

ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT 2009

**United Nations Development Programme
Cambodia**

**Establishing CALM (Conservation Areas through Landscape
Management) in the Northern Plains of Cambodia**

01-01-2009 – 31-12-2009



Carbon sample plot training, PVPF, December 2009

Project ID & Title: 2177

Duration: 7 years

Total Budget: \$2,300,000

Implementing Partners/Responsible parties: Wildlife Conservation Society

Country Programme Outcome:

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I. Executive summary

Improved integration of conservation priorities into development planning has taken place in 2009. Commune and district developments plans across the landscape included conservation priorities, as does the draft provincial development plan which should be approved shortly. Development of community land use planning has expanded to 12 villages, in 4 of which it is fully implemented. Livelihoods improvements linked to incentives schemes are successful: both nature tourism and Ibis Rice are sustainable and will require minimal investment in the future. Zonation of PVPF has been completed and demarcation of PVPF and KPWS has been partially completed. Zonation will continue to be developed in KPWS with the development of the management plan. Demarcation will be continued if funding improves.

Large waterbirds and vultures are increasing and more than 360 nests were protected across the landscape in 2009. Large mammal monitoring indicates that some species are increasing, but a further year of monitoring with increased effort will be necessary to detect change in threatened species such as wild cattle and Eld's deer. Land use monitoring shows only a very small reduction in forest cover in PVPF and Cherndar since the baseline and this is mostly close to urban areas. KPWS forest cover estimates will be produced shortly. It is likely that the increased military presence in Choam Ksan district, northern Preah Vihear will have increased deforestation over the next monitoring cycle. Liaison with military commanders has proved effective in controlling most problems linked to illegal activity by military personnel. Monitoring of logging and hunting since the baseline has vindicated the project's approach in developing both community management and improving government capacity. We have helped the government produce the final draft of the PVPF management plan which is awaiting approval by the Forestry Administration and we have started developing the KPWS management plan (which will incorporate zonation) with the Ministry of Environment. The latter is behind schedule, but a final draft should be completed in 2010. Project reporting has been completed on time and this has included supporting the mid-term evaluation which was positive about the project's approach and achievements.

Progress towards country outputs has exceeded plans in most all areas. We have trained management staff in both sites and numbers are now adequate given funding levels. Demarcation distances are slightly below planned level as a result of a funding short-fall, but the PVPF management plan has been completed. Community land use planning, NRM training and livelihoods development exceeds plans.

The major challenge to conservation in the CALM landscape this year was the deployment of several thousand soldiers to the site, including construction of new roads, bases and houses and planned creation of concessions. This has been hugely difficult to manage as the orders for this come from the highest levels of government. However, we have engaged with commanders and prevented all but minor problems beyond the immediate vicinity of the occupied areas in northern KPWS and PVPF. More minor challenges include improvements of roads and economic land concessions, but these are much easier to control and manage.

Valuable lessons in dealing with the military have been learnt. Most importantly, as it is dangerous to confront military personnel directly, we have adopted the tactic of documenting their activity and presenting reports to their commanders and other senior government officials. We have also developed relations with commanders and are able to control problems by direct communication with them.

The bird nest protection scheme has proven effective, but requires law enforcement support to combat some threats such as logging and illegal activity by military personnel. Combining the scheme with more traditional law enforcement, particularly for out of season logging of nest trees, will control the problem.

II. Implementation progress

Output 1. Integrated conservation and development planning at the landscape-level

Activity 1.1 (*Training and awareness of officials from MoE, MAFF, MLMUPC and communities in conservation priorities and planning and project management; end 31 December 2009*)

Training of local community members, government managers and provincial staff in conservation management has been intensive this year. 754 people received training in NRM and planning of which 326 were women. 24 local community members were trained in small project management.

Activity 1.2 (*Holding of integration workshops and stakeholder consultations to disseminate project plans and receive input from other planning agencies; end 31 December 2012*)

Regular meetings were held at least each month with provincial government on forestry and protected area issues. District governors were met almost every week to discuss issues related to conservation in the Northern Plains landscape. Senior government staff in FA and GDANCP are contacted at least weekly by senior project staff to ensure they are informed and supportive of the CALM project. Technical meetings were held with the FA, GDANCP and FiA on issues such as nature tourism, community zonation, approval of land use and authorisation of fishing permits.

An important stakeholder workshop was held in December to discuss and explain protected area law and the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders living in and around KPWS. Leaders of many government agencies, provincial and district governors, commune and village chiefs, local and other NGOs and community members attended and agreed that, following protected area law, MoE had responsibility for issuing land use permits inside KPWS. 94 people with influence attended of which 9 were women.

Activity 1.3 (*Co-ordinate conservation activities with Military, Concessionaires and development agencies. Formation of agreements; end 31 December 2009*)

Military commanders were met often (almost monthly) to mitigate the effects of this year's placement of roads, military camps and villages in Choam Ksan district. Relations with military commanders are now sufficiently good for them to hand over some seized guns and wildlife to the FA, although logging is a continual problem. Provincial government is involved in discussions with commanders. Senior project staff were also in regular contact with police and military police commanders on various law enforcement issues and they coordinated appropriate activities with the justice system. We hosted visits by and held discussions with international and national agencies including the World Bank, DANIDA, TWGF&E and DfID. These reviewed current activities and may lead to future support for conservation in the CALM landscape.

Activity 1.4 (*Commune Development Plans (supported by Seila/PLG) consider village PLUP land-use plans; end 31 December 2012*)

Training and planning resulted in 11 communes incorporating nature tourism, community conservation of forests and NRM into commune development plans. This included Pring Thom (Tmatboey) and Chhep II (Dongphlat) communes.

Activity 1.5 (*District integration workshops (supported by Seila/PLG) consider conservation priorities and village land-use plans; end 31 December 2012*)

All four districts in which the CALM landscape lies incorporated conservation priorities into district integration plans. This included awareness-raising about PA, Forestry and Land Laws and the activities mentioned in 1.4 above.

Activity 1.6 (*Integration of conservation priorities into sectoral development planning processes, including provincial government, five-year Provincial Seila Development Plan, MoE, MAFF and Ministry of Tourism; end 31 December 2012*)

The Provincial Development Plan has been drafted and includes the conservation priorities detailed above in this draft. Finalisation of the PDP should take place in December 2009.

Output 2. Establishment of appropriate community land tenure and resource-right use and engagement in conservation management

Activity 2.2 (*Land-use planning for 5 priority villages inside KPWS, PVPF and Cherndar key sites by year 3. Extension to 8 villages by year 5; end 31 December 2010*)

PLUP activities are underway or implemented in 12 villages across the landscape of which eight have been implemented directly by WCS with the government and 4 have been implemented by Ponlok Khmer with oversight from government and WCS. Senior staff held a meeting with the head of GDANCP to discuss planned zonation in the site and establish a mechanism for communities to obtain approval for their community zones.

Activity 2.3 (*Rapid zonation of the areas of KPWS, the PVPF and O'Scach-O'Dar that are adjacent to the key sites. Demarcation of boundaries; end 31 December 2009*)

A total of 410 demarcation claim forms from Chhep (PVPF) district were collected in 2009. A review of demarcation claims in Kampong Srao, Chhep district was held with the FA cantonment which established the main categories of claim type, thus enabling streamlining of the approval process. These are being prepared for presentation to the provincial governor for his review and approval of the proposed boundary of the permanent forest estate. A revised community zone boundary was prepared for Pou commune in KPWS based on maps of claims collected. This was approved at a provincial meeting involving all stakeholders. Lack of allocation of funds by DANIDA prevented completion of demarcation along the whole of the SE KPWS boundary.

Activity 2.4 (*Consolidate outputs into GIS system for national registration; end 31 December 2010*)

The WCS provincial GIS officer liaises regularly with the national GIS officer and MIST coordinators to coordinate and update the WCS databases.

Activity 2.7 (*Establish a framework for key species eco-tourism that benefits biodiversity and local villages, through incentive schemes and agreements created; end 31 December 2010*)

Prey Veng tourism committee members established zonation of the baray (Angkorean reservoir) near their village. This baray attracts a number of very rare bird species and zonation will help protect this habitat for these birds and also provide an interesting site for birding tourists. A site for a hide and for the tented safari camp was chosen at Prey Veng and tents and other equipment have been purchased. A meeting was held in Prey Veng village on ecotourism and its potential benefits. 137 people including 73 women attended the meeting. Further training in tourism hospitality and financial management was provided to 28 people in Dangphlat. Delegations from Dangphlat and Narong communities visited Tmatboey on a study tour to learn about ecotourism. This is being linked to Ibis Rice development which has now expanded to 9 villages where Village Marketing Networks for Ibis Rice have been established. Dangphlat village has developed a successful vulture restaurant to add to the O Koki white-winged duck site. This is a key attraction for birding tourists visiting PVPF. Total income to Tmatboey village in 2009 has been over \$12,000 with 90 visitors staying at the guesthouse. Refinements to tourism infrastructure and mentoring by a consultant on quality of hospitality delivery were carried out in Tmatboey.

Activity 2.8 (*Evaluation of village agreements and auditing of incentive scheme; end 31 December 2012*)

Monitoring of village land use agreements has been established in four villages and mechanisms for community members to collect and report data have been established. Land use monitoring is ongoing and reports based on GIS information collated by the project where agreements are being broken are being resolved by PLUP and law enforcement teams. Land was allocated in two villages to some families that did not have land within existing community boundaries. GIS databases composed of each individual rice paddy in the NP landscape have been compiled as part of the Ibis Rice project. This has enabled the Village Marketing Networks and Farmers Livelihood and Development to coordinate purchases of Ibis Rice from farmers who have adhered to land use plans. Training was given to 33 people for quality assurance of Ibis Rice. 30 tonnes of rice was bought from 38 families in four villages at a price roughly double that paid by local middlemen. Profit from sales of Ibis Rice to restaurants and hotels was \$2,500. This was given to 33 families (c. 165 people) in 4 villages in the landscape as a result of profits from the sale of Ibis Rice over 2009. 45 tons of Ibis Rice has been bought since the harvest in November 2009.

Output 3. Improved management of the key sites for conservation

Activity 3.5 (Implementation of land use monitoring program for key sites in year 1; end 31 December 2012)

Land use monitoring of the CALM project area has been developed and reports of forest cover change are now available for the CALM monitoring area of PVPF and Cherndar in the landscape. Rates of forest cover change have been analysed from 2002-2009 in this area and indicate that rates are relatively low, but remain a problem. In particular, the military concessions recently granted in northern PVPF will show very much higher deforestation rates when assessed in the future. KPWS data is now being analysed to assess forest cover change. This section has been somewhat delayed as our GIS analyst has been occupied with analysis for the Seima Protection Forest REDD project.

Activity 3.6 (Implementation of wildlife monitoring program, including vultures and nests of key species in PVPF during year 1, extended to other key sites by year 3; end 31 December 2012)

The rarest bird found in the Northern Plains, the critically endangered Giant Ibis, had a record breeding year in 2009: 43 nests produced 58 chicks. This is a very large proportion of the global population. Sarus cranes had another spectacular breeding season with the number of chicks produced second only to 2008. The CALM landscape is the most important breeding site for this species in South-East Asia. Lesser Adjutants have had a good start to their breeding season with close to 280 nests, although logging at one important site has caused an important colony to desert. Greater Adjutants appear finally to have halted their decline and we now have 11 nests in two main sites. Vultures had a record season in early 2009 and produced a maximum 5 chicks from 5 nests as a result of improved nest protection. This technique, developed in the CALM project, has been applied across the country to ensure vulture breeding success remains close to 100%.

Large mammal monitoring data from 2006-2009 from PVPF and Cherndar has been analysed. Numbers of most wildlife species appear to be increasing and this supports the management approach adopted by the CALM project. The most abundant species, Red Muntjac appears to be increasing in density from 2.5 to 4.5 individuals per km² over the four survey years and the population can be estimated at around 6,300 individuals in 2009. Wild pigs increased from 0.4 groups to 2.6 groups per km². These results and similar data for lesser mousedeer and carnivores suggest that the reduction in hunting as a result of improved law enforcement by the FA is having an effect on wildlife populations here. Protection of the forest from logging and land clearance has also played an important role. Larger threatened species such as Eld's deer, banteng and gaur are still recorded in relatively small numbers. This may be because they breed more slowly and thus their populations will take longer to recover. Additionally, they are still relatively nocturnal as a result of past hunting pressure, so they may not be recorded as frequently on our transects which take place during the day. Two endangered primate species, pileated gibbon and silvered langur, are thriving in PVPF and the landscape. Pileated gibbon group density was estimated at 0.3 groups per km²

(approximately 420 groups) and silvered langur group density was found at 0.5 groups per km² (approximately 630 groups). Given the very small range and limited conservation management across the range of these two species, the CALM landscape is likely to be of international importance for these two species. Monitoring will continue and be expanded using a modified system in KPWS in future years.

Activity 3.7 (Annual and long-term management plans for key sites; end 31 December 2012)

A senior project member from MoE was assigned to lead the KPWS management planning process. A strategy meeting and a task-planning meeting were held and this will enable completion of a draft of the KPWS management plan in the first half of 2010. Annual workplanning was completed for both this site and PVPF. The PVPF management plan was revised at a high level meeting within the FA. This revised and improved the proposed zonation to align it with the agreed zonation developed by the CALM project.

Activity 3.8 (Development of databases to monitor effectiveness of law enforcement and store wildlife monitoring data; end 31 December 2012)

Over the course of the year, we have reviewed the data that is collected and entered into the MIST database and reports. A key decision was to include data on illegal activity collected by research rangers and by community teams as well as that by patrol teams. This will ensure some independence between the data reported on illegal activity and those teams active in preventing illegal activity. Training was given to all 40 CALM project law enforcement staff and the two project managers in a comprehensive training session to improve quality of data collection and accuracy of reporting. This included sessions for senior staff on strategic planning and on management of patrol teams to ensure they carry out their duties.

Activity 3.9 (Annual evaluation of site activities based on results of law enforcement and the wildlife to identify problems and priority interventions for following year; end 31 December 2012)

This year has seen important improvements in law enforcement in KPWS and efforts in PVPF have built on past strengths. Coverage of both sites was effective, especially considering flooding this year was widespread. A major activity this year was the law enforcement strategy workshop and training sessions held in July and August which improved capacity to manage patrol teams and has increased law enforcement capacity in the field. Construction of a new sub-station at Phnom Pul in NW KPWS has improved capacity and this will reduce threats to this important area. In PVPF there have been notable declines in illegal activity. In particular, logging and hunting have been reduced to low levels. Management of the new military concessions, particularly in northern PVPF has been extremely difficult and the FA is discussing a new policy for the site to mitigate this problem. Overall, this year has seen great improvements, but much work still remains to be done to ensure focus and effort is maintained without external reinforcement.

Activity 3.10 (Determine long-term running costs to maintain necessary project initiatives (especially Component 2 and Component 3) in the long-term at each key site; end 31 December 2012)

Development of a REDD project has continued to be the focus for developing long term financing for the CALM landscape. Other long term donors are also being targeted.

Activity 3.11 (Secure additional funding, including trusts funds, long-term government and NGO commitment to cover costs identified under Activity 3.10 and management costs under Activity 3.1; end 31 December 2012)

As described in 3.10, UNDP agreed to provide support to the CALM project from core funds to aid development of a REDD project. A workplan and funding requirements has been updated for development of a full REDD project leading to income generation.

Activity 3.12 (Feasibility study and training for development of a REDD project to develop long-term financing)

The REDD project feasibility study has learnt considerably from the REDD project that is under development in Mondulkiri. This has included receiving training from the Mondulkiri staff, using lessons learnt from that site and receiving technical support for development of this study. Initial efforts focused on assessing technical needs for this for this highly complex project. Approval has been obtained from the two main partner government agencies. Fourteen staff have been trained in forest carbon sample plot measuring techniques. A preliminary forest carbon sample plot survey has been designed to cover the landscape by selecting random plots across the three main forest types with a total of eight plots in each main habitat: a total of 24 plots. Each plot is a cluster of sub-plots which will reduce variance without increasing travel time between plots, a major constraint on resources. This survey design has been based on the design used in Seima Protection Forest, Mondulkiri. Sample plot surveys have been started across all three main sites in the landscape (due to finish in January 2010).

Activity 3.13 (Development and maintenance of MIST, land use monitoring by remote sensing, community land use agreement monitoring, ibis rice program monitoring; end 31 December 2009)

Improvements to MIST have been possible as a result of this support to the project. Some of these improvements have been detailed above. Additionally, further training was provided in MIST and this has increased the effectiveness of use of the system as well as the quality of the inputs. Further satellite images have been obtained which have permitted up to date monitoring of land use change between three dates. Monitoring of community land use agreements was improved by the initial study of how this might be effectively implemented early in the year. This is now part of an integrated system to monitor land use, obtain reports of illegal land clearance and act on these reports. This monitoring project is linked to the benefits that community members can obtain from the Ibis Rice project.

Activity 3.14 (Assessment of security risks and implementation of procedures and procurement of materials to minimise risks; end 31 December 2009)

A threats review was completed and appropriate mitigating activities have been identified including purchase of safety and communications equipment such as radios, life jackets and motorcycle helmets. Additionally, during this period of raised tensions we have maintained good contacts with security force commanders who have informed us of any threats from the border conflict.

Activity 4.2 (Regular advisory reports to members of the Project Advisory Group (PAG) to endorse implementation, ensuring initiatives are integrated into government strategy; end 31 December 2012)

We held many meetings and discussions with provincial or deputy provincial governors (at least 15 meetings); with the director-general of the FA or his deputies (at least 30 meetings) and with the director of the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity; eight meetings were held with the director-general of GDANCP and many meetings with staff in this administration. We have regular exchanges with military and other security force commanders on many issues. Additionally, we have close contact with the government on issues related to climate change and REDD project development as part of other activities.

Activity 4.3 (Rolling and Annual evaluation of project activities based upon results of monitoring program and progress made towards outcome indicators; end 31 December 2012)

Quarterly reports have been reported regularly and aside from the CALM Project Board meetings, we have held informal meetings with UNDP staff on a number of occasions to report on project activities and maintain the quality of reporting.

Activity 4.4 (Mid-term and final reviews; end 31 December 2012)

The mid-term review took place in August and September 2009 and the final draft report was presented to project partners. We await the final report. Amongst other issues, the MTE

recommended the recruitment of a senior FA representative to the CALM Project Board. This recommendation was presented to the FA who nominated Mr Ung Sam Ath to sit on the board.

Activity 4.5 (Communication and advocacy)

Development of a new WCS-Cambodia website is almost complete. This will feature the CALM project and other WCS-Cambodia projects and improve information dissemination. A report on the ecotourism at Tmatboey has been produced along with papers on bird nest protection and vultures submitted to scientific journals. Press releases were issued on vultures and there have been features on ecotourism in AsiaLife and elsewhere.

PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT OUTPUTS

OUTPUT 1: Integrated conservation and development planning at the landscape-level			
Output Indicators	Baseline (month/year)	Target (month/year)	Current status (month/year)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Seila/PLG Commune Development Plans (CDPs), Provincial Development Plans, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, Sectoral Agency Plans, Land-use plans including or considering conservation priorities. 	No plans consider conservation priorities (January 2006)	Targets: 5 by year 3, 10 by year 7; Land-use plans: 5 villages by year 3, 8 by year 5; Key Site Management Plans: 2 by year 3-	11 CDPs, 4 DIPs, 1 draft PDP and 1 ESIA consider conservation priorities (December 2009).
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan <input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan <input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan			

OUTPUT 2: Establishment of appropriate community land tenure and resource-right use and engagement in conservation management			
Output Indicators	Baseline (month/year)	Target (month/year)	Current status (month/year)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community tenure or title over agricultural and residential land. 	No land use plans (January 2006)	Land-use planning completed in 5 villages by year 3, 8 by year 5	Land use plans completed in 4 villages, underway in 8 villages (December 2009).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of families that experience a sustained improvement in cash income as an indirect consequence of project initiatives (e.g. tourism, agricultural development, conservation contracts). 	No families had a cash income from project initiatives (January 2006)	100 families at two sites by year 4. 150 families by year 7.	107 families benefited directly from wildlife-friendly rice and ecotourism. 350 families indirectly benefited from wildlife-friendly rice as the ordinary rice market price rose in competition. 100 families benefited from resin sales. (December 2009)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of villages and families with successfully implemented incentive scheme contracts. 	3 villages and 20 families with contracts – 16 people in	Incentive scheme contracts in 5 villages by year	45 families had contracts for Ibis Rice in 4 villages, 49 families in 2

	Tmatboey benefited from nature tourism (Jan 2006)	3, 8 by year 5; Individual contracts with 30 families.	villages benefited from nature tourism, 88 people in 21 villages benefited from bird nest protection.
Protected Areas zoned and demarcated.	No PAs zoned or demarcated (January 2006)	Protected Forest zoned by the end of year 3, Wildlife Sanctuary by year 4.	PVPF zoned, demarcated in Chhep district. KPWS partially zoned and demarcated.
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan <input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan			

OUTPUT 3: Improved management of the key sites for conservation

Output Indicators	Baseline (month/year)	Target (month/year)	Current status (month/year)
Number of nests of key bird species recorded.	166 nests of 6 bird species recorded (May 2005).	20% increase in total key species records at three sites by year 5, 30% by year 7.	386 nests of 9 key species (December 2009).
Encounter rates with wildlife on monitoring transects and points, in Preah Vihear Protected Forest.	No large mammal survey (January 2006).	15% increase in key species populations at Preah Vihear Protected Forest by year 7.	Large mammal survey results indicate some species are increasing (see report, December 2009).
Number of hectares of forest within core areas of key sites.	PVPF: 122,186 ha forest (2002), 122,032 ha forest (2007) Cherndar: 102,380 ha forest (2002), 102,235 ha forest (2007)	No decreases in forest area across key sites in comparison with baseline in years 3 and 7.	PVPF: 121,798 ha forest (2009), Cherndar: 102,007 ha forest (2009)
Number of hunting incidences (traps/dogs/guns) per km-square surveyed during patrols. Changed to: Number of hunting incidences per 100 km travelled by patrols.	PVPF: 0.70 hunting sign/100km (Jan-Jun 2005). KPWS: 0.30 hunting sign/100km (Dec 2004-May 2005)	50% reduction in Protected Forest site by year 2, achieved at remaining sites by year 4. 75% reduction at all sites by year 5.	PVPF: 0.12 hunting sign/100km (Jan-Jun 2009) KPWS: 0.18 hunting sign/100km (Jan-Jun 2009)
Number of logging incidences per km-square surveyed during patrols. Changed to: Number of logging incidences per 100 km travelled by patrols.	PVPF: 2.2 logging sign/100km (Jan-Jun 2005) KPWS: 1.25 logging sign/100km (Jan-Jun 2009)	50% reduction in Protected Forest site by year 2, achieved at remaining sites by year 4. 75% reduction at all sites by year 5.	PVPF: 0.26 logging sign/100km (Jan-Jun 2009) KPWS: 0.52 logging sign/100km (Jan-Jun 2009)
Protected Area management plans.	No management	Protected Forest management	PVPF man plan final draft

	plans for any site	plan by the end of year 3, Wildlife Sanctuary by year 4.	completed, awaiting approval by FA. KPWS man plan started: Writing started, tasks allocated.
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan <input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan			

OUTPUT 4: Adequate reporting on project outcomes and indicators			
Output Indicators	Baseline (month/year)	Target (month/year)	Current status (month/year)
Project reporting is completed on-time	n/a	Quarterly, annual and other reports completed on time.	Reporting completed on time
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan <input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan			

PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME (CPAP) OUTPUT

OUTPUT: 3.1. Capacities of government and local communities enhanced for biodiversity conservation and livelihoods improvement			
Output Indicators	Baseline (month/year)	Target (month/year)	Current status (month/year)
Number of rangers and law enforcement officials engaged and trained in biodiversity conservation	39 (2008)	39 (end 2009)	40 government staff trained and equipped for wildlife monitoring and law enforcement; Conservation area patrolling monitored through monthly MIST reporting in PVPF and KPWS.
Number of conservation sites with boundary delineation	One site in progress (2008)	1 site with additional 100 km of boundaries of state forest verified and draft demarcation plan, zone boundaries, and recommendations in south-east Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary (end 2009)	PVPF has had 70 km of boundaries of state forest verified and provisional demarcation boundary mapped and temporarily demarcated in south-east KPWS.
Number of sites with management plans completed and commenced implementation	PVPF man plan drafted (2008)	Site management plan for Preah	PVPF site management plan

		Vihear Protected Forest completed (end 2009)	drafted in final review by FA. KPWS site management plan initiated.
Number of communes that participate in environmental awareness programme	3 communes with 100 families (2008)	500 people in 5 communes (end 2009)	6 communes and 500 people receive awareness raising and education on wildlife conservation and livelihoods
Number of CBNRM sites supported	7 sites developed (2008)	12 CBNRM sites in 6 communes developed REDD feasibility study initiated	12 CBNRM sites in 6 communes in Preah Vihear REDD feasibility study initiated and forest cover estimated for two of three key sites
Number of women benefiting from CBNRM	160 women benefitting (2008)	880 women in 11 villages participate and benefit from the 12 CBNRM sites	900 women from 9 villages participated and benefited from CBNRM
Number of families in the conservation sites that have benefited from sustainable livelihoods programmes	100 families (2008)	300 families in 4 communes (2 districts of benefit livelihood development programs (nature tourism, wildlife friendly rice production).	107 families benefited directly from wildlife-friendly rice and ecotourism. 350 families indirectly benefited from wildlife-friendly rice as the ordinary rice market price rose in competition. 100 families benefited from resin sales. (From 5 communes and 4 districts.)

PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME (CPAP) OUTCOME

OUTCOME: 3. National and local authorities and communities are better able to conserve biodiversity and respond to climate change

Outcome Indicators	Baseline (month/year)	Target (month/year)	Current status (month/year)
Number of species ¹ in the red list of the International Union for Nature Conservation (IUCN) where the population has reportedly increased in project area	0 (2008)	14 (2012)	8 (Dec 2009)
Number of project-supported conservation sites that score over 48 out of 96 on site conservation effectiveness score card	1 (2008)	2 (2012)	2 (Dec 2009)

¹ mostly birds at this point

Capacity Development

Community capacity to influence commune development plans and thus district integration plans and provincial development plans has been increased greatly through training. Local people now understand how to influence the relevant planning processes and have done so. This has increased the capacity of local CBOs, CSOs and NGOs to effect change. Similarly community management committees (CBOs) have been trained in small project management and planning which is aiding local capacity to develop livelihoods such as ecotourism and wildlife-friendly rice (Ibis Rice).

Mentoring of government colleagues in their capacity as managers has been central to our work this year and has led to valuable improvements in quality of management, including more refined community management and better understanding of community needs as part of overall management development. Management capacity has been improved across three sites through a law enforcement management workshop for 15 senior staff followed by two intensive law enforcement training sessions for three different sites. This has improved governance, security and efficiency in dealing with the diverse threats to the CALM landscape and elsewhere. Capacity was also increased through training in MIST data collection, a review of MIST analysis and further improvements in MIST and GIS capacity. Government capacity to manage sites has also been increased by installation of solar power facilities at the two site headquarters which increases the autonomy of each site. Additionally, a new patrol sub-station has been constructed in NW KPWS at Phnom Pul in an area which is of high biodiversity value, but has been difficult to govern. Monitoring capacity has been increased through training, notably for REDD forest sample plots surveys and elephant and large mammal monitoring techniques.

Gender

Our focus has been on improving community livelihoods (and more than half of farmers are women) linked to conservation management and integrating women into community management of natural resources. This has enabled us to improve the livelihoods and voice of women across a large area with the potential for long-term impact. Over 40% (326) of the people trained in NRM and planning were women. More than 50% (73) of participants in an ecotourism development meeting in Prey Veng were women and other livelihood development activities had similar proportions of participants. Ibis Rice benefited 33 families in four villages in 2009 and more than half the members of these families will be female. This will expand in future years into additional villages and has the potential to provide sustainable, predictable income for women and their families. The project intends to focus more on developing the capacity of women in agriculture to raise their income.

Lessons learned

Development of the project has succeeded over the year (and the lifetime of the project since inception) has demonstrated the effectiveness of our approach of integrating government staff into all aspects of the project. The project is involved in managing governance, land and natural resources issues and these are all areas in which different government agencies compete for control. If WCS as an NGO, attempted to influence directly many decisions made by other, non-partner government agencies over these issues, we would have limited success. However, as the project has government staff leading the project we are able to influence these complex issues and engage with other agencies. Thus, for example, we are able to meet military commanders and make agreements about the areas in which they can operate. Importantly, as government staff are at the heart of the project we are providing direct training and mentoring of the people who should be managing protected forests and protected areas. Thus capacity development, for those who will need this capacity in the long term, is high relative compared to other projects. This also simplifies the chain

of command and speeds up decision-making and actions which would be much slower if project managers were separate from government managers who can authorise and carry out many activities.

Engagement of stakeholders at many different levels and in different activities by the project is proving effective. To be effective, the project requires engagement across these different sectors. Senior government staff and government decision-making are influenced by direct engagement (management engaging and explaining ideas with senior provincial and national government staff). We also are having an impact on provincial development planning by training community members and other stakeholders how to request changes to commune and district development plans. Education, land use planning and livelihoods development linked to conservation management are the primary methods for engaging with communities. Protection of community resource rights and maintenance of rules and regulations by patrol teams are also essential to ensure that natural resources are not exploited excessively and to protect wildlife and timber from non-locals engaged in illegal activity. The patrol teams backed up by government project managers are also capable of engaging effectively with military personnel which is essential for ensuring the integrity of the landscape.

Bird nest protection has proven to be effective in increasing numbers of some of the most threatened and charismatic birds in the region, including Sarus Cranes, Lesser Adjutants and vultures. This system pays community members a fee to protect nests from predation by humans. Thus it removes the main threat and provides a payment to the poorest members of local communities. One threat which has proved difficult to prevent (although still relatively local in its impact) is logging or land clearance of nest sites as well as deliberate disturbance by people wishing to engage in such illegal activities. Illegal activity out of the breeding season is obviously difficult for nest protectors to stop as they are not usually present during these periods. Additionally, military personnel engaged in illegal activity are very difficult to stop and this requires a different approach as indicated above. This indicates the limits of nest protection, but also suggests that it should be carried out in conjunction with basic law enforcement to prevent such illegal activity. Using law enforcement to support community nest protection is therefore a means of supporting both protection of rare wildlife and safeguarding community livelihoods.

III. Project implementation challenges

a. Updated project risks and actions

Project Risk 1: Growing political strength of the Cambodian Armed Forces in Preah Vihear Province
Due to the actual and perceived threat from Thai armed forces and the perceived strength of the RCAF in dealing with the Thai threat, many army personnel have recently been deployed to Preah Vihear Province. Many are being settled on new concessions within KPWS and PVPF and a new military training base and large road upgrade has been established in north-east KPWS without consultation with KPWS management staff. The military have constructed new bases and roads inside PVPF which cut across key wildlife habitats.

The military are now settling 3,000 military families in PVPF along the new roads. Plots have been allocated without formal designation of a social land concession. In addition, the military have persuaded the Ministry of Rural Development to create five new villages in northern PVPF where these families will in theory be settled (although in practice they will settle along all roads).

The military are active in illegal logging, hunting and other activities such as land clearance. They are the biggest current to conservation of biodiversity in PVPF and KPWS.

Actions taken:

Monitoring military base, road and agricultural developments plans and military illegal activity in the landscape.

Awareness-raising and communication by direct engagement of armed forces. Maintenance of personal relationships between project managers and military commanders has enabled open dialogue

Reporting to national government is yielding positive direct support from senior government officials. This is the main avenue through which we can control the settlement of new families.

Provision of information to UNDP to aid diplomatic support for the project.

Review of current placement of patrol teams to have maximum effect in blocking incursions by military personnel hunting and logging in PVPF.

Review of management actions for preventing illegal activity by military personnel in northern sector of PVPF.

Demarcation of military social land concessions in areas adjoining KPWS to reduce threat of encroachment.

Project Risk 2: Improvement of roads from Tbeng to Mlu Prey and Chey Sen to Chhep

Roads are being upgraded and those that are in or close to the key sites may affect land use and exploitation in this area including increased logging, hunting and land-grabbing as a result of speculation on land prices.

Actions taken:

Adapted patrolling strategy and development of community management in adjacent villages will help mitigate the effects of this problem. Eventual approval by the government of a full REDD project would allow zonation of currently unzoned forest and this would improve both community management and law enforcement.

Project Risk 3: Economic land concession planned in KPWS

Two powerful individuals have submitted a proposal to build a hotel on the improved road north of Tmatboey inside KPWS.

Actions taken:

We are working with MoE to ensure that KPWS remains intact. Ea Sokha has developed a proposal to prevent development at this site.

b. Updated project issues and actions

Project Issue 1: Constantly changing report formats

Constantly changing reporting and planning formats add unnecessarily to the complexity of management. It results in changing monitoring plans and proposed outputs, usually without any perceivable benefit. Fortunately, changes in the last few months the reporting and workplan formats appear to have been worthwhile. It would be good to keep this format. I think everyone would learn how important it is to maintain stability of reporting. This point was mentioned in the mid-term evaluation report.

Actions taken:

This point will be reviewed at the CALM annual project board meeting.

IV. Financial status and utilization

Table 1: Contribution overview [start date of the project to end date of project]

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTION BALANCE
	Committed	Received	
UNDP/GEF	2,300,000	1,546,304	753,696
UNDP/TRAC	143,820	85,620	58,200
TOTAL	2,443,820	1,631,924	811,896

Table 2: Annual expenditure by Activity (in Atlas format) [Jan 2009 to Dec 2009]

Activity	2009 APPROVED BUDGET	2009 EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
Act. 1: Integrated conservation and development planning at the landscape-level	55,880.00	41,659.97	14,220.03	74%
Act. 2: Establishment of Community Engagement in conservation management	24,590.00	18,892.05	5,697.95	76%
Act. 3: Strengthened capacity for biodiversity management	297,651.00	335,684.91	-38,033.91	112%
Act. 4: Learning, evaluation and adaptive management increased	78,448.47	76,990.90	1,457.57	98%
Total	456,569.47	473,227.83	-16,658.36	103%

Table 3: Cumulative expenditure by Activity (in Atlas format) [project start date to Dec 2009]

Activity	TOTAL BUDGET	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
Act. 1: Integrated conservation and development planning at the landscape-level	409,574.66	210,224.63 /	199,350.03	51%
Act. 2: Establishment of Community Engagement in conservation management	177,594.58	171,896.63 /	5,697.95	96%
Act. 3: Strengthened capacity for	1,525,554.96	1,120,848.87	404,706.09	73%

biodiversity management				
Act. 4: Learning, evaluation and adaptive management increased	331,095.80	228,802.21	102,293.59	69%
Total	2,443,820	1,731,772.34	712,047.66	70%

Progress Report for Quarter 3rd Year 2009

UN Agency: XXXXXXXXXX

Country: Cambodia

Programme Code & Title:

Project Code & 00047478, Establishing Conservation Areas through Lansape Management(CALM) in the Northern Plains of Cambodia

Responsible Of Mark Gately

Implementing Ir Wildlife Conservaation Society(WCS)

Activity	Responsible	Progress to date/ Status	Fund	Donor	Account Code	Approved Annual	Expenditure			Balance of Funds	Budget for Next Qtr
							previous	current qtr	total		
Activity1: Integrated conservation and development planning at the landscape level	WCS	1.1 Training and awareness of officials from MoE, MAFF, MLMUPC and communities in conservation priorities and planning and project management, including promotion of gender equity. Baseline data on gender participation in training activities collected, analysed and reported, including recommendations for further promotion of gender equity through trainings.	62000	10003	71205	50,000.00	28,225.53	10,229.15	38,454.68	11,545.32	15,000.00
			62000	10003	71305	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	750.00
			62000	10003	71405		0.00	1,003.00	1,003.00	-1,003.00	0.00
			62000	10003	71610		867.00	85.12	952.12	-952.12	65.00
			62000	10003	71620	260.00	76.31	257.91	334.22	-74.22	0.00
			62000	10003	71625		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		1.2 Holding of integration workshops and stakeholder consultations to disseminate project plans and receive input from other planning agencies.	62000	10003	71635		72.16	0.00	72.16	-72.16	0.00
			62000	10003	72205		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			62000	10003	72399		181.00	10.00	191.00	-191.00	0.00
			62000	10003	72420		20.00	0.00	20.00	-20.00	0.00
		1.3 Co-ordinate conservation activities with Military, Concessionaires and development agencies. Formation of agreements.	62000	10003	72425		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			62000	10003	72430		7.50	0.00	7.50	-7.50	0.00
			62000	10003	72435		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			62000	10003	72505	2,200.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	2,150.00	500.00
		1.6 Integration of conservation priorities into sectoral development planning processes, including provincial government, five-year Provincial Seila Development Plan, MoE, MAFF and Ministry of tourism.	62000	10003	72510		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
			62000	10003	72815		140.00	0.00	140.00	-140.00	0.00
			62000	10003	73105		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			62000	10003	73120		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			62000	10003	74210	420.00	374.00	14.00	388.00	32.00	105.00
			62000	10003	74505		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62000	10003		74510		45.00	0.00	45.00	-45.00	0.00		
62000	10003		74525		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2.1 Education, awareness-raising and training courses in years 1-3 in new laws, land-use planning and community-based management, including issues of gender equity. Visits to other relevant national projects. Baseline data on gender participation collected, analysed and reported, including recommendations for further promotion of gender equity through awareness-raising.	62000	10003	71205		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	62000	10003	71305	2,000.00	2,549.17	998.29	3,547.46	-1,547.46	0.00		
	62000	10003	71405		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	62000	10003	71610	1,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,400.00	0.00		
	62000	10003	71620	3,000.00	54.00	0.00	54.00	2,946.00	0.00		
	2.2 Land-use planning for 5 priority villages inside KPWS, PVPF and O'Seach-O'Dar key sites by year 3. Extension to 8 villages by year 5. Baseline data on gender participation in land-use planning collected, analysed and reported, including recommendations for further promotion of gender equity in PLUP.	62000	10003	71625		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		62000	10003	71635		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		62000	10003	72105		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		62000	10003	72205	460.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	460.00	0.00	
		62000	10003	72220		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

ACTIVITY2 : Establishment of appropriate community land tenure and resource right use and engagement in conservation management	WCS	2.3 Rapid zonation of the areas KPWS, the PVPF and O'Scach-O'Dar that are adjacent to the key sites. Demarcation of		62000	10003	72399		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				62000	10003	72420	100.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
		2.4 Consolidate outputs into GIS system for national registration.		62000	10003	72425	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
		2.5 Design of appropriate mechanism for an incentive schemes: how the scheme will function and be monitored.		62000	10003	72430		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				62000	10003	72435		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2.6 Development of village agreements for management of natural resources, including implementation of the incentive scheme for key conservation issues. Initiation of agreement monitoring system.		62000	10003	72505	360.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	360.00	0.00
				62000	10003	72510		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				62000	10003	72815		0.00	170.00	170.00	-170.00	0.00
		2.7 Establish a framework for key species eco-tourism that benefits biodiversity and local villages, through incentive schemes and agreements created.		62000	10003	73105	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
				62000	10003	73120	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
				62000	10003	73405		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2.8 Evaluation of village agreements and auditing of incentive scheme. Baseline data on gender participation in incentive schemes collected, analysed and reported, including recommendations for further promotion of gender equity in incentive schemes.		62000	10003	74210		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				62000	10003	74505		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				62000	10003	74510	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.00	0.00
				62000	10003	74525		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				04000	00012	71205	5,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,400.00	0.00
				04000	00012	71305	2,750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,750.00	0.00
				04000	00012	71610	1,650.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,650.00	0.00
				04000	00012	71620	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
				04000	00012	71625		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00
				04000	00012	71635		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	270.00
				04000	00012	72205	3,200.00	2,342.00	-2,342.00	0.00	3,200.00	3,300.00
				04000	00012	72220		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00
				04000	00012	74210		7.00	-7.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00
		3.1 Establish management structures within existing MAFF and MoE systems for key sites. Training of staff in law enforcement, management and financing.		62000	10003	71205		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				62000	10003	71305	92,000.00	64,160.55	23,484.39	87,644.94	4,355.06	3,500.00
				62000	10003	71405		2,612.43	1,277.00	3,889.43	-3,889.43	0.00
		3.2 Provide equipment and adequate infrastructure for key sites.		62000	10003	71610	20,000.00	5,274.94	1,849.05	7,123.99	12,876.01	5,750.00
				62000	10003	71620	45,000.00	44,713.62	15,230.40	59,944.02	-14,944.02	17,000.00
		3.3 Education and awareness workshops on the forestry, protected area and land laws conducted with communities, local authorities, police and military.		62000	10003	71625	4,858.00	2,137.66	0.00	2,137.66	2,720.34	3,000.00
				62000	10003	71635		13,884.91	0.00	13,884.91	-13,884.91	0.00
				62000	10003	72105		0.00	457.65	457.65	-457.65	0.00
		3.6 Implementation of wildlife monitoring program, including vultures and nests of key species in PVPF during year 1,		62000	10003	72205	11,000.00	11,243.40	0.00	11,243.40	-243.40	1,500.00
				62000	10003	72215		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3.7 Annual and long-term management plans for key sites.		62000	10003	72220		3,400.00	0.00	3,400.00	-3,400.00	400.00
				62000	10003	72399	9,793.00	7,473.74	10.68	7,484.42	2,308.58	2,675.00
		3.8 Development of databases to monitor effectiveness of law enforcement and store wildlife monitoring data.		62000	10003	72420	200.00	930.00	0.00	930.00	-730.00	100.00
				62000	10003	72425	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	170.00
		3.9 Annual evaluation of site activities based on results of law enforcement and the wildlife to identify problems and priority interventions for following year.		62000	10003	72430	100.00	2.50	0.00	2.50	97.50	0.00
				62000	10003	72435	380.00	330.00	0.00	330.00	50.00	0.00
				62000	10003	72445		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**ACTIVITY3
: Improve
management
of the key
sites for
conservation**

WCS

3.11 Secure additional funding, including trusts funds, long-term government and NGO commitment to cover costs identified under Activity 3.10 and management costs under Activity 3.1.	62000	10003	72505	300.00	2,962.28	0.00	2,962.28	-2,662.28	75.00
	62000	10003	72510		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	62000	10003	72815		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	62000	10003	73105	900.00	1,375.00	0.00	1,375.00	-475.00	0.00
	62000	10003	73120	700.00	1,741.03	74.27	1,815.30	-1,115.30	200.00
	62000	10003	73405		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	62000	10003	74210		188.57	0.00	188.57	-188.57	0.00
	62000	10003	74505	300.00	3,816.13	0.00	3,816.13	-3,516.13	0.00
	62000	10003	74510		115.19	221.07	336.26	-336.26	0.00
	62000	10003	74525		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00
	04000	00012	71205	10,000.00	13,728.21	42,715.57	56,443.78	-46,443.78	15,500.00
	04000	00012	71305	26,900.00	7,281.26	3,399.96	10,681.22	16,218.78	4,275.00
	04000	00012	71405			7,330.05	7,330.05	-7,330.05	5,000.00
	04000	00012	71605			6,790.52	6,790.52	-6,790.52	2,181.00
	04000	00012	71610	7,000.00	733.61	1,669.21	2,402.82	4,597.18	2,425.00
	04000	00012	71620	15,000.00	742.07	5,177.62	5,919.69	9,080.31	14,500.00
	04000	00012	71625	8,650.00	297.87	0.00	297.87	8,352.13	6,200.00
	04000	00012	71635		3,025.05	10,825.84	13,850.89	-13,850.89	0.00
	04000	00012	72105	20,000.00		237.50	237.50	19,762.50	1,500.00
	04000	00012	72205	8,450.00	2,384.00	7,477.00	9,861.00	-1,411.00	2,000.00
	04000	00012	72215			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	04000	00012	72220			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	04000	00012	72399		471.84	2,826.93	3,298.77	-3,298.77	3,600.00
	04000	00012	72420		20.00	310.00	330.00	-330.00	375.00
	04000	00012	72425			155.65	155.65	-155.65	0.00
	04000	00012	72430			9.00	9.00	-9.00	0.00
	04000	00012	72435			113.00	113.00	-113.00	0.00
	04000	00012	72505			2,309.57	2,309.57	-2,309.57	0.00
	04000	00012	72815			357.50	357.50	-357.50	0.00
	04000	00012	73105			2,100.00	2,100.00	-2,100.00	0.00
	04000	00012	73120			962.30	962.30	-962.30	0.00
	04000	00012	74210		235.91	27.39	263.30	-263.30	0.00
	04000	00012	74505		290.88	0.00	290.88	-290.88	0.00
	04000	00012	74510			106.08	106.08	-106.08	0.00
4.3 Rolling and Annual evaluation of project activities based upon results of monitoring program and progress made towards outcome indicators.	62000	10003	71205		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	62000	10003	71305	16,004.00	10,941.16	0.00	10,941.16	5,062.84	1,875.00
	62000	10003	71405		65.00	0.00	65.00	-65.00	0.00
	62000	10003	71610		39.11	90.70	129.81	-129.81	0.00
	62000	10003	71620		18.00	0.00	18.00	-18.00	0.00
	62000	10003	71625		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	62000	10003	71635		334.60	0.00	334.60	-334.60	0.00
	62000	10003	72205		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	62000	10003	72220		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

