

ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT 2008

United Nations Development Programme Cambodia

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

01-01-2008 – 31-12-2008



Asian elephants recorded at a camera-trap in Preah Vihear Protected Forest in April 2008

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Unfunded: \$2,170,000
Implementing Partners/Responsible parties: Wildlife
Conservation Society/FA/MoE

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Executive summary

(minimum half a page, maximum 2 pages)

The Executive summary is not a background note. It is a concise brief on the project main achievements (project outputs) and its contribution towards the national development strategy and the CPAP outcome and output relevant to the project -as stated in the Annual Work Plan (or RRF)- over the life time of the project.

We constructed two new headquarters for PVPF and KPWS and these will provide important capacity for management at these two sites. Previously there was no secure office or storage space and accommodation was very limited within the key sites. This will enable management and research teams to run computers and carry out planning on site and thus less time will be wasted in travel and logistic maintenance. This construction is part of the capacity building program in CALM which has included training over 285 people from across the landscape including 70 women and 48 government staff (16 FA and 12 MoE). This training has been in NRM management, monitoring techniques, livelihoods development and other tools to ensure long term sustainable management in the CALM landscape. We have provided equipment to staff to improve their ability to carry out their work and we are continually reviewing capacity-building needs for the long term. As the technical capacity and efficiency of the staff have grown, we are seeing the need for more equipment such as computers, GPS and field equipment to maximise the benefits staff and the project receive from training.

We have continued to expand the participatory land use planning program and are now working in 12 villages across the landscape. This is a successful activity program and part of an integrated project which brings the communities into partnership with the CALM project to conserve wildlife and improve their livelihoods in target villages. As part of the mainstreaming of the conservation into landscape management we held a provincial workshop where representatives of all communities as well as provincial and district governments were invited to review rules and regulations for zonation of PVPF. This successful meeting demonstrated the considerable support for all parties for the project as so many had been involved in land use planning here. The demarcation process in and around PVPF and KPWS is another core mainstreaming activity which has involved all sections of national and provincial government. By demarcating over 70 of permanent forest estate in Chhep district, we are ensuring that conservation planning is being considered by all sections of government.

Although we will continue to expand and develop land use planning as appropriate, we are now moving into a phase where monitoring of implemented activities is now becoming more dominant as the project matures. We have recruited a land use monitoring officer who will design a system to enable monitoring of land use. This will feed back into the livelihoods development program and enable us to assess from whom wildlife friendly products should be purchased. Monitoring of large mammals in PVPF has continued from 2006 as has large bird protection and monitoring. This year we observed record numbers of white-shouldered ibis, sarus crane and lesser adjutant which demonstrates the effectiveness of our approach. Monitoring is providing feedback into the community land use agreements to improve the system and ensure its effectiveness against all threats. We have integrated our MIST threats and law enforcement monitoring into monthly management meetings and these inform planning as well as indicating whether communities or other people have cleared land illegally. The MIST monitoring system, alongside other information, enabled us to assess over the year which sectors of management needed to be improved, and culminated in the change of management in KPWS by MoE. This system has therefore demonstrated its value as a management tool for both strategic and day to day planning.

I. Context

(minimum half a page, suggested 1 page)

Project focus

The Northern Plains of Cambodia are the largest remaining extensive intact block of a unique landscape of exceptional global importance for biodiversity conservation. The area is either a last refuge for, or maintains a key population of over 40 species on the IUCN Red List, including five listed as Critically Endangered. The project addresses the problem of escalating biodiversity loss across the Northern Plains, caused by increasing human land and resource use. This is achieved through a seven-year, three-pronged approach: (1) the introduction of biodiversity considerations into provincial level land use processes; (2) the demonstration of specific mainstreaming interventions at four key sites (including community land-use tenure, community contracts and incentives for biodiversity supportive land-use practices, as well as working to mainstream biodiversity into the forestry and tourism productive sectors); and (3) strengthen biodiversity management by government at the three key sites. The Landscape Species Approach was used to identify the sites.

The CALM project is consistent with the GEF Strategic Priority BD-2 (Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Sectors). The project intervention will work to introduce biodiversity values into landscape level land-use planning processes. Implementation focuses particularly on building the capacity of provincial departments and authorities and integrate specific projects initiatives established provincial planning processes (supported through the CSPDD). The project is mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in relevant sectors including tourism, forestry, agriculture, etc. within the landscape focussing on Preah Vihear province. At this point in the seven year project, there is increased focus on consolidating the capacity-building and training carried out in the CALM landscape to date, assessing the success of the programs implemented and monitoring progress. This includes: monitoring community land use agreements and forest cover; expanding participatory land use planning with livelihoods development across the landscape; implementing rules and regulations for Preah Vihear Protected Forest (PVPF) and further development at Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary (KPWS); developing wildlife monitoring protocols across the landscape; improving governance, efficiency and monitoring in law enforcement activities; and continued delineation of boundaries of conservation sites.

Development targets

Amongst the numerous national and international development targets, CALM addresses most closely the CPAP outcomes and outputs as it is focussing on mainstreaming biodiversity. Of the *CPAP Outcome 4 indicators*, seven of the 14 target species are increasing, three of the remaining seven target species are stable and we have no data yet on three of the remaining three species, although there is no reason to suspect that they are declining. Oriental Darter did not breed successfully this year and this may be an indication of weather conditions rather than management failure as they are not regular breeders. Of the two currently sites currently defined as protected areas/forests in the CALM landscape, PVPF scores 65% and KPWS scores 48% on the site conservation effectiveness scorecard. CALM monitors *CPAP Output 1 indicators* and has the following data: 53 rangers engaged and trained in biodiversity conservation; two sites with boundary delineation; 36 staff deployed in conservation management centres; six communes in environmental awareness programs; and eight CBNRM sites supported.

Through its activities, CALM also contributes indirectly to *NSDP indicator 1,2,3* targeting poverty reduction. CALM aids communities across the landscape by assisting them in managing land use sustainably; by using participatory land use planning to gain land title or tenure and stability; and by developing sustainable alternative livelihoods to improve income linked to conservation outcomes including ecotourism and wildlife-friendly rice. This also targets *NSDP indicator 6* which aims to increase land title. We work with communities using participatory land use planning to provide a mechanism to gain land title or tenure and provide stability for the poorest people,

including minorities. CALM contributes to *NSDP indicator 24* on maintaining forest cover at the target sites by: ensuring illegal land clearance is controlled; aiding communities to manage land sustainably through participatory land use planning; through environmental education; and other conservation activities. CALM contributes *NSDP indicator 28* by mainstreaming gender equity where feasible by providing training to women in developing alternative livelihoods and through participatory land use planning which gives poorer families, many of them led by women the potential to gain land title or tenure.

CALM contributes indirectly to *UNDAF outcome 1.1* by ensuring community participation in all activities related to land use planning and management of natural resources, including development of rules and regulations for PAs. We also contribute indirectly to *UNDAF outcome 2.3* by providing training and capacity-building for development of livelihoods such as ecotourism and wildlife-friendly rice production.

The responsible partner WCS works in partnership with the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) of the Ministry of Environment (MoE), and the Forestry Administration (FA), of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). These are the legal implementing partners for management in KPWS and PVPF respectively. We also work closely with local stakeholders including local communities (which include Khmer and Khoi minorities) and commune, district and provincial authorities. The main beneficiaries will be the two ministries who are receiving capacity-building and other support. Additionally, improvements in land use planning will benefit communities by providing them with opportunities to obtain land title or tenure and also there is potential for increasing income from alternative livelihood development.

The background is a very short history of the project including rationale, intended objective, intended beneficiaries, main project stakeholders and implementation arrangements. This section also contextualises the project's overall direction by referencing the benchmarks/outcomes as approved in the NSDP, UNDAF, and CPAP.

II. Performance review

(suggested maximum 4 pages)

The performance review analyses the project's overall contribution to the national development benchmarks. It also assess the performance of the project against specific criteria such as capacity development, impact on direct and indirect beneficiaries, national ownership, quality of partnerships, quality of monitoring and evaluation, sustainability of project outputs, participatory process, cost-effective use of inputs, timely delivery of outputs.

Progress review

This section assesses the overall progress of the project towards different development outcomes and the overall capacity development process. While it may be difficult to assess the progress towards development outcomes and benchmarks in the course of a year, it is possible to explain how the project can make an impact when it complements other partners interventions.

1. Overall progress towards the CPAP outcome and output(s) relating to your project

CPAP Outcome

Of the CPAP Outcome 4 indicators, seven of the 14 target species are increasing, three of the remaining seven target species are stable and we have no data yet on three of the remaining species, although there is no reason to suspect that they are declining. One species, the Oriental Darter *Anhinga melanogaster*, did not breed in 2008. Large mammals (Asian Elephant *Elephas maximus*, Gaur *Bos gaurus*, Banteng *Bos javanicus*, Eld's Deer *Rucervus eldii*, Leopard *Panthera pardus* and Tiger *Panthera tigris*) make up six of the 14 target species and they are the focus of a transect-based monitoring program which now has three years of data. Populations of wild cattle and deer are believed to be stable. Currently, numbers and population trends are not known for elephant and large cats, but there is no reason to suspect that they might be decreasing, particularly given current management effectiveness. In 2009 we will continue this study (which also monitors many other large mammal and bird species). Although trends and population estimates can sometimes be discerned from three years of study, four years worth of data greatly decreases the variance in the data and this will increase our chances of detecting population trends, if any. There are eight target bird species of which five are critically endangered. White-shouldered *Pseudibis davisoni* is increasing and not only do numbers of nests continue to increase, but we also counted a record number for Preah Vihear of 23 individuals at roosts in July this year. Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea* are known to be stable, but it is possible that they are increasing. We will be revising the bird nest protection scheme so that the nests of these species are also monitored; currently as they are not targeted by humans for consumption, we are not protecting them and thus monitoring of nests is limited. Sarus Cranes *Grus antigone* continue to increase (57 nests in 2008). Vultures of all three species continued to increase across Cambodia. In 2008 we counted 286 vultures at the annual census of which CALM project sites held the largest populations of two species. White-winged Duck *Cairinia scutata* are not monitored directly, but we keep finding it in new locations across the CALM landscape which is good news. Oriental darters *Anhinga melanogaster* did not breed successfully in the CALM landscape this year. Although this is disappointing, given that they are not regular breeders, their propensity to breed is probably related to weather conditions more than management failure. However, we will continue to monitor this species.

Of the two currently sites currently defined as protected areas/forests in the CALM landscape, PVPF scores 65% and KPWS scores 48% on the site conservation effectiveness scorecard based on a 25 November 2008 review. Comparison of this scorecard with that of 27 July 2006 provides an interesting contrast between the two main sites. Development of conservation management in PVPF has been most impressive with the score rising from 37% to its current level. This improvement has been across a broad range of activities and sectors pertinent to management and there appears to have been little slipping in standards in any area. In KPWS, however, progress has been more moderate, rising from 33% to current levels. In addition, despite similar investment in resources, there has been some reduction in effectiveness in a number of areas which is disappointing. However, WCS and the main implementing partner MoE have been collaborating closely to resolve this problem and important management changes have been made at the end of 2008 to ensure that conservation management improves rapidly and is effective.

CPAP Output

CALM monitors CPAP Output 1 indicators and has the following data: 53 rangers engaged and trained in biodiversity conservation; two sites with boundary delineation; 36 staff deployed in conservation management centres; six communes in environmental awareness programs; and eight CBNRM sites supported. The staffing levels indicate that we have reasonable numbers of staff for management. Although some improvements could be made in numbers, particularly in law enforcement and wildlife rangers, the main focus of our work now is ensuring effective management of staff, monitoring current staff and activities and ensuring that they have sufficient capacity for their work. Demarcation is ongoing in both KPWS and PVPF and this has been proved popular with both relevant ministries and the provincial government.

These indicators demonstrate that the management approach we have adopted is effective when properly implemented and that we have taken steps to improve management with the implementing partner where necessary. The combined approach of working with central government staff on site-based management, with local communities on land use planning and

with the provincial and local government on broader planning issues has enabled us to improve integration the CALM project with government planning. This has improved alignment of government policy with the CPAP outcome.

2. Capacity development.

A major advance in capacity this year was the construction of new headquarters buildings for PVPF and KPWS. These provide office space, storage facilities and accommodation for the FA and MoE respectively in the two main sites. Previous capacity was limited, but the new facilities are of the highest standard and will facilitate management.

Over 280 people received training as part of the CALM capacity building program. This included 70 women, 48 government staff and 218 members of local NGOs, CSOs and CBOs. The training focused on community capacity building including tourism service provision, commune planning, NRM and agricultural techniques, as well as GIS, law enforcement monitoring and wildlife survey techniques. Important field equipment was provided to law enforcement and wildlife monitoring staff to improve their capacity.

We worked closely with the Preah Vihear provincial, district (Kulen, Tbeng, Choam Ksan and Chhiep) and commune authorities to develop project activities. We gained approval and raised awareness from the authorities for the demarcation program to maintain the integrity of the boundaries of the key sites. This provides an institutional framework for the FA and MoE to carry out this work in the province. The authorities also supported our work in developing participatory land use planning (PLUP) in villages across the CALM landscape. This has important links to most aspects of our program as: it has a direct influence on potential encroachment into KPWS and PVPF; it increases community motivation to work with conservation managers by linking land use agreements with land tenure or title; and it forms the basis for the development of ecotourism development and the nest protection scheme.

3. Impact on direct and indirect beneficiaries.

At strategic and implementation levels we work very closely with both FA and MoE to ensure the effectiveness of the CALM project in Preah Vihear. Indeed some of the most important activities can only be performed by government staff. We are able to achieve this through a consultative process with continual feedback. Without government satisfaction the CALM project would have difficulties in moving forward and we maintain an environment of open communication to facilitate this. By providing capacity-building, technical input and feedback we have raised the quality of conservation management in both KPWS and PVPF. The importance of working closely with communities to ensure successful management is also a core part of our work. As described above, our community work is based on informed planning and development agreements and this maintains the support of communities in and around KPWS and PVPF. We are now working in the majority of villages in the core areas and other important sites in KPWS and PVPF. Where land use planning has been completed, such as in Tmatboey, local community income has increased which can be used as a measure of satisfaction,.

Implementation strategy review

This section assesses the quality of the implementation strategy looking at the quality of the consultative process, the quality of partnerships, and the extent to which the project has endeavoured to ensure national ownership and sustainability.

1. Participatory/consultative processes

As stated above, at strategic and implementation levels we work very closely with both FA and MoE to ensure the effectiveness of the CALM project in Preah Vihear. Indeed some of the most important activities can only be performed by government staff. We are able to achieve this through a consultative process with continual feedback. Without government satisfaction the CALM project would have difficulties in moving forward and we maintain an environment of open communication to facilitate this. The importance of working closely with communities to ensure successful management is also a core part of our work. As described above, our community work is based on informed planning and development agreements and this maintains the support of communities in and around KPWS and PVPF.

2. Quality of partnerships

As stated above, we work very closely with our main partners in the government, FA and MoE to ensure the success of the CALM project. This includes working closely with visiting central government teams who have other missions in and around landscape. This is maintained at both provincial and district level as well as with central government. Recent developments in KPWS demonstrate how CALM and MoE have worked closely together to move management forward. We have good relationships with other donors who provide co-financing to the project in strategic areas such as demarcation of the boundaries of key sites and developing community livelihoods. Our community management teams are very active and their work supports the strategic approach adopted by CALM with the government to ensure that forest management and wildlife conservation is effective and sustainable. We have good relationships with a number of local NGOs in Preah Vihear. We work closely with them in livelihoods development and land use planning and develop capacity by mentoring them in small grant proposal-writing and management. These partnerships ensure an integrated approach to landscape management which is thus more successful. Working with a myriad of partners in the very large CALM landscape enables us to address the majority of the issues which affect conservation management here. CALM needs to increase the strength of its partnership with the RCAF which have become very active in recent months in clearing land, road-building and other activities in the north of Preah Vihear in KPWS and PVPF close to the Thai border. They are now one of the most significant threats to forest and wildlife conservation in the landscape.

3. National ownership

As described above, all aspects of the project are developed with government counterparts. At strategic and implementation levels we work very closely with both FA and MoE to ensure the effectiveness of the CALM project in Preah Vihear. Indeed some of the most important activities can only be performed by government staff. We are able to achieve this through a consultative process with continual feedback. Without government satisfaction the CALM project would have difficulties in moving forward and we maintain an environment of open communication to facilitate this. Monitoring and evaluation of activities, including MIST for law enforcement and land use is carried out with government staff and monitoring meetings are held monthly for both sites. A very large proportion of the budget is invested in government staff, in training and in government activities.

4. Sustainability

A major advance in capacity this year was the construction of new headquarters buildings for PVPF and KPWS. These provide office space, storage facilities and accommodation for the FA and MoE respectively in the two main sites. Previous capacity was limited, but the new facilities are of the

highest standard and will facilitate management.

Over 280 people received training as part of the CALM capacity building program. This included 70 women, 48 government staff and 218 members of local NGOs, CSOs and CBOs. The training focused on community capacity building including tourism service provision, commune planning, NRM and agricultural techniques, as well as GIS, law enforcement monitoring and wildlife survey techniques. Important field equipment was provided to law enforcement and wildlife monitoring staff to improve their capacity.

We worked closely with the Preah Vihear provincial, district (Kulen, Tbeng, Choam Ksan and Chhiep) and commune authorities to develop project activities. We gained approval and raised awareness from the authorities for the demarcation program to maintain the integrity of the boundaries of the key sites. This provides an institutional framework for the FA and MoE to carry out this work in the province. The authorities also supported our work in developing participatory land use planning (PLUP) in villages across the CALM landscape. This has important links to most aspects of our program as: it has a direct influence on potential encroachment into KPWS and PVPF; it increases community motivation to work with conservation managers by linking land use agreements with land tenure or title; and it forms the basis for the development of ecotourism development and the nest protection scheme.

We have worked continuously with our partners in government, local NGO/CBO/CSO and communities to increase their capacity for management. This has provided some partners to continue their work with greatly reduced input and in some sites monitoring of activities and land use is being developed so that the relatively light management is required. The government partners are being trained in monitoring of key sites.

Management effectiveness review

This section assesses the effectiveness of the project management structure in terms of cost-effectiveness, timeliness, and quality of monitoring.

1. Quality of monitoring

MIST (Monitoring Information SysTem) reports were produced monthly and six monthly for both PVPF and KPWS. This system monitors patrol and law enforcement activity and number of infractions detected. The reports were reviewed with government counterparts each month and are very useful in assessing effectiveness of current management. Changes were made to the law enforcement planning system in PVPF by the FA as a result of reviews of the monthly MIST report. Alongside other factors, the MIST report contributed to important changes in KPWS management which were made by MoE with input from the CALM project.

Land use monitoring has been established in KPWS, PVPF and Cherndar using satellite imagery and aerial photographs. In the core area of KPWS between 2002 and 2006 there was a change from natural habitats (forest cover and natural grassland) to artificial habitats of 1.9%. At the end of the monitoring period there were 95.4% of natural habitats and the remainder of artificial habitats. In PVPF over the same period natural habitats declined from 98.9% to 98.2% and in Cherndar 99.3% to 99.2%. These rates compare favourably with a national rate of decline of approximately 1.9% over the same period. The monitoring will be repeated when further satellite imagery become available for assessing land use change. This report will be distributed to government when finalised. We recruited a MIST-GIS officer to Preah Vihear during 2008. Additionally, we have recruited a community agreement monitoring advisor from MoE who will establish the monitoring system to assess compliance with community land use agreements.

The bird nest protection scheme continues to demonstrate its success as year on year, the numbers of birds increase. At the end of 2008 a total of 620 chicks of key species had fledged successfully from nests in the CALM landscape compared to 591 in 2007. Numbers of nests recorded was less than in 2007 (358 in 2008, 417 in 2007) in part because the scheme did not monitor ibises, as they are not predated by humans, as well as sporadic breeding by darters. We will monitor ibis nests in 2009. This year saw the highest ever count of 23 roosting white-shouldered ibis at Tmatboey which is a large increase on previous years: hunting controls may be major factors in this success. Sarus cranes had a record year, producing 90 chicks from 57 nest s: both figures the highest since the CALM project started and also the highest productivity per nest. The Northern Plains now contain a substantial proportion of the Indochinese breeding population of sarus cranes and are probably the most breeding important site. Lesser Adjutants continue to increase in numbers and also produced record numbers of chicks (489) with nests only slightly lower than last year (261 in 2008, 274 in 2007). Greater Adjutant did not have such a good year and numbers of nests declined to ten. Additionally, the area near the main colony is being settled by people which disturbed the birds attempting to nest at the end of 2008. However, two new colonies have been found and at least seven nests have been located with over 30 adults present. Vultures did well all over Cambodia in 2008 and 286 were recorded at the annual census in June. This record count included 71 vultures of all three species in PVPF. The cost effectiveness of the bird nest protection scheme is being monitored and results for 2008 will be presented shortly.

Large mammal monitoring on transects was completed in the first half of the year. This data will be combined with that from previous years to assess population trends and the effectiveness of management.

Monitoring of ecotourism and the income it provides to communities has demonstrated the effectiveness of the Tmatboey model. Not only are tourist numbers continuing to increase, but more importantly income from tourism is increasing at a greater rate as services are devolved to the community with increasing management capacity. The number of visitors to Tmatboey was 120 in the 2007/8 dry season and this has provided an income of \$12,000 to the village. The Haas business team who wrote a business plan for Tmatboey estimated sustainability at just over 120 visitors per year, so this is excellent news.

We have recruited a land use monitoring officer who will develop a system to monitor land use agreements and how this links to incentives such as wildlife friendly rice.

2. Timely delivery of outputs

All outputs were achieved, however this new report format makes monitoring expected against actual output more difficult and the format needs to be revised to enable effective monitoring.

3. Resources allocation

It would be helpful to explain what development activity costs are. All activities require staff to run programs, organise training, purchase equipment, etc., so some further explanation is required.

4. Cost-effective use of inputs

We have made substantial reductions in expenditure this year compared to 2007, in line with budget planning, and this will continue into 2009. This is part of Activity 3.10 and is thus integrated into the project. We will no longer be spending money on large infrastructure development and so on. Due to extreme logistical difficulties, saving money on transport is very difficult. We do not spend large sums of money on any category listed above.

III. Project results summary

(suggested 1-2 pages per project output)

In this section, you report progress against your project specific outputs. This part should answer the following: Were the project outputs achieved? How were they achieved? How well were they achieved (according to schedule, budget, client satisfaction)? If they were not achieved/not achieved well, what constraints directly influenced the lack of achievement?

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)

The CALM project organised training and awareness-raising for government staff, communities and local organisations in NRM, rules and regulations of PVPF, building community capacity and small grant proposal-writing and report. A total of 64 people were involved including 7 women, 23 government staff and 41 local community organisations (local NGOs, CBOs, CSOs). The quality of the training and awareness-raising was high and was achieved on schedule and within budget. Success was due to the close collaboration of the CALM managing partner WCS and implementing partners MoE and MAFF with national and local government agencies and counterparts and local communities.

Activity 1.2 (Holding of integration workshops and stakeholder consultations to disseminate project plans and receive input from other planning agencies)

Meetings and workshops were held with the Preah Vihear provincial governor and Kulen, Choam Ksan and Chhep district governors, commune representatives and FA, DoE and DoL provincial directors to disseminate, discuss and review demarcation and land use plans and issues related to land use in key sites. Constraints are due to the busy schedules of senior individuals such as governors as well as senior staff. The quality of the workshops and meeting were high and were achieved on schedule and within budget. Success was due to the close collaboration of CALM partners with national and local government agencies.

Activity 1.3 (Co-ordinate conservation activities with Military, Concessionaires and development agencies. Formation of agreements)

The major achievement under this activity was a large provincial workshop to agree the rules and regulations and zoning for PVPF. This was attended by the provincial governor and directors, district and commune authorities, village representatives and security force commanders. A total of 70 people including 12 community representatives and 6 women attended. We also held meetings with the provincial governor and FA cantonment leader on demarcation of PVPF and KPWS. This included provisional approval of the community zone and sustainable use zone boundaries in southern KPWS by the governor. We also discussed coordination and collaboration with UNDP and the SLM project. The quality of the workshops and meeting were high and were achieved on schedule and within budget. Success was due to the close collaboration of CALM partners with national and local government agencies.

Activity 1.4 (Commune Development Plans (supported by PSDD) consider village PLUP land-use plans)

We had meetings with six communes in three districts and alongside district officials. Additionally we provided training to commune members and community committee members in the commune planning process and NRM. A total of 78 people including 9 women and 46 local community organisation members took part. A total of 10 communes have produced commune development plans which have not included any potential threats to conservation land use planning (ie no new roads planned). The quality of the training and meeting were high and were

achieved on schedule and within budget. Success was due to the close collaboration of CALM partners with local government and communities.

Activity 1.5 (District integration workshops (supported by PSDD) consider conservation priorities and village land-use plans.)

We obtained support for land use planning in Chhep, Kulen and Choam Ksan districts. We also influenced planned routes for roads at the Choam Ksan district integration workshop and removed plans for new villages across key sites at the same meeting. However, the road plan in Choam Ksan still cuts into PVPF and the military are already planning to build it (albeit independently of the district plan). The discussions at the meetings were good and were achieved on schedule and within budget. Success was due to the close collaboration of CALM partners with local government and communities. However, we failed to achieve sufficient support for removing the road plan because of local perception that land prices would increase greatly as a result of national road plans in northern Preah Vihear which will link Cambodia to Lao PDR.

Activity 1.6 (Integration of conservation priorities into sectoral development planning processes, including provincial government, five-year PSDD Development Plan, MoE, MAFF and Ministry of Tourism)

We raised awareness about demarcation and protected area boundaries within government agencies across Preah Vihear in 3 districts and at provincial (including PSDD) level. The demarcation process received strong support across the provincial government with a deika from the provincial governor approving the process in PVPF. The Kulen district governor issued an order to control illegal immigration in KPWS which was limited in effectiveness by national elections. The discussions at the meetings were good and were achieved on schedule and within budget. Success was due to the close collaboration of CALM partners with local government.

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

Activity 2.1 (Education, awareness-raising and training courses in years 1-3 in new laws, land-use planning and community-based management. Visits to other relevant national projects.)

A total of 216 people including 58 women and 124 local organisation members received training and awareness-raising courses in land use planning, CBNRM and laws. Much of this focused on developing local capacity to manage ecotourism which will provide local support for wildlife management and development of local cooperatives. The quality of the training and awareness-raising was high and was achieved on schedule and within budget. Success was due to the close collaboration of the CALM partners with local communities and donors and local desire to improve income.

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)

The CALM project with partners now carries out land use planning in 12 villages (including villages where land use planning has now advanced to the monitoring stage, e.g. Tmatboey). There are in Choam Ksan, Chhep and Kulen districts. Rules and regulations for Prey Veng and Tmatboey villages were approved by the village committees and endorsed at the provincial level. Community zone boundaries were marked in Prey Veng and land-grabbing issues were resolved. The quality of the meetings and planning were high and were achieved on schedule and within budget. Success was due to the close collaboration of the CALM partners with local government and communities.

Activity 2.3 (Rapid zonation of the areas of KPWS, the PVPF and Cherndar that are adjacent to the key sites. Demarcation of boundaries)

70 km of the draft boundary of the permanent forest estate has been demarcated in Chhep district. This has involved a long collaborative and consultative process with provincial and district governments and commune and village committees. Additionally, there was a long planning phase involving reviewing and ground-truthing satellite imagery and aerial photographs. Community claims on land in this district behind the draft boundary have been collected and this is ongoing. Data on all land under use in the sustainable use zone in south-east KPWS has been

collected. A request is being prepared for a deika establishing a provincial working group to review land claims in the KPWS community and sustainable use zones. The KPWS minister signed the draft community zone and sustainable use boundaries. The quality of the meetings and planning were high and were within budget. The schedule is slightly delayed, perhaps because it is a novel methodology. Success was due to the close collaboration of the CALM partners with local government and communities.

Activity 2.4 (Consolidate outputs into GIS system for national registration)

The project GIS database is up to date with metadata managed by a GIS technician who has received training. The quality of the training was high and achieved on schedule and within budget. Success was due to the focus of WCS on land use planning.

Activity 2.5 (Design of appropriate mechanism for an incentive schemes: how the scheme will function and be monitored)

The bird nest protection scheme is up and running in priority villages within key sites as testing in Tmatboey and Dangphlat has demonstrated its effectiveness. Likewise, ecotourism development in these two key sites is closely linked to bird nest success and forest conservation and has also proven its worth. The design is 100% completed and the focus is now on implementation of this scheme under other activities. The quality of the scheme is high and was achieved on schedule and within budget. Some limitations include the effects of illegal activities such as tree-cutting outside breeding seasons. Success was due to the close collaboration of the CALM partners with local communities and local desire to improve income.

Activity 2.6 (Development of village agreements for management of natural resources, including implementation of the incentive scheme for key conservation issues)

Implementation of incentive schemes has spread across the key sites of PVPF and KPWS and is now effective in a number of key villages. Tmatboey, Dangphlat and recently Prey Veng are involved in the bird nest protection scheme. This has included development of ibis friendly rice to support the bird nest protection scheme. This will link community support for conservation to increased sale price of rice. Ibis rice marketing is focusing initially on hotels in Cambodia. The quality of the scheme is high (and included a record count of 23 white-shouldered ibis at roosts near Tmatboey) and was achieved on schedule and within budget. Some limitations include the effects of illegal activities such as tree-cutting outside breeding seasons and the enthusiasm of the military for hunting and land-grabbing. Success was due to the close collaboration of the CALM partners with local communities and local desire to improve income.

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

Ecotourism is established in Tmatboey and implementation of a similar model has been endorsed by Dangphlat elders, village chiefs and community committee. Due to the success of tourism in Tmatboey, CALM improved infrastructure at this site to increase potential earnings and also bought new equipment including safari tents for Dangphlat for the seasonal tourism at O Koki. Training has been given to these communities in tourism management. This model has been endorsed by the Equator Prize awarded by UNDP for community ecotourism management at Tmatboey – the second prize this site has won. Additionally, the Cambodia Vulture Conservation Project worked with the community to develop the vulture restaurant at the tourism site to improve its potential for visitors. All activities were completed on time and to budget. Success was due to the close collaboration of the CALM partners with local communities and local desire to improve income.

Activity 2.8 (Evaluation of village agreements and auditing of incentive scheme)

Auditing and evaluation of village agreements has been both local and external. Tmatboey community committee asked 3 families to return with the boundary of the community zone and provided land on a (planned) expansion area for landless families from the village. Additionally, the committee told 61 families settling illegally near Tmatboey to leave (which they did). Meetings were held in Dongphlat village with community members to resolve land-grabbing issues and clarify land use agreements. A community land use agreement advisor was recruited to establish a

land use monitoring and audit system and he is establishing the program. This will enable us to give feedback to the management authority on matters of concern and also to enable us to improve the land use planning process further. All activities were completed on time and to budget. Success was due to the close collaboration of the CALM partners with local communities and local desire to improve income.

Output 3 Improved management of the key sites for conservation

Activity 3.1 (Establish management structures within existing MAFF and MoE systems for key sites. Training of staff in law enforcement, management and financing)

Existing management in PVPF has been improved by training and systems reviews. Key sites have received training in MIST (Monitoring Information Systems) which provides feedback and monitoring information for patrol managers. Patrol strategy has been improved in both sites with the introduction of incentive schemes to improve motivation and focus and also in PVPF a better patrol targeting system. Assistance and advice were given to project managers in budget management and control and project strategising. A major event is the appointment of Ea Sokha the new KPWS director (Preah Vihear sector) by MoE and we congratulate and welcome him. He will also be WCS KPWS project manager for the CALM project and this will harmonise responsibilities and at this site. It will increase effectiveness and transparency and we hope will resolve some of the issues that must be addressed in KPWS. This is possibly the most important step that needed to be taken to improve conservation management and direction in KPWS. All activities were completed on time and to budget. Success was due to the effectiveness partnership of all CALM partners, although effectiveness in KPWS was limited by individual senior personnel failings.

Activity 3.2 (Provide equipment and adequate infrastructure for key sites)

The major achievement in this activity was the completion of the PVPF and KPWS headquarters. These are impressive buildings which will provide great support to managers and staff. The buildings were completed on budget. Delay was unavoidable due to flooding in 2007 and early heavy rain in May 2008. This activity is now complete and we will now focus on infrastructure maintenance and use as part of integrated management in KPWS and PVPF. Success was due to the effectiveness partnership of all CALM partners.

Activity 3.3 (Education and awareness workshops on the forestry, protected area and land laws conducted with communities, local authorities, police and military)

Over 350 people including 59 women took part in awareness-raising workshops and meetings in NRM, forestry, PA and land laws. This included people from villages across the landscape as well as commune, district and provincial authorities and security force commanders. The meetings were completed on time and to budget. Success was due to the close collaboration of CALM partners with local government and communities.

Activity 3.4 (Development of monitoring program, including methodology, monitoring sites and training of staff)

A review was made of the current wildlife monitoring program across the landscape which found it generally robust, but with scope for some useful improvements. This included improving ibis monitoring. Currently, as both ibis species are not threatened directly by humans, their nests are not monitored. We have changed the policy so that locals finding ibis nests will receive a payment for locating nests even though the nests will not be protected. This will allow us to monitor nests. We aim to establish an elephant monitoring program including development of a baseline as well developing plans to monitor primates across the landscape. MIST reports were provided monthly and six-monthly and feedback was given to the MIST team who started updates and improvements which are already providing further feedback into management. The reviews were completed on time and to budget. Success was due to the effectiveness partnership of all CALM partners.

Activity 3.5 (Implementation of land use monitoring program for key sites in year 1)

Land use monitoring has been established in KPWS, PVPF and Cherndar using satellite imagery and aerial photographs. In the core area of KPWS between 2002 and 2006 there was a change from

natural habitats (forest cover and natural grassland) to artificial habitats of 1.9%. At the end of the monitoring period there were 95.4% of natural habitats and the remainder of artificial habitats. In PVPF over the same period natural habitats declined from 98.9% to 98.2% and in Cherndar 99.3% to 99.2%. These rates compare favourably with a national rate of decline of approximately 1.9% over the same period. The monitoring will be repeated when further satellite imagery become available for assessing land use change (we hope this will be for 2008 data). The monitoring was completed on time and to budget. Success was due to the effectiveness partnership of all CALM partners.

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)

Monitoring of highly threatened large mammals and large water birds continued across the landscape with some more impressive successes. Total numbers of large waterbirds protected included 358 large bird nests and a record 620 chicks fledged over the year. White-shouldered ibis (11 nests, 6 chicks, 23 individuals at roost), sarus cranes (57 nests, 90 chicks), lesser adjutants (261 nests, 489 chicks) and vultures (71 individuals in total) were counted in record numbers which is wonderful news in itself and supports the approach the CALM project has taken. Monitoring at vulture restaurants has continued with the addition of monitoring at the new tourist vulture restaurant near O Koki. We hope that this will form part of the annual census as well as augmenting the food available for vultures in Preah Vihear through sustainable means (ie supported by tourism). Improvements are being made as noted above and we will continue to develop methods to improve monitoring of the nests of rarer species such as vultures and white-winged ducks. The monitoring was completed on time and to budget. Success was due to the effectiveness partnership of all CALM partners and integration of community members in the bird nest protection scheme.

Activity 3.7 (Annual and long-term management plans for key sites)

A good draft of the management plan for PVPF has been produced and circulated for review amongst CALM staff. Comments have been returned to the FA team working on the plan and a final draft in English is due to be produced in early 2009. Documents have been compiled for the KPWS management plan to select a suitable model. The management plan will be developed with the new KPWS director. This activity was within budget and on time. Success was due to the close collaboration of CALM partners with national and local government agencies.

Activity 3.8 (Development of databases to monitor effectiveness of law enforcement and store wildlife monitoring data)

The MIST database is running and updated continuously by a MIST team with a dedicated officer in Preah Vihear. Feedback was given to the MIST management team to increase the functionality of the reports and enable better monitoring of individual patrol teams. At the monthly MIST meetings the use of data books to record information for MIST reports and the WCS wildlife database was discussed. Training was given to all patrol teams and rangers (32 government staff) to ensure effective monitoring data collection. This has motivated the patrol team to record more data on wildlife they observe and will give a more complete picture of all wildlife in the landscape. This activity was within budget and on time. Success was due to the close collaboration of CALM partners with national and local government agencies.

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)

Regular monitoring enabled the CALM to review threats across the landscape. Threats are generally on a low intensity with most hunting or fishing being subsistence rather than commercial and only long-tailed macaque hunting posing a serious problem which is very difficult to control (and affects our relationship with local communities). A growing threat is the increased presence of the military in the north and is a priority for management in the coming year. In KPWS, review of MIST reports and other sources of information provided essential feedback which enabled the MoE to make an informed decision on management changes. MIST meetings have been held monthly at both sites since June to provide feedback to patrol managers and leaders and ensure that patrol plans are kept up to date and are effective. We reviewed patrol targeting and planning to ensure focus is on

core areas with the most important wildlife and habitats. We reviewed data collection by patrol teams to improve the quality of MIST reports and inform planning. This activity was within budget and on time. Success was due to the close collaboration of CALM partners with national government agencies.

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)

A strategy meeting assessed long term costs for site management. We assessed costs over the life of the project and made appropriate reductions in expenditure to ensure sustainability. We reviewed long term costs of the nest protection scheme to assess how it could be supported from ecotourism and community management. Currently there is not sufficient income from this source to fund more than a small proportion of the scheme. However, this will increase over time. Costs and timeliness were as planned. Success was due to the close collaboration of CALM partners with national government agencies.

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)

Discussions with UNDP on potential funding options for REDD projects have been interesting and we hope positive in the long run. It is hoped that as a result of this meeting, UNDP will consider supporting start up costs for REDD in the CALM landscape including a feasibility study and training costs. Additional long term support was also solicited from other donors. This activity was within budget and on time. Success was due to the partnership of CALM partners.

Output 4 Adequate reporting on project outcomes and indicators

Activity 4.1 (Establishment of project office and administrative staff) was completed in 2006.

Activity 4.2 (Regular advisory reports to members of the Project Advisory Group (PAG) to endorse implementation, ensuring initiatives are integrated into government strategy) At a CALM Project Board meeting we agreed to propose a Project Advisory Board which would replace the PEG function to better monitor and advise on project strategy and implementation. Meetings with members of the Project Advisory Group have taken place throughout the year. We have had regular meetings with the provincial or deputy provincial governors; the director of the Forestry Administration or his deputies; the director of the Wildlife Protection Office; the director of the General Department Administration for Conservation and Nature Protection or his deputies; and exchange of communication with local military commanders, military police and police. This approach is much more functional and focused and enabled us to hold dialogue more effectively with government agencies. These meetings were completed on time and within budget. Success was due to the close collaboration of CALM partners with national and local government agencies.

Activity 4.3 (Rolling and Annual evaluation of project activities based upon results of monitoring program and progress made towards outcome indicators) has continued with updated quarterly and annual workplans based on monitoring and feedback. This activity was completed on time and within budget. Success was due to the partnership of CALM partners.

Activity 4.4 (Mid-term and final reviews) The mid-term review will take place in July 2009.

IV. Implementation challenges

(suggested one page – minimum half a page)

This section analyses project risks and project issues that had an impact on results (quality, schedule) during the reporting period, and how they have been addressed by the project (in the case of risks, “addressed” means to mitigate their effects or decrease the likelihood of impact, and in the case of issues, how to resolve them).

Project risks and actions

Risk logs have been provided separately.

Project issues and actions

Issue logs have been provided separately.

V. Lessons learnt and next steps

(suggested one page)

This section is an analysis of lessons learnt that can be usefully applied to the next stage of implementation or to other projects in this sector/area. This section will then make recommendations for the next stage of implementation. This section is the conclusion of the narrative.

Lessons learnt

The importance of clear management lines and hierarchies has been demonstrated this year in KPWS. Confusion over authority and the inability of the individuals concerned to resolve this rapidly caused problems which have severely affected KPWS throughout 2008. As the KPWS deputy director (in charge of patrol teams) was not the WCS CALM KPWS project manager (in charge of day to day management of CALM in KPWS), there was conflict over which individual should be doing what. Aside from individual problems, this type of confusion should be avoided at all costs to ensure clarity of management. Without clear hierarchical lines, it is difficult to resolve management issues.

The effectiveness of the bird nest protection scheme in increasing bird numbers has been adequately demonstrated over the last few years. Our next target for this scheme should be to ensure that it not only helps conserve birds, but also their habitat as well. There have been concerns that some individuals are cutting trees, and in a few cases clearing land, in areas which are of importance to threatened birds (e.g. excessive tree-cutting in one area near Tmatboey is thought to have prevented one white-shouldered ibis pair from using a regular nest site). Over the coming year CALM management will be setting up a monitoring system for community land use plans. We need to assess how this monitoring system will incorporate bird nest protection monitoring to ensure that both habitat and wildlife are conserved.

The participatory land use planning process we have adopted in the CALM landscape has been very effective in such villages as Tmatboey, Dangphlat, Narong and Prey Veng. However, increasingly villagers have shown reluctance to work closely with us as they are more interested in making money from catching for long-tailed macaques for the captive-breeding trade. Aside from conservation concerns regarding wildlife loss with associated tree-cutting, our work has become more complicated at all levels. We are developing a wildlife friendly rice production scheme will pay a premium to farmers who respect agree land use plans. We hope that this premium will increase the incentive for local people to work with us. We are also developing other measures to mitigate the macaque-catching problem.

Recommendations

- 1) The major concerns for the CALM project in the coming year are to manage the threat posed by the military in northern KPWS and PVPF. They are building roads and creating new camps in and adjacent to both sites. We will work closely with national and provincial government to mitigate threats.
- 2) All CALM partners are working together to improve management in KPWS which has been of limited effectiveness in 2008. The partners will focus on improving management and effectiveness of the law enforcement team and improving relationships with provincial government and security force commanders.

- 3) Improvements to the monitoring programs as described above will be incorporated into the CALM project throughout the year.
- 4) Long-term fund-raising will continue. In particular, we will be working closely with UNDP to develop appropriate forest in the CALM landscape as a REDD project.

VI. Financial status and utilization

This section includes the following:

- 1) A *'financial status report'* covering all funding donated to the project (core and non-core resources); include reference to all donor contributions.¹ The purpose is to ensure that donors can identify, at a glance, how much of their contribution was expended during for the project as a whole, and the year in question.
- 2) A *'financial utilization report'*, which presents project disbursements vis-à-vis the project latest budget for the year. This summary is presented by a) ATLAS Activity (or major budget line) and b) by donor.

Financial status

If the project has multiple phases, all figures should refer only to the current phase of the project (refer to the dates in the project document).

Table 1: Contribution overview [start date of the project – end date of project]²

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTION BALANCE
	Committed	Received	
ex: UNDP			
ex: USAID			
ex: Canada/CIDA			
TOTAL	-	-	-

Table 2: Funding status (as of the end of the year)

¹ Please note that the term "Committed" refers to funding which has been obligated by signed agreement, but not necessarily released by the donor. "Received" refers to funding which has already been committed and released by the donor.

² The "resource overview" can be any kind of chart (a pie chart, for example, would be an effective way of demonstrating a funding gap).

DONOR NAME	RECEIVED*	EXPENDITURES			PROJECT BALANCE	EARMARKED**	AVAILABLE FUNDING (as of 1 Jan of the next year)	REMARKS
		Period Prior to the Reporting Year	Reporting Year Only	TOTAL				
ex: UNDP								
ex: USAID								
ex: Canada/CIDA								
								-
								-
								-
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*The *Received* column in this table should match the figures in the column (of the same title) in the Resource Overview table.

**The *Earmarked* column should specify if any donors have earmarked their funding to a specific activity or other requirement.

Financial utilization

The figures in this section (budget, expenditure, and balance) can refer only to the reporting period (i.e. one year).

Table 3: Annual expenditure by activity [1 January – 31 December]

Activity	BUDGET [year]	EXPENDITURES ³	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
Activity 1 [Activity Description]				
Activity 2 [Activity Description]				
Activity 3 [Activity Description]				
Activity 4 [Activity Description]				
Activity 5 [Activity Description]				
UNDP GMS (based on donor agreements)				
Total				

³ The expenditures for the year may be further broken down by quarters (four additional columns for quarters 1-4).

Table 4: Annual expenditure by donor [1 January – 31 December]

DONORS	ACTIVITY (as in ATLAS)	BUDGET [year]	EXPENDITURES*	BALANCE	DELIVERY RATE (%)	REMARKS*
Name of Donor	Activity 1: [Activity Description]					
	Activity 2: [Activity Description]					
	Activity 3: [Activity Description]					
	Activity 4: [Activity Description]					
	Activity 5: [Activity Description]					
GMS [insert %, see donor agreement]						
Subtotal [Name of Donor]						
Name of Donor	Activity 1: [Activity Description]					
	Activity 3: [Activity Description]					
	Activity 5: [Activity Description]					
GMS [insert %, see donor agreement]						
Subtotal [Name of Donor]						
Name of Donor	Activity 1: [Activity Description]					
	Activity 2: [Activity Description]					
	Activity 4: [Activity Description]					
GMS [insert %, see donor agreement]						
Subtotal [Name of Donor]						
TOTAL						

*Remarks provided in the last column of this table should pertain to any notable aspects of utilization/delivery % vis-à-vis the relevant donor(s).

Mandatory Format:

- 1) **Titles.** Expenditure tables under the ‘Financial utilization’ part of this section must spell out the activity description titles as specified in the project budget and the names of donors. ATLAS codes can be included as well but are not sufficient.
- 2) **Figures.** All figures must be in USD, and should be rounded to whole numbers. No decimals.
- 3) **General Management Support (GMS).** All figures must be inclusive of UNDP GMS %. When the draft is submitted to UNDP CO via email, please specify whether or not the draft includes GMS. If not, UNDP CO finance will insert it.

IMPORTANT NOTE

When submitting your draft report to UNDP country office, please include the following: 1) a soft copy of all financial tables in Excel in addition to any tables embedded in the report and 2) specify whether the figures come from ATLAS or from the project.

Annexes

Multi-Annual Work Plan (or RRF)

The annual work plan has been provided separately.

Charts, tables and visual aids, with accompanying analytical descriptions (1-2 paragraphs per table/chart).

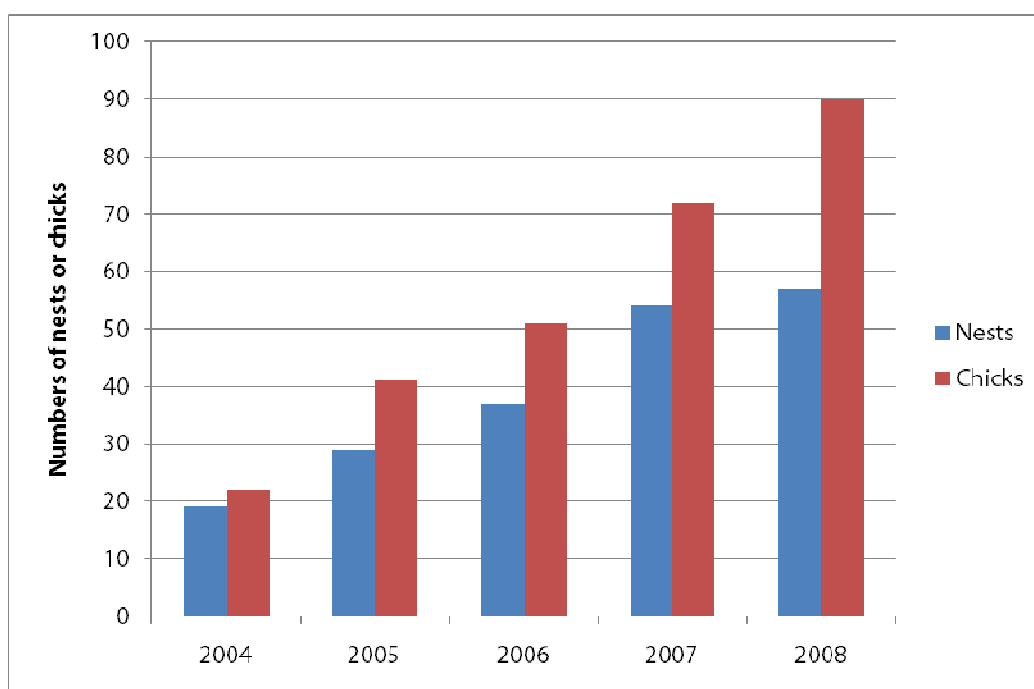


Figure 1. Numbers of vulnerable sarus crane nests and chicks in the CALM landscape in Preah Vihear. The CALM landscape is now almost certainly the most important breeding site for this species in south-east Asia. The annual sarus crane census in south-east Asia recorded over 850 individuals in early 2008. In Preah Vihear we had 57 pairs breeding and they produced 90 chicks. Thus a total of over 200 cranes were found in Preah Vihear in October 2008 at the end of the breeding season, a very large proportion of the regional population. Prior to the development of the bird nest protection scheme, this species was primarily threatened by people taking the chicks and eggs for sale in Thailand and in large towns. Simple protection by local people who were involved in taking chicks before has benefited the cranes enormously. Additionally, the local communities have also benefited directly from the increased income from nest protection and from tourism in key villages where visitors contribute to the local economy.



Figure 2. White-winged ducks are endangered and found in a few forests across south-east Asia. They are found across the CALM landscape which may be the most important site for this species that remains. This species is the main target for birding tourists visiting PVPF alongside critically endangered vultures. The species is very poorly known and probably primarily threatened by habitat loss and disturbance at ponds in the dry season. The new tourism safari camp in PVPF will provide an income for communities with few other livelihoods, particularly in the dry season, as well protecting an area which is very remote and difficult to monitor. This rare ducks will therefore aid conservation of a suite of other threatened species such as Asian elephant, green peafowl and sambar which are all threatened and live in the riverine forests of the CALM landscape.



Figure 3. A meeting with the community in Dangphlat village. This meeting discussed the problems posed by a number of individuals not cooperating with the project because they prefer to capture long-tailed macaques for the captive-breeding trade (for medical research). This unsustainable trade has caused great difficulties for us. This one village is so important that the project organise this meeting attended by (from left in the foreground) the project manager, Tan Setha, the Chhep district deputy governor, a village elder, the village chief and the deputy project manager, Kep Bunna. Aside from cutting trees to capture wildlife, which is a problem in itself, the individuals who carry out this activity are often not interested in working on land use planning which is a core activity for developing sustainable management in CALM. We hope that development of alternative livelihoods such as ecotourism and wildlife friendly rice will provide improved incentives for the communities around the key sites to work with us. However, without a ban on this practice in Cambodia (which would most effectively be achieved by increasing regulation of the international trade in this species through CITES) the long-tailed macaque is likely to be extirpated in this country before people change their attitudes.

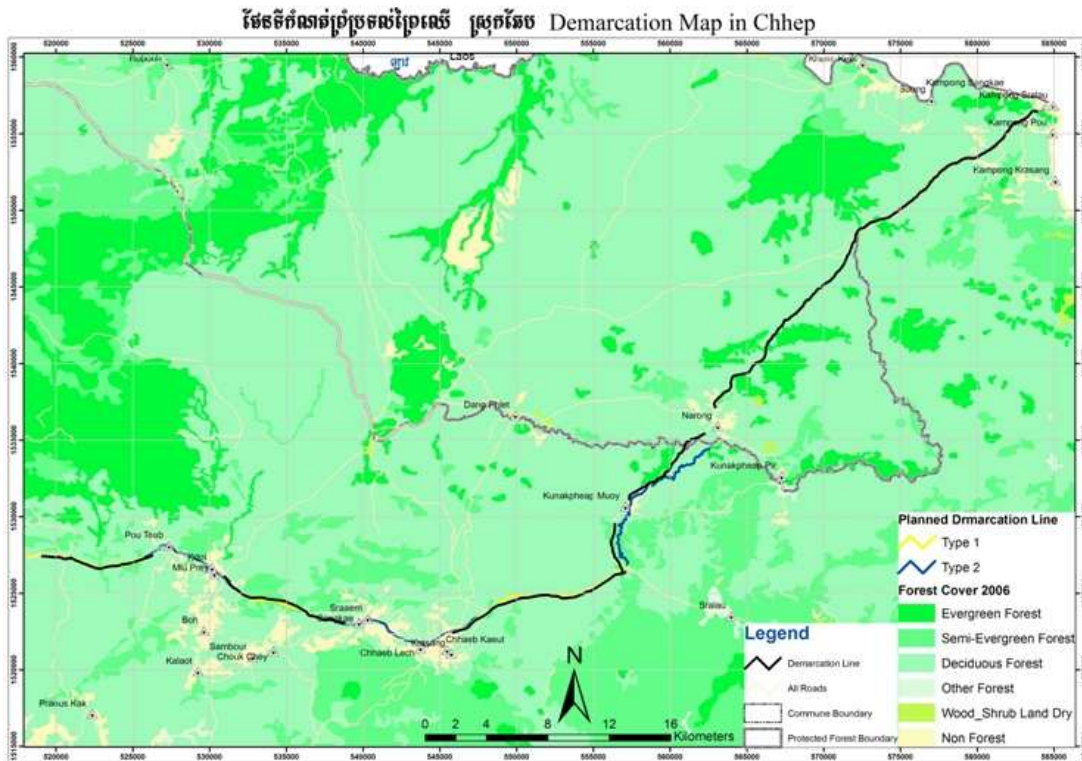


Figure 4. The demarcation of the permanent forest estate boundary in and around PVPF has proceeded well with over 70 km of the boundary marked (140 km if both sides of the road are counted). This is an impressive achievement as we have had to develop a new methodology for this process which has incorporated consultations at high level in the FA and province as well as regular village meetings to inform and consult communities along the proposed demarcation boundary. The initial process assessed current and historic land use from aerial photographs and satellite imagery. Sections of the proposed boundary were visited to compare actual land use against recent satellite imagery. We then divided the proposed land into complex sections around villages and more straightforward land along roads. This has enabled us to demarcate a very long part of the boundary and we will focus the community teams with appropriate resources on key villages in the future.