

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name	Ponlok Khmer (PKH)
Project Title	Establishing a Cambodian Buddhist Sangha Conservation Network to Safeguard Biodiversity
CEPF Grant or Number	CEPF-087 (IUCN Ref.) / 108480 (CEPF Ref.)
Date of Report	3 April 2020

CEPF Hotspot:	Indo-Burma
Strategic Direction:	8
Grant Amount:	US\$ 19,981
Project Dates:	1 January 2018 to 30 September 2019

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project

- Department of Environment (rangers)
 - Local authorities and Commune councilors
 - Angkor Center for Biodiversity Conservation (ACCB)
 - Monk Community for Environment (MCE),
 - Preahroka Community Forest Network (PFCN),
 - Prey Lang forest Network
- They participated, consulted and cooperated with the project to patrol and monitoring, saving wildlife.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

With no cost extension agreed, PKH was unable to implement some project activities that were not able to be carried during the project period and coaching the members of Monk Community for Environment (MCE) to implement their plans on conservation activities. The MCE has a strong link with Preahroka Community Forest Network (PFCN), Prey Lang Network and other forest activist groups in the country and organized a number of activities/events for forest protection including joined forest patrol, tree ordination ceremony and petition to call the government of Cambodia to prevent illegal smuggling of wood and wildlife to Vietnam. One of the MCE members from Phnom Chiy Kampong Thom was actively mobilized to protect the remaining resin tree and they worked together to set up the tree seedling and nursery with more than 200,000 luxury seedlings. In July, more than 10,000 plants were planted around the monastic zones by high school students. As well, the project team coordinated with Angkor Center for Biodiversity Conservation (ACCB) to conduct training on Camera Trap and wildlife monitoring to Monk Community Forest (MCF) monks, communities and government rangers. In addition, the MCF monks and their executive committee

members received the App training provided by Danmision, 15 smartphone provided to the MCF and 1 provided to Phnom Chi. These two trainings aimed at the effective forest and wildlife monitoring, but however, there was a gab to make the monitoring system works and move forward.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)

Description of the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)	Summary of actual progress towards this goal
Reduce forest and biodiversity loss in Cambodia by strengthening the role of the Buddhist Sangha in conservation	By cooperation with authority and officers involved confiscated the illegal logging through using the government directive in protection the forest
Buddhist monks leading grassroots environmental initiatives are linked in a new network and empowered to conserve Cambodian biodiversity	25 monks who are members of forest activists are totalized from different provinces. They were active led by 22 monks whom mobilized monks networking local Preahraka Forest Community Network (PFCN), Prey Lang Network (PLCN), Monks in Preah Vihear, Phnom Chi (Kampong Thom), and Monks in Kampong Speu, Oddar Meanchey, and Battambang Province. Monk leader of Phnom Chi at Kampong Thom actively protects the forest and nursing the seedling trees, as well empowering the community to involve in the forest patrol.

4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its overall goal

Based on the resource assessment, villagers collected NTFP for their daily consumption and additional income, besides relying on rice cultivation. It was recorded that, there were 30 resin tappers in Kriang and Trayong villages, and they received 600,000.00 Riel per-month from selling liquid resin. Some people also got another income from the service of guiding the adventure tourists to visit this forest site. On the other hand, another species, there were some type of wild animal (deer, wild-pig, tiger, monkeys, turtle...), reptiles (monitor-lizard, snake), and wild-bird (peacock reptiles, will-chicken...) in this area. Likewise, during of field assessment, PKH supported and built one tree-nursery for the monk in this site.

However, there were some challenges found for the species at Phnom Chi such site are, the wildlife is facing of hunting while it is not well protection and conservation, and some part of forest area getting deforestation for agriculture such as cassava and cashew...etc., as well. It note that, challenges because of the people were not clear understanding on useful of forest which made them got attention on protection and conservation the forest and biodiversity.

Response to the challenges about, PKH and members of MCE Network at Phnom Chi set up some action plan and approached as following: 1-forming forest patrol team, especially the resin tapped shall be a members of groups, 2-conduct regularly forest patrol and overnight stay in forest, 3-resource mapping by using GPS, 4-develop capacity of resin tappers on resin collection, and 5-organize forest event to encourage participation on forest protection and conservation, such as forest tree day and environment day

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

In the period of the project implementation, the unexpected result is community forestry which names Ratanarukha, size 12,870 hectares and next to Sangha Rukhavon is transferred and integrated with Sangha Rukhavon by Ministry of Environment. It is under the management of Venerable, Bun Salout. Sangka Rukhavont (MCF) is 18,262 hectares and Ratanak Rukha Community Forestry is 12870 hectares, totally, they are increased 30400 hectares. The beneficiary in the target is also increased to 24 villages, 4 communes.

PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables

6. Objectives (as stated in the small grant contract)

Objective 1: 22 Buddhist monks in Cambodia who are engaged in biodiversity conservation are linked through a newly-established Buddhist Monks Community for the Environment (MCE) network for mutual support, training and sharing of lessons learned and best practices.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
<p>Activity 1.1: Provide core support to maintain the fledgling MCE network through regular meetings and capacity-building support through formal and on the ground trainings.</p>	<p>First meeting of the MCE.</p> <p>Second meeting of the MCE.</p> <p>Third meeting of the MCE.</p> <p>Fourth meeting of the MCE.</p> <p>Capacity-building support delivered.</p>	<p>The first meeting was conducted in August 17-18, 2017 to establish MCE at Chambok Hos Community Training Center. Facilitated by PKH and participated by 22 Monks from IMNJS, SCF, Kompong Thom, Phnom Penh, Kompong Speu, Preah vihear, Udor Mean Chey.</p> <p>For a 2-day program, PKH facilitated the participants reached together of program orientation “Establishing a Cambodian Buddhist Sangha Conservation Network to Safeguard Biodiversity”, assessment the needs of Monks who are individuals active in Environment, Monks who active but no Network, and both Monk Groups had non-clear mechanisms. Together defined the importance roles and responsibilities of Monks not limit to project but also to educate the Buddhist assemblies based on Buddha daily routine. Clearly, the assessment delighted that there are four kinds of Monks to be united in this program’s philosophy: Monks in the existed networks (IMNSJ Independent Monk Network for Social Justice), Monks as activists, Monks who low understanding of Environment and Monks who less engagement with the Environment. The project would effort to establish MCE as the new style of works and more concentration into the depth of core ethic of Buddhist’s philosophy. At the meantime, the network would committedly to recall the historical and re-adaption the Buddha in Environment safeguards.</p> <p>On 25-26 January 2019, PKH organized a training on wildlife monitoring, where conducted at MCF in Oddar Meanchey province. There were 33, 14 MCF executive members and 17 DoE officers, 1 provincial court officers. The participant learnt on main instruction on wildlife monitoring as following, conduct transect walk and collect the wildlife traces, select the systematic sample of wildlife traces, select the sample of wild traces by random, select the sample of wild traces not by random. The participant also learnt specifically on conduct transect walk by line, conduct transect walk surrounding, conduct transect walk by waving and points. Another learning on the technical of camera trap installation are, the camera installer are</p>

		<p>required set up camera trap: time, bright, automatic capturing picture/video and it size/numbers, location of UTM, height, direction, battery, memory. Moreover, wildlife monitoring persons shall be well prepared, using wildlife form to when starting installation the camera trap and using wildlife form when checking the camera trap.</p> <p>As a result, the MCE members were able to work on App by using Smartphone and they got clearer understanding its purposes in which there were four: 1-record all illegal activities, 2- record the main species including trees and wildlife, 3-cooperation with other stakeholder and threatens/harassment and 4-climate change happened inside target areas. The participants also learnt on mythologies of data collection are: taking picture of focal point, record voice of focal point and take note about focal point. And one another need to be well prepared to work on App: checking smartphone battery before travelling into forest, being flexible to ensure App Group members is safe while collecting data, assign properly role for App group members.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2: Provide support to the MCE to host events on national Forest and Environment days.</p>	<p>First event held for Buddhist celebrations of Forest and Environment Days.</p> <p>Second event held for Buddhist celebrations of Forest and Environment Days.</p> <p>Third event held for Buddhist celebrations of Forest and Environment Days.</p>	<p>PKH facilitated and supported members of MCE network to link with other forest liked-mind networks to conduct forest campaigns through celebrating the forest religious ceremony, in which to strengthen forest protection and conservation, as following:</p> <p>First event, on 6-7 February 2019, MCF conducted its annual forest ceremony as a ritual event to advocate for forest and wildlife protection and conservation, members of MCE has mobilized their members from other provinces to take part in the event. There were about 500 people joined in the events. The event provided an opportunity to monks and lay Buddhists and students to learn about the importance of forest which is highly value to livelihoods of local communities, sustainable environment and climate change mitigation that preached by monks during the event.</p> <p>Based on our observation, the participants, especially the students and teachers from secondary school and high schools were much delighted, while they had a chance to participate in forest event. Likewise, they got more aware on value of forest after they had listening the sermon of monk. With this, it encouraged them to get involving on protection and conservation the forest and biodiversity, and they wished to see the forest managed in the sustainable manner.</p> <p>Second event, on 14-18 February 2019, PKH cooperated with other LNGOs and INGOs, facilitated and supported</p>

		<p>members of MCE Network, Preahrakar Forest Community Network (PFCN) and Prey Lang Community Forest Network (PLCN) to organize an event on Tree Ordination Ceremony at Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary. There were 400 (200 women) people participated in this event who come from members and activists of PLCN, PFCN and MCE, LNGOs, INGOs, local authorities, forest rangers and MoE. The purposes of this event are, 1-To dedicate and thankful to the forest activists who were killed, 2- To conserve and promote the tradition and culture of Indigenous People (IP) communities which depend on forest, 3- To disseminate the legal document which Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) recognized Prey Lang site to be Wildlife Sanctuary, and 4-To promote widely on value of Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary. The main agenda held during of events as following:</p> <p>The monks had sermon much about values of forest which was helpful for humankind and animal lives, and interrelation to climate change. It also was highlighted exactly about Prey Lang site which was important in contributing to protect watershed around Tonle Sap Lake and Mekong River, and for agriculture of farmers as well. On the other hand, the participants prayed for the killed forest activist to rest in peach, and had thankful to them which sacrificed much for the works related to forest protection and conservation. Moreover, the participants robed for numbers of trees to be religious tree and prayed for secured from the day on ward.</p> <p>Third event, on 19-20 March 2019 at the O'skach downstream in Preahroka Wildlife Sanctuary, PKH facilitated members of PFCN and MCE Network to organize a forest event on Tree Ordination. In total, there were 269 (89 female) participants attended who were from PFCN members of the three districts (Chhaeb, Tbaeng Meanchey and Choam Ksant), 12 forest rangers, 8 local authorities and polices, 12 members of MCE and 4 NGOs.</p> <p>To make this event happen, the PFCN had done fund collecting from their members the amount of USD 740.00, included 36 hand-tractors and 7 motorbikes. On the first day, villagers set out into the forest in the form of patrolling straight to the appointed place. The second day, the tree ordination event started. The organizers hung the monk robes with the written messages on the trees. The messages are: "1-Protect Forest, Protect the World, 2-Forest is Food, Shelter, Knowledgeability and Income, 3-Preahroka Forest is the Community Bank...etc."</p>
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<p>Activity 1.3: Share information about MCE activities and Buddhist-based conservation in general with a wider community of Buddhist monks and communities, using social media.</p>	<p>MCE Facebook page set up.</p> <p>Content posted on a regular basis.</p>	<p>PKH set up an MCE Facebook page, which we regularly update with information related to MCE activities and conservation issues. Since January it has reached 600 followers, but it is also linked to other monks’ Facebook pages, some of whom are very well known for their forest activism and have thousands of followers. We have also had many articles on the monks’ activities, particularly in the MCF, in local newspapers.</p> <p>On 12-18 March 2019, PKH facilitated and supported MCE members to conduct assessment on resin trees and biodiversity, and build tree-nursery where was at Phnom Chiy Mountain in Kampong Thom province. There were 45 (15 women) including 7 youths and 5 MCE members.</p> <p>As a results, based on the resource assessment, villagers collected NTFP for their daily consumption and additional income, besides relying on rice cultivation. It was recorded that, there were 30 resin tappers in Kriang and Trayong villages, and they received 600,000.00 Riel per-month from selling liquid resin. Some people also got another income from the service of guiding the adventure tourists to visit this forest site. On the other hand, another species, there were some type of wild animal (deer, wild-pig, tiger, monkeys, turtle...), reptiles (monitor-lizard, snake), and wild-bird (peacockreptiles, will-chicken...) in this area. Likewise, during of field assessment, PKH supported and built one tree-nursery for the monk in this site.</p>

		<p>However, there were some challenges found for the species at Phnom Chi such site are, the wildlife is facing of hunting while it is not well protection and conservation, and some part of forest area getting deforestation for agriculture such as cassava and cashew...etc., as well. It note that, challenges because of the people were not clear understanding on useful of forest which made them got attention on protection and conservation the forest and biodiversity.</p> <p>Response to the challenges about, PKH and members of MCE Network at Phnom Chi set up some action plan and approached as following: 1-forming forest patrol team, especially the resin tapped shall be a members of groups, 2-conduct regularly forest patrol and overnight stay in forest, 3-resource mapping by using GPS, 4-develop capacity of resin tappers on resin collection, and 5-organize forest event to encourage participation on forest protection and conservation, such as forest tree day and environment day.</p>
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Objective 2: 22 Buddhist monk conservation leaders who are members of the MCE have greater capacity to address forest and biodiversity loss, and sustainable natural resources management.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
<p>Activity 2.1: Conduct 3 two-day trainings for the Buddhist leaders of the MCE network on (1) best practices in Buddhist-based patrolling and community forestry (2) Buddhist-based environmental education and awareness; and (3) reforestation</p>	<p>First training event conducted, with at least 22 participants.</p> <p>Second training event conducted, with at least 22 participants.</p> <p>Third training event conducted, with at least 22 participants.</p>	<p>On 25-26 January 2019, PKH organized a training on wildlife monitoring, where conducted at MCF in Odor Meanchey province. There were 33, 14 MCF executive members and 17 DoE officers, 1 provincial court officers. The participant learnt on main instruction on wildlife monitoring as following, conduct transect walk and collect the wildlife traces, select the systematic sample of wildlife traces, select the sample of wild traces by random, select the sample of wild traces not by random. The participant also learnt specifically on conduct transect walk by line, conduct transect walk surrounding, conduct transect walk by waving and points. Another learning on the technical of camera trap installation are, the camera installer are required set up camera trap: time, bright, automatic capturing picture/video and it size/numbers, location of UTM, height, direction, battery, memory. Moreover, wildlife monitoring persons shall be well prepared, using wildlife form to when starting installation the camera trap and using wildlife form when checking the camera trap.</p>

		<p>On 5-6 March 2019, PKH collaborated with Danmission to provide a capacity building training on App use, where conducted at Sangharokhavon Community in Oddar Meanchey province. During of this training, PKH also provided 15 Smartphone (Sumsung J6+) and another one printer to this community to reserve their works related to the forest protection and conservation. One smartphones provided to Phnom Chiy monks in Kampong Thom. There were 19 (1 women) participants including 3 from PKH staff, 1 Danmission training facilitator and 15 MCE members</p>
<p>Activity 2.2: Deliver on-the-ground training at MCE leader’s project sites to complement formal trainings and build capacity to carry out conservation activities.</p>	<p>First on-the-ground training delivered</p> <p>Second on-the-ground training delivered</p> <p>Third on-the-ground training delivered</p>	<p>In early February, PKH facilitated a visit to the MCF by the local NGO, ACT Cambodia (Alliance for Conflict Transformation), who brought along 48 Muslim, Christian and Buddhist leaders on an exchange visit. The religious leaders learned about the MCF’s Buddhist-based community forestry approaches. They stayed overnight in the forest, and learned about the MCF’s patrolling and community engagement activities. The MCF monks learned about the forest and environmental protection experiences of these other religious leaders. The visitors also gave the MCF monks their feedback on what they felt were the strengths and weaknesses of their project. On the positive side, they felt the monks’ cooperation with the MOE and with local communities was unique; and recognized that Ven. Salout was a leader with a good understanding of natural resource issues and also a respected leader in the community and with the authorities. However, they recommended engaging even more local community members and monks in the effort to conserve the forest.</p> <p>March: 5 monks from the small forest temple, Wat Phnom Chiy, in Kampong Thom province, joined the MCE in March 2018. The temple sits on top of Phnom Tbeng, a sacred mountain for Buddhists, and part of the Prey Lang landscape. It is an area of 4,515 ha of forest. The monks obtained permission from the Ministry of Interior in 2013 to help protect this forest, which has been subject to mining and illegal logging. The monks are working with MOE there as well as local resin tappers to share information on observed illegal activities and to discuss how to protect resin tapping trees. PKH helped the temple set up a tree nursery around their forest temple.</p> <p>PKH staff visited Wat Phnom Chiy several times and met with the monks there, who requested PKH’s help in</p>

		<p>working with resin tappers on forest conservation, as there are so many resin tappers within the local community.</p> <p>At the end of August, MCE members in Preah Vihear province hosted ACT and 27 religious leaders on a visit to Preah Lean Community Forest in Kampong Sralao commune of Chhaeb district. Although no monks are actively involved in this CF, the visit was a chance for 5 of the MCE monks from Preah Vihear and Kampong Thom provinces, and the 27 religious leaders with ACT, to learn about a successfully run CF so they can learn about best practices. In this CF, the local community is benefiting from community-based ecotourism, and the money generated goes back into forest protection. The visitors again gave feedback that in their view, more could be done to include additional community participation in the CF activities, as the CF is still facing illegal logging and hunting from outsiders.</p> <p>At the beginning of November, PKH brought 16 MCE monks to the MCF site for a 2-day visit to the Monks Community Forest, which is now part of a new wildlife reserve. The monks learned about joint monk and villager patrols and the MCF Buddhist-based system of protection. We found that conducting a 'visit' in the forest rather than a 'meeting' or 'workshop' has been a good way to bypass official restrictions. During this visit the monks agreed on their priorities for the coming year and ideas on how to keep the momentum of their meetings.</p>
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Objective 3: Lessons-learned from Buddhist-based conservation initiatives are shared nationally and internationally.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
<p>Activity 3.1: Research students from universities in Cambodia and the UK document case studies, lessons-learned and best practices on Buddhist-based conservation at MCE sites</p>	<p>At least 2 theses and research papers completed.</p>	<p>The lessons-learned of MCE Network related to forest protection and conservation shared widely to the forest liked-mind networks and forest authority ministries. The sharing made either the MCE members cooperated with other forest networks to organize forest events or they were invited by other institutions to participate meeting/workshops to share their experiences and challenges.</p> <p>In addition, Buddhist-based conservation got support with producing video film¹, called "JUNGLE GUARD" was about living of venerable Bun Saluot spent his life in the forest to protect the forest and biodiversity. This video subscribed</p>

¹ <https://youtu.be/fzQZOe8lciU>

		both English and Khmer languages, produced by Documentation Center of Cambodia. It was shared widely by online both nation level and regional level.
Activity 3.2: Conduct a final workshop to interview MCE members as final M&E and to share project results	Final workshop conducted, with at least 22 participants. Report compiled on final project results	These activities were not implemented because time was constrained.
Activity 3.3: Conduct regular field monitoring and evaluation at MCE sites; plus independent evaluation at end of the grant period and compile these into a report	At least 3 monitoring and evaluation missions conducted. Results documented in M&E reports. M&E reports compiled in a document to understand the impact of support for the MCE network.	The project supported the members of MCE network in linking to work with other forest liked-mind networks for a solidary by joining forest patrols/campaigns through organizing the tree ordination and forest anniversary ceremonies. It also built the capacity for MCE members in relating to forest and biodiversity monitoring, and sharing lessons learned and initiatives on forest protection and conservation to other institutions. Based on the observation, the members of MCE network built peacefully engagement among communities' members and forest rangers to work together on protection and conservation the forest and biodiversity. There are more than Ten thousand of tree seeding grown covering about 1 and half hectares at Phnom Chiy Mountain and another 2,500 trees planted in MCF community to crease forest covers. Moreover, many wildlife has been saving, it moved from other deforestation areas through economic land concession companies, come into conservation areas such as MCF community, Phnom Chiy Mountain, Preahroka Wildlife Sanctuary and Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary.
Activity 3.4 Compile all reports into a final case study. Write article on Buddhist-based conservation initiatives in Cambodia for publication in peer-reviewed journal.	Final case study on best practices in Buddhist-based conservation in Cambodia completed Journal article drafted.	The case study of best practice was produced (please see attached), but the journal article did not produce because time was constrained.

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

- Linked Monk Community Networks (MCN) to contribute efforts for environment events: tree ordination, world environment day, and forestry days. MCN continued playing roles to persuade, motivate, and mobilize community network members, forest dependent community members and other stakeholders for participating in forest protection and biodiversity conservation. In doing so,

this methodology is effective mobilizing with number of people participation in forest protection and biodiversity conservation.

- PKH provided and supported the technical camera trapping installation and smartphone using such as software App to forest resource and wildlife monitoring. Working with monk activists in Phnom Chi whom established home tree nursery for seedling and planting in this area.
- 3 face book page:
- <https://www.facebook.com/MCEcommunity>
- <https://www.facebook.com/primhoun>
- <https://www.facebook.com/monkforestcambodia>

PART III: 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)***
Mapping monks in Cambodia whom are interested in environment, forests and biodiversity conservation. PKH provided training workshops, meetings, exchange learning and research
- ***Project Implementation (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)***
All monk activists committed linkage with all networks whom joined in this project. At local level, project was conducted peer learning. Most important, monk activists and PKH staff got opportunities to participate in consultation with national forum talked about environment protection, forest protection and biodiversity conservation at national and international (region) levels; Danmission support the technical forest monitoring by using App software in Smartphone.
- ***Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community.***
 - Monk activists are actively performing message as peaceful as involved counterparts in project implementation;
 - Active monk activists get ownership to conserve, protect and enlarge control forest area. Further, MCF is most attractive supporting from people whom love forest, environment and conservationists.

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.

- Monk activists learned and shared experiences about setting up home tree nursery; way to protect the forest engaged with local community and authority. For instance, Phnom Chi, Preahraka and Sangharukavon.
- MCF/MCE is supported from government (MoE), it also supports beneficiaries to get income from NTFP to address livelihoods. The most important that is save and settle wildlife conservation;

- MCE is made balance of environment and ecotourism, there are using for research projects, academic study and center development of biodiversity conservation;

The key challenges were:

- The authority and officials do not sufficient participate in the patrolling with monks and local community, so still lack of the cooperation between monks, DoE (ranger) and communities.
- There is forest fire in dry season, almost everything in protected areas. This is a habit of some people that they do not understand the impact of forest fire on biodiversity and wild lives.
- The local community do not understand well on forest protection and biodiversity conservation, so they are thinking of the current income from the illegal logging.
- The illegal logging still happen from insider and outsider all kind of woods, especially, the resin trees.

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.

N/A

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\$) 16,838

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
ARC	A - Grant	US \$ 16,838	Received fund

* 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.

- Through the experiences of the project implementation, the cooperation with officials is difficult to affiliate their plan, so project activities are postponed many times.
- The actual needs of the Monk Community Forestry is not provided like camera traps. However, the monks insisted request the vital equipment.

- MCE needs to be strengthened the solidarity and build the capacity in term of technologies like App, online security.
- Continue supporting this project in order to sustain the environment and forest, wildlife conservation
- Increase the amount of budget to implement activity and expansion the monk network.

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
N/A	

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 14 to 21 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
Prey Lang	430,183	It is the protected area.
Preahroka	89,861	It is the protected area.
Sangharokhavon	9,131	It is the protected area.

Rattanakrukha	6,400	It is the protected area.
Dhama Baromi Rajasima	114.85	Partly of protected area

** 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**
Prey Lang	Cambodia	431,683	2016	105.36364	13.13201
Preahroka	Cambodia	9,0361	2016	105.07998	13.57036
Sangharokhavon	Cambodia	18,261	2018	103.48690	14.09677
Rattanakrukha	Cambodia	12,800	2019	103.42436	14.08680
Dhama Baromi Rajasima	Cambodia	114.85	N/A	105.45411	14.04510

** 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 shape file 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
Prey Lang	431,683	13.13201	105.36364	Build capacity, patrolling
Preahroka	90,361	13.57036	105.07998	Build capacity, patrolling
Sangharukhavon	18,261	14.09677	103.48690	Build capacity, patrolling
Rattanakrukha	12,800	14.08680	103.42436	Build capacity, patrolling

Dhama Baromi Rajasima	114.85	14.04510	105.45411	Mapping, networking
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* 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 shape file to CEPF.

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, and 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*
35	3

*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*
8960	7949

*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*
8995	7952

*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	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
Sangharukhavon	X										X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Ranakrukha	X										X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Preahraka	X	X	X								X		X	X	X	X	X	X

*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
Prey Lang	13.13201	105.36364
Preahroka	13.57036	105.07998
Sangharokhavon	14.09677	103.48690
Rattanak Raksa	14.08680	103.42436
Dhama Baromi Rajasima	14.04510	105.45411

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.

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

1	Protected Area Law		x			x	x								x		x		
2	Environment Code		x													x			x
3	Forest Law		x			x					x						x		

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

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	Sacrifice for forest protection for young generation.	Venerable, Bun Salout, high range of Buddhist religion, who is a sacrificed leader with forest, biodiversity conservation and protection in his whole life since 2001. His forest is 18,261 hectares which located in Otdor Meanchey province. (Publics call Prey louk), In 2017 Sangha project facilitated and established MCE network engaged with Sangharukhavon through facilitation of the cooperation between officials, authorities and MCE to set up the plan in joined conversation and protection. Moreover, the project played important role in strengthening the capacity related to provide capacity to MCE like reporting skill, technology using and monitoring tools. The reputation of his effort in forest protection to be attracted the academics, students to contribute instruments and material as well researches. Especially, scope of forest management is extended to other Wildlife Sanctuary.
2	The forest protector effectively though non-timber forest product harvest.	Preahraka forest is a forest rich in biodiversity, all kinds of wildlife, kinds of forest (Koki) for making racing boat, kinds of forest Chheu Teal, Trach (resin trees) and lots of kind of luxury wood . Its size is 90,361 hectares of land located at the junction of the 3 districts, Tbaeng Meanchey, Chaeb and Cham Ksant. This forest issued sub-decree No.69 Or Nor Kror Bor Kor on 28 April, 2016. Preahraka Forest Community Network is established in 2017 with 21 core committee and 21 reserved committees, total is 42 persons. Majority of them is owner of resin trees and they always enter the forest to tap the resin with their members and family, most of them build the cottage in jungle to patrol the resin trees. Traditionally, they are unnecessary to ask permission from the authority during they collect timber and non-timber forest products. Especially, they shared and informed on illegal logging via technology of App monitoring and moreover, they mobilized members to joined patrol for 2 days by cooperated with rangers. The effective of daily patrolling through traditional resin tree harvest made deduction of illegal logging.

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 fisher folk 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
1				
2				

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.

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