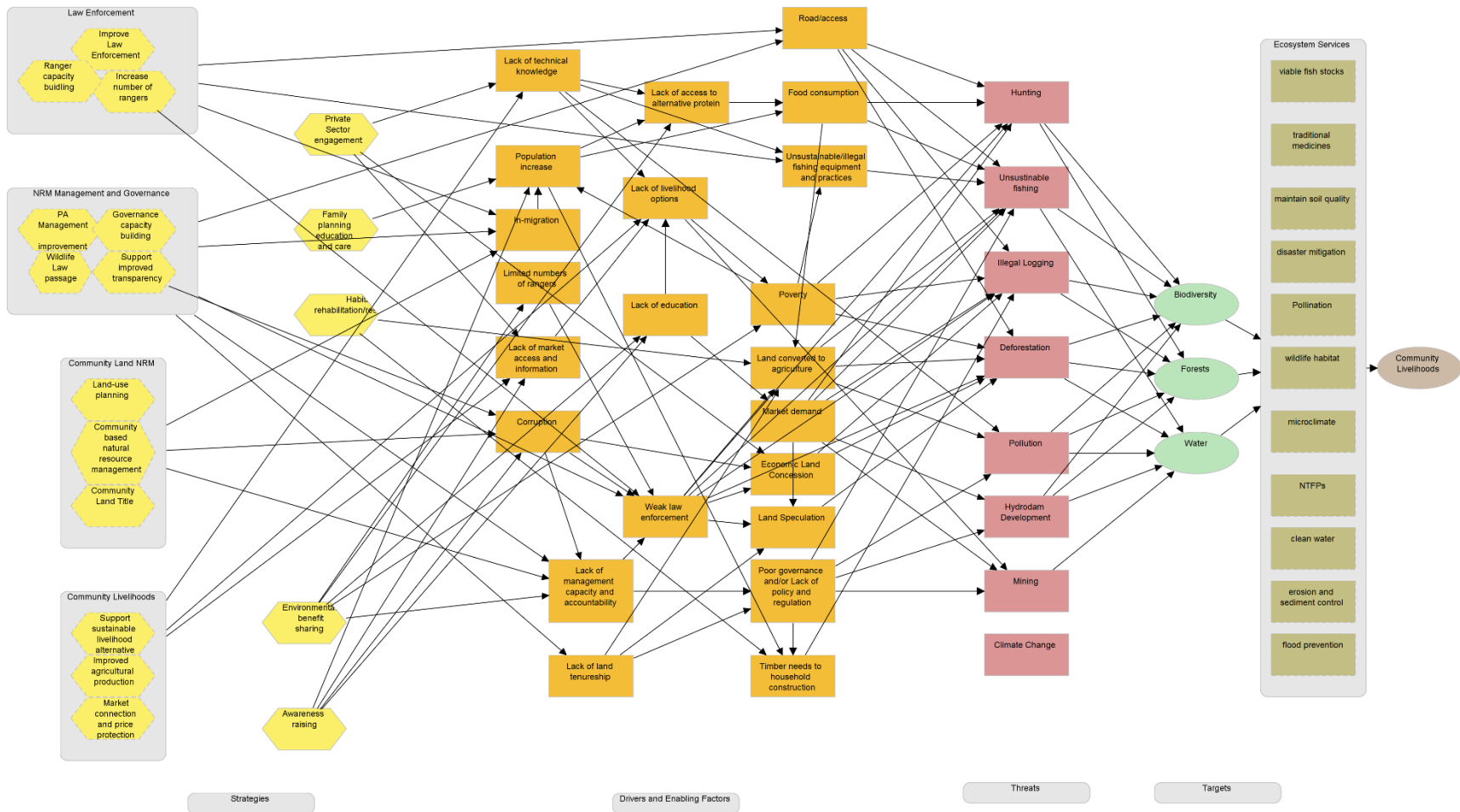


Figure 6: Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary situational model, including threats, drivers, strategies, and key activities, to inform annual adaptive management planning

ANNEX IX. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TRACKING TABLE

TABLE 5: YEAR ONE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TRACKING TABLE

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	Annual Target	Actual Achieved	Achieved %	Narrative Progress
Goal: To promote resilient, low-emission development and inclusive, sustainable management of the Prey Lang Extended Landscape							
1.0	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG 10.2-2/Outcome)	Hectares	Terrestrial/illegal logging/wildlife trafficking	405,217	1,027,367 (Terrestrial: 1,027,367)	254%	<p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to changes in approved indicator definition in July 2019. The indicator target may be adjusted following a pause-and-reflect workshop in Q2 of FY20.</p> <p>This number of hectares include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 431,683 hectares in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (whole PA). Indication of improved management practices in this PA included having PA annual adaptive plan for management endorsed by PDoE, expansion and improving of law enforcement activities, stakeholder consultations for management planning, zoning and demarcation, CPA establishment and expansion and improving of law enforcement activities in CPAs within the wildlife sanctuary. - 240,276 hectares in Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary (Preah Vihear part of PA). Indication of improved management practices in this PA included having PA annual adaptive plan for management endorsed by PDoE, expansion and improving of law enforcement activities in PA, stakeholder consultations for management planning, zoning and demarcation, and expansion and improving of law enforcement activities in CPAs within the wildlife sanctuary. - 24,654 hectares in Phnom Tbaeng Natural Heritage Park (whole PA). Indication of improved management practice in this PA is having PA included having PA annual adaptive plan for management endorsed by PDoE.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	Annual Target	Actual Achieved	Achieved %	Narrative Progress
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 190,027 hectares in Chhaeb Wildlife Sanctuary (whole PA). Indication of improved management practices in this PA included having PA annual adaptive plan for management endorsed by PDoE, expansion and improving of law enforcement activities in PA, expansion and improving of law enforcement activities in CPAs within the wildlife sanctuary. - 90,361 hectares in Preah Roka Wildlife Sanctuary (whole PA). Indication of improved management practice in this PA is having PA included having PA annual adaptive plan for management endorsed by PDoE. - 42,097 hectares in Phnom Thnout-Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary (whole PA). Indication of improved management practices in this PA included having PA annual adaptive plan for management endorsed by PDoE, and stakeholder consultations for management planning, zoning and demarcation. - 4,971 hectares in 4 Community Protected Areas located in Northeastern Biodiversity Conservation Corridor (BCC) in Kratie. Indication of improved management practices included CPA establishment and expansion and improved law enforcement activities in CPAs within the BCC. - 3,298 hectares in 3 Community Protected Areas located in Northern Biodiversity Conservation Corridor (BCC) in Kampong Thom. Indication of improved management practices included CPA establishment and expansion and improved law enforcement activities in CPAs within the BCC.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	Annual Target	Actual Achieved	Achieved %	Narrative Progress
Objective 1: Improved biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health in Prey Lang Extended Landscape (Conservation)							
I.1	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-1/Outcome)	Hectares	Terrestrial/illegal logging/wildlife trafficking	238,000	1,027,367 (Terrestrial: 1,027,367)	432%	<p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to changes in approved indicator definition in July 2019. The indicator target may be adjusted following a pause-and-reflect workshop in Q2 of FY20.</p> <p>All hectares under improved NRM management through USAID GPL support, as indicated in above indicator, have deforestation rate under 2.9%, which is referenced from the national baseline deforestation rate (BAU), illustrating improved biophysical conditions. Below are result of deforestation analysis of the PAs and CPAs reported under indicator 1.0:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kulen Promtep wildlife sanctuary: 2.27% - Chhaeb wildlife sanctuary: 1.63% - Prey Lang wildlife sanctuary: 1.13% - Phnom Tbaeng natural heritage park: 0.04% - Preah Roka wildlife sanctuary: 0.65% - Phnom Thnout-Phnom Pok wildlife sanctuary: 0.98% - 7 CPAs (Kampong Khbeoung CPA, Koah Entchey CPA, Kampong Domrei CPA, Angkor Ent CPA, Kong Meas CPA, Prey Kamraeng CPA, Kbal Doun Krey CPA) located in BCCs: 1.19%
I.2	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided through sustainable landscapes activities supported by USG assistance (EG.13-6/Outcome)	Metric tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e)	None	1,183,000	1,963,720	166%	<p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to changes in PLEL boundary.</p> <p>GHG Emission Reductions (ER) were calculated using the online USAID AFOLU Carbon Calculator with the USAID GPL PLEL boundary as input. GHG ERs are from avoided deforestation. The main driver of deforestation used was Subsistence (smallholder). The full report is available on request.</p>

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	Annual Target	Actual Achieved	Achieved %	Narrative Progress
Objective 2: Increased sustainable and equitable economic opportunities, community livelihoods, and natural capital reinvestment (Communities)							
2.1	Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-3/Outcome)	People	Male/Female	58,526	59,516 (Male: 29,283, Female: 30,233)	102%	This indicator counted the entire population from 63 villages where beneficiaries gained improved tenure rights and access to resources from the establishment of Community Protected Areas (CPA), and/or where livelihood activities (IBIS Rice, ecotourism, water user groups, etc.) were implemented to incentivize conservation and at the same time improve economic benefits for target beneficiaries. In addition, this indicator also counted 150 individuals from 30 households from 11 additional villages where USAID GPL provided improved economic benefits through bird nest protection activities.
2.2	Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance (EG. 13-4/Outcome)	US Dollar	Public/private and international/domestic	\$75,000	\$189,741 (Public: \$0, Private: \$189,741) (International: \$189,741, Domestic: \$0)	252%	Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than the annual target as USAID GPL was able to leverage more co-financing than originally proposed due to strong interest to scale up IBIS Rice production. Indicator target may be adjusted following a pause-and-reflect workshop in Q2 of FY20 and the sustainable financing pipeline. This amount consists of: - \$89,741 grant from Conservation International (CI), on behalf of the Japanese private sector company Mitsui & Co., to Sansom Mlub Prey (SMP) to support expansion of the IBIS Rice program into Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (prey Lang). The goal of this grant is to alleviate poverty in food-insecure, environment-dependent, agricultural communities in Prey Lang through linking enhanced rice growing practices, security of land tenure, and community-based conservation. This grant aimed to promote both natural landscape conservation and climate change adaptation. The agreement between CI and SMP was signed on June 4, 2019, and was

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	Annual Target	Actual Achieved	Achieved %	Narrative Progress
							<p>executed with the understanding that USAID GPL would provide a grant to SMP and support the expansion of IBIS Rice in Prey Lang through technical assistance ranging from remote sensing verification to tenure delineation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$100,000 capital expenditure (CapEx) loan from WCS's Conservation Enterprise Development Program (CEDP). The WCS based CEDP loan was executed with an understanding that the increased rice supply generated through the USAID GPL supported IBIS Rice expansion would provide new market opportunities. The loan financed the purchasing of packaging equipment that allows for export quality IBIS Rice to be packaged in volumes that can meet international standards. The agreement was signed July 2, 2019.
2.3	Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or nonmonetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities (EG.13-5/Outcome)	People	Male/Female	75,112	59,516 (Male: 29,283, Female: 30,233)	79%	Achievement of this indicator is less than 10% lower than the annual target as the actual achieved for indicator 2.3 is the same as for 2.1. This is because the activities that supported economic benefits related to sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity protection (2.1) led to the reduction of emissions related to sustainable landscape activities (2.3).
2.4	Amount mobilized (in USD) for climate change adaptation as supported by USG assistance (EG.11-4/Outcome)	US Dollar	Public/private and international/ domestic	\$11,000	\$189,000 (Public: \$0, Private: \$189,000) (International: \$189,000, Domestic: \$0)	1718%	<p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target as USAID GPL was able to leverage more co-financing than originally proposed due to strong interest to scale up IBIS Rice production. Indicator target may be adjusted following a pause and reflect workshop in Q2 of FY20 and the sustainable financing pipeline.</p> <p>As noted in the explanation for indicator 2.2, both the grant from CI/Mitsui & Co. and loan from WCS's CEDP support sustainable landscapes, wildlife conservation, and climate change adaptation.</p>

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	Annual Target	Actual Achieved	Achieved %	Narrative Progress
							Specifically, SMP provides drought-resistant rice varieties to participating farmers. In addition, the resilience of farmers to climate shocks and variability is enhanced by participation in IBIS Rice as it diversifies rural incomes. Thus, the actual achieved for indicator 2.2 and 2.4 are the same.
Objective 3: Strengthened inclusive and effective landscape governance (Governance)							
3.1	Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-6/Outcome)	People	Male/Female	619	1,125 (Male: 1,010, Female: 115)	182%	<p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to changes in approved indicator definition in July 2019. The indicator target may be adjusted following a pause-and-reflect workshop in Q2 of FY20.</p> <p>A total of 1,125 individuals applied improved conservation law practices over this fiscal year period. These individuals include CPA members, PDoE rangers, IBIS Rice farmers who complied with IBIS Rice related rules and policies, and Village Monitoring Network (VMN) members. On average, individuals participated 2.33 times in one of the following law enforcement activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly community patrol planning meetings conducted by CPA members; - Community patrols conducted in community protected areas by CPA members; - Monthly SMART patrol planning meetings conducted by PDoE rangers; - SMART patrols conducted in protected areas by PDoE rangers, with the use of GPS tracking tool; - Village compliance meetings to assess farmer compliance on IBIS Rice practices; - Apply conservation law and other compliance required for participating in IBIS Rice; and - Ongoing monitoring on farmer compliance to IBIS Rice practices conducted by members of VMN.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	Annual Target	Actual Achieved	Achieved %	Narrative Progress
3.2	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address sustainable landscape issues as supported by USG assistance. (EG.13-2/Outcome)	Institutions	National/ subnational/ other	74	120 (National: 6, Sub-national: 86, Other: 28)	162%	<p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to changes in approved indicator definition in July 2019. The indicator target may be adjusted following a pause-and-reflect workshop in Q2 of FY20.</p> <p>These institutions engaged with different activities of USAID GPL such as law enforcement activities, trainings, PLEL assessment activities, consultation workshops, and conservation activities. Through these engagements, they have increased access to information and networking, increased in-house technical capacity through training, increased access to opportunities for engaging with other stakeholders, and improved law enforcement capacity.</p>
3.3	Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance (EG.11-6/Outcome)	People	Male/Female	116,840	24,753 (Male: 14,198, Female: 10,555)	21%	<p>Achievement of this indicator is less than 10% lower than the annual target as the principal individuals that would utilize climate information to improve resilience are communities implementing activities based upon the findings of the PLEL Assessment. The findings of the PLEL Assessment were endorsed by the MoE in early Q4 of FY19. The MoE requested that the final report be co-branded and disseminated in coordination with the MoE at the national and subnational level. Given the substantial reviews required internal to MoE for a co-branded product it is estimated that the final PLEL Assessment will be completed in Q1 of FY20. Dissemination and trainings would then follow.</p> <p>Individuals counted under this indicator represent those individuals associated with institutions counted under indicator 3.4 and those institutions that were engaged in PLEL Assessment.</p>

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	Annual Target	Actual Achieved	Achieved %	Narrative Progress
3.4	Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (EG.11-2/Outcome)	Institutions	National/ subnational/ other	74	120 (National: 6, Sub-national: 86, Other: 28)	162%	Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to changes in approved indicator definition in July 2019. The indicator target may be adjusted following a pause-and-reflect workshop in Q2 of FY20. The actual achieved for indicator 3.4 is the same as for 3.2 because the activities aimed at addressing sustainable landscape issues also addressed climate change risk.
3.5	Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance (EG. 10.2-4/Output)	People	Male/Female	600	1,055 (Male: 689, Female: 366)	176%	Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to changes in approved indicator definition in July 2019. The indicator target may be adjusted following a pause-and-reflect workshop in Q2 of FY20. Trainings topics included PLEL Assessment findings (climate change mitigation and adaptation); CPA organizational capacity building; SMART data collection for PDoE park rangers; patrol techniques, safety, and wildlife identification; IBIS Rice practices (introduction to IBIS Rice, pest management and post-harvest training); wildlife species; natural resource management and biodiversity conservation; and zoning and demarcation.
3.6	Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of USG assistance (EG 10.2-5/Output)	Policy, law, or regulation	Proposed/ adopted/ implemented Wildlife trafficking/illegal logging and associated trade/illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing/other	3	11 (Adopted: 5, Proposed: 4, Implemented: 2) (Illegal logging and associated trade: 8, Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing: 2, Other: 1)	366%	Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to changes in approved indicator definition in July 2019. The indicator target may be adjusted following a pause-and-reflect workshop in Q2 of FY20. 1) Proclamation Number 7020 on Banning of Diclofenac, issued by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) on July 15, 2019 (Adopted); 2) Decision on Establishment of Technical Working Group for Zoning, Boundary Demarcation, and

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	Annual Target	Actual Achieved	Achieved %	Narrative Progress
							<p>Management Planning at Phnom Thnout-Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary (Proposed);</p> <p>3) Decision on Establishment of Technical Working Group for Zoning, Boundary Demarcation, and Management Planning at Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (Proposed);</p> <p>4) By-Law for Kong Meas CPA in Sandan District (Proposed);</p> <p>5) By-Law for Kbal Dounkrei CPA in Sandan District (Proposed);</p> <p>6) Joint Patrol Agreement between Chhaeb and Baray Kham Keut CPA (Adopted);</p> <p>7) Joint Patrol Agreement between Chhaeb and Prey Andoung Dang Phlet CPA (Adopted);</p> <p>8) Joint Patrol Agreement between Kulen Promtep and Sambo Akphivoat CPA (Adopted);</p> <p>9) Joint Patrol Agreement between Kulen Promtep and Tmat Paeuy Thoeurnkrasang CPA (Adopted);</p> <p>10) Decision on Establishment of Stung Chinit Watershed Management Committee (Implemented); and</p> <p>11) By-Law for Okranhak Farmer Water User Community (Implemented).</p>
Crosscutting							
4.1	Number of communication, outreach and knowledge products (Custom/Output)	Product	Type of product	6	17 (Factsheet: 1, Press release: 1, Learning material: 1, Policy brief: 1, High profile event: 11, Media campaign: 1,	283%	<p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than annual target due to changes in approved indicator definition in July 2019. The indicator target may be adjusted following a pause-and-reflect workshop in Q2 of FY20.</p> <p>Communication products included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GPL project banner; - Press release for inception and learning / project launching event; - Inception and learning event report;

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	Annual Target	Actual Achieved	Achieved %	Narrative Progress
					Other: 1 (T-shirt)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLEL Assessment findings summary presentation to MoE; - National stakeholder consultation workshop; - 4 subnational stakeholder consultation workshops (Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Kratie, Stung Treng); - PLEL Assessment subnational consultation workshop (Preah Vihear); - Subnational consultation workshop on zoning and demarcation for Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary and Phnom Thnout-Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary (Kampong Thom); - Inter-provincial workshop on effective law enforcement for Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (Kampong Thom); - 3 CPA recognition workshops (Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, and Kratie); - Facebook live campaign in US Embassy Let's Chat Talk Show; and - T-shirt: 1,300 units distributed to participants during the World Environment Day (June 5, 2019).

ANNEX X. ACTIVITY TRACKING TABLE

TABLE 6: YEAR ONE WORK PLAN ACTIVITY TRACKING TABLE

Intervention	Status
STARTUP	
Recruit and on-board remaining Activity staff	Completed
Complete initial equipment procurement	Completed
Establish and refurbish permanent office in Phnom Penh	Completed
Roll out training on policies, systems, and procedures	Completed
Establish MEL reporting system	Ongoing: Updated MEL Plan completed, indicator roadmaps completed, interim M&E data management tools in use, online database in development
Develop Grants Management Plan and finalize Grants Management Manual	Completed
Establish and equip regional offices and orient staff	Completed
EXTENDED LANDSCAPE APPROACH	
Develop PLEL situational model and strategy	Scheduled for Y2
Present and validate PLEL investment strategy with stakeholders at national and landscape levels	Completed
Adjust Year One Work Plan to align with the PLEL sustainable finance strategy	Completed
Communications and Outreach	
Develop Activity promotional materials	Completed: Initial promotional materials developed, ongoing maintenance and development in Y2
Implement national Activity launch	Completed
Implement landscape Activity launch	Completed
Conduct Stakeholder Mapping	Completed
Develop Stakeholder Engagement Strategy	Completed
Develop Communications and Outreach Strategy	Completed
Implement Communications and Outreach Strategy	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, COS implementation ongoing in Y2
Evidence-Based Extended Landscape	
Design and implement PLEL Assessment, which will inform the PLEL investment strategy	Ongoing: PLEL Assessment completed, final report and learning materials in development

Intervention	Status
Conduct stakeholder review of findings and generation of recommendations at the national and landscape level	Completed
Establish GHG emission baseline for the PLEL	Completed: GHG Emissions Baseline and Targets included in USAID GPL Baseline Survey Report
Define DSS needs and opportunities	Completed
Institutional Capacity Building	
Based on stakeholder and policy mapping, PLEL Assessment, and PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan results, define target institutions and functional capacity building areas	Completed
Adapt and implement Functional Organizational Capacity Assessment (FOCAS) methodology for target institutions	Determined FOCAS tool is too broad for an applicable institutional analysis for the PLEL
Based on results of stakeholder and policy mapping, PLEL Assessment, and PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan, define capacity building plans	Completed
PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan	
Develop PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan	Completed
Implement the PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan and update as necessary	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, Plan implementation ongoing in Y2
Policy Strategy	
Implement policy mapping exercise	Completed
Based on information, develop Activity policy framework for leveraging opportunities to improve policies/guidelines	Completed
OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH IN PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE	
Prey Preah Roka Wildlife Sanctuary (Preah Roka); Chhaeb Wildlife Sanctuary (Chhaeb); Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary (Kulen Promtep); Phnom Tbaeng Natural Heritage Park (Phnom Tbaeng); Phnom Thnout-Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary (Phnom Thnout)	
Support MoE/DoE to develop integrated/adaptive annual work plans for each protected area (Phnom Tbaeng, Kulen Promtep, Chhaeb/Preah Roka)	Completed: Kulen Promtep, Chhaeb, and Preah Roka annual adaptive management plan finalized, annual adaptive management plan support ongoing in Y2
Establish zoning working group for Chhaeb/Preah Roka and hold initial meetings	Ongoing: Developed strategy for zoning that also addresses parts of protected areas that occur in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey provinces.
Hold zoning working group training events on zoning procedures	Ongoing: Draft protocols completed, training begins in Q2 of Y2
Support communities to develop new CPAs in Chhaeb	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, new CPA development ongoing in Y2

Intervention	Status
Build capacity of Kulen Promtep and Chhaeb CPA committee members and key stakeholders (commune council/village chief, commune police, rangers)	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, CPA support ongoing in Y2
Support Kulen Promtep and Chhaeb CPA management meetings	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, CPA support ongoing in Y2
Strengthen boundary management, monitoring, and patrols of Kulen Promtep and Chhaeb CPAs	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, CPA support ongoing in Y2
Review ecological and socio-economic data needs for a systematic conservation assessment of Chhaeb/Preah Roka	Completed
Conduct systematic ongoing conservation assessment (Chhaeb/Preah Roka)	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, conservation assessment ongoing in Y2
Establish Biodiversity Field Researcher teams to conduct biodiversity monitoring patrols (Kulen Promtep, Phnom Tbaeng, Chhaeb/Preah Roka) and collect SMART data	Completed
Train Biodiversity Field Researchers in SMART refresher CyberTracker use	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, training ongoing in Y2
Hold vulture census surveys with participation from community ecotourism committees and submit data to CVWG	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, vulture census surveys ongoing in Y2
Conduct monthly globally threatened species bird presence and/or census surveys	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, bird surveys ongoing in Y2
Conduct pileated gibbon monitoring/surveys (establish baseline in Phnom Tbaeng/Preah Roka)	Completed: Surveys completed, final report in Q2 of Y2
Conduct globally threatened mammal camera trapping inventory baseline in Preah Roka/Chhaeb (incl. 60x camera trap)	Scheduled for Q1 in Y2 (delay due to onset of rainy season in Q3)
Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (Prey Lang)	
Develop situational model to guide Prey Lang conservation strategy	Completed: Stung Treng part of Prey Lang, all of Prey Lang scheduled for Y2
Develop 3-year adaptive management plan for Prey Lang Stung Treng	Ongoing: Stung Treng part of Prey Lang annual adaptive management plan completed, annual adaptive management plan support ongoing in Y2
Develop 3-year adaptive management plan for the entire Prey Lang	Scheduled for Y2
Define the zoning process for the Prey Lang	Completed
Review the zoning guidelines with key stakeholders in Prey Lang	Completed
Conduct biodiversity and resource use surveys used to establish the zones for Stung Treng part of Prey Lang	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, biodiversity and resource use surveys ongoing in Y2
Conduct biodiversity and resource use surveys used to establish the zones for entire Prey Lang	Scheduled for Y2

Intervention	Status
Conduct zoning consultation with stakeholders in Prey Lang	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, zoning consultation ongoing in Y2
Identify potential areas for new CPA establishment for Stung Treng	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, new CPA development ongoing in Y2
Identify community forests that can be converted to CPAs, and select ones that will be converted to CPAs	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, new CPA development ongoing in Y2
Provide support to CPA development (conversion of CFs to CPAs, training of community members, boundary demarcation)	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, new CPA development ongoing in Y2
Support establishment of a community-based conservation network in four provinces ⁴	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, CPA network support ongoing in Y2
Assess potential for support of watershed management (CFs) and water user groups ⁵	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, watershed management support ongoing in Y2
OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS, AND NATURAL CAPITAL REINVESTMENT	
Inclusive, conservation-friendly, and climate-resilient livelihoods	
Kulen Promtep and Chhaeb: Train new farmers within existing IBIS Rice villages in soil conservation including use of cover crops (SMP grant)	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, IBIS Rice farmer training ongoing in Y2
Kulen Promtep and Chhaeb: Promote IBIS Rice in new villages: exchange visits, form farmer groups, deliver seed and train on cultivation, harvest, and transport methods to optimize yields (SMP grant)	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, IBIS Rice program expansion ongoing in Y2
SRP: Train key farmers (1:10 farmers) in new villages with high peat soils on SRP rules, collection of data (diaries & tablets) monitoring (SMP grant)	Scheduled for Y2: SMP grant in Y1 focuses on IBIS Rice farmers in Northern Plains protected areas
SRP: Support training of farmers (1,000:3,000 ha land) by key farmers (SMP grant)	Scheduled for Y2: SMP grant in Y1 focuses on IBIS Rice farmers in Northern Plains protected areas
Support NGOs that develop women's savings groups and training in financial and business literacy (grants)	Scheduled for Y2: Annual program statement for grant facility will solicit ideas for livelihoods development
Conduct situational analysis of cassava/slash-and-burn and initial intervention design to mitigate (CIRAD grant)	Scheduled for Y2: Annual program statement for grant facility will solicit ideas for livelihoods development
Prey Lang: Develop 4-year livelihood development plan	Ongoing: Livelihood activities and plan development initiated in Y1, Livelihood Action Plan will be finalized in Q2 of Y2

⁴ This is a new activity identified during the second quarter.

⁵ This is a new activity identified during the fourth quarter.

Intervention	Status
Support IBIS Rice compliance monitoring system ⁴	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, IBIS Rice compliance monitoring support ongoing in Y2
Payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes	
Hold quarterly meetings with DoE, DoT, and other partners to plan ecotourism development/implementation activities in PAs	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, ecotourism development support ongoing in Y2
Expand bird nest protection program to Phnom Tbaeng and Preah Roka, and biological corridor areas (outside PAs)	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, bird nest protection program ongoing in Y2
For existing ecotourism activities, monitor and ensure compliance among PES participants with wildlife and conservation laws	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, PES monitoring ongoing in Y2
Prey Lang: Assess feasibility of PES in Prey Lang	Scheduled for Y2
OBJECTIVE 3: STRENGTHENED INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE	
Protected area management and enforcement to reduce forest and wildlife crime	
Plan protected area law enforcement interventions adaptively on monthly basis for Kulen Promtep and Chhaeb/Preah Roka	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, law enforcement planning support ongoing in Y2
Implement patrols based on law enforcement priorities set during monthly meetings (core wildlife areas) and collect SMART/LEM data	Completed: Y1 intervention objectives accomplished, patrol support ongoing in Y2
Train law enforcement rangers to use SOPs, handle cases, and conduct safe, effective patrols	Completed: Completed LECA, initial training conducted
Prey Lang: Conduct assessment of existing patrolling procedures and feasibility of joint patrols (community and rangers) with PDoE	Completed
Prey Lang: Support joint patrols in Stung Treng (SMART, patrolling procedures training, and equipment)	Scheduled for Y2

ANNEX XI. ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS

TABLE 7: LIST OF ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED THIS YEAR

Document Name	File Type	Date Submitted
USAID Greening Prey Lang Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring and Climate Risk Management Plan	PDF	October 2018
USAID Greening Prey Lang Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan	PDF	October 2018
USAID Greening Prey Lang Year One Work Plan	PDF	October 2018
USAID Greening Prey Lang Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy and Plan	PDF	October 2018
USAID Greening Prey Lang Communications and Outreach Strategy	PDF	October 2018
USAID Greening Prey Lang Quarterly Report #1	PDF	January 30, 2019
USAID Greening Prey Lang Interim Baseline Survey Report	PDF	February 15, 2019
USAID Greening Prey Lang Grants Management Plan and Grants Management Manual	PDF	April 11, 2019
USAID Greening Prey Lang Quarterly Report #2	PDF	April 30, 2019
USAID Greening Prey Lang Inception and Learning Event Report	PDF	May 29, 2019
USAID Greening Prey Lang Stakeholder Engagement Strategy	PDF	July 2, 2019
USAID Greening Prey Lang Quarterly Report #3	PDF	July 24, 2019
USAID Greening Prey Lang Year Two Work Plan	PDF	August 30, 2019
USAID Greening Prey Lang Prey Lang Final Baseline Survey Report	PDF	September 30, 2019
USAID Greening Prey Lang Prey Lang Extended Landscape Sustainable Finance Plan	PDF	September 30, 2019

ANNEX XII. ELECTRONIC DATASETS

No contractually required reporting for this year.

ANNEX XIII. ACTIVITY VISUAL STORIES



Visual Stories Photo 1: USAID GPL community member Biodiversity Field Researcher on duty conducting a biodiversity survey in Phnom Tbaeng

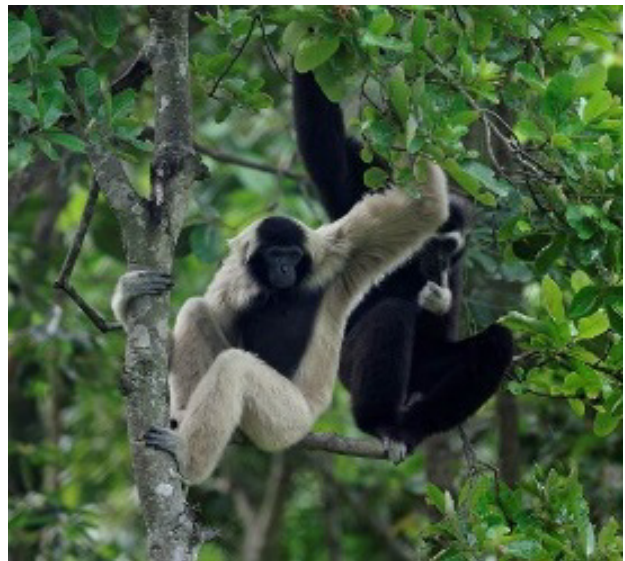
LOCALS LISTENING FOR BIODIVERSITY

“It’s like listening to music,” 31 year old Choeun Sothi describes the distinctive morning call of the critically endangered pileated gibbon in the 24,654 hectares of semi-evergreen forest of Phnom Tbaeng Natural Heritage Park (Phnom Tbaeng) in Northern Cambodia.

Gibbons are just one of many species threatened by poaching and habitat loss due to deforestation in Cambodia’s Prey Lang Extended Landscape (PLEL).

As a USAID Greening Prey Lang (GPL) Biodiversity Field Researcher, Sothi was part of a local community team surveying pileated gibbons, spending 18 days each month in the forest following the vocal primates.

Recording 60 individuals from a total of 19 listening posts demonstrated the significant biodiverse ecosystem of Phnom Tbaeng as part of the wider PLEL.



Visual Stories Photo 2: Pileated gibbons

These efforts validate USAID GPL plans for ongoing analysis, monitoring, and strengthened protection within the Phnom Tbaeng area to ensure the gibbon population and habitat are protected.

Sothi, having grown up in the area and now with two kids of his own, hopes to protect this vital ecosystem for the next generation.



“I don’t want to lose the forest and its biodiversity. I want the next generation to know about all the species we have now.”

Visual Stories Photo 3: Habitat of threatened wildlife in Phnom Tbaeng



Visual Stories Photo 4: Do Kum, Tmat Paeuy ecotourism community member and Bird Nest Protector

Local Bird Nest Protectors: Livelihoods and Conservation

Do Kum, 58, grew up in the remote village of Tmat Paeuy in Preah Vihear Province, Cambodia. Now famous for ecotourism, the village hosts foreign “twitchers” (bird watchers) enticed by the sight of critically endangered bird species such as Giant Ibis, Sarus Crane, and three species of vultures.

Although it’s not always free flying for the birds; their vital deciduous dipterocarp forest habitat is at constant risk due to land encroachment and illegal logging.

Tmat Paeuy’s Community Protected Area (CPA) management plan sets aside funds to pay a day rate to Bird Nest Protectors like Do Kum. In exchange, Kum spends up to three months monitoring nests until chicks successfully fledge.

As a Bird Nest Protector, Kum supports his family at the same time he’s safeguarding Tmat Paeuy’s biodiversity and ecotourism-dependent community livelihoods.



Visual Stories Photo 5: Pair of Giant Ibis on their nest

“I guard the bird nests so that the number of the endangered birds will be increased, and as a result, more tourists will come to our village. At the same time, I am contributing to the protection of endangered birds, I can also earn money to support my family.”



Visual Stories Photo 6: Bird species location map for tourists at Tmat Paeuy ecotourism homestay



Visual Stories Photo 7: Sou Chi clearing weeds from her rice field in Dong Phlet village

Organic Growth: Global Demand for IBIS Rice Supports Local Communities and Birds Alike

No ordinary rice farmer, Sou Chi, 29, is one of 56 proud producers of high-quality IBIS Rice in Dang Phlet Village, Preah Vihear province, Cambodia.

A zero poaching and zero deforestation agreement between farmer and wildlife friendly IBIS Rice guarantees a 30-40% higher purchase price for their organic rice product.

And with global demand growing for quality, sustainable and ethical products, IBIS Rice is racing to keep up.

Thanks to a grant from USAID Greening Prey Lang, IBIS Rice was enabled to mobilize an additional \$189,000 USD of investment. This will allow IBIS Rice to expand into new communities, increase



Visual Stories Photo 8: Sou Chi is happy because her income from IBIS Rice can better support her family

production capacity, and pave the way for business to scale up.

“I became an IBIS Rice farmer three years ago, and since then my annual income from rice production has doubled because of the higher price and increased productivity. My family’s livelihood has been improved. I think IBIS Rice will continue to be an effective way to protect the forest...and it’s important not only to me and my family, but also to the community and wildlife.”



Visual Stories Photo 9: IBIS Rice field and forest in Preah Vihear province

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