

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Sansom Mlup Prey
Project Title:	Wildlife-friendly community irrigation ponds for climate resilience, habitat and collective management in Cambodia
Grant Number:	CEPF-110327
Hotspot:	Indo-Burma III
Strategic Direction:	6 Demonstrate scalable approaches for integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into development planning in the priority corridors
Grant Amount:	\$208,587.80
Project Dates:	June 01, 2020 - October 31, 2022
Date of Report:	January 12, 2023

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

In this project, three main partners involved actively to the project success were included WCS, Sam Veasna Conservation (SVC) and IBIS Rice company (IRCC). All main project partners detail were available in the following:

1. World Conservation Society (WCS): SMP started implemented the project with the supported and partnership with WCS team based in Preah Vihear. The core collaborations started from Year 1 and continued all along the project until the end of Year 3. WCS playing a role in monitoring the compliance of pond cluster members based on the conservation agreement and wildlife conservation rules. During the project implementation, SMP and WCS had conducted meeting, so that SMP could update the activities, especially reflect on the wildlife-friendly approach of the project. In addition, WCS and the local authorities, CPA were mainly involved in the conducting land-use maps and location analyzing to ensure that the pond were legally located outside the protected area zone and compliance to wildlife conservation rule

2. The partnership with Sam Veasna Conservation (SVC) is mainly on the tourism sectors due to SVC involved actively in interacting and organizing the tours visit for local and international tourists to visit and see world threaten bird such as White-Shouldered and Giant Ibis in the Thmat Boey and Prey Veng village around the pond project. Along the 3 years of implementation, SVC supported SMP on arranging tourist to visit the project sites as well as giving the opportunity for pond cluster members to be tourist guide so that they can earn additional income in addition to the agricultural product.

3. Finally, SMP also collaborate with IBIS Rice Company Co.,Ltd (IRCC) in several year on Ibis rice product purchasing from pond cluster members who are compliant to the

conservation agreement and project regulation. IRCC contribute immensely in its support for farmers, with an average price which reached 70% above market price.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Planned Long-Term Impacts: 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>Annual conservation contributions from ecotourism for target participating communities located within KPWS are maintained or increased.</p>	<p>The report from WCS in 2019 shows that, a total of 261 tourists (TB: 250 and PV: 11) visited Thmat Boey and Prey Veng to see the Giant Ibis and White-shouldered Ibis which is listed as critically endangered birds in IUCN list. As a result, both communities received a total of 29,204 USD from the ecotourism service included accommodation, food, tour guide, and community support. From mid-2020 to end of 2021, the number of tourists decreased significantly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, there were only 53 tourists (30 were local tourist and 21 were foreigners) visited Tmatboey and Prey Veng. In total, the community had earned only 677 USD in average between 2020-2021.</p> <p>In 2022, after COVID-19 cases had decreased and people could travel, the ecotourism sector in these two village has increased remarkably. By the end of 2022, the number of tourists come visit and see the critically endangered birds in Tmatboey and Prey Veng has increased significantly to a total of 144 tourists (86 local and 62 international). As a result, the community had earned a decent amount from ecotourism service with a total of 9,374 USD at the end of the project.</p>
<p>By 2025, populations of globally threatened bird species located within KPWS are stable or have increased.</p>	<p>There were many threaten birds were observed and existed in KPWS, according to the nest and chick monitoring by WCS since 2002 to 2022. However, only 2 critical endangered birds, White-Shouldered Ibis and Sarus Crane, that were tracked and updated the population census every years. Based on the monitoring data of both White-Shouldered Ibis and Sarus Crane produced by WCS in KPW from 2019 and 2022, the result shows that, the numbers of White-Shouldered Ibis was found increased while Sarus Crane was found decreased in between 2019-2022.</p> <p>In 2019, before the project started, the White-Shouldered Ibis was reported that were only 46 existed in KPWS. However, the number was found slightly decreased to 42 in 2020 and 42 in 2021. By the end of 2022, the number of White-Shouldered Ibis were found increased significantly to 54 in</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	<p>KPWS. As for the number of Sarus Crane, the number was found decreased from year to year. The report shows that, Sarus Crane existed in KPWS in 2019 was 49, 2020 was 35 and finally it remains only 31 in 2022.</p>

Planned Short-Term Impacts: 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>By the end of the project, at least 20 people (50% women) in at least 2 villages are actively involved in the establishment and collective management of wildlife-friendly irrigation ponds located within community zones of Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary (KPWS).</p>	<p>In regard with the achievement of the impact, at the end of project implementation, only 4 Ibis rice households, composed of 19 people, 10 were women in 2 targeted villages (Thmat Boey and Prey Veng) are actively involved in the establishment and collective management of wildlife-friendly irrigation ponds located within community zones of Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary (KPWS). This has made only 20 % achievement to total target at the very end of the project. During the beginning of the project period, 8 Ibis households were found complied to the criteria of the project requirement. So SMP decided to select 8 Ibis rice farmers to be part of the establishment and collectively management of wildlife-friendly irrigation ponds. However, along the project period, 4 were found non-compliance to IBIS Rice rule, application of chemical inputs, after ICS inspection in 2021 and 2022, so in compliance to the conservation agreement, they will be count as project beneficiaries anymore if they are found non-compliance to the project regulation.</p>
<p>Yields of certified wildlife-friendly Ibis Rice from the target farmers within the KPWS are maintained or increased over the life of the project.</p>	<p>Base on the finding in the baseline survey conducted in early 2022 by interviewed 8 pond cluster members, the result shows that, in average, the rice yield of certified wildlife-friendly irrigation pond cluster members in 2020 before pond excavation was 1,227.68 kg per hectare. After participated in the project, received pond and training on cover crop and able to irrigate and applied cover crop plantation on their paddy field around the pond, the rice yield result was found increased significantly gradually from year to year. In 2021, in average, the rice yield of pond cluster members collected from the paddy field around the pond was slightly increase to 1,437.89 kg. However, in 2022, after 2 years experiment on cover crop and water irrigation from the pond, the result was significantly increased as the average yield per hectare was 2,126.87 kg. In short, the rice yield in 2022 at the end of the project has increased significantly up to 73% compared to the beginning of the project or before</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	pond excavation, as the average yield in 2020 was only 1,227.68 kg per hectare.

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Unexpected positive impact

1. After the pond excavation, one critical endangered birds’ nest with one chick (Giant Ibis) was found on top of a big tree near to Prolay Krokop pond in November 2021. This was rare to see the Giant Ibis building the nest near to this area before the pond excavation. In addition, one fishing cat was captured by the camera, coming to the pond at night to fish water animals in the pond.

Unexpected negative impacts

1. From the beginning of the project implementation, COVID-19 outbreak caused the delay many activities included village level meeting, cancellation of provincial level workshop at the beginning of the project, delay the filming of the first video, delay the pond excavation and finally delay the interview with the communities on the expectation of the pond and project baseline. In overall, due to COVID-19, there was huge negative impact to the project implementation and finally the project was forced to extended 5 months after the project period ended.

2. To determine the delimitation of the area to be included and protected by the fences was a complicated process, as perception of lands ownership by farmers is not necessarily the same as officially approved by local authorities, even though they don’t cultivate them. SMP had then to review the process of delimitation and the benefits to construct fences around the ponds with participating farmers, as well as Villages chiefs, CPA committees and VMN committee. Based on this issue, one pond cluster members at Prolay Momang decided to resigned from the project and reject the fence construction from the project. This family was also found non-compliant to the project as well due to the application of chemical inputs.

3. Among 8 households participating to the project, 4 were found non-compliant with IBIS Rice project rules, due to application of chemical inputs. They were then removed from both IBIS and Wildlife irrigation ponds projects. Unfortunately, none of them want to rejoin next year, as one got better yields after applied chemical inputs, the other one had lands issue with another compliant farmer, one was busy with other business and last one was just found non-compliance after ICS in September 2022.

4. SMP planned to hire a consultant from CIRAD to test and do soil improvement analyzing in the field surrounding the ponds. However, this activity was not be able to implemented due the beginning of 2021, the COVID-19 was still an issue, so SMP decided to delay to next dry season in 2022. However, in 2022, by the time of dry season, there was no consultation from CIRAD who were available to assist SMP in conducting soil testing and analyzing until the coming of rain in June 2022 which is technically, the consultant could not test the soil during the raining season as the paddy around the pond were covered by flood. As a result, the soil improvement analysis is not possible to conducted during this project period. Therefore, SMP decided to cancel this activity due the project will be end by end of October 2022.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

Output 1: The process of establishment for collectively-managed wildlife-friendly community irrigation ponds is planned and developed.

In year 1, between June to December 2020, 4 meetings were held and a feasibility study to the location was conducted before the decision of pond excavation was made. As a result, communities identified 10 potential locations (8 in Thmat Boey village ; 2 in Prey Veng village) and decided to conduct site visit to verify the possibility of digging ponds on the identified locations. After 10 locations were identified, a feasibility study was conducted by SMP Community Engagement Officer to check on the compliance and possibility for pond to be excavated. As a result, among the 10 locations, only 3 sites were selected to be excavated as following: (Tmart Beuy village, 2 sites were selected, Bralay Mamang: 5 x 17 x 2.8 / Bralay Krokop: 5 x 16 x 2.8 and Prey Veng village, Prey Pdao: 7.5 x 15 x 1.8 m were selected. In overall, the total pond cluster members were 8 Ibis households, 6 were in Thmat Boey and 2 in Prey Veng village. In the beginning of 2021, a door-closed meeting was organized between SMP, WCS and the Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) of Preah Vihear to present the project objectives, activities and the selected ponds locations. In addition to the closed door meeting, SMP team also organized an awareness raising event in Thmat Boey village on 11th February 2021, gathered a total of 12 participants, 5 were women to present the details of the project information and grievance mechanism in a poster that later on were installed to show the community on the project objective and guide the people who would like to complain about any issue related to the ponds.

On 6th of December 2021, the first provincial workshop was organized after the covid-19 situation in the country was well-managed and the cases were declined. The workshop was held at Preha Vihear city, gathered a total of 71 participants, 13 were women to present the project progress since the beginning of the project and to reflect on the first results and receive the feedbacks, inputs and recommendations from all stakeholders to improve cooperation and work towards the project's social and environmental impacts. In addition to project implementation at the field sites, SMP had work with relevant stakeholders such as ministry of environment (MOE), Cambodian Development Council (CDC) and private sector to procure the vehicle. The procurement process took time almost 2 years to received the approval letter on Tax exemption application for importation vehicle from Cambodian Development Council (CDC) on March 23, and finally received 01 (one) Unit of Mazda BT-50 Pick Up Truck, 4WD, Double cap, Left Hand Drive, Year Model 2022 on 17th of May 2022 from Mazda representative in Cambodia.

Output 2: The collectively-managed wildlife-friendly community irrigation ponds are implemented in the communities and support agriculture.

After the consultation meeting and pond sites were identified, from November to December 2020, two meetings on bidding process for the excavation were held with IBIS farmers, VMN Committees and Village Chiefs. All along January 2021, discussions and meetings were also held to exchange about the ponds shape and more importantly the slope which had to enable local wildlife to use the ponds. Finally, from February to March 2021, the teams started to excavate the ponds, using hoe, shovel and mattock to dig pond by hand. Between 2021-2022, training on cover crop, water harvesting and crop management were held in both targeted villages. In addition to the training, a total of 1,367 kg of cover crops seeds (Sunhemp and rattle pods) were distributed to pond cluster members to plant on a total of 16.64 hectares of paddy field around the wildlife-friendly ponds from 2021-2022. As a result, during the implementation period, only 25kg of cover yield were collected from the cover crop demonstration sites. However, the cover crop plantation that were planted in the rice fields around the wildlife conservation irrigation ponds contributed immensely to the

rice yield improvement of each pond cluster members by end of the project. Finally, from Mid-August 2021 to end of February 2022, the fences construction was conducted with a total of 5,555 meters around all the three ponds (Prey Pdao, Bralay Krokop and Bralay Mamang) to protect the pond and cover crops from cattle destruction.

Output 3: The collectively-managed wildlife-friendly community irrigation ponds pilot process and results are monitored, evaluated, and shared.

Base on the finding of harvest monitoring tool from 2020 to 2022 shows that, the average rice yield of 4 pond cluster members, who were compliance to the entire project period, in 2020 before pond excavation was 1,228 kg per hectare. By the end of 2022, after 2 years experiment on cover crop and water irrigation from the pond, the rice yield result was significantly increased as the average yield per hectare was 2,127 kg. In short, the rice yield in 2022 at the end of the project is increased significantly up to 73% compare to the average yield in 2020 (1,228 kg) before pond excavation. As for annual income generating from selling Ibis rice, in 2020, an average income of each pond cluster members earned from selling Ibis rice to IRCC was KHR 9,698,300 (\$2,424.58). By the end of 2022, the income from rice yield was increased significantly to KKHR 14,281,262.50 (\$3,570.32), representing 47% increasing compare to the 2020 after selling Ibis rice to IRCC in 2022.

In addition to the effective of rice yield and income after received the wildlife friendly irrigation ponds, the survey and pond monitoring tool data shows that, the number of global threaten birds and aquatic species in the area also increased. From beginning of pond project to end of July 2022, different type of birds and mammals listed in the Red list species by IUCN were found visiting and used the water in the pond included white-bellied Woodpecker, Black-headed Woodpecker, Intermediate Egret, Masked Finfoot, Large-billed Crow, Woolly-necked Stork, Spotted Dove, Changeable Hawk Eagle and Fishing Cat. In total, from November 2021 to July 2022, approximately 650 times coming to the ponds to drink the water and fishing the water animals in the pond. In addition, many water and field animal were found in the pond and the surrounding field such as frog, craps, fishes and snails. In December 2021, after pond was excavated, one Giant Ibis nest was found near Bralay Krokop pond, and was protected by WCS team. As for the beginning of January 2022, a fishing cat could also be observed near the pond.

All along the project period, 2 video documentaries were produced to capture the project process and its success at the very end of the project. The videos were produced by consultant which later on were used to show in the both provincial workshops, one was at the end of 2021 and the other one was during the project closeout workshop in October 2022. In September 2022, a field visit was organized for a total of 29 interested Ibis members from 10 villages in KPWS and CWS, 9 were women, to visit the pond in Prolay Krokop, Thmatboey village. In addition to local farmers in Preah Vihear, Ibis members from Steng Treng, Mondulkiri and Ratanakiri were brought to visit the ponds and field demonstration sites around the pond during the project implementation period.

Finally, the project closeout workshop in provincial level were held on October 21st 2022 at Preah Vihear city, gathered a total of 62 participants, 11 were women. During the workshop, results of the project progress were presented and reflection of the implementation also included. In addition to the result and reflection, question and recommendation were also opened. After the workshop, participating members were invited to visit the pond at Prolay Krokop at the afternoon.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Planning and development process for collectively-managed wildlife-friendly community irrigation ponds	1.1	CV of the successful candidate and signed contract and ToR	On June 22nd, the Community Engagement Officer signed his contract and started to work in Preah Vihear (SMP has already an office there for its other projects) beginning of July 2020 and later on had resigned from the project in October 2020. A new Community Engagement Officer was recruited in November 2020 and all required documents such as CV, Contract and ToR were submitted at the end of 2020. SMP has already submitted both CV of successful candidate, signed contract and ToR in the previous reports.
1.0	Planning and development process for collectively-managed wildlife-friendly community irrigation ponds	1.2	Land-use map; criteria for site/household selection and shortlisted locations	From Mid-August 2020 to end of December 2020, discussions and meetings were organized to finalize the pond location. As result, in November 2020, the final decision was made concerning the ponds sites as following : - In Thmat Boey village : 3 sites were pre-selected based on the identified criteria : Sras Teuk, Bralay Krokop and Bralay Mamang. Finally, one participating household of the Sras Teuk site cluster was found non-compliant with IBIS Rice rules during the Internal Control System (ICS) process end of 2020 (because of application of chemical inputs), which permits SMP to assess compliance of IBIS members with wildlifefriendly and organic rules, regarding

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				the management of their rice fields. Therefore, Sras Teuk site was taken out from the selection process for SMP to stay consistent with its projects policies and reward the compliant members. - In Prey Veng village : 1 site was found meeting the identified criteria in Prey Pdao. All land-use map; criteria for site/household selection and shortlisted locations were submitted in the beginning of 2021 with the progress report. All maps have already been submitted in the previous reports.
2.0	Implementation of the collectively-managed wildlife-friendly community irrigation ponds in the communities and support agriculture	2.1	Physical irrigation ponds, map locations of ponds and clusters and photos of excavation process	All 3 physical irrigation ponds have been excavated completely in early 2022, after one pond at Prey Pdao site were not able completed the excavation in according to the agreement size due to the coming of rain in 2021. Maps of pond and clusters were submitted at the same time as the map marking fences in 2021.
2.0	Implementation of the collectively-managed wildlife-friendly community irrigation ponds in the communities and support agriculture	2.2	Copies of any training materials and presentations used; attendance lists	During the project implementation period, two main training included water harvesting and cover crop training were held during the project implementation period. As a result, a total of 18 participants (including 7 women, and 2 VMN), among them 8 were pond cluster members. Photos, training materials and attendance lists were submitted at the same time of submitting the previous project progress.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
2.0	Implementation of the collectively-managed wildlife-friendly community irrigation ponds in the communities and support agriculture	2.3	Physical fences, location of fences included in land-use map photos of installation process	From August 2021 to beginning of 2022, the process of installing fences around the pond were taking place in both targeted village (Prey Veng & ThmatBoey). After the coaching, SMP team worked with VMN, CPA, local authorities and WCS (to update their GIS compliance system) to verify the boundary of farmland of the pond cluster members and forest to avoid building fences in the restricted area, this was especially true for Prey Pdao pond, as the land issue between the 2 Pond Cluster members was impacting the delimitation of the farmland and the fences construction. As a result, wooden posts and wires for total of 5,555 meters of fences were transported to the field to build the fences around ponds. The pond were completely installed in early 2022. Coaching were took place with local authorities before the installation but only per diem documents could be submitted, as there was confusion with the Field team on the necessity to have attendance lists even for coaching. All supporting documents related to fences were submitted in the previous progress reports.
3.0	Monitoring, evaluation, and communications of the collectively-managed wildlife-friendly community irrigation ponds pilot process and results	3.1	Final consolidated M&E report and annexes	During the project implementation period, the project implementation and result were monitored via pond monitoring tool, midline interviews, SMART reports from WCS and camera traps to see the project impact. All along the project, result of rice yield of all 4

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>compliance pond cluster members were tracked until the end of project, October 2022. The other 4 pond cluster members who were found non-compliance during the project period were not fully tracked to the very end of the project. That's why some information from them were missed.</p> <p>As a result, 4 households of the pond cluster member who were found compliant with Ibis rice project regulation, received a total of 36.880 tons from their paddy yields, and sold to IRCC with total of 31,697 tons, earned a total of 14,281.26 USD (1 household received an average of 3,570.32 USD). This representing 48% increased yield compared to the total rice yield in 2020 was 21.288 tons and 47% increased income from selling Ibis rice to IRCC compared to the total income earned in 2020 was 9,698.30 USD (1 household received an average of 2,424.58 USD) from paddy rice. SMP is submitting the final consolidated M&E report, annexes and photos with this report for further detail information of the M&E result of the entire project.</p>
3.0	Monitoring, evaluation, and communications of the collectively-managed wildlife-friendly community irrigation ponds pilot process and results	3.2	Two videos about the pilot project; photos documenting process (to be included in final consolidated M&E report), CEPF quarterly reports	All along the project period, 2 video documentaries were produced to capture the project process and its success at the very end of the project. The videos were produced by consultant which later on were used to show in the both provincial workshops, one

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>was at the end of 2021 and the other one was during the project closeout workshop in October 2022. SMP is submitting the final supporting document for the second video documentary with this report.</p> <p>Please find the videos via following link on SMP Facebook Page:</p> <p>1. First Video : https://www.facebook.com/sansommlupprey/videos/273220854265327</p> <p>2. Second Video: https://www.facebook.com/647401505703652/videos/1190808341517607</p>
3.0	Monitoring, evaluation, and communications of the collectively-managed wildlife-friendly community irrigation ponds pilot process and results	3.3	Photos of the events; attendance list from the workshops; copies of any materials and presentations used	<p>On 21st of October 2022, SMP had organized a provincial level workshop to present the pilot project on Wildlife- Friendly community irrigation ponds at Tmat Boey and Prey Veng village in community zones of the Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary (KPWS) to various stakeholders. The meeting was held to disseminate the result of the Wildlife- Friendly community irrigation ponds project and its impact. After the workshop, participating members were also invited to visit the pond in Thmat Boey village. Evidences related to the closeout workshop held by SMP are submitted with this report.</p>
1.0	Planning and development process for collectively-managed wildlife-friendly	1.3	Notes and results from consultations; attendance lists; copies of any presentations used	<p>All consultation meetings were held all along the project period. Evidences related to consultations held by SMP were submitted with the previous progress reports.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	community irrigation ponds			
1.0	Planning and development process for collectively-managed wildlife-friendly community irrigation ponds	1.4	At least three conservation agreements signed by cluster members and approved by the Community Protected Areas Committee (CPA)	Conservation Agreements signed by pond cluster members for each of the 3 ponds were submitted since the beginning of the project period. The CPA Committees have been following-up with SMP activities since the beginning to the end of project implementation. As a result, among 8 pond cluster members signed Conservation Agreement in the beginning, only 4 members were stay compliance to the conservation agreements and Ibis rice regulations. The rests were found non-compliance and resigned from the project (1 hh decided to resigned since beginning of 2021, 2 found non-compliance at the end of 2021 and one was found non-compliance at the very end of the project period, October 2022 after SMP team conducted ICS inspection).
1.0	Planning and development process for collectively-managed wildlife-friendly community irrigation ponds	1.5	Evidence (photos, digital copies) of required grievance mechanisms in the community and photos of the awareness-raising events	Photos of the grievance mechanisms (signboards, letter boxes, posters) were submitted with previous Safeguard reports.
1.0	Planning and development process for collectively-managed wildlife-friendly community irrigation ponds	1.6	Documentation of procurement process and vehicle	The vehicle procurement process took time almost 2 years to received the approval letter on Tax exemption application for importation vehicle from Cambodian Development Council (CDC) on March 23, and finally received 01

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				(one) Unit of Mazda BT-50 Pick Up Truck, 4WD, Double cap, Left Hand Drive, Year Model 2022 on 17th of May 2022 from Mazda representative in Cambodia. All required documents were submitted during the last report period.

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:

1. Wildlife Friendly Irrigation Pond: In the beginning of this project implementation, 3 wildlife friendly irrigation ponds were excavated; two in Thmat Boey village and one in Prey Veng village, in Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary, Northern Plain of Cambodia. The pond is parts of the result from this project as well as it contributed immensely to the project successes, specifically the result of paddy rice yield increased, became a sources of water that wildlife species in KPWS included global threaten birds and mammals could access and finally it could be a sources of water to support the cover crop planted by farmers in the dry season.

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
5.2	Number of domestic civil society organizations that demonstrate improvements in organizational capacity.	1	At least 1 domestic CSO (SMP) demonstrates improvements in organizational capacity.	1	
4.4	Number of commodities with pilot models for biodiversity-friendly production.	1	At least one commodity with a model for biodiversity-friendly production piloted.	1	

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
1	Number of civil society organizations, including domestic organizations, that actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.	1	One civil society organization (SMP) actively participates in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile	1	
3	Number of key biodiversity areas targeted by CEPF grants that have new or strengthened protection and management.	1	At least 1 KBA (Upper Stung Sen Catchment) has strengthened protection and management	1	

GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares) **	New Protected Hectares ***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion

*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
----------	----------	-------------	---

Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
------------------------------	----------	-----------	-----------------------	--------------

Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
18	7	1. Water Harvesting Training 2. Cover Crop Training

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
21	13	21 men benefits from the project (5 were from selling organic Ibis rice to IRCC and 16 were from ecotourism services to see critical endanger birds around the pond project) 13 women receive cash benefit as a result from the project (5 were from selling organic Ibis rice to IRCC and 8 were from ecotourism services in the both targeted village)

Benefits to Communities

View the characteristics column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the benefits column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			
Thmat Boey village	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cambodia	723	712				
Prey Veng village	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cambodia	229	227				

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

- Thmat Boey village: Rice producer located inside the protected area in Northern Plain of Cambodia.
- Prey Veng village: Rice producer

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the topics column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics															
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P

“Other” Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment

Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

A company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted

Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose

Sustainable Financing

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
-------------------	---------	------------------	-------------	-------------------	----------------------	--------------------

Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Thaumatibis	gigantea	Giant Ibis	CR	The project implementation contributed a huge to the conservation action plan and species habitat protection.	Unknown
Grus	antigone	Sarus Crane	VU	Preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan, species habitat protection and species monitoring	Decreasing
Pseudibis	davisoni	Black Ibis	CR	The project intervention in preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan, species habitat protection and species monitoring	Increasing

LESSONS LEARNED

1. One of the best lesson learned for the project was that, cover crop that were planted during the dry season by using the water from the pond contributed immensely to the increasing of rice yield. In overall, before and after the project, there was a significant changes on the total yield, the yield increased up to 42% as it was reported in the project impact section. Two main reason contributing to the increasing of rice yield, one of them was the impact of irrigating water to support the paddy rice on time during short drought period in rainy season which is a crucial stage of rice production and second of them was the positive effect of cover crop (Sunhemp) plantation to support the soil improvement before paddy rice plantation. However, without pond, the cover crop could not be planted during the dry season before paddy rice plantation. Without water from the pond, there would be a lack of water supply during the temporary drought in the wet season which potentially decreased level of paddy growing and encourage weed.

2. The second lesson learned from this project was that the pond size was too small to store enough water to support several farmers in planting diversified crops for an entire year. During the project implementation period, the Community engagement officer regularly checks with participating households about the situation of the ponds, that the level of water is not lower than 1 meter, and if any situation arises. In late December 2021, 1 pond (Brolay Mamang) was completely depleted as one household used too much water for irrigating the cover crops. Therefore, the Community engagement officer reviewed again their engagement to the Conservation plan, and explained they should always keep at least 1 meter of water for the local wildlife. In response, the farmer complained that, the water in the pond was not enough for them to irrigate for their crop especially in the dry season. So that's why they decided to use all the remaining water in the pond to support their cover crop, otherwise the cover crop would not be able to grow. As a result, no more water in Brolay Mamang pond that enable to sustain the water species in the pond to stay alive especially that local wildlife were not be able to drink and feed from the pond in the dry season. So, it would be a great solution if the pond could be expanded so that the farmers could irrigate enough water for their crop while the biodiversity still able to drink and feed from the pond.

2. Finally, the issue of collective management should be reconsidered for the next project as there were issues happened during the project implementation land issue and use of water in this particular project. During the project period, one pond cluster member in Prey Pdao pond (Prey Veng village) was found non-compliance due to chemical input application on their paddy field. However, it appeared that this household decided to stop its participation from SMP projects due to a resentment linked to a conflict of land ownership with another IBIS household around the pond. The two households participating to the Cluster in Prey Pdao pond had a land ownership issue existing previously to the Ponds project (limitations of fields not well defined and approved by local authorities). This conflict, unknown from SMP, became more complicated at the moment of delimitating the fields with fences, as one household wanted to include as well some lands surrounding their fields that they considered theirs, fearing that other farmers would grab them otherwise. However, they had no official documents of ownership. This household has been involved with SMP for a long time, the head of family is part of the village VMN Committee, and has more lands than his neighbor. These differences in social and economic aspects, combined with the fact that the pond was located on the wealthier household's lands and that this latter was working more closely with SMP, made the second one drop from the project in resentment. To resolve this issue, SMP tried to explain and convince the dropping household to rejoin, but with no success. Concerning the remaining household, SMP decided to include into fences only their paddy fields and support them to find proper official documents for the remaining

lands (if they claimed these lands as theirs, they would be non-compliant with PA law and IBIS Rice project regulations). This consequence of the project (risk of jealousy within the community was identified, but not necessarily between Pond cluster members, even though that remained a possibility, especially for a pond in common use) will be a lesson learned for the potential scale-up of the project and construction of future ponds. This also raises the question on finding the best suitable place to dig ponds in common use.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

Safeguard reports have been sent every 6 months on the request of CEPF.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	
Breakdown of Additional Funding	

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

Organization: Sansom Mlup Prey. Email: socheat@smpcambodia.org or info@smpcambodia.org