



CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions listed below.

Organization Legal Name	<i>Cambodian Rural Development Team</i>
Project Title	Changing Perceptions for Active Biodiversity Conservation in Ramsar Site, Cambodia
Grant or GEM Number	
Date of Report	From 07/01/2015 to 06/30/2017

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma hotspot, CEPF priority Corridor: “Mekong River and Major Tributaries)

Strategic Direction: 4. Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority key biodiversity area

Grant Amount: US\$ 79,958.90

Project Dates: 1st July 2015- 30th June 2017

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project (list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project)

- Stung Treng Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) has helped to facilitate the training on conservation legislation and law. They also contributed to night shows by preparing an opening educational speech, and discussed with the Commune Council and community members on conservation and biodiversity issues to identify possible solutions. Moreover, PDoE helped to create easy-to-understand products to educate our beneficiaries.
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF) – Cambodia provided technical assistance to CRDT by designing an easy-to-understand project manual on biodiversity conservation, regulations, and laws in order to train the community. WWF has helped to strengthen Community Fisheries (CFi) to develop the management plans and structure through conduct the law enforcement training and communicate with the PDoE which is the one who develops the Ramsar site management structure and implements it; including advocate on hydropower projects.
- Worldfish Centre provided information on the community fishery in order for CRDT to effectively work in this area

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Changing perceptions for Active Biodiversity Conservation in Ramsar Site, Cambodia is a response to the CEPF strategic direction 4 and sub-direction 4.1. on raising awareness about biodiversity conservation legislation among target groups at priority sites. The two-year long project “Changing

perceptions for active biodiversity conservation in Ramsar site, Cambodia”, which started on July 1st, 2015 to June 30th, 2017 was implemented by the Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT). The project is funded by Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF). Nine villages were selected as they are located around the main fishing pool, have high rates of illegal activities occur, and are among the poorest communities with very limited awareness of natural resource management.

The project goal was to contribute to the safeguarding of Cambodia’s Ramsar Site’s biodiversity in the Indo-Burma hotspot by empowering local communities. The project has raised awareness to the community using the easy-to-understand version of the laws and regulations, including the basis of the fishery, protected area, and forestry law that is provided by the Fisheries Administration (FiA) and Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE). This project also utilised night shows by the environmental youth group, capacity building on climate change adaptation, and leadership, and workshops on the dam impacts. Moreover, the project has strengthened and built the relationship between CFis, CBOs, and local authorities. Specifically, this project strengthened financial contribution from Saving CBOs to CFis to support patrolling activities. The results of the project have been numerous:

As a result of the project, according to the end-line survey with the tracking form and monitoring system, 70 percent of the community increased their knowledge and 60 percent has changed their activities on conservation activities at the Ramsar site. There is a young environmental group doing conservation activities at the Ramsar site through promoting, collecting rubbish along the river bank and in the villages, and teaching awareness to other villagers writing their slogan in public areas. In addition, the communities are understanding about the importance of biodiversity and their part in the conservation. They realized that the community has to protect their natural resources by themselves for the next generation. Members of the Saving CBOs who are women and therefore cannot join the patrolling activities, are able to contribute the money, observe and report illegal activities to the local authorities. They are also able to play important roles to disseminate information about the impacts of biodiversity at Ramsar site to their children and villagers.

With these good results, the impacts have been:

- The young people are trained and joined meeting at the local authorities every month and founded the saving group. This includes doing business on community-based eco-tourism
- There are 11 new bylaws on the contribution of financial support from the Saving CBOs to the Cfi.
- Twelve CBO members have transformed their attitudes on the ways of conservation of the Ramsar site.
- Eighty percent of the beneficiaries now understand the necessity of biodiversity conservation and are confident to raise their concerns into the public forum and local authorities.
- The community has changed its attitudes on conservation and fishing. For instance, using the traditional equipment for fishing and strengthening awareness to the community that biodiversity is our resource, and we have to protect it together.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

a. Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Summary	Impact Description
Reduction in threatening behaviours to natural resources by target communities	Nine CBOs now understand the importance of biodiversity conservation through the project activities. Over one year the Saving CBOs are contributing about US\$ 605 to the community fisheries in order to do patrolling activities. They were able to promote their knowledge of the human activities that are harmful to the natural resources to their villagers and their next generation. For instance,

	<p>the environmental youth group had attended all the training that CRDT conducted. They were joining every meeting at the communal/village level and raising their concerns and asking for contributions from local authorities. In this case, we can see the community behaviour changing to think about the importance of their natural resources.</p>
<p>Beneficiaries take steps independently to actively protect or conserve the Ramsar Site.</p>	<p>During the project intervention, the communities always asked about the sustainable conservation of the natural resources. Because the community is the owner of the resources, they have rights to preserve these resources. After awareness raising activities to the beneficiaries on the conservation, they have more power to voice their concerns. The CRDT didn't need to mobilize the community to attend the meeting or meetings with local authorities. The CBO members scheduled the meetings and invited the community fisheries to attend. The CBOs themselves could take a lead role in the community and facilitate the meeting, which gave them control and management of the community development activities. They now have a strong voice to advocate and raise concerns to the sub-national level. They have shared responsibilities to achieve a common goal, and conduct joint decision-making. The CBOs are also working together to raise concerns and enter into the communal investment plan meeting or/and village/communal meeting.</p>
<p>Community make decisions with natural resource management and conservation in mind</p>	<p>Practical conservation of nature is difficult, especially when the community does not understand why they need to protect nature and the fish in the river. There are many powerful people in the community who didn't care about it before the project. After the project, we have seen the changing of attitudes in the target community. They were increasing their knowledge of laws, regulation, conservation, and increasing income in ways that are not harmful to the natural resources such as agriculture productions and community-based ecotourism. They were able to realize that the natural resources are providing their income and they have to protect it and use sustainable methods in order to assist the coming generations. The communities were attending the communal level meetings and taking a role in the decision-making process with all kinds of development projects in their areas.</p>
<p>Improved partnership in conservation between communities and local authorities</p>	<p>Community members appreciated that they were able to voice their concerns and discuss frankly in meetings with local authorities. The environmental youth group is always joining with the village/commune meeting every month and the CBOs/CFIs have reported to the local authorities on their activities. We have seen their relationship grow stronger and they will work together in the future.</p>

b. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved impact)

The end-line survey demonstrated 70 percent of community members understood and could explain the reasons and need for biodiversity. They are now able to take serious action in regards to conservation. 11 CBOs contributed to the financial support from saving group into the CFIs for patrolling activities and are able to watch out for illegal activities and reported to the local authorities and other stakeholders.

Almost all of the community's fisheries, Saving CBOs, local authorities and youth in the communities have joined to take action on the conservation activities (patrolling, contributing, reporting, and teaching other villagers about harmful practices and the value of biodiversity). Moreover, this project intervention has built a close relationship between all stakeholders, particularly communities and local authorities, to work together on the biodiversity conservation, which has raised awareness at the government official district/province levels.

Furthermore, the community is now aware of the negative impacts of the dam on the Mekong mainstream and changed the perception on the conservation site. In addition to the dam that has destroyed the biodiversity, there are also illegal activities such as bomb, and utilising the electric shock at the conservation pools. The young people have promoted awareness and taken action on waste collection; they write down slogans attend the meetings at the village/commune, raise concerns on the impacts of illegal activities and dam construction to the local authorities and mobilise the whole community to act together to save the biodiversity at Ramsar site in sustainable ways.

4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts

Successful	Challenges
<p>Short-term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribution: Our target for the project was \$10 for each CBO, but in reality, in only 8 months, interest was already US \$605.25 from 11 Saving CBOs to the CFIs. ▪ Youth engagement on conservation: This project consisted of new activities but they were very successful. Fifteen environmental youth groups at Koh Sneng played an important role for the conservation activities such as cleaning plastic off the riverbank, and promoting awareness on conservation work. ▪ Community empowerment: the community could take action, report illegal activities, raise concerns and discuss with CFIs and local authorities. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribution: Not all CFIs have reported to the Saving CBO yet, but some CBOs keep the money and do not contribute the money that the CFI has not reported. For the future project, CBOs would like to work on the strengthening the CFIs on the conservation activities working with CBOs. ▪ The young members are currently getting married and some of them are dropping their activities with the group to take care of their own family
<p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community/youth knowledge and engagement are accomplished on the conservation at Ramsar site. ▪ Strengthening the contribution; 11 CBOs have contributed, the accrued interest to CFI are enriched ▪ Improved behaviour and opinion on biodiversity conservation at Ramsar 	<p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The living condition is main problem for the community where the conservation activities are operated. ▪ CRDT/Community have developed stronger bylaws about the financial contribution from Saving CBOs to the CFI in the sub-national district level and enhanced contribution.

5. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Positive

- Environment Youth Groups have mobilised into sustainable saving and have invested in the community-based Ecotourism for income generation
- The Saving CBOs are delighted to contribute the interest accrued and would like to increase the percentage of the contribution in the future, if biodiversity is increased
- Women members of the CBOs have an amplified voice in reporting illegal activities to the local authorities

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

6. Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component1: Increasing target group's appreciation of the value of the Ramsar site		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub -#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.1	Collaboration with WWF Outreach Team to develop an easy-to-understand plan version	3	WWF and CRDT will develop a user-friendly version of the management plan to be easily understood by government representatives and villages from the Ramsar site.	Hundred percent of the manual on biodiversity conservation regulation and laws at Ramsar site have developed with PDoE/WWF in a user friendly way.
1.2.	Courses on biodiversity conservation regulation regulations and Laws	36	266 CBO members will be provided with easy-to-understand tools on the regulation and laws enacted for the Ramsar Site protected area. Beneficiaries will be informed about fish, forestry and land regulations and learn about their rights to defend the area and sustainably use the available resources. School teachers will be invited to attend these course as they will then be able to further disseminate the information to the young generations.	Thirty-two trainings were conducted at 12 CBOs and environmental youth groups on the biodiversity conservation. The total of 23 trainings were calculated from tracking form 446 participants (348 females). The CBOs had increased 50 percent after attend the trainings.
1.3.	Workshop on the impacts of dam	18	Workshops will be provided for key members of the communities who will then be requested to pass the information on to their communities. Training topics covered will include basic information on dams. These sessions will also focus on the specific threats posed by mainstream dams and in particular the planned Sambo and Stung Treang dams in communities in their areas and Ramsar site.	Seventeen workshop were conducted with 219 participants (158 females) (from tracking form). The communities were taught the negative and positive impacts and to analyse the benefits and costs between communities and developers.
1.4.	Environmental training on the impacts of climate change and mitigation	27	The team will introduce climate-resilient techniques and environmentally-friendly agricultural methods to support more sustainable yields for farmers.	Twenty-five training were conducted with 357 participants (279 females). The community had applied the agriculture techniques through climate change adaptation. They could

				earn income and increase their food security through agriculture production and fishing by traditional knowledge. They are well aware of the causes, impacts, and adaptation on the climate change.
1.5.	Nigthshow	4	To raise awareness of environmental issues will be held in the target communities/	Four night-shows were conducted with an estimate 1800 audient (1350 females) and three meetings with the art-group with 52 participants (36 females). The audience learned of the human activities that are harmful to natural resources, and how to adopt the practices on sustainable use of the biodiversity and agriculture productions.
1.6.	Production of poster and signboard	30 p 4 S	Communication tools will support the dissemination of information on regulations in a protected area and raise awareness about the dangers of resource depletion.	Hundred percent of the signboards were made public and disseminated in the four communes.
Component 2: Target groups actively promoting Ramsar Site conservation		Deliverable		
2.1.	Capacity building in leadership for CBO members	45	CBOs play a significant role in the community as they facilitate the control and management of the community's development activities. They have shared responsibilities to achieve a common goal, and conduct joint decision making. All CBOs under a stage of capacity development start building a strong voice and sustainability after project completion.	Forty-five trainings were conducted with 591 participants (449 females). After, the CBOs were strong confident and committed to working together on the same goal. The representative of the CBOs shared their knowledge and promoted the conservation work to the team. Moreover, the representatives have a collective voice and can bring the ideas/concerns and issue to the commune investment plan, sub-national development to take action on the biodiversity conservation.
2.2.	Link communities to key local authorities	6	The meeting between CBO representatives and key local authorities (DoE and commune councils). The beneficiaries will learn about the Ramsar Site management plan and how it will affect their lives and will in return be given the opportunity to raise their needs in supporting the Site protection.	Hundred percent of meetings were completed with 172 participants (93 females). The CBOs, local authorities, CFIs, and DoE had close collaboration and communities on the protection site. They planned and discussed the conservation activities and shared the responsibility to save and protect the biodiversity.

2.3.	CFi/CBO members rally to mobilize villagers for the Site protection	18	All stakeholders who attended the meeting will pass on the information to their members. They will march in the village, invite for meetings and discussions and be joined by the youth groups to rally all generations.	Fourteen meeting were conducted with 211 participants (142 females). The representative of the CBOs had shared and discussed what they learned from the meeting to the CBO members. CBO members could then raise their voice and concerns around the natural degradation to the representative to ask the DoE or communal councils. In addition, the CBO members established the meeting to discuss the possible solutions and identify the potential problems with the conservation work.
2.4.	Mobilize youth through participatory	24	The young people who end up dropping out of the school at an early age and joining their parents in farm work or illegal activities as a way to earn money fast. CRDT will invite twenty of them for the project dynamic activity, such as role play and theater class. This is a pilot activity to promote the young awareness on the biodiversity at Ramsar site. CRDT will also identify strong voices and individuals who can continue engaging within their own communities and more broadly.	Twenty-two were conducted with 201 participants (164 females). Fifteen youth group were established. They gained knowledge on the biodiversity conservation activities, laws and regulation and were energetic in disseminating the awareness and advocacy into the sub-national level.
2.5.	Strengthen conservation, by increasing contributions to Communities Fishery and in the by-laws of beneficiaries community-based organizations	24	Each CBO drafts by-law or internal regulation to define the roles and responsibilities of its members. All the by-laws a community contribution to the conservation of the natural resources and environmental of the area. That will be the percentage of financial contribution to the existing community fisheries of the village or the commune. The CBO supports the CFI in funding for the patrolling activities such as costs for transportation, meetings, and allowance for the voluntary members.	Twenty-two were conducted with 285 participants (199 females). Eleven by-laws of 12 CBOs had been published in the rules of the group to contribute the accrued interest about 2-5 percent from the saving group to the CFI.

7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

In the project implementation, CRDT used some methodologies such as Livelihood Participatory Approach (agriculture and saving for income generation activity), using the HAI tool for Base-line and End-line surveys to gather data and information from community people in five aspects like, human capital, social capital, financial capital, natural resource capital and physical capital. Otherwise, CRDT have developed the output monitoring sheet to regular monitoring of project implementation, where all of project activities are on track and record.

PART IV: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

8. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

There are new ideas of the financial contribution from CBOs to CFIs to do patrolling activities and pilot the formation of youth group activities as a dynamic group on conservation activities. There were positive impacts of the project including that the community changed their perception regarding conservation activities through the amount of financial provision from Saving CBOs to CFI on supported patrolling activities. Moreover, the youth group now has a voice to contribute their ideas into the communal council and disseminate awareness to the communities.

Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

- Engage youth group to get involved in preparation of meeting and event is a good way to let them learn how to run an effective meeting/event and give them knowledge to lead their own group;
- The preparation of theatre and/or night-show event should include youth and CBO members in the performance to be more attractive;
- Meetings with CBO, local authority, representatives from commune councils, PDoE, CFI, and fishery administration are important in order to share knowledge and raise common concerns.

Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

The group discussions, movies, games, pictures, and simpler message approaches are best methods to improve awareness of illiterate people. The people were almost bored while discussions focussed too much on theory. There is not much need for technical science or academic research to raise awareness to the community. The easy user-friendly version is very useful tools to build community empowerment and solidarity. The question from the community is "how can we earn income to support our family and living condition without being harmful to biodiversity and fish? Because many outsiders come fish in our communities." The project has raised community awareness, strengthened contribution, and promoted shared community voice. After the community understands, they are borrowing money from the Saving group and have joined together to invest on the Community-based Ecotourism. They could earn money from the tourists at the same time protect their natural resources. The CBOs have worked with CFI with the same goal of conservation and get income to support their family and sustainable use of natural resources.

Sustainability / Replication

- 9. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.**

Successful

There are three main parts of the project intervention in the biodiversity protection and improvement of living standards at Ramsar Site.

Firstly, Education and training program: The beneficiaries understand the biodiversity conservation regarding impacts, regulations, and laws after they had undertaken all stages of the project implementation and field work. All the activities that CRDT provided gave the beneficiaries a sense of ownership of the activities and the natural resources.

Secondly, Action for Conservation: Beneficiaries are aware of the benefits brought on by the project and know that the benefits are subject to their sustainable use of resources. By the end of the programme, beneficiaries will understand the need for conservation, the legislation surrounding it and they will actively engage in site preservation. They are working together as a network to do the action on the conservation and have clear responsibility of each stakeholders.

Lastly, Close collaboration with local authorities: Linking activities to local authorities, especially commune councils and related provincial departments, is crucial and will ensure communities have representation and planning between CBOs and all development stakeholders; it is vital to increase strong cooperation after the project phases out.

In regards to replicability, this program, once proven successful, will be extended to the remaining communities of the Ramsar site.

Interventions in the biodiversity protection and improvement of living standards for communities demand a long-term approach and commitment. CRDT has been working in Ramsar site for five years and envisions to maintain its interventions for at least another four years, ensuring a sustainable use of resources and for the communities to become financially self-sustaining.

CRDT team tried to manage any risks by monthly work plan. All risks are identified by real practice and informed by stakeholders (CBO, CFI, Youth, river guards, and local authorities). The team tried to manage by using comprehensive solutions and reviewing at the start of each month. There was no significant external risk that occurred during the reporting period.

During this reporting period, the external assumption is referred to construction of Don Sahong dam which very much affected community members in water quality, threat to biodiversity (it was reported by local people that they rarely see dolphins at the pool since the dam started construction) and local infrastructure. By this, CRDT has encourage the community to find update information, and how to adopt to those effects.

Safeguards

- 10. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.**

During this report period, the illegal fishing activities are decreasing in the target area by outsiders. To improve cooperation between local authority, CBOs, CFI and also river guard for patrolling, the CRDT tried to connect them by CBOs monthly meeting in terms of discussion about hot issues and solution identification among those stakeholders. This purposed meeting is keeping up every month, while CBOs need to monitor CFI on patrolling results and contributed money use.

Through the meetings with the targeted CBOs in this reporting period, they reported some cases of harmful activities happened such as illegal fishing in Koh Sneng commune. By this, CRDT has pushed targeted group and community members to report to the local authority and questions to staffs of the PDoE and fisheries administration during the organization of linking event CBOs with relevant stakeholders.

CRDT has raise awareness to the community on the climate change adaptation through the agriculture technique of using the organic fertilizer, which is not harmful to the environment. CRDT has built more collaboration, both with internal and external sectors to promote the conservation activities and build more solidarity among of the communities from other villagers in the Ramsar site.

Additional Funding

11. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Plan Internal Cambodia	<i>Grantee and Partner Leveraging</i>	USD 37,178	This project is covering 2 districts in Stung Treng province, which is located in Thalaraborivath and Siempang. It's covering the WASH section which is promoting the local people to be aware of hygiene impact to their life and environment and how to live in safe environment.

* Categorize the type of funding as:

- A *Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B *Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C *Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

Additional Comments/Recommendations

12. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

- ▶ Communities are still suggesting CRDT and CEPF to continue supporting them on the environmental education to further improve community people understanding;
- ▶ The Local authorities would like CRDT and CEPF to establish more youth groups in the community to other villages as the first pilot is so actively promote for biodiversity conservation;
- ▶ From the CBOs, also suggest CRDT to hang on this project to build and improve of connection between CBOs, CFI and relevant panther to deal some issue;

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF's portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF's aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

13. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project's contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Narrative
At least 70 percent of beneficiaries are able to explain the drivers of forest and fishery degradation	The biggest challenges for forestry is land concessions from the company (coconut oil plantations) and it causes the land to be taken form the communities (community forest). The population is also increasing and need the land for agriculture and trees to build houses. If comparing between 2015 to 2017, according to the end-line survey, 70 percent of the forest has been lost due to human activities. In present 2017, 70 percent of the community has knowledge on biodiversity conservation, in particular, according to their traditional knowledge on fishing they understand well about the mating season and taking care of the evergreen forest along the river and using traditional equipment to catch the fish. The communities are not only using traditional knowledge to catch the fish, they now understand about the season and illegal materials. Moreover, the communities were teaching and disseminating their knowledge to other villagers.
Increase in beneficiaries` negative perception on Ramsar site degradation	Eighty percent of the community is aware and promotes the impacts of conservation to the villagers and looks for income generation through community-based ecotourism, agriculture productions, and fishing by traditional ways.
Beneficiaries are aware of the impacts of dams on the Mekong mainstream and	Eighty percent of the beneficiaries have a good knowledge on the dam impacts; they have joined with

the threats posed by the Stung Treng and Sambo dams.	many organizations such as CRDT, CEPA, and WorldFish. Especially the Don Sahong dam at Lao PDR which is 1.5 km from Cambodia border. The dam will impact the fish migration, fluctuation of water, loss of biodiversity and now their skin is itchy after using the water (water pollutions from the dam construction).
Communication and relationship between local authorities and community members improved	The relationship between the community and local authorities is increasing compared to 2015. They were working together with the same interest in conservation activities, but in different activities. CFI and local authorities are doing patrols every month and then report to the CBOs. They have met together every month and the communities provide the contribution of the interest to the CFI.
Communities are able to raise their voice at the provincial level and meeting are organized with the DoE	The linking activities have gathered all the stakeholders that are related to biodiversity conservation and the communities understand about law and regulation of the Ramsar site. There were concerns raised on biodiversity and asked the DoE, PDoA, and commune chief about the decreasing biodiversity conservation. Their response was that we have to work together following the law of the country. Youth and women (CBO members) have a strong voice and raise concerns to the local authorities, they had never done this before during the last two years. Over 70 percent of the CBOs members and the youth groups have a voice at the village level meeting and DoE, during the meeting about the biodiversity conservation at the Ramsar Site.
Twelve CBOs begin to contribute interest accrued from saving group into Communities Fisheries to support their conservation work	Nine CBOs have contributed their interest from 2-5 percent to community fisheries. It is about US\$ 605.25 to support community's fisheries to do the patrolling activities at the Ramsar site. Only Anlung Svay does not contribute the financial support to the CFI because they do not have saving CBOs. They used to pay 500 riels per family, per month and Koh Khorn Din, they do not trust the community fisheries.
Youth join along the rest of communities' members to engage in resource protection	One environment youth group at Koh Sneng has done good activities for conservation, including a few young CBO members. They have been doing many activities and have created the saving group within the team for better connections and to discuss together about the biodiversity problems.

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.

14. Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased

patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled “protected areas” (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the “protected areas” indicator.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
Mekong river from Kraite to Lao PDR, The project were take place in the Ramsar site Stung Treng province	14,600 hectares	PP

* Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.

15. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**
N/A					

* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled “KBA Management” may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.

**Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.

*** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women benefitting from formal training.

# of men benefitting from formal training*	# of women benefitting from formal training*
127	314

*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also benefited from training in project management, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.

17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income.

# of men benefitting from increased income*	# of women benefitting from increased income*
26	44

*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from increased income due to tourism, and 3 of these also benefited from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.

17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined

Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefitting*	Total # of women benefitting*
130	320

*Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.

18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries		
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting
Thmey								X	X	X					X	08	54
Koh Konden								X	X	X						12	48
Koh Sneng		X				X		X					X		X	21	50
Koh Kie						X		X					X		X	11	15
Koh Srolao						X		X					X			15	39
O'run	X					X		X	X				X			08	39
O'svay						X		X	X				X			10	23

Anlung Svay						X			X	X	X			X			23	26
Kralapeas						X			X	X	X			X			22	26

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

18b. Geolocation of each community

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
Thmey	13.579054	106.006222
Koh Konden	13.593224	106.025387
Koh Sneng	13.666087	106.030083
Koh Kie	13.712704	106.025105
Koh Srolao	13.647989	106.018753
O'run	13.871080	106.001759
O'svay	13.883246	106.011715
Anlung Svay	13.921238	105.951977
Kralapeas	13.869913	105.967255

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. "Laws and regulations" pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. "Policies" that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

N/A

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)															
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	
	N/A																			

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
	N/A			

20. Best Management Practices

Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1	Strengthening conservation, by increasing contributions to Communities Fishery in the by-laws of beneficiaries' community-based organisation	Conduct meeting with the Saving CBOs and CFIs on the contribution is quite difficult to bring them understand about the importance of involvement community through conservation activities. This was a very good impact to the project to define the roles and responsibilities of the CBO members, which is each Saving CBO must finalise their by-laws on contribution to the conservation of natural resources and environment at the Ramsar site from 2-5 percent (depending on the member agreement).
2	Mobilise youth through participatory activities	There are fifteen local young people that have rallied as vibrant group to act on the environmental issues, such as dam impact, biodiversity conservation, and natural resources management. Moreover, the group has conducted waste collection along the river bank, raised voice through meetings with the communal council every month, and writes down slogans about the environment in public spaces. The youth groups are also involved with all activities requirement from the local authorities related to the social and environmental activities.
3	Night shows	Night shows have been good at raising awareness on the environmental issues at the Ramsar Site. There are 1800 spectators that walk up to watch the performance, answer the questions and play the game on the biodiversity conservation activities. The performance is unique and raises awareness of ideas of the project. The shows get a lot of interest from the communities and local authorities, which is a story of the role play are show about the real problems that occurring in the areas and the possible solutions that the community could survive through using the sustainable livelihoods approaches.
4	Linking event between local authority and CBOs,	The linking event between local authority and CBOs have been conducted during project implementation, that is the new practice to opportunity community and relevant agencies, partner meet together and raise their concern then take some action point/solution. In the event, CBOs representative are assigned to be co-facilitator to share and raise concern to local government staff and authority regarding to the degradation or bad-impact to biodiversity.

21. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
	N/A			

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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