



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



PHOTO CREDIT: USAID GREENING PREY LANG

# **USAID GREENING PREY LANG**

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO THE USAID GREENING PREY LANG FINAL REPORT 2018–2023

**June 2023**

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Tetra Tech.

**This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development by Tetra Tech, through USAID Contract No. 72044218C00001, USAID Greening Prey Lang Activity.**

This report was prepared by:

Tetra Tech  
159 Bank Street, Suite 300  
Burlington, Vermont 05401 USA  
Telephone: (802) 495-0282  
Fax: (802) 658-4247  
Email: [international.development@tetrattech.com](mailto:international.development@tetrattech.com)

Tetra Tech Contacts:

Matthew Edwardsen, Chief of Party  
Telephone: +855 (0) 85/6 888 416  
Email: [Matthew.Edwardsen@tetrattech.com](mailto:Matthew.Edwardsen@tetrattech.com)

Mark Donahue, Project Manager  
Telephone: +1 (802) 495-0584  
Email: [Mark.Donahue@tetrattech.com](mailto:Mark.Donahue@tetrattech.com)

**Cover Photo:** Mr. Seng Phally and members of Kbal Kla community forest in Sandan district, Kampong Thom province, conduct forest patrol. Credit: USAID Greening Prey Lang.

# USAID GREENING PREY LANG

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO THE USAID GREENING PREY LANG FINAL REPORT (2018 – 2023)

July 2023

Date original report submitted to USAID:	June 14, 2023
Date comments received from USAID:	June 23, 2023
Date revised report submitted to USAID:	June 26, 2023
Date report approved by USAID:	June 27, 2023

**DISCLAIMER:** The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**TABLE OF CONTENTS ..... III**

ABBREVIATIONS ..... **ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.**

OVERVIEW ..... 3

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TRACKING ..... 4

WORK PLAN ACTIVITY TRACKING ..... 26

FINANCIAL REPORT ..... 38

REPORTS AND INFORMATIONAL PRODUCTS ..... 39

GIS AND OTHER DATA ..... 64

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND MITIGATION PLAN TRACKING ..... 66

REPORTS ON ILLEGAL FOREST ACTIVITIES ..... 80

COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS ..... 88

*Rapid Assessment of COVID-19 Impacts on Community Livelihoods and Natural Resources* ..... 88

*Institutional Capacity Building for CBOs across the Prey Lang Extended Landscape* ..... 108

*Lessons Learned on Community-Based Organization Grant Implementation by USAID Greening Prey Lang* ..... 115

*2022 Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting Case Competition Submission: Adaptive Management and Openness Guide the Redirection of the USAID Greening Prey Lang Activity in Cambodia* ..... 120

*CBO Survey Result Summary* ..... 124

REFERENCES ..... 134

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

AC	Agriculture Cooperative
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
BCC	Biodiversity Conservation Corridor
CBE	Community-Based Enterprise
CBET	Community-Based Ecotourism
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CF	Community Forest
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
CPA	Community Protected Area
CRDT	Cambodian Rural Development Team
CWS	Chhaeb Wildlife Sanctuary
DSS	Decision Support System
ELC	Economic Land Concession
ER	Emissions Reduction
FA	Forestry Administration
FOCAS	Functional Organizational Capacity Assessment
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FWUC	Farmer Water User Community
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLAD	Global Land Analysis and Discovery
GPL	Greening Prey Lang
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICS	Internal Control System
JCM	Joint Crediting Mechanism
JRC	Joint Research Centre
KPT	Kampong Tho Province
KPWS	Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary
KRT	Kratie Province

LOA	Life of Activity
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluating, and Learning
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPL	Northern Plains Landscape
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
PA	Protected Area
PAMP	Protected Area Monitoring Platform
PDoE	Provincial Department of Environment
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PGS	Participatory Guarantee System
PLEL	Prey Lang Extended Landscape
PLR	Policy, Law, Regulation
PLWS	Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary
PVH	Preah Vihear Province
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
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
STR	Stung Treng Province
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

## Overview

This report complements the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Greening Prey Lang (GPL) Final Report. That report, which is titled *Communities & Climate Change, A Collection of Local Solutions from Cambodia*, presents the achievements of USAID GPL to a general audience. This supplemental report provides readers with detailed performance indicator tracking, financial expenditures, progress related to approved workplan activities, and numerous other facts and figures which were developed throughout the implementation of USAID GPL.

This information has been consolidated in one reference document to assist the Cambodian government, development partners, civil society, academics, and other interested stakeholders to better understand the scope of USAID GPL's activities and materials that were developed from August 2018 – August 2023.



## Performance Indicator Tracking

USAID GPL performance indicator targets and results for each year of implementation and life of activity. Each indicator includes data for disaggregates and a narrative discussion of achievements.

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
<b>Goal: To promote resilient, low-emission development and inclusive, sustainable management of the Prey Lang Extended Landscape</b>									
1.0. Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved NRM as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-2/Outcome)	0 10/18	Terrestrial-Freshwater / Coastal-Marine; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	Target: 405,217 Actual: 1,027,367 254% (Terrestrial: 1,027,367)	Target: 1,069,148 Actual: 1,479,377 138% (Terrestrial-Freshwater: 1,479,377) (Wildlife Trafficking: 1,479,377, Illegal Logging: 1,479,377)	Target: 1,076,885 Actual: 1,310,510 122% (Terrestrial-Freshwater: 1,310,510) (Wildlife Trafficking: Wildlife Trafficking: 1,300,042, Illegal Logging: 1,300,042, Illegal Fishing: 10,468)	Target: 1,084,604 Actual: 1,207,850 111% (Terrestrial-Freshwater: 1,207,850) (Wildlife Trafficking: Wildlife Trafficking: 1,207,850, Illegal Logging: 1,207,850)	Target: 994,935 Actual: 1,200,989 121% (Terrestrial-Freshwater: 1,200,989) (Wildlife Trafficking: Wildlife Trafficking: 1,200,989, Illegal Logging: 1,200,989)	N/A	<p>LOA target eliminated as aggregated values are not realistic. A narrative description of the LOA impacts will be included in the final report.</p> <p>This indicator is not cumulative; thus, the narrative description describes the indicator achievement in Y5.</p> <p>Achievement under this indicator in Y5 is more than 10% higher than the annual target due to ongoing management activities in PAs, CPAs, and CFs, with particular emphasis on activities towards securing REDD+.</p> <p>The number of hectares includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 431,683 ha in Prey Lang (whole PA). Improved management in this PA includes expansion and improving of law enforcement activities, improving law enforcement activities in CPAs inside the PA, and implementation of</li> </ul>



Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
									<p>activities related to REDD+ project validation and verification e.g., FPIC consultation</p> <p>- 402,500 ha in Kulen Promtep (whole PA). Improved management in this PA includes expansion and improving of law enforcement activities, improving law enforcement activities in CPAs inside the PA, and implementation of activities related to REDD+ project validation and verification e.g., FPIC consultation.</p> <p>- 190,027 ha in Chhaeb (whole PA). Improved management in this PA includes expansion and improving of law enforcement activities, improving law enforcement activities in CPAs inside the PA, and implementation of activities related to REDD+ project validation and verification e.g., FPIC consultation.</p> <p>- 90,361 ha in Preah Roka (whole PA). Improved management in this PA includes expansion and improving of law enforcement activities, improving law</p>

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
									<p>enforcement activities in CPAs inside the PA, and implementation of activities related to REDD+ project validation and verification e.g., FPIC consultation.</p> <p>- 42,097 ha Phnom Thnout (whole PA). Improved management in this PA includes expansion and improving of law enforcement activities and implementation of activities related to REDD+ project validation and verification e.g., FPIC consultation.</p> <p>- 24,654 in Phnom Tbaeng (whole PA). Improved management in this PA includes expansion and improving of law enforcement activities, improving law enforcement activities in CPAs inside the PA, and implementation of activities related to REDD+ project validation and verification e.g., FPIC consultation.</p> <p>- 4,970 ha of 4 CPAs (Angkor Ent, Kampong Damrey, Kampong Khboeung, and Koh Entchey) inside Northeast BCC. Improved management</p>

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
									<p>in these CPAs includes CPA expansion and improving of law enforcement activities and implement activities towards achieving REDD+ e.g., FPIC consultation. 2,503 ha of 2 CPAs (Kbal Dounkrey and Prey Kamraeng) inside Northwest BCC. Improved management in these CPAs includes CPA expansion and improving of law enforcement activities and implement activities towards achieving REDD+ e.g., FPIC consultation. 12,194 ha of 7 CFs<sup>1</sup>. Improved management in these CFs includes CF expansion and improving of law enforcement activities.</p>
<b>Objective I: Improved biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health in Prey Lang Extended Landscape</b>									
1.1. Number of hectares of biologically significant areas showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-1 /Outcome)	0 10/18	Terrestrial-Freshwater / Coastal-Marine; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	Target: 238,000 Actual: 1,027,367 432% (Terrestrial: 1,027,367)	Target: 551,683 Actual: 1,064,161 193% (Terrestrial-Freshwater: 1,064,161) (Wildlife Trafficking:	Target: 550,000 Actual: 805,120 146% (Terrestrial-Freshwater: 805,120) (Wildlife Trafficking:	Target: 550,000 Actual: 638,362 116% (Terrestrial-Freshwater: 638,362) (Wildlife Trafficking:	Target: 550,000 Actual: 808,185 147% (Terrestrial-Freshwater: 808,185) (Wildlife Trafficking:	N/A	<p>LOA target eliminated as aggregated values are not realistic. A narrative description of the LOA impacts will be included in the final report.</p> <p>This indicator is not cumulative; thus, the narrative description</p>

<sup>1</sup> 1) Kbal Khla CF, 2) L'bos Srol CF, 3) Ou Das Sko CF, 4) Prey Kbal Ou Takong CF, 5) Prey Kbal Ou Thnong CF, 6) Prey Ou Kranhoung CF, 7) Samaki CF.

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
				1,064,161, Illegal Logging: 1,064,161)	805,120, Illegal Logging: 805,120)	638,362, Illegal Logging: 638,362)	808,185, Illegal Logging: 808,185)		<p>describes the indicator achievement in Y5.</p> <p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than the annual target due to the effectiveness of expanded management practices in target PAs, CPAs, and CFs leading to improved biophysical conditions (deforestation rate below business as usual [BAU] of 2.9%) in almost all areas with improved management practices, except Prey Kamraeng CPA and three CFs (Prey Kbal Ou Takong, Prey Kbal Ou Thnong, and Samaki), where deforestation rates were above the BAU.</p> <p>All hectares under improved natural resource management through USAID GPL support, as indicated in the above indicator 1.0, were assessed for reduced deforestation below the national baseline deforestation rate (BAU) of 2.9%. Below are the results of deforestation analysis of the PAs, CPAs, and CFs reported under indicator 1.0. Only those PAs, CPAs, and CFs with a deforestation rate below the BAU of 2.9% are counted towards indicator 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary: 2.46%</li> <li>- Kulen Promtep: 1.68%</li> </ul>

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Phnom Tbaeng: 0.02%</li> <li>- Chhaeb: 1.68%</li> <li>- Preah Roka: 0.57%</li> <li>- Phnom Thnout: 1.31%</li> <li>- 4 CPAs inside Northeast BCC (Kampong Khbeoung: 0.05%, Kaoh Entchey: 0.12%, Kampong Damrey: 0%, Angkor Ent: 0.05%)</li> <li>- 1 CPA inside the Northwest BCC (Kbal Dounkrey: 2.89%)</li> <li>- 07 CFs, except the three CFs mentioned above have a deforestation rate below BAU (on average: 0.77%)</li> </ul>
1.2. 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)	See baseline report from the USAID AFOLU Calculator 2/19	None	Target: 1.183 M Actual: 1,963,720 166%	Target: 2.373 M Actual: 3,927,440 166%	Target: 3.577 M Actual: 5,891,159 165%	Target: 4.797 M Actual: 7,854,879 164%	Target: 6.041 M Actual: 9,818,599 163%	Target: 17.971 M Actual: 29,455,797 164%	<p>LOA target retained as value is based on the USAID AFOLU Calculator.</p> <p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than its LOA target due to an expansion of the PLEL boundary since FY19.</p> <p>GHG emissions reductions (ERs) 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>

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
1.3. Number of hectares under improved natural resource management, safeguards, or sustainable business practices as a result of USG assistance (EG.10-IPS-1/Outcome)	0 12/20	Natural Resource Management / Sustainable Practices / Safeguards	N/A	N/A	Target: 14,300 Actual: 14,655 102% (Sustainable Practices: 12,361, Safeguards: 2,294)	Target: 14,300 Actual: 22,777.02 159% (National Resource Management: 8,611, Sustainable Practices: 12,360.96, Safeguards: 2,294.06)	Target: 14,300 Actual: 16,110 113% (National Resource Management: 4,238, Sustainable Practices: 11,871.96)	N/A	<p>There is no target number for Year 1 and Year 2 as the indicator was added in Year 3.</p> <p>LOA target eliminated as aggregated values are not realistic. A narrative description of the LOA impacts will be included in the final report.</p> <p>This indicator is not cumulative; thus, the narrative description describes the indicator achievement in Y5.</p> <p>Achievement of this indicator is more than 10% higher than the annual target as additional areas were calculated as having met this indicator in FY23 than were anticipated when the indicator as added at the beginning of the FY23.</p> <p>The number includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 11,871.96 ha coverage from irrigation systems managed two USAID GPL supported FWUCs (Tang Krasang and Okranhak)</li> <li>- 4,238 ha coverage of CBET supported by USAID GPL grantee NTFP-EP</li> </ul>
1.4. Number of hectares under improved management	0 12/20	Protection / Restoration / Management;	N/A	N/A	Target: 1,076,885 Actual: 1,300,042	Target: 1,084,604 Actual: 1,207,850	Target: 994,935 Actual: 1,200,989	N/A	There is no target number for Year 1 and Year 2 as the

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Life of Activity	Narrative
			Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	
expected to reduce GHG emissions as a result of USG assistance (EG.13-8/Outcome)		Forest / Non-Forest			121%  (Protection: 1,300,042, Management: 1,300,042)	111%  (Protection: 1,207,850, Management: 1,207,850; Forest: 1,207,850)	121%  (Protection: 1,200,989, Management: 1,200,989)  (Forest: 1,207,850)		<p>indicator was added in Year 3.</p> <p>LOA target eliminated as aggregated values are not realistic. A narrative description of the LOA impacts will be included in the final report.</p> <p>This indicator is not cumulative; thus, the narrative description describes the indicator achievement in Y5.</p> <p>This indicator counts all hectares reported under indicator 1.0.</p> <p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than the annual target due to the continuous practice of management activities into the PAs, CPAs, and CFs, especially activities towards securing REDD+.</p>



Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Life of Activity	Narrative
			Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	
<b>Objective 2: Increased sustainable and equitable economic opportunities, community livelihoods, and natural capital reinvestment</b>									
2.1. Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-3 /Outcome)	0 10/18	Male / Female; Age Group; Ethnic Group; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	Target: 58,526 Actual: 59,516 102% (Male: 29,283, Female: 30,233)	Target: 78,035 Actual: 78,755 101% (Male: 38,924 Female: 39,831)  (Wildlife Trafficking: 78,755, Illegal Logging: 78,755)	Target: 110,000 Actual: 120,628 110% (Male: 59,791, Female: 60,837)  (Age: <15: 42,220, [15-24]: 24,126, [25-35]: 18,094, >35: 36,188)  Indigenous Population: 9,934  (Wildlife Trafficking: 98,999, Illegal Logging: 98,999, Illegal Fishing: 21,629)	Target: 110,000 Actual: 110,718 101% (Male: 54,373, Female: 56,345)  (Age: <15: 38,751, [15-24]: 25,465, [25-35]: 15,501, >35: 31,001)  Indigenous Population: 10,390  (Wildlife Trafficking: 110,718, Illegal Logging: 110,718)	Target: 90,000 Actual: 90,386 100% (Male: 44,122, Female: 46,264)  (Age: <15: 33,443, [15-24]: 18,981, [25-35]: 13,558, >35: 24,404)  Indigenous Population: 72,88  (Wildlife Trafficking: 90,386, Illegal Logging: 90,386)	N/A	LOA target eliminated as aggregated values are not realistic. A narrative description of the LOA impacts will be included in the final report.  This indicator is not cumulative; thus, the narrative description describes the indicator achievement in Y5.  This indicator counted the entire population from 93 villages where beneficiaries gained improved tenure rights and access to resources from the establishment and functioning of CPAs, CFs, where REDD+ payments are expected, and 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.
2.2. Amount of investment mobilized (in U.S.\$) for sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance (EG.13-4 /Outcome)	0 10/18	Public / Private; International / Domestic	Target: \$75,000 Actual: \$189,741 252% (Public: \$0, Private: \$189,741)	Target: \$100,000 Actual: \$686,067.64 686% (Public: \$0, Private: \$686,067.64)	Target: \$825,000 Actual: 8,932,936.11 1,083% (Public-Domestic: 926,029, Public-International: 0, Private-	Target: \$1.025 M Actual: 1,655,985.24 162% (Public: 0, Private: 1,655,985.24)	Target: \$2.975 M Actual: 6,288,538.74 211% (Public: 0, Private: 6,288,539)	Target: \$5 M Actual: 17,753,268.73 355% (Public: 926,029, Private: 16,827,239.73)	LOA target retained as cumulative values are accurate.  USAID GPL achieved more than 10% of its LOA target largely due to the pre-purchase for the carbon credit of USAID GPL's 3 REDD+ projects.

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
			(International: \$189,741, Domestic: \$0)	(International: \$679,817.64, Domestic: \$6,250)	Domestic: 6,907.11, Private-International: 8,000,000)	(International: 1,572,290.97; Domestic: 83,694.27)	(International: 5,450,000; Domestic: 838,538.74)	(International: 15,891,849.61; Domestic: 1,861,419.12)	<p>Funding mobilized for the LoA include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- \$926,029 mobilized by USAID GPL partner Wildlife Conservation Society from the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) to develop and implement a sustainable rice cultivation program in the Stung Chinit South, Kampong Thom province. The fund mobilized was part of MOWRAM's Irrigated Agricultural Improvement Project that aims to modernize and improve climate and disaster resilience of four irrigation systems in Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, and Takeo provinces.</li> <li>- \$15,891,849.61 of private international funding mobilized by USAID GPL partners, CI and WCS to support their REDD+ program and USAID GPL NGOs and CBOs grantees to continue support their activities after USAID GPL.</li> <li>- \$935,390.12 of income generated by USAID GPL's CBOs Grantees</li> </ul>

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Life of Activity	Narrative
			Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	
									to support NRM activities in their communities.
2.3. Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities (EG.13-5 /Outcome)	0 10/18	Male / Female; Age Group; Ethnic Group	Target: 58,526 Actual: 59,516 101% (Male: 29,283, Female: 30,233)	Target: 78,035 Actual: 78,755 101% (Male: 38,924 Female: 39,831)	Target: 110,000 Actual: 120,628 110% (Male: 59,791, Female: 60,837)  (Age: <15: 42,220, [15-24]: 24,126, [25-35]: 18,094, >35: 36,188)  Indigenous Population: 9,934	Target: 110,000 Actual: 110,718 101% (Male: 54,373, Female: 56,345)  (Age: <15: 38,751, [15-24]: 25,465, [25-35]: 15,501, >35: 31,001)  Indigenous Population: 10,390	Target: 90,000 Actual: 90,386 100% (Male: 44,122, Female: 46,264)  (Age: <15: 33,443, [15-24]: 18,981, [25-35]: 13,558, >35: 24,404)  Indigenous Population: 72,88  (Wildlife Trafficking: 90,386, Illegal Logging: 90,386)	N/A	LOA target eliminated as aggregated values are not realistic. A narrative description of the LOA impacts will be included in the final report.  This indicator is not cumulative; thus, the narrative description describes the indicator achievement in Y5.  This indicator counted the entire population from 93 villages where beneficiaries gained improved tenure rights and access to resources from the establishment and functioning of CPAs, CFs, where REDD+ payments are expected, and 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.
2.4. Amount mobilized (in U.S.\$) for climate change adaptation as supported by USG assistance	0 10/18	Public / Private; International / Domestic	Target: \$11,000 Actual: \$189,000 1718%	Target: \$85,000 Actual: \$686,067.64 807%	Target: \$135,000 Actual: 8,932,936.11 6,617%  (Public-Domestic: 926,029, Public-	Target: \$1.025 M Actual: 1,655,985.24 162%	Target: \$2.975 M Actual: 6,288,538.74 211%	Target: \$4,231,000 Actual: 17,753,268.73 420%	LOA target retained as cumulative values are accurate.  The target value for this indicator is updated to match with the target of indicator 2.2 as the achievement value of these

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
(EG.11-4 / Outcome)			(Public: \$0, Private: \$189,000)  (International: \$189,000, Domestic: \$0)	(Public: \$0, Private: \$686,067.64)  (International: \$679,817.64, Domestic: \$6,250)	International: 0, Private-Domestic: 6,907.11, Private-International: 8,000,000)	(Public: 0, Private: 1,655,985.24)  (International: 1,572,290.97; Domestic: 83,694.27)	(Public: 0, Private: 6,288,539)  (International: 5,450,000; Domestic: 838,538.74)	(Public: 926,029, Private: 16,827,239.73)  (International: 15,891,849.61; Domestic: 1,861,419.12)	two indicators (2.4 and 2.4) are reported interchangeably.  Detailed information on funding/investment mobilization is noted under the narrative description for indicator 2.2.
2.5. Number of enterprises implementing sustainable practices or safeguards as supported by USG assistance (EG.13-IPS-2/Output)	0  12/20	Sustainable Practices / Safeguards	N/A	N/A	Target: 85  Actual: 103  121%  (Sustainable Practices: 59 Safeguards: 44)	Target: 85  Actual: 109  129%  (Sustainable Practices: 56 Safeguards: 53)	Target: 85  Actual: 50  59%  (Sustainable Practices: 18 Safeguards: 32)	Target: 100  Actual: 128  128%  (Sustainable Practices: 68 Safeguards: 60)	LOA target does not include Year 1 and Year 2 targets as the indicator was added in Year 3.  Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than the LoA target due to expansion of livelihood support activities to reach more community-based enterprises so that it improved livelihood benefits for communities.  Of the enterprises reported, there are:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 09 ACs (02 sustainable practices, 07 safeguards)</li> <li>- 18 CBETs (sustainable practices)</li> <li>- 25 CFs (20 sustainable practices, 05 safeguards)</li> <li>- 24 chicken and vegetable producer groups (1 sustainable practice, and 23 safeguards)</li> <li>- 01 CPA (safeguards)</li> <li>- 01 NGO (sustainable practices)</li> <li>- 20 NTFP groups (sustainable practices)</li> </ul>

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 04 private sectors (sustainable practices)</li> <li>- 24 village monitoring networks (safeguards)</li> <li>- 02 farmer water user communities (sustainable practices)</li> </ul>
2.6. Number of USG engagements jointly undertaken with the private sector to achieve a U.S. foreign assistance objective (PSE-1)	N/A	Purpose of Joint Engagement/U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed/Type of Engagement	N/A	N/A	N/A	Target: 25 Actual: 33 132% (Strategic alignment/planning: 6, Harnessing private sector expertise and innovation: 5, Mobilizing private sector financial resources: 8, Provided technical assistance to the local private sector: 6, Other: 8) (Economic growth: 31, Environment: 2) (Market-based: 24, non-market-based: 9)	Target: 18 Actual: 17 94% (Strategic alignment/planning: 4, Harnessing private sector expertise and innovation: 3, Mobilizing private sector financial resources: 3, Provided technical assistance to the local private sector: 6, Other: 1) (Economic growth: 13, Environment: 4) (Market-based: 11, non-market-based: 6)	N/A	<p>LOA target does not include Year 1 – Year 3 as the indicator was added in Year 4. The LOA target. LOA target is not included as aggregated values are not realistic. A narrative description of the LOA impacts will be included in the final report.</p> <p>This indicator is not cumulative; thus, the narrative description describes the indicator achievement in Y5.</p> <p>Of the 17-engagement reported, 13 addressed the objectives for the economic growth of the local communities and 4 addressed the environment objective.</p>
2.7. Number of private sector enterprises that engaged with the USG to support U.S. Foreign Assistance	N/A	U.S. Foreign Assistance Objective(s) Addressed/Purpose of Private Sector Enterprises/	N/A	N/A	N/A	Target: 25 Actual: 27 100%	Target: 18 Actual: 11 61% (Economic growth: 8,	N/A	<p>LOA target does not include Year 1 – Year 3 as the indicator was added in Year 4. The LOA target. LOA target is not included as aggregated values are not realistic. A narrative</p>

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Life of Activity	Narrative
			Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	
objectives (PSE-2)		Origin of Private Sector Enterprise/ Size of Private Sector Enterprise				(Economic growth: 21, Environment: 8)  (For-profit commercial entities: 10, Private financial institutions: 3, Private social enterprises: 12)  (U.S. based: 2, Host country based: 21, Third country based: 2)  (Large: 7, Medium: 1, Small 17)	Environment: 6, resilience: 1)  (For-profit commercial entities: 5, Private financial institutions: 1, Private social enterprises: 4, Other: 1)  (U.S. based: 2, Host country based: 6, Third country based: 3)  (Large: 5, Medium: 3, Small 3)		description of the LOA impacts will be included in the final report.  This indicator is not cumulative; thus, the narrative description describes the indicator achievement in Y5.  Achievement under this indicator is under 10% of the annual target as USAID GPL has scaled down its activities.  Of the 10 the private sectors engaged are 08 addressed the objectives for the economic growth of the local communities, 05 addressed the environment objective, and 01 addressed the resilience objective.
2.8. Number of private sector enterprises with improved participation in the local economy as a result of USG assistance (PSE-3)	N/A	Purpose of Private Sector Enterprises/ Origin of Private Sector Enterprise/Type of Improvements	N/A	N/A	N/A	Target: 25 Actual: 25 100%  (For-profit commercial entities: 10, Private financial institutions: 3, Private social enterprises: 12)  (U.S. based: 2, Host country based: 21, Third country based: 2)  (Access to new markets: 14,	Target: 18 Actual: 11 61%  (For-profit commercial entities: 5, Private financial institutions: 1, Private social enterprises: 4, Other: 1)  (U.S. based: 2, Host country based: 6, Third country based: 3)	N/A	LOA target does not include Year 1 – Year 3 as the indicator was added in Year 4. The LOA target. LOA target is not included as aggregated values are not realistic. A narrative description of the LOA impacts will be included in the final report.  This indicator is not cumulative; thus, the narrative description describes the indicator achievement in Y5.  Achievement under this indicator is under 10% of the annual target as USAID

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
						Access to finance: 3, Other: 8)	(Access to new markets: 5, Access to finance: 1, Other: 5)		<p>GPL has scaled down its activities.</p> <p>This indicator counts all the enterprises reported in 2.7. The engagement of private enterprises with USAID GPL or USAID GPL grantees has resulted in improved access to new markets (5) i.e., to community groups and access to finance, access to finance (1), and others (5).</p>
<b>Objective 3: Strengthened inclusive and effective landscape governance</b>									
3.1. Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-6 / Outcome)	0 10/18	Male / Female; Age Group <sup>2</sup> ; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	Target: 619 Actual: 1,125 182% (Male: 1,010, Female: 115)	Target: 1,281 Actual: 3,560 278% (Male: 2,977, Female: 583) (Wildlife Trafficking: 3,560, Illegal Logging: 3,560)	Target: 2,500 Actual: 3,491 140% Age: (15-29: 943, 30+: 2,548) (Wildlife Trafficking: 3,552, Illegal Logging: 3,552, Illegal Fishing: 139)	Target: 2,500 Actual: 3,423 137% (Male: 2,600, Female: 823) Age: (15-29: 1,027, 30+: 2,396) (Wildlife Trafficking: 3,423, Illegal Logging: 3,423, Illegal Fishing: 0)	Target: 2,300 Actual: 2,365 103% (Male: 1,784, Female: 581) Age: (15-29: 662, 30+: 1,703) (Wildlife Trafficking: 2,365, Illegal Logging: 2,365, Illegal Fishing: 0)	Target: 6,000 Actual: 8,367 139% (Male: 6,518, Female: 1,849) Age <sup>3</sup> : (15-29: 2,510, 30+: 5,857) (Wildlife Trafficking: 8,367, Illegal Logging: 8,367, Illegal Fishing: 139)	<p>LOA target revised to reflect number of unique individuals.</p> <p>USAID GPL achieved more than 10% of its LOA target due to the active involvement of community members, rangers, and local authorities in patrolling activities (community and joint patrols), land verifications, and monthly patrol planning.</p> <p>Unique Individuals participating in these law enforcement activities:</p>

<sup>2</sup> Age group for this indicator is reported based on the proportionate number of individuals in each age group determined from individuals for whom this information has been collected (indicators 3.1, 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7), and are report for the FY21, FY22, and FY23.

<sup>3</sup> Age group for this LOA of this indicator is reported based on the proportionate number of individuals in each age group determined from individuals for whom this information has been collected (indicators 3.1, 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7), and are report for the FY19, FY20, FY21, FY22, and FY23. A total of 17,266 people has age information collected, with 50 (<1%) under 15, 5,177 (30%) between 15 and 29, and 12,039 (70%) 30 and older. Same proportional analysis applies to indicator 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7 below.



Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 7,830/1,832F are community members from CPAs, CFis and CFs</li> <li>- 510/17F are rangers and local authorities</li> <li>- 20/0F are monks and villagers</li> <li>- 07/0F are civil society staff</li> </ul>
3.2. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address sustainable landscape issues as supported by USG assistance. (EG.13-2 /Output)	0 10/18	National / Subnational / Other  (National = Ministry Subnational = Provincial, District or Commune Other = NGO, Private Sector)	Target: 74 Actual: 120 162%  (National: 6, Subnational: 86, Other: 28)	Target: 92 Actual: 123 134%  (National: 4, Subnational: 48, Other: 71)	Target: 114 Actual: 123 108%  (National: 1, Subnational: 12, Other: 110)	Target: 114 Actual: 116 102%  (National: 1, Subnational: 26, Other: 89)	Target: 92 Actual: 97 105%  (Subnational: 29, Other: 68)	Target: 200 Actual: 248 124%  (National: 6, Subnational: 77, Other: 165)	<p>LOA target revised to reflect number of unique institutions.</p> <p>Achievement under this indicator is more than 10% higher than the LoA target due to continuous engagement of subnational and community level stakeholder collaboration on law enforcement, livelihood activities, and natural resource management governance.</p> <p>These unique institutions engaged with different USAID GPL activities such as law enforcement activities, livelihood-supported activities, training, consultation workshops, and conservation activities. Through these engagements, they have increased access to information and networking, increased in-house technical capacity through training, accessed opportunities for engaging with other stakeholders, and improved law enforcement</p>

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
									capacity using conservation technology tools and new skills provided by USAID GPL. Certain CPAs have implemented clear internal rules and policies by engaging in their monthly planning meeting and engaging with the local authorities. Community-based enterprises have better knowledge and capacity to manage their business.
<b>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)</b>	0 10/18	Male / Female; Age Group	Target: 2,000 Actual: 24,753 1238% (Male: 14,198, Female: 10,555)	Target: 4,500 Actual: 5,323 118% (Male: 2,758, Female: 2,565)	Target: 6,000 Actual: 6,442 107% (Male: 4,201, Female: 2,241) Age: (15-29: 1,739, 30+: 4,703)	Target: 6,000 Actual: 10,613 177% (Male: 5,145, Female: 5,468) Age9: (15-29: 3,184, 30+: 7,429)	Target: 4,500 Actual: 4,837 107% (Male: 2,552, Female: 2,285) Age: (15-29: 1,354, 30+: 3,483)	Target: 7,600 Actual: 19,957 263% (Male: 9,792, Female: 10,165) Age: (15-29: 5,987, 30+: 13,970)	LOA target revised to reflect number of unique individuals.  USAID GPL achieved more than 10% of its LOA due to the number of individuals who participated in FPIC consultation.  People using climate change information reported for this indicator include:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1,050/669F participated in FWUC</li> <li>- 2,599/899 participated in patrol planning.</li> <li>- 415/179F participated in Youth Debate</li> <li>- 2,290/936F participated in policy/by-law consultation</li> <li>- 279/76F participated in reforestation</li> <li>- 2,922/1,420F participated in agriculture activity.</li> </ul>

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Life of Activity	Narrative
			Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	Target Actual %	
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 197/39F engaged in land verification</li> <li>- 925/390F participated in climate change training</li> <li>- 1,572/533F participated in work plan development.</li> <li>- 2,999/977F provided input in research/assessment</li> <li>- 9,022/5,402F participated in FPIC consultation</li> </ul>
<b>3.4.</b> Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (EG.11-2 /Output)	0 10/18	National / Subnational / Other  (National = Ministry Subnational = Provincial, District or Commune Other = NGO, Private Sector)	Target: 74 Actual: 120 162% (National: 6, Subnational: 86, Other: 28)	Target: 92 Actual: 123 134% (National: 4, Subnational: 48, Other: 71)	Target: 114 Actual: 123 108% (National: 1, Subnational: 12, Other: 110)	Target: 114 Actual: 116 102% (National: 1, Subnational: 26, Other: 89)	Target: 92 Actual: 97 105% (Subnational: 29, Other: 68)	Target: 200 Actual: 248 124% (National: 6, Subnational: 77, Other: 165)	LOA target revised to reflect number of unique institutions.  Detail justification of this indicator is noted under indicator 3.2 as these two indicators are reported interchangeably.
<b>3.5.</b> Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance (EG.13-1 /Output)	0 10/18	Male / Female; Age Group	Target: 600 Actual: q,055 176% (Male: 689, Female: 366)	Target: 1,500 Actual: 2,202 147% (Male: 1,254, Female: 948)	Target: 2,000 Actual: 3,137 157% (Male: 1,817, Female: 1,320) Age: (15-29: 847, 30+: 2,290)	Target: 1,800 Actual: 3,849 214% (Male: 2,583, Female: 1,266) Age: (15-29: 1,155, 30+: 2,694)	Target: 600 Actual: 720 120% (Male: 473, Female: 247) Age: (15-29: 202, 30+: 518)	Target: 3,000 Actual: 6,748 225% (Male: 3,850, Female: 2,898) Age: (15-29: 2,024, 30+: 4,724)	LOA target revised to reflect number of unique individuals.  USAID GPL achieved more than 10% of its LOA due to the redirection to providing direct grant to CPAs/CFs thus resulted in increasing training provided to those communities to build their grant management capacities and because of the expansion of the REDD+ program.

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
									<p>Unique individuals reported are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1,134/410F received training on climate change and REDD+</li> <li>- 34/25F received training on gender</li> <li>- 934/175F received training on law enforcement</li> <li>- 480/95F received training on policy/guideline</li> <li>- 2,167/1,335F received training on agricultural practices.</li> <li>- 531/207F received training on biodiversity conservation</li> <li>- 466/188F received training on business management</li> <li>- 350/57F received training on management plan development/implementation</li> <li>- 438/113F received training on organizational management</li> <li>- 818/114F received training on technological tool deployment i.e. SMART system</li> <li>- 440/245F received training on livestock raising like chicken and frog</li> <li>- 161/32F received training on communication and Facebook management</li> </ul>

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 731/278F received training on sustainable harvesting of NTFPs</li> <li>- 465/152F received training on financial management</li> <li>- 231/58F received training on first aid</li> <li>- 545/162F received training on advocacy</li> <li>- 169/87F received training on ecotourism</li> </ul>
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)	0 10/18	Proposed / Adopted / Implemented; Regional or International / National / Subnational; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	Target: 3 Actual: 11 366% (Adopted: 5, Proposed: 4, Implemented: 2)  (Illegal logging and associated trade: 8, Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing: 2, Other: 1)	Target: 45 Adopted: 8, Implemented: 37  Actual: 47 104% (Proposed: 1, Adopted: 8, Implemented: 38)  (Illegal logging and associated trade: 47)	Target: 55 Proposed: 1, Adopted: 18, Implemented: 36  Actual: 71 129% (Proposed: 0, Adopted: 8, Implemented: 63)  (Wildlife trafficking: 71, Illegal logging and associated trade: 71)  (Regional or International: 0, National: 4, Subnational: 67)	Target: 45 Proposed: 0 Adopted: 1, Implemented: 44 Actual: 45 100% (Prakas: 4, Policy: 5, Guideline 1, By-law: 35)  (Proposed: 2, Adopted: 8, Implemented: 35)  (Wildlife Trafficking: 24, Illegal Logging: 39, Illegal fishing: 1)  (Regional or International: 0, National: 4, Subnational: 41)	Target: 45 Proposed: 0, Adopted: 0, Implemented: 45 Actual: 53 118% (Prakas: 6, Policy: 4, Guideline 1, By-law: 42)  (Adopted: 4, Implemented: 49)  (Wildlife Trafficking: 16, Illegal Logging: 48, Illegal fishing: 1, Other: 22)  (Regional or International: 0, National: 6, Subnational: 47)	Target: 65 Actual: 122 188% (Prakas: 7, Policy: 5, Decision: 13, Regulation: 6, Guideline 1, Agreement: 31, By-law: 59)  (Proposed: 4, Adopted: 9, Implemented: 109)  (Wildlife Trafficking: 56, Illegal Logging: 114, Illegal fishing: 2, Other: 24)  (Regional or International: 0, National: 11, Subnational: 106, community: 5)	LOA target revised to reflect number of unique policies, laws, and regulations.  USAID GPL achieve more than 10% of its LoA target due to active and continuous implementation of its CPAs/CFs by-law.
3.7. Number of people trained in	0	Male / Female; Age Group;	N/A	N/A	Target: 2,000	Target: 1,800	Target: 600	Target: 3,000	LOA target does not include Year 1 and Year 2 targets as

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-4/Output)	12/20	Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing			Actual: 3,137 157% (Male: 1,817, Female: 1,320) Age: (15-29: 847, 30+: 2,290) (Wildlife Trafficking: 3,137, Illegal Logging: 3,137, Illegal Fishing: 0)	Actual: 3,849 214% (Male: 2,583, Female: 1,266) Age: (15-29: 1,155, 30+: 2,694) (Wildlife Trafficking: 3,849, Illegal Logging: 3,849, Illegal Fishing: 0)	Actual: 720 120% (Male: 473, Female: 247) Age: (15-29: 202, 30+: 518)	Actual: 6,748 225% (Male: 3,850, Female: 2,898) Age: (15-29: 2,024, 30+: 4,724)	the indicator was added in Year 3.  Detailed information of people receiving training in this quarter is noted under the narrative progress for indicator 3.5 as results of these two indicators (3.5 and 3.7) are reported interchangeably.
3.8. Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing sustainable landscapes formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance (EG.13-3/Output)	0 12/20	Proposed / Adopted / Implemented; Regional or International / National / Subnational	N/A	N/A	Target: 55 Actual: 71 129% (Proposed: 0, Adopted: 8, Implemented: 63) (Wildlife trafficking: 71, Illegal logging and associated trade: 71)	Target: 45 Actual: 45 100% (Prakas: 4, Policy: 5, Guideline 1, By-law: 35) (Proposed: 2, Adopted: 8, Implemented: 35) (Wildlife Trafficking: 24, Illegal Logging: 39, Illegal fishing: 1) (Regional or International: 0, National: 4, Subnational: 41)	Target: 45 Actual: 53 118% (Prakas: 6, Policy: 4, Guideline 1, By-law: 42) (Adopted: 4, Implemented: 49) (Wildlife Trafficking: 16, Illegal Logging: 48, Illegal fishing: 1, Other: 22) (Regional or International: 0, National: 6, Subnational: 47)	Target: 64 Actual: 122 188% (Prakas: 7, Policy: 5, Decision: 13, Regulation: 6, Guideline 1, Agreement: 31, By-law: 59) (Proposed: 4, Adopted: 9, Implemented: 109) (Wildlife Trafficking: 56, Illegal Logging: 114, Illegal fishing: 2, Other: 24) (Regional or International: 0, National: 11,	LOA target does not include Year 1 and Year 2 targets as the indicator was added in Year 3.  Detailed information of these PLRs is noted under the narrative progress for indicator 3.6 as result of these two indicators (3.6 and 3.8) are reported interchangeably.

Performance Indicator	Baseline & Date	Disaggregates	Year 1 Target Actual %	Year 2 Target Actual %	Year 3 Target Actual %	Year 4 Target Actual %	Year 5 Target Actual %	Life of Activity Target Actual %	Narrative
								Subnational: 106, community: 5)	
<b>Crosscutting</b>									
4.1. Number of communications, outreach, and knowledge products (Custom /Output)	0 10/18	Type of Product (Story, Brief, Video, Press Release, Bulletin, Learning Material /Event, Media Campaign)	Target: 6 Actual: 17 283% (Factsheet: 1, Press release: 1, Learning material: 1, Policy brief: 1, High profile event: 1, Media campaign: 1, Other: 1 (T-shirt))	Target: 35 Actual: 59 169% (Factsheet: 2, High Profile Event: 1, Learning Material: 3, Monthly Bulletin: 6, Visual Story: 9, Video: 23, Facebook Live: 6, Other: 9)	Target: 35 Actual: 94 269% (Video: 64, Visual Story: 9, Monthly bulletin: 12, Facebook Live: 4, Media campaign: 2, Learning material: 1, Other 2)	Target: 55 Actual: 95 173% (Press Release: 3, Video: 72, Visual Story: 3, Monthly Bulletin: 12, Facebook Live: 3, High Profile event: 2)	Target: 55 Actual: 55 100% (High profile event: 3, Monthly bulletin: 6, Press release: 1, Visual story: 3, Video: 39, Facebook Live: 3)	Target: 186 Actual: 320 219% (Fact sheet: 3, High Profile Event: 17, Learning Material: 5, Media Campaign: 3, Monthly Bulletin: 36, Policy Brief: 1, Press release: 5, Visual Story: 24, Video: 198, Facebook Live: 16, Other: 12)	LOA target updated to reflect revised annual targets.  USAID GPL achieved more than 10% of its LoA target. The overachievement is related to the need to curate content relevant to USAID GPL activities across multiple mediums in order to effectively target USAID GPL target audiences.



## Work Plan Activity Tracking

USAID GPL accomplishments tracked against the approved Annual Work Plans, including results per impact indicator.

Intervention	Accomplishments	Indicator
<b>Evidence-Based Extended Landscape</b>		
Design PLEL Assessment and conduct stakeholder review of findings and generation of recommendations at the national and landscape level	Prey Lang Extended Landscape (PLEL) Assessment, completed in FY19, included research on four distinct but interconnected analytical components: climate; ecosystems; primary value chains and livelihoods; and institutional capacity. Key findings were presented to 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. Report was finalized in FY20, and findings informed development of Activity interventions and were incorporated into annual work planning. An updated PLEL Assessment report in Khmer was produced in FY21, addressing and incorporating feedback from Ministry of Environment (MoE).	
Establish GHG emission baseline for the PLEL	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions baseline and targets included in USAID GPL Baseline Survey Report (Interim), FY19.	
Define DSS needs and opportunities	USAID Greening Prey Lang (GPL) and SERVIR-Mekong program collaborated on scoping and design of a protected area remote sensing deforestation alerts system that was combined with a field data collection system (SMART Connect) to develop a decision support system (DSS) for protected area management, the Protected Area Monitoring Platform (PAMP).	
<b>Institutional Capacity Building</b>		
Based on stakeholder and policy mapping, PLEL Assessment, and PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan results, define target institutions and functional capacity building areas	Based on findings from stakeholder and policy mapping and development of the PLEL Assessment and PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan, as well as an in-depth Law Enforcement Capacity Assessment, identified institutions with capacity building needs and determined that in order for the project 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 Activity vision and objectives, as opposed to organizational capacity building. Determined FOCAS tool is too broad for an applicable institutional analysis for the PLEL. Supported 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	
Adapt and implement Functional Organizational Capacity Assessment (FOCAS) methodology for target institutions		
Based on results of stakeholder and policy mapping, PLEL Assessment, and PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan, define capacity building plans		

Intervention	Accomplishments	Indicator
	mandate and the potential to contribute to Activity results. Technical capacity development actions were integrated throughout the activities undertaken.	
<b>PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan</b>		
Develop PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan and present and validate PLEL investment strategy with stakeholders at national and landscape levels	The PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan, completed in FY19, served as a roadmap for sustainable investment and financing for natural resource management and livelihoods in the PLEL, guided the development of strategic partnerships, and leveraged sustainable, tangible investments. The Plan identified 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. Plan implementation was ongoing through Y5.	
<b>Policy Strategy</b>		
Implement policy mapping exercise and develop Activity policy framework for leveraging opportunities to improve policies/guidelines	Implemented a mapping exercise that identified policies, laws, and regulations (PLRs) relevant to Activity objectives that are a high priority for stakeholders. Through the policy mapping process, developed an engagement strategy, meeting with ministries and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to better understand the PLRs that they prioritize for development and implementation, and outlined specific interventions to support the priority PLRs. In addition, established a tool for monitoring the progress of each PLR through the stages of development, enactment, and implementation, and also 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.	
<b>OBJECTIVE I: IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH IN PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE</b>		
I.1 Support PDoE annual adaptive management planning for targeted PAs within the PLEL	Developed a situational model to guide Prey Lang conservation strategy for Stung Treng province and a 3-year adaptive management plan in FY19. Facilitated annual adaptive management planning for Chhaeb, Preah Roka, and Kulen Promtep wildlife sanctuaries and Phnom Tbaeng Natural Heritage Park, FY19-FY21 and Prey Lang FY20-FY21. Cessation of activities in the fourth quarter of FY21 due to USAID funding redirection.	1.0, 1.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5
I.2 Support zoning of targeted PAs across the PLEL	Developed strategy for zoning of protected areas in the PLEL in FY19. Facilitated establishment of provincial working groups for Kampong Thom, Kratie, Preah Vihear, Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, and Stung Treng provinces in FY20. Conducted consultation workshop with national working groups; technical working group meetings for Kampong Thom, Kratie, Preah Vihear, Oddar	1.0, 1.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6

Intervention	Accomplishments	Indicator
	<p>Meanchey, Siem Reap, and Stung Treng provinces; and stakeholder consultation in Prey Lang. Conducted review of existing biodiversity and resource use data and collected additional necessary data to inform zoning. In FY21, data collection completed and draft zoning map developed for Prey Lang; data collection in Chhaeb, Preah Roka, Phnom Thnout, and Kulen Promtep completed and data digitized; data collection and digitization 50% completed in North Tonle Sap; and installation of boundary demarcation poles in Phnom Tbaeng completed. Cessation of activities in the fourth quarter of FY21 due to USAID funding redirection. Data and zero draft zoning maps for all protected areas handed over to MoE.</p>	
<p>I.3 Support communities to develop new CPAs and strengthen existing CPAs and other community groups across the PLEL</p>	<p>Supported communities to develop new two community protected areas (CPAs) and strengthen more than 50 existing CPAs across the PLEL, facilitating participatory assessment and consultation, CPA establishment (application), organization of CPA structure (management committees), boundary demarcation, by-law development (regulations), and management plan development, in addition to providing capacity building for CPA management. Also supported CPAs to network on conservation issues. In FY20, developed an overview of CPA strengthening strategies documenting key elements of successful natural resource management to strategically inform CPA development support activities in the PLEL. This was followed by a CPA situational capacity assessment tool (CPA annual award criteria) to validate capacity and management of target CPAs in the PLEL. Also in FY20, conducted Rapid Assessment on COVID-19 Impacts on Community Livelihoods and Natural Resources, CPA Forest Cover Rapid Assessment, and review of CPA performance.</p>	<p>1.0, 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6</p>
<p>I.4 Strengthen existing water user groups and CFs to support watershed management (Stung Chinit, Stung Treng)</p>	<p>In FY19, assessed potential for support of watershed management and water user groups. FY20-FY23, supported capacity building of as farmer water user communities (FWUCs) and community forests (CFs) through direct and grant support. This included support for annual work plans for FWUCs, as well as rice parcel mapping, including training on GIS and development of a database. It also included livelihoods improvements for CF communities through tree planning, silviculture treatment, non-timber forest products (NTFPs), patrols, boundary demarcation, fire break construction, and CF networking, as well as CF governance capacity building and financial support for institutional needs and management plan implementation.</p>	<p>1.0, 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.3, 2.2, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 4.1</p>
<p>I.5 Conduct biodiversity research and monitoring across the PLEL</p>	<p>Conducted review of ecological and socio-economic data needs for a systematic conservation assessment of Chhaeb and Preah Roka in FY19. Established and trained biodiversity field researcher teams to conduct biodiversity monitoring patrols (Kulen Promtep, Phnom Tbaeng, Chhaeb, Preah Roka in FY19; Prey Lang in</p>	<p>1.0, 1.1, 1.4, 3.1</p>

Intervention	Accomplishments	Indicator
	<p>FY20) and collect field observation data (via SMART). Conducted monthly vulture restaurants in Chhaeb, and quarterly census data was reported to the Cambodian Vulture Working Group (FY19-FY23). Completed pileated gibbon survey to establish a baseline in Phnom Tbaeng and Preah Roka (FY19). Conducted bird nest (FY20-FY23) and trapeang protection program (FY20-FY23). Conducted globally significant bird species surveys (e.g., Sarus Crane, White-Shouldered Ibis) (FY19-FY23). Updated species lists for Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Phnom Tbaeng, and Preah Roka as part of the overall effort to establish species checklists for protected areas in the PLEL (FY21). Conducted camera trap surveys with government and community members in biodiversity hotspots in Chhaeb, Phnom Tbaeng, Preah Roka, and Prey Lang (survey completed in FY21, data analysis and report completed in FY23). Completed a study on the modelling of occurrence, habitat sustainability, and species distribution of Asian elephants in the PLEL (FY22). Completed a biodiversity report based on targeted camera trapping survey in Phnom Thnout (FY21).</p>	
<p>I.6 Raise community awareness about key thematic topics throughout the PLEL</p>	<p>Support for community awareness raising FY20-FY23 included activities such as awareness raising on CPA regulations, dissemination of by-laws to community-based organization (CBO) members, awareness raising on protected area law and on forestry law, and training on climate change and REDD+ for CBOs, and community consultation in target villages for REDD+, as well as support for activities such as a community event on World Wetlands Day 2022 to raise awareness of the benefits of wetlands and the need for conservation, an event at the Preah Vihear Landscape office on International Vulture Awareness Day to promote the importance of vultures and their habitat in the PLEL, night shows on wildlife poisoning in Preah Vihear, installation of signboards in Chhaeb explaining prohibitions in the Protected Area Law against wildlife poisoning, awareness raising on endangered global birds species, including Bengal Florican, to promote the bird nest protection program in North Tonle Sap, meetings to raise awareness of ecotourism communities of the bird nest protection program and the importance of forest and wildlife conservation for community livelihoods, and awareness raising poster and workshop on the ban of the use of diclofenac, which is used to treat some of the symptoms associated with disease and wounds but is fatal for endangered vultures when they eat dead cattle that have been treated with the drug.</p>	<p>3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7, 4.1</p>

Intervention	Accomplishments	Indicator
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS, AND NATURAL CAPITAL REINVESTMENT</b>		
2.1 Support the development of business plans within an Integrated Green Enterprise framework	Strategy developed in FY20 for linking small and medium sized enterprises with REDD+ nested project. Investment linkage established between IBIS Rice and USAID Green Invest Asia.	
2.2 Implement Livelihood Action Plan and grant facility for livelihoods development across the PLEL	<p>Developed draft commodity-specific Livelihood Action Plan in FY19, which was finalized and implemented beginning in FY20 as a part of the response to impacts on community livelihoods and natural resources from the COVID-19 pandemic, focusing on community-based ecotourism, conservation-friendly agriculture, and sustainable NTFPs. Agriculture included IBIS Rice, turmeric, cashews, cyclical farming, and chicken raising. NTFPs included resin, honey, and talipot palm. Support for livelihoods development included direct and grant support (including 10 grants awarded to address COVID-19 livelihoods impacts).</p> <p>Community-based ecotourism development interventions addressed both improving existing ecotourism products and identifying opportunities for new products in collaboration with communities. Support for ecotourism communities included capacity building for business planning and financial management, governance, hospitality and services, safety and hygiene, and marketing and promotion, in addition to support for infrastructure, facilities, and equipment improvements. National and provincial tourism authorities were engaged for ecotourism development planning and voluntary guidelines on the establishment and management of community-based ecotourism in Cambodia were developed. Cross site exposure visits were conducted for learning best practice, while government, social media influencers, and tour operator familiarization trips were conducted, and the Mekong Discovery Trail was updated to promote ecotourism sites. Other promotion included attending fairs and tourism events. Published 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of Birds of the Upper Mekong River guidebook.</p> <p>Support for IBIS Rice expansion to new villages and more farmers included compliance monitoring (village meetings, land verification site visits, village marketing network meetings and coaching, farmer compliance tracking) and trainings on program requirements and procedures, as well as techniques for improving agriculture outputs, such as planting and harvesting techniques, pest and nutrient management, development and use of compost, and land leveling. Supported farmers to implement sustainable cashew farming practices and develop</p>	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7, 4.1

Intervention	Accomplishments	Indicator
	<p>cooperative market linkages, improve vegetable and chicken production using cyclical farming and healthy chicken raising techniques, and develop resilient poultry value chains with strong market linkages, which included lead and demonstration farmers. A turmeric pilot program was conducted to diversity agriculture products, which included provision of inputs and training on planting, harvesting, transportation, and value-added processing for market requirements.</p> <p>Supported resin tappers to form resin groups and conduct resin tree inventories. Talipot palm and wild honey community-based enterprise support included development and capacity building on entrepreneurship, financial management, sustainable harvesting, quality control, and marketing.</p> <p>Conducted Rapid Assessment on COVID-19 Impacts on Community Livelihoods and Natural Resources in FY20 and produced Conservation Wellbeing Impacts in the Prey Lang Extended Landscape Impact Assessment Report in FY22.</p>	
2.3 REDD+ project development	Supported development of three REDD+ projects in the PLEL, the Northern Plains Landscape (NPL) REDD+ Project; the REDD+ project in Phnom Thnout, Prasat Bakan, and Beng Per; and the Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) REDD+ Project. Support for these project included developing a feasibility assessment for Northern Plains Landscape and activities for development of the Project Description, such as conducting forest inventory and carbon methodology analyses (additionality demonstration, baseline spatial modeling, non-permanence analysis, emissions reductions calculation, etc.); developing the climate monitoring protocol, theory of change, grievance redress procedure, biodiversity monitoring plan and protocol, community consultation and awareness raising materials, consultation and consent (FPIC) guide, and community monitoring plan and protocol; installing village grievance boxes; and conducting community FPIC consultation. A total of 170 free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) consultations were conducted across the three projects.	1.0, 1.1, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 4.1
2.4 Develop PES Assessment for the PLEL	Because United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Bank were supporting MoE in establishing national PES policy and implementing two payment for ecosystem services (PES) pilot projects, development of a PES Assessment was not pursued as there was no clear opportunity for additional PES development.	
2.5 Develop and implement conservation enterprise monitoring system and compliance database throughout PLEL	Supported IBIS Rice compliance monitoring system and ecotourism monitoring to ensure compliance among PES participants with wildlife and conservation laws. Maintained the compliance database, inputting updated data on farmers signed up for the IBIS Rice program and households in each village, and producing monthly	1.0, 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.3, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4

Intervention	Accomplishments	Indicator
	and annual compliance reports. Developed training materials on the compliance data collection process and produced compliance status reports for ecotourism projects and the bird nest protection and IBIS Rice programs. Migrated the compliance database from Microsoft Excel to Microsoft Access to improve data management, assessment, and reporting capacity.	
2.6 Support and expand existing conservation incentive payments programs	Expanded bird nest protection program to protected areas across the Northern Plains Landscape (Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Preah Roka, and Prey Lang) and implemented a new habitat protection program (Chhaeb and Kulen Promtep) for waterholes (trapeangs) used by wildlife during the dry season and especially vulnerable to poisoning and poaching.	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.5, 4.1
2.7 Promote expansion of Sustainable Rice Platform	Supported expansion of the Sustainable Rice Platform beyond pilot phase in Cambodia through outreach to local authorities, villages, and community groups, leveraging nearly US \$1 million in funding from the Asian Development Bank, which began support for the expansion of the program in North Tonle Sap in FY21.	2.1, 2.3, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5
2.8 Improve existing ecotourism facilities	Activities for this intervention addressed in 2.2 above.	2.1, 3.5
2.9 Strengthen existing agriculture cooperatives and provincial platform	Supported agriculture cooperatives for farmers to improve agriculture practices to increase climate change resilience and increase crop yields (e.g., climate-smart agriculture practices, integrated crop farming, crop diversification, drip irrigation); identify markets and suppliers for products and make market linkages; understand buyer requirements; and build capacity on organizing and managing producer groups, business development, and financial management. Also provided specific support for farmers to improve cashew nut cultivation and market access and build cashew market linkages.	2.1, 2.3, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5
2.10 Support development and implementation of a monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) system necessary to access climate and biodiversity financing	Supported CBOs to utilize and effectively report on findings from the field and remote sensing to ensure alignment with third party validation requirements of carbon standards for three REDD+ projects in the PLEL, the NPL REDD+ Project, the Phnom Thnout REDD+ Project, and the Prey Lang JCM REDD+ Project. Also included forest classification for 2021 for NPL and Prey Lang JCM REDD+ projects. Support included implementation of SMART Mobile for monthly data collection during CBO patrols. This included ongoing support through (1) comparing the results of patrols with patrol plans based on deforestation hotspots and verifying satellite deforestation alerts; (2) providing community patrols with maps showing patrol plan targets such as land clearance, observed illegal timber locations, and verified deforestation hotspots; and (3) generating patrol reports for communities that show patrol effort, patrol results, and locations of wildlife	1.0, 1.1, 1.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7

Intervention	Accomplishments	Indicator
	<p>observations. Provided capacity building for 49 CBOs on the use of SMART Mobile and patrol standard operating procedures. Direct and grant support.</p> <p>In addition, provided support to UNDP in FY22-FY23 on the development of the Cambodia Environmental Management Information System as part of the Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project.</p>	
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: STRENGTHENED INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE</b>		
3.1 Support development and implementation of policies, laws, and regulations	<p>Provided technical (direct and grant) support for development, adoption, and/or implementation 59 CBO by-laws, 31 joint patrol agreements, 01 guidelines, 13 decisions, 06 sub-decrees, and 07 prakas. Also provided support for the development of national nested REDD+ policy, which will determine how subnational REDD+ projects are registered, requirements for project reporting, allowable standards and technical methodologies, benefit sharing, and how emission reduction achievements are reconciled with national reporting.</p>	3.6, 3.8
3.2 PLEL Assessment dissemination and trainings	<p>Based on the key findings and recommendations from the PLEL Assessment, developed learning and awareness raising materials (English and Khmer) on climate change issues, including mechanisms for mitigation and adaptation, prioritizing training of trainer materials for provincial and district level meetings, in an effort to provide information and education materials that commune and community leaders can share within their constituencies. Initiated training of trainer training on climate change and the PLEL Assessment, as well as gender mainstreaming and empowerment, conducting a training for Ministry of Interior and district and provincial representatives from provinces across Cambodia, to support mainstreaming climate change and gender into the implementation of sub-decrees on decentralization of authority to the subnational level. PLEL Assessment learning materials were used to provide training on climate change for communities, addressing 1) What is climate change? (2) Why is it happening? (3) What are the impacts? and (4) What are common solutions to mitigate climate change? This information was also used to inform support for districts and communes (3.3 below) and for climate change trainings for REDD+ project consultations and awareness raising.</p>	3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 4.1
3.3 Support districts and communes to improve capacity for climate change mitigation and adaptation (commune investment plans)	<p>In FY20-FY21, provided support to districts and communes to improve capacity for climate change mitigation and to address climate change risks through assessment of existing understanding of the issues and current investment practices, training and capacity building to incorporate findings and</p>	2.2, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6



Intervention	Accomplishments	Indicator
	<p>recommendations from the PLEL Assessment into decision-making to address climate change issues, and targeted technical assistance to guide budget planning and implementation. Developed guidelines to help ensure activities supported by USAID GPL are integrated in commune investment plans and presented at district integration workshops (FY20). Participated in district integration workshops (FY20) to integrate relevant annual work plan priorities, facilitated community members to attend monthly commune council meetings, and provided training to strengthen understanding of the commune investment plan process and integrate community natural resource management priorities into commune investment plans (FY20-FY21).</p>	
<p>3.4 Support and strengthen protected area law enforcement in PLEL</p>	<p>Through direct and grant support, provided support to strengthen protected area law enforcement in the PLEL through law enforcement management and planning; implementation of ranger, community, and joint patrols; and training and equipping of rangers and community members.</p> <p>Developed a law enforcement strategy and action plan in FY20. Facilitated the establishment of joint patrols between government rangers and community members. Supported 728 law enforcement planning and reflection meetings, 487 community patrol planning and reflection meetings, 9,801 ranger patrols, 365 joint patrols, 1,576 community patrols, engaging and total of 8,367 participants. Provided 97 law enforcement and community patrol trainings (e.g., SMART, standard operating procedures) for 149/6F government rangers and officials and 783/168F community members. Provided technical support tools and essential patrol equipment for rangers and community members. Conducted assessment of law enforcement effectiveness and produced report (Evaluation of Effectiveness of Activities for Supporting and Strengthening Protected Area Law Enforcement in the Prey Lang Extended Landscape) in FY20.</p> <p>Cessation of support for government law enforcement activities in the fourth quarter of FY21 due to USAID funding redirection. Support for CBO law enforcement continued through FY23.</p>	<p>1.0, 1.1, 1.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.3, 3.5, 3.7</p>
<p>3.5 Support MoE to establish and implement Cambodia's Protected Area Monitoring Platform (PAMP)</p>	<p>In collaboration with the SMART Partnership, a group of prominent international conservation NGOs, Vulcan Earth Ranger, and the SERVIR-Mekong program, supported the development of PAMP in FY20-FY21. PAMP collects, integrates, and displays historical and real-time data from Cambodian protected areas, monitoring for illegal activities and changes in the environment so that the government can take immediate law enforcement actions in areas under threat and collecting and</p>	<p>1.0, 1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6</p>

Intervention	Accomplishments	Indicator
	<p>mapping data on species diversity and populations trends to inform protected area management. PAMP combines ground-based monitoring technology using Spatial Monitoring and Report Tool (SMART) software and remote sensing technology using deforestation alert data from the University of Maryland's GLAD Forest Loss Alerts and satellite imagery from USGS Landsat and ESA Copernicus (Sentinel 1, Sentinel 2) facilitated by Google Earth Engine and presents this information through the Vulcan Earth Ranger data visualization and management platform. PAMP utilizes cloud-based technology to collect spatial data from the field, such as information collected by law enforcement patrols and biodiversity field researchers and communicates this information together with the remote sensing data in easy to interpret maps to subnational and national government agencies through a web-based portal.</p> <p>Support in FY22-FY23 for development and implementation of an MRV system necessary to access climate and biodiversity financing addressed under 2.10.</p>	
<p>3.6 Facilitate inter-provincial forums to promote participatory and informed management of the PLEL</p>	<p>In FY19 one interprovincial forum was held which convened government stakeholders, civil society, communities, private sector, and other relevant parties. In subsequent years interprovincial forums were convened as part of the Prey Lang JCM REDD+ Project. COVID-19 restrictions and the subsequent redirection of USAID GPL activities eliminated this intervention as a stand-alone activity. Within the CBO grant facility interprovincial forum were convened by CBOs and were reported under a separate intervention.</p>	<p>3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 4.1</p>
<p>3.7 Institutional capacity building for CBOs across the PLEL</p>	<p>Conducted rapid participatory assessment in early FY22 of institutional and technical capacity of all relevant CBOs, which included review of annual management plans, governance structure, ongoing activities, planned activities, and partners. This assessment informed development of CBO capacity building plans for each CBO. Capacity building support includes training, coaching, and mentoring conducted by USAID GPL staff and service providers based on the areas of improvement identified in each CBO's capacity development plan. Direct and grant support. Key capacity building thematic areas included community engagement with authorities; forest patrolling; first aid; financial literacy and business plan development; financial management and bookkeeping; ecotourism experience; and climate change and REDD+, in addition to grant proposal writing and funding solicitation through commune authorities. Grant implementation reflection workshops were conducted in FY23.</p>	<p>2.5, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7</p>

Intervention	Accomplishments	Indicator
<b>MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
4.1 Implement Administration and Finance	During FY19, the Admin & Finance team conducted project start up to recruit and on-board staff; complete initial equipment procurement; establish and refurbish the office in Phnom Penh; roll out training on policies, systems, and procedures; establish and equip regional offices; and orient staff. Throughout FY20-FY23, Admin & Finance recruited new staff as needed; updated policies and procedures and provided orientation and coaching; conducted procurement; provided advance and clearance support; arranged logistics; established corporate agreements; conducted payments; complied with tax audits and conducted tax filings; maintained asset inventory; conducted fields visits to monitor activities. FY23, project close out activities include landscape and Phnom Penh office closure and asset disposal; notification of personnel and contract termination; and handover of tasks to Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) for three CBOs receiving grants funds from UNDP.	
4.2 Training and staff capacity building	Grant technical leads CBO grant management and technical training of trainer knowledge; CBO and NGO/private sector grant administration; project management; communications; activity management and reporting; human rights and environmental protection; community engagement; open-source GIS software; advocacy; law enforcement; sustainable NTFP harvesting; environmental screening; gender mainstreaming; climate change mainstreaming; report writing; FPIC for village consultation;	
4.3 Establish and implement grant facility	The grants team developed the Grants Management Plan and Grants Management Manual in FY19 and implemented the grant facility for NGO/private sector grant awards FY20-FY23 and CBO grant awards FY21-FY23, including management and closeout processes. A total of 19 NGO/private sector grants were awarded and 47 CBO small grants were awarded.	
4.4 Establish and implement MEL reporting system and MEL Plan	The monitoring, evaluating, and learning (MEL) team developed and adaptively management an online monitoring and evaluation (M&E) database and activity management system for all staff, as well as a CBO grant management system; updated the MEL Plan as needed; developed performance indicator roadmaps; developed and updated the MEL Manual as needed; conducted M&E data collection, review, management, analysis, and reporting; submitted indicator progress data and training data to USAID; and developed annual report and quarterly reports for USAID. The MEL team also conducted grant monitoring, environmental screening, and internal data quality assessment.	

Intervention	Accomplishments	Indicator
4.5 Develop detailed quarterly activity work plans	Detailed quarterly and monthly activity and budget work plans based on each year's annual work plan were developed throughout the project, with activities adapted during the pandemic to COVID-19 guidelines as needed.	
4.6 Annual Review and Pause-and-Reflect Session	Each year from FY20 through FY22, staff workshops were conducted to reflect on activities and learn from experiences to review progress toward results and realign interventions and priorities as needed. During FY22 and FY23, CBO reflection and learning meetings were also conducted, in addition to a CBO recognition ceremony.	
4.7 Develop Annual Work Plan	Activity work plans were developed annually, initially by management for FY19, and thereafter during annual staff workshops for FY20-FY23.	
4.8 Develop and implement Communication and Outreach Strategy	Developed initial Activity promotional materials, implemented national and landscape Activity launch, conducted stakeholder mapping, and developed Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Communications and Outreach Strategy in FY19. Implementation of Communications and Outreach Plan throughout Y1-Y5 included (1) 40 monthly bulletins; (2) 198 video clips; and (3) 25 visual stories for Exposure. Local media outlets picked up USAID GPL stories from social media posts 191 times from 2021 – 2023.	4.1

## Financial Report

Consolidated financial report describing how USAID GPL funds were utilized as of June 30, 2023.

USAID Greening Prey Lang	Award Budget	Mod 5 Budget	Mod 7 Budget	Cost Billed / Invoiced to Date	Programmed (Trailing) Costs
Salary and Wages	2,854,493	3,096,522	3,911,549	3,995,668	9,827
Fringe Benefits	404,269	404,269	574,921	552,527	3,601
Consultants	228,506	228,506	321,889	313,672	13,470
Travel, Transportation, and Per Diem	1,352,526	1,618,692	896,567	763,612	12,500
Equipment	542,510	571,721	661,000	557,262	0
Subcontracts	7,632,250	7,752,250	5,524,771	5,392,685	45,110
Allowances	332,697	332,697	789,270	781,735	(6,227)
Activity Costs	1,003,600	1,050,541	1,627,701	1,975,532	0
Other Direct Costs	1,821,401	1,904,586	1,933,709	1,909,000	9,123
<b>Direct Costs</b>	<b>16,172,252</b>	<b>16,959,784</b>	<b>16,241,376</b>	<b>16,241,693</b>	<b>87,404</b>
Grants Under Contract	1,300,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,787,337	0
Indirect Costs	2,292,936	2,460,970	3,179,378	3,141,786	(51,002)
<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>19,765,188</b>	<b>22,220,754</b>	<b>22,220,754</b>	<b>22,170,816</b>	<b>36,402</b>
Fixed Fee	1,363,798	1,533,232	1,533,232	1,224,357	308,875
<b>Total Estimated Cost Plus Fixed Fee</b>	<b>21,128,986</b>	<b>23,753,986</b>	<b>23,753,986</b>	<b>23,395,173</b>	<b>345,277</b>

USAID Greening Prey Lang	Cost Billed / Invoiced to Date	% Total
<b>General Operations</b>	<b>7,117,070</b>	<b>30%</b>
<i>Objective 1—Improved Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Health in Prey Lang Extended Landscape</i>	3,318,003	14%
<i>Objective 2—Increased Sustainable and Equitable Economic Opportunities, Community Livelihoods, and Natural Capital Reinvestment</i>	5,378,710	23%
<i>Objective 3—Strengthened Inclusive and Effective Landscape Governance</i>	4,329,766	19%
Management, Monitoring, Learning, & Evaluation, and Communications	2,027,268	9%
<b>Total Interventions</b>	<b>15,053,747</b>	<b>64%</b>
Fixed Fee	1,224,357	5%
<b>Total Estimated Cost Plus Fixed Fee</b>	<b>23,395,173</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Reports and Informational Products

Index of USAID GPL reports, fact sheets, high profile events, learning materials, media campaigns, monthly bulletins, visual stories, Facebook Live, videos, and other notable materials.

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
1.	USAID GPL Fact Sheet	Fact sheet	5/6/2019
2.	Leaflets to promote tourism in Stung Treng province	Fact sheet	3/13/2020
3.	New updated USAID GPL stand banner	Fact sheet	2/20/2020
4.	National stakeholder consultation workshop	High profile event	11/14/2018
5.	Subnational stakeholder consultation workshop in Kampong Thom	High profile event	2/20/2019
6.	Subnational stakeholder consultation workshop in Preah Vihear	High profile event	2/22/2019
7.	Subnational stakeholder consultation workshop in Kratie	High profile event	1/29/2019
8.	Subnational stakeholder consultation workshop in Stung Treng	High profile event	1/31/2019
9.	PLEL Assessment subnational consultation workshop in Preah Vihear	High profile event	11/6/2019
10.	Consultation Workshop on “Zoning and Demarcation of Prey Lang and Phnom Thnout-Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary	High profile event	9/20/2019
11.	Inter-provincial workshop on effective law enforcement for Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary	High profile event	2/7/2019
12.	CPA recognition workshop in Kampong Thom	High profile event	11/7/2019
13.	CPA recognition workshop in Preah Vihear	High profile event	6/27/2019
14.	CPA recognition workshop in Kratie	High profile event	7/10/2019
15.	Media visit to Prey Lang Extended Landscape	High profile event	9/9/2020
16.	Cambodia Bird Fair	High profile event	10/17/2020
17.	Training on media engagement and social media skills to CBOs	High profile event	3/30/2022

<sup>4</sup> Report, fact sheet, high profile event, learning material, media campaign, monthly bulletin, visual story, Facebook Live, video, or other

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
18.	A zero-snaring campaign in Kampong Thom province	High profile event	8/12/2022
19.	Community Panel Discussion in Cambodia Climate Change Summit 2022	High profile event	10/18/2022
20.	A Familiarization trip to PLEL	High profile event	2/27/2023
21.	USAID GPL impact celebration event	High profile event	5/24/2023
22.	Inception and learning event report	Learning material	4/3/2019
23.	Awareness raising materials on the use of poisoning including poster, leaflet and sticker	Learning material	3/2/2020
24.	Materials for biodiversity training to communities	Learning material	1/23/2020
25.	Bengal Florican conservation stand banner	Learning material	3/2/2020
26.	REDD+ leaflets	Learning material	6/1/2021
27.	Facebook Live campaign in US Embassy Let's Chat Talk Show	Media campaign	6/7/2019
28.	A social media campaign to promote the first online tourism experience in Cambodia	Media campaign	12/14/2020
29.	A social media campaign to celebrate Earth Day	Media campaign	4/21/2021
30.	Monthly Bulletin—January 2020	Monthly bulletin	1/15/2020
31.	Monthly Bulletin—February 2020	Monthly bulletin	2/17/2020
32.	Monthly Bulletin—March 2020	Monthly bulletin	3/20/2020
33.	Monthly Bulletin—April 2020	Monthly bulletin	4/23/2020
34.	Monthly Bulletin—May 2020	Monthly bulletin	5/25/2020
35.	Monthly Bulletin—June 2020	Monthly bulletin	6/19/2020
36.	Monthly Bulletin—July 2020	Monthly bulletin	7/24/2020
37.	Monthly Bulletin—August 2020	Monthly bulletin	8/28/2020
38.	Monthly Bulletin—September 2020	Monthly bulletin	9/30/2020

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
39.	Monthly Bulletin—October 2020	Monthly bulletin	10/29/2020
40.	Monthly Bulletin—November 2020	Monthly bulletin	11/25/2020
41.	Monthly Bulletin—December 2020	Monthly bulletin	1/29/2021
42.	Monthly Bulletin—January 2021	Monthly bulletin	2/2/2021
43.	Monthly Bulletin—February 2021	Monthly bulletin	2/12/2021
44.	Monthly Bulletin—March 2021	Monthly bulletin	3/31/2021
45.	Monthly Bulletin—April 2021	Monthly bulletin	4/30/2021
46.	Monthly Bulletin—May 2021	Monthly bulletin	5/31/2021
47.	Monthly Bulletin—June 2021	Monthly bulletin	6/30/2021
48.	Monthly Bulletin—July 2021	Monthly bulletin	7/31/2021
49.	Monthly Bulletin—August 2021	Monthly bulletin	8/31/2021
50.	Monthly Bulletin—September 2021	Monthly bulletin	9/30/2021
51.	Monthly Bulletin—October 2021	Monthly bulletin	10/31/2021
52.	Monthly Bulletin—November 2021	Monthly bulletin	11/30/2021
53.	Monthly Bulletin—December 2021	Monthly bulletin	12/31/2021
54.	Monthly Bulletin—January 2022	Monthly bulletin	1/31/2022
55.	Monthly Bulletin—February 2022	Monthly bulletin	2/28/2022
56.	Monthly Bulletin—March 2022	Monthly bulletin	3/31/2022
57.	Monthly Bulletin—April 2022	Monthly bulletin	4/30/2022
58.	Monthly Bulletin—May 2022	Monthly bulletin	6/30/2022
59.	Monthly Bulletin—June 2022	Monthly bulletin	6/30/2022



No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
60.	Monthly Bulletin—July 2022	Monthly bulletin	7/31/2022
61.	Monthly Bulletin—August 2022	Monthly bulletin	8/31/2022
62.	Monthly Bulletin—September 2022	Monthly bulletin	9/30/2022
63.	Monthly Bulletin—October 2022	Monthly bulletin	10/31/2022
64.	Monthly Bulletin—November 2022	Monthly bulletin	11/30/2022
65.	Monthly Bulletin—December 2022	Monthly bulletin	12/31/2022
66.	Monthly Bulletin—January 2023	Monthly bulletin	1/31/2023
67.	Monthly Bulletin—February 2023	Monthly bulletin	2/28/2023
68.	Monthly Bulletin—March 2023	Monthly bulletin	3/31/2023
69.	Special Edition Bulletin—April/May/June	Monthly bulletin	6/16/2023
70.	PLEL Assessment findings summary presentation to MoE	Policy brief	6/20/2019
71.	Press release for inception and learning/project launching event	Press release	4/4/2019
72.	Press Release of World Elephant Day	Press release	8/12/2022
73.	Press Release of Zero Snaring campaign in Kampong Thom province	Press release	8/12/2022
74.	Press Release of the CBHEs received Khmum Prey Certificate of Compliance	Press release	8/16/2022
75.	Press Release of USAID GPL impact celebration	Press release	5/25/2023
76.	A visual story about a Community Biodiversity Researcher	Visual story	11/4/2019
77.	A visual story about a bird nest protector	Visual story	11/13/2019
78.	A visual story about Ibis Rice farmer	Visual story	12/4/2019
79.	A young female leader: Malen helps the community to preserve priceless forest and wildlife (visual story)	Visual story	2/11/2020
80.	Meet Sami, an unsung hero protecting the forest (visual story)	Visual story	3/15/2020

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
81.	Nhe Sim supports the conservation of critically endangered Cambodian vultures (visual story)	Visual story	3/31/2020
82.	Visual story on Exposure about a woman producing sausage in Kampong Thom province nearby Sambo Prey Kok temples.	Visual story	6/20/2020
83.	Visual story on Exposure platform about a man who is a leader of Agriculture Cooperative in Kampong Thom province.	Visual story	9/29/2020
84.	Visual story on Exposure about a man who attended our training on camera trap and biodiversity survey.	Visual story	9/30/2020
85.	Exposure visual story about our project support to the community to do the inventory of resin tree.	Visual story	2/19/2021
86.	Exposure visual story about the work of a community-protected area that our project support.	Visual story	3/3/2021
87.	Exposure visual story "Interview with an expert: Kong Sophalrachna." It is published on International Women Day to highlight the work of women in conservation technology.	Visual story	3/8/2021
88.	Exposure visual story "Community Ecotourism: Preserving indigenous tradition". It is about Phnom Chomruksat CBET that our project supports. The story was distributed through its subscriber's list and promoted on USAID GPL and USAID Cambodia Facebook page.	Visual story	3/15/2021
89.	Exposure visual story "Community Empowerment critical for forest conservation". It is about how resin tree benefits to local community and the need for those communities to protect the forests.	Visual story	3/21/2021
90.	Exposure visual story "Land title downstream will protect forest upstream". It is about the importance of managing water canals by a community water user group supported by USAID GPL.	Visual story	3/22/2021
91.	Exposure visual story "Market linkage and improved agriculture technique provide alternatives to forest conversion. It is about the support of USAID GPL to provide capacity and materials to farmers to do better farming.	Visual story	3/29/2021
92.	A visual story on Exposure about empowering a female ranger working at Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary.	Visual story	6/9/2021
93.	A visuals story on Exposure site about a CPA protection	Visual story	8/9/2021
94.	Exposure story about a man working to protect his Community Protected Area for the next generations.	Visual story	12/2/2021
95.	Exposure story about how Mao Chanthoeurn has been breaking down traditional gender barriers about forest protection for the past 20 years.	Visual story	3/8/2022
96.	Exposure story about Ek Than, a guardian of giant softshell turtles, who has spent 10 years protecting the nest of the species along the Mekong River in Kratie province.	Visual story	5/23/2022
97.	Exposure story—When we #EMBRACEEQUITY rural communities thrive and natural resources are protected	Visual story	3/8/2023

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
98.	Exposure story—A healthy forest ensures a healthy community highlighting Mr. Chann Vanno, community chief of Tang Yu community protected area. He is the champion in protecting the forest for his community. His story was published to celebrate International Day of Forest 2023.	Visual story	3/21/2023
99.	Exposure story of Soun Long who lives in Dang Phlet CPA in Preah Vihear province.	Visual story	4/22/2023
100.	USAID GPL project video	Video	10/30/2019
101.	Video clip about a cook at Dong Plet Ecotourism Community	Video	12/21/2019
102.	Video clip about an Ibis Rice farmer	Video	12/2/2019
103.	Sothi surveys biodiversity (video clip) about a community biodiversity researcher who has been working in Preah Vihear province to support USAID GPL's work on wildlife survey.	Video	2/28/2020
104.	Camping in Prey Lang on Valentine's Day (video clip)	Video	2/17/2020
105.	A young leader (video clip) about a young female leader of a Community Protected Area in Preah Vihear province.	Video	3/8/2020
106.	World Water Day 2020 (video clip) about the importance of Stung Sen to Cambodian people, and the connection between protecting Prey Lang and protecting Stung Sen.	Video	3/22/2020
107.	Video—Conservation Chat Episode 1: Agriculture cooperatives improving community livelihoods	Video	4/2/2020
108.	Video—Conservation Chat Episode 2: Joint patrol between rangers and communities	Video	4/7/2020
109.	Video—Conservation Chat Episode 3: Ecotourism in Kratie province	Video	7/10/2020
110.	Video—Conservation Chat Episode 4: Conservation Technology	Video	4/14/2020
111.	Video—Conservation Chat Episode 5: Bird survey	Video	4/21/2020
112.	Video—Conservation Chat Episode 6: Phnom Thnot Protection	Video	7/28/2020
113.	Video—Conservation Chat Episode 7: Cambodian Indigenous People	Video	4/20/2020
114.	Video—Conservation Chat Episode 8: Meas Sok Sophea (Cambodian singer's efforts to protect natural resources)	Video	5/15/2020
115.	Video—Conservation Chat Episode 9: Important roles of women in conservation	Video	5/21/2020
116.	Video—Conservation Chat Episode 10: IBIS Rice	Video	5/29/2020

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
117.	Video—Conservation Chat Episode 11: Importance of forest and wildlife	Video	6/12/2020
118.	Video Clip—World Environment Day about the importance of nature, biodiversity, and value of Prey Lang	Video	6/5/2020
119.	Video—Conservation Chat Episode 3: Ecotourism in Kratie province	Video	4/10/2020
120.	Video—Conservation Chat Episode 6: Phnom Thnout Protection	Video	4/28/2020
121.	Video clip—Santus Tama waterfall	Video	8/13/2020
122.	Video competition aiming to promote the talk about environmental protection through video production.	Video	9/9/2020
123.	Video promoting Phnom Tbaeng National Heritage Park	Video	10/24/2020
124.	Video clip of US Ambassador 's visit to Stung Treng province	Video	10/28/2020
125.	Video clip celebrating World Fishery Day	Video	11/21/2020
126.	Video clip promoting BeTreed Adventure	Video	11/28/2020
127.	Video clip celebrating New Year 2021	Video	12/31/2020
128.	Video clip of Meas Soksophea visiting BeTreed Adventure	Video	12/11/2020
129.	Video clip reflecting the exposure trip to BeTreed Adventure	Video	12/18/2020
130.	Video clip about NTFP on PNN TV's mission of the week program	Video	12/27/2020
131.	Video clip about NTFP on PNN TV's mission of the week program part 2	Video	1/28/2021
132.	Video clip of NTFP on PNN TV's mission of the week program part 3	Video	1/28/2021
133.	Video clip of NTFP on BTV's Eyes Focus program	Video	12/17/2020
134.	Video clip about honey on BTV's Eyes Focus program	Video	12/17/2020
135.	Video clip jointly produced by Cellcard and USAID GPL to promote the participation of youth to join a competition to win a chance to visit Preah Vihear temple and ecotourism site in the province.	Video	1/8/2021
136.	Video clip promoting Phnom Chomroksat CBET	Video	1/29/2021

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
137.	Video clip promoting Koh Keh temple	Video	2/5/2021
138.	Video clip about benefit of resin tree	Video	2/23/2021
139.	Video clip of Lay Bunleng to Preah Vihear temple	Video	3/13/2021
140.	Video clip of Rainne Dara visiting Preah Vihear province	Video	3/17/2021
141.	Video clip to celebrate International Day of Forest s	Video	3/21/2021
142.	Video clip to celebrate World Water Day	Video	3/22/2021
143.	Video clip for social media campaign "Forest Is God"	Video	2/9/2021
144.	Video clip explaining "Forest Is God" campaign	Video	2/12/2021
145.	Video clip of Meas Soksopeha in "Forest Is God" Campaign	Video	2/15/2021
146.	Video clip of VJ NaNa in "Forest Is God" campaign	Video	2/16/2021
147.	Video clip of Lay Bunleng in "Forest Is God" campaign	Video	2/17/2021
148.	Video clip of Oak Sokun Kanha in "Forest Is God" campaign	Video	2/18/2021
149.	Video clip of Sokun Nisa in "Forest Is God" campaign	Video	3/19/2021
150.	Video clip of Rannei Dara in "Forest Is God" campaign	Video	2/20/2021
151.	Video clip summing up all celebrities in "Forest Is God" campaign	Video	2/21/2021
152.	Video clip of Meas Sok Sophea going to Phnom Thnout—Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary supported by USAID GPL.	Video	3/31/2021
153.	Short video clip for Earth Day—Meas Soksopeha	Video	4/22/2021
154.	Video clip for Earth Day—Chhorn Sovannareach	Video	4/20/2021
155.	Video clip of Earth Day—DJ Nana	Video	4/21/2021
156.	Video clip for Earth Day—Megamind	Video	4/25/2021
157.	Video clip for Earth Day—Mina	Video	4/24/2021

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
158.	Video clip about Tmat Paeuy Ecotourism site	Video	5/15/2021
159.	Video clip to celebrate World Biodiversity Day	Video	5/22/2021
160.	Video clip about Water user group	Video	5/29/2021
161.	Video clip to celebrate World Environment Day	Video	6/5/2021
162.	Video clip for Earth Day—Lay Bunleng	Video	4/23/2021
163.	Video clip about a waterfall in Tangyou CBET	Video	7/4/2021
164.	Video clip promoting local food in Borey Osvay CBET.	Video	7/5/2021
165.	Video clip about Preah Vihear temple	Video	7/7/2021
166.	Video clip about a CBET leader of Tang Yu	Video	7/10/2021
167.	Video clip promoting honey	Video	7/16/2021
168.	Video clip promoting Borey Osvay CBET	Video	7/23/2021
169.	Video clip promoting Preah Khan Temple in Preah Vihear province	Video	7/25/2021
170.	Video about Talipot palm products	Video	7/24/2021
171.	Video clip promoting talipot palm products	Video	7/24/2021
172.	Video clip promoting Koh Ker temple	Video	8/1/2021
173.	Video clip about an Ibis Rice farmer	Video	7/26/2021
174.	Video clip promoting Borey Osvay CBET	Video	7/28/2021
175.	Video clip promoting Chak Angra Waterfall in Preah Vihear province	Video	8/1/2021
176.	Video clip about a guardian of Giant softshell turtle in Kratie	Video	8/7/2021
177.	Video to celebrate International Day of World Indigenous People	Video	8/9/2021
178.	Video about sustainable honey harvesting	Video	8/14/2021

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
179.	Video clip about Prasat Kompong Svay in Preah Vihear province	Video	8/22/2021
180.	Video clip about Monk Sleeping cave in Phnom Chomrok Sat CBET	Video	8/23/2021
181.	Video clip about ziplining at BeTreed	Video	8/29/2021
182.	Video about a deputy chief of Koh Samseb CBET in Kratie	Video	9/16/2021
183.	Video clip showing Phnom Tbaeng in Preah Vihear	Video	9/22/2021
184.	Video of Mr. Ben showing how to collect resin	Video	9/27/2021
185.	Video about sustainable harvesting protocol of Talipot palm wood	Video	9/29/2021
186.	Video explaining what a vulture restaurant is	Video	9/30/2021
187.	Video clip produced by NTFP-EP Cambodia. The video is about a chef at Koh Samseb ecotourism site. She explains the difference between before having the CBET and after establishing it.	Video	10/7/2021
188.	Video clip about the giant ibis, the national bird of Cambodia. It highlights the five things people may not know about Giant Ibis.	Video	10/14/2021
189.	Video clip produced by our grantee, NTFP-EP Cambodia. It highlights the key biodiversity in the Phnom Chomrok Sat eco-tourism site in Stung Treng province.	Video	10/22/2021
190.	Video clip about the honey collection of honey CBE of Prasat Teuk Khmao Community Forestry in Kratie province.	Video	10/28/2021
191.	Video clip produced by NTFP-EP Cambodia. It is about how ecotourism and natural resource conservation are interrelated.	Video	11/1/2021
192.	Video clip about a chief of Koh Samseb CBET who is working to make Koh Samseb a healthy and pleasurable place for tourists to visit.	Video	11/3/2021
193.	Video clip about a farmer who raises chickens with support from CRDT under USAID GPL funding. She is a farmer in Sambo, Kratie province.	Video	11/8/2021
194.	Video clip about the chief of Prasat Tek Khmao honey CBE. It is about the life of the chief and how his community can get benefit from honey harvesting, and how it encourages their community to further protect their forest.	Video	11/14/2021
195.	Video clip about Giant Barb. It describes key interesting facts about giant barbs and how they are being threatened by humans.	Video	11/17/2021
196.	Video clip about the story of the chief of Koh Samseb CBET who is working together with his community with the support from USAID GPL to make the ecotourism site a popular and enjoyable place for tourists to visit.	Video	11/24/2021

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
197.	Video clip about a giant freshwater stingray. The video highlights the key interesting facts about the species and the threat to its survival.	Video	11/26/2021
198.	Video clip about the Mekong giant catfish. The video highlights interesting facts about the species and the threat to its survival.	Video	12/2/2021
199.	Video clip to celebrate World Wildlife Conservation Day.	Video	12/4/2021
200.	Video clip of a leader farmer named Chantrea living in Koh Thnout who does chicken raising.	Video	12/9/2021
201.	Video clip produced by NTFP-EP Cambodia. The video is about promoting Borey Osay CBET.	Video	12/10/2021
202.	Video clip about Kouprey. It highlights the key characteristics of the species and why it is chosen as the national mammal of Cambodia.	Video	12/11/2021
203.	Video clip about the giant softshell turtle. It is one of the key species that USAID Greening Prey Lang is working to protect.	Video	12/15/2021
204.	Video clip of the new USAID Cambodia mission director visiting the communities that USAID GPL is supporting.	Video	12/16/2021
205.	Video clip produced by NTFP-EP Cambodia. The video is about the key benefits of honey for our health.	Video	12/22/2021
206.	Video clip highlighting the beauty of 19 communities in the Prey Lang Extended Landscape (PLEL) which are potential for ecotourism.	Video	12/23/2021
207.	Video clip shows five things that tourists can enjoy at Koh Samseb CBET.	Video	12/27/2021
208.	Video clip to promote Koh Preah CBET in Stung Treng province.	Video	12/30/2021
209.	Video clip to promote Koh Han CBET in Stung Treng province.	Video	12/31/2021
210.	Video clip promoting Borey Osay	Video	1/1/2022
211.	Video clip promoting Tabos CBET	Video	1/3/2022
212.	Video clip promoting Tam Waterfall in Preah Vihear province	Video	1/5/2022
213.	Video clip about Ibis Rice	Video	1/13/2022
214.	Video clip about a logger becoming a vegetable gardener	Video	1/14/2022
215.	Video clip promoting BeTreed Adventure	Video	1/17/2022
216.	Video raising awareness on stopping bush meat consumption	Video	2/3/2022



No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
217.	Video promoting Tang Yu CBET	Video	2/9/2022
218.	Short film celebrating Valentine Day	Video	2/14/2022
219.	Video promoting Koh Han	Video	2/16/2022
220.	Video clip promoting Koh Han	Video	2/17/2022
221.	Video about what is carbon credit	Video	2/21/2022
222.	Video clip promoting Koh Han	Video	2/18/2022
223.	Video clip explaining the small grant to CBOs	Video	2/25/2022
224.	Video clip to celebrate International Women Day	Video	3/8/2022
225.	Video clip about a community member of Koh Han CBET	Video	3/19/2022
226.	Video clip on cyclical farming techniques	Video	3/25/2022
227.	Video clip for World Water Day	Video	3/22/2022
228.	Video clip about a familiarization trip for tour operators	Video	3/24/2022
229.	Video to celebrate Earth Day 2022	Video	4/22/2022
230.	Video of releasing a Releasing Asian Barred Owlet from mist net	Video	5/4/2022
231.	Resin tree inventory video	Video	5/7/2022
232.	Video promoting Koh Han CBET	Video	6/6/2022
233.	Video about Koh Han CBET	Video	5/11/2022
234.	Video about Kbal Khla Community Forest	Video	5/18/2022
235.	Video snippet of Krasal Prey Facebook Live show	Video	6/2/2022
236.	Video of Krasal Prey Facebook Live show	Video	6/3/2022
237.	Video to celebrate World Environment Day	Video	6/5/2022

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
238.	Video of Krasal Prey Facebook Live	Video	6/15/2022
239.	Video about a new restaurant opening at Tangyou CBET	Video	6/16/2022
240.	Video to promote Dang Phlet CBET	Video	7/11/2022
241.	Video about not bringing dogs to the forest	Video	7/22/2022
242.	Video about CBETs along Mekong Discovery Trail	Video	7/27/2022
243.	Video about Giant Ibis	Video	7/28/2022
244.	Video about vulture restaurant in Dang Phet CPA	Video	7/29/2022
245.	Video to celebrate World Indigenous People	Video	8/9/2022
246.	Video about elephants in Khmer history	Video	8/18/2022
247.	Video about elephants in Khmer society and culture	Video	8/20/2022
248.	Video about Meas Soksophea speaking in zero snaring campaign in Kampong Thom province	Video	8/22/2022
249.	Video about elephant roles in society, economy, and conservation	Video	8/24/2022
250.	A summary video on zero snaring campaign in Kampong Thom province	Video	8/29/2022
251.	Public awareness video on bush meat consumption—in coffee shop	Video	9/14/2022
252.	Video on public awareness on bush meat consumption—with a restaurant owner	Video	9/15/2022
253.	Video about public awareness of bushmeat consumption—in Royal University of Phnom Penh	Video	9/16/2022
254.	Video about public awareness on bushmeat consumption—in pagoda	Video	9/17/2022
255.	Video to celebrate World River Day 2022	Video	9/25/2022
256.	Short video clip of Tmat Paeuy CBET in rainy season	Video	9/28/2022
257.	Short video clip about Tabos CBET during the rainy season	Video	9/29/2022
258.	Short video clip of Phnom Tbaeng National Heritage Park during rainy season	Video	9/30/2022

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
259.	Video clip—World Habitat Day 2022	Video	10/3/2022
260.	Video clip—World Animal Day 2022	Video	10/4/2022
261.	Video clip—Bushmeat consumption	Video	10/8/2022
262.	Video clip—Bushmeat awareness raising at Kampong Thom market	Video	10/9/2022
263.	Video clip—Bushmeat consumption awareness raising at community	Video	10/10/2022
264.	Video clip—REDD+ project in Phnom Thnout	Video	10/13/2022
265.	Video clip—Community-Driven Approach to combat climate change	Video	10/24/2022
266.	Video clip—Turmeric plantation at Chhaeb	Video	10/27/2022
267.	Video clip—Khmum Prey repositioning video 1	Video	10/29/2022
268.	Video clip—Khmum Prey repositioning 2	Video	11/3/2022
269.	Video clip—Deputy Chief of Datavek CPA	Video	12/15/2022
270.	Video clip—Tmat Paeuy Community Patrol Team Leader	Video	12/21/2022
271.	Video clip—Merry Christmas and Happy New Year 2023	Video	12/25/2022
272.	Video clip—3 places along Mekong River to celebrate 2023	Video	12/30/2022
273.	Video about Phnom Chomrok Sat CBET	Video	1/12/2023
274.	Video about Borey Osay CBET	Video	1/13/2023
275.	Krasal Prey Facebook chat program highlight video—Mr. Sang Mony	Video	1/8/2023
276.	Video highlighting Krasal Prey Facebook chat program—Thong Ret	Video	1/9/2023
277.	Snapshot video of Krasal Prey Facebook chat program—Vannarith	Video	1/11/2023
278.	Video clip on how to make cashew milk	Video	1/28/2023
279.	Video on REDD+ projects supported by USAID Greening Prey Lang	Video	2/1/2023

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
280.	Snapshot of Krasal Prey Facebook chat—Mary	Video	2/3/2023
281.	Snapshot video of Krasal Prey Facebook chat program—Meng Panha	Video	2/4/2023
282.	Snapshot video of Krasal Prey Facebook chat—Horn Sovannda	Video	2/5/2023
283.	Video clip about a community chief of Chak Angrae community protected area	Video	2/9/2023
284.	Video clip promoting Phnom Tbaeng	Video	2/13/2023
285.	Video clip to celebrate International Women’s Day 2023	Video	3/8/2023
286.	Video snapshot of Krasal Prey Facebook chat program—Nop Vannarith	Video	3/15/2023
287.	Video snapshot of Krasal Prey episode 5—Sang Mony	Video	3/16/2023
288.	Snapshot video of Krasal Prey episode 5—Leng Pisey	Video	3/17/2023
289.	Video to celebrate World Water Day 2023	Video	3/22/2023
290.	Video to promote Koh Samseb	Video	3/24/2023
291.	Video promoting Phnom Tbaeng	Video	3/25/2023
292.	Video clip about Koh Han in Stung Treng province.	Video	4/26/2023
293.	Video clip promoting Koh Samseb in Kratie province.	Video	4/19/2023
294.	Video clip promoting Koh Han CBET	Video	4/7/2023
295.	Video clip promoting Koh Samseb by Dan Cherng	Video	6/1/2023
296.	Video clip promoting Koh Samseb by Jomnot Explore	Video	6/3/2023
297.	Video clip promoting Koh Samseb by Jomnot Explore	Video	6/4/2023
298.	Facebook Live of youth debate on environment in Stung Treng province	Facebook Live	8/24/2020
299.	Facebook Live of youth debate on environment in Kratie province	Facebook Live	
300.	Facebook Live of youth debate on environment in Phnom Penh city	Facebook Live	9/1/2020

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
301.	Facebook Live on youth debate on environment in Preah Vihear province	Facebook Live	9/7/2020
302.	Facebook Live on youth debate on environment in Kampong Thom province	Facebook Live	9/9/2020
303.	Facebook Live on BeTreed Airbnb Online Tourism Experience Launch	Facebook Live	9/23/2020
304.	Facebook Live of Conservation Chat talking about Phnom Chomrok Sat ecotourism community in Stung Treng province	Facebook Live	12/30/2020
305.	Conservation Chat Facebook Live about exposure trip to BeTreed Adventure	Facebook Live	12/4/2020
306.	Facebook Live of Final round of environmental youth debate	Facebook Live	10/13/2020
307.	Facebook Live on International Women Day	Facebook Live	3/8/2021
308.	Facebook Live "Krasal Prey" is designed to promote ecotourism at CBETs in PLEL to contribute to improving livelihoods and nature conservation, inspire the public to love the natural resources of Cambodia, promote the awareness of the link between ecotourism and conservation, and encourage more responsible ecotourism activities.	Facebook Live	12/24/2021
309.	Krasal Prey Facebook live second episode	Facebook Live	5/7/2022
310.	Krasal Prey Talk show third episode	Facebook Live	9/9/2022
311.	Krasal Prey Facebook chat program fourth episode	Facebook Live	11/4/2022
312.	Krasal Prey Facebook chat program fifth episode	Facebook Live	1/20/2023
313.	Krasal Prey Facebook chat program—Episode 6	Facebook Live	2/17/2023
314.	T-shirt for celebrating the World's Environmental Day on 5th June 2019	Other	6/5/2019
315.	A poster about the ban of diclofenac use	Other	12/3/2019
316.	Bird Festival T-shirt	Other	12/6/2019
317.	Street banners to promote the benefits of forests	Other	12/25/2019
318.	USAID GPL Water bottle	Other	2/3/2020
319.	USAID GPL T-shirt and Shirt	Other	3/17/2020

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
320.	Ecotourism signboards	Other	9/1/2020
321.	Signboard putting at reforestation site	Other	9/16/2020
322.	Safety signs putting at ecotourism site	Other	9/23/2020
323.	Sign for incinerator	Other	8/27/2020
324.	Signboards for water user group	Other	12/24/2020
325.	Signboards at Tangyou Ecotourism site	Other	10/8/2020
326.	Mobilization Plan	Report	8/17/2018
327.	Annual Work Plan (Year I, FY19) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viD=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjAy">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viD=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjAy</a>	Report	10/12/2018
328.	Communications and Outreach Strategy <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viD=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjEz">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viD=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjEz</a>	Report	10/12/2018
329.	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) & Climate Risk Management (CRM) Plan <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viD=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjE0">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viD=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjE0</a>	Report	10/12/2018
330.	Gender Action Plan <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viD=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjEy">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viD=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjEy</a>	Report	10/12/2018
331.	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjEw&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWl1bnRzLmNvbnRyYW50X2dyYW50X251bWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjEw&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWl1bnRzLmNvbnRyYW50X2dyYW50X251bWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	10/12/2018
332.	Quarterly Progress Report I FY19 Q1 (Oct–Dec 2018) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viD=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjE2">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viD=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjE2</a>	Report	1/30/2019
333.	Baseline Survey (Interim) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viD=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjE1">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viD=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjE1</a>	Report	2/15/2019

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
334.	Grants Manual <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTUxNDEI&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTUxNDEI&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	4/11/2019
335.	Quarterly Progress Report 2 FY19 Q2 (Jan–Mar 2019) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTUxNDE3&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTUxNDE3&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	4/30/2019
336.	Inception Learning Event Report (Khmer) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTYxMTI2&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTYxMTI2&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	5/29/2019
337.	Stakeholder Engagement Strategy <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTYxMTI4&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTYxMTI4&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	7/2/2019
338.	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan—2019 Update <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjEx&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTQyMjEx&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	7/4/2019
339.	Quarterly Progress Report 3 FY19 Q3 (Apr–Jun 2019) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTUxNDE4&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTUxNDE4&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	7/24/2019

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
340.	Annual Work Plan (Year 2, FY20) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTUxNDIw&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25IbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTUxNDIw&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25IbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	8/30/2019
341.	PLEL Sustainable Investment Plan <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTYxMTI3&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25IbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTYxMTI3&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25IbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	9/30/2019
342.	Baseline Survey Report <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTYxMTI0&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25IbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTYxMTI0&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25IbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	9/30/2019
343.	Annual Progress Report I FY19 <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viD=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTYxMTIy">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viD=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTYxMTIy</a>	Report	11/15/2019
344.	Quarterly Progress Report 4 FY20 Q1 (Sept–Dec 2019) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTYxMTIz&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25IbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTYxMTIz&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25IbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	1/31/2020
345.	Evaluation of Effectiveness of Activities for Supporting and Strengthening Protected Area Law Enforcement in the Prey Lang Extended Landscape	Report	1/2020
346.	Quarterly Progress Report 5 FY20 Q2 (Jan–Mar 2020) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTYxMjM5&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25IbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTYxMjM5&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25IbWJlcjooljcyMDO0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	4/30/2020
347.	Northern Plains Landscape Gibbon Survey Report	Report	4/30/2020



No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
	<a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2MjUy&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2MjUy&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>		
348.	Northern Plains Landscape REDD+ Feasibility Assessment <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzU2&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVWY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzU2&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVWY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	6/2020
349.	Rapid Assessment on COVID-19 Impacts on Community Livelihoods and Natural Resources <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzU5">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzU5</a>	Report	7/2020
350.	Quarterly Progress Report 6 FY20 Q3 (April 2020–June 2020) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTc1NDk2&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVWY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTc1NDk2&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVWY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	7/30/2020
351.	Annual Work Plan (Year 3, FY21) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTcxNDMl&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVWY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTcxNDMl&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVWY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	8/31/2020
352.	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan—2020 Update <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTcyNDIz&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVWY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTcyNDIz&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVWY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	9/23/2020
353.	Annual Progress Report 2 FY20 <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTc4MTUy&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVWY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTc4MTUy&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVWY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	11/14/2020

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
354.	Grants Manual—Revised <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEIMzg5&amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEIMzg5&amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	12/4/2020
355.	Voluntary Guideline on Sustainable Development and Management of Community-Based Ecotourism (CBET) Along the Upper Mekong <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2MjU3&amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2MjU3&amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	12/2021
356.	Analysis of the University of Maryland Global Forest Change Datasets <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEIMzYy&amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEIMzYy&amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	1/2021
357.	Quarterly Progress Report 7 FY21 Q1 (Oct–Dec 2020) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTc4NjAx&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWlIbnRzLmNvbnRyYWw0X2dyYW50X251bWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTc4NjAx&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWlIbnRzLmNvbnRyYWw0X2dyYW50X251bWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	2/3/2021
358.	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) & Climate Risk Management (CRM) Plan—2021 Update <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEIMzk0&amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEIMzk0&amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	3/10/2021
359.	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan—2021 Update <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTc5MzA3&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWlIbnRzLmNvbnRyYWw0X2dyYW50X251bWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTc5MzA3&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWlIbnRzLmNvbnRyYWw0X2dyYW50X251bWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	3/25/2021
360.	Quarterly Progress Report 8 FY21 Q2 (Jan–Mar 2021) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzMy&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWlIbnRzLmNvbnRyYWw0X2dyYW50X251bWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzMy&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWlIbnRzLmNvbnRyYWw0X2dyYW50X251bWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	4/30/2021

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
361.	Quarterly Progress Report 9 FY21 Q3 (Apr–Jun 2021) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viID=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzM3">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?viID=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzM3</a>	Report	7/30/2021
362.	Annual Work Plan (Year 4, FY22) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEIMzg2&amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEIMzg2&amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	8/30/2021
363.	PLEL Assessment: English Full Report <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzQw&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzQw&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	9/2021
364.	PLEL Assessment: English Summary <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzM4&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzM4&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	9/2021
365.	PLEL Assessment: Khmer Full Report <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzQx&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzQx&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	9/2021
366.	PLEL Assessment: Khmer Summary <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzM5&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTg4MzM5&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWNOX2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	9/2021
367.	Annual Progress Report 3 FY21 <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTk0MjY0&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWN0X2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTk0MjY0&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWIlbnRzLmNvbnRyYWN0X2dyYW50X25lbWJlcjooljcyMDQ0MjE4QzAwMDAxlik%3d&amp;qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	11/15/2021

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
368.	Conservation Wellbeing Impacts in The Prey Lang Extended Landscape <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEwMzc4">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEwMzc4</a>	Report	1/2022
369.	Quarterly Progress Report 10 FY22 Q1 (Oct–Dec 2021) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTk4NTUw&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVhZjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTk4NTUw&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVhZjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	1/31/2022
370.	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan—2022 Update <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTk4NzYz&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVhZjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NTk4NzYz&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVhZjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	3/23/2022
371.	Quarterly Progress Report 11 FY22 Q2 (Jan–Mar 2022) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEiMzk1&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEiMzk1&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	4/30/2022
372.	Quarterly Progress Report 12 FY22 Q3 (Apr–Jun 2022) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEiMzk2&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEiMzk2&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	7/30/2022
373.	Asian Elephants in the Prey Lang Extended Landscape <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEiNTYy&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEiNTYy&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	8/2022
374.	Annual Work Plan (Year 5, FY23) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEiMzg3&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjEiMzg3&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	8/30/2022
375.	Understanding Management of Community Zones in the Northern Plains: Final Report <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjA5ODEx&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVhZjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjA5ODEx&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVhZjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	9/2022

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
376.	Unlocking the Potential for Sustainable Development in Community Zones: Technical Report <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjA5ODE2&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVhZjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjA5ODE2&amp;qrs=RmFsc2U%3d&amp;q=ZG9jdWllbnRzLmNvbnRyYWVhZjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;ph=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d</a>	Report	10/2022
377.	Annual Progress Report 4 FY22 <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE1Mzg1&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE1Mzg1&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	11/15/2022
378.	Personal and Household's Debt in Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Prey Preah Roka Wildlife Sanctuaries, Preah Vihear Province <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail.aspx?vID=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjA5ODU5">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail.aspx?vID=47&amp;ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjA5ODU5</a>	Report	12/2022
379.	Quarterly Progress Report 13 FY23 Q1 (Oct–Dec 2022) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE0MjQ0&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE0MjQ0&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	1/31/2023
380.	Demobilization Plan	Report	3/3/2023
381.	Quarterly Progress Report 14 FY23 Q2 (Jan–Mar 2023) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE1NTUy&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE1NTUy&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	4/30/2023
382.	2nd Edition of Birds of the Upper Mekong <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2MjQ4&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2MjQ4&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Book	2/2023
383.	Prey Lang Extended Landscape Camera Trap Survey <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2Mjcy&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2Mjcy&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	6/2023
384.	Point and Translate Ecotourism Guidebook Visitors to Cambodian Ecotourism Communities <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2Mjc0&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2Mjc0&amp;inr=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJlZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Book	5/2023

No.	Name or Description	Type <sup>4</sup>	Date
385.	Monthly Bulletin Report (English) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2Mjgx&amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2Mjgx&amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	6/2023
386.	Monthly Bulletin Report (Khmer) <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2NDUI &amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2NDUI &amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	6/2023
387.	Chicken Farming Manual for Rural Cambodia <a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2MjUw&amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&amp;rID=NjE2MjUw&amp;inr=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;dc=YWRk&amp;rrtc=VHJI ZQ%3d%3d&amp;bckToL=</a>	Report	7/01/2022
388.	Communities & Climate Change: A Collection of Local Solutions from Cambodia. USAID Greening Prey Lang Final Report	Report	7/12/2023
389.	Supplemental Information to the USAID Greening Prey Lang Final Report	Report	7/12/2023

## GIS and Other Data

USAID Greening Prey Lang spatial data is available from Open Development Mekong – <https://data.opendevloppementmekong.net/en/organization/greening-prey-lang>

File Name or Description	Data Type	Date
USAID Greening Prey Lang commune, district, and province GIS files	ArcGIS	10/11/2019
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY19 M&E database and supporting documentation	PDF, XLSX, JPEG, JFIF	12/5/2019
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY20 indicator progress data	USAID DIS input	11/11/2020
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY21 indicator progress data	USAID DIS input	11/3/2021
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY23 indicator progress data	USAID DIS input	6/8/2023
USAID Greening Prey Lang administrative areas (provincial and protected area) data	USAID GeoCenter system input	3/30/2020
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY20 second quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	6/1/2020
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY20 second quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	8/28/2020
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY20 fourth quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	12/08/2020
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY21 first quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	3/10/2021
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY21 second quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	5/17/2021
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY21 third quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	9/22/2021
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY21 fourth quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	11/30/2021
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY22 first quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	2/04/2022
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY22 second quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	4/26/2022
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY22 third quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	7/19/2022
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY23 first quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	1/20/2023
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY23 second quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	4/28/2023

File Name or Description	Data Type	Date
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY20 first quarter participant training data	USAID TraiNet system input	1/14/2020
USAID Greening Prey Lang Protected Area data to USAID Development Data Library (DDL)	Shapefiles	6/23/2023
USAID Greening Prey Lang Zoning data to USAID DDL	Shapefiles	6/23/2023
Prakas on the establishment of USAID GPL's supported community protected areas to <a href="#">Open Development Mekong (ODM)</a>	Pdf/Library data	5/26/2022
USAID Greening Prey Lang on the Northern Plains Landscape REDD+ Feasibility Assessment to ODM	Pdf/Library data	5/26/2022
USAID Greening Prey Lang Evaluation of Effectiveness of Activities for Supporting and Strengthening Protected Area Law Enforcement in the Prey Lang Extended Landscape to ODM	Pdf/Library data	5/26/2022
USAID GREENING PREY LANG Assessment of Impacts of Development and Climate Change on Natural Resources in The Prey Lang Extended Landscape to ODM	Pdf/Library data	5/26/2022
USAID GREENING PREY LANG Rapid Assessment: Covid-19 impacts on community livelihoods and natural resources to ODM	Pdf/Library data	5/26/2022
USAID GREENING PREY LANG Impact Assessment on Conservation Wellbeing Impacts in the Prey Lang Extended Landscape to ODM	Pdf/Library data	5/26/2022



## Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan Tracking

Status of and lessons learned in implementing the conditions of the environmental compliance requirements included in the Initial Environmental Examination and Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan.

Activity Category	Activity	Impact <sup>5</sup>	Mitigation Measure <sup>6</sup>	Monitoring Indicator	Problems Encountered	Mitigation Effectiveness
<b>Small and Medium Enterprises</b>	Reduce the imbalance in the involvement of men and women in honey community-based enterprises in Kratie, Stung Treng, and Preah Vihear provinces	Socioeconomic and gender	Set gender quota for participants	At least 40% of woman participate in trainings / workshops  Roles of women in the enterprise / women community leadership	N/A	At least 38% of women in honey community-based enterprises participated in training and workshop
	Mitigate forest fire caused by NTFP harvesting	Biophysical impact	Promote internal control system application  Conduct extension workshop on sustainable harvesting protocol	Three honey groups implemented PGS/ICS piloting  Ten (10) workshops / meetings conducted	N/A	All the indicator targets achieved with three honey groups that implemented PGS/ICS piloting
	Reduce the imbalance in the involvement of men and women in talipot palm community-based enterprises in Preah Vihear province	Socioeconomic and gender	Set gender quota for participants	At least 40% of woman participate in trainings / workshops  Roles of women in the enterprise / women in community leadership	N/A	At least 38% of women in honey community-based enterprises participated in trainings and workshops
	Enforce sustainable NTFP harvesting	Biophysical impact	Conduct extension workshop on sustainable	Five workshops / meetings conducted	N/A	Indicator target achieved

<sup>5</sup> Biophysical, climate change, Socioeconomic and gender, other impact from the activity Environmental Screening Form (ESF)

<sup>6</sup> Mitigation measure and monitoring indicator from the activity Environmental Reporting Form (ERF)

Activity Category	Activity	Impact <sup>5</sup>	Mitigation Measure <sup>6</sup>	Monitoring Indicator	Problems Encountered	Mitigation Effectiveness
			harvesting protocol			
	Raise awareness of cashew nut farmers of climate change and significance of forest	Biophysical impact	AC members agreed with AC leaders to grow cashew trees on existing farms only	Private engagement meeting report	N/A	
	Provide training on Com-GAP standard and smart agricultural practices to Madam Laihuot's cashew enterprise	Biophysical impact	Madam Laihuot's cashew enterprise agreed to buy the cashews that have been processed applying her GAP standard	AC members agreement with AC committees		
	Sign conservation agreement with cashew nut farmers	Biophysical impact				
	Producer group members for cashew nut farm applied standard for Com-GAP market requirement	Biophysical impact				

Activity Category	Activity	Impact <sup>5</sup>	Mitigation Measure <sup>6</sup>	Monitoring Indicator	Problems Encountered	Mitigation Effectiveness
<b>Ecotourism</b>	Mitigate solid waste pollution from tourists who come to visit targeted CBETs	Biophysical impact	Mainstreaming local awareness on waste management with communities, local authorities, and tourists through meeting and workshop including tourist activities  Install waste management sign board in CBET area	Two meetings / workshops that mainstream waste management  Ten (10) educational signboards installed  Four tourist activities in solid waste management conducted		
	Manage the impact of tourist activities on deep pool fish conservation, wildlife habitat, and aquatic areas	Biophysical impact	Join forces with Ramsar officers and river guards to identify an essential zone as well as set up billboards	Two meetings with Ramsar officer and river guards  Five signboards installed		
	Improve the involvement of women for project implementation	Socioeconomic and gender	Mainstreaming gender concept (role of men and women) into project activities for 17 CBEs	Seventeen (17) meetings / workshops that integrated gender concept  Roles of women in the enterprise / women community leadership		
<b>Agriculture</b>	Meet with livelihood and landscape manager to set up criteria to select farmers to set up demonstration farm	Biophysical impact				

Activity Category	Activity	Impact <sup>5</sup>	Mitigation Measure <sup>6</sup>	Monitoring Indicator	Problems Encountered	Mitigation Effectiveness
	Conduct field visit to select demonstration farm farmers to set up four demonstration farms	Biophysical impact				
	Final selection of farmers for the turmeric value chain program	Biophysical impact	All practices to only take place on designated agricultural farmland and follow best practices with regards to herbicide / pesticide use	Non-inclusion of any produce or farmland that is within the boundaries of Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary  Conservation agreements to be signed as a condition to join program	None  All farmers / beneficiaries signed conservation agreements	High  All farms are in designated agricultural areas
	Training program on land preparation for turmeric cultivation	Biophysical impact	Planting season will follow seasonal weather patterns under the guidance of the meteorological department of Cambodia  Where possible there will be access to agriculture irrigation canals  Promote local turmeric seed which is resistant or adopted to climate	Use of local resistant turmeric seeds to be planted in target villages (invoice or agreement clearly stating source of seeds)	All of the seeds sourced were lab tested turmeric seeds sourced through on supplier in Kampong Thom	Only seeds from that our source farm were distributed to all the farmers
	Rice cultivation	Biophysical impact	Enforce IBIS Rice rules and	Number of farmers in compliance with IBIS	An increased number of non-	ICS was conducted with 815 members

Activity Category	Activity	Impact <sup>5</sup>	Mitigation Measure <sup>6</sup>	Monitoring Indicator	Problems Encountered	Mitigation Effectiveness
			regulations (zero chemical substance use, no hunting and wildlife trafficking, no illegal land clearing)	Rice rules for organic certification  Number of ICS conducted	<p>compliance cases were identified in the year as well as an increased number of resignations</p> <p>Explanation can be found in several causes:</p> <p>(1) the number of non-compliance farmers due to chemical use is especially high in new villages, because trainings were not provided in time due to COVID outbreak and new farmers did not clearly understand the rules</p> <p>(2) misunderstanding on the use of chemicals: a lot of farmers think the ban on application is only during the growing season, so they still apply</p>	<p>(624 in Preah Vihear and 191 in Prey Lang, Stung Treng)</p> <p>Among them, 549 were found compliant (465 in PVH, representing 75% of the total members; 84 in Prey Lang, Stung Treng, representing 44% of the total members)</p> <p>SMP team, in collaboration with its partners, conducted the compliance assessment processes (ICS, organic certification) as planned in spite of the problems mentioned earlier, shortness of staff to conduct ICS and the COVID outbreak</p> <p>However, these challenges made it especially difficult to deliver and follow-up the trainings content and guidelines with target farmers</p>

Activity Category	Activity	Impact <sup>5</sup>	Mitigation Measure <sup>6</sup>	Monitoring Indicator	Problems Encountered	Mitigation Effectiveness
					<p>them before (during dry season)</p> <p>(3) chemical companies are more and more present in existing villages and convince more farmers to apply chemical inputs, believing their yields will be better, even though the selling price is lower than to sell to IRCC</p> <p>(4) (Preah Vihear site): droughts and problems of accessing water at the beginning of rice cycle led to the resignation of a lot of IBIS Rice farmers, as even if farmers inform SMP that they would not sell this year, they still have to be audited by the ICS, which takes a lot of their</p>	

Activity Category	Activity	Impact <sup>5</sup>	Mitigation Measure <sup>6</sup>	Monitoring Indicator	Problems Encountered	Mitigation Effectiveness
					<p>time, so they prefer to resign from the program</p> <p>(5) (in Prey Lang site): it remains difficult to grow Phka Rumdoul as there is insufficient water resources in these local highlands; however, SMP can only buy local varieties when production is fully organic.</p> <p>(6) (in Prey Lang site, esp. Toal village): All farmers have rice fields close to orchards (chamkar), where a lot of chemicals are applied, which is increasing the risk of contamination by water runoff, even with the establishment of buffer zones</p>	

Activity Category	Activity	Impact <sup>5</sup>	Mitigation Measure <sup>6</sup>	Monitoring Indicator	Problems Encountered	Mitigation Effectiveness
	Establish demonstration farm	Biophysical impact	<p>Onsite visit during the establishment process</p> <p>Enforce IBIS Rice rules and regulations (zero chemical substance use, no hunting and wildlife trafficking, no illegal land clearing)</p>	<p>Number of field demonstration sites in compliance with IBIS Rice rules for organic certification</p> <p>Number of ICS conducted</p>	<p>Most of the demonstration sites were found compliant because most of the households who participated have a strong link with SMP</p> <p>No non-compliance was found in Prey Lang, Stung Trang</p> <p>In Preah Vihear, among 33 households, seven cases of non-compliance were identified (five in Tmat Paeuy and two in Dang Phlet)</p>	<p>This number of non-compliance cases reflect the general number of non-compliance cases this year in Preah Vihear,</p>
	Establish compost site	Biophysical impact	<p>Following organic compost guideline</p> <p>Onsite visit during the establishment process</p>	Number of farmers in compliance with using compost	The process was already compliant with organic standards regulation, as SMP worked closely with ECOCERT during the process and the final documents were sent to	<p>The mitigation processes was efficient to identify non-compliance issues</p> <p>The number of non-compliant farmers was low even though it would be expected to see farmers participating to demonstrations with SMP to be the first</p>



Activity Category	Activity	Impact <sup>5</sup>	Mitigation Measure <sup>6</sup>	Monitoring Indicator	Problems Encountered	Mitigation Effectiveness
					<p>them to check in June</p> <p>Though, among the 12 households who applied compost on their fields, four were found non-compliant after ICS verification (three for land expansion and clearance and one for herbicide use)</p>	<p>ones to be compliant with the project rules</p> <p>However, it reflected the overall situation that SMP faced during the year in terms of non-compliance in all sites</p>
	Diversify cover crop	Biophysical impact	<p>Invasive species not introduced</p> <p>Onsite visit during the establishment process</p>	Number of cover crop field demonstrations following SMP guideline	<p>All cover crops seeds were broadcasted by the participating farmers, as green manure after plowing the land</p> <p>There were no invasive plants in the demonstration fields, which grew well in the demo sites</p> <p>However, at the end of the cycle, the cover crops planted all died because of floods</p>	No problem reported as the farmers participating to the demonstration were coached by SMP agronomy team

Activity Category	Activity	Impact <sup>5</sup>	Mitigation Measure <sup>6</sup>	Monitoring Indicator	Problems Encountered	Mitigation Effectiveness
					and were replaced by rice directly	
<b>Forestry</b>	Land preparation and tree planting in Prey Khum Sochet CF	N/A	<p>Conduct participatory environmental screening with relevant stakeholders such as FA, commune council, village chiefs, CF management committee members, and CF members</p> <p>Coordinate with relevant stakeholders to identify the area and implement land clearing activity</p> <p>Conduct participatory tree planting day</p>	<p>Relevant stakeholders participated in the environmental screening</p> <p>Minutes of participatory environmental developed</p> <p>Area for land clearing and tree planting identified</p> <p>Area (3 ha) inside Prey Khum Sochet CF cleared and prepared</p> <p>2,500 plants planted inside CF</p>	N/A	N/A
<b>Small-scale Infrastructure</b>	Build bridge to waterfall station at Tangyou CBET	Biophysical impact	Use of only dead wood and vines	<p>Set the type of wood that can be used</p> <p>Set the number of pieces of wood that can be used</p>	N/A	N/A
	Install incinerator at Koh Samseb CBET	Biophysical impact	Train community members on installation and	Community members attend training and implement training protocols	N/A	N/A

Activity Category	Activity	Impact <sup>5</sup>	Mitigation Measure <sup>6</sup>	Monitoring Indicator	Problems Encountered	Mitigation Effectiveness
			usage of incinerator  Location away from water, habitat, dwellings, and any other infrastructure  Waste disposal site identified and schedule for cleaning established  Terms of use of incinerator and safe handling instructions outlined			
	Verify effective usage of the incinerator at Koh Samseb CBET	Biophysical impact	Incinerator location correct, use has been within terms and conditions, and waste has been disposed of effectively	Site verification	N/A	Incinerator location correct
	Installation and correct usage of water tank at demonstration farms	Biophysical impact	Train community members on installation and usage of water tank	Community members attend training and implement training protocols	The drip system for the sample plantation was not applied because the planting plan was not workable	Four plastic water tanks were installed for demonstration farms in the four villages

Activity Category	Activity	Impact <sup>5</sup>	Mitigation Measure <sup>6</sup>	Monitoring Indicator	Problems Encountered	Mitigation Effectiveness
			Terms of use of water tank and safe handling instructions outlined			
	Verification of effective water tank usage	Biophysical impact	Water tank location is correct, use has been within terms and conditions	Site verification	One of four water tanks were not installed well and had low water pressure, resulting in water flow too weak to irrigate all crops	The farmer will change the location of water tank, with follow up by staff to support installation
	Build stairs to Datavoek CBET	Biophysical impact	Only used dead wood  Only used small wood in abundant and selective area	Site verification  Set target on the number of pieces of wood used  Set location of the wood to be used	N/A	The activity did not significantly impact the environment
	Assess available location to install the signboard	Biophysical impact	Meeting with FWUC committee members to identify the location (safe place where people will see) to install signboards	Meeting minutes  Area for signboard installation identified		
	Signboard installation	Biophysical impact	Install signboards in safe place on the dam and canal agreed with FWUC where many people	2 signboard installed in a safe place  A picture of signboards		

Activity Category	Activity	Impact <sup>5</sup>	Mitigation Measure <sup>6</sup>	Monitoring Indicator	Problems Encountered	Mitigation Effectiveness
			transit or enter dam and canals to ensure proper use of the dam and canal for the long term			
	Verify the effectiveness of signboard installation	Biophysical impact	Monitor the proper use of signboards	Site verification with minutes		
	Build small scale infrastructure at Tmat Paeuy ecolodge	Biophysical impact	Working closely with WCS, USAID GPL, and MoE to ensure no damage is taking place	Minutes from planning meetings involving appropriate authorities		
	Install tire trash bin at Tangyou CBET	Biophysical impact	Finding a safe spot for installation with the help of a specialist	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Install tire trash bin at Datavoek CBET	Biophysical impact	Finding a safe spot for installation with the help of a specialist	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Install tire trash bin at Chak Angrae CBET	Biophysical impact	Finding a safe spot for installation with the help of a specialist	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Monitor the effectiveness of the usage of the trash bin at Tangyou CBET	Biophysical impact	Regular waste collection and sorting before burning	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Monitor the effectiveness of the usage of the trash bin at Datavoek CBET	Biophysical impact	Regular waste collection and sorting before burning	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Monitor the effectiveness of the	Biophysical impact	Regular waste collection and	N/A	N/A	N/A

Activity Category	Activity	Impact <sup>5</sup>	Mitigation Measure <sup>6</sup>	Monitoring Indicator	Problems Encountered	Mitigation Effectiveness
	usage of the trash bin at Chak Angrae CBET		sorting before burning			

## Reports on Illegal Forest Activities

### Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary

At roughly 36,000 km<sup>2</sup> and spanning four provinces (Kampong Thom, Kratie, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng) to the west of the Mekong River in north-central Cambodia, Prey Lang is the largest lowland evergreen forest remaining in mainland Southeast Asia and Cambodia's largest protected area. Prey Lang is recognized as one of Cambodia's most valuable areas for ecosystem services, carbon stocks, and biodiversity. It holds significant cultural and spiritual value for the indigenous Kuy, who have lived in Prey Lang for generations – Prey Lang means “our forest” in the Kuy language.

More than 250,000 people live in and around Prey Lang, and most of them depend on the resources of the protected area for subsistence and livelihoods. The Kuy and Khmer people living here directly benefit from the protected area through harvesting of non-timber forest products such as resin, honey, and talipot palm. The wildlife sanctuary lies within two watersheds that provide water to rivers that flow into Cambodia's Tonle Sap Lake, home to one of the world's largest freshwater fisheries, which is essential to the country's economy and food security. Prey Lang is also important habitat for a diverse range of wildlife species that are facing increased threats throughout the country and is home to 80 percent of the most endangered indigenous tree species in Cambodia.

Despite Prey Lang obtaining protected area status in 2016<sup>i</sup>, illegal activities including land encroachment, illegal logging, and wildlife poaching have increased significantly in the past five years. The vast diversity and beauty of Prey Lang and the broader landscape is under severe threat from deforestation and forest degradation due to these illegal activities.

### Timber in Cambodia

The 2008 Protected Area Law completely prohibits felling of trees and collection of timber in protected areas<sup>ii</sup>. “Production Forests”, created under the Forestry Law in 2002, are the only official source for timber in Cambodia. Production Forests are owned by the State and are managed by the Forestry Administration (FA), a department within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF). In all other areas of the country, there has been a logging moratorium in place since 2002. The exception, however, is land clearance for industrial agriculture within an economic land concession (ELC)<sup>iii</sup>. ELCs were instituted beginning with the Land Law in 2001<sup>iv</sup>. Although there has been a moratorium on new ELCs since 2012, concessions granted prior to this are still in operation.

MAFF regulates the timber industry and authorization from this ministry is required to harvest timber within an ELC or to operate a sawmill, a permit from FA and a license from Ministry of Economy and Finance are required for transporting timber within Cambodia, and a license from Ministry of Commerce and customs clearance are required for export to another country.

The export of timber products, including timber from land clearance within an ELC, is legal under the Forestry Law, although in 1997 export of logs was banned and a 2006 sub-decree excludes from export round logs and rough sawn timber unless harvested from plantations, squared logs with a diameter over 25 cm, and luxury timber and timber products<sup>v</sup>. In 2016, the border to Vietnam, which has been a major recipient of illegally harvested timber from Cambodia, was officially closed to timber trade in an effort to curb illegal timber exports. Timber is still exported from Cambodia, either illegally over land borders to Vietnam or to China through Sihanoukville Port. In order to export any logs or timber not meeting legal requirements, export would have to occur under false customs declarations.

Rare tree species are officially protected from timber harvesting by Cambodian law<sup>vi</sup> with rosewood (*Dalbergia* spp.) also protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which Cambodia joined in 1997. Also protected by law in Cambodia are resin

trees, which include species in the *Dipterocarpaceae* plant family that are tapped by local communities for resin production, such as *Dipterocarpus alatus*, *Dipterocarpus costatus*, and *Shorea guiso*<sup>vii</sup>. The sale of resin, which is a non-timber forest product, is an important source of income for many rural communities. While species listed by CITES and those tapped for resin are fully protected regardless of where they occur, once an ELC is granted, the concessionaire is legally authorized to cut and sell luxury timber species, even when they are listed as protected by Cambodian law.

ELC companies do not normally log their concessions themselves, but rather subcontract logging to local communities or loggers from outside the area. The loggers bring harvested timber to depots within the ELCs where traders buy it without regard to the source. This means that there is no clear provenance for the logs brought to the ELC timber processing facilities and sawmills and no way to ensure logs that are purchased have been cut from within the ELC. This provides the perfect environment for trespass logging into protected areas for luxury and rare tree species and for trees that can be converted into plywood. In addition, communities are often pressured to sell their resin trees, which are then logged, although transfer of ownership of resin trees only technically means transfer of the right to tap resin from trees.

### **Think Biotech and Angkor Plywood**

In August 2011, Think Biotech (Cambodia) Co., Ltd. (Think Biotech) was granted a 34,000 ha “forest restoration” concession adjacent to Prey Lang<sup>viii</sup>. The concession was approved as a reforestation project for “degraded” forest at the edge of the then protected forest. The concession, part of an agreement between the governments of Cambodia and South Korea<sup>ix</sup>, was an experiment using conversion of natural forest to monoculture tree plantation to mitigate climate change. Logging operations began in the forest restoration concession in 2012, with the company engaging in clear-cutting of the remaining natural and biodiverse forests and in their place establishing industrial monoculture forests, including acacia, eucalyptus, and teak. The original Think Biotech sawmill was licensed for operation in June 2013 for an unusual duration of 15 years (most sawmills are licensed for one year at a time). The project was anticipated to supply and export 600,000 cubic meter of sawn wood per year. The price for the concession, to be paid over 25 years, was U.S. \$89.3 million.

In December 2018, following the resignation of the Korean investors, Think Biotech restructured and in 2019 ownership passed to the owners of Angkor Plywood Co., Ltd. (Angkor Plywood)<sup>x</sup>, a dominant actor in Cambodia timber processing, with wood supplied by all the companies with concessions bordering Prey Lang<sup>xi</sup> and timber exports to China and Vietnam<sup>xii</sup>. Following this transfer of ownership to politically connected Cambodian tycoons<sup>xiii</sup>, major changes in the Think Biotech operation occurred, including the development of a new sawmill and rapid clearing of mature forest within the concession. These changes have coincided with a significant increase in trespass logging within Prey Lang.

### **USAID Greening Prey Lang**

The five-year USAID GPL project, which began in August 2018, worked in partnership with stakeholders to address the threats to ecosystems and biodiversity in the PLEL and promote conservation-friendly, resilient, and low-emission sustainable economic development. As a fundamental component for protecting Prey Lang, this work has included significant efforts to establish a robust and accountable law enforcement patrolling and monitoring system involving both government rangers and local communities and employing the latest state of the art technology. Since the project’s inception, USAID GPL engaged more than 8,367/1,849F stakeholders – rangers, local authorities, and community members – in law enforcement planning and patrols and trained close to 818/114F rangers, community members, and local authorities to use new technologies and improved law enforcement techniques. This work also included developing a protected area monitoring system that collects, integrates, and displays historical and real-time on-the-ground and satellite data, monitoring for illegal activities and changes in the environment so that protected area managers can take immediate law enforcement actions in areas under threat.



## Reporting on Illegal Logging and Deforestation

In the course of implementation of project activities in late 2018 and early 2019, USAID GPL became aware of systematic industrial-scale illegal logging within Prey Lang nearby the Think Biotech concession, immediately east of Prey Lang in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces. USAID GPL documented forest crimes throughout the PLEL and submitted this evidence to USAID/Cambodia and national authorities. Below is a list of the reports made.

Date	Description	Recipient(s)	Summary
May 7, 2019	Update on illegal timber storage inside Ta Seng pagoda, Preah Vihear province	USAID/ Cambodia	USAID GPL provided an update on illegal timber storage inside Ta Seng pagoda in Preah Vihear province based on reports from BeTreed Adventures in Phnom Thnout. On May 4, 2019, Preah Vihear Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) officers encountered alleged harvest, storage, and attempted sale of timber illegally logged from protected areas under MoE jurisdiction. Nearly 250 cubic meters of illegally harvested timber was inventoried with a market value of between \$250,000 and \$500,000.
May 16, 2019	Letter from USAID to the Minister of Environment to bring to his attention the illegal storage of timber inside Ta Seng pagoda	MoE	To help counter attempts to discredit MoE and undermine legitimate law enforcement actions taken regarding the Ta Seng pagoda illegal timber storage, USAID sent a letter to commend the MoE's committed staff on their ongoing efforts to uphold the rule of law and prevent illegal activities from taking place across Cambodia's protected area network.
July 29, 2019	Memorandum on industrial-scale illegal logging in Prey Lang along the Kratie-Stung Treng border	USAID/ Cambodia	USAID GPL provided documentation of satellite imagery data illustrating the creation and subsequent rapid expansion of a 10 km illegal logging trail from the Think Biotech concession into Prey Lang, operation of an industrial-scale sawmill located approximately 4 km from Prey Lang, substantial on-the-ground evidence of intimidation and coercion of local villagers to sell resin trees to company representatives at minimal prices, extensive resin tree and other high value timber cutting within the concession and the protected area, and an inability of commune and district officials to resolve the problem, despite repeated requests from villagers.
August 12, 2019	Letter on industrial-scale illegal logging in Prey Lang along the Kratie-Stung Treng border	MoE	USAID informed MoE of the industrial-scale logging activity taking place in Prey Lang along the Kratie and Stung Treng provincial border and provided documented evidence to encourage law enforcement action.

Date	Description	Recipient(s)	Summary
September 10, 2019	Memorandum with an overview and analysis of the Think Biotech investigation report by the National Committee for Prevention and Crackdown on Natural Resource Crimes (National Committee)	USAID/ Cambodia	USAID GPL provided an analysis of the National Committee's investigation report, concluding that only minor infractions were highlighted and there was no investigation of the reports of illegal logging by Think Biotech in Prey Lang.
September 18, 2019	Letter to follow up on the August 12 request for investigation and the National Committee visit to Think Biotech	MoE	USAID/Cambodia sent a letter to follow up the request for investigation and provide analysis of the National Committee visit to Think Biotech, noting that illegal logging was not investigated, and evidence provided by USAID GPL was not used in the investigation.
January 8, 2020	Email on Try Pheap Group receiving luxury wood from Think Biotech	USAID/ Cambodia	USAID GPL shared documentation of the sale of luxury timber by Think Biotech to Try Pheap Group, despite the concessionaire's previous statements that they are not interested in luxury timber.
February 12, 2020	Emergency report on resin tree logging in the Mitsui & Co., Ltd. (Mitsui) Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) REDD+ project area of Prey Lang	MoE	USAID GPL provided documentation of anarchic cutting of resin trees within the Mitsui JCM REDD+ project area in Stung Treng and transportation of resulting logs into the concession. Satellite imagery analysis of logging roads used by observed loggers going into the concession from Prey Lang determined that the roads lead to Think Biotech's timber facility and Angkor Plywood's sawmill. USAID GPL also observed villagers entering the wildlife sanctuary and were later apprised by an informant that they had gone into Prey Lang to sell resin trees to Think Biotech.
April 21, 2020	Report of illegal logging in Prey Lang next to Think Biotech	MoE	USAID GPL submitted photographic and geographic location evidence of illegal logging near Think Biotech at nine additional locations in Prey Lang in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces. The report summarized information received from numerous reports on illegal logging and includes a map highlighting where the logging has taken place, as well as photographs and geographic coordinates of both felled trees and large vehicles used to transport them into the Think Biotech concession.

Date	Description	Recipient(s)	Summary
May 23, 2020	Report on illegal killing of a gaur in Chhaeb	MoE	USAID GPL shared photographic and geographic location evidence of a gaur killed inside Chhaeb. The animal's head was found by USAID GPL biodiversity field researchers.
June 20, 2020	Report on Illegal logging in Prasat Bakan Protected Landscape	MoE	USAID GPL documented observations by field staff of three illegal commercial pit-sawing locations inside the buffer zone of Prasat Bakan Protected Landscape and Beng Per Wildlife Sanctuary. The site appeared to have been used for several years. Given the proximity to the village and the main staffing outpost of Prasat Bakan temple guards, it is unlikely that the pit-sawing of logs would have occurred without the approval of temple guards and other local authorities.
July 3, 2020	Presentation on forest cover change in Cambodia	MoE	USAID GPL presented to H.E. Sao Sopheap an analysis of the Global Forest Change data and its relevance to Cambodia. The presentation provided analysis of forest cover change between 2000 and 2019. The reference for the data set was provided to MoE, along with a map showing forest cover change between 2013 and 2019 for the entire country.
July 24, 2020	Presentation on forest cover change in Cambodia	MoE	USAID GPL presented to the Minister of Environment the analysis of the Global Forest Change data and its relevance to Cambodia. The presentation provided analysis of forest cover change between 2000 and 2019. The reference for the data set was provided, along with a map showing forest cover change between 2013 and 2019 for the entire country.
August 12, 2020	Presentation on camera trap analysis of human activities in Prey Lang around Think Biotech, Thy Nga, and PNT concessions	MoE	USAID GPL presented the results of analysis of camera traps placed in Prey Lang along the border of three concessions that confirmed that illegally logged timber is being transported into the concessions.
December 11-12, 2020	Technical report on forest encroachment and logging activities within the Prey Lang	MoE	USAID GPL shared a technical report produced by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) on forest encroachment and logging activities within Prey Lang. The report included an assessment of a new monitoring approach, radar-based forest canopy disturbance monitoring (radar), which detects fine scale forest degradation. Using what appears to be high quality photographic and geographic data from Prey Lang Community Network, the study reports impressive levels of accuracy but may miss many occurrences of selective logging.

Date	Description	Recipient(s)	Summary
January 8, 2021	Comments on the JRC report on forest encroachment and logging activities within the Prey Lang	MoE	USAID GPL shared initial comments and requested a technical discussion on the JRC report and how the tools and methods presented can be operationalized to further conservation objectives.
January 21, 2021	Emergency report on illegal logging and land clearance in Prey Lang	MoE	USAID GPL provided documentation of instances of illegal logging and land clearance along the border of the Think Biotech concession. USAID GPL documented significant forest loss within Prey Lang based on Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Alerts, heavy use of logging roads between Prey Lang and Think Biotech, frequent carrying of unauthorized chainsaws within the wildlife sanctuary, and numerous timber stockpiles.
January 22, 2021	Map of resin tree groves in Prey Lang targeted for logging	MoE	USAID GPL shared a map and photos received from an anonymous informant. The informant stated the hand drawn map and photos of resin trees reflected plans for logging resin trees in Prey Lang.
February 8, 2021	Email on arrest of forest activists by Kratie PDoE rangers	USAID/ Cambodia	USAID GPL provided an update about the five environmental defenders arrested for investigating illegal in Prey Lang. In order to be released, the activists were required to sign a document admitting guilt to violation of Article 57 of the Protected Area Law, which states that it is prohibited to access a protected area for the purposes of natural and scientific study without a permit and commit to refrain from entering the wildlife sanctuary without permission.
February 10, 2021	Video of Prey Lang logging linked to arrest of activists	MoE	USAID GPL shared Video of logging in Prey Lang linked to the arrest of the five forest activists. The video, which was taken in Kratie on February 5, 2021, near where the five were arrested, shows numerous tractors loaded with luxury timber and other wood. The video includes the loggers stating that they take the wood to sell to a known person at Think Biotech. PDoE rangers arrested the activists, and the loggers were released. No wood was confiscated.
February 12, 2021	Report on construction of new roads inside Prey Lang and illegal logging and log transport	MoE	USAID GPL provided documentation of newly discovered road construction inside Prey Lang, originating on the border of the protected area and Think Biotech, as well as evidence of illegal logging within the wildlife sanctuary and transport of cut timber and whole logs.
April 6, 2021	Report on natural resources crime in Phnom Thnout	MoE	USAID GPL provided documents illegal resettlement, land clearance, and logging in Phnom Thnout, which has increased since the July 2020 directive was issued. Evidence and the series of events strongly indicate that the intention of the individuals undertaking these illegal actions is to obtain legal land title, despite being ineligible because, as recent immigrants to the area, they have not lived in the wildlife sanctuary for long enough. These illegal

Date	Description	Recipient(s)	Summary
			activities are threatening the viability of a REDD+ program for Phnom Thnout.
April 22, 2021	Follow up on Global Forest Change analysis report	MoE	USAID GPL followed up on the July 2020 offer to assist MoE to jointly produce a 2020 Global Forest Change data analysis for Cambodia.
May 12, 2021	Report on threat to REDD+ project areas in Prey Lang from deforestation	MoE	USAID GPL reported on deforestation trends in Prey Lang that threaten the integrity of portions of the Mitsui JCM REDD+ project. Significant deforestation has been documented at the intersection of Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kampong Thom provinces. Field visits confirmed the deforestation alerts captured by satellite imagery at the intersection of the three provinces. Deforestation patterns follow a proposed road network that will link the core of Prey Lang to villages and towns in the surrounding provinces. Communities in other parts of Prey Lang and in Preah Roka reported extensive illegal forest clearing in March and April 2021. These forest clearings occur within the boundaries of the Mitsui JCM REDD+ project area in Prey Lang and the proposed NPL REDD+ project area in Preah Roka. USAID GPL has verified the legitimacy these claims along with those made by civil society organizations.
May 13, 2021	Map of land clearance in Prey Angtaen BCC	MoE	USAID GPL produced a map of land clearance in and around Prey Angtaen and Prey Lang based on locations provided by MoE and March and April 2021 SMART patrol data from Kampong Thom PDoE.
May 20, 2021	Map of elephant occurrences in Prey Lang	MoE	USAID GPL shared a map showing elephant occurrences within a proposed transmission line route in Prey Lang. The data was scientifically collected by conservation organizations that have been working in the wildlife sanctuary for many years.
June 14, 2021	Letter on corruption and bribery committed by the Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary Office Chief and his team leaders	Stung Treng PDoE	USAID GPL and CI jointly submitted evidence of corruption and bribery within Stung Treng PDoE to the newly appointed director. The corruption and bribery committed by these individuals has gradually led to corruption of almost the entire ranger force of Prey Lang in Stung Treng. This illegal activity is arguably the main driver of forest loss and increased illegal logging in the wildlife sanctuary in Stung Treng province.
July 8, 2021	Report on deforestation, illegal logging, and timber	MoE	USAID GPL and CI submitted a report detailing forest clearing for land grabbing and illegal logging in Prey Lang in Stung Treng in order to identify

Date	Description	Recipient(s)	Summary
	transportation in Prey Lang, Stung Treng		lessons learned from Phase I (March 2018 to April 2021) of the Mitsui JCM REDD+ project to ensure success of Phase II. Despite significant financial and technical support from both the Mitsui project and USAID GPL, during the three years of project implementation in Phase I of the Mitsui activity, Prey Lang in Stung Treng lost more than 5,000 ha of forested area. This deforestation equates to an estimated US \$8 to \$13 million of lost potential revenue from the sale of carbon credits.
August 19, 2021	Summary report of the impact of Angkor Plywood and its subsidiaries on Prey Lang	USAID/ Cambodia	USAID GPL developed a chronological summary of reports provided to MoE and USAID about illegal logging in Prey Lang associated with the Angkor Plywood affiliates Think Biotech and Ty Nga. The report summarizes recommendations and government responses.

## Community-Based Organizations

USAID GPL worked extensively with CBOs through the provision of direct grants, support through NGO and private sector grantees, and direct capacity building. Interventions were informed through assessments and developed through co-creation processes. Beneficiary feedback was solicited throughout implementation and interventions were adjusted accordingly.

The information presented below provides key reference documents related to USAID GPLs support to CBOs and provides insights for development partners, civil society, government agencies, and NGOs interested in building upon the CBO support provided by USAID GPL.

### Rapid Assessment of COVID-19 Impacts on Community Livelihoods and Natural Resources

July 2020

#### Executive Summary

USAID Greening Prey Lang (USAID GPL) conducted a rapid assessment to survey community awareness on coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), community member's current livelihood activities and any changes over the past year, and how COVID-19 directly or indirectly affects community livelihoods and natural resources in target communities in the Prey Lang Extended Landscape (PLEL). The following are key conclusions from the assessment:

- **People in Target Communities in the PLEL are Well Aware of COVID-19.** Every one of the surveyed community members were aware of COVID-19 to a great extent. Their awareness covered all aspects about the disease, including how the disease spreads, its symptoms, prevention measures, and where it originated. With an understanding of the disease's seriousness and its ability to spread easily, all surveyed community members reported strictly practicing measures to keep themselves and their family safe.
- **Climate Change Affected Community Livelihoods.** People in target communities in the PLEL are facing greater vulnerability in their livelihoods, primarily due to climate change. The most severe effect of climate change on livelihoods is the decrease in availability of water caused from lack of and late rainfall. This has resulted in late planting and decline in agriculture yields. Similarly, non-timber forest product (NTFP) yields have decreased, especially resin, forest fruits, and mushrooms, resulting in a reduction in family income generation. The lack of rainfall and increasing temperature also have a deadly effect on livestock, fish, and wildlife, making livestock raising less profitable. The assessment recommends certain interventions to consider for addressing these climate change impacts which include support implementation of climate smart agriculture, facilitate market linkages for vegetable and other agriculture products, support interventions to improve natural management and prevention forest loss, support interventions to improve retention of water resource, and mobilize investments to prevent forest loss and support communities.
- **COVID-19 Affected Sale of Agriculture Products and Other Businesses.** COVID-19 restricted movement, reduced daily spending, and slowed down almost all aspects of business operations, including business in agriculture products. It has narrowed the market and lowered the price of agriculture products, especially cashew nut and cassava. Cashew nut, which is grown by 45% of community member respondents, has declined in price by approximately 50% compared to the previous year. This reduction in price, in addition to the loss of jobs in other sectors due to the travel ban and businesses being closed, has resulted in a significant loss of family income. COVID-19 has also negatively impacted the livelihoods of those who used to

depend on ecotourism in the PLEL. To address the financial impacts to communities from COVID-19, the project should consider the following interventions which include improve local market linkages and facilitate farmers to engage with ACs, offer support for alternative livelihood options that can generate income in short term, and promote target ecotourism sites to attract local tourists.

- **Increasing Offenses on Natural Resources.** COVID-19 has had an indirect negative effect on natural resources, especially forest and wildlife. In certain communities in the PLEL, there have recently been a reported increase in illegal logging and land clearance for cultivation, which destroy wildlife habitat, and poisoning of wildlife. These illegal activities have also affected community livelihoods, especially those who depend on NTFPs. Logging and clearing of forest land, in addition to climate change, have continuously reduced NTFP yields and wildlife populations each year, and have a negative effect on community livelihoods due to reduced access to ecosystem services. To counter these increasing natural resource offenses, the following activities should be considered as immediate interventions, which include continue support for community patrols and joint patrols and increase frequency in areas where logging and forest clearance cases have occurred, support streamlining the process of zoning and demarcation of target PAs and CPAs, and strengthen local stakeholder collaboration to build awareness of forest and natural resource protection and to ensure broad engagement towards a common goal.
- **COVID-19 Is A Threat Multiplier.** Surveyed communities highlighted the challenges on ensuring sustainable rural livelihoods and persistent threats to natural resource that were well entrenched prior to COVID-19. Given the significance of the social disruption and economic impacts of COVID-19, the impacts of the global pandemic are likely to serve as a threat multiplier in Cambodia for the foreseeable future. USAID GPL activities, responses by local and national government, and interventions by other donors must consider COVID-19 as a threat multiplier as it will exacerbate the underlying governance, livelihood, and conservation challenges that exist within Cambodia.

## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

There will be significant gross domestic product (GDP) loss in Cambodia due to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). As of the drafting of this report, the revised GDP growth is projected to be 2.3% for 2020 compared to 7.1% in 2019. Many rural households are dependent on remittances from internal and external migrant workers in the tourism, garment, restaurant, niche market, superstore, and construction sectors. These sectors are among the hardest hit by the COVID-19 economic crisis. In addition, ecotourism communities have lost income because both individual tourists and tour companies have cancelled trips during the normally busy high season.

The loss of external income in combination with climate change will result in an increase in extraction of natural resources from Cambodia's protected areas. USAID Greening Prey Lang (USAID GPL) has already witnessed a significant increase in land grabbing, illegal logging, and wildlife crime across all four provinces where the project works. In the absence of increased forest patrolling by both rangers and communities and the identification and rollout of new and targeted livelihood activities for communities living in and around protected areas, there is a high likelihood that many of the gains in protected area management made by USAID GPL and other donor supported interventions in past years will be lost.

USAID GPL needs to consider the economic impacts of COVID-19 and adaptively manage implementation. Gathering this type of information will inform adjustments to approved work planning



activities, as well as the development of activities for fiscal year 2021. The World Bank has indicated that they are considering approaching the Ministry of Economy and Finance to propose that a small grants program targeting communities living in and around protected areas should be rolled out in response to COVID-19. The type of information in this assessment would inform the development and roll-out of such a program.

## **1.2 Objectives**

The objectives of the rapid COVID-19 livelihoods impact assessment were to:

- Assess the situation of community livelihoods in the Prey Lang Extended Landscape (PLEL) that have been impacted by the COVID-19;
- Assess the impact on natural resources management as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak; and
- Identify the immediate livelihoods strategy to support communities.

## **2.0 Methodology**

### **2.1 Methodology**

The rapid COVID-19 livelihoods impact assessment targeted communities inside the PLEL. USAID GPL selected respondents from beneficiary records in its project database to ensure those interviewed would have experience engaging with project support activities. USAID GPL selected respondents with consideration of location so that information was collected from different geographic areas throughout the PLEL.

As shown in Figure 1 below, USAID GPL interviewed 69 respondents from 36 communes within the four PLEL provinces, which include Kampong Thom, Kratie, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng. The broad selection of communes throughout the four provinces was done to ensure geographic differences were fully represented.



Data collection was conducted by phone interview, for most of the respondents, as the project encouraged its staff to practice social distancing as a prevention measure during the COVID-19 outbreak. However, where phone calls were not possible, USAID GPL staff travelled to target communities and conducted in-person interviews with social distancing precautions in place.

Data collected from interviews was noted on paper questionnaires and entered into an online form created in the USAID GPL monitoring and evaluation database. Certain types of consolidated data, for instance awareness of COVID-19, livelihood activities and type of natural resource offenses, were grouped with specific thematic areas for quantitative analysis.

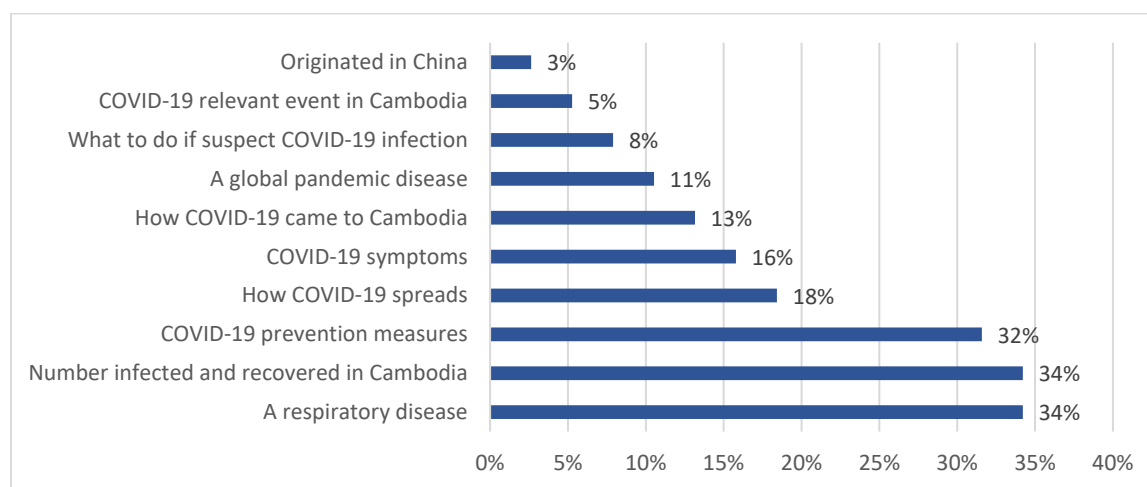
## 2.2 Limitations

Information expressed by respondents was primarily based on respondents’ experiences, opinions, and observations. No other official statistic is referenced in the report. Therefore, certain geographic analysis, for instance number of returnee to each village, may not necessarily be generalized for the entire PLEL or for other areas outside of the PLEL.

## 3.0 Findings

### 3.1. Awareness of COVID-19

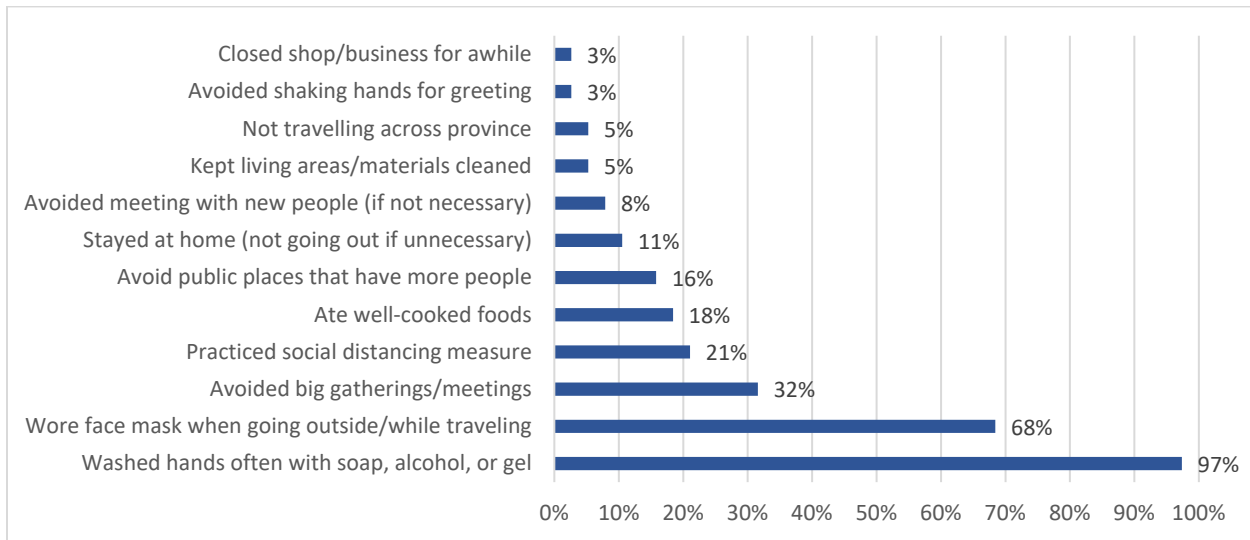
The assessment included a survey of community members’ understanding (awareness) about COVID-19 and asked what they had done to prevent themselves and their family from being infected by the disease. The results of the assessment show that all surveyed community members were aware of COVID-19. As shown in Figure 2, their awareness included various aspects of the disease, including how the disease spreads, its symptoms, prevention measures, and where it originated. A third of community member respondents knew that COVID-19 is a respiratory disease and were aware of the specific number of people in Cambodia who had been infected and recovered. While less than 20% of respondents were aware of how a person could get infected, more than 30% knew the practical measures for COVID-19 prevention such as frequently washing hands with soap, alcohol, or sanitizing gel; wearing a face mask when going out or while traveling; practicing social distancing; and avoiding big gatherings.



**Figure 2: Community member awareness about COVID-19**

With a strong understanding of the disease’s seriousness and its ability to spread easily, all surveyed community members reported strictly practicing measures to keep themselves and their family safe. Almost all respondents acknowledged that they washed their hands more frequently with soap and

alcohol than they had before, and the majority said they wore a face mask when going outside or while traveling. Other common prevention practices included avoiding big gatherings or meetings, practicing social distancing by not talking near each other, and eating well-cooked foods. These changes in behavior, which are illustrated in Figure 3, show that people are living more prudentially during the COVID-19 outbreak, even those living in rural community areas.

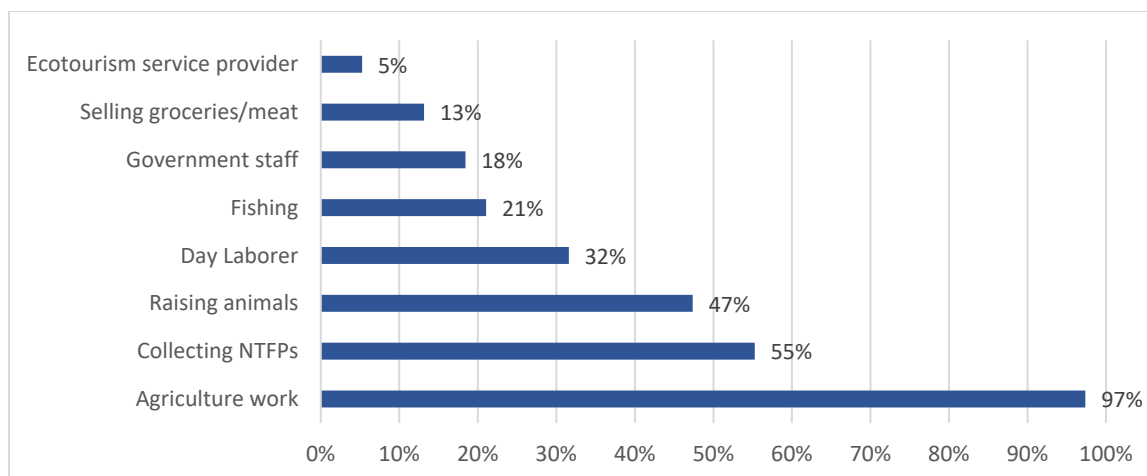


**Figure 3: Community member practices to prevent COVID-19**

### 3.2 Community Livelihoods

Community members surveyed depend on a variety of livelihoods to generate income for their families. The majority of respondents have more than one livelihood activity, and only 11% of respondents depend solely on agriculture work. Eighteen percent (18%) of respondents also have a regular monthly paid job for the government such as teaching or being a commune council member.

Among the livelihoods reported, agriculture is one of the most common as it is performed by almost all respondents (97%). This is followed by non-timber forest products (NTFPs) collection and animal raising. A third of community member respondents also do day laborer work such as collecting cashew nut, cassava plantation, construction, etc., in addition to farming and other kinds of jobs for income generation. However, agriculture is found to be one of the most common income generation sources because up to 38% of respondents also plant cashew nut and cassava, in addition to rice paddy and other crop cultivation such as corn, sesame, and vegetables. Figure 4 illustrates these findings.



**Figure 4: Livelihoods for income generation**

These findings are consistent with the information from key informants, who indicated that agriculture is the most important source of family income. In addition to agriculture, almost half of the key informants (48%) also reported engagement as a day laborer as one of several other jobs that generate the most income for people in their community.

### 3.3 Impact on Community Livelihoods

Seventy-eight percent (78%) of total respondents, both community members and key informants, reported noticeable negative impacts on community livelihoods over the past year, primarily due to two main factors: (1) climate change and (2) the COVID-19 outbreak. These impacts are discussed below and shown in Figure 5.

- Climate Change Impact:** The most significant impacts due to climate change that community members have experienced over the past year has been due to the lack of rainfall (early drought), which resulted in declining agriculture yields, particularly cashew nut and cassava. Late rainfall has also had impacts such as a delay in planting of certain crops, especially paddy rice. Higher than normal temperatures from climate change have also negatively affected livestock, causing animals to become sick and die, and led to a decline in NTFP yields, including those for resin, honey, forest fruits, and mushrooms. These negative impacts have led to a decline in income generation for communities compared to previous years.

“Because of there has not been enough rain, my rice paddy yield decreased from 100 packs last year to only 40 this year and I have not been able to collect much resin.” –A community member in Preah Vihear province.

- COVID-19 Impact:** In March 2020, the National Bank of Cambodia issued a circular on loan restructuring during the COVID-19 pandemic that focused on four sectors – tourism, garment manufacturing, construction, and transportation – in order to maintain financial stability and relieve the burden of borrowers whose main sources of income have been impacted by the pandemic. The agriculture sector was not included in this circular; however, looking at what community people in target areas in the PLEL have experienced, COVID-19 has significantly negatively impacted their livelihoods. Surveyed respondents, both community members and key informants, reported that since the outbreak of COVID-19 in Cambodia, the price of agriculture products, especially cashew nut, have declined by approximately 50% compared to the previous

year. This is due to the closing of neighboring countries' borders so that buyers could not export agriculture product for sale (based on respondent's opinion).

“Last year the cashew nut price per kilogram was between 4,500R (US \$1.12) and 6,000R (US \$1.50), but this year it's only 2,000R (US \$0.50). Sometimes there is no buyer because of COVID-19 since buyers can't export products for sale to other countries when the borders are closed.” –A community member in Kratie province.

Other small-scale livelihoods, such as the selling of groceries, have also been affected by COVID-19. This is due to increasing market commodity prices, as well as declining volume of retail sales because people facing a financial downturn need to reduce spending. Twenty-four percent (24%) of the surveyed community members, especially those who used to depend on ecotourism services, experienced job loss during the COVID-19 outbreak due to unavailability of day laborer work and lack of tourists at their ecotourism sites.

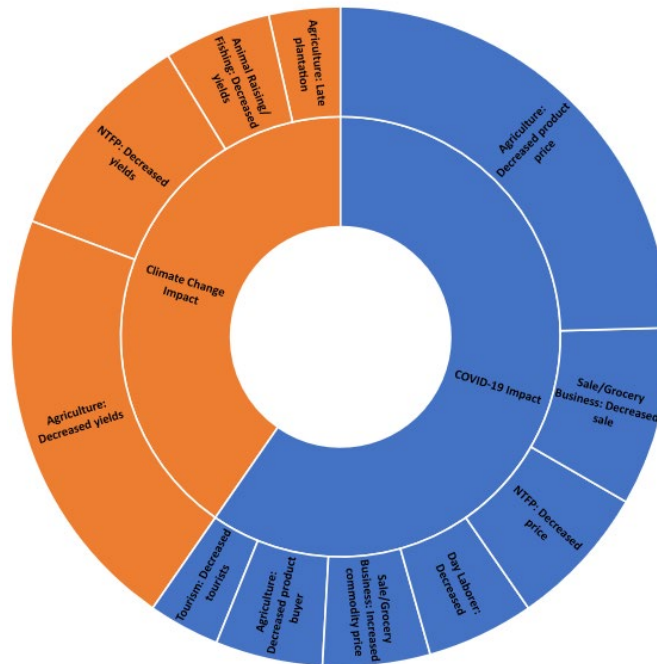


Figure 5: Climate change and COVID-19 impacts on community livelihoods

Even though most of the impacts reported are negative, there are certain positive changes noted in the agriculture sector. Four key informant respondents in Preah Vihear province (one CPA chief, two commune council chiefs, and one official from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries) reported increasing rice paddy and cassava plantation this year because people could not out-migrate, and many migrants have returned to their home village due to job loss or furlough during the COVID-19 outbreak.

This finding is consistent with what was reported by community members about people returning. Up to 50% of the respondents witnessed people return from Thailand, Phnom Penh, and other Cambodian provinces, mostly from Sihanouk province due to job loss and furlough. The number of returnees in each village ranged from one to 40, with villages in Kampong Thom province having the largest number of returnees of the four provinces in the PLEL. Based on respondent's observations, after returning to

their home villages, many returnees assisted their family in farming and by doing day laborer work, such as cashew nut and cassava collection and construction, locally. The estimated number of community members returning to villages in Kampong Thom, Kratie, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng province villages are shown in Figure 6.

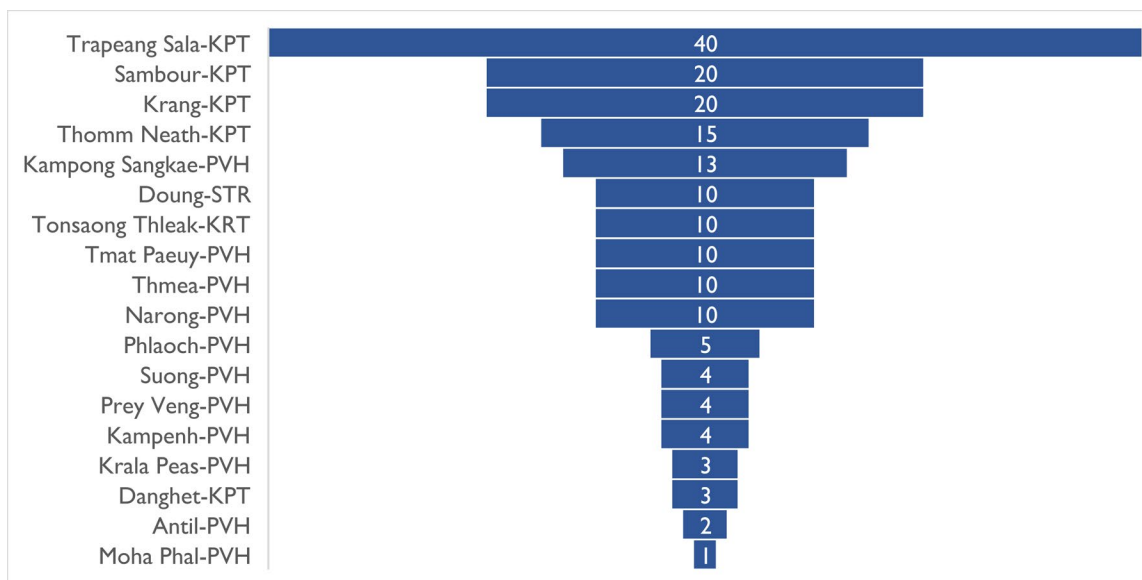


Figure 6: Estimated number of community members returning to their home village<sup>7</sup>

Despite facing a number of problems, surveyed community members indicated that they had not taken significant concrete actions to respond to the recent loss of income, except for reducing spending and continuing agriculture activities, livestock raising, and conducting other business that they had previously been engaged in. In addition, some respondents stated that they have been selling existing agriculture products to cope with income loss.

### 3.4 Preferred Immediate Livelihood Options

While a small number of respondents had no ideas for what they could do in response to their family income shortage, many proposed raising animals and planting vegetables to supplement their earnings, while others expressed a desire to go into business, for example to sell groceries or agriculture input products (i.e., seed, fertilizers). In addition, most surveyed community members stated they would benefit financially from technical support for agriculture and livestock raising, in addition to access to a larger market with better pricing for their agriculture products and NTFPs. Preferred immediate livelihood options are illustrated in Figure 7.

<sup>7</sup> Values in the chart are not official statistics; they are an approximate number of returnees to a village as witnessed by community member respondents. Abbreviations: Kampong Thom (KPT), Preah Vihear (PVH), Stung Treng (STR), and Kratie (KRT).



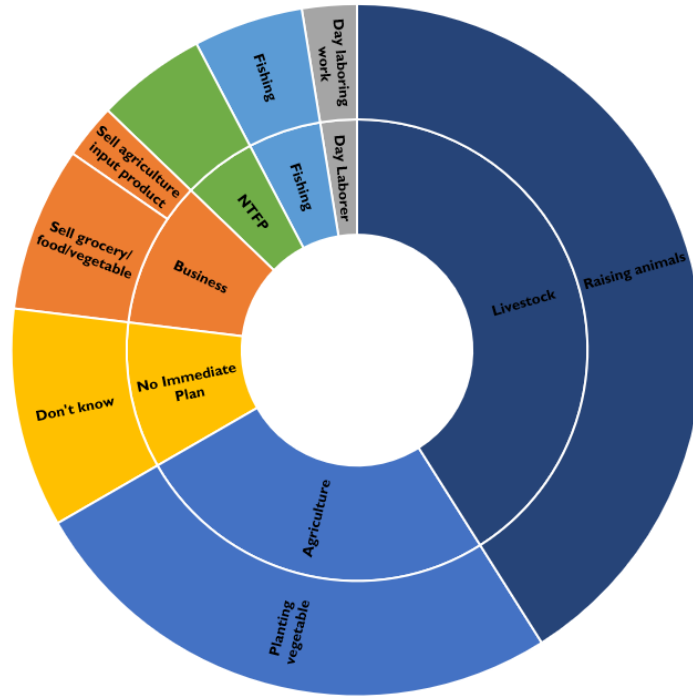


Figure 7: Preferred immediate livelihood options

### 3.5 Institutional Support

USAID GPL surveyed key informants to assess institutional support in communities for addressing the COVID-19 outbreak. The majority of key informants (61%) reported that their institution had conducted awareness raising in their community about COVID-19, including education on how to practice prevention measures. Some commune councils paid considerable attention to the movement of people, especially new people coming into their community, while others established a COVID-19 taskforce for responding to issues that might occur in their community. Other than awareness raising and relevant COVID-19 response actions, no immediate livelihood support or interventions were provided by key informants' institutions. However, 42% of key informants observed people receiving COVID-19 prevention materials (alcohol, sanitizing gel, face masks) and livelihood support such as seeds and livestock vaccines from other institutions, including Cambodian Red Cross, provincial government departments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Results of this survey are shown in Figure 8.

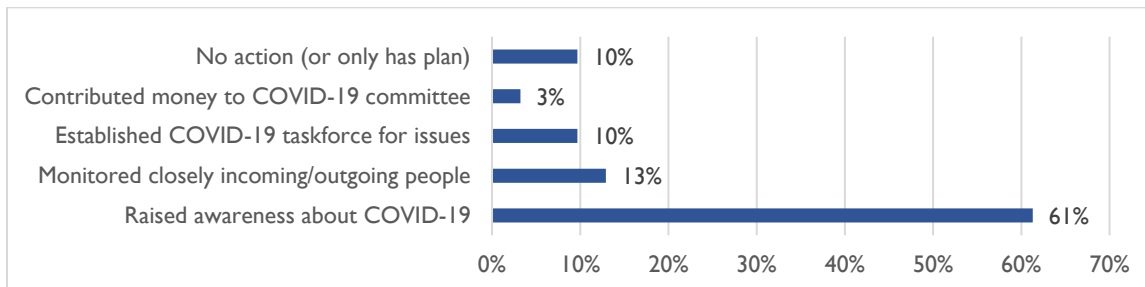


Figure 8: Institutional actions in response to COVID-19



### 3.6 Impact on Natural Resources

Thirty-nine percent (39%) of surveyed community members reported that natural resource offenses had increased in their communities, while the remainder reported no significant offenses. Respondents who reported no natural resource offenses are mostly those from communities located in the southern and southwestern parts of the PLEL (in Kampong Thom province), where there are no significant natural resources, in particular forest or wildlife habitat, to be threatened. However, most respondents from villages located inside or closed to Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary, Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary, and Chhaeb Wildlife Sanctuary reported an increasing number of natural resource offenses. Illegal logging and land clearance were the most common offenses reported, although wildlife poaching was also reported by a few respondents. Figure 9 shows the villages where offenses have increased.

“Offenses against natural resources have been increasing since April. People in the village have cut trees to sell and there have been many middlemen coming to the village to buy timber.” –A respondent from a village in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary.

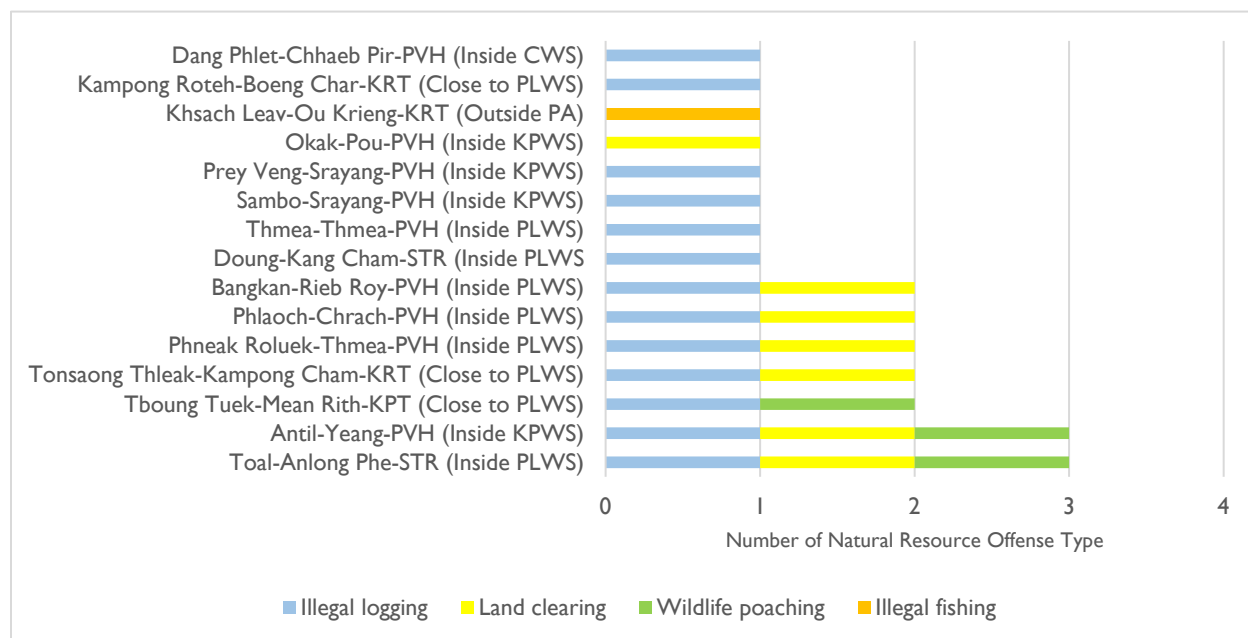
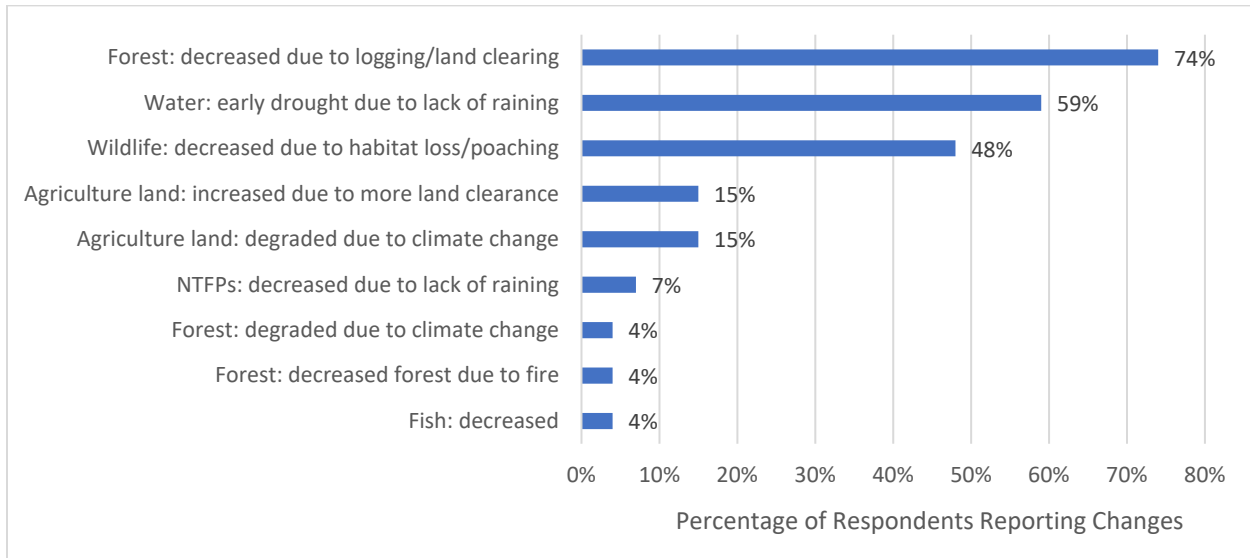


Figure 9: Villages where respondents reported increased natural resource offenses<sup>8</sup>

These offenses have resulted in natural resources losses and ecosystem changes, as shown in Figure 10. Seventy-one percent (71%) of community member respondents noticed significant changes in natural resources and ecosystems inside their village and community. The three most common changes they noticed over the past year included declining forest due to logging and land clearance, less wildlife due to poaching and habitat loss, and less water due to lack of rainfall caused by climate change. These findings are consistent with those reported by key informants, a majority of whom noted a severe lack of water in their communities due to climate change and forest loss due to logging and land clearance. Despite water shortages, there has been an increase in agricultural land as people have cleared forest land to be replaced by agriculture. Community member respondents from Toal, Doung, and Kaes villages of

<sup>8</sup> Abbreviations: Kampong Thom (KPT), Preah Vihear (PVH), Stung Treng (STR), Kratie (KRT), Chhaeb Wildlife Sanctuary (CWS), Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary (KPWS), and Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (PLWS).

Anlong Phe and Kang Cham communes in Stung Treng province (inside Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary) reported an increasing amount of agriculture land in their villages in comparison to the past year.



**Figure 10: Impacts on natural resources observed by survey respondents**

### 3.7 Suggested Actions to Address Increasing Natural Resource Offenses

The majority of surveyed community members reported that local authorities have implemented interventions in response to the increase in natural resources offenses, including conducting patrol activities and awareness raising outreach on the forestry and fisheries laws and the importance of natural resource conservation. Only a few respondents reported that local authorities did nothing.

However, the current efforts might not be enough to combat the increase in natural resource offenses. Many community member respondents suggested more interventions are needed. The majority suggested conducting more frequent patrols or joint patrols with local authorities and relevant stakeholders, while actions such awareness raising, local stakeholder collaboration, and law enforcement against natural resource offenses need to be strengthened. Community member respondents, indicating that migrants are often identified as those involved in forest land clearance for homes and agriculture cultivation, suggested that local authorities establish a clear registration of these groups for better monitoring. Respondents also suggested, in addition to conducting resin tree inventory and monitoring more frequently, a faster process for zoning and demarcation of CPAs and protected areas (PAs) would help counter natural resource offenses.

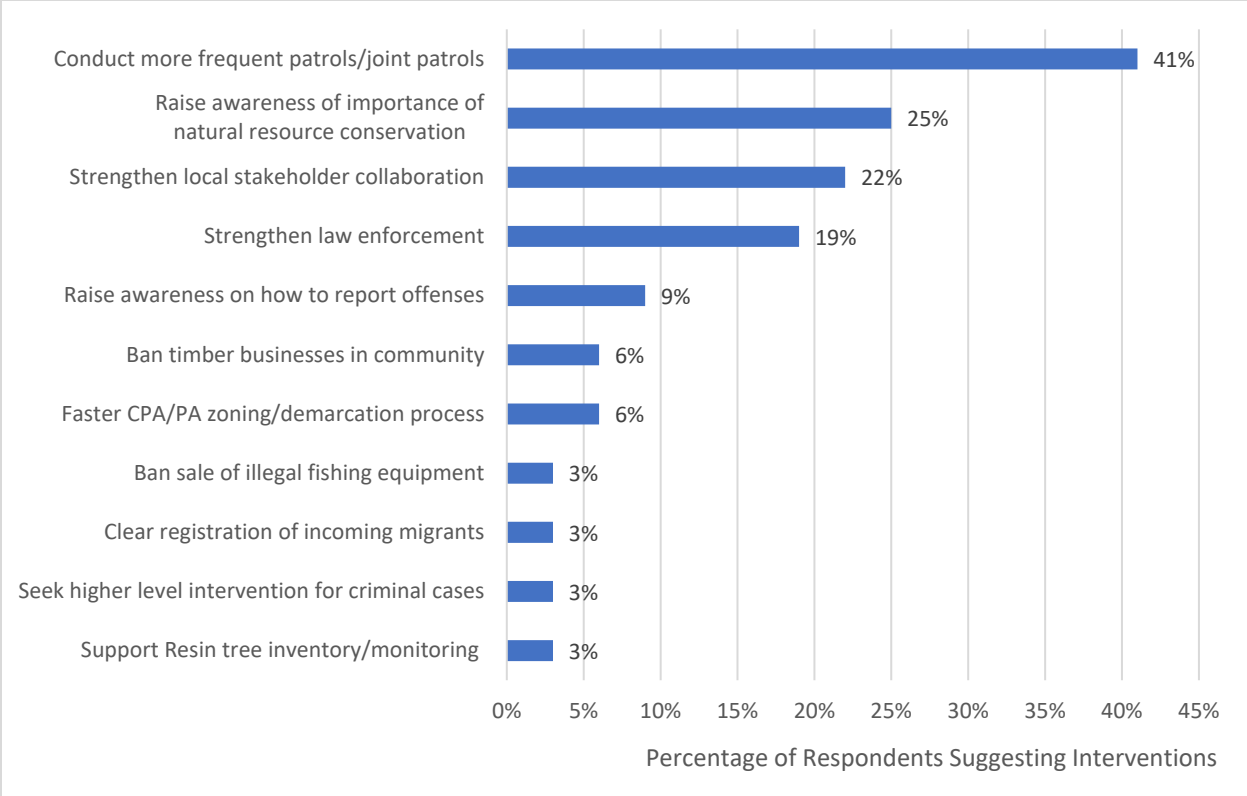


Figure 11: Suggested actions to respond to increasing natural resource offenses

#### 4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

##### 4.1 Climate Change Affected Community Livelihoods

People in target communities in the PLEL are facing greater vulnerability in their livelihoods, primarily due to climate change. The most severe effect of climate change on livelihoods is the decrease in availability of water caused from lack of and late rainfall. This has resulted in late planting and decline in agriculture yields. Similarly, NTFP yields also decrease, especially resin, forest fruits, and mushrooms, reducing family income generation even more. The lack of rainfall and increasing temperature also have a deadly effect on livestock, fish, and wildlife, making livestock raising less profitable.

The following interventions should be considered to address these climate change impacts:

- Support implementation of climate smart agriculture.** The project should consult with relevant institutions such as the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, NGO partners, and agriculture experts to seek advice on the types of crops that are more resilient to climate change, especially less rainfall, and connect these experts to target communities in the PLEL. In addition to rice paddy, other short-term agricultural crops (e.g., vegetables) should also be introduced and promoted to communities, especially during the early rainy season to take advantage of the rainfall.
- Facilitate market linkages for vegetable and other agriculture products.** A common factor in the hesitance of farmers to initiate home gardening or large-scale vegetable farming (planting for business) is the lower pricing for these products, as well as the lack of water sources for irrigation. To address this, the project should help facilitate farmers to find local markets that ensure better price for vegetables and other agriculture products by providing a

grant to a specialized NGO partner who has strong experience in promoting community livelihoods and conducting market linkage projects.

- **Support interventions to improve natural resource management and prevent forest loss.** Because forest loss is a significant contributor to ecosystem destruction and climate change, interventions that help prevent deforestation and encourage reforestation should be prioritized. The project should continue supporting activities that improve sustainable natural resource management, such as supporting the streamlining of the process of zoning and demarcation of target PAs and CPAs to make it faster and more efficient, strengthening law enforcement practices by conducting more patrols and joint patrols, and raising awareness of people both inside and outside communities on natural resource conservation and relevant laws that criminalize wildlife poaching and illegal logging and forest clearance. Improved management of forests and other biophysical resources will ensure better livelihoods for communities in the future.
- **Support interventions to improve retention of water resource.** Assess existing water source infrastructure in the PLEL and where appropriate support rehabilitating certain infrastructure what will support better of water for dry season supplies. This is also considered as part of biodiversity conservation effort that will prevent the risk of wildlife loss due to water shortage.
- **Mobilize investments to prevent forest loss and support communities.** To help prevent climate change and mitigate the impacts of climate change on communities, the project should continue to coordinate efforts to mobilize investments, such as REDD+, to help prevent forest loss, maintain ecosystem health, improve accessibility to ecosystem services for communities, and provide financial benefit sharing from forest protection to communities.

#### 4.2 COVID-19 Affected Sale of Agriculture Products and Other Businesses

COVID-19 has restricted people's movements, reduced daily spending, and slowed down almost all aspects of business operations, including business in agriculture products. It has narrowed the market and lowered the price of agriculture products, especially cashew nut and cassava. Cashew nut, which is grown by 45% of community member respondents, has declined in price by approximately 50% compared to the previous year. This reduction in price, in addition to the loss of jobs in other sectors due to the travel ban and businesses being closed, has resulted in a significant loss of family income. COVID-19 has also negatively impacted the livelihoods of those who used to depend on ecotourism in the PLEL.

To address the financial impacts to communities from COVID-19, the project should consider the following interventions:

- **Improve local market linkages and facilitate farmers to engage with ACs.** To ensure farmers can sell all of their products and stock at improved prices, the project should support ACs to improve their capacity to find local markets for their farmers' agriculture products, especially cashew nut and cassava. The project should also facilitate engagement for target farmers to become members of ACs so that they can mobilize more buyers, especially local buyers for their existing products, so that farmers can retain their income in the financial downturn during the COVID-19 outbreak. The engagement of more farmers with ACs will help ensure better market linkages for their products in future seasons as well.
- **Offer support for alternative livelihood options that can generate income in the short term (within two to five months).** While many people are facing income shortage,

community members have proposed livestock raising and vegetable farming as immediate solutions for income generation. These may be appropriate as immediate, short-term solutions. At the start of this year's rainy season, vegetable farming, home gardening, and livestock raising (only inexpensive animals as people are already facing financial shortage) would be suitable considering more people are staying home with less movement/travel. The project should work with relevant stakeholders or NGO partners to introduce and provide technical support to target communities on short term solutions such as vegetable farming and livestock raising as an immediate support intervention.

- **Promote target ecotourism sites to attract local tourists.** While international travel is still not broadly opened for tourism in Cambodia, the project should support ecotourism communities by promoting more visits by local people. Needed infrastructure support should also be provided to facilitate local visitors reaching their target tour destination. While international travel has yet to completely open due to the ongoing pandemic, local tours would be the first option for Cambodian people as well as others living in Cambodia.

### 4.3 Increasing Natural Resource Offenses

COVID-19 has had an indirect negative effect on natural resources, especially forest and wildlife. In certain communities in the PLEL, there have recently been a reported increase in illegal logging and land clearance for cultivation, which destroy wildlife habitat, and poisoning of wildlife. These illegal activities have also affected community livelihoods, especially those who depend on NTFPs. Logging and clearing of forest land, in addition to climate change, have continuously reduced NTFP yields and wildlife populations each year, and have a negative effect on community livelihoods due to reduced access to ecosystem services.

To counter these increasing natural resource offenses, the following activities should be considered as immediate interventions:

- **Continue support for community patrols and joint patrols and increase frequency in areas where logging and forest clearance cases have occurred.** This should be done in collaboration with local authorities and relevant institutions to identify the offenders for taking further action.
- **Support streamlining the process of zoning and demarcation of target PAs and CPAs.** The project has made significant progress towards improving the process of CPA and PA zoning and demarcation, but community members suggested that it should be completed faster in order to have clear zoning and boundary demarcation to more effectively prevent forest offenses.
- **Strengthen local stakeholder collaboration (CPA, local authority, rangers, etc.) to build awareness of forest and natural resource protection and to ensure broad engagement towards a common goal.** Currently, interventions to address natural resource offenses are a challenge as stakeholders can have differing priorities and intentions, making it difficult to work together. Joint patrols are considered an effective intervention that could strengthen local stakeholder collaboration in natural resource conservation and protection.

## ANNEXES

### Annex I. Questionnaire for Interview with Community Members

Respondent Name: ..... Sex: ..... Phone Number: .....  
 Village: ..... Commune: ..... District: ..... Province: .....

Interviewer Name: ..... Date: ..... Start Time: ..... End Time: .....

1) What do you know about COVID-19 in Cambodia?  
.....  
.....  
.....

2) What had you done to prevention yourself and your family from COVID-19?  
.....  
.....  
.....

3) What major economic activities you and your family are doing?  
a. Agriculture  
b. Raising animals  
c. Fishing  
d. Poaching wildlife  
e. Collecting NTFPs  
f. Day laboring  
g. Logging  
h. Other (specify .....)

4) Which one of the economic activities mentioned generated the most income?  
a. Agriculture  
b. Raising animals  
c. Fishing  
d. Poaching wildlife  
e. Collecting NTFPs  
f. Day laboring  
g. Logging  
h. Other (specify .....)

5) How have these economic activities changed over the past year? What caused these changes?  
.....  
.....  
.....

6) Has COVID-19 affected your family economic (income generation)? If so, how did it affect?  
.....  
.....  
.....

7) Is there anyone of your family members that has lost their job or been laid off during this COVID-19 outbreak period?  
a. No  
b. Yes (please provide more information about the job loss or laid off)

8) Did you or your family have any alternatives or solutions to retain your family income during this COVID-19 outbreak period? If so, what were those solutions?

.....  
.....  
.....

9) If possible, what kind of immediate solution or livelihood do you wish to do to address financial problems that you and your family are facing?

.....  
.....  
.....

10) Were any returnees from Thailand, Malaysia, or other provinces inside the country to the home village over the past three months? If there were, how many?

.....  
.....  
.....

11) From your observation, what were those returnees doing at the home village to get money for supporting the family?

.....  
.....  
.....

12) Did you observe an increasing number of natural resource offenses in your community during this COVID-19 outbreak?

.....  
.....  
.....

13) If they are increasing, what kinds of natural resource offenses (e.g. land clearing, wildlife poaching, logging) have you observed? Do you know who was involved in these kinds of activities?

.....  
.....  
.....

14) To your observation, what had you seen local authorities or relevant institutions done to combat the increasing number of natural resource offenses?

.....  
.....  
.....

15) What do you think should be immediate actions to combat the increasing number of natural resource offenses in your community?

.....  
.....  
.....

16) To your observation, what kind of natural resources have you observed changing over the past year? How were they changed?

a. Forest: .....

- b. Wildlife: .....
- c. Water: .....
- d. Agriculture land: .....
- e. Other: .....

17) Do you have any final comment?

.....  
 .....  
 .....

**Annex II. Questionnaire for Interview with Key Informants**

Respondent Name: ..... Sex: ..... Phone Number: .....  
 Position: ..... Institution Name: .....  
 Village: ..... Commune: ..... District: ..... Province: .....  
 Interviewer Name: ..... Date: ..... Start Time: ..... End Time: .....

**I. Community Livelihood**

I.1) What are the major economic activities in the province/commune?

- a. Agriculture: .....
- b. Raising animals: .....
- c. Fishing: .....
- d. Poaching wildlife: .....
- e. Collecting NTFPs: .....
- f. Day laborer: .....
- g. Logging: .....
- h. Other (specify): .....

I.2) Which one of these economic activities generated the most income?

Code	Livelihood	Classification	Note
a	Agriculture		
b	Raising animals		
c	Fishing		
d	Poaching wildlife		
e	Collecting NTFPs		
f	Day laborer		
g	Logging		
h	Other		

I.3) How have these economic activities changed over the past year? What has caused these changes?

.....  
 .....  
 .....

I.4) How has agriculture/fisheries in the region changed in the past year? What has caused these changes?



.....  
 .....  
 .....

**II. Natural Resource**

2.1) What are the natural resources that are utilized to support economic activities in the province/commune? How are these resources being used? What are the threats to these resources?

No	Natural Resources	Uses	Threats
a	Forests		
b	Wildlife		
c	Water		
d	Agricultural land		
e	Other		

2.2) How has the state of natural resources changed in the past year?

.....  
 .....  
 .....

**III. COVID-19 Related Events, Agriculture and Natural Resources**

3.1) Did COVID-19 related events affect economic activities for people in the province/commune? If it did, how had they got affect?

.....  
 .....  
 .....

3.2) How have COVID-19 related events affected agriculture/fisheries production and natural resources (water sources, soil, forests, etc.) in the province/commune?

.....  
 .....  
 .....

**IV. Changes in Agricultural and Natural Resource Management**

4.1) How do you perceive that farmers have changed their agricultural and natural resource management practices since these events have started occurring?

.....  
 .....  
 .....

4.2) What do you think your institution can do to mitigate the negative impacts?

.....  
 .....  
 .....

4.3) According to your knowledge, did farmers receive some type of support (institutional, financial resources, etc.) to help them mitigate the negative impacts? What support did they receive?

.....  
.....  
.....

**V. Institutional Capacity**

5.1) Does your institution have any action plan in response to COVID-19? If it does, have those actions been implemented?

.....  
.....  
.....

5.2) What are the challenges your institution faces to be able to prevent or respond better to mitigating the negative impacts?

.....  
.....  
.....

5.3) How can your institution be strengthened to respond better to the negative impacts of COVID-19 on natural resources and livelihoods?

.....  
.....  
.....

**VI. Final Observations**

6.1) Do you have anything to add? Do you have any questions for us? Thank you.

.....  
.....  
.....

## Institutional Capacity Building for CBOs across the Prey Lang Extended Landscape

The table below outlines the capacity building support provided by USAID Greening Prey Lang to each CBO directly or through grants.

CBO Name	Grantee	Province	CBO Grant Priority Criteria	Basic Financial Management	Financial Literacy	First Aid	Community Engagement	Patrol SOPs—SMART / Law Enforcement	Climate Change / REDD+ Awareness	Ecotourism	Organizational Management	Business Management	Rice Parcel Data Collection	Livestock Raising	Agriculture Practices	Policies / Guidelines	Technology Deployment	Communication / Social Media	Sustainable NTFPs
A Phlaonh Phnomdei CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√		√							√	√
Akphivoat Prey Veng CPA/CBET	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+, Ecotourism, Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture		√	√	√	√	√	√	√							√	√
Angkor Ent CPA	CBO	Kratie	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√									√	
Anlong Chrey CPA	CBO	Stung Treng	REDD+	√			√	√	√									√	
Anlong Phe CPA	CBO	Stung Treng	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√									√	
Bangkan Senchey CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√									√	
Baray Kham Keut CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+, Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				√			√	
Chak Angrae CPA/CBET	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+, Ecotourism	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				√			√	

CBO Name	Grantee	Province	CBO Grant Priority Criteria	Basic Financial Management	Financial Literacy	First Aid	Community Engagement	Patrol SOPs—SMART / Law Enforcement	Climate Change / REDD+ Awareness	Ecotourism	Organizational Management	Business Management	Rice Parcel Data Collection	Livestock Raising	Agriculture Practices	Policies / Guidelines	Technology Deployment	Communication / Social Media	Sustainable NTFPs
Choam Ta Meun CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+			√	√	√	√		√							√	√
Datavoek CPA/CBET	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+, Ecotourism	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				√			√	
Kampong Damrey CPA	CBO	Kratie	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√									√	
Kampong Khbeoung CPA	CBO	Kratie	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√									√	
Kbal Dounkrey CPA	CBO/PIN	Kampong Thom	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√					√				√	
Kbal Khla CF	CBO/PIN	Kampong Thom	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√		√			√				√	
Koh Entchey CPA	CBO	Kratie	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√									√	
L'bos Srol CF	CBO/PIN	Kampong Thom	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√					√				√	
Okranhak FWUC	CBO	Kampong Thom	REDD+	√	√		√				√		√				√	√	
Ou Das Sko CF	CBO/PIN	Kampong Thom	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√		√			√				√	

CBO Name	Grantee	Province	CBO Grant Priority Criteria	Basic Financial Management	Financial Literacy	First Aid	Community Engagement	Patrol SOPs—SMART / Law Enforcement	Climate Change / REDD+ Awareness	Ecotourism	Organizational Management	Business Management	Rice Parcel Data Collection	Livestock Raising	Agriculture Practices	Policies / Guidelines	Technology Deployment	Communication / Social Media	Sustainable NTFPs
Ph'av CPA	CBO	Stung Treng	REDD+	√		√		√	√									√	
Phnom Chroap Trey Ksant CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√									√	
Phnom L'ang CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√									√	
Phoum Peuk CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√									√	
Pou Rieng CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√		√								
Prasat Chheu Teal Kaong CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√									√	
Prasat Phnom Kreal CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√		√							√	
Prey Andoung Dang Phlet CPA/CBET	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+, Ecotourism, Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				√			√	
Prey Chheu Phleung CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+, Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture	√	√	√	√	√	√		√							√	√

CBO Name	Grantee	Province	CBO Grant Priority Criteria	Basic Financial Management	Financial Literacy	First Aid	Community Engagement	Patrol SOPs—SMART / Law Enforcement	Climate Change / REDD+ Awareness	Ecotourism	Organizational Management	Business Management	Rice Parcel Data Collection	Livestock Raising	Agriculture Practices	Policies / Guidelines	Technology Deployment	Communication / Social Media	Sustainable NTFPs
Prey Kamraeng CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√									√	
Prey Kbal Ou Takong CF	CBO	Kampong Thom	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√		√							√	
Prey Kbal Ou Thnong CF	CBO	Kampong Thom	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√									√	
Prey Kdar CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+, Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture		√	√	√	√	√		√							√	√
Prey Ou Kranhoung CF	CBO/PIN	Kampong Thom	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√									√	
Prey Phdao CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+			√	√	√	√		√							√	√
Prey Pir L'veng CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√		√				√			√	
Prey Thmor Koul CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+, Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture		√	√	√	√	√		√							√	√
Prey Toap CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+, Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture	√		√	√	√	√		√				√			√	

CBO Name	Grantee	Province	CBO Grant Priority Criteria	Basic Financial Management	Financial Literacy	First Aid	Community Engagement	Patrol SOPs—SMART / Law Enforcement	Climate Change / REDD+ Awareness	Ecotourism	Organizational Management	Business Management	Rice Parcel Data Collection	Livestock Raising	Agriculture Practices	Policies / Guidelines	Technology Deployment	Communication / Social Media	Sustainable NTFPs
Rolum Tuek Khmao Tuek Sar CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√									√	√
Samaki CF	CBO	Stung Treng	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√									√	
Sambo Akphivoat CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+, Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture	√	√	√	√	√	√		√							√	√
Srae Veal CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+	√		√	√	√	√		√							√	
Sraong Aphlaonh CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+, Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture		√	√	√	√	√		√							√	√
Tang Krasang FWUC	CBO	Kampong Thom	REDD+	√	√		√				√		√		√		√	√	
Tangyou CPA/CBET	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+, Ecotourism	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				√			√	
Tmat Paeuy Thoeurnkrasang CPA/CBET	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+, Ecotourism, Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture		√	√	√	√	√	√	√							√	√

CBO Name	Grantee	Province	CBO Grant Priority Criteria	Basic Financial Management	Financial Literacy	First Aid	Community Engagement	Patrol SOPs—SMART / Law Enforcement	Climate Change / REDD+ Awareness	Ecotourism	Organizational Management	Business Management	Rice Parcel Data Collection	Livestock Raising	Agriculture Practices	Policies / Guidelines	Technology Deployment	Communication / Social Media	Sustainable NTFPs
Toal CPA	CBO	Stung Treng	REDD+, Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture	√	√	√	√	√	√									√	
Trapeang Phong CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+, Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture	√		√	√	√	√		√				√			√	
Tumnob Or Ta Ka'ek CPA	CBO	Preah Vihear	REDD+			√	√	√	√		√							√	√
Mluprey Keurb CPA	USAID GPL Support	Preah Vihear	N/A																
Pou CPA	USAID GPL Support	Preah Vihear	N/A																
Borey Ou Svay CBET	NTFP-EP	Stung Treng	N/A							√		√						√	
Koh Samseb CBET	NTFP-EP	Kratie	N/A	√	√					√	√	√		√	√			√	
Phnom Chum Rok Sat (Chhvang) CF/CBET	NTFP-EP	Stung Treng	N/A									√						√	



CBO Name	Grantee	Province	CBO Grant Priority Criteria	Basic Financial Management	Financial Literacy	First Aid	Community Engagement	Patrol SOPs—SMART / Law Enforcement	Climate Change / REDD+ Awareness	Ecotourism	Organizational Management	Business Management	Rice Parcel Data Collection	Livestock Raising	Agriculture Practices	Policies / Guidelines	Technology Deployment	Communication / Social Media	Sustainable NTFPs
Mrech Tumeric Farmer	KM	Preah Vihear	N/A												√				
Rumdul Samaki Mlu Prey Pi AC	KM	Preah Vihear	N/A												√				
Romdoul Mlu Prey Cheay Den Agricultural Cooperative (AC)	KM	Preah Vihear	N/A												√				
Prey Hong Chomtith CF	PIN	Kampong Thom	REDD+	√		√	√	√						√					

## Lessons Learned on Community-Based Organization Grant Implementation by USAID Greening Prey Lang

June 2022

### Introduction

Cambodia has one of the highest deforestation rates in the world. Within that context, the USAID Greening Prey Lang (USAID GPL) Activity strives to strike a balance between economic development, conservation of natural ecosystems, and rural development. Technical assistance provided by the Activity addresses the drivers of deforestation by supporting improved law enforcement, alternative livelihoods, and stronger local and national governance systems. Near the end of the third year of implementation, it became evident that one core aspect of implementation – *improving government capacity on law enforcement* – was not effective as evidenced by increased deforestation and a shrinking space for civil society engagement. This occurred despite significant technical assistance provided by USAID GPL and advocacy on key issues by USAID/Cambodia and the US Embassy. This resulted in USAID/Cambodia initiating a contractual redirection of USAID GPL activities away from direct support to Cambodian government counterparts. Guided by an organizational culture of openness and adaptive management, the USAID GPL team and USAID/Cambodia developed a new approach anchored by direct grant support and capacity building for 48 community-based organizations (CBOs) for the fourth and fifth years of Activity implementation. This approach allows USAID GPL to maintain collaboration and buy-in from the Cambodian government and has resulted in a shift in power dynamics at the local level towards CBOs. Other donors in Cambodia have taken notice of this new approach and are leveraging USAID GPL's model to provide funding opportunities directly to CBOs.

The USAID GPL CBO grant facility provides support through fixed amount awards with an in-kind component. Fixed amount award grants support CBO activities, such as patrolling, community outreach, awareness raising, and ecotourism, while the in-kind component of the grant allows for procurement of goods and services provided directly to CBOs in order to fulfill grant activities. This may include materials and equipment for awareness raising signboards and patrolling equipment, as well as services for training. Technical and organizational capacity building support provided through the CBO direct grants include training, coaching, and mentoring based on the areas of improvement identified in each CBO's capacity development plan. Overall, CBOs identified seven key capacity building areas, including community engagement with authorities; forest patrolling; first aid; financial literacy and business plan development; financial management and bookkeeping; ecotourism experience; and climate change and REDD+.

CBOs eligible for grants are identified based on geographic location and qualification to receive sole-source grants. These include community protected areas, community forestry areas, and community fisheries areas groups, as well as farmer water user communities, agriculture cooperatives, community-based ecotourism, and non-timber forest product harvesting groups. Selection criteria based on links to longer term sustainable financing, such as REDD+, wildlife-friendly value chains, ecotourism, key species protection, and Indigenous Peoples areas, are used to identify potential CBO grantees from the list of eligible candidates. Selected CBOs are then engaged in a participatory institutional capacity assessment, which includes a review of annual management plans, governance structure, ongoing activities, planned activities, and partners. The capacity assessment identifies the CBO's desired capacity building areas, outlines the long-term vision for the CBO within their community, and provides the framework for key milestones that the CBO grant will achieve. The capacity assessment also informs what USAID GPL staff, service providers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private sector partners are needed to complement CBO grant deliverables through tailored capacity building and market linkage activities. Once a grant is awarded, a USAID GPL CBO grant technical lead works closely with the CBO throughout the entire grant to manage and facilitate the grant project.

## **Traditional approaches for forest protection and community engagement**

Traditionally, support for forest protection and community engagement in Cambodia has been provided through funding for government and NGOs. Support for government includes training and technical assistance, patrolling supplements, and in-kind support to the Royal Government of Cambodia's (RGC) Ministry of Environment (MoE) and its protected area rangers. Support for NGOs includes direct awards to conservation and other NGOs who provide support to CBOs within the construct of traditional approaches to community development. This generally means that the NGOs decide how to spend the resources, as opposed to this being community driven, and interventions are implemented as an isolated effort, as opposed to being part of a long-term community development plan.

The effectiveness of these traditional approaches in Cambodia is in question as deforestation rates have continued to increase in nearly all protected areas in the country, the political will of the RGC is not always aligned with conservation and community development objectives, and there is a lack of ownership of conservation objectives at the local level.

### **What prevents traditional approaches from being effective at forest protection and community engagement?**

A number of factors prevent traditional approaches to forest protection and community engagement in Cambodia from being effective. To begin with, traditional approaches do not provide CBOs the opportunity or capacity to be actively, effectively, and sustainably engaged in natural resource management and use. Additionally, they allow the government to deflect accountability, limit the sustainability of investments, and do not facilitate solidarity that would provide a strong counterbalance to bad actors.

Traditional approaches prevent CBOs from playing an active and effective role in natural resource management and use. When CBOs do not lead activity planning and implementation, it limits local ownership and buy-in, which disincentivizes advocating for resource rights and reporting illicit resource use and prevents broader civic engagement and trust-building. Channeling money through NGOs and RGC also means less resources are getting to CBOs for building their required technical and organizational capacity. As a result, CBOs are unable to fully develop and upgrade supply chains, including obtaining any needed small-scale infrastructure and equipment or piloting other market-based approaches such as payment for ecosystem services (PES). In addition, continued reliance on NGOs and RGC prevents CBOs from developing the project management and organizational skills needed to develop and maintain more effective public, private, civil society, and donor partnerships for technical assistance, capacity building, and accessing other donor projects. Along with capacity gaps, CBOs are also fragmented and lack the critical mass required to be able to provide an effective counterbalance to bad actors.

Traditional NGO-led processes for forest protection and community engagement are frequently politicized by the RGC, providing the opportunity to deflect accountability. Acting through NGOs also leads to limited sustainability post investment. Added to this, the often narrow technical and geographic scope of NGOs prevents them from being flexible in terms of emphasizing capacity building interventions that take time to show results.

### **Rationale for direct CBO grants**

Supporting direct grant projects for CBOs has many benefits. Providing funding directly to CBOs gives local ownership of interventions, increases donor resources for CBOs, provides a framework for engagement in PES with direct benefits to communities, strengthens traditional use rights, improves Indigenous community engagement, improves government responsiveness to complaints, legitimizes CBOs with local governments, generates social accountability in natural resources management,

empowers CBOs to impact how government funding is allocated, increases CBO effectiveness in civic and political engagement, and enables grassroots development of CBO networks.

By engaging with CBOs directly and not through NGOs or RGC agencies, local ownership of CBO led activities is fostered and long-term sustainability of interventions is more likely post intervention. Direct grants also mean more resources are provided directly to CBOs as funding does not pass through NGO budgets. Direct grant projects also provide a framework for engagement in PES with direct benefits to communities (REDD+, tourism, water, bird nest/habitat protection, wildlife-friendly agriculture). In addition, direct CBO engagement strengthens traditional use rights for access to natural resources and provides more opportunities for Indigenous community engagement.

When CBOs submit complaints directly, the RGC tends to respond in a timelier manner than when NGOs or donors provide advocacy on behalf of CBOs. This can also circumvent the tendency by the RGC to politicize complaints as coming from NGOs or donors and not CBOs. In addition, communications are streamlined and excessive per diem requests from RGC agencies are reduced.

As they become formally recognized as receiving resources directly to engage in conservation of forests, CBOs are legitimized within the local commune structure. Social accountability within natural resources management is created as communities that have resources and increased capacity have better leverage to hold local authorities accountable. The CBO capacity improvements necessary to become direct grant recipients also allow them to influence their commune's investment plan, which is where government funding for local priorities is allocated.

Direct grants facilitate CBO members to become more effective in participating in broader civic engagement and political processes. Larger networks of CBOs that develop organically because of the self-determined approach of direct grants are able to convene without the influence of authorities so that experiences can be exchanged, and positive and productive approaches leveraged.

### **Setting up a CBO grant facility**

The process for setting up a CBO grant facility includes identification of eligible and interested CBOs, assessing capacity building needs, developing a grant project framework, building internal project staff capacity to implement the grant facility, and establishing a grant management and monitoring system.

CBOs eligible for grants are pre-selected based upon their geographic location making them uniquely qualified to receive sole-source grants. This approach can be scaled up nationally and based upon where the legally recognized CBOs are located. Selection criteria based on links to longer term sustainable financing, such as REDD+, wildlife-friendly value chains, key species protection, NTFPs, PES, ecotourism, and Indigenous Peoples areas, are used to identify potential CBO grantees from the list of eligible candidates. Selected CBOs are then engaged in a participatory institutional capacity assessment. The capacity assessment identifies the CBO's desired capacity building areas, outlines the long-term vision for the CBO within their community, and provides the framework for key milestones that the CBO grant will achieve. The capacity assessment also informs what project staff, service providers, NGOs, and private sector partners are needed to complement CBO grant deliverables through tailored capacity building and market linkage activities.

An internal project staff capacity assessment is conducted, followed by development of project staff capacity to serve as CBO grant technical leads, technical trainers, and administrative infrastructure. Once a grant is awarded, a CBO grant technical lead works closely with the CBO throughout the entire grant to manage and facilitate the grant project. In addition, a fully integrated and online grant management and monitoring system that can be used for all aspects of technical monitoring, planning, oversight, and reporting is established.

Innovative outreach to CBOs to solicit inputs that highlight their ownership of interventions should be considered as well. For example, allow CBOs to provide video testimonials/proposals about what activities they would like undertaken if an open call for proposals is utilized and not a geographic approach which allows for sole sourcing.

### **Implementation approach to CBO grants**

Key for successful implementation of CBO grants is an approach that includes clear links between capacity building support and deliverables, coaching and mentoring of CBOs, continuous engagement with CBOs on technical capacity building, learning and sharing exchange across CBOs, clear metrics and requirements linked with deliverables to measure capacity improvements, use of local staff, involvement of local authorities, and transparency of CBO income and benefit sharing.

Technical and organizational capacity building support must be linked clearly to CBO deliverables. A capacity building activity should have a direct application to a CBO grant deliverable to ensure that the skills are immediately applied.

Coaching and mentoring of CBOs is vital. Utilize groups within Telegram or another easily accessible app for CBOs so that grant technical leads can have continuous engagement. CBOs can send in compliance documentation through Telegram that can be checked by grant technical teams. In addition, there must be continuous engagement on technical capacity building. It is not a onetime training and then skills are adapted. This is true for all technical areas. Build in multiple visits by technical experts. These visits should also be supported by local staff and grant technical leads. Exchange across CBOs is also critical. Build in time for CBOs to come together and share best practices and discuss challenges. There should be multiple 'learning events' for CBOs throughout the period of implementation. These can be combined with capacity building trainings.

Since CBO capacity will evolve over time, develop a metric for measuring how capacity is built across organizational and technical areas. Consider a capacity building spectrum with each level having a clear set of requirements. The deliverables should be associated with the spectrum so that progress can be easily associated with deliverable completion.

The use of local staff is important for continuity and perspective. One local staff member can cover several CBOs, participating in a wide array of activities and trainings, and provide ongoing support throughout implementation. In addition, involve local authorities in CBO activities by providing budget and deliverables for local authorities to engage in CBO field activities.

The transparency of CBO income and benefit sharing is critical. The CBO needs to report to the commune about their activities to ensure stronger support of community members.

### **Lessons learned on CBO grant implementation and opportunities to scale up**

Based on USAID GPL's experience, ten key lessons learned on implementation of grants to CBOs and opportunities to scale up have been identified. These include the following:

1. Engagement of youth (intergenerational engagement) is crucial to support CBOs. Literacy levels are low, so identifying mechanisms to have students or teachers involved in CBO grants is essential. This type of support can be funded by budgeting for deliverables or report writing associated with milestone achievements.
2. Assessments of CBO will identify value chains and other livelihoods activities that can be supported by NGO/private sector grantees. Alignment of those NGO/private sector activities with the geographies of CBOs is critical. Timing must be sequenced, and one grant should not start before the other.

3. Build time into the deliverable for CBO committee members to manage the overall implementation of grant activities. It is important that this isn't staff funding for the CBO, but rather a daily allowance for organization of patrolling, meetings, and trainings.
4. It is critical to consider the timing of deliverables with the planting and harvesting season. Schedule delivery around times when CBO labor will be focused on supporting agriculture.
5. Agreements need to be two to three years at a minimum. Any shorter time period will require too much time commitment by CBO members. These are volunteer organizations, and they also require a lot of capacity building. If the timeline is too condensed, then CBOs will not have a chance implement trainings before additional trainings are provided.
6. Hire field staff who are from the location where the CBOs are located. They will be able to interact more continuously with grantees. This will also build the capacity of local staff and promote skills in the district and village that are not present.
7. CBOs must have strong engagement with local authorities and have budget for local authority engagement to support their involvement in all stages of CBO grant implementation.
8. Community level politics are complicated and not transparent at all times. Often an issue is raised, but the root of the problem might not be discussed. It is important that staff probe community members for alternative solutions to issues.
9. CBO livelihoods development is often linked to infrastructure development. There needs to be a pathway for infrastructure development associated with CBO grant activities. Other donors can fund this type of development or relevant REDD+ activities. Communities view infrastructure (small scale) as a key metric for support and greater buy-in will occur when infrastructure is linked to CBO grants.
10. CBOs might have issues having local authorities respond to their request for support. CBOs will need to have the project support them behind the scenes, but options for stronger engagement by the project with authorities need to be considered from time to time. This can become political quickly from the perception of authorities, so the intervention must be done in close coordination with CBOs. REDD+ projects are an opportunity to address grievances through this manner using the formal grievance process.

## 2022 Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting Case Competition Submission: Adaptive Management and Openness Guide the Redirection of the USAID Greening Prey Lang Activity in Cambodia

June 2022

### Summary

Cambodia has one of the highest deforestation rates in the world. Within that context, the USAID Greening Prey Lang (USAID GPL) Activity strives to strike a balance between economic development, conservation of natural ecosystems, and rural development. Technical assistance provided by the Activity addresses the drivers of deforestation by supporting improved law enforcement, alternative livelihoods, and stronger local and national governance systems. Near the end of the third year of implementation, it became evident that one core aspect of implementation – *improving government capacity on law enforcement* – was not effective as evidenced by increased deforestation and a shrinking space for civil society engagement. This occurred despite significant technical assistance provided by USAID GPL and advocacy on key issues by USAID/Cambodia and the US Embassy. This resulted in USAID/Cambodia initiating a contractual redirection of USAID GPL activities away from direct support to Cambodian government counterparts. Guided by an organizational culture of openness and adaptive management, the USAID GPL team and USAID/Cambodia developed a new approach anchored by direct grant support and capacity building for 48 community-based organizations in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> year of Activity implementation. This approach allowed USAID GPL to maintain collaboration and buy-in from the Cambodian government and has resulted in a shift in power dynamics at the local level towards community-based organizations. Other donors in Cambodia have taken notice of this new approach and are leveraging USAID GPL's model to provide funding opportunities directly to community-based organizations.

### **WHAT: What is the general context in which the case takes place? What organizational or development challenge(s) prompted you to collaborate, learn, and/or adapt?**

The rapid economic growth and human development in Cambodia over the last 30 years has been driven to a large extent by natural resource extraction. There is broad consensus that a new pathway for Cambodia's development that conserves the country's environmental heritage while providing equitable economic growth is needed. Within this context, USAID GPL utilized external collaboration to develop strategic approaches and interventions related to stakeholder engagement, sustainable financing, and the impacts of development and climate change on natural resources. This process demonstrated the need to use technical evidence to guide protected area management interventions implemented in collaboration with Cambodian government counterparts. Significant investments were made to improve law enforcement capacity and support zoning of protected areas. To ensure adaptive responses to interventions, USAID GPL staff participated in multiple pause and reflect workshops with internal and external audiences. USAID GPL, USAID/Cambodia, and the US Embassy also held listening sessions with civil society and community leaders about the effectiveness of USAID GPL interventions. Near the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of implementation, it became evident that one core aspect of implementation – *improving government capacity on law enforcement* – was not effective, as evidenced by the continuous increase in deforestation rates, lack of prosecution of natural resources crimes, and intimidation of community members and civil society groups speaking out about the loss of natural resources. As such, USAID/Cambodia initiated a contractual redirection of USAID GPL activities following a public statement by the US Embassy outlining the rationale for shifting assistance away from direct support to Cambodian government counterparts. This significant shift required USAID GPL to maintain coordination with the Cambodian government, but the model of support through training and supplements for protected area forest patrols to Cambodian government staff was eliminated entirely. This major shift required the application of adaptive management principles underlined by openness in

communications between USAID GPL, USAID/Cambodia, and project beneficiaries to develop a new approach for the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> years of USAID GPL implementation.

**WHY: Why did you decide to use a CLA approach? Why was CLA considered helpful for addressing your organizational or development challenge(s)?**

Collaborating, learning, and adapting (CLA) is fully integrated into the implementation of USAID GPL. In particular, the project is guided by an organizational culture of openness and adaptive management. This guided USAID GPL and USAID/Cambodia to apply the principle of continuous learning and improvement to develop a new approach that would provide direct grant support to 48 community-based organizations during the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> year of implementation. This approach allowed USAID GPL to maintain collaboration and buy-in from the Cambodian government while working directly with legally recognized non-governmental and community-based organizations. This approach also built on relationships that USAID GPL had already established with community-based organizations committed to addressing the drivers of deforestation in their communities. To execute this new model for community engagement, the principles of internal collaboration were applied. This resulted in over 20 staff trained to serve as technical monitors of community-based organization grants and a shifting of finance and administration staff responsibilities to provide direct capacity building to grantees on financial management and bookkeeping. In adopting the principles of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for learning, USAID GPL rolled out an online grants management system that integrated all aspects of grants management and grantee capacity building into one database. Real-time dashboards highlight grantees' progress across a spectrum of seven technical and organizational capacity building focus areas. This facilitates performance monitoring and informs decisions and adaptation of activities to achieve results. As no direct grants had previously been provided to community-based organizations in this manner in Cambodia, USAID GPL held monthly internal pause and reflect sessions to ensure that implementation could continuously adapt to the requirements of beneficiaries while meeting internal staff capacity development needs.

**HOW: Tell us the story of how you used a collaborating, learning and/or adapting approach to address the organizational or development challenge described in Question 2.**

Successfully navigating the restructuring of activities three years into USAID GPL implementation required an organizational culture that embraced openness and adaptive management. From the onset of implementation, USAID GPL and USAID/Cambodia intentionally created space for staff to communicate, question, and discuss challenges and successes. This culture allowed for staff at all levels to engage in discussions about how to approach the redirection of USAID GPL activities. Through these formal and informal discussions, the application of CLA principles to implement the redirection of activities occurred naturally. Management communicated clearly to staff that while the principal goal of USAID GPL would not change, the means of achieving that goal would shift significantly.

Through a series of candid and open discussions, it became clear that a complete restructuring of staff roles and responsibilities was required as well as the development of a fully integrated online grants management database. At the beneficiary level, the shift also required in-depth consultations with communities about how to develop and roll out a grants program effectively. Once these initial steps were achieved, USAID GPL launched a process of continual improvement and reflection to ensure successful delivery of grants.

Internal and external collaboration were critical to moving forward with this new approach. USAID GPL had implemented grants with non-governmental organizations and private sector grantees during the first three years of implementation. Throughout this period, it was observed that stronger technical engagement by staff with grantees was needed. Based on this observation and the need to clearly define roles and responsibilities for the rollout of nearly 50 additional grants, USAID GPL developed a Standard Operating Procedure for USAID GPL Grant Technical Leads. Staff were trained over a two-month



period on the administrative and technical responsibilities required for successful grants management. Trainings included fixed amount award grants administration, community grantee proposal and budget development, milestone and deliverable monitoring, and database use and management. Institutional capacity reassessments of target communities also took place. USAID GPL implemented capacity assessments to establish baselines for community capacity and communities defined what types of technical support they would like to receive via grants.

Underlying this collaborative effort was the application of M&E for learning principles. The USAID GPL project utilized an integrated online project management and M&E system. During the first three years of implementation, this system was primarily oriented toward supporting staff to directly implement activities. Having previously identified a need to have stronger technical oversight and support of grant activities, the monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) team was already initiating updates to the system to streamline grantee deliverable submissions. Through the use of online forms and automation tools, a system for all grantee deliverable submission and monitoring was developed that significantly lessened the amount of paperwork required by grantees while providing USAID GPL with the key information required for technical oversight and real-time learning. Based on this system's architecture and the structure of community-based organization grantee deliverables, a spectrum of capacity building development was applied. Deliverable and milestone reporting was synced to a five-step capacity development spectrum that enabled management and technical staff to track capacity development in near real time through a capacity building dashboard. Management conducts monthly reviews of grantee capacity improvement through the online dashboard. These reviews trigger additional training by either USAID GPL staff or on-call service providers if progress by grantees on capacity development is falling behind schedule.

**ORGANIZATIONAL IMPACT: How has collaborating, learning, and adapting affected your team and/or organization? If it's too early to tell, what effects do you expect to see in the future?**

The application of CLA principles to the redirection of the USAID GPL project has been fundamental to successful rollout of the new approach. Given the USAID GPL culture of openness, the rationale for the change in implementation approaches was received with minimum skepticism by staff. Staff were encouraged to express their ideas and consider ways to utilize the redirection as an opportunity to challenge development assumptions. As this approach has been rolled out, pause and reflect workshops have been a critical factor in ensuring the success of the new approach. Reflection about internal and external implementation challenges were actively solicited and solutions were developed and implemented. Staff have made it clear to management that serving as Grant Technical Leads is very different than their previous responsibilities. This includes the use of new online technologies and more intentional internal collaboration. Management has developed numerous internal trainings to build staff capacity on administrative and technical skills to ensure successful rollout of community-based organization grants. Structured mentorship by senior staff for Grant Technical Leads has been used in combination with continuous field visits to grantees by Grant Technical Leads, MEL staff, finance and administration staff, and senior management.

**DEVELOPMENT IMPACT: How has using a CLA approach contributed to your development outcomes? What evidence can you provide? If it's too early to tell, what effects do you expect to see in the future?**

The use of M&E for learning as a core component of the USAID GPL Year 4 and Year 5 approach provides a wide array of information to understand the impact of direct grants to community-based organizations and the sustainability of interventions. There are seven spectrums for capacity building that communities and USAID GPL staff use to determine the effectiveness of grant activities. Each capacity building spectrum has five progressive steps of capacity improvement that are linked directly to grant

deliverables. By the end of grant implementation, each community grantee will be provided with a profile that will demonstrate their progress on capacity development and grant achievements. This will provide communities with documentation of their technical capacity and grant implementation experience. This is meant to serve as evidence that communities can provide to other prospective donors or partners of their expertise and experience. For example, organizational capacity development is demonstrated through bookkeeping records, financial policies, establishment of bank accounts, and delegation of authority for expenditure of funds. Technical capacity development is highlighted through the implementation of advocacy plans and records of filing reports on natural resource crime to local authorities. These demonstrable improvements in capacity have already proven beneficial to communities as other donors, such as the United Nations Development Programme, are actively targeting their Global Environment Facility grant facility for direct awards by community-based organizations and not routed through non-governmental organizations.

**ENABLING CONDITIONS: How have enabling conditions—resources (time/money/staff), organizational culture, or business/work processes—influenced your results? How would you advise others to navigate any challenges you may have faced?**

An organizational culture of openness between USAID GPL and USAID/Cambodia was a critical component of the successful redirection of activities. Leading up to the redirection there was significant collaboration between USAID GPL and USAID/Cambodia on both technical approach and advocacy with Cambodian government officials. This instilled confidence across the entire USAID GPL team, so that when the redirection was initiated USAID GPL efforts from the past three years were not seen as a failure. USAID/Cambodia clearly understood the efforts of staff to achieve results but recognized that the operational environment for the approach to prove effective was absent. The experience was treated as a learning opportunity and a chance to apply adaptive management principles so that resources could be applied in a different manner to achieve the overall goal of USAID GPL. Another enabling condition that allowed for the redirection to occur seamlessly was the sustained investment in an integrated project management and M&E system by USAID GPL that utilized customizable cloud-based collaboration tools. These tools – Airtable, Asana, and Zapier – were used by nearly 100 staff to manage day-to-day activities and track results and outcomes. The versatility underlying this system allowed for an M&E for learning approach to be applied to the community-based organization grants and the concurrent technical and organizational capacity building of grantees. The entire team was also aware of how challenging internal and external communications can be when a transition of this magnitude takes place. Openness requires boundaries when engaging with external audiences to ensure messaging is culturally and politically appropriate. To ensure consistency in messaging, one point of contact for all media inquiries on USAID GPL was designated and all replies were approved by USAID/Cambodia. At an implementation level, clear messaging in Khmer was developed for staff to share with Cambodian government counterparts.

## CBO Survey Result Summary

November 2022

In November, USAID GPL conducted an assessment with 47 of its community-based organizations (CBOs) grantees. The purpose of the assessment is to gather the CBOs' perspective on the implementation of the CBO small grants and the possible sustainability plan of the CBOs. The survey received responses from all the 47 CBOs, 29 from Preah Vihear province, 9 from Kampong Thom, 4 from Kratie, and 5 from Stung Treng. The questionnaire was divided into the general operation of the CBO small and the grantees' overall impression, grantees' perspectives on capacity building provided, especially engagement with stakeholders and SMART, REDD+ and Land Parcel data collection (for Farmer Water User Community), the relationship between CBO small grants and livelihood changes and forest cover, and the sustainability of the small grant project. The responses received from the CBOs were classified and coded based on common themes.

### I. General Overview and Operation

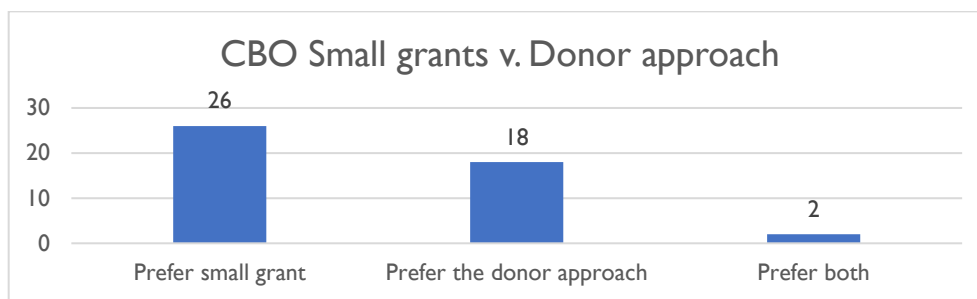
Based on the responses, all 47 CBOs found the CBO small grants to be a new experience and useful for their communities since they are able to implement their own activities and receive capacity-building opportunities along the way such as report writing, financial management and bookkeeping, SMART, First-aid, and other livelihoods related activities. The majority of the CBOs also expressed positive attitudes towards their newfound financial autonomy by considering the CBO small grants to be economically empowered and allowing the communities to have more control over their communities' decisions and activities, thus contributing to the effective implementation of the CBOs' activities. The committee members of Phnom L'ang community protected area (CPA) said

*“After receiving the CBO small grant, we noticed that our CPA had received a new experience. Before we only conduct activities according to the donor and wait to get the money once the activities were completed. But now, the community is able to request and implement the activities that we want on our own, we are able to manage our finance and spending by ourselves, able to seek support and coordinate with our community members by ourselves, all of which allow us to be able to lead our communities by ourselves even though there are still some shortcomings in our leadership.”*

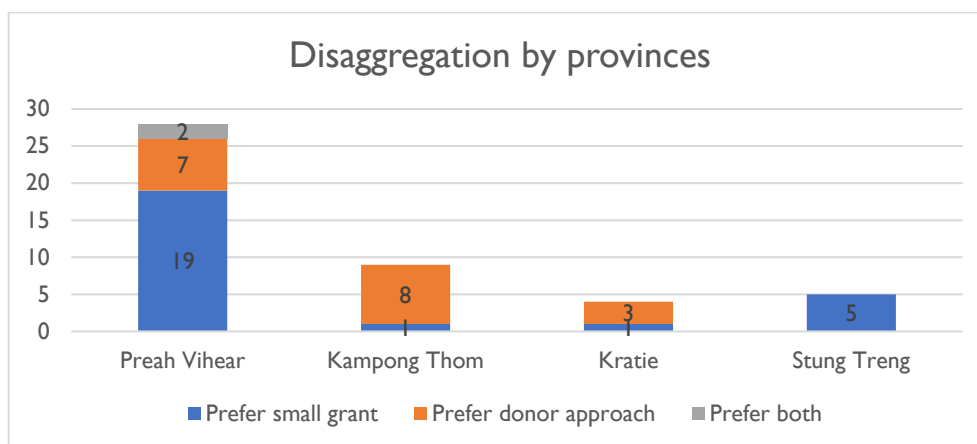
Similar to Phnom L'ang, Prey Andoung Dang Phlet CPA also stated that the CBO small grant is “*useful since we get to hold the grant money, so we are able to make a full decision on how we want to spend the grant for our communities based on our work plan,*”

When asked to compare the current CBO small grants with the old method of USAID GPL-arranged activities on which methods do the CBOs find easier to implement, surprisingly, the majority of the respondents stated that CBO small grants are easier to implement (26 CBOs find it easier, 18 CBOs find the old method easier, and 2 CBOs find both methods to be equally easy) (*as seen in graph 1*). When comparing between provinces, CBOs located in Preah Vihear and Stung Treng prefer the CBOs small grant approach with 19/29 CBOs in Preah Vihear and all 5 CBOs in Stung Treng finding the CBO small grant to be easier to implement compared to the other two provinces (1 in KPT, 1 in Kratie preferring CBO small grant) (*as seen in graph 2*).

Graph 1: CBOs' preference between CBO small grants and donor approach.



Graph 2: Comparison between CBO small grant and donor approach by provinces



The most stated reason for CBOs to prefer implementing CBO small grants is that the CBOs have more control over the grant money which allows them to easily allocate the fund based on their needs, while also building their organizational management skills and independence. For the CBOs that prefer the traditional donor approach, the most common reason is that it is less paperwork compared to the CBO small grants approach, while some CBOs such as Bangkan Senchey CPA, Prey Kamreng CPA, and Srae Veal CPA find that CBO small grants require a higher level of responsibility for the committee members, thus they find the donor approach to be easier.

While most CBOs find the CBO small grants approach easier to implement, the respondents suggested a few areas for improvement to ensure more effective implementation of the CBO small grants. On the grant operation, most CBOs suggested reducing the intensity of the paperwork, especially on the intense demand for receipts and the bookkeeping format to be friendlier for treasurers and committee members who have limited literacy and skill, while also requesting additional coaching on bookkeeping and filing. In addition to general operations, the respondents also requested the grant payment to be done in a timely manner, while suggesting that the budget plan should factor in the market price of the CBOs' location. Other suggestions from the CBOs include additional patrol, food, and transportation fees, in-kind material should be of the quality approved by the CBOs chief, and additional livelihood-related activities.

## II. On Capacity building provided

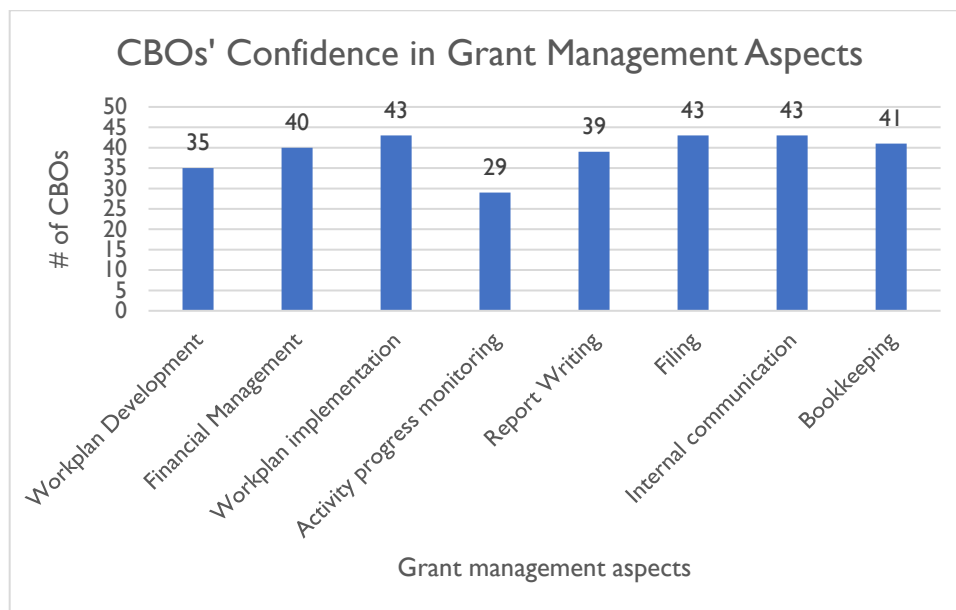
### I. General Overview

A huge percentage of CBO small grant activities are dedicated to building capacity for the CBOs; thus, the assessment was also trying to figure out the percentage that the CBOs apply the knowledge received from the capacity building. When asked to determine the application of the capacity building on

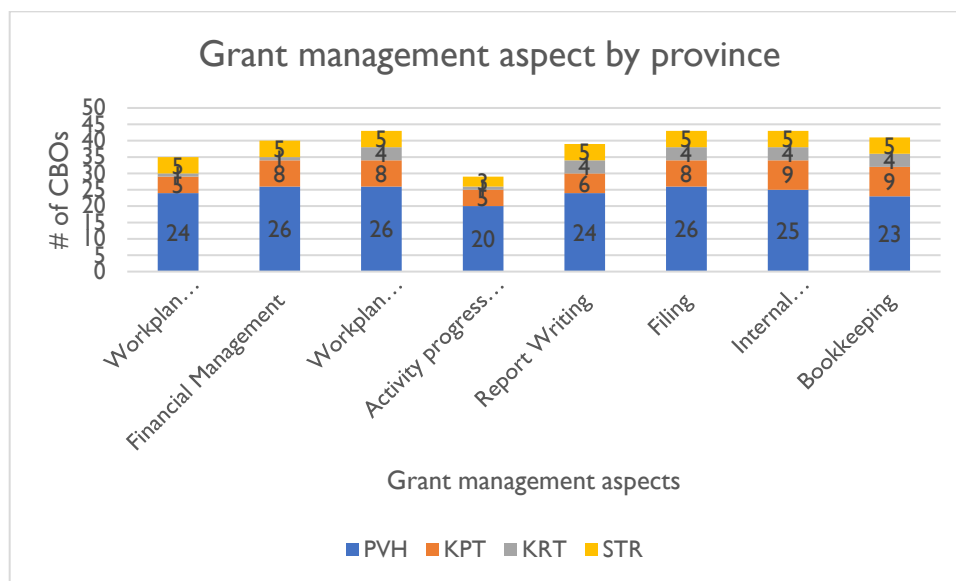
their own, on average, the respondents said that they apply 66.9% of the knowledge received, with the majority of the CBOs stating that they apply 60% of the knowledge and two CBOs (Phnom Chroap Trey Ksant and Prey Thmor Kol) said they apply as high as 90% of the knowledge, while other CBOs apply at least 50% of the knowledge received from the capacity building.

To know which aspect of grant management the CBOs are familiar with, the committee members were also asked to select out of 8 grant management aspects, namely workplan development, financial management, work plan implementation, activity progress monitoring, report writing, filing, internal communication, and bookkeeping, that they feel the most confident in managing. Most CBOs feel confident in managing all aspects of grant management with at least 5 aspects of grant management that the CBOs are confident in managing. Out of 47 CBOs, 22 CBOs (17 in PVH, 1 in KRT, 1 in KPT, and 3 in STR) are confident in managing all aspects of grant management. Of all the grant management aspects, work plan implementation, filing, and internal communication are the activities that CBOs feel the most confident managing (43/47 CBOs) while monitoring activities' progress is the least (29/47 CBOs). It is also worth noting that even though most CBOs stated that they found financial management and bookkeeping to be challenging in the general overview section above, when asked about their confidence in managing the two tasks, around 85% of the CBOs (40/47 CBOs for financial management, 41/47 CBOs for bookkeeping) are confident that they can manage the two activities on their own.

Graph 3: Aspects of grant management that CBOs are confident with



Graph 4: Aspects of grant management that CBOs are confident with by province



When asked about what other capacity buildings the CBOs feel they need in order to enhance the effectiveness of their community management, the CBOs have listed a wide range of capacity-building topics from organizational management, forest protection and natural resources management to computer and English skill/literacy. The most additional capacity aspect that the CBOs requested is financial management (18 CBOs) followed by report writing, coordination and leadership skill, and proposal writing. On forest and natural resources management, all of the CBOs requested additional coaching on Protected Areas (PA) law and CPA bylaw, patrol planning, and networking and experience sharing with other CBOs.

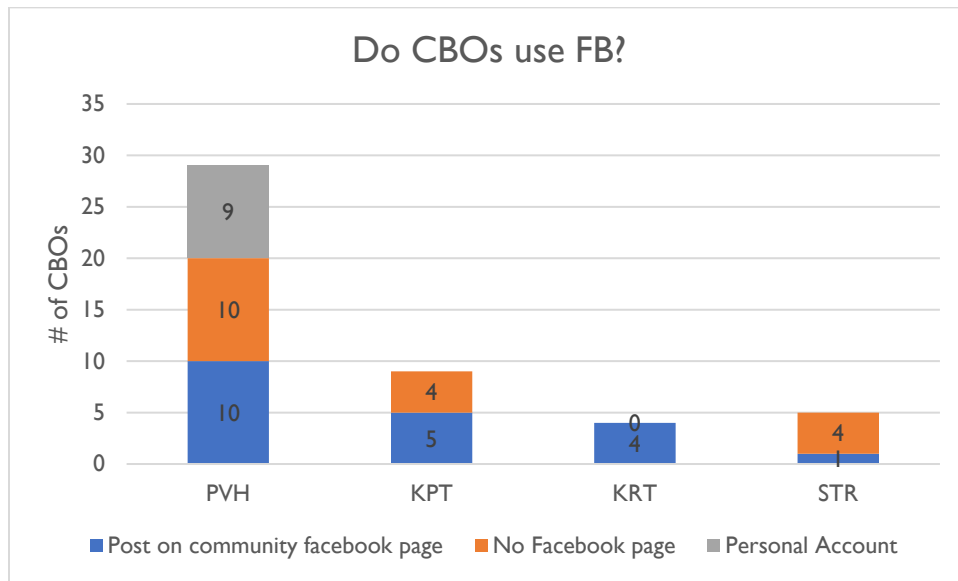
## 2. On community engagement and advocacy training

To empower CBOs in seeking support for their communities, USAID GPL has provided advocacy and community engagement skills to all of its 47 CBOs. When asked during the assessment of the CBOs' reflection, all of the CBOs find the community engagement skills to be useful and helpful for the community in engaging with the local authorities, being able to identify relevant stakeholders to ask for interventions from relevant stakeholders on illegal activities and seeking external consultation on issues that the CBOs cannot solve by themselves. During the CBO small grant implementation, the CBOs have also applied the community engagement skills that they have learned. Some CBOs have found that there has been a reduction in illegal activities in their community, while other CBOs have engaged more effectively with the commune authorities and rangers to conduct joint patrols in their community forests. Even so, Prey Chheu Plerng CPA and Prey Andoung Dang Phlet still find communication with local authorities to be insufficient, one-sided and yield little result.

*"The communication is not sufficient. Sometimes when we talk to the local authorities or file a complaint or report illegal activities, they do not respond to us."* – Prey Andoung Dang Phlet

On top of direct engagement, training on social media such as Facebook and Telegram for awareness raising was also provided to the CBOs. 29 CBOs have been posting and updating their community's activities on Facebook either on the CBOs' Facebook page or personal Facebook account (20 on the CBOs' Facebook page, 9 on their personal account), while 18 CBOs do not have their own Facebook page. By province, CBOs in PVH seem to be the most active in updating on Facebook. Most of the CBOs find Facebook to be a useful tool for them to raise awareness to the general public on the work of their communities and receive information.

Graph 5: CBO Facebook usage

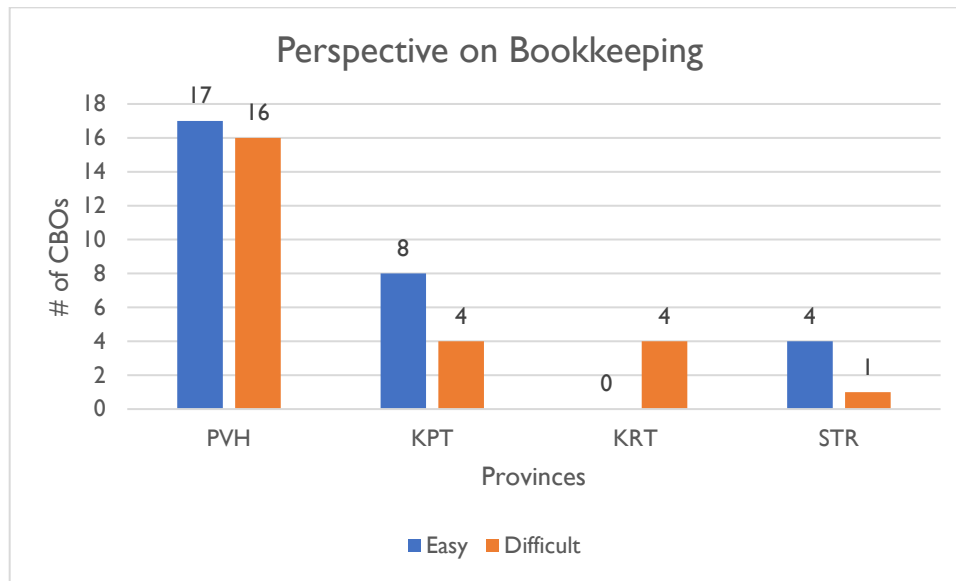


Besides Facebook, Telegram has also been used as a tool for the CBOs to provide updates to USAID GPL and for reporting. All of the CBOs find Telegram to be useful for them to receive information, boost communication, and report and provide updates internally amongst committee members, with USAID GPL, and with local authorities. Tmat Paeuy CPA also has a telegram group with a community network in the province which is regularly updated.

### 3. On Bookkeeping

Bookkeeping is a big part of CBO small grant management; thus, each CBOs were also provided with capacity building on the matter to ensure smooth and transparent management of the communities' finances. When asked whether the CBOs find bookkeeping to be easy or difficult, more than half of the respondents (25/47 CBOs) find bookkeeping to be challenging that need additional coaching the training. By province, the distribution of CBOs finding bookkeeping difficult or easy is 50-50, except for Kratie where all 4 respondents find bookkeeping to be a challenging task.

Graph 6: CBOs' perspectives on bookkeeping



From the responses, it seems that the CBOs that find bookkeeping easy tend to be the CBOs that have had some experience in keeping track of their finance such as the CBOs that have ecotourism service, FWUC, and CFs that have saving groups. Nevertheless, the challenging aspects that most CBOs face in regard to bookkeeping are difficulties in classifying the receipt and recording and calculating incomes and expenses. Other barriers that hinder CBOs' ability to effectively keep their financial records are the limited literacy of the treasurer and the changes in the treasurer that require new knowledge transfer. Tumnob Or Ta Ka'ek CPA stated

*“Bookkeeping is difficult for the treasurer because there are so many tables and columns that is hard to understand, especially because the treasurer has a low level of literacy that [s/he] cannot comprehend some columns and find some words to be too advanced.”*

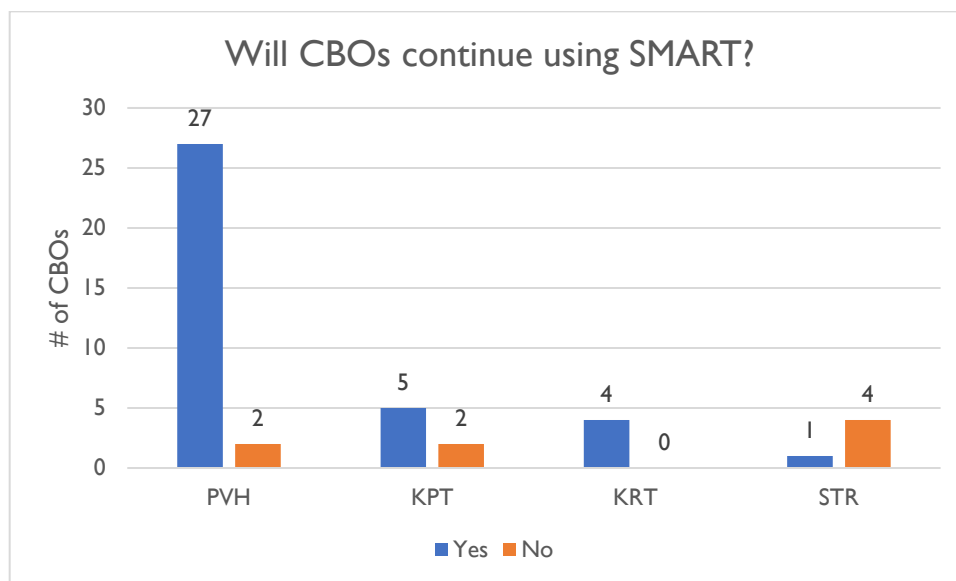
In spite of the challenges, most CBOs find that a good financial record allows them to be able to present accurate expenses of their CBOs, thus ensuring transparency between the CBOs' committee and CBOs' members.

#### 4. On SMART

Patrolling is one of the major activities for the CBOs in protecting their forest. To help CBOs properly track and report the result of their patrol, USAID GPL has introduced its CBOs to SMART. After using SMART for a while, all of the CBOs find the application to be convenient and useful for the communities to record the information during the patrol, produce accurate information to report to relevant authorities since the record cannot be deleted, and allow CBOs to monitor the progress of the previous locations that are reported as well as reducing paper usage. Even so, the SMART application remains a challenge for patrol members that have a low literacy level, and it depends on the internet connection and a smartphone with a decent operating system. When asked whether the CBOs would continue to use SMART after the CBO small grant, 37 CBOs (27 in PVH, 5 in KPT, 4 in KRT, and 1 in STR) said that they would continue using the application, while Tangyou CPA even stated that they would transfer the knowledge on the application to other patrol members as well. For CBOs that would not continue using the SMART application, especially in STR, their main concern is that there is no USAID GPL staff that could help them produce the SMART report; however, the CBOs still committed to producing hand-written reports of their patrol results.



Graph 7: Continuation of using SMART by CBOs



CBOs were also asked whether they know how to use other platforms to report their patrol activities, in which the CBOs identified 6 platforms (Facebook, GPS, Mobile Phones, Google Maps, Telegram, and walkie-talkie) and while 18/47 CBOs (10 in PVH, 6 in KPT, and 2 in STR) said that they do not know how to use another platform besides SMART, while 8 CBOs (7 in PVH and 1 in KRT) said they can do paper-based report besides SMART.

### 5. On REDD+

All of USAID GPL's CBOs are located in villages selected for REDD+ projects, as such training on REDD+ to community representatives is essential to ensure effective dissemination of the project. On average, the CBOs that have received REDD+ training stated that they understand 60.87% of the REDD+ lesson, with CBOs in KRT (Kampong Khboeung CPA, Koh Entchey CPA, and Angkor Ent CPA) understand as high as 95% of the lesson, while at least 30% of the lessons are understood by the CBOs. The majority of the CBOs understand at least 50% of the lesson. The CBOs recognized the benefits of forest protection under the REDD+ project as it allows them to earn additional income for protecting their natural resources and developing their communities.

The main role of the REDD+ focal person is to disseminate the lesson learned on REDD+ to other community members and villagers. While the focal persons were able to effectively disseminate the information, they were also faced with some noticeable challenges such as difficulties in gathering people (11/47 CBOs), limited understanding of the REDD+ from the focal person (10/47 CBOs), and difficulties explaining the lesson to the members (6/47 CBOs). One of the most stated reasons for having issues gathering people is that the villagers do not see incentives in joining the REDD+ session (they request remuneration) and they are occupied with their livelihoods, especially during harvesting season. These two reasons; however, are also the main challenges for the CBOs in implementing their small grant activities and patrol activity as well.

### 6. On the rice parcel registrations

Amongst the 47 CBO grantees, USAID GPL supported two farmer water user communities (FWUCs) in collecting rice parcel data including providing training on the matter, how to utilize the avensa map for data collection, and supporting FWUC in collecting and producing rice parcel data report according to plan. When asked about their perspective on collecting rice parcel data, both FWUCs found that it is

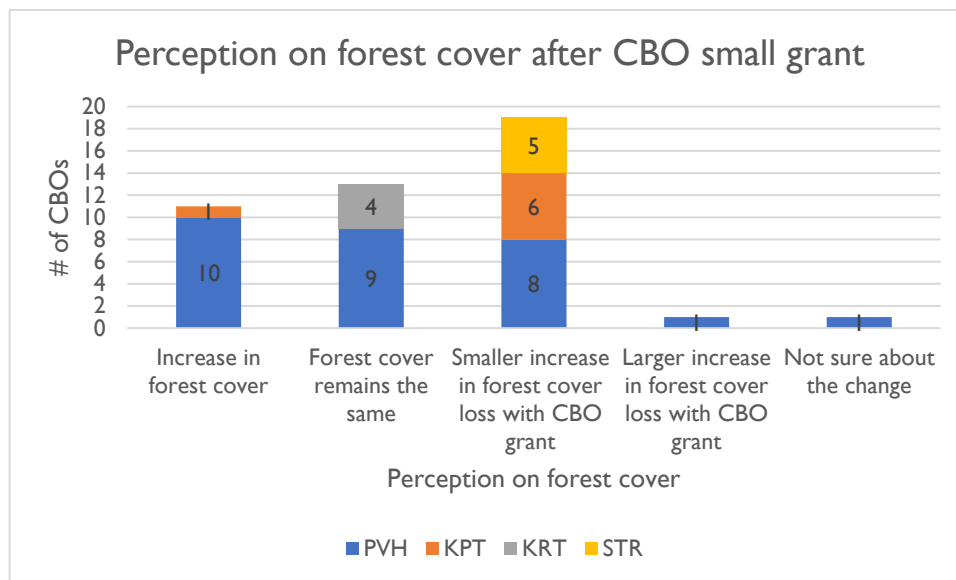
beneficial for their communities as it provides them with accurate information and easier to collect the contributing fees from their members. Furthermore, after all the training, the FWUCs are confident that they would be able to collect the land data by themselves without USAID GPL support.

### III. Impact of CBO small grants on communities' livelihoods and forest cover

One of the objectives of CBO small grants is for livelihood development for the CBOs; therefore, CBOs were also asked about the changes in their communities' livelihoods after receiving the small grant. Most CBOs found that their livelihoods have been improved. For CBOs with ecotourism activities, they saw an increase in visitors to their communities, while CBOs without ecotourism activities found that the natural resources and NTFP in the communities are increasing, thus allowing them to have a higher dependence on those resources.

In relation to forest coverage, after receiving the CBO small grants, the majority of the CBOs found that their forest cover remains the same (13/44CBOs) or that they have smaller increase in forest cover loss (19/44CBOs), while 11 CBOs said that they have seen an increase in their forest cover. The reason for being able to maintain the forest cover is that CBO small grants allow the CBOs to conduct more regular patrols (3 to 6 times per month) and intervene in illegal activities on time.

Graph 8: Perspective on forest conditions after CBO small grant



### IV. Withdrawal plan and project sustainability

As the CBO small grant is coming to an end in March, understanding potential funding sources to ensure the sustainability of the CBOs' activities is one of the cornerstones of USAID GPL's focus. With that, under this assessment, USAID GPL also tried to understand the CBOs' plan in the commune investment plan as well as identify other funding sources that the CBOs are working with.

On the commune investment plan (CIP), only 9/47 CBOs (7 in PVH, 1 in KPT and 1 in STR) have mainstreamed their activities in the CIP. The activities that were raised to the commune council are forest patrol, tree planting on the land clearance area, and installing community polls. None of the CBOs has received any responses from the commune council regarding their requests.

In addition to USAID GPL small grant, 20/47 CBOs have also received additional funding support either from other organizations such as World Vision, WCS, DPA, GIZ, and SEPA or from the communities' members' contribution fees (Prey Kdar, Prey Chheu Plerng, and Sroang Ahploanh CPA), saving group

(Ou Das Sko CPA), REDD+ money (Kbal Dounkrey CPA), and infrastructure support from ADB and relevant provincial department for the two FWUC (Tang Krasang and Okranhak FWUC). By province, CBOs in PVH receive the most additional funding with 10 CBOs compared to 7 CBOs in KPT, 1 in KRT, and 2 in STR.

When asked whether the CBOs have any plan for additional funding from other donors or CIP after the CBO small grants, 31 CBOs said yes (23 in PVH, 6 in KPT, and 2 in STR). The CBOs plan to request funds from the three-year commune investment plan (CIP), PDoE, UNDP, WCS, and REDD+ payment. Amongst the 31 CBOs that have the plan to seek additional fund, 6 CBOs (Lbos Srol CPA, Tang Krasang KWUC, Kbal Ou Tnong CPA, Ou Kranhoung CF, Toal CPA, and Anlong Phe CPA) has stated that even though they have the plan to seek other sources of funding, they still do not know how to prepare the requests and the proposals. Kbal Ou Tnong CPA even requested USAID GPL to help them with the proposal writing.

## **V. Conclusion and recommendations**

All in all, the assessment has shown that the CBO small grants have been a useful and effective approach in empowering CBOs and guaranteeing the autonomy and independence of the CBOs' activities implementation. Even so, there are still a few modifications needed to ensure smoother operation of the small grants:

- 1. Simplify the paperwork requirement and documentation:** the main challenge that has been raised by the CBOs regarding the small grant operation is the CBOs' limited literacy level, thus hindering them from completing the reporting requirement according to the standard. For this reason, the paperwork structure and requirements should be tailored to each CBOs literacy standard, and the template should be modified or drafted with the inputs from the CBOs.
- 2. SMART application should be inclusive for those with limited literacy or digital skills:** while the CBOs have become more familiar with the SMART application, challenges regarding literacy remain an issue for the adoption of the platform. Therefore, the application should be modified to be friendlier for those with no or lower literacy level such as putting icons to identify each function or providing a text-to-speech option in the application.
- 3. Provide additional capacity building on work plan development and proposal writing for the CBOs, especially on the activities after the small grant:** Work plan development is one of the project management areas that the CBOs are not confident in managing. The CBOs' limited capacity in work plan development is also reflected in their concern when asked about how they plan to seek additional funding. For this reason, it is beneficial for the CBOs to be trained in proposal writing and work plan development so that the CBOs can better manage their activities as well as having sufficient capability to seek additional funds and support. The skill in workplan development and proposal writing should also get the CBOs to think about the vision that they see for their communities and the type of activities needed to achieve the vision after the small grant close-out. Strengthening the CBOs' capacity in the two aspects is also linked to the next recommendation to prepare a sustainability strategy for the CBOs.
- 4. Prepare sustainability/exit strategy for the CBOs:** as the CBO small grants are coming to an end, the survey has shown that almost half of the CBOs do not have a sustainability plan to support themselves after the grants. The CBOs that have are all of the CBOs that used to receive funding from different organizations, thus having no problems identifying and seeking additional funding. Therefore, an exit strategy should be prepared for all the CBOs, especially those that have never sought external funding before. This could range from simply providing capacity building in proposal writing and fund-seeking skills to connecting potential donors to

the CBOs such as preparing CBOs' profiles for distribution to potential donors during the CBOs certification ceremony.

## References

- 
- <sup>i</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia. (2016). Sub-Decree on Establishment of Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary. May 9, 2016.
- <sup>ii</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia. (2008). Protected Area Law. January 4, 2008.
- <sup>iii</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia. (2002). Law on Forestry. August 31, 2002.
- <sup>iv</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia. (2001). Land Law. August 30, 2001.
- <sup>v</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia. (2006). Sub-Decree on Forest and Non-Timber Forest Products Allowed for Export and Import. November 28, 2006.
- <sup>vi</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia. (2002, 2005, 2008). Law on Forestry, August 31, 2002; Protected Area Law, January 4, 2008; and Prakas on Forest Products and By-Products Prohibited for Harvest, February 14, 2005.
- <sup>vii</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia. (1996, 2001, 2002, 2008). Land Law, August 30, 2001; Law on Forestry, August 31, 2002; Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management, November 18, 1996; Protected Area Law. January 4, 2008; and Land Law. August 30, 2001.
- <sup>viii</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia. (2011). Sor Chor Nor No. 999 SCN.KS. August 12, 2011.
- <sup>ix</sup> Environmental Justice Atlas. (2017). Think Biotech reforestation concession, Kratie and Stung Treng province, Cambodia. <https://ejatlas.org/conflict/think-biotech-reforestation-concession>
- <sup>x</sup> Angkor Plywood operates at least four plywood factories (Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kampong Thmor, Kandal) and one sawmill (Think Biotech concession) in Cambodia. Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. (2021). Forest Crimes in Cambodia: Rings of Illegality in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary. March 26, 2021.
- <sup>xi</sup> There are three concessions on the border of Prey Lang implicated in timber laundering from illegal logging within the sanctuary, Thy Nga Development and Investment Co., Ltd. (Thy Nga) and PNT Co., Ltd. (PNT) to the west, and Think Biotech (Cambodia) Co., Ltd. (Think Biotech) to the east. In 2017, when commercial timber was no longer readily available within Thy Nga and PNT (as all resin trees had been cut), the concession was transferred to Macle Logistic (Cambodia) Import Export Co., Ltd. (Macle Logistic). Despite a lack of commercial timber within these concessions, in 2018 MAFF issued a new license for sawmill operations and FA authorized timber transport. The only source for timber, now that the concession areas were devoid of commercially viable species, was Prey Lang. Macle Logistic supplies timber to Angkor Plywood. Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. (2021). Forest Crimes in Cambodia: Rings of Illegality in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary. March 26, 2021. Pages 29-30, 36. <https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/forest-crimes-cambodia/>
- <sup>xii</sup> Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. (2021). Forest Crimes in Cambodia. Rings of Illegality in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary. March 26, 2021. <https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Forest-crimes-in-Cambodia-Rings-of-illegality-in-Prey-Lang-Wildlife-Sanctuary-GITOC-2021.pdf>
- <sup>xiii</sup> Lu Chu Chang, who is chairman of the board of directors of Think Biotech, is also a co-owner of the Angkor Plywood sawmill, a director of Angkor Plywood, and the president of the Cambodia Timber Industry Association. Mr. Lu, a Taiwanese national, has extensive investment and over 30 years of involvement in the timber trade in Cambodia. Chea Pov, who is a shareholder and director of Think Biotech, is also a co-owner and director of Angkor Plywood, a co-owner of the Angkor Plywood sawmill, and a director of Thy Nga. His foster mother Choeung Sopheap, who has been in the Cambodian timber business since at least 1995, owns two companies (Pheapimex Group Co., Ltd. and Wu Zhishan Group Co.) that export timber to China and is a co-owner of the Angkor Plywood sawmill located within the Think Biotech concession. His sister is Chea Vuthy, Deputy Secretary General to the Council for the Development of Cambodia. Chea Sankthida is a director of Think Biotech and Angkor Plywood, and the daughter of Chea Vuthy and the niece of Chea Pov. Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. (2021). Forest Crimes in Cambodia: Rings of Illegality in Prey Lang

---

Wildlife Sanctuary. March 26, 2021. Pages 34-36. <https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/forest-crimes-cambodia/>