

Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape based, collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape

The CAMPUS PROJECT (Project #GFL00722)

**MID-TERM REVIEW
VOLUME 2: ANNEXES**



August 18 2020

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund (Project) UNEP
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BCC	Biodiversity Conservation Corridors (Project – ADB)
BCI	Biodiversity Conservation Initiative
CALM	Protected Areas through Landscape Management
CBD	Convention of Biological Diversity
CCB	Climate Community and Biodiversity
CEP	Core Environment Program
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CPD	Country Program Document
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
CF	Community Forestry
CPA	Community Protected Area
CPAP	Country Program Action Plan
DEEC	Department of Environment Education and Communication (MoE)
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
EOC	Environmental Operations Center (ADB)
EOU	UNEP Evaluations and Oversight Unit
ERECON	Institute of Environmental Rehabilitation and Conservation
EWMI	East West Management Institute
FA	Forestry Administration
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FBP	Forest and Biodiversity Program (ADB)
FiA	Fisheries Administration
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GDANCP	General Department of Administration for Nature Protection
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GPS	Global Positioning System
Gt	Gigatons (one billion tons)
HARVEST	Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability
Ha	Hectare
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LEM	Law Enforcement Monitoring
M	Million (as in USD 14M= USD 14 Million)
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIST	Management and Information System
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEYS	Ministry of Education Youth and Sports
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MoWRaM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology

MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MRV	Monitoring Reporting and Verification
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan for Action on Climate Change for Cambodia
NBSC	National Biodiversity Steering Committee
NFP	National Forestry Program
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NPRS	National Poverty Reduction Strategy
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PATROL	Partnership Against Transnational-crime through Regional Law-enforcement
PIF	Project Implementation Form (concept phase)
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PPG	Project Preparation Grant (phase)
PMU	Project Management Unit
ProDoc	UNEP Project Document
RECOFT	Center for People and Forests
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REL	Reference Emission Levels
RL	Reference Levels
RPP	Readiness Plan Proposal
SEPL	Socio-ecological Production Landscape
SBM	Supporting Forest and Biodiversity
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SSA	Special Service Agreement
SUS	Sustainable Development and Forest Conservation Strategy
TA	Technical Advisor
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
TRAFFIC	Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network (WWF)
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Center (UNEP)
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

ANNEX 1

Terms of Reference for the CAMPAS Mid Term Review February to June 2020

TERMS OF REFERENCE – CONSULTANTS & INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTORS		
Consultant Job Title:	Mid-Term Reviewer - CAMPAS project -	Consultant Individual Contractor
General Expertise:	Environment Affairs	
Category:	Environment Planning and Management	
Work location:	Working remotely	
<p>1. Purpose: The UNEP/GEF funded ‘Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia’s Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)’ project objective is: “to enhance Cambodia’s protected area management effectiveness and secure forest carbon through improving inter-sectoral collaboration, landscape connectivity and sustainable forest management’ .</p> <p>With a total budget of USD 19,288,772 of which USD 14,570,590 is co-financing by a partner alliance of international non-government organizations and USD 4,718,182 financed through a GEF grant, on a global basis the CAMPAS alternative will help ensure increased protection of biodiversity values in Cambodia’s rich protected area landscapes, increasing their governance and management effectiveness. It will also help reduce present land-conversion trends, restoring the connectivity of protected area landscapes and recovering wildlife populations in the Eastern Plains Landscape. Through investing in forest protection and rehabilitation measures and more effective involvement of stakeholders in sustainable forest management and conservation, the project will help ensure improved forest cover and conservation of biodiversity, which also supports to maintain carbon stock enhancement of sequestration. At the national scale, the project will strengthen the effectiveness of inter-sectoral coordination, mainstreaming biodiversity conservation within national protected area landscapes, which in turn will result in synergy of investments in biodiversity and conservation management. It will increase efficiency in protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services inside protected areas and surrounding connecting forests in the landscape. This will result in the reduction of unfavorable land conversion activities in the greater landscapes of protected areas with a direct benefit to biodiversity.</p> <p>Full details are found in the formally endorsed UNEP GEF Project Document which is an integral part of this MTR consultancy. The project which formally started at 4 August 2016, (date of first GEF cash advance received) yet with project implementation not taking off prior to 2017, has to undergo its midterm review latest by end of 2019/early 2020, for which an independent evaluation consultant is needed and to be contracted.</p> <p>GEF procedures necessitate the execution of a project Midterm Review (MTR) on all Projects. The MTR has as a main goal the fine-tuning of workplans, budgets and implementation arrangements for the second half of the project, as well as introducing mechanisms towards improving project approaches and impacts, based on a review of project progress as well as the project performance as against the outcome indicators as specified in the Project Document. MTRs are considered an integral part of GEF projects and the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager – in collaboration with the project executing agencies and should be based on an independent and transparent consultation process involving all key stakeholder groups. MTR findings and recommendations will be reviewed and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and subsequently taken over and addressed by the NEA (Ministry of Environment Cambodia) and its main Project Partners in the country, including WWF Cambodia, WCS Cambodia, Birdlife International Cambodia, Live and Learn and others.</p>		
<p>2. Objective: The MTR has as a main goal the evaluation of progress to date using the indicators as a benchmark for project progress, rating project impacts/performance based on standardized criteria, possible fine-tuning of workplans for the second half of the project, improving project approaches and optimizing implementation arrangements, based on a review of progress on execution as well as the achievement of project indicators as specified in the Project Document.</p> <p>The review will assess, amongst other things:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The effectiveness and efficiency of project management and supervision of project activities; b) The production of planned outputs and milestones, in terms of quantity, quality, usefulness and timeliness; c) Project performance in achieving project objectives and outcomes; 		

- d) Project performance against quantified criteria;
- e) Project progress against available and spent budget (GEF & co-finance);
- f) Sustainability and replicability of project achievement towards outputs and outcomes to date
- g) Compliance with environment, social and economic safeguards, as well as a gender

Based on this:

- The Consultant and his/her team shall make recommendation on how to continue and improve project implementation during the second half of the project;
- Confirm and/or recommend any specific redirecting of program activities;
- Confirm or change key outputs, deliverables and activity benchmarks;
- Confirm or change the logframe, including indicators and targets;
- Advise on project institutional arrangements;
- Advise on project approaches towards stakeholder groups and other beneficiaries;
- Suggest any needed approaches to better achieve project objective and outcomes.

The MTR consultant shall prepare a short Inception report during the first two weeks of the assignment, on the MTR process, timing and deliverables, as well as adoption of UNEP reporting formats. The MTR team shall conduct in-depth review of secondary data, conduct interviews as well as conduct field visits to project site(s) to compile, capture and evaluate project information and prepare the consolidated MTR Review Report.

The consolidated MTR report shall also provide a summary review of the approach and methods used during the first years towards achieving the project objectives and outcomes. The review shall also highlight lessons learned and/or best practice features for expansion, the replication in Cambodia and strengthening of the GEF project portfolio, in particular. The review of sustainability and replicability of the project will be an integral part of this.

Deliverables and Verifiable Indicators

1. Inception report & workplan prepared and approved by UNEP and IEA (Ministry of Environment).
2. Field visits conducted to Cambodia (specifically Phnom Penh as well as a representative sample of project intervention sites in the eastern forest landscape for evaluation.
3. Presentation of Findings at the next Project Steering Committee meeting – provisionally planned for 25 March 2020, or through a virtual meeting by Skype.
4. Consolidated Mid Term Review Report, including Recommendations and Action Plan for implementation. Draft ready by 13 March 2020 for 7 days review by project management, project steering committee, and key project partners, GEF focal point, and UNEP; and final version to be submitted to UNEP 31 March 2020.
5. Consultancy completion report (max 3 pages) to be submitted to UNEP by 15 April 2020.

Methods of the review

- Desk review of project documents, outputs, national and Executive Project Steering Committee minutes, half-yearly progress reports, annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR), GEF, consultant and sub-contractors reports and deliverables and the Project Document;
- Review of GEF tracking tools, including data at midterm;
- Expenditures reports against expected cash-flow, including on co-finance delivery;
- Review of public communication activities, publications, media support, websites, etc;
- Review of major sub-contracts and their deliverables, local partnerships;
- Field visits to a good representative sample pilot sites and programs;
- Face-to-face and e-mail/phone/Skype interviews of selected project implementers and stakeholders including:
 - Project management Unit team Team (PMU)
 - UNEP TM
 - Members of Project Steering Committees
 - Lead NEA (Ministry for Environment) including the various Directorate General involved in the project such as GSSD, GDANCP & GDLC & provincial partners and government
 - Project consortium partner agencies such as WWF Cambodia, WCS Cambodia, Birdlife Cambodia, Live and Learn, ERECON, and international technical and co-funding partners
 - Communities, local businesses and local government – where applicable
 - Other government, institutions and individuals involved in the project
 - Others as appropriate.

Evaluations will be quantified and summarized in the Consolidated MTR Report, following UNEP GEF evaluation criteria, as attached in *Annex 1* to this ToR.

Detailed tasks for the MTR Consultant

- Lead, conduct and report on the MTR;
- Ensure a consultative review process is used;
- In close consultation with the PMU and the UNEP Task Manager, prepare an Inception report and Workplan during the first two weeks of assignment;
- Use the Project Framework/Logframe tracking form, Summary of 'Key Deliverables and Benchmarks', and the capacity score card to assess project progress, performance and impact as against agreed indicators & targets at midterm;
- Review all available project documents, outputs and other deliverables for the project;
- Review the GEF-Tracking Tools applicable such as the PA METT, baseline and midterm;
- Compile and review co-finance delivery, as against the project plan ;
- Review progress, expenditure to date, as against the cashflow prediction in the project document;
- Conduct fact finding as well as field site visits to Cambodia, including a selection of the project pilot sites;
- Consult with key persons, stakeholder groups and organizations through meetings, interviews, e-mail or phone, on project progress and performance;
- Determine the level of replicability of current outputs and the anticipated situation after completion of the project;
Capture issues and draft possible mitigation measures on: project implementation, approach, institutional aspects, stakeholder issues, financing, sustainability and replicability of project impacts;
- Focus on key project issues and problems and prepare recommendations for implementation;
- Capture lessons and best practices;
- Assess overall performance, progress, and impact of the project to date; using the standardized criteria and rating;
- Provide a summary review of the approach and methods used to date in achieving the project objectives and outcomes. Recommend any modifications or changes;
- Assess the sustainability of current outputs and the anticipated situation after completion of the project (continued delivery of services and benefits; long-term institutional capacity; support from key stakeholders; financial sustainability);
- Prepare the Consolidated MTR Report, including Summary Recommendations and Action Plan for the remainder of the project (see *Annex 2* for guidance on table of Contents for the MTR Report);
- Present key findings and recommendations at the virtual Executive Project Steering Committee meeting for endorsement;
- Coordinate with, report to, and be responsible to the UNEP Task Manager.

Specific key review questions on technical aspects (for guidance):

- Level of modified national vision for biodiversity conservation; level of broadened and strengthened national partnership, dialogue and inclusive engagement for conservation, including multiple-sectors, both national and provincial;
- Has or is the government moving towards rationalization of the national protected area system on the basis of analysis of representation of key ecosystems and species, opportunities to consolidate mosaics of interconnected ecosystems, and species migration patterns, and applying results of the analysis in protected areas at a national scale;
- Is the project making enough effort and progress with regards weakness and gap analysis on protected areas (national scale)?
- Assess the integration of gender in both project management, technical interventions, budgeting as well as project monitoring;
- The degree of effective project support towards expanding and strengthening a network for government officials (Protected Areas and Protected Forests) and local community committees, including capacity needs assessment, to define specific needs, and carry out capacity-building modules, such as GIS mapping applications, land use and forest management planning, PA and wildlife protection law enforcement, ES valuation, and habitat suitability analysis
- Assess the level of effectiveness (including e.g. support and uptake by both national and provincial governments), standardization and national uptake and replication of project supported Law Enforcement Monitoring with regards protected habitats – specifically forests and their landscape connectivity, and wildlife resources;
- Does the project make a serious effort and has some level of impact with regards trans-boundary forest, species, and landscape management initiatives and programs;

- How does the evolving national communications campaign achieve a harmonized vision with paths towards behavior change and actions for better conservation outcome sin Cambodia – both at national and provincial level;
- Assess the project on its approach and methods applied for inclusive stakeholder involvement – including leadership and communities, building capacity, scenario analysis & planning, as well as conflict resolution towards a common-vision and action to mainstream protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and sustainable forest management practices in regional economic development in the eastern forest landscape;
- Has the project established partnership and adopted existing nationally-endorsed methodology and emission reference levels towards enhanced and institutionalized forest carbon stock monitoring capacity in the Eastern Plains Landscape – both through large scale initiatives, such as the ADB – BCC, as well as community-based management areas;
- In what ways and with what level of success has the project harmonized Protected Area Management plans and regional economic development (plans) in the Mondulkiri Landscape. Towards better and sustained conservation outcomes?
- What new or replicated sustainable financing for PA management have been adopted, with what level of success, potential for upscaling and replication, and do these capture the existing (or lack of) potential for payment for ecosystem services (assessed under Comp 1)?
- Assess the type and level of success in forest restoration efforts, both large scale in collaboration with ADB (BCC program) or small scale in community managed areas (community protected areas (CPAs) / community forests (CFs) / community fisheries (CFi)), with regards forest landscape connectivity, species conservation and protection of critical habitats. Whilst livelihood security is essential on these efforts, how are conservation objective be met, and how do these effort align with the (evolving) Mondulgiri Landscape Plan?

Specific key review questions on project management and administration:

- How does the NEA/PMU consult and collaborate with NGO consortium partners;
- The level of harmonization and effective collaboration of consortium partners – e.g. towards a standardized and national-scale LEM system; community-based conservation approaches?
- Is the project using its GEF resources wisely with regards focus on key landscape corridors, communities and priority PAs?
- Is the project transparent, fair and effective (for attaining maximum project performance) in information sharing, reporting, budgeting and decision making?

ANNEX 2

List of existing documents related to Biodiversity Conservation in Cambodia. (Titles marked in bold were consulted during the MTR)

No	Title	Language	Publisher	Year	Availability
1	National Biodiversity Status Report	Eng	MoE	2016	Soft & Hard copy
2	The 5th National report to the convention on biological diversity	Eng	MoE	2014	Soft & Hard copy
3	The 4 th National report to the convention on biological diversity	Eng	MoE		Soft & Hard copy
4	The 3 rd National report to the convention on biological diversity	Eng	MoE	2006	Soft
5	The 2 nd KAP survey on understanding public perception of climate change in Cambodia	Kh, Eng	MoE	2016	Soft
6	National strategy and action plan on invasive alien species	Kh	MoE	2016	Soft & hard copy
7	National biodiversity strategy and action plan	Eng	MoE	2016	Soft & hard copy
8	National biodiversity strategy and action plan	Kh	MoE	2002	Soft & Hard copy
9	National biodiversity strategy and action plan	Eng	MoE	2002	Soft & Hard copy
10	National protected area system strategic management framework	Eng, Kh	MoE	2014	Soft & Hard copy
11	National communication strategy for invasive alien species management	Eng, Kh	MoE	2014	Soft & Hard copy
12	Summary report of Monitoring and implementation of REDD+ in Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary	Kh	WCS	2015	Soft
13	REDD+ in Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary, Cambodia	Kh	WCS	2015	Soft
14	REDD+ in Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary, Cambodia	Eng	WCS	2016	Soft
15	Keo Seima community impact monitoring plan	Kh	WCS	2015	Soft
16	Keo Seima biodiversity monitoring plan	Kh	WCS	2015	Soft
17	Carbofuran poisoning at the interface between wildlife, livestock and humans	Eng	WCS	2016	Soft
18	Sustainable finance mechanisms for conservation of forests and protected areas in Cambodia	Eng	WCS	2016	Soft
19	A guide to the Mammals of Cambodia	Kh	WCS	2007	Soft
20	Case Study: Bird Nest protection program in the Northern Plains of Cambodia	Eng	WCS	2009	Soft
21	Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary management plan (2017-2021)	Kh	WWF	2006	Soft
22	WWF-Cambodia annual report 2014-2015: Working together to meet the challenge: Conservation in Cambodia to benefit everyone	Eng	WWF	2016	Soft
23	Proposed eastern plains biodiversity conservation corridor strategy	Eng	WWF	2009	Soft

24	WWF-Cambodia annual report 2013-2014: Conservation and sustainable development: Striking a balance in Cambodia	Eng, Kh	WWF	2014	Soft
25	The greater Mekong and climate change: Biodiversity, ecosystem service and development at risk	Eng	WWF	2009	Soft
26	Alternative for power generator in the greater Mekong sub-region Volume 7	Eng	WWF	2016	Soft
27	Ecosystems in the greater Mekong: Past trends, current status, possible futures	Eng	WWF	2013	Soft
28	Resilience on the Mekong: A vulnerability and adaptation assessment in North-East Cambodia	Eng	WWF	2012	Soft
29	Rethinking Investment in Natural Resources: China's emerging role in the Mekong region	Eng	WWF	2008	Soft
30	Law enforcement against forest crime in the eastern plains of Cambodia 2006-2011	Eng	WWF	2012	Soft
31	Using fecal-DNA and capture-mark-recapture to establish a baseline Asian elephant population for the Eastern Plains Landscape, Cambodia	Eng	WWF	2011	Soft
32	A Mekong Giant; Current status, threats and preliminary conservation measures for the critically endangered Mekong giant catfish	Eng	WWF	2013	Soft
33	Cambodia bamboo market and value chain study	Eng	Winrock	2015	Soft
34	Participatory assessment of bamboo resources in Sre Thom and Chiklop CPAS and Sre Huy CPF, Mondulkiri Province	Eng	Winrock	2014	Soft
35	Everyone's business uses a fun approach to explain the basics of climate change and the problems relating to deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions	Eng	L&L		Video
36	Innovative Food Production for Floating Villages and Communities in Challenging Environments	Kh, Subtitle Eng	L&L	2013	Video
37	Angkor Participatory Natural Resource Management & Livelihoods	Kh, Subtitle Eng	L&L	2013	Video
38	Cambodia Environmental Education Status Report	Eng	L&L	2005	Soft
39	Good People, Good Environment: Community Environmental Awareness Flipchart	Eng, Kh	L&L		Soft
40	Community Environmental Awareness Flipchart Facilitation Guide	Eng, Kh	L&L	2006	Soft
41	Practical Tools for Schools Flipchart	Eng, Kh	L&L		Soft
42	Tonle Sap Information Guide	Eng, Kh	L&L	2007	Soft
43	Building a Sustainable Future: A strategic approach to environmental education in the Tonle Sap Region - Cambodia	Eng	L&L		Soft
44	Environmental Issues in the Tonle Sap	Eng	L&L	2004	Soft

ANNEX 3

Meeting Schedule CAMPAS Mid Term Review 24 February to 13 March

Date & Time	Activity	Responsible	Estimated Time for travelling
Day 1: 24th February 2020			
19.35	Jim Davie (CAMPAS MTR consultant) to arrive at Phnom Penh Airport	PMU arrange pick up from the airport	
Day 2: 25th February 2020			
09:00 - 10:30 AM	Meeting with CAMPAS PMU Overview presentation on CAMPAS project	Ken Bopreang & PMU	
10:30 - 12:00 AM	Meeting at DBD PP office - Presentation on DBD CAMPAS project activities	Chhin Sophea and team	
3:00 - 5:00 PM	Meeting at WCS PP office - Presentation on WCS Cambodia CAMPAS project Activities	Alistair, Rithiny, Olly	
Day 3: 26th February 2020			
9:30- 11:00 PM	Meeting at L&L PP office - Presentation on L&L CAMPAS project activities	Sou Socheath and team	
2:30 - 4:00 PM	Meeting at Erecon PP office - Presentation on Erecon CAMPAS project activities	Jeeranuch, Sarey	
Day 4: 27th February 2020			
09:30 - 11:00 AM	Meeting at WWF PP office - Presentation on WWF CAMPAS project activities	Mark Drew, Moul Phat	
2:30 - 4:00 PM	Meeting at Birdlife PP office - Presentation on Birdlife CAMPAS project activities	Bou Vorsak and team	
Day 5: 28th February 2020			
9:30 - 11:00 AM	Meeting at GDLC PP office - Presentation on GDLC CAMPAS project activities	GDLC CAMPAS team	
2:30-4:00 PM	Meeting with PMU for wrap up the results of partners visit in PP		
Day 6: 29th February 2020			

9:30 - 11:00 AM	Meeting at GDANCP PP office - Presentation on GDANCP CAMPAS project activities	GDANCP CAMPAS team	
12:00 - 6:00 PM	Travel to Mondolkiri , CAMPAS vehicle	James and PMU	6 hours traveling time from PP
Day 7: 1st March 2020			
08:00 - 5:30 PM	WWF field visit trip to Sre Pok Wildlife Sanctuary	Moul Phat	
Day 8: 2nd March 2020			
08:30 - 10:30 AM	Meeting with Provincial Dept of Environment team (DoE)	Keo Sopheak and team	
11:00 - 12:00 PM	Meet Provincial Dept. of Women's Affairs team (PDoWA) at their office	Chey Bunthy and team	
1:30 - 3:00 PM	Meet CAMPAS team at WCS office in Senmonorom (introductions and Q/A)	Olly, Rithny , Samnang, Laksmeay	
3:00 PM	Visit community eco-tourism in Andong Kralong village	Olly, Rithny	15 mns from the main road
5:00 PM	Depart from Andong Kralang to Senmonorom	Olly, Rithny	30mns
Day 9: 3rd March 2020			
8:30 AM	Travel to Sre Preah CPA for livelihood activity (bamboo)	Ouch Laksmeay/Samnang	1h30mns
10:00 AM	Visit CPA and bamboo activity	Ouch Laksmeay/Samnang	1h
11:00 AM	Travel back to Keo Seima		30mns
12:00 PM	Lunch at Keo Seima II		
2:00 PM	BIODIVERSITY AND Human Elephant Conflict activities	Olly	30mns
3:00 PM	Tour around KSWs HQ	Olly, Tan Setha	30mns
4:00 PM	Travel from KSWs to Sen Monorrom		50mns
5:00 PM	Arrive Sen Monorrom		
Day 10: 4th March 2020			
8:00 AM	Meet the ERECON's team at Sen Monorrom	Jeeranuch, Sarey	
8:45 AM	Meeting with the Trapeang Kraerm CPA group at CPA office	Jeeranuch, Sarey	
09:15-10:30 AM	Demonstration of natural dyed by woman members of the CPA	Jeeranuch, Sarey	

10:30- 11:00 AM	Checking tree nursery	Jeeranuch, Sarey	
11:00 - 12:30 PM	Checking reforested area	Jeeranuch, Sarey	
12:30 - 13:30 PM	Lunch	Jeeranuch, Sarey	
13:30 - 14:30 PM	Visiting two agro-forestry farms	Jeeranuch, Sarey	
14:30- 15:00 PM	Q and A at CPA office	Jeeranuch, Sarey	
3:00 PM	Travel from Trapeang Kraerm to Sen Monorom		
3:45 PM	Arrive at Sen Monorom		
16:00 - 17:00 PM	Meeting the provincial hall (MDK) team	MDK team	
Day 11: 5th March 2020			
8:30 AM	Meet with CAMPAS delegate at border of Lomphat	Bou Vorsak and Sovannarith	
8:30-10:00 AM	Travel to O Roveak Rangers station –see habitat	Bou Vorsak and Sovannarith	Forest trail need higher pick-up truck
11:00-12:00 PM	Meeting with Law enforcement teams and BirdLife support staff	Sovannarith and Vanthet	O Roveak ranger station
12:00-13:00 PM	Lunch	Vanthet	O Roveak ranger station
13:00-14:00 PM	Visit some key sites near by O Roveak ranger station	Vanthet and enforcement team	- Five motorbikes - Binocular - GPS - Map
14:00-15:30 PM	Leave for O Roveak for visit Veal Kambor and O Rey community protected areas	Sovannarith and Vanthet	Forest trail need higher pick-up truck
15:30- 17:30 PM	Meeting with Veal Kambor and O Rey CPAs committees and visit key habitat of Veal Kambor	Sovannarith and Vannak	Veal Kambor CPA office
17:30 -18:00 PM	Travel and check in at Veal Kambor ecotourism camp site	Sovannarith and Vannak	Veal Kambor camp site
6:30 PM	Dinner and overnight at Camp site	Sovannarith and Vannak	Veal Kambor camp site
Day 12: 6th March 2020			
7:00 AM	Breakfast at Camp site	Sovannarith and Vannak	Veal Kambor camp site
7:30- 9:30 AM	Leave for visit key biodiversity area of O Rey CPA	Sovannarith and Vannak	- Binocular

			- GPS
			- Map
9:30 AM	Leave O Rey CPA to other CAMPAS sites	Bou Vorsak and Sovannarith	
13:00-18:00 PM	Visiting Loaka Forest areas (To monitor the 3000 tree plantation supported by CAMPAS in Last July 2019)	Mr.Pouk Buntheth, Project Coordinator(H/P: 012 973 887)	
Day 13: 7th March 2020			
07:30 - 11:30 AM	Visit Phnom Namlyr	PMU and PDoE team	
11:30 - 17:00 PM	Travel back to Phnom Penh with CAMPAS Vehicle	PMU	
Day 14: 8th March 2020 - Until the return date depends on completed outputs/results as above mission.			

Note: This proposed Schedule is subject to be changed if necessary

ANNEX 4

List of Organisations and people contacted during the Md Term Review 25 February to 7 March

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organisation	eMail
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT					
1.	Jim Davie	M	Consultant	UNEP	idsdavie@gmail.com
2.	Ken Bopreang	F	Project coordinator	PMU	preangk@yahoo.com
3.	Tin Sophorn	F	Finance officer	PMU	sophorn_tin@yahoo.com
4.	Chanthy Someta	M	Communication Officer	PMU	someta.chanthy@gmail.com
5.	KY Lineth	F	Grant Officer	PMU	lineth.kh2015@gmail.com
6.	Keat Bunthan	M	Technical Officer	PMU	keat.bunthan@gmail.com
7.	Moy Linda	F	Admin Officer	PMU	moylinda@gmail.com
8.	Somoeurn Rathanak	M	Secretary	PMU	samoeurnrathanak@gmail.com
DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY					
9	Meng Monyrak	M	Project Manager	DBD	monyrakmeng2016@gmail.com
10	Chhin Sophea	M	PC	DBD	sopheachhin@gmail.com
11	Chhoun Socheata	F	Officer	DBD	socheatachhuon@yahoo.com
12	In Many	F	Finance	DBD	manyin1976@gmail.com
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY (WCS) PHOMN PENH					
13	Simon Mahood	M	STA	WCS	smahood@wcs.org
14	Teng Rithiny	F	CoP	WCS	rthny@wcs.org
15	Phlong Nguonleng	M	SMART Coordinator	WCS	nphlong@wcs.org
LIVE AND LEARN PHOMN PENH					
16	Sou Socheath	M	ED	Live&Learn	socheath.sou@livelearn.org
17	Heng Sokkunthea	F	OM	Live&Learn	Sokkunthea.heng@livelearn.org
ERECON PHOMN PENH					
18	Nut Naret	M	Program Coordinator	ERECON	cam-erecon@hotmail.com
19	Takashi UENO	M	Director	ERECON	Hg-erecon@nifty.com
20	Jeeranuch Sakkhamduang	F	Project Manager	ERECON	seasia-erecon@hotmail.com
WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF) PHOMN PENH					
21	Youu Sinlong	M	Senior PFO	WWF	sinlong.youu@wwf.org.kh
22	Ouch Parmardy	M	Senior SP & GIS	WWF	Parmardy.ouch@wwf.org.kh
23	Roeurn Chanthan	F	Finance manager	WWF	chanthan.roeurn@wwfgreatermekong.org
24	Mann Mony	M	COP/WSSP	WWF	Mony.mann@wwf.org.kh
25	Chey Theb	M	CSO Project Manager	WWF	Theb.chey@wwf.org.kh
26	Moul Phath	M	EPL Manager	WWF	phart.moul@wwfgreatermekong.org
27	Mark Drew	M	CPD	WWF	mark.draw@wwfgreatermekong.org
BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL-CAMBODIA PHOMN PE					
28	Bou Vorsak	M	National Programme Manager	BL	vorsak,bou@birdlife.org
29	Neak Bophal	F	Admin and Finance	BL	bophal.neak@birdlife.org
ADB BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION CORRIDORS PROJECT					
30	Dr Ou Ratanak	M	Project Manager	GMS BCCP	ratanak.ou@gmail.com
GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES					
31	Pouk Bentheth		Deputy Director	GDLC	
32	Kea Bou	M	Assistant Technical	DLC/GDLC	keabou2004@yahoo.com
33	Mom Sary	F	Officer	DLC/GDLC	mom.sary@yahoo.com
GENERAL DEPARTMENT FOR ADMINISTRATION NATURE CONSERVATION PROTECTION (GDANCP)					
34	Roeun Lyheng	M	Officer	GDANCP	
35	Rang Sokha	F	Project Coordinator	GDANCP	rangsokha@yahoo.com
36	Mean Naro	M	Chief Officer	GDANCP	meannaro@gmail.com
FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION (MAFF)					

37	You Chanpraseth	M	Deputy Director	FiA	chanpraseth7@gmail.com
MONDULKIRI DPEARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT					
70	Keo Sophok	M	Director	PDoE	
71	Ourn Chanthy	F	Deputy Chief Officer	PDoE	Onchanthy.rupp@gmail.com
72	Prum Vibol Ratanak	M	Chief Officer	PDoE	
73	Chan Sery vatanak	M	Officer	PDoE	chanseryvathanak@gmail.com
74	Ly Rathkanhara	M	Officer	PDoE	lyrathkanhara@gmail.com
75	Din Bunthoeun	M	Officer	PDoE	dinbunthoeun@gmail.com
76	Yen Sokla	M	Officer	PDoE	y.sokla@gmail.com
77	Ngoy Sopheaktra	M	Officer	PDoE	Sopheak.ong@gmail.com
78	Chit Sovichea	M	Officer	PDoE	chhithsovicheaF11@gmail.com
MONDULKIRI DEPARTMENT OF WOMENS AFFAIRS					
81	Soun Sophal	M	Chief Office	PDoWA	
82	Kheiv Maly	F	Chief Officer	PDoWA	
83	Phuk Phallykol	F	Deputy PD	PDoWA	
84	Som Sovatey	F	Deputy PD	PDoWA	
85	Chey Bunthy	F	Chief Officer	PDoWA	bunthychey@gmail.com
MONDULKIRI PROVINCE HALL					
86	Beng Sambath	M	Project Director	MDK	
87	Chum Nary	F	Staff	MDK	
88	Khorn Sith	M	Staff	MDK	
SRE POK WILDLIFE SANCTUARY					
95	Pen Peaktra	M	Director of Sre Pok	PDoE	
96	Ly Bora	M	Deputy Director of Sre Pok	PDoE	Ly.bora@wwf.org.kh
97	Ruben Dekock	M	Chief Training Advisor	WWF	Ruben.dekoch@wwf.org.kh
98	James P Lourens	M	Ranger Training Advisor	WWF	James.Lourens@wwf.org.kh
99	Milou Groenberg	F	Biodiversity Advisor	WWF	Milou.Groenberg@WWF.org.kh
KEO SEIMA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY AND WCS MONDULKIRI OPERATIONS					
103	Ouch Laksmei	F	National CD Specialist	WCS	louch@wcs.org
104	Khiev Samnang	M	Private Sector Government Specialist	WCS	Skhiev@wcs.org
105	Olly Griffin	M	TA	WCS	ogriffin@wcs.org
106	Thach Pinniro	M	Deputy of Seima PA	PDoE	
LUMPHAT WILDLIFE SANCTUARY					
110	Leap Virak	M	Lead Ranger	PoE	
101	Ly Bunnarith	M	Officer	PoE	
102	Yous Kny	M	Officer	PoE	
103	Moun Sokrath	M	Officer	PoE	
104	Lout Phearoon	M	Officer	PoE	
105	Mao Kosal	M	Officer	PoE	
106	Ou Deth	M	Officer	PoE	
107	Roun Vanthed	M	Staff	Birdlife	vanthet@birdlifecambodia.org
108	Bouly Sophaphorn	M	Staff	Birdlife	phayphorn@birdlifecambodia.org
109	Thol Sovanrith	M	Project Director	Birdlife	Sovannarith.thol@birdlife.org
110	Nen Sophy	M	Officer	Livelihood	
111	Dy Samei	M	Officer	Livelihood	
112	Chom Lea	M	Officer	Livelihood	
113	Den Bouk	M	Officer	Livelihood	
GDLC- LOAKA COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREA					
117	Kea Bou	M	Project Assistant	GDLC	
118	Han Khon	M	Head of Office	PDoE	
119	So Keat	M	Member	Lao Ta Village	
TRAPEANG KRAEM COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREA (ERECON)					
123	Nut Naret	M	Program Coordinator	ERECON	cam-erecon@hotmail.com
124	Proy Kuaerk	M	CTA Leader	CSO	
INTERVIEWS WITH KEY INDIVIDUALS					

125	H.E. Somaly Chan	F	MoE	National Project Director	somalychan@gmail.com
126	Mr Jady Smith	M	L & L Australia	Key member campas design Team I	Jady.smith@livelearn.org
127	Ms Sarah Brook	F	WCS	Initial CAMPAS CTA Appointment	sbrook@wcs.org
128	Mr Max Zieren	M	UN Environment	CAMPAS Project Manager	zieren@un.org
128	Mr Vorsak Bou	M	Birdlife International	Country Manager and key member of Project design team	vorsak.bou@birdlife.org

NOTE: Each meeting was also attended by Jim Davie, Keat Bunthan and Chanty Someta

ANNEX 5

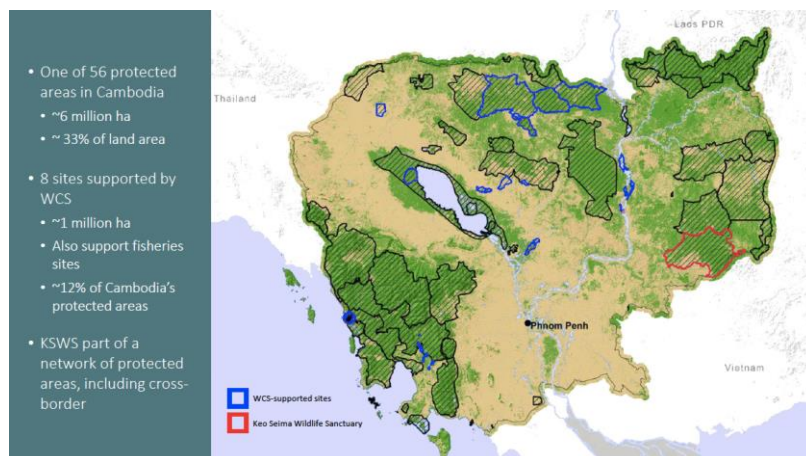
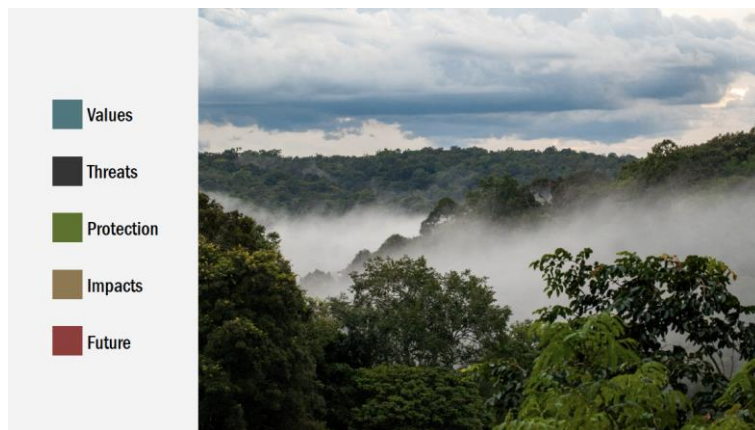
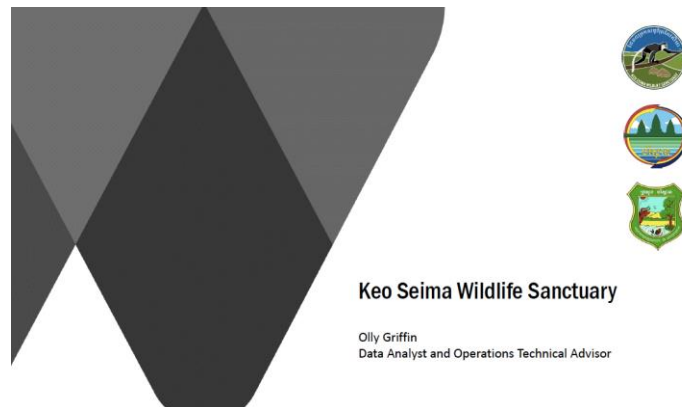
Government, Non-Government and International Development Partners involved in Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources Management in Cambodia (organisations listed in bold are partners in the CAMPAS Project)

Government Agencies		
1	Ministry of Environment/GSSD	
	• Dept Biodiversity	http://www.moe.gov.kh/
	• GDANCP – Protected Areas	
	• GDLC – Local Communities	
:2	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	http://www.maff.gov.kh/
3	Ministry of Education Youth and Sport	http://www.moeys.gov.kh
4	Ministry of Tourism	http://www.tourismcambodia.org/
5	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	https://www.mfaic.gov.kh/
6	Ministry of Economy and Finance	http://www.mef.gov.kh/
7	Ministry of Interior	http://www.interior.gov.kh/
8	Ministry of Commerce	http://www.moc.gov.kh
9	Ministry of Mines and Energy	www.mme.gov.kh
10	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology	www.mowram.gov.kh
11	Ministry of Land Management Urban planning and Construction	http://www.mlmupc.gov.kh/
12	Tonle Sap Authority	http://www.tonlesap.gov.kh/
13	Apsara Authority	http://apsaraauthority.gov.kh/
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee	http://cnmc.gov.kh/
	Development Partners	
14	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	http://www.kh.undp.org/
15	UN Environment	http://unenvironment.org
16	The World Bank	http://www.Worldbank.org
17	World Conservation Union (IUCN)	https://www.iucn.org/countries/cambodia
18	Winrock International Organization	https://www.winrock.org/country/cambodia/
19	Mekong River Commissio	http://www.mrcmekong.org/
20	European Union (EU)	https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/cambodia_en
21	US Agency for International Development	
22	Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI)	https://cdri.org.kh/
23	The Center For People and Forest (RECOFTC)	https://www.recoftc.org/
24	Cambodian Institute for Research and Rural Development (CIRD)	http://www.cird.org.kh/
25	International and National NGO's	
	BirdLife International Organization	http://www.birdlife.org/
26	World Wildlife Fund Organization (WWF)	http://cambodia.panda.org/
27	Wildlife Conservation Society Organization (WCS)	https://www.wcs.org
28	Live & Learn Organization	http://www.livelearn.org/locations/cambodia
29	Conservation International (CI)	
30	Fauna and Flora International (FFI)	http://www.fauna-flora.org/explore/cambodia/

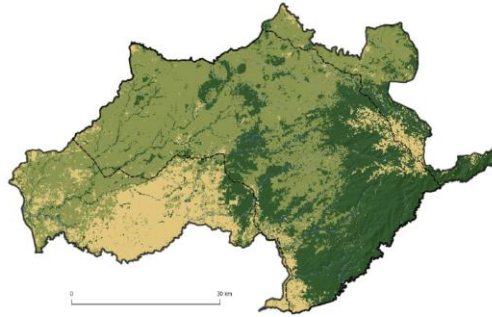
31	WorldFish in Cambodia	https://www.worldfishcenter.org/country-pages/cambodia
32	Northeastern Rural Development (NRD)	http://www.nrdo.org
33	Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT)	http://www.crdt.org.kh/
34	The NGO Forum on Cambodia	https://www.ngoforum.org.kh/
35	Culture and Environment Preservation Association (CEPS)	http://cepa-cambodia.org/
36	Forum Syd Cambodia	http://forumsydcambodia.org/
37	Save Cambodia's Wildlife Organization	http://cambodiaswildlife.org/
38	Mlup Baitong Organization	http://mlup-baitong.org/
39	Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT)	http://www.fact.org.kh/

ANNEX 6

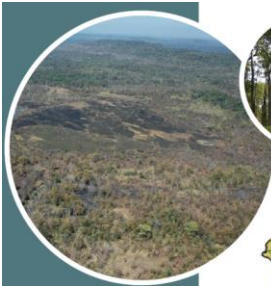
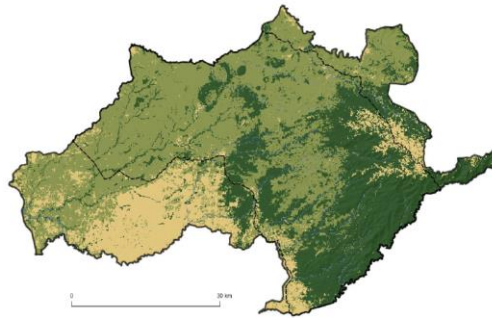
Wildlife Conservation Society Progress Report for CAMPAS Mid Term Review



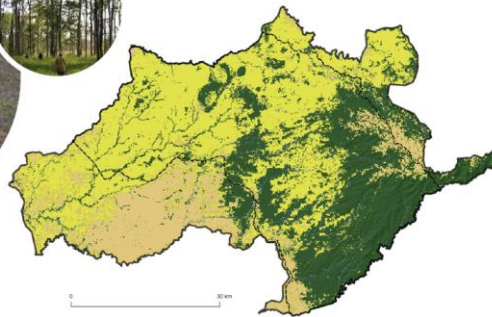
- Elevation from 50 - 800 m
- Rich matrix of habitat types



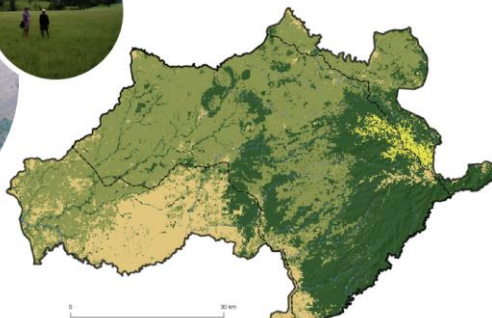
- Elevation from 50 - 800 m
- Rich matrix of habitat types



- Dry deciduous dipterocarp forest

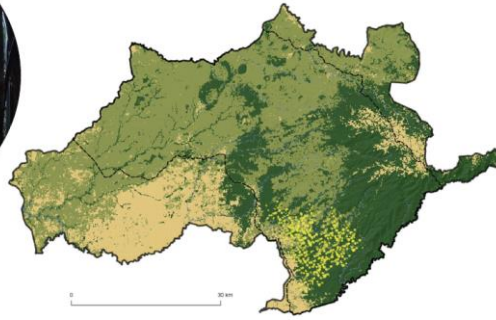


- Semi-natural grasslands

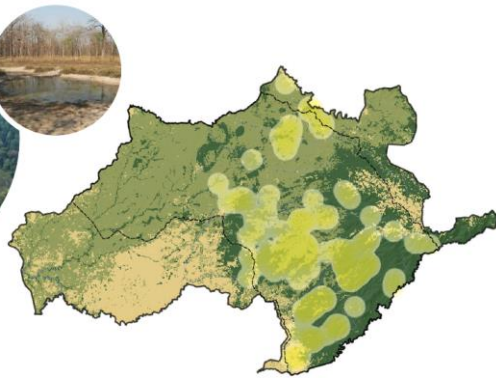




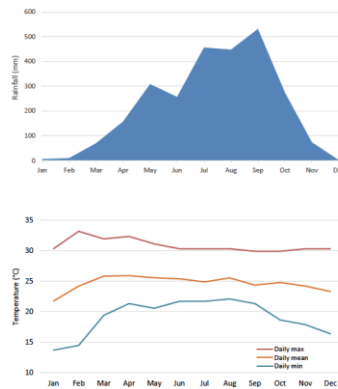
• Bamboo and mixed bamboo forest



• Trapiangs and rivers











- Monsoonal wet season(s), monthly max of 842 mm
- Temperature high of 33°C, low of 14°C



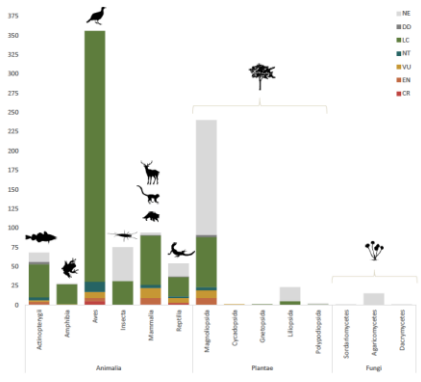
- Highest number of species recorded for any Cambodian protected area
- Total of 959 flora, fauna, and fungi species recorded to date
- 15 species first described by science from KWS

Species Group	Recorded	Estimated	Change
Mammals	94	~150	+60%
Birds	358	629	57%
Reptiles	54		
Amphibians	28		
Fish	69		
Insects	75		
Plants	223		
Fungi	16		

- 75 threatened species

	Threatened						Least Concern			Total threatened
	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	DD	NE			
 94	1	8	13	4	64	1	3	22		
 358	5	4	8	13	326			17		
 54	2	1	6	2	25	1	17	9		
 28			1		26		1	1		
 69	1	3	2	4	43	3	12	6		
 75					31		44	0		
 223		9	11	4	72	3	168	20		
 16							16	0		
	9	25	41	27	587	8	261	75		

- All mammals and birds assessed on the IUCN Red List
- Limited survey effort, and limited IUCN Red List assessments for other taxa



PRIMATES

World's largest population of:

- Black-shanked douc
ស្វាភ្នំបឺន
Pygathrix nigripes
- Yellow-cheeked gibbon
ទោចង្កូរលើដី
Nomascus gabriellae



UNGULATES

- Globally significant populations of gaur
- Regionally significant population of Asian elephant
- Regionally significant populations of banteng and Eld's deer



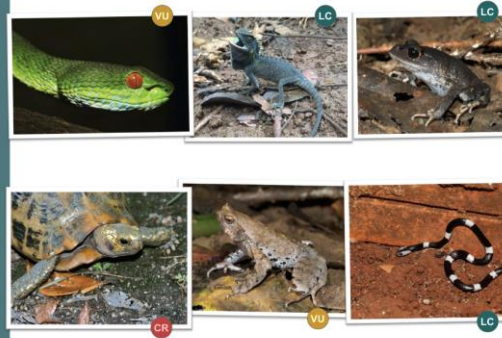
CARNIVORES

- 23 Carnivora species
- Last confirmed footprint of tiger in KWS in 2006
- KWS not considered a viable or priority tiger reintroduction site



AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES

- 4 species first described from KWS



BIRDS

- Highest number of bird species recorded anywhere in Cambodia
- Highest global woodpecker alpha-diversity
- Globally important population of:
 - Green Peafowl (ក្រហម, *Pavo muticus*)
 - Orange-necked Partridge (ទន្សាយក្រហម, *Arborophila davidi*)
- 2019: First confirmed successful breeding of giant ibis in KWS



ELEPHANTS

- Estimated 100 - 130 individuals in KWS
- Total 250 - 600 in Cambodia



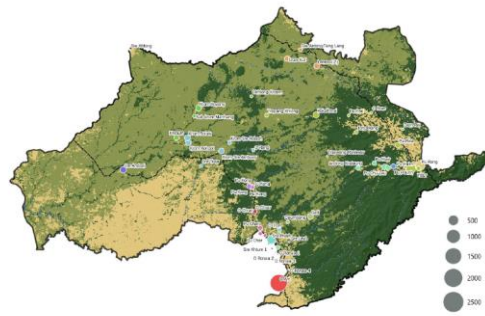
THE BUNONG

- Traditional forest users
 - Spiritual
 - Cultural
 - NTFPs
 - Medicine
- Distinct language & culture
 - Môn-Khmer linguistic family
- Animist
- 33,000 people
 - Eastern Cambodia, Western Vietnam
 - 50% of Mondulkiri population



COMMUNITIES

- 32 communities in and around KWS
- 20 REDD+ villages and user villages
- ~6000 people in core area
- ~18,000 people in outskirts



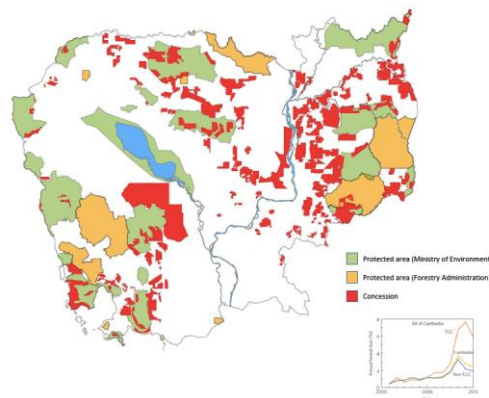
EVOLVING THREATS

- Type and intensity of threats changing over time
- Historically, ELCs caused major harm to KWS
- Biggest threat now small-scale but extensive clearance
- Logging visible but less impactful



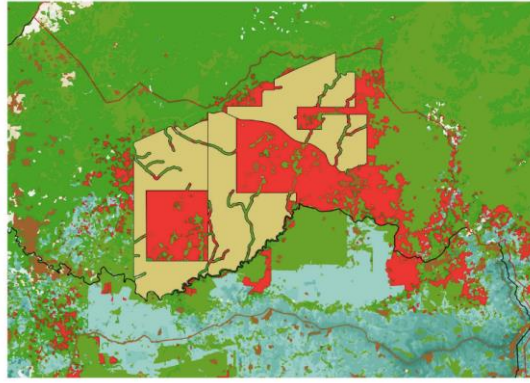
ECONOMIC LAND CONCESSIONS

- Development initiative
- By end of 2012:
 - 286 contracts, large-scale plantations
 - Total 2,188,413 ha
 - 92% ELCs
 - More than 70% foreign-owned
- Moratorium on new concessions 2012
 - Reduced to 255
 - Total area 1,401,551 ha
 - 87% ELCs



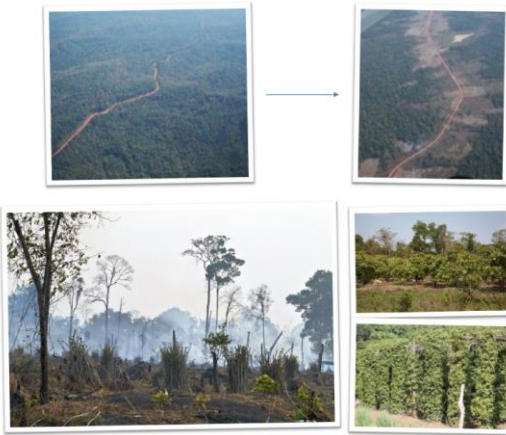
ECONOMIC LAND CONCESSIONS

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 - More than 70% foreign-owned
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 - Reduced to 255
 - Total area 1,401,551 ha
 - 87% ELCs



SMALL-SCALE CLEARANCE

- In-migrants from other provinces
- Agricultural uses
- Changing practices of Bunong communities
- Cash crops



ILLEGAL HUNTING

- 85% of KSWS households report eating wild meat
- 70% prefer wild meat to domestic meat (healthier)
- 45% use wildlife products for medicine



ILLEGAL HUNTING

- Limited gun hunting compared to other areas
- Declining use of snares
- Increased use of dogs



ILLEGAL HUNTING

- 80% of households have dogs
- 2.91 per dog owning household
- 4 most common targets all Least Concern
- Hunting reported as decreasing



ILLEGAL LOGGING

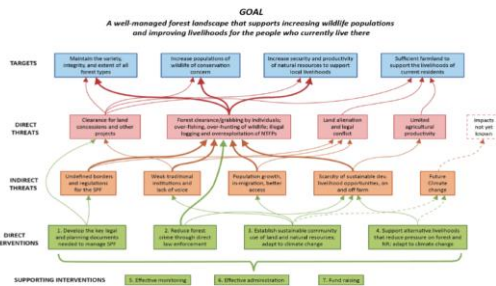
- Selective logging in small teams
- Motos used to transport from forest, larger vehicles for transport to compounds and border
- Organized, controlled by wealthy and powerful individuals
- Drug use, inter-generational conflict



Scientific name	Khmer name	IUCN Red List	Forestry Administration Timber Class
<i>Diospyros beccarii</i>	អៀត អៀត	Angkorshraw	Luxury
<i>Diospyros zuloagae</i>	ឡូតា	Truyung	Luxury
<i>Aporosa rostrata</i>	ក្រូច ក្រូច	Bong	Luxury
<i>Dalbergia baronii</i>	ធារ ធារ	Neang noum	Luxury
<i>Dalbergia oliveri</i>	ធារ ធារ	Neang noum	Luxury
<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	ធារ ធារ	Throong	Luxury
<i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i>	ឡូតា	Kranhuing	Luxury
<i>Albizia lebbekii</i>	ឡូតា	Chreap	Luxury
<i>Cyrtophyllum fragrans</i>	ឡូតា	Tetrao	Luxury
<i>Fernandus calanthe</i>	ឡូតា	Sannang	Luxury
<i>Shorea siamensis</i>	អៀត	Reang Phnom	Grade 1
<i>Hopsea odorata</i>	អៀត អៀត	Koki masao	Grade 1
<i>Shorea roxburghii</i>	អៀត	Pipet	Grade 1
<i>Sindora siamensis</i>	អៀត	Kakaoh	Grade 1
<i>Xylocarpus</i>	អៀត	Sokram	Grade 1
<i>Dialium cochinchinense</i>	អៀត	Kran leah	Grade 1
<i>Pentaphorum dasymyrrhace</i>	អៀត	Trasek	Grade 1
<i>Lagerstroemia ovalifolia</i>	អៀត	Sraeo chor	Grade 1
<i>Herberta javanica</i>	អៀត	Spang bersenluk	Grade 1
<i>Artocarpus rubra</i>	អៀត	Quem samgor	Grade 1

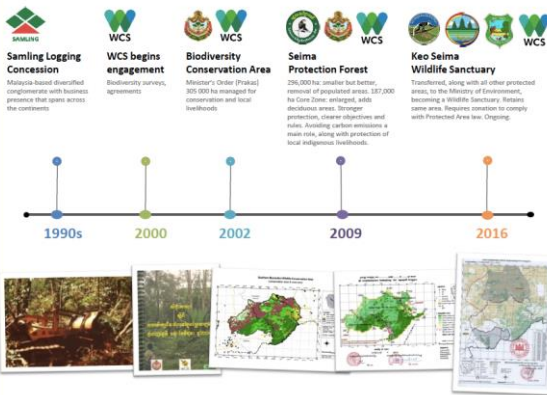
CONCEPTUAL MODEL

- Maps goals, targets, threats, and interventions



GAZETTEMET

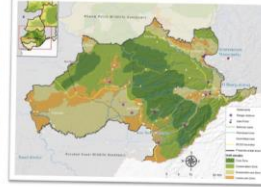
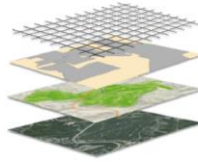
- Originally a logging concession
- Evolving legal protection with changing management body



LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Zonation

- KWS, first data-driven, objective zonation process in Cambodia
- Balance between all stakeholder desires
- Extensive community consultation
- Next step: state-public land registration



DIRECT LAW ENFORCEMENT

Department of Environment

- Patrol teams based in stations across KWS
- Supported by Military Police, Provincial Police
- Around 50 government LE officials in total



DIRECT LAW ENFORCEMENT

Community Patrol Teams

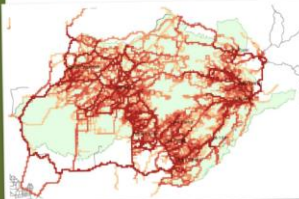
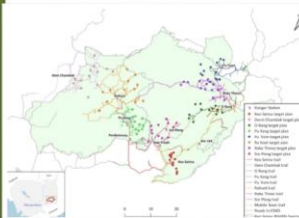
- Strong support from local people
- Good understanding of local situation



DIRECT LAW ENFORCEMENT

SMART

- Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
- Patrol planning
- Monitor results
- Real-time solutions being tested



Station	Area (km ²)	Number of Patrols	Number of Patrols per Week	Number of Patrols per Month	Number of Patrols per Year	Number of Patrols per 1000 km ²
1. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
2. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
3. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
4. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
5. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
6. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
7. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
8. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
9. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
10. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
11. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
12. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
13. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
14. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
15. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
16. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
17. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
18. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
19. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
20. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
21. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
22. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
23. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
24. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
25. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
26. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
27. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
28. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
29. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
30. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
31. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
32. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
33. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
34. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
35. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
36. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
37. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
38. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
39. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
40. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
41. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
42. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
43. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
44. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
45. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
46. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
47. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
48. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
49. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1
50. Angkor	10	1	1	1	1	0.1

COMMUNITIES

Recognition of traditional rights

- No titles for traditional land
- Indigenous Community Land Titles (ICT)
- Andoung Kraloeng first in Cambodia
- Now 7 issued, with 4 more under process



COMMUNITIES

Recognition of traditional rights

- Community Protected Areas
- Typically communal areas with natural resources used by communities
- CPA framework allows planning, regulation, by-laws
- Sustainable income generation



COMMUNITIES: AGRICULTURE

IBIS Rice

- Very successful in Northern Plains, replication started in KSWs

Market vegetable gardens

- Supported by CRDT

Chicken raising

- Supported by CRDT



COMMUNITIES: SAVINGS GROUPS

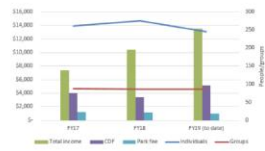
- Household debt a growing issue across Cambodia
 - Predatory lending
 - Loss of collateral
 - Drives deforestation?
- Community funded
 - Some seed finance



COMMUNITIES: ECOTOURISM

Jahoo Gibbon Camp

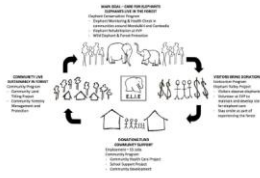
- Established 2014
- Direct link to forest and species conservation
- Cultural preservation
- Partnered with World Hope International



COMMUNITIES: ECOTOURISM

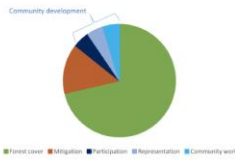
Elephant Valley Project

- Forest conservation
- Responsible, high quality vet care
- Social support through schools and healthcare



COMMUNITIES: REDD+ BENEFIT SHARING

- Performance based
- Community development indicators selected by communities
 - Their own priorities
- Activities selected by communities, with guidance from KWS project



COMMUNITIES: REDD+ BENEFIT SHARING

- Small-scale infrastructure
- Health and education programs

Activity	Total
Pump wells	13
Village meeting hall	9
Road repairs	5
Bridge construction	2
Sustainable agriculture training	2
Toilets	1
School building repairs	1
Demarcate ICT boundary	1
Pond water system	1



BIODIVERSITY MONITORING

- Supporting intervention
- Allows assessment of project impact

Line transects

- Population and distribution of 13 key species
 - 6 primates
 - 1 bird
 - 6 ungulates
- World-class data



BIODIVERSITY MONITORING

Elephant population

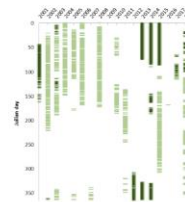
- Elephant census using mitochondrial DNA
- Fecal samples
- Processed at Cambodian lab



BIODIVERSITY MONITORING

Camera traps

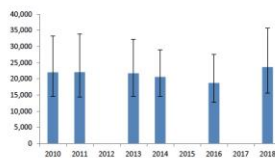
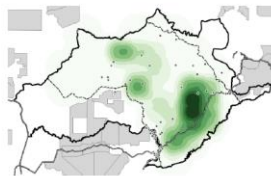
- Long-term dataset
- Adopting Wildlife Insights, global next-generation AI-supported platform
- 22,000 records already published on GBIF



IMPACT

Biodiversity impacts

- Key species distribution and population estimates



IMPACT

Biodiversity impacts

- Primates
- Mostly stable or increasing
- Massive conservation win to stabilize EN species

IMPACT

Biodiversity impacts

- Ungulates
- Mostly decreasing
- Same situation across Cambodia, Eastern Plains Landscape

IMPACT

Biodiversity impacts

- Green peafowl
- Increasing population
- Large broods, can rapidly increase population
- Massive conservation win to increase EN species

IMPACT

Community impacts

- Core monitoring: 5-yearly Social Impact Assessment
- 2012, 2017, 2022

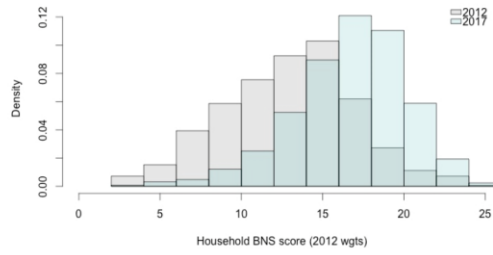
Category	Indicator	No Project Trend	2017 Trend
Economic wellbeing	Average household RPS score	↔↔	↑
Natural resources	Breeds tree ownership	↓	↓
	No. of resin trees owned	↓	↓
	No. of resin trees lost	↑	↑
	NTFP collectors	↓	↓
Land use	Reported access from NTFP collection	↓	↓
	Wild meat meats consumed	↓	↑
	Average land holdings	↔↔	↑
Threats	Rice sufficiency	→	↑
	Land sufficiency	→	↑
	Population growth	↔	DD
	Land alienation	↔	→
	Lack of voice	↔	↓
Household debt	Limited agricultural productivity	↔↔	↑
	Scarcity of off-farm livelihoods	→	↓
	Household debt	↔	↑

IMPACT

Community impacts

- Basic Needs Survey
- Participatory poverty score

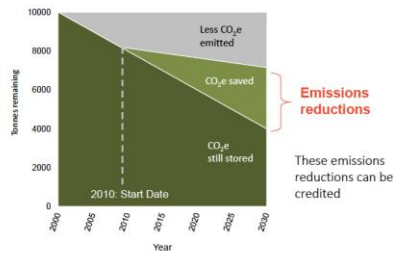
"Items that everyone in the community should be able to have and nobody should have to go without"



IMPACT

Forest cover

- Seima tree 10 m tall:
 - 3.67 tonnes of CO₂e
- KWS REDD+ area
 - +75 million tonnes of CO₂e
- 14 million tonnes CO₂e emission reductions to date
- Impact measurable on a global scale



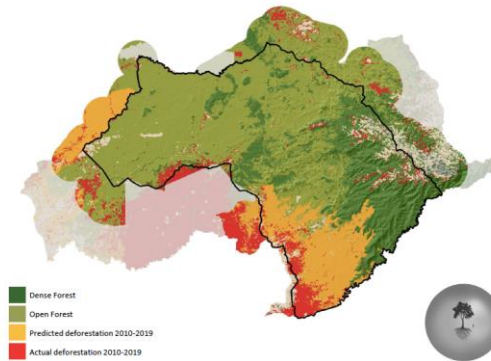
VCS VERIFIED CARBON STANDARD
A Global Benchmark for Carbon

CCBA
The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

IMPACT

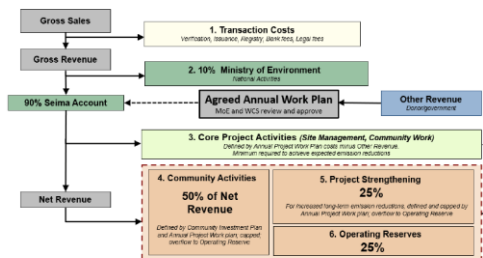
Forest cover

- Seima tree 10 m tall:
 - 3.67 tonnes of CO₂e
- KWS REDD+ area
 - +75 million tonnes of CO₂e
- 14 million tonnes CO₂e emission reductions to date
- Impact measurable on a global scale



IMPACT

- REDD+ revenue feeds back into government, project, and community funding





Establishing HEC response in KWS CAMPAS Activity 2.4.1.5

Olly Griffin
March 2020



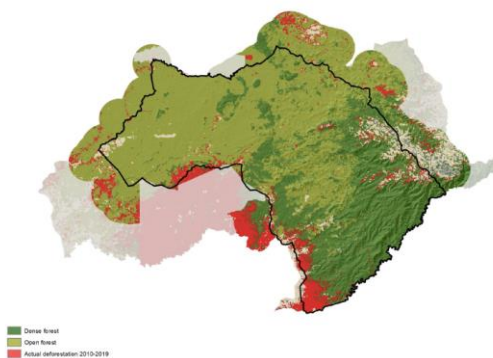
HISTORY

- Low levels recorded since before establishment of protected area
- Rates increased dramatically around 2013



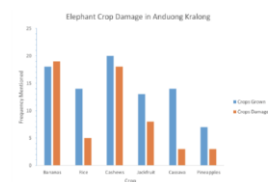
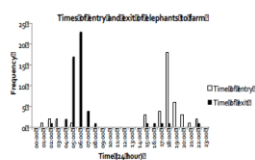
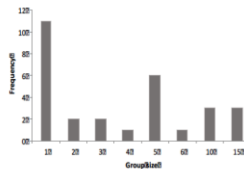
CHARACTER

- 2017: villagers report reasons as being due to habitat loss
 - Forest legally cleared for ELC
 - Forest illegally cleared for cassava, cashew cultivation
 - Illegal logging disturbing groups and reducing food availability
- Additional causes: crop selection
 - E.g. growing bananas close to the forest



TRADITIONAL RESPONSE

- April and June, sometimes early as March and late as August
- Early morning and late evening
- Mostly small groups
- Limited number of elephants causing the majority of HEC
- Banana, cashew, and jackfruit most raided
- 57 events recorded over 3 years (probably some unrecorded events)



TRADITIONAL RESPONSE

- Current measures to drive elephants from chamkar include:
 - Noise (most common)
 - Fire
 - Fireworks
 - Large groups of people (rare)
- No tradition of crop guarding
 - Bunong cultural reluctance to be in the forest at night



HWC CONFLICT TEAM

- Provides advice and support to communities
- Provides equipment and resources
- Facilitates patrols



CAMERA TRAPS

- CAMPAS funded
- 20 cameras
- Will allow identification of individual (HEC-causing) elephants
- Will allow tracking of times, dates, group size, etc



RESEARCH

- Landscape-scale HWC survey
- Covers Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary, Sre Pok Wildlife Sanctuary, and KSWs
- Part of a PhD
- Results to be used to prioritise interventions across landscape



FUTURE WORK

- Upcoming Masters project on solar power electric fences
- Low-cost, low maintenance
- Elephant physiology (blue pigment)
- In use in Thailand



We Stand for Wildlife™



ANNEX 7

Birdlife Progress Report for CAMPAS Mid-Term Review

CAMPAS Project

BirdLife International
Cambodia Programme

Project Progression
By December 2019



Project progression

Outcome 1.
Output 1.1.
Deliverable 1.1.1 (60%)
Activity 1.1.1.5
Sub activity: Coordinate nationwide vulture monitoring programme (vulture restaurant, census, nest monitoring)
Progress:
Cambodia Vulture Working Group organize regular meetings, develop nationwide vulture monitoring plate form (population census and nest protection), national annual report of conservation action developed and shared



Project progression

Outcome 1.
Output 1.1.
Deliverable 1.2.1 (90%)
Activity 1.2.1.5
Sub activities: 1. Establish Law Enforcement team, 2. Conduct training and equipment need assessment for Law Enforcement Team
Progress:
Two law enforcement teams are receiving supports from project to conduct regular enforcement.



Project progression

Outcome 1.

Output 1.1.

Deliverable 1.2.1 (50%)

Activities 1.2.1.6

Sub activities: 1. Provide equipment and vehicle to Law Enforcement Team, 2. Collaborate with other partners to provide priority training (i.e. SMART) and study exchange for law enforcement team

Progress:

- . Priority equipment and vehicles (motorbikes and boat) are provided
- . SMART basic knowledge training and on job training were provided
- . On job training develop monthly patrol plan



CAMPAS PROJECT



Project progression

Outcome 1.

Output 1.1.

Deliverable 1.2.1 (55%)

Activity 1.2.1.7

Sub activities: 1. Support monthly law enforcement activities by using SMART, 2. Compile monthly enforcement report and share to partners, 3. Replicate the SMART programme for monitoring enforcement in Siem Pang Kang Lech Wildlife Sanctuary.

Progress:

Two law enforcement teams and ad hoc enforcement team received support for conducting their monthly law enforcement patrol

We select SMART programme for monitoring the law enforcement effectiveness



CAMPAS PROJECT



Project progression

Outcome 1.

Output 1.1.

Deliverable 1.2.1 (55%)

Activity 1.2.1.7

Sub activities: 1. Support monthly law enforcement activities by using SMART, 2. Compile monthly enforcement report and share to partners, 3. Replicate the SMART programme for monitoring enforcement in Siem Pang Kang Lech Wildlife Sanctuary.

Progress:

Two SMART and law enforcement support staff were recruited and responsible to build capacity the law enforcement teams in develop monthly enforcement result report and work plan

In Siem Pang Kang Lech wildlife sanctuary SMART programme are used to support four enforcement teams in conducting the monthly law enforcement monitoring.



CAMPAS PROJECT



Project progression

Outcome 2.

Output 2.1.

Deliverable 2.1.1 (50%)

Activities 2.1.1.3

Sub activities: 1. Organize LWS stakeholder meeting every six months, 2. Lobby ELC owners to support LWS conservation activities, 3. Promote LWS profile

Progress:

Stakeholder meeting was established however it just a platform for communication and voluntary threats addressing. This stakeholder had met at least three times per year.



Project progression

Outcome 2.

Output 2.1.

Deliverable 2.1.1 (50%)

Activities 2.1.1.3

Sub activities: 1. Organize LWS stakeholder meeting every six months, 2. Lobby ELC owners to support LWS conservation activities, 3. Promote LWS profile

Progress:

Negotiation and meetings with ELC owners was done. Three big cases were raised to lobby ELC owner (Hoang Anh Gia Lai-Vietnamese company) for addressing: 1. Key land about 560 ha inside concession area for Critically Endangered Ibis specie, 2. Plastic waste belong to ELC pollute the O Rey Community Protected Area, and 3. Illegal logging for making poles to support banana planting.



Project progression

Outcome 2.

Output 2.1.

Deliverable 2.1.1 (50%)

Activities 2.1.1.3

Sub activities: 1. Organize LWS stakeholder meeting every six months, 2. Lobby ELC owners to support LWS conservation activities, 3. Promote LWS profile

Progress:

Big sign boards, small signboard, boundary poles, article and video were produced and installed in order to promote the profile of Lomphat and generate for support to protect this wildlife sanctuary.



Project progression

Outcome 2.

Output 2.1.

Deliverable 2.1.2 (100%)

Activities 2.1.2.8

Sub activities 1. Conduct ecotourism feasibility study for Veal Kambor and O Rey CPAs, 2. Conduct social economic assessment at Veal Kambor and O Rey CPAs

Progress:

. Community based ecotourism feasibility study was completely conducted and use as reference documents for piloting action

. Village social economic assessment was conducted at 7 targets villages who are members of O Rey and Veal Kambor CPAs



Project progression

Outcome 2.

Output 2.1.

Deliverable 2.2.2 (60%)

Activities 2.2.2.1

Sub activities: 1. Support CPA committee to join manage their CPA (Veal Kambor and O Rey) through monthly forest patrol and species and habitat monitoring . 2. Build CPS station

Progress:

O Rey and Veal Kambor CPAs committee conduct patrol at least three times per month. In year 1 and year 2 they receive small grant from BirdLife for this CPAs management action however in year three they use their own resources to cover activities.



Project progression

Outcome 2.

Output 2.1.

Deliverable 2.2.2 (60%)

Activities 2.2.2.1

Sub activities: 1. Support CPA committee to join manage their CPA (Veal Kambor and O Rey) through monthly forest patrol and species and habitat monitoring . 2. Build CPS station

Progress:

Mining, Plastic wastes, Land encroachment, logging, hunting and snaring were identified as threat to both CPAs. Giant Ibis and White Shouldered Ibis are recorded in these CPAs.

Two headquarters were built at Veal Kambor and O Rey CPAs. Two sub-station were also at these two CPAs for support CPA in conducting patrols.



Project progression

Outcome 2.

Output 2.3.

Deliverable 2.3.1 (56%)

Activities 2.3.1.1

Sub activities 1. Develop operational procedure for managing the conservation zone and core zone of LWS, 2. Implement and evaluate the effectiveness of operational procedure, 3. Develop and implement the biodiversity monitoring protocol of LWS

Progress:

. With co-funding support, BirdLife and partners spend for than 5 years to complete management zoning plan of Lomphat. In January 2017, Lomphat zoning plan have been endorsed by Prime Minister of Cambodia. To ensure this management bring benefit to the ground, operation procedure for guide Lomphat management team to manage the core and conservation zones. This procedure was informed to provincial department of environments in Ratanakiri and Mondulakiri (government focal points in charge to manage Lomphat wildlife sanctuary).



Project progression

Outcome 2.

Output 2.3.

Deliverable 2.3.1 (56%)

Activities 2.3.1.1

Sub activities 1. Develop operational procedure for managing the conservation zone and core zone of LWS, 2. Implement and evaluate the effectiveness of operational procedure, 3. Develop and implement the biodiversity monitoring protocol of LWS

Progress:

. Lomphat forest cover assessment was conducted to see deforestation rate in this sanctuary and used as base line for future monitoring and evaluation.

. Giant Ibis is critically endangered bird species and national bird of Cambodia. Monitoring protocol was developed in order to monitor the trend and threats to this species in Lomphat wildlife sanctuary.



Project progression

Outcome 2.

Output 2.4.

Deliverable 2.4.1 (100%)

Activities 2.4.1.3

Sub activities:

1. Support Veal Kambor and O Rey CPAs to develop management plan for their CPA and sign management agreement with MoE

Progress:

Management plan of O Rey and Veal Kambor CPAs were developed with input from Department of Community Protected Area. CPA signing agreement ceremony was organized. CPA committees use their action plan as reference to seek for funding support and guide their day to day management actions.



Project progression

Outcome 2.

Output 2.4.

Deliverable 2.4.1 (40%)

Activities: 2.4.1.4

Sub activities:

Collaborate with ERECON to support Veal Kambor CPA to restore forest habitat

Progress:

Scope of work in this project, ERECON responsible to restore the forest habitat. However introduction of BirdLife through meetings and study visits, ERECON agreed to select Veal Kambor CPAs for forest restoration within year 2 of project



Project progression

Outcome 2.

Output 2.4.

Deliverable 2.4.1(40%)

Activities: 2.4.1.5

Sub activities: Pilot community based ecotourism at CPAs

Progress:

. Refer to feasibility study report, Community based ecotourism pilot plan and management committees was established. Service providing groups were recruited and trained. Basic infrastructure was built.
 . Ecotourism products (bird watching and nature trails) are in process developing. Marketing still not conduct properly yet however several meetings and events joining have been done in order to build network and inform about Komphat ecotourism.



Project progression

Outcome 2.

Output 2.4.

Deliverable 2.4.2 (35%)

Activities: 2.4.2.3

Sub activities: 1. Participate in landscape level periodical meetings, 2. Support landscape level collaboration initiatives.

Progress:

BirdLife staff and CPAs committee were sent to join several meetings which link to landscape management.



Challenge

- Illegal land encroachment still continue & court case move so slow
- Snaring is increase in both core zones and conservation zone
- Economic land concession company clear they key habitat of Giant Ibis and Sarus crane and limit collaboration
- CPA committee use their own money to conduct patrol
- No national monitoring programme yet, SMART monitoring system was improved in according to NGO support in each site
- Didn't know the progress of landscape planning and no chance to inject.



ANNEX 8

ERECON Progress Report for CAMPAS Mid Term Review



CONTENT OF PRESENTATION

- Progress against work plan (quarterly & annual)
- Details of each activity
- Lesson learned and challenges
- Recommendation and way forward

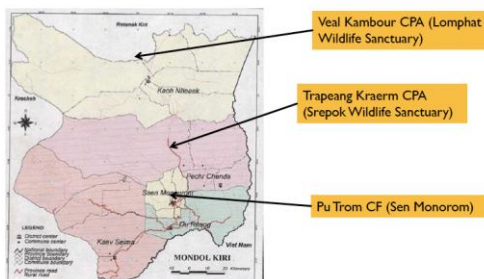


ERECON'S ACTIVITY

- 2.4.1.4 Establish habitat restoration with native tree plantations and enhanced agroforestry practices over at least 500 hectares
Key Benchmark: 500 hectares forest habitat restoration established by P-Quarter 16
- 2.4.1.5 Increase resource and livelihood security for communities in protected areas
Key Benchmark: Increased resources and livelihood security for households in community managed areas (for CPAs, CFs or CFIs) with assessments by P-Quarters 12 and 20



TARGET AREAS



PROGRESS AGAINST WORK PLAN

Activity/Quarter	Apr-Jun 2018 (Q1P1)	Jul-Sep 2018 (Q2P1)	Oct-Dec 2018 (Q3P1)	Jan-Mar 2019 (Q1P2)	Apr-Jun 2019 (Q2P2)	Jul-Sep 2019 (Q3P2)	Oct-Dec 2019 (Q4P2)	Jan-Mar 2020 (Q1P3)
2.4.1.4 (i) Workshop 2 Times/year/village*3 villages	2 topics	2 topics	2 topics	1 topic	1 topic			
(ii) Training 1 Times/year/village*3 villages			2 topics					
(iii) Establishing 108 m2*3 nurseries								
(iv) Producing tree Seedlings		12,000 seedlings	6,500 seedlings					
(v) Reforestation 30 Hectares/year					30 ha			
(vi) Establishing model farm 20 Hectares/year/village*3 villages		60 ha	62 ha					
(vii) Extending agro-forestry 60 Hectares/year				36 ha	36 ha	25 ha		
(viii) Monitoring of reforested areas 30 Hectares/year							10 ha	20 ha
(ix) Producing pamphlets	2 topics	2 topics	2 topics	1 topic	1 topic			
2.4.1.5 (i) Workshop 1 time/year/village*3 villages			2 topics			2 topics		
(ii) Training 2 Times/year/village*3 villages			4 topics					
(iii) Making pamphlets						2 topics		

2.4.1.4 ESTABLISH HABITAT RESTORATION WITH NATIVE TREE PLANTATIONS AND ENHANCED AGRO-FORESTRY PRACTICES OVER AT LEAST 500 HECTARES

- (i) Workshop 2 Times/year/village*3 villages
- (ii) Training 1 Times/year/village*3 villages
- (iii) Establishing 108 m2*3 nurseries
- (iv) Producing tree Seedlings
- (v) Reforestation 30 Hectares/year
- (vi) Establishing model farm 20 Hectares/year/village*3 villages
- (vii) Extending agro-forestry 60 Hectares/year
- (viii) Monitoring of reforested areas 30 Hectares/year
- (ix) Producing pamphlets



(I) WORKSHOP 2 TIMES/YEAR/VILLAGE*3 VILLAGES



(II) TRAINING 1 TIMES/YEAR/VILLAGE*3 VILLAGES



(III) ESTABLISHING 108 M2*3 NURSERIES



(IV) PRODUCING TREE SEEDLINGS



(V) REFORESTATION 30 HECTARES/YEAR

The reforestation activities were conducted during Q3 of 2019
The reforested areas are in Community Protected Area of Trapeang Kraerm,
Veal Kambour and Pu Trom.



(VI) ESTABLISHING MODEL FARM 20 HECTARES/YEAR/VILLAGE*3 VILLAGES



(VII) EXTENDING AGRO-FORESTRY 60 HECTARES/YEAR



(VIII) MONITORING OF REFORESTED AREAS 30 HECTARES/YEAR



Monitoring growth of planted trees by implementation team

(IX) PRODUCING PAMPHLETS



LESSON LEARNED AND CHALLENGES

- Inconsistency in seedlings care and maintenance by villager caused high percentage of dead seedlings
- **Solution:** Emphasis the importance of care and maintaining seedlings and nursery. Create sense of belonging in CF and CPA members. Monitoring the care and maintenance of nursery more closely and produce more seedlings to replacement.

LESSON LEARNED AND CHALLENGES

- Low literacy rate of participants especially ethnic group (it is difficult for them to follow the contents of the workshops)
- **Solution:** Focus more on explanation and decrease the amount of text but increase more photos in the outreach. Focus on demonstration and practice and use other medias for workshops and trainings

LESSON LEARNED AND CHALLENGES

- Woman group might loses interest in NTFPs value added activity if they could not get additional income.
- **Solutions:** Collaborate with other partners/organizations to involve NTFPs value added activities in eco-tour or livelihood improvement program. ERECON discussed with e-commerce company who interested in local products of the possibility to promote and buy products from our activity



LESSON LEARNED AND CHALLENGES

- Frequency of forest fires damage tree nursery and planted trees
- **Solutions:** Making fire prevention line at least 5 meters width



LESSON LEARNED AND CHALLENGES

- Delay in LoA and budget installment
- **Solutions:** Spending organization budget if permitted by the PMU

WAYS FORWARD

- Increasing the frequency of activities monitoring
- Increasing diversity of tree seedlings in nursery, both for reforestation and agro-forestry farm
- New techniques to improve survival rate of reforested trees and trees in agro-forestry farm in dry season, such as applying synthetic polymer or more efficiency irrigation systems will be introduced (https://www.researchgate.net/publication/268383590_Polymer_Applications_in_Agriculture)
- Find more channel to improve livelihood of project beneficiaries, for examples, decrease the expenses for farming and increase productivity

ANNEX 9

GDANCP Progress Report on CAMPAS Activities to Mid-Term March 2020



Output 1.1.4 Institutional support provided and human capacities of GSSD/MoE and local governments strengthened

• **Activity 1.1.4.1 Undertake an institutional assessment of the protected areas system to define implementation needs of the Protected Areas System Strategic Management Plan.**

- a) Undertake a desk review to inform the formulation of the implementation needs of GDANCP for effectiveness and efficiency of Natural Resources Management.
- b) Conduct an institutional assessment to define the implementation needs of GDANCP for effectiveness and efficiency of Natural Resources Management.
- c) Internal Meeting with GDANCP to get input on the draft institutional assessment report to define the implementation needs of GDANCP for effectiveness and efficiency of Natural Resource Management .

Products/Benchmark/Milestone: a&b) Document on institutional assessment to define the implementation needs of GDANCP for effectiveness and efficiency of Natural Resources Management.



Output 1.1.4 Institutional support provided and human capacities of GSSD/MoE and local governments strengthened

- Activity 1.1 .4.4 Strengthen protected area system governance and develop zoning guidelines
 - a) National Dissemination workshop on zoning guideline
 Products/Benchmark/Milestone: (a) Dissemination Workshop reports along Eastern Plain ; (b) Workshop report along Northern Plain © workshop report along Southern Plain.
 - ☐ This activity has been rolled over to year 3. The activity is not yet approve. The new LoA for year 3 is not yet sign.
- Activity 1.1.4.7 Organize reciprocal visits between Protected Area officials and local communities' networks to share experiences with other biodiversity related projects in Cambodia
 - a) Field trip for communities and PA officials from Mondulkiri to Preah Vihear (ibis rice, ecotourism...)
 - b) Follow up with PA officials and communities' networks.
 Products/Benchmark/Milestone: a) Field trip report b) Activity Plan to strengthen the cooperation between PA officials and local community networks on PA management.



Output 1.2.1 Transparent and harmonized national protected area system, and enforcement monitoring system defined, operating, and institutionalized

- Activity 1.2.1.2 Establish national coordination mechanism and strengthen human resources to implement Law Enforcement Monitoring through applicable information systems and tools i.e SMART
- a) Field work checking and meeting with provincial level to identify and to understand existing current mechanism for implementation law enforcement monitoring system. Also to identify strength and weakness.
- b) Conduct technical meeting with participate from relevant stakeholders including relevant NGOs to discuss on the development a centralised database system
- c) developing a centralized database system that can be used by PA Directors, provincial Environment Departments and GDANCP for tracking law enforcement actions.
- d) Organize capacity building dissemination workshop on the effective use of centralized database system for PA directors, provincial Environment Dept., and GDANCP staffs.

Output 1.2.1 Transparent and harmonized national protected area system, and enforcement monitoring system defined, operating, and institutionalized

Product: (iii) National centralized database system (Field work checking to identify current law enforcement, Report on Capacity building dissemination meeting, Software of SMART Sever has been installed)

- ☐ GDANCP smart team still collaborate with WCS smart team to coordinate this work
 - Activity 1.2.1.5 Strengthen capacities for and implement protected area system law enforcement, monitoring, and reporting for: rangers, PA staffs, customs, police, border liaison offices, and others
 - a) First Aid training for rangers and Park Director around Eastern Plains Landscape
 - b) Training on PA Law and specialized law enforcement for Rangers in cooperation with military authorities in MDK
 - c) Conduct training course on Advance SMART training for: rangers, PA staffs, customs, police, border liaison offices, and others
- Products: a) First Aid Training Toolkits/Booklets b) Report on Training on PA Law and Law Enforcement c) Training report on advance SMART training





Output 2.2.1 Reference emission levels (REL/RL) assessed, on the basis of the Protected Area System Strategy for the Eastern Plains Landscape

- Activity 2.2.1.1 Carry out remote sensing-based spatial analysis of land cover, deforestation rates, carbon stocks and fluxes
 - a) Field work to check up and Drone monitoring on remote sensing-based spatial analysis of land cover, deforestation rates, carbon stocks and fluxes
 - Hire consultant to develop progress report on remote sensing-based spatial analysis of land cover, deforestation rates, carbon stocks and fluxes

Key Benchmark or Milestone: progress reports on remote sensing-based spatial analysis of land cover, deforestation rates, carbon stocks and fluxes

- First progress report done as planned, the next step is being done by a senior technical team control over by GDANCP-CAMPAS

Output 2.2.1 Reference emission levels (REL/RL) assessed, on the basis of the Protected Area System Strategy for the Eastern Plains Landscape

- Activity 2.2.1.4 Collaborate on project landscape-based forest stock assessment and monitoring with national REDD+ pilot projects
 - a) Provide training on NFI biomass plot measurements for PDoe and relevant stakeholders
 - Hire consultant to develop progress report on land cover, deforestation rates, Carbon stocks and fluxes.

Key Benchmark or Milestone: progress reports on land cover, deforestation rates, Carbon stocks and fluxes.

- GDANCP has sub contract to a senior technical team from Royal University of Agriculture to finalize this task .
- The training planned to conduct in early March by a senior specialist team.

Deforestation Rate in KSWS 11-14 Dec.19



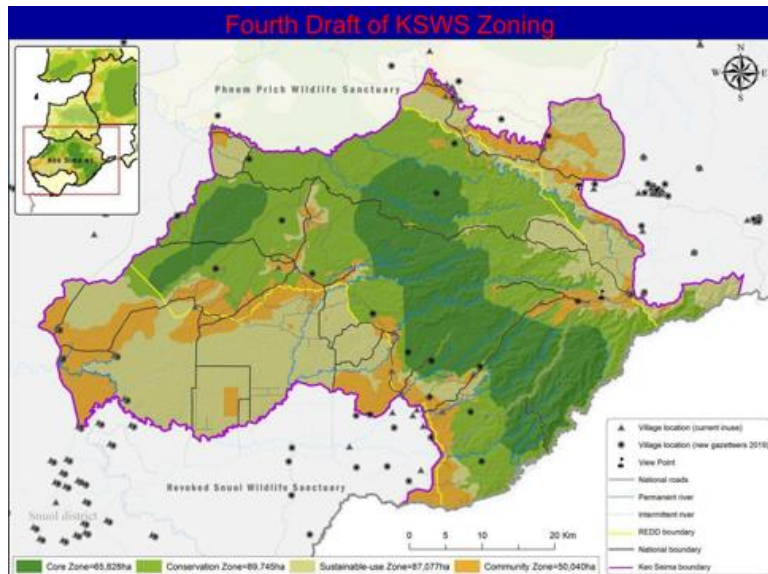
Output 2.3.1 Protected Area Management plans and subnational economic development (plans) harmonized, based on Mondulkiri Provincial Spatial Plan

- Activity 2.3.1.1 Develop at least two PA model management plans to: i) integrate biodiversity and forest conservation into development goals within EPL, ii) harmonize economic development processes supporting biodiversity conservation and forest landscape connectivity in the EPL, iii) operationalize the application of PA Law, Forestry Law procedures and relevant policies in EPL
 - b) Secondary data collection and meeting key people
 - c) Consultation meeting with Keo Seima Project manager, and KSWS working group/WCS
 - f) Village Consultation Meeting with head of Commune, and villages, relevant stakeholders to collect information.
 - g) Commune Consultation Meeting with relevant stakeholders for Field rapid assessment on flora, fauna, conservation value and resource use and social economic



KSWS Zoning and Management Plan





Challenges

- The scale of work and the timeframe is not match
- The proposed activities and its deliverables are high demand, while the budget to implement is too low.
- Lack of staff to assist with technical report and English version translation.
- Human resource and capacity to implement the project are very limited both National and Sub National
- Financial support is still a significant problem for sub national level to implement the activity
- Some of proposed activities in the work plan need to seek for collaboration in order to complete one activity. So the process of communication and waiting for getting back result has taken time. Therefore, this is the main risk to shorten the time for project implementation

Challenges

- Some of activities that already proposed and have been approved by UNEP, when in the implementation step the original amount of budget has been changed

Although there are some challenges, the project has provided an enormous achievement for GDANCP in term of:

- The communication between national level and provincial level has strengthened by the collaboration of joint work, build the relationship for effective Natural resource management.
- Strengthening collaboration between national level and ground level and ground level has increasing their capacity to implement.
- Both national and local staffs are increasing their capacity by implementing the project.
- The Scene of natural resource management within Eastern Plain Landscape has been improved, according to the report received from PD&E.

comments/suggestions

- Due to the delay of the project, some proposed activities have been done by other partners. There need to be change to the actual work plan providing with justification.
- Some proposed budget need to be change, the budget in some activities need to be reallocated to another activities, in order to make the project run smoothly and achieve comprehensive results.
- Seek for assistance from relevant NGOs, especially WCS.
- Regular meeting to identify weakness and finding solution to solve.
- The project should hand over to their partners by starting in the real quarter, so that partner can implement effectively to avoid both technical and financial problem.



ANNEX10

General Department for Local Communities Mid Term Progress Report



PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019
STRENGTHENING NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY AND FOREST CARBON STOCK
CONSERVATION THROUGH LANDSCAPE-BASED COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT OF
CAMBODIA'S PROTECTED AREA SYSTEM AS DEMONSTRATED IN THE EASTERN PLAINS
LANDSCAPE (CAMPAS PROJECT)
IMPLEMENTED BY GDLC – MOE
PREPARED BY GDLC-TEAM

OUTLINE

Project Team
Role and Responsibilities of GDLC-CAMPAS
Project Progress 2018-2019
Lessons learnt
Key Challenge
Suggestions and Recommendation
Conclusion

1. PROJECT TEAM MEMBERS



Mr. Seng Soth



Mr. Kung Seakly



Mr. Pouk Bunthet



2. Institution Responsibilities and Project Target Areas

➤ Institution responsibilities :

- GDLC signed agreement with GSSD on 14 April 2018
- The activities focused on
 - Capacity building,
 - Conflict resolution and mechanism,
 - Conservation and good governance on natural resources management in CPAs.

➤ Target Areas :

- Laoka CPA in Phnom Prech wildlife sanctuary
- Phnom Namlear CPA in Phnom Namlear wildlife sanctuary, Mondulkiri Province.

PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019

Outcome 1. Strengthened national vision and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management

Output 1.1 Delivery of national biodiversity and protected area system strategic goals more coherently, successful, and with better inter-sectors

Deliverable 1.1.4 Institutional support provided and human capacities of GSSD/MoE and local governments strengthened

Act1.1.4.5. Strengthen coordination between government officials (national and provincial level) and local community committees to enhance management and governance

PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019

Sub-activities	Planned	Done
<i>i) Meeting with key stakeholders to identify needs for CPA mgt & governance strengthening for 2 CPAs (Laoka and Namlea) (Activity 2.1.1.6 is integrated with this activity) for 5days</i>		Yes 5-10/6/18
<i>ii) Provide training workshop on community managements and governance to government officials at provincial level (3 days training workshop)</i>		Yes (12-13/6/18)
<i>iii) Training workshop for CPAs committee, members and local authorities on natural resources management</i>		Yes(25-27//6/18)
<i>iv) Field monitoring and spot-check visits</i>		

PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019



Training on CPA Guideline to Laoka CPA Committee on 26 June 2018



Training on CPA Guideline to Laoka CPA Committee on 26 June 2018

PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019

Outcome 2. Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape

Output 2.1 Enhanced biodiversity security and forest connectivity, with reduced emissions by harmonizing economic development plans with forest and biodiversity conservation

Deliverable 2.1.1 Eastern Plains Landscape stakeholder consultation and conflict management supported

Activity 2.1.1.6 Establish and operationalize participatory planning and conflict resolution mechanisms regarding ongoing and planned Economic Land Concessions (ELC) and other concession types.

PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019

Sub-activities	Planned	Done
<i>i) Meeting and discussion with CPA members and local authorities to identify boundaries of CPAs (This activity is not budgeted. It is integrated with Activity 1.1.4.5 letter i.)</i>		Yes (integrated into Act 1.1.4.5)
<i>ii) Provide training on conflict resolution facilitation to CPA people and stakeholders (2 days)</i>		Yes(29 Oct-1 Nov V18)

PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019



Training on conflict resolution facilitation to CPA People in Laoka CPA on 29 October-1 Nov 2018



Training on conflict resolution facilitation to CPA People in Laoka CPA on 29 October-1 Nov 2018

PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019

Outcome 2. Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape

Output 2.4 Enhanced forest cover and carbon sequestration with increased community resource management and livelihood security

Deliverable 2.4.1 Community-based forest management and rehabilitation established in community natural resource management areas on the basis of the Mondulkiri Provincial Spatial Plan

2.4.1.1 Clarify boundaries, land tenure, and allowed land-use and agreement on strategic zones for community-based activities (conservation agreements)

PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019

Sub-activity	Planned	Done
i) Meeting and discussion for identifying management zoning in 1 CPA (5days) (Activity 2.4.2.1 and Activity 2.4.2.2 are integrated with this activity)		Yes(25-29 Sep 18)
i) Training on CPA Management Plan for 1 CPA (3days) at commune		Yes(19-22 Sep 18)
iii) Natural resources assessment (CPA forest inventory) for 1 CPA (5days)		Yes(12-14 Dec-2018)
iv) Natural resources consumption demand assessment in CPA for 1 CPA (5days)		Yes(17-21 October-2018)
v) Discussion on CPA Management Plan drafting for 1 CPA (3days)		Yes(27-29 Mar 19)
vi) Consultation on drafting 1 CPA management plan with CPAs members (3days)		Yes(29 April-1-May-19)

PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019



Natural Resource Assessment (Forest Inventory) activities in Laoka CPA on 12-14 Dec 18



Natural Resource Assessment (Forest Inventory) activities in Laoka CPA on 12-14 Dec 18



PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019



Interview with farmers in Natural resources consumption demand assessment in Laoka CPA on (5days) on 17-21 Oct 19



Interview with farmers in Natural resources consumption demand assessment in Laoka CPA on (5days) on 17-21 Oct 19



PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019

Sub-activity	Planned	Done
vii) Consultation on drafting 1 CPA management plan with stakeholders (3days)		Yes(27-29 May-19)
viii) Setting up CPAs demarcation		No
ix) Disseminate CPA management plans to CPA members and stakeholders		Year 5



PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019

Outcome 2. Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape

Output 2.4 Enhanced forest cover and carbon sequestration with increased community resource management and livelihood security

Deliverable 2.4.1 Community-based forest management and rehabilitation established in community natural resource management areas on the basis of the Mondulkiri Provincial Spatial Plan

Activity 2.4.2.1 Development of plan and agreement with stakeholders on natural and assisted forest regeneration and silviculture practices, targeting:

- key areas for forest protection and wildlife corridors
- ecosystem services protection
- maintenance of landscape connectivity
- indigenous ecological knowledge/culture



PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019

Sub-activity	Planned	Done
<i>i) Field visit for reviewing and updating data information related to forest regeneration and silviculture practices for 2 CPAs (This activity is not budgeted. It is integrated into activity 2.4.1.1)</i>		Yes (integrated into Activity 2.4.1.1.i)
<i>ii) Consultation meeting on developing plan on forest regeneration and silviculture practices for 2 CPAs</i>		Yes (27 th Jul-2019)



PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019

Outcome 2. Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape

Output 2.4 Enhanced forest cover and carbon sequestration with increased community resource management and livelihood security

Deliverable 2.4.1 Community-based forest management and rehabilitation established in community natural resource management areas on the basis of the Mondulkiri Provincial Spatial Plan

2.4.2.2 Support government-led and community-based natural and assisted forest regeneration and silviculture practices plan over at about 10,000 hectares (minimum 1,500 via plantation)



PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019

Sub-activity	Planned	Done
<i>i) Meeting with key stakeholders to identify priority areas for forest regeneration and silviculture practices for 2 CPAs (This activity is not budgeted. It is integrated into activity 2.4.1.1.)</i>		Yes(integrated into Activity 2.4.1.1.i) 25-29 Sep 18)
<i>ii) Implement forest regeneration and silviculture practices for 1 CPA</i>		Yes(27/7/19)



PROJECT PROGRESS 2018-2019



Reforestation at Laoka forest on 28/7/19



Reforestation at Laoka forest on 28/7/19



LESSONS LEARNT

One effective resolution toward mitigating the differences between the Laoka CPA committee and its local authority regarding how best to protect the natural resources including forest and land in the CPA was that the project had brought all relevant parties to discuss and put all issues on the table. At least, after the meeting they are committed to respect roles to each other and strengthen the communication flow.



LESSONS LEARNT

The Laoka CPA committee headed by a lady and their community members, particularly, women are increasingly involved actively in enhancing the natural resource conservation in their community. As an evidence, the CPA committee head and their community members- represented by most women have involved actively in going to the forest and participated in the management zoning activities supported by CAMPAS Project held on 28th September,2018. They went with the MoE-GIS Team for verifying their community boundaries using the Map Officially Recognized by MoE in 2012



KEY CHALLENGES

- Long distance and difficult road condition access to target sites
- Cooperation between CPAs and local authorities
- Land encroachment and illegal natural resource discrimination
- Majority of CPA committee members in Laoka and Phnom Namlea are illiterate or could not read and write properly



SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The project shall consider supporting the informal education course for those committee members who are illiterate to join.

Training course on leadership, communication skills and writing report shall be organized for those committee member who can read and write.

A reporting flow shall be established to strengthen the communication among relevant stakeholders. It will help reduce the miscommunication and increase effectiveness of problem solving when illegal logging and land encroaching happen in the community.

Based on the team's experience of working with the Laoka CPA, it is found that there is still communication issue between the CPA committee and commune council. There shall be a concrete action and solution to alleviate the tension between the committee members and the commune council. The high level meeting shall be organized to solve the above issue.



CONCLUSION

More than 90% of Project planned activities has been implemented via annual workplan 2018-2019

The project has promoted the ownership and strong commitments of the CPA committee members- mainly Laoka CPA which contribute to sustainable natural resource management

Another sustainability indicator is the initiative of establishing community based natural resource conservation networks which comprise of three levels: National, Zonal and PA will become an effective partnership between the government and relevant stakeholders. The networking may become a joint force for fighting against illegal logging and land encroachment within the protected areas which be beneficial for both CPAs



NEXT STEP

Will sign LoA with GDSD soon

Start implementing activities ??



MAFF Fisheries Administration Progress by the Mid Term Review



PROJECT PROPOSAL

- I. **Project Title:** Protection and Conservation Fishery Endanger Species Project.
- II. **Project Period:** April, 2019 to December 2019
- III. **Project Area:** Sen Kanhnah Community Fishery, Koh Myel Leu village Nong Khileuk commune Koh Nhek district, Mondulkiri province.

LOGFRAME FOR APRIL 2019 - DECEMBER 2019

Expected results	Completed	In progress
1. Priority deep pole for conservation and improvement infrastructure		
Output 1 To set up zoning and boundary demarcation	√	
Output 2 Procure and install boundary poles		√
2. Increase public awareness to community fishery member on the relevant legal document and the significance of fisheries conservation and aquatic ecosystem		
Output 1 New Parkas on identification of legal family fishing gear and Prakas on Protection Measure of Endangered Fisheries Resources disseminated to relevant stakeholder	√	
Output 2 Awareness materials produced	√	
3. Prevention of illegal activities in Deep pole Conservation Area and related ecosystem		
Output 1 Functional ranger teams including FIA rangers, police and community rangers in place	√	
Output 2 Seasonal calendar for locations and types of illegal activities are produced to guide patrol planning and monthly patrol planning carried out to ensure effective patrolling activities	√	
Output 3 Patrols carried out according to plans to target all threats and locations as needed	√	
Output 4 Strengthen capacity patrol team	√	
4. The 3 years action plan for protection deep pole and conservation fisheries resources produced		
Output 1 Baseline survey to collect information on socio-economic aspect	√	
Output 2 Prepare action plan through three consultation meetings with relevant stakeholders		√
5. Monitoring and evaluation of project effectiveness and impact		
Output 1 Monitoring and evaluation conducted with relevant stakeholders		√
Output 2 Results from surveys analyzed and disseminated and effectively used for adaptive management		√

CAMPAS PROJECT
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**ធនធាន
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