



ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT 2010

United Nations Development Programme

Cambodia

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

01-01-2010 – 31-12-2010



Ibis Rice weighing and purchasing, Dangplat village, January 2010

Project ID & Title: 2177

Duration: 7 years

Total Budget: \$2,931,019.97

Implementing Partners/Responsible parties: Wildlife Conservation Society

Country Programme Outcome: 3.1 Capacities of government and local communities enhanced for biodiversity conservation and livelihoods improvement.

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I. Executive summary

The CALM project has improved integration of conservation priorities into planning processes through participation in provincial, district and commune meetings as well as by engaging with senior government officials. We are now working on participatory land management in 19 villages in the landscape as well as supporting development of indigenous land title for appropriate villages. Revenue from ecotourism for local people remained stable despite the recession. Along with resin-tapping this provides a very valuable source of revenue during the dry season when few other sources of income are available. Ibis Rice has grown in extent and we are now buying more rice from more families as well as looking to increase marketing options.

We published a report on forest cover trends which shows that the activities of the CALM project have reduced forest loss in the landscape to less than 10% of that in than a comparable area outside the project. This was especially marked from 2006-2010 when deforestation pressures increased. Two REDD feasibility study reports were produced and carbon stock assessments were 75% completed as part of data collection for a REDD project. The Cambodia Readiness Plan Proposal on REDD+ (the 'REDD+ Roadmap'), and the Cambodian submission to the UN REDD National Programme, were successfully validated.

Wildlife monitoring continued and despite drought in early 2010, the bird nest protection programme found very high numbers of birds which may exceed those found in previous years. Wildlife monitoring data indicates deer, wild pigs and carnivores are increasing and plans were made to expanding wildlife surveys across the whole landscape in 2011 including PVPF, Chendar and KPWS. MIST monitoring of management activities continued and the levels of hunting and logging continue to decline. While the military pose a continued threat to the landscape and its integrity, we are able to control their activities. However, their requests for new concessions in the landscape pose new challenges which we are addressing.

An Ibis Rice business plan was produced which indicates that sustainability must be increased either by improving sales through retail outlets or by creating an export market. Improved marketing will help us develop this and we anticipate that overall profitability and contributions to local livelihoods will grow in 2011 as they have done in 2010.

II. Implementation progress

PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT OUTPUTS

OUTPUT 1: Integrated conservation and development planning at the landscape-level			
Output Indicators	Baseline (Dec 2009)	Target (Dec 2010)	Current status (Dec 2010)
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.	11 CDPs, 4 DIPs, 1 draft PDP and 1 ESIA consider conservation priorities.	Targets: 15 plans which are revised annually consider conservation priorities	16 commune councils used commune funds to NRM activities including awareness-raising on laws, rights and

			gender issues, and importantly community patrolling.
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Additional information:

1. *Mainstreaming conservation priorities into provincial planning (1):* We have raised awareness with the Preah Vihear Provincial Office of Local Administration (POLA) on the CALM project boundaries and goals to ensure the project (i.e. government site directors) is consulted before infrastructure is placed inside the landscape. This has reduced activities which threatened the integrity of the landscape. As some of these activities will be devolved to the new Provincial, District and Commune Councils, we must raise awareness with these councils to continue to control threats to the landscape. POLA has agreed to carry out this awareness-raising.
2. *Mainstreaming conservation priorities into provincial planning (2):* WCS and three local NGO partners attended commune development planning meetings and 25 local CBOs supported by the CALM project also attended district integration workshops. These feed priorities into the provincial development planning process.
3. *Integrating conservation priorities into planning and policy:* Military requests for land concessions and their logging and hunting remain the major threat to the CALM landscape. Numerous reports documenting illegal activity have been submitted to central and provincial government by senior project staff. This may have influenced the announcement of a ban on illegal logging by the Prime Minister. Additional direct communication with the provincial governor has resulted in a great reduction in illegal activity by the military in the CALM landscape since March 2010, however the threat remains. Awareness-raising meetings with military personnel have improved the situation somewhat, but high-ranking military commanders require additional education about conservation priorities.

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

Output Indicators	Baseline (Dec 2009)	Target (Dec 2010)	Current status (Dec 2010)
Community tenure or title over agricultural and residential land.	Land use plans completed in 4 villages, underway in 8 villages.	Land-use planning completed in 8 villages	Land use plans completed in 7 villages and continued land use planning development in 7 villages.
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).	107 families benefited from wildlife-friendly rice and ecotourism. 350 families indirectly benefited from wildlife-friendly rice. 100 families benefited from resin sales.	100 families benefit in four villages.	Community tourism income in 2010 season was \$20,083 (Tmatboey: \$13,325; Dangphlat \$6,758). 92 families kept to conservation agreements and benefited from selling Ibis Rice. 604 families benefited indirectly from Ibis Rice as the market price was raised through competition in 4 villages. More than

			\$28,139 was earned from sale of Ibis Rice by these families.
Number of villages and families with successfully implemented incentive scheme contracts.	45 families had contracts for Ibis Rice in 4 villages, 49 families in 2 villages benefited from nature tourism, 88 people in 8 villages benefited from bird nest protection.	in 8 villages and individual contracts with 30 families	92 families had contracts for Ibis Rice in 4 villages, 65 families in 3 villages benefited from nature tourism, 25 people in 8 villages benefited from bird nest protection.
Protected Areas zoned and demarcated.	PVPF zoned, demarcated in Chhep district. KPWS partially zoned and demarcated (Dec 2009).	KPWS community zones finalised across site in target areas (8 villages).	PVPF community zones approved in PVPF man plan with methodological approval. MoE and provincial approval granted for south-east community zone on boundary and for CZs in centre and west of KPWS. Seven other KPWS CZs receiving MoE approval.
Gender mainstreaming: number of women-headed households experiencing improved income.	Data not yet available	More than 5% increase in income of women-headed households where targeted	Workshop trained 40 local women in leadership of which 38 were from local CBO committees.

Additional information:

1. *Community land management planning:* The CALM project has worked on community land management in a total of 19 villages at the end of 2010. Two villages in KPWS have had their community zones approved by the Council of Ministers. Three villages in KPWS have had their community zones approved by the provincial demarcation committee and a further six are awaiting approval. Joint submission of these community zones by MoE will follow this approval. Four villages in PVPF await district approval before submission to the province and an additional four have had land use identified and are awaiting finalisation with the community. In addition, three of five villages have received approval as indigenous villages from the Ministry of Rural Development and can move forward to apply for indigenous land title. The remaining two villages plan to request this status in 2011.
2. *Community land management monitoring:* Villages engaged in community land management had reduced incidences of unauthorised forest clearance. In almost all cases, the community management committee was involved in controlling unauthorised land clearance. Thus, local communities are apparently taking responsibility for managing their land and forests which reduces the need for significant external investment. These villages refused settlement by 60% of immigrants compared to other villages which refused only 28% of immigrants. Villages with community land management committees were also able to resolve conflict between villagers more readily than villages without such committees.
3. *Ibis Rice:* Ibis Rice purchases from local communities have already surpassed purchases in the previous season. Over 82 tons have been bought and we plan to buy a total of 120 tons in this

season. The cost of purchase (the initial benefit for local communities) was at least 1,200 riel compared to 1,050 riel per kilogramme for the normal market price, a 14% increase. In addition, the profits after retail sales will be returned to local people. We continue to look for new markets and opportunities to increase sales in the coming year.

4. *Resin tree mapping*: Resin tree monitoring programme has demonstrated the importance of this NTFP activity for local people. Each family can earn between \$100-\$350 per month which is a significant boost to income for people earning less than a dollar a day. This is particularly important as it occurs during the dry season when there are few other sources of revenue. In 2010 we marked 2,467 trees belonging to local community members. In total, including 2009, we have marked 3,028 trees. This has given us a useful insight into the system by which trees are chosen by families. Each family has trees in specific localised areas and there appears to be little overlap in geographical areas tapped by families. We will now be able to map each family's resin-tapping zone to identify family rights over the trees in that zone and the NTFPs found there.
5. *Gender mainstreaming*. As a result of a change in funding priorities for TRAC funds, we reduced the scope of this activity. We organised leadership training for 38 women members of CBO committees to raise the capacity of local organisations to mainstream gender issues into their activities.

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OUTPUT 3: Improved management of the key sites for conservation

Output Indicators	Baseline (Dec 2009)	Target (Dec 2010)	Current status (Dec 2010)
● Number of nests of key bird species recorded.	386 nests of 9 key species recorded.	20% increase in total key species records.	425 nests of 9 species recorded (Season: July 2009 – May 2010). 488 nests of 9 species at 31 Dec for 2010/2011 season. Season is normally July 2010 – May 2011.
● Encounter rates with wildlife on monitoring transects and points, in Preah Vihear Protected Forest.	Large mammal survey results indicate some species are increasing (see report, December 2009).	5% increase in some species populations at Preah Vihear Protected Forest.	Wildlife numbers have increased over five years of project. Notably medium-sized species are now found in sufficient numbers to estimate densities (see below).
● Number of hectares of forest within core areas of key sites.	PVPF: 172,297 (2002), 171,128 (2006), 170,246 (2009). KPWS: 211,429 (2002), 209,534 (2006), 208,720 (2009). Chendar: 102,400 (2002), 102,259 (2006), 102,231 (2009). Outside landscape: 368,670 (2002) 353,188 (2006)	Rate of forest clearance <10% of comparable areas outside the CALM landscape.	PVPF: 169,305 (2010). KPWS: 207,593 (2010). Chendar: 101,884 (2010). Outside landscape: 322,263 (2010)

	334,165 (2009)		
• Number of hunting incidences per 100 km travelled by patrols.	PVPF: 0.10 hunting sign/100km (Jan-Dec 2009) KPWS: 0.19 hunting sign/100km (Jan-Dec 2009)	75% reduction across landscape compared to end 2005 baseline	PVPF: 0.14 hunting sign/100km (Jan-Jun 2010) KPWS: 0.18 hunting sign/100km (Jan-Jun 2010)
• Number of logging incidences per 100 km travelled by patrols.	PVPF: 0.18 logging sign/100km (Jan-Dec 2009) KPWS: 0.71 logging sign/100km (Jan-Dec 2009).	75% reduction across landscape compared to end 2005 baseline	PVPF: 0.16 logging sign/100km (Jan-Jun 2010) KPWS: 0.33 logging sign/100km (Jan-Jul 2010).
• Protected Area management plans.	PVPF man plan final draft completed, awaiting approval by FA. KPWS man plan started: Writing started, tasks allocated.	PVPF man plan completed. KPWS man plan underway.	PVPF management plan approved and published by the FA. KPWS management plan underway.
• REDD feasibility studies completed.	REDD feasibility studies initiated	REDD feasibility studies completed	REDD feasibility studies completed for KPWS and PVPF
• REDD PDD completed by end 2011.	No REDD PDD	REDD PDD initiated	Next phase of REDD planned and methodology reviewed. Carbon stock data 75% collected. Forest cover trends report published.
• National REDD readiness developed.	National REDD readiness initiated	National REDD readiness implemented	Cambodia Readiness Plan Proposal on REDD+ and the Cambodian submission to the UN REDD National Programme validated.
• Number of villages in which community land use is monitored.	Informal community land use monitoring in two villages	Community land use monitoring implemented by four villages	Community land use monitoring implemented by four villages

1. *Forest cover monitoring:* Development of a REDD project requires information on forest cover and we analysed satellite imagery to assess forest cover trends over time in the CALM landscape. We found that the rate of forest loss has been much better controlled within the CALM landscape (which lost 7,511 ha, 1.48% of the original total forest area) than in areas with no management (which lost 12.59%, 46,416 ha). Overall, the annualised rate of forest loss in the CALM landscape was 0.16% from 2002-2006, increasing to 0.21% from 2006-2010. In a buffer area of 5 km around this landscape, the rate of forest loss accelerated dramatically from 1.07% over 2002-2006, more than doubling to 2.27% from 2006-2010. If land concessions had not been granted to the military in the north of the CALM landscape, it is likely that the rate of forest loss would have even declined inside the landscape over the past four years. This demonstrates that the approach developed by WCS and partners has had an impact in preventing the loss of forest in this unique landscape.
2. *Large mammal monitoring:* Apparent increases in abundance of wildlife, together with

improved survey protocols are enabling effective monitoring of some medium-sized mammal species. Red muntjac numbers have more than doubled since 2006 and wild pig numbers have increased spectacularly over the last three years to 10.8 individuals per sq km (95% CI 6.3, 18.5). We have first density estimates for Eld's deer (Endangered) at 0.20 individuals per sq km (95% CI 0.07, 0.53) and for sambar (Vulnerable) at 0.14 (95% CI 0.05, 0.34). Other species such as carnivores and primates also appear to have populations which have stabilised or are increasing.

3. *Improved governance:* In PVPF hunting rates in 2005 were at 1.00 incidents/100km and in 2010 were at 0.15/100km. Logging rates at end of 2005 were 1.92 incidents/100km and in 2010 were 0.14/100km. In KPWS hunting rates in 2009 (the earliest period with acceptable data) were at 0.19 incidents/100km and in 2010 were at 0.15/100km. Logging rates at end of 2009 were 0.71 incidents/100km and in 2010 were 0.30/100km. This is a substantial improvement on the period prior to implementation of the CALM project. The increased investment from GEF/UNDP is paying substantial dividends for both local community livelihoods as well as for government forest management priorities.
4. *Bird nest protection:* Low rainfall from June to September has probably affected the breeding numbers of Giant Ibis and Sarus Cranes and disturbance by the military in PVPF may also have contributed to a poor breeding year for cranes. Given previous successful breeding years, this is not likely to have a long term effect on ibis or crane populations as they are long-lived birds. Overall total numbers are high and we anticipate that the final total for the 2010/11 season will equal or surpass that of 2009/10 once the season is finished.
5. *REDD project development:* We produced REDD feasibility study reports for the two different management sectors of the project and these indicated that a REDD project was potentially feasible in the landscape. Having identified a suitable methodology on which to base our plans for REDD project development in the CALM landscape, we developed a survey plan for carbon stock estimation within the landscape. The landscape was divided into two sectors based on the management authority and carbon stock sampling plots were established within each sector. Data has been collected at 80% of plots.
6. The Cambodia Readiness Plan Proposal on REDD+ (the 'REDD+ Roadmap'), and the Cambodian submission to the UN REDD National Programme, were successfully validated in a stakeholder meeting conducted on September 30th 2010.

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OUTPUT 4: Adequate reporting on project outcomes and indicators

equal or surpass that of 2009/10 once the season is finished.

Output Indicators	Baseline (Dec 2009)	Target (Dec 2010)	Current status (Sep 2010)
Project reporting is completed on-time	n/a	Quarterly, annual and other reports completed on time.	Reporting completed on time.
New ibis Rice marketing plan developed.	No new Ibis Rice business plan	New Ibis Rice business plan	Ibis Rice business plan completed.

1. The Ibis Rice business plan has been completed. This was prepared by a team of students from the Haas Business School in California. It lays out steps which will enable the Ibis Rice programme to become 100% sustainable without external input as well as identifying potential areas for expansion. This included monitoring costs and identifying measures to improve value from different sales formats. It also suggested that Ibis Rice needs to engage more with the tourist market and sales abroad.

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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 (Dec 2009)	Target (Dec 2010)	Current status (Dec 2010)
● Number of rangers and law enforcement officials engaged and trained in biodiversity conservation	40 government staff trained and equipped for wildlife monitoring and law enforcement; conservation area patrolling monitored through monthly MIST reporting in PVPF and KPWS	40 government staff continued to be further equipped with knowledge and skills for wildlife monitoring and law enforcement	35 government staff monitored and equipped for wildlife monitoring and law enforcement; Conservation area patrolling monitored through monthly MIST reporting in PVPF and KPWS. MIST training provided to all staff.
● Number of sites with management plans completed and commenced implementation	PVPF site management plan drafted in final review by FA. KPWS site management plan initiated	Site management plan for PVPF completed and awaiting FA approval and KPWS site management plan drafted	PVPF man plan approved and published. KPWS man plan timetable approved and draft text started.
● Number of communes that participate in environmental awareness programme	6 communes and 500 people receive awareness raising and education on wildlife conservation and livelihoods	Continue to promote awareness raising on wildlife conservation and sustainable livelihood improvement with 500 people (30% women) in 6 communes with different topics	389 people 25 women, 364 men (of which 287 were soldiers which explains the distortion in gender) received training in NRM, PA and forestry laws and land use management. 180 people attended meetings on community zonation in 6 villages. 200 families in 5 villages on CALM periphery attended education meetings on concession issues.
● Number of families in the conservation sites that have benefited from sustainable livelihoods programmes	107 families benefited directly from wildlife-friendly rice and ecotourism. 350 families indirectly benefited from wildlife-friendly rice as the	Continue to promote income generation targeting 550 families in 5 communes (5 districts of Preah Vihear Provinces) through the livelihood	92 families kept to conservation agreements and benefited from selling Ibis Rice. 604 families benefited indirectly from Ibis Rice as the market price was raised through competition in 4 villages. Tourism

	ordinary rice market price rose in competition. 100 families benefited from resin sales. (From 5 communes and 4 districts)	development programs (Eco-tourism, environment friendly rice production, resin sales)	provided \$13,325 for Tmatboey and \$6,758 for Dangphlat. 14 CBNRM sites in 6 communes under management.
● REDD feasibility study report produced	REDD feasibility study report drafted	REDD feasibility study report final draft completed and REDD Project Design Document (PDD) initiated including the preparation of the carbon baseline	REDD feasibility studies completed for KPWS and PVPF. Next phase of REDD planned and methodology reviewed. Tree sampling data 75% collected for carbon stock assessment. Forest cover trends report published.
● National REDD readiness developed.	National REDD readiness initiated	National REDD readiness implemented	Cambodia Readiness Plan Proposal on REDD+ and the Cambodian submission to the UN REDD National Programme validated.
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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 (Dec 2008)	Target (Dec 2012)	Current status (Dec 2010)
● No. of species in the red list of the International Union for Nature Conservation (IUCN) where the population has reportedly increased in project area	0	14	11
● No. of project-supported conservation sites that score over 48 out of 96 on site conservation effectiveness score card	1	2	2

Capacity Development

Improvements in capacity have enabled local CBOs in the landscape to attend District Integration Workshops and other planning meetings within the province. This has devolved conservation planning to more local levels and increases long term sustainability of forest management. Improved community patrolling by CBOs of traditional forest use areas has increased to cover seven villages in the landscape. These local efforts have included confiscating chainsaws being used without authorisation as well as communications to government law enforcement staff when encountering serious law enforcement infractions. This reduces the investment required to protect the forest and wildlife in KPWS, PVPF and other areas.

Training has continued in monitoring: in 2010 35 government staff received MIST refresher courses, 7 staff received wildlife survey training and 9 staff were trained in carbon stock sampling techniques for REDD project development. Training was also given to 38 women members of local CBOs to improve female leadership.

Capacity for development of a full REDD project has improved with the feasibility studies as well as carbon stock data collection. This will continue into 2011.

Gender

Finance for gender mainstreaming was reduced and we focused activities on training 38 women members of CBOs in leadership. Training was given by Keo Thavy and two other Cambodian colleagues who gave an energetic and valuable workshop for these Preah Vihear CBOs.

Lessons learned

The main issues arising from the year have been that there is limited will to control the activities of the military where they affect forests and wildlife. Even where there has been a substantial impact on community livelihoods from occupation of community farmland, logging of resin trees, there has only been a slow response to the request by local people to improve local control and reduce military land-grabbing. Addressing this problem has been difficult and has included raising awareness with military personnel, communications and reporting to military commanders and provincial and national government.

A valuable benefit of developing the REDD project in the landscape has been the implementation of forest cover monitoring. This has enabled us to assess the effectiveness of our management by reviewing where forest cover loss has been greatest and what have been our most successful approaches to protecting the forest. This monitoring tool has shown that management has been effective in controlling deforestation close to settlements, but that military concessions require a different approach. It has also enabled us to identify small areas of deforestation which might not otherwise have received attention from the law enforcement teams. This has prevented new settlements from being established and reduced the overall rate of forest loss. We will incorporate this into an annual monitoring system.

III. Project implementation challenges

a. Updated project risks and actions

Project Risk 1: *Armed forces engaging in illegal activity including hunting, logging and land-grabbing.* This is still an issue which we are continuing to encounter.

Actions taken: We are carrying out awareness-raising and law enforcement patrols to reduce the problem.

Project Risk 2: *Threat of conflict between Thailand and Cambodia.* The threat of conflict between Thailand and Cambodia has reduced, despite recent minor events. This is no longer a risk to the future of the project.

Project Risk 3: *Growing political strength of the Cambodian Armed Forces.* The RCAF has requested large new concessions in northern PVPF, ostensibly for growing rice. However, this area is too dry for rice production and the soil is too poor, so the military probably intend to clear the area for timber exploitation. Development of these concessions will be unfortunate as they cover large areas

used by local communities and also cover part of the PVPF core zone which is important for elephants among other species. There are many other suitable areas to the north and north-west of the proposed sites.

Actions taken: We are proposing through the government that smaller more suitable areas are used by the military outside areas of importance for people and wildlife.

b. Updated project issues and actions

There are no issues that require action for.

IV. Financial Status and Utilization

Table 1: Contribution Overview [Project started: 01 July 2006 – Project end: 31 December 2012]

Donor Name	Contribution		Balance
	Committed	Received	
UNDP	631,019.98	631,019.98	-
GEF	2,300,000.00	1,835,356.12	464,643.88
Total	2,931,019.98	2,466,376.10	464,643.88

Table 2: 4th Quarter 2010 Expenditure by Activities [01Oct – 31 December 2010]

Activities-Description	Budget	4th Quarter 2010 Expenditure			Balance	Delivery (%)
	[4QT-2010]	CALM/WCS (Disbursed)	UNDP (Disbursed)	Total		
Activities 1: Integrated Conservation and Development Planning at the Landscape-Level	11,470.00	742.77		742.77	10,727.23	6%
Activities 2: Establishment of appropriate community land tenure and resource-right use and engagement in conservation management	7,048.00	7,312.24		7,312.24	(264.24)	104%
Activities 3: Improved management of the key sites for conservation	157,755.71	167,244.52	(26,148.61)	141,095.91	16,659.80	89%
Activities 4: Adequate reporting on project outcomes and indicators	59,857.91	15,220.25	40,080.13	55,300.38	4,557.53	92%
Total	236,131.62	190,519.78	13,931.52	204,451.30	31,680.32	87%

Table 3: Quarterly Expenditure by Activities [01 January – 31 December 2010]

Activities-Description	Budget 2010	2010 Cumulative Quarterly Expenditure			Balance	Delivery (%)
		CALM/WCS (Disbursed)	UNDP (Disbursed)	Total		
Activities 1: Integrated Conservation and Development Planning at the Landscape-Level	46,092.54	35,365.31		35,365.31	10,727.23	77%
Activities 2: Establishment of appropriate community land tenure and resource-right use and engagement in conservation management	9,911.19	10,175.43		10,175.43	(264.24)	103%
Activities 3: Improved management of the key sites for conservation	535,309.73	542,798.54	(24,148.61)	518,649.93	16,659.80	97%
Activities 4: Adequate reporting on project outcomes and indicators	186,178.57	73,848.78	107,772.28	181,621.06	4,557.51	98%
Total	777,492.03	662,188.06	83,623.67	745,811.73	31,680.30	96%

Table 4: Cumulative Expenditure by Activities [Project Started: January 2006 – 31 December 2012]

Activities-Description	Total Budget (2006-2012)	Cumulative Expenditure			Balance	Delivery (%)
		CALM/WCS (Disbursed)	UNDP (Disbursed)	Total		
Activities 1: Integrated Conservation and Development Planning at the Landscape-Level	363,611.35	245,270.68	363.44	245,634.12	117,977.23	68%
Activities 2: Establishment of appropriate community land tenure and resource-right use and engagement in conservation management	181,910.75	166,827.86	15,347.13	182,174.99	(264.24)	100%
Activities 3: Improved management of the key sites for conservation	1,892,009.82	1,620,299.54	(19,674.43)	1,600,625.11	291,384.71	85%
Activities 4: Adequate reporting on project outcomes and indicators	493,488.05	261,714.03	144,547.55	406,261.58	87,226.47	82%
Total	2,931,019.97	2,294,112.11	140,583.69	2,434,695.80	496,324.17	83%

Remarks: TRAC =	631,019.98	494,915.89	108,527.63	603,443.52	27,576.46	96%
GEF =	2,300,000.00	1,799,196.22	32,056.06	1,831,252.28	468,747.72	80%
TOTAL =	2,931,019.98	2,294,112.11	140,583.69	2,434,695.80	496,324.18	83%