



Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Writing a Darwin Report" guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2018

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	23-010
Project title	Implementing a model for sustainable forest management in Cambodia
Host country/ies	Cambodia: Siem Pang District, Stung Treng Province
Contract holder institution	BirdLife International-Cambodia Programme
Partner institution(s)	1) General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDNCP), Ministry of Environment and Stung Treng Department of Environment 2) Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP) 3) Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT)
Darwin grant value	£ 285,323
Start/end dates of project	01/04/2016 – 31/03/2019
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2017 – Mar 2018) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	01/04/2017 – 31/03/2018, Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Coline Ganz
Project website/blog/Twitter	N/A
Report author(s) and date	Coline Ganz

1. Project rationale

Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary (WSPWS) is one of largest remaining forest areas in northern Cambodia (Figures 1 and 2). This protected area contains globally significant populations of five Critically Endangered bird species, including Giant Ibis (Cambodia's national bird), White-shouldered Ibis and three vulture species. These birds depend on large tracts of undisturbed forest, on the wallowing behaviour of domestic buffalo and traditional animal husbandry techniques to maintain key habitat features and their food supplies.

BirdLife and the Forestry Administration of Cambodia (FA) have worked together at WSPWS since 2004, a collaboration which led to the establishment of a Protected Forest (WSP Protected Forest) at the site in 2014 and the successful lobbying of national government to cancel a large economic land concession in 2015 that would have destroyed the biodiversity value of a large part of the site. In May 2016, the Cambodian government established a second protected area (Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary and renamed the Siem Pang Protected Forest as Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary) (Figures 1 and 2). At the same time, the jurisdiction of WSP changed from FA to the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation

and Protection (GDANCP), Ministry of Environment and Stung Treng Department of Environment, which then became the new Darwin project partner.

This Darwin project is implementing an existing model to “contribute to sustainable economic development through participatory management and forest resource use by local communities”.

In Siem Pang District, it has been estimated that perhaps 38% of households face some form of food security issue. Up to 97% of households farm rice. Communities have a reliance on exploiting natural resources and recently, illegal logging to support their livelihoods. Like most rural communities in Cambodia, these communities do not hold formal land title, which presents further insecurity. Food insecurity and insecure tenure contribute to the present paradigm of short-term, unsustainable exploitation resulting in piecemeal expansion and forest loss.

This project is supporting seven target villages of 6,630 people to participate in an integrated programme of sustainable forest management and livelihoods development, and it aims to strengthen food security for four of these villages. It is providing opportunities for land-use certification around the newly established WSPWS, which it is hoped will reduce encroachment. It will also provide communities with greater economic security and the sense of permanence required, underpinning their facilitated participation in longer-term land management. Coupled with training and incentives for sustainable land management, rice farming and animal husbandry that promote habitat for key species, the project will contribute to both species recovery and greater food security.

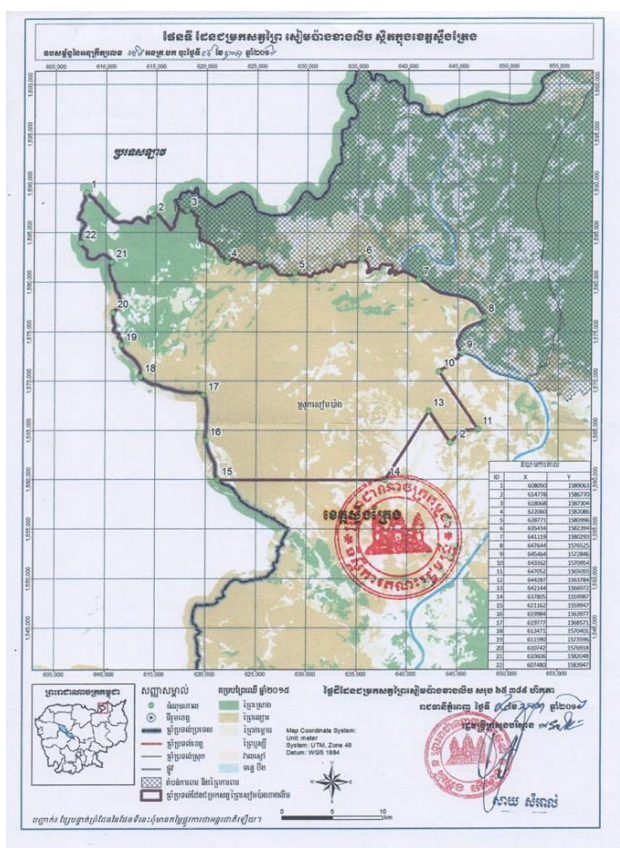


Figure 1 Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary

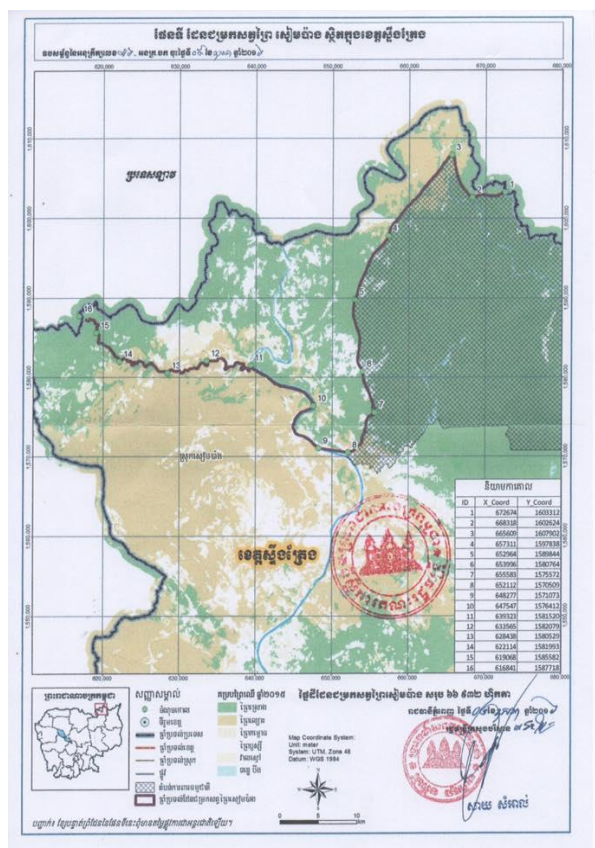


Figure 2 Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary

2. Project partnerships

The main Darwin project partners are BirdLife International, General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), Ministry of Environment and Stung Treng Department of Environment, Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP) and the Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT).

The project has established a working relationship with GDANCP, and their staff are integrated into the wider project team, including regular monthly meetings with them at provincial level. BirdLife has developed a close relationship with both GDANCP, at provincial level, and Government representatives from Stung Treng Province and Siem Pang District. The Ad Hoc

Committee, set up in Y1 to support the implementation of the Ibis Rice scheme, made up of key representatives from ministerial Departments (Deputy Provincial Governor, Director of Land Management, Director of Environment, Director of Rural Development, Director of Agriculture, Director of Water Resources and Meteorology, other provincial administration officials and the BirdLife International Livelihood Technical Adviser), strongly supports the project as was reflected in the Farmers' Day (December 2017) and the Ibis Rice launch meeting in Pong Kriel village (February 2018) (*Output 4*). Regular consultations and meetings are organised with Siem Pang District Governor and the Department of Environment (DoE) Director, as part of the Stakeholders Forum (*Output 1*). They both support BirdLife activities and have been pleased with the first outputs of the project. BirdLife is working hand in hand with the Stung Treng Department of Land Management to produce land-use maps in four villages for more than 400 households (*Output 2*). Finally, a Zoning Working Group Committee has been established made up of all key stakeholders at Provincial level (see list of members in annexes 5 and 6). BirdLife is providing technical support to this Committee for the preparation of the WSPWS zoning plan, to be endorsed in Y3 (*Output 3*).

SMP is a Cambodian civil society organisation that works with farmers living in protected areas to reduce poverty in ways that are consistent with biodiversity conservation. It was originally established by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) to manage wildlife friendly social enterprises. SMP is overseeing the gaining of wildlife friendly, organic rice certification in Siem Pang District, which will be granted to rice growers who join the scheme by collectively signing conservation agreements. During Y2, SMP acted as a key project partner, setting up the Ibis Rice scheme in the village of Khes Svay and supported BirdLife in the activity of rice field mapping. Forty-three households participated in the scheme and produced a total of 150,800kg of Ibis Rice, of which 8,582kg was sold to SMP. The remaining rice was kept by the families for their own consumption. The partnership with SMP is seen as a priority for Y3 as the scheme is expanded to another three villages (*Output 4*).

CRDT is a Cambodian NGO which aims to lift communities out of poverty in support of conservation through participatory community based approaches. It undertakes community development, natural resource management, and social enterprise projects throughout northeast Cambodia. During Y2 of the Darwin project, CRDT signed a new contract in August 2017 to provide additional training in wildlife-friendly agricultural techniques to the farmers in the 7 target villages. Between August and December 2017, CRDT provided 2 training sessions on composting to 65 participants (55 women); 6 training sessions on pest management to 208 participants (127 women); and 4 training sessions on rice post-harvest to 142 participants (67 women) (*Output 4*). These training sessions are very important to help beneficiaries improve their rice production and thus their food security.

On March 28th 2018, the Darwin project team conducted a meeting with SMP and CRDT to review the achievements in Y2 and to prepare the workplan for Y3 in support of local communities' food security (included in Annex 16 – Darwin timeline).

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

In Y2 of the project, activities were conducted under all six project Outputs according to the schedule set out in the project implementation timetable. The activities that have been completed or progressed are detailed below, reported under the appropriate Output. For monitoring purposes, a household is considered equivalent to one family with five beneficiaries.

Project management

Recruitment of staff. The project has a new team leader, Ms. Coline Ganz (request for change approved by the Darwin Secretariat on 20th February 2018) who started working on the project on January 22nd 2018. The Western Siem Pang project team has undergone an organisational structure update and Ms. Coline Ganz has been named as the Livelihoods Programme Manager. Her focus is specifically on livelihoods and integrating communities' wellbeing with sustainable forest management. As part of her responsibilities, she manages and oversees the implementation of the Darwin funded project.

Project meetings: A meeting of the project partners was hosted in the BirdLife office in Phnom Penh in September 2017, where SMP and CRDT reported on progress with the wildlife-friendly rice initiative, and SMP was subcontracted by BirdLife to provide advisory support for this element of the project and training for the rice farmers. A senior management team meeting was held to prepare the 2017-2018 work plan and budget plan for the Darwin Project. A second meeting was held at the end of March 2018, with SMP and CRDT. The purpose of this meeting was to consolidate the workplan for Y3 and allocate roles and responsibilities.

Project monitoring, review and reporting: Regular weekly project team meetings were held during the reporting period, to monitor progress with implementing the workplan and to discuss how to address challenges to project implementation, such as illegal land encroachment. The new project leader has launched an overhaul of the project monitoring structure. She created a monitoring workflow, trained staff in project follow-up, set up annual and monthly workplans for each team member, set up protocols for project implementation, and restructured weekly and monthly reporting practices. All these practices are backed by documents which can be found in the annexes.

Output 1 - Local consultation structures established at village and district level, equitably representing the views of constituents

Activity 1.1: Meetings to establish village forums in 7 target villages
Done in Y1.

Activity 1.2: Elect Village Forum representatives with equal representation of women and men and endorsement of forum institutional regulations by communities.
Forums were set up in the 7 target villages during Y1 and are awaiting final approval from their local commune councils. Approval is expected to be given in April-May 2018.

Activity 1.3: Establishment of Western Siem Pang Stakeholder Forum including representatives from all target villages, local civil society, private interests and government
The Stakeholder Forum and Provincial Ad Hoc Committee that were also established in Y1 have been actively involved in several of the project activities described below, including discussions on preventing encroachment into the two wildlife sanctuaries, natural resource management and a field visit to introduce the Ministry of Environment to the wildlife-friendly rice initiative.

Activity 1.4: Quarterly meetings for each Village Forum and the Stakeholders Forum where key information is collected to support the zoning process
To be conducted in Y3.

Output 2 - Community land-use plans (maps of land holdings and rice fields) and conservation agreements finalised within at least four villages neighbouring Western Siem Pang WS

Activity 2.1: Land-use maps launch event

BirdLife representatives, the Director of the Wildlife Sanctuary and the local commune council held a meeting in Nhang Sum village in August 2017 which was attended by 42 participants, including 34 women. The participants were informed about the purpose of the rice field mapping, and they expressed interest in participating in the wildlife-friendly rice initiative and offered to pass on information about this to local people who did not attend the meeting.

Activity 2.2 Mapping of land claims

Mapping of land claims was completed in three villages and will be conducted in Pong Kriel village in the first quarter of Y3 (please see an example of a land-use certificate in Annex 4):

1. In April 2017, 122 parcels belonging to 86 families in Khes Svay village were mapped by the Department of Land Management. These parcels represent 436ha.
2. In September 2017, 110 parcels belonging to 91 families in Nhang Sum village were mapped by the Department of Land Management. These parcels represent 427ha.

- In February 2018, 214 parcels belonging to 166 families in Khes Kraom village were mapped by the Department of Land Management. These parcels represent 668ha.

Activity 2.3: Meetings to develop land-use plans, incorporating land claims and conservation agreements

Conservation agreements were signed by 41 families in Khes Svay village, under which these farmers have agreed not to undertake activities such as land encroachment, wildlife hunting, use of chemical fertilisers and illegal logging. Conservation Agreements will be signed in the three villages of Khes Kraom, Pong Kriel, and Nhang Sum during the first quarter of Y3.

Activity 2.4: Meetings held between villagers and commune chief to endorse land-use plans

The maps of rice fields and map information certificates for Khes Svay village (Preak Meas commune) were endorsed by the local commune council in September 2017, and both hard and digital copies were deposited in the Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction in Stung Treng Province (examples can be found in Annexes 18-19-20). Maps for Nhang Sum and Khes Kraom villages have been endorsed by the Commune Council, and are currently being distributed to the villagers. The team is also currently conducted land-use mapping in the fourth village of Pong Kriel. The activity will be completed at the end of April 2018.

Output 3 - Zoning plan of Western Siem Pang WS is developed in consultation with local communities

Activity 3.1: Consultation meetings

In March 2018, the project launched the zoning process of WSPWS with a meeting with the Zoning Working Group Committee members. The meeting was attended by 23 participants from all key Departments from the district and the province. During this meeting, the Committee endorsed the workplan and set a timeline for its implementation. Awareness meetings at commune and village levels are conducted in March and April 2018 to inform local communities about the significance of the zoning process and collect their feedback and suggestions.

Activity 3.2: Meetings to agree sustainable use regulations

BirdLife participated in the annual Siem Pang district forum in July 2017, which made several important decisions relating to natural resources management, including accepting that encroachments would be prevented along Sekong River and the new 101 Army road by increased awareness and patrols, and the removal and relocation of families to approved areas, and agreeing the zonation planning process.

Output 4 - Improved food security in four target villages through improved local capacity in agriculture, natural resource management and direct natural resource interventions

Activity 4.1: Cattle vaccinations and animal husbandry training provided to at least 300 households

During Y2, the project organised a series of meetings in 5 villages to raise awareness of the vaccination programme, and then conducted vaccinations in a total of 6 villages. It is estimated that there are a total of approximately 1,400 buffalo in the 7 villages, and the 880 vaccinated represent about 63%. The husbandry training sessions were conducted in Y1.

Vaccination awareness raising

#	Location	Time	No participants
1	Pong Kriel	08 June 2017 (AM)	32 (18 women)
2	Khes Svay	08 June 2017 (PM)	33 (21 women)
3	Khes Kraom	09 June 2018 (AM)	30 (13 women)
4	Pha Bang	23 June 2017	24 (09 women)
5	Nhang Sum	19 June 2017	98 (42 women)
Total:			217 (103 women)

Vaccinations

#	Location	Time	No cow	No buffalo	Total families
1	Pong Kriel	12-13 June 2017	60	254	52
2	Khes Svay	14-15 June 2017	114	117	25
3	Khes Kroam	16-17 June 2017	202	398	70
4	Pha Bang	26 June 2017	40	34	11
5	La Kay	27 June 2017	51	26	12
6	Nhang Sum	28-29 June 2017	16	51	12
Total:			483	880	182

Activity 4.2: Sustainable land management training and digging of 10 Trapeangs

Four *Trapeangs* were dug in Y1 and the remaining six *Trapeangs* were dug during January to March 2018 (please see an example of a *Trapeang* payment receipt in Annex 8). In total, 10 *Trapeangs* have now been dug and the biodiversity team is monitoring the water availability in each of them. In Y1, four *Trapeangs* were dug, but we have been monitoring only two *Trapeangs* (Lumtea and Thmat Kon), as the two others (Angkrong and Kontout) were already dried out during the digging period. In Y2, six more *Trapeangs* were dug and the team monitored the water availability for five of them (Pi, Chrey, Lumporn, Trokoun, and Daikla) – the sixth had dried out. Regarding the *Trapeangs* dug in Y1, they seem to retain water longer. *Trapeang* Angkrong used to be dried out by March before digging and it now withholds 30% of water. *Trapeang* Kontout used to be be dried out by February before digging and it was still carrying 15% of water in April after digging.

For *Trapeang* monitoring, the team follows their established protocol. Monitoring starts during the dry season from November to April every year. Each *Trapeang* is monitored twice a month, morning from 7 to 10 and afternoon from 2 to 5. The team records water retention and compare the size of *Trapeang*, presence of water birds and wildlife, presence of local people using resources, presence of livestock and illegal activities. The data collected is recorded into a database and updated every month. The analysis will compare the water retained before and after digging.

The Map of Trapeang Digging Location 2015 -2018

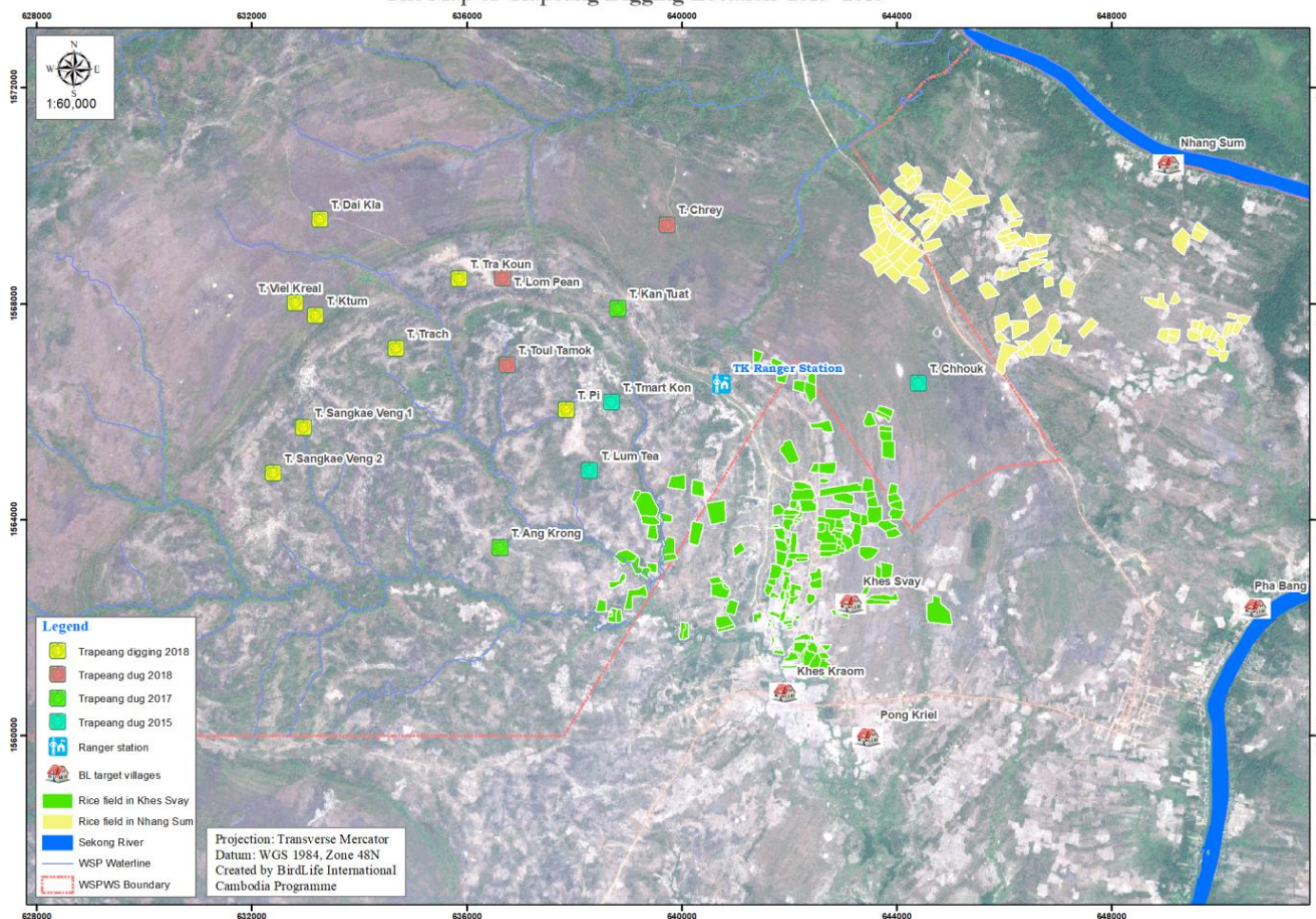


Figure 3 Trapeang digging locations

Activity 4.3: Target villages informed about the requirements for wildlife-friendly, organic rice certification

The Provincial Ad Hoc Committee, the Governor of Stung Treng Province and other dignitaries, and the Ministry of Environment made a field visit in September 2017 to learn about the progress of the wildlife-friendly rice initiative in Khes Svay village, which was an important opportunity to share information on lessons learned and future plans for cultivating and marketing the rice.

A village consultation to introduce “wildlife friendly rice and rice field mapping” was held in Nhang Sum village, Thmor Keo commune in June 2017, with 98 participants (42 women). In December 2017, the event “Field farmer day and Ibis Rice yields selling” was hosted at Khes Svay village with participants from Stung Treng Provincial Adhoc committee, Siem Pang district governor, representative from SMP and CRDT, Preak Meas commune councils and 30 communities representative from Nhang Sum, Khes Kroam and Pong Kriel villages. Representatives from the three villages learnt from the farmers’ experiences in Khes Svay village. An Ibis Rice scheme launch took place in Pong Kriel village in February 2018 with 128 participants (53 women).

Activity 4.4: Training sessions for at least 1000 people in wildlife friendly agricultural techniques

CRDT signed a new contract in August 2017 to provide training in wildlife-friendly agricultural techniques to the farmers in the 7 target villages. They conducted organic supplement fertilizer training in Khes Svay, total 65 (55 women) participants; training courses on pest management of rice in 6 target villages for 208 (127 women) participants; training courses on post-harvest in 4 Ibis Rice target villages, total participants 142 (67 women). For Y2, there were a total of 415 (249 women) participants to the training courses. From the 415, 175 people (110 women) were second times as they had joined training courses the year before already, and 240 people (114 women) were new. (Please see CRDT’s final report in Annex 9)

Activity 4.5: Study tour exchange visit for villagers from Siem Pang to learn about wildlife friendly rice production in Preah Vihear.

The project livelihood team visited Preah Vihear in July 2017 to learn from SMP about the wildlife-friendly rice process, and the roles of SMP, the village marketing network, the GIS unit and compliance system unit.

A study tour visit was then made in August 2017 by people from 3 project villages to learn about wildlife-friendly rice production and community ecotourism in Preah Vihear, including agricultural techniques, the roles and responsibilities of the participants and important challenges. Unfortunately, the project staff who organised the tour have subsequently left, and no report has been prepared on this visit.

Activity 4.6: Processing of wildlife-friendly, organic rice certification in at least two villages

This activity will be completed in Y3. SMP is closely monitoring Khes Svay, the first village that participated in the Ibis Rice scheme, and will do the same with the three new villages. By the end of the project, at least two villages will be certified wildlife-friendly by SMP and they will be on the way to receive an organic certification (which can only be applied after three years of participation).

Activity 4.7: At least 200 households selling wildlife-friendly rice to SMP at a 10% premium price

The project livelihood team organized a meeting in Khet Svay village in May 2017 to discuss the by-laws for the establishment of a village marketing network (VMN). These by-laws were endorsed by Preak Meas commune in August 2017. BirdLife and SMP distributed 1,528 kg of rice seeds to 52 families of VMN members in Khet Svay village in May 2017. The seed was loaned to the farmers at 0% interest, and the seed loan was fully paid back to the project during the harvest season. BirdLife and SMP hosted a meeting in September 2017 where 43 families signed agreements to sell rice, and the hard copies of the agreements were endorsed by SMP and VMN.

In December 2017, 32 families out of the 43 families who joined the Ibis Rice scheme decided to sell their rice yields to SMP. **The 43 families produced a total of 150,800kg of Ibis Rice, and 8,582kg were sold to SMP** by 32 families for a total of \$2,896.43. (Please see SMP final report in Annex 10 and an example of an Ibis Rice sales agreement in Annex 11)

Output 5 – Between 2018 and 2019 the area of forest converted to rice fields within the boundary of WSPWS has halved compared with the area converted between 2016 and 2017

Activity 5.1: Ground truth mapping of all existing rice fields in four target villages

The rice field mapping in four villages (Activity 2.2) is now complete and all maps are currently being converted into shape files. This will allow our Data Management Officer to prepare the compliance database and track any potential encroachments from Y3 onwards.

Activity 5.2: Map production and remote sensing study to assess forest encroachment

BirdLife signed a contract with the Department of Land Management in Phnom Penh in July 2017 to monitor forest cover change along the Sekong River and in WSP Wildlife Sanctuary, and has employed a consultant to implement the mapping and analysis. The *Forest Cover Change report 2010-2017* was finalised in November 2017 and made the following conclusions (Forest Cover Change report in Annex 12). There were significant changes of forest cover in WSPWS and along the Sekong River due to encroachments of local communities for settlements and agriculture purposes. Moreover, the Government development plans inside the Sanctuary, be it a road construction along the border with Laos, or the Army land requests for a base, also put more pressure on the Sanctuary. Recommendations to improve the situation were provided and encompassed using satellite imagery to regularly monitor forest cover; increase in rangers' patrols; need for rice field mapping to clearly demarcate the Sanctuary. Army families have already been relocated but this issue continues with the potential future construction of a bridge across the Sekong river for Army use and the intensification of the Army presence along the Laos border in the past few months.

Output 6 - Increased awareness of the links between biodiversity and human-wellbeing and support for mainstreaming participatory forest management into sustainable protected forest management policy

Activity 6.1: Community participatory learning workshops

In August 2017, four facilitators from Khes Svay village met with 76 participants from Nhang Sum village (including 39 women) to share information gained during the exchange visit to Preah Vihear (see 4.5 above).

Activity 6.2: Drafting of policy brief

This activity has been rescheduled for Y3 as per the new logframe.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1 - *Local consultation structures established at village and district level, equitably*

Most of the work for this output was already completed during Y1, when seven Village Forums, a Stakeholders Forum, and an Ad-Hoc Committee were established. Both the Stakeholders Forum and Ad Hoc Committee are up and running, but the Village Forums will be endorsed at Commune level at the beginning of Y3. Regular meetings of the Village Forums will be scheduled and take place every quarter to support communities and give them a voice.

Indicator 1.a Seven Village Forums established with equal representation of women and men (50% women, 50% men)

The seven village forums have been established, and they now need to be registered at Commune level. The new Project Leader decided to run a complete review of all the project activities and found that this activity was behind schedule. It will be a priority at the beginning of Y3. A Gender Representation Outline (Annex 13) has been created to promote the equal representation of men and women, but also to enable monitoring of the role gender plays in our interventions.

Indicator 1.b Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary Stakeholder Forum established and working effectively

The WSP Stakeholder Forum was established in the final quarter of Y1, and had its first meeting in April 2017. A new structure for the Stakeholders Forum meeting was designed in March 2018, and will entail the following: the Forum members are nominated representatives from each of the 7 villages, provincial government, civil society and enterprises. A Stakeholders Forum meeting should be conducted every quarter, and the meeting itself should include: 1. A presentation about BirdLife achievements in WSP in the past three months (livelihoods, enforcement, biodiversity); 2. Questions from the audience; 3. BirdLife request for support from the Forum members; 4. Stakeholders Forum members requests for support from BirdLife; 5. Representatives from the 7 Village Forums can address requests from their villages to the other members of the Forum.

Output 2 - *Community land-use plans (maps of land holdings and rice fields) and conservation agreements finalised within at least four villages neighbouring Western Siem Pang WS*

Indicator 2.a By the end of year two, three village land-use maps are complete.

The land-use maps of Khes Svay, Nhang Sum, and Khes Kraom villages are completed, shape files are being produced and the compliance system for these villages is currently being finalised. This compliance system is part of the Ibis Rice scheme, and under this the project's Data Management Officer will ensure – through data analysis – that all participants follow their signed conservation agreements. In total so far, 328 households had their rice fields mapped with a total of 419 parcels and a further 147 households from the fourth village, Pong Kriel, are being mapped during April 2018.

Indicator 2.c Four villages endorse conservation agreements (1 by end of Y2, 4 by end of Y3)

Conservation agreements were signed by 41 families in Khes Svay village, under which these farmers have agreed not to undertake activities such as land encroachment, wildlife hunting, use of chemical fertilisers and illegal logging. The other three conservation agreements will be signed in Y3.

Output 3 - Zoning plan of Western Siem Pang WS is developed in consultation with local communities

Indicator 3.a Zoning workplan is endorsed by the Zoning Working Group (provincial level representatives of the province and key departments) by end of Y2

A meeting with the Zoning Working Group Committee took place in March 2018 where the concept of zoning was presented. The Committee agreed on the need for zonation for WSPWS, they endorsed the workplan and set a timeline for implementation of the activities. (Please see the zoning process workplan in Annex 7)

Indicator 3.b Draft of zoning plan is endorsed by seven village forums, the stakeholder forum, and the Zoning Working Group by end of Y3

Between March and April 2018, the zoning sub-working group (members list in Annex), conducted awareness raising activities in the 10 villages surrounding WSPWS. During the last week of March 2018, the zoning sub-working group and Birdlife staff conducted awareness raising meetings in the four villages of Pong Kriel, Khes Kraom, Khes Svay, and Nhang Sum, with a total of 249 (106 women) participants. Feedback is being collected and will be compiled with the feedback from the other six villages to be visited in April 2018. A report will then be produced.

Output 4 - Improved food security in four target villages (5,052 people) through improved local capacity in agriculture, increased income from wildlife-friendly rice sales, natural resource management and direct natural resource interventions.

The work conducted within the implementation of Output 4 is pivotal to this project. Through this Output we are directly supporting local communities in WSP and helping them reach food security. The highlight of the year was the launch of the Ibis Rice scheme in Khes Svay village. This proved to be so successful that we will expand to three more villages in Y3.

Indicator 4.a 1000 beneficiaries (50% women) benefit from training in sustainable agriculture (300 in Y1, 400 in Y2, 300 in Y3).

CRDT signed a new contract in August 2017 to provide training in wildlife-friendly agricultural techniques to the farmers in the 7 target villages. They conducted organic supplement fertilizer training in Khes Svay, total 65 (55 women) participants; training courses on pest management of rice in 6 target villages for 208 (127 women) participants; training courses on post-harvest in 4 ibis rice target villages, total participants 142 (67 women). In total so far, the project has trained 530 beneficiaries (293 women – 55%).

Indicator 4.b Local communities demonstrate greater knowledge and commitment to sustainable *Trapeang* management.

Local communities surrounding the sites we conducted *Trapeangs* digging have all attended awareness raising meetings and are all informed about the need for *Trapeangs* to be used sustainably. This year, more than 100 villagers have supported the *Trapeangs* digging activity and upon questioning, they were all able to explain the purpose of the activity and the value of *Trapeangs* for communities and biodiversity.

Indicator 4.c 300 households and 50% of buffalo benefit from vaccination and animal husbandry training scheme.

65 participants (39 women) attended the animal husbandry training courses, and 187 households had 483 cows and 880 buffalos vaccinated during Y2 of project implementation.

Indicator 4.d 200 direct beneficiaries (40% female) from target villages close to the *Trapeangs* are actively engaged in sustainable land management through the digging of 10 waterholes (*Trapeangs*). Three *Trapeangs* are dug by the end of Y1 and seven by the end of Y2.

Six *Trapeangs* were dug in Y2, in addition to the 4 dug in Y1. In January 2018, 3 *Trapeangs* were dug with 60 participants (40 from Khes Svay and 20 from Pong Kriel villages). Two *Trapeangs* were dug in February, with 52 participants (30 from Khes Svay and 22 from Pong Kriel villages). One final *Trapeang* was dug in March, with 60 participants (40 from Khes Svay and 20 from Pong Kriel villages). The digging of *Trapeangs* is now completed but we will continue to provide training on sustainable land management to beneficiaries in Y3.

Indicators 4.e and 4.f are scheduled to be completed in Y3.

Indicator 4.g 200 households (1000 people) involved in wildlife friendly rice production programme gain a minimum 10% income premium on rice sales.

BirdLife and SMP distributed 1,528 kg of rice seeds to 43 families of VMN members in Khes Svay village in May 2017. The seed was loaned to the farmers at 0% interest, and the seed loan will be paid back to the project in the harvest season. In December 2017, 32 families out of the 43 families who joined the Ibis rice scheme decided to sell their rice yields to SMP. The 43 families produced a total of 150,800kg of Ibis rice, and 8,582kg were sold to SMP by 32 families for a total of \$2,896.43. SMP always buys the rice at a minimum of 10% above market price. This year, a kg of rice was worth 1,000 riels and SMP purchased it at 1,350 riels (\$1 = 4,100 riels).

Output 5 - *Between 2018 and 2019 the area of forest converted to rice fields within the boundary of WSPWS has halved compared with the area converted between 2016 and 2017.*

Indicator 5.a Landsat images show that the area of WSPWS converted to rice fields between 2018 and 2019 is half the area converted between 2016 and 2017.

The Forest Cover Change report 2010-2017 was finalised in November 2017 and included the following conclusions. There were significant changes of forest cover in WSPWS and along the Sekong River due to encroachments of local communities for settlements and agriculture purposes. Moreover, the government developed plans for road construction inside the Sanctuary along the border with Laos, and the Army requested land for personnel. These put extra pressure on the Sanctuary. Recommendations to improve the situation were provided and encompassed using satellite imagery to regularly monitor forest cover; increase in rangers' patrols; need for rice field mapping to clearly demarcate the Sanctuary.

Indicator 5.b Ground truthed maps of rice fields produced in Y2 show only 5-10% encroachment took place between 2018 and 2019 and support data collected through landsat images.

Rice field mapping in four villages is now complete and all maps are currently being converted into shape files. This will allow our Data Management Officer to prepare the compliance database and track any potential encroachments from Y3 onwards.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome - *By March 2019, the strengthening of relationships between key WSPWS stakeholders (Government and local communities), enables the Sanctuary to harbour a stable population of five Critically Endangered bird species and increases human wellbeing in seven surrounding villages.*

Following comments made in the first year annual report review, and as part of the mid-term review in January 2018, Birdlife decided to update the project logframe. Among other changes, the Outcome statement is now better fitted to our project's vision.

This project is helping strengthening relationships within local communities and with local authorities. We achieved it this year by supporting the establishment of the seven Village Forums and other institutional groups and empowering local communities by granting them a say in the sustainable management of the Sanctuary and its surroundings. Moreover, the mapping of 419 rice fields parcels in four villages allows local people to have a clear understanding about their land-use and provides them with a feeling of ownership and control of their parcels. We will further advance these components in Y3.

Our efforts in the zoning of WSPWS, in *Trapeangs* digging, and in routine monitoring of habitats, all support the five Critically Endangered bird species in WSPWS and their population. Increased human wellbeing has been achieved this year with improved food security thanks to the first yields of the Ibis Rice scheme, trainings on sustainable agriculture practices, *Trapeangs* digging for more water and food availability. Another token of human wellbeing was granted with the rice field mapping and the feeling of ownership given to people.

Indicator 0.1 Increased food security in four target villages (5,052 people), with a reduction in the percentage of households with sufficient food for less than five months of the year from 38% of households to 25%, by end of Y3.

This indicator will be measured next year, but considerable progress was made in Y1 with the Ibis Rice yields of 150,800kg in one village only. The expansion to three more villages will provide an increase in food security for an additional minimum of 150 households. The digging of *Trapeangs* allows for better access to water and fish for surrounding villages. Vaccinations improve the health of cattle, and trainings in sustainable agriculture practices beget a healthier diet.

Indicator 0.2 Beneficiaries from 7 target villages are empowered to raise their voice through local institutional strengthening, and voice their requests in meetings and the zoning plan.

Awareness raising meetings have already taken place in four of the ten villages around WSPWS in preparation for the implementation of the zonation plan. The seven Village Forums will be strengthened in Y3 and quarterly meetings will be conducted to collect feedback and raise awareness on key issues for WSPWS.

Indicator 0.3 Stable populations of five Critically Endangered species within WSPWS by end of Y3.

The project Field Monitoring Team is responsible for the monitoring of the five Critically Endangered bird species occurring at the site. This takes the form of monitoring the three vulture species at the two 'vulture restaurants' provided each month, and through roost and nest monitoring for Giant and White-shouldered Ibis. An example of an internal monthly biodiversity report is provided (Annex 14).

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

For further information, please refer to our Risks and Assumptions mitigation measures template in Annex

Outcome level assumptions:

Government support and socioeconomic conditions nationally remain favourable to implementation.

Comments: The Royal Government of Cambodia, through the Ministry of Environment and other agencies, has been highly supportive of project implementation.

Critically Endangered species populations depend on large tracts of un-degraded habitat. Community compliance with conservation agreements reduces rate of habitat degradation.

Comments: Endangered species habitat is regularly monitored by the Field Monitoring Team and the Data Management Officer has set up a compliance database to assess communities' potential encroachments and report them.

Output level assumptions:

Local communities and local authorities continue to be interested in engaging and contributing to these forums.

Comments: The local communities and authorities (Provincial Administration, District Administration and Commune Council) are actively involved in project implementation.

Local communities feel that by taking part in these Forums they will participate in decision making about WSPWS.

Comments: Our work in Y3 will focus on this assumption. Moreover, the project actively engaged them in receiving information about the zoning process and providing feedback to it.

Local government especially department of land management continues to be cooperative and supportive.

Comments: The DoLMUPCC is highly supportive of the project, leading the rice field mapping activity in three villages this year.

Local communities continue to be interested and engaged.

Comments: The local communities participated actively in the rice field mapping, Ibis Rice scheme and *Trapeangs* digging this year.

The national election from July 2018 maintains the same key individuals at provincial level

Comments: Even if the current political climate is quite tense, the current Government is set to be re-elected in July 2018. If this happens, there is a high likelihood that key Government representatives at Provincial and District levels will retain their positions. We will follow-up with our highly-ranked counterparts to hear if they foresee to receive a promotion at that time.

Compliance system is in place at BirdLife and rules breakers are rejected from the scheme

Comments: BirdLife has created a new position titled 'Data Management Officer'. This officer has been in place since September 2017 and is in charge of implementing the Ibis rice scheme compliance system. To this effect, he is regularly trained by SMP and WCS. Birdlife compliance system is in place and efficiently tracking potential infringements.

Villagers voluntarily report infringements

Comments: Four villages are set to sign Conservation Agreements, in which they commit to follow the rules. In exchange they will receive incentives (Output 4). Through Output 1 we will work at making them feel empowered and willing to protect the wildlife sanctuary. Lastly, through the Ibis rice scheme we have set up a compliance system which looks at infringements from multiple angles (biodiversity reports, law enforcement reports, satellite imagery), and helps detect all infringements.

The national election from July 2018 maintains the same key individuals at provincial level, and zoning can continue despite the election.

Government stakeholders are engaged and have capacity to approve zonation plan by end of project

A balance can be found between the imperative need of large core and conservation zones for the conservation of key species, and the communities requests for traditional-use in community zones

Local communities commit to respect the zoning in Village and Stakeholder Forums

Comments: These four assumptions will be assessed later in the project.

Buffalo owners can make the buffalo readily available for vaccination.

Comments: In Y2, 187 households made their buffalos and cows available for vaccination.

Communities remain engaged in organic, wildlife-friendly rice certification scheme for the duration of the project.

Comments: During Y2, the local communities actively engaged in rice field mapping, training in sustainable agriculture and other project activities.

A close partnership is created with SMP and they commit to continue purchasing the Ibis rice produced in the villages even after project end

Maps are produced with sufficient precision.

Community compliance with conservation agreements reduces rate of habitat degradation.

Close relationship with Government at Provincial level ensures a reduction in encroachment from the Army and private companies

Government remains committed to co-hosting research outputs of project.

Comments: These five assumptions will be assessed in Y3.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

Impact - *The 130,000 ha of Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary are managed sustainably, supporting biodiversity and the livelihoods of 6,630 people, acting as a model for sustainable forest management in Cambodia.*

Although the second year of project implementation has only just been completed, the foundation for the project's long-term impact is already being set. In the future, the Sanctuary will be managed sustainably thanks to the zoning process we started this year. Local communities and authorities also have a chance to meet and raise their voice for the betterment of the Sanctuary and gain a better understanding of the significance of the

management of a Sanctuary. Experiments on *Trapeangs* digging and standardised monitoring, is informing us on the biodiversity habitats and how to improve it. And our work with Ibis rice, sustainable agriculture trainings, *Trapeangs* digging, supports an increased food security throughout villages and a potential access to income generation. The provision of land-use maps through the rice fields mapping is a key step to provide local communities with a feeling of ownership and thus improve their wellbeing.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

This project aims to support and enhance the livelihoods of 5,052 people through sustainable forest management, in a region of Cambodia where 38% of households currently have sufficient food for only five months of the year.

It is contributing to the following six SDGs: Goal 1: No Poverty; Goal 2: Zero Hunger; Goal 5: Gender Equality; Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production; and Goal 15: Life on Land.

This report for 2017-18 includes numerous examples of how the project is working in consultation with poor rural communities to provide nutritious food, develop sustainable jobs with decent incomes, promote gender equality, and halt and reverse forest degradation and biodiversity loss.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project aims to directly support CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets 12, 14 and 19, and it is also relevant to Targets 2, 4, 5, 7 and 11.

A major contribution is being made to Target 12 as WSP has globally significant populations of five Critically Endangered species at high risk of extinction. The project is aiming to stabilise their populations within WSBWS by the end of Y3 and hence improve their conservation status. During Y2, the feeding habitat of two of these species, Giant Ibis and White-shouldered Ibis, was enhanced through the digging of six *Trapeangs* (in addition to the four dug in Y1). In the longer term, all five species stand to benefit from the reduced rate of conversion of their forest habitat to rice fields.

The project is contributing to Target 14 at WPS by increasing the water level in ten *Trapeangs*, reducing the rate of forest loss, and increasing the productivity of rice fields. These ecosystems provide essential services for the local rural community, and they are being restored and safeguarded taking into account the needs of women and the poor and vulnerable.

In Y3, the project will contribute to Target 19 by producing and disseminating a policy brief and case study to communicate to national decision makers, international conservation professionals and the wider scientific community how the project has worked in collaboration with rural communities to develop sustainable agriculture, reduce forest loss and improve the conservation status of threatened biodiversity.

The project also aims to contribute to the Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity goal 1.4, by promoting sustainable use of forest biodiversity through the preparation of a policy brief which will present WSP as a case study demonstrating how forest management structures have been applied to ensure equitable access to ecosystem services for local stakeholders.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

Poverty alleviation in the villages around WSP is pivotal to the project, which aims to help secure the traditional land-use rights and customary practices of 5,052 rural people. The Village Forums which were established during Y1 as local consultation structures have become increasingly engaged in the project activities during Y2 and the long-term aim is that they will be empowered to act as farming collectives with sufficient market power to resist exploitation by travelling rice traders.

The farmers in the target villages were informed about the wildlife-friendly, organic 'Ibis Rice' scheme in Y1, and the scheme was launched by SMP in Khes Svay village during Y2. Rice

seed was loaned to the farmers in May 2017 at 0% interest, and by December the 43 families that joined the scheme had produced a total of 150,800 kg of 'Ibis Rice', of which 8,582 kg were sold to SMP by 32 families for US\$2,900. The scheme will be expanded to three more villages during Y3, and is expected to improve food security for an additional minimum of 150 households, and increase income from sale of the wildlife-friendly rice.

The project is also working to improve food security for the most vulnerable rural poor by digging *Trapeangs*, with the aim of improving water retention in these wetlands and providing access to increased fish and frog stocks. Training is being provided to the target villages in sustainable agricultural practices, and topics covered in Y2 included animal husbandry, composting and pest management. During the year the project vaccinated totals of 483 cows and 880 buffalo.

7. Project support to gender equality issues

The project is applying social safeguards principles in accordance with BirdLife's social assessment framework, and is meeting all relevant legal obligations, following ethical principles of respect for persons, beneficence and justice, and applying social safeguard principles. Partner organisation staff involved in the project have undertaken training such as "Rights Based Approach to Development" and these principles are being applied throughout the project.

The project is following a participatory approach which is promoting gender equality. It is seeking to achieve equal representation of women and men on the Village Forums and at project meetings and events. Monitoring of the numbers of participants during Y2 indicates that this target is being achieved. This will ensure that the traditional knowledge and perspectives of both women and men will be reflected in the project's planning and implementation. In addition to simply counting people, BirdLife has prepared a short gender representation outline which will allow gender to be integrated in the project during Y3. Please see this outline in Annex 13.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

BirdLife recruited a new Project Leader in January 2018. This new staff member decided to completely review the monitoring processes for the project and created an array of tools which are now in use by the team. The project now has a **Monitoring Framework** (Annex 1), which helps better define the project's targets and how we aim to reach these. Furthermore, it is a tool of particular importance for the implementation team to be able to track their progress and know what kind of measurements they need to conduct to assess the success of an output and help others verify the success of the output.

Linked to the Monitoring Framework, each staff now has an **individual workplan template** (Annex 2). This document helps the team have an understanding of their tasks and the goals they plan to reach within the next year. The annual workplan is linked to monthly workplans and reporting mechanisms. If the Monitoring Framework assesses progress at output level, workplans show completion rates of activities. Supporting the workplans, a **timeline** was created for the remainder of the project (Annex 16).

A **Risks and Assumptions Mitigation Measures** document (Annex 15) was also created during the last reporting period. It helps reviewing all the risks and assumptions associated with the project, and enunciates measures put in place within the project to mitigate these risks.

Lastly, in an attempt to better monitor our actual number of beneficiaries for the project and the level of support they are receiving from the project, we created a **Beneficiaries Database**. This Database (finalised in April 2018) allows us to know how many people we are supporting, avoid duplication, and assess the type of support they receive from us (type of training, incentives, etc.). Please see the Database prototype in Annex 17.

Once enough data is collected with these tools, the Project Leader will start analysing trends towards the achievement of the project's outcomes, and evaluate if changes need to be applied to ensure the project reaches the desired outcomes.

9. Lessons learnt

- If activities are important factors to be assessed in a project, the analysis of trends and changes linked to the outputs and outcomes are crucial factors to assess. A monitoring framework should be the stepping stone of any new project, should be created within the first year of the project, and carefully followed. The Framework is now in place and will help better assess project's progress.
- Recruitment of staff remained an issue during Y2. A very qualified technical advisor was recruited for Y2 but his family lives in the capital city and being away from them became too much of a burden. Fortunately, there was no gap between his departure and the arrival of his successor. Aiming at stopping staff turnover for the management of this project, BirdLife decided to redesign the position and hire a brand new Project Leader. Western Siem Pang project site has undergone an organisational structure update and Ms. Coline Ganz has been named as the Livelihoods Programme Manager. Her focus is specifically on livelihoods and integrating communities' wellbeing with sustainable forest management. As part of her responsibilities, she manages and oversees the implementation of the Darwin funded project.
- Cambodia is a country which has needed and received the support of NGOs for more than twenty years. This has created some challenges in working with local communities and authorities, the biggest hurdle being the demands for per diem. For anyone to take part in an activity such as workshops or trainings, per diems are demanded. This is made even harder as there is no consensus among INGOs in Cambodia on the amount to be provided to people and those can vary greatly. This is putting pressure on NGOs and is hampering our work. While we recognise that the current situation in Cambodia forces people to demand per diems, there should be a discussion at national level between INGOs about per diems and there should be a national consensus reached in collaboration with the Cambodian Government on the rate of per diems provided all over the country for specific types of activities.

10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

We have taken into account comments made by reviewers in our Y1 report and have applied the following changes:

	Reviewer's comments	Response from Project Leader
1.	It is disappointing that there was insufficient project risk assessment at project design stage – the legal issues around land rights are pretty fundamental and ought to be considered part of "Project planning 101". Going ahead, more time should be dedicated to monitoring of risks and assumptions at strategic level.	Creation of a Monitoring Framework and a Risks and Assumptions template
2.	You plan to monitor the water availability in <i>Trapeangs</i> . The AR notes concern that the wet spell will not enable any differentiation to be discerned. However, surely this depends upon what the comparison group is relative to the treatment. No matter how wet or dry the year is, the treated <i>Trapeangs</i> can be compared to no treatment <i>Trapeangs</i> to compare water availability.	New measure for the efficiency of <i>Trapeangs</i> digging in our logframe
3.	Whilst it is noted that the project is monitoring the basic gender numbers, such as representation on committees etc.; it is necessary that the gendered implications of the interventions are considered and monitored as well: such as implications for changes in land uses, impacts of the so-called "soft land rights", considerations in the development of the	Creation of a Gender Representation Outline

	protected area management plan and so on. Please report on these aspects in future ARs.	
4.	The commercial viability of the wildlife friendly organic rice (given its increased cost) is a key assumption yet to be validated. This should be done before communities invest time and effort in a scheme which is unproven.	Ibis Rice is commercially viable, see mid-term review report and Y2 results in the activities section

1. Cattle vaccination: for every vaccination session, our team raises awareness in the villages about the benefits of having ones' cattle vaccinated and all villagers who volunteer will have their cattle vaccinated. BirdLife does not select, we welcome all volunteering villagers;
2. Update of the project logframe, reframing of the project's outcome and outputs.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

12. Sustainability and legacy

The Darwin project is part of a much larger and wider intervention at WSPWS. In addition to the Darwin Initiative, a number of other donors including MacArthur Foundation, Segre Foundation and at least two high net-worth individuals are funding the work. It is recognised however that donor support can only ever be short term. Therefore Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd. has been formed by the former project leader, Jonathan C. Eames and colleagues to devise and secure funding for a long-term funding mechanism for WSPWS. The company registered in 2017 as a 501c3 foundation in the state of California, and now receive tax-deductible donations from supporters. The company is committed to raising sufficient capital and a funding mechanism that can deliver US\$ 500,000 annually for the next 20 years. This year, they supported financially efforts in law enforcement and the construction of a rangers' station in the Sanctuary.

In terms of outputs, once endorsed, the groups formed will be able to continue meeting regularly and raise their voice to local authorities through schemes such as the yearly Commune Investment Plan, without needing our technical support. Land-use maps, once registered at Province level, can be used for the years to come as a de facto map of land ownership for villagers. WSPWS zoning plan, once endorsed at national level, will act as an official document to support law enforcement in the Sanctuary.

In regards to the Ibis rice scheme, we have created a close partnership with SMP and they are committed and very interested in investing their time in WSPWS and purchasing the rice from the villagers here. The Ibis rice brand is expanding and now that they are exporting in Asia and Europe, they always need more rice production. The expansion to WSP is an opportunity for them.

13. Darwin identity

Darwin Initiative support has been acknowledged (using the Darwin logo) at workshops and meetings held by the project. This support will also be recognised using the Darwin logo in official project reports and other outputs. This has raised the profile of the Darwin Initiative within government departments in Cambodia, as well as the project partner organisations and other stakeholders.

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)

Staff costs (see below)			106%	
Consultancy costs			110%	The consultancy fee from SMP for the implementation of the Ibis Rice scheme in Khes Svay village was higher than we had originally forecasted for this budget line.
Overhead Costs			89%	We used our match funding from Mac Arthur to support the costs of office rental and supplies.
Travel and subsistence			72%	We had planned for extra budget on this line in the eventuality of a more expensive consultancy from SMP/CRDT. We also conducted less Village Forums and Stakeholders Forums meetings than anticipated for Y2 as this activity had to be delayed to Y3.
Operating Costs			106%	
Capital items (see below)	-	-	-	
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)			100%	
Others (see below)			82%	There is a minor discrepancy in inflation and less expenditures for motorbike maintenance than expected.
TOTAL			100%	

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>The 130,000 ha of Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary are managed sustainably, supporting biodiversity and the livelihoods of 6,630 people, acting as a model for sustainable forest management in Cambodia</p>		<p>In the future, the Sanctuary will be managed sustainably thanks to the zoning process started this year. Local communities and authorities also have a chance to meet and raise their voice for the betterment of the Sanctuary and gain a better understanding of the significance of the management of a Sanctuary. Experiments on <i>Trapeang</i> digging and routine monitoring, are informing us on the biodiversity habitats of WSPWS and how to improve these. The work with Ibis Rice, sustainable agriculture trainings, and <i>Trapeang</i> digging, is working towards increased food security throughout villages and creates potential access to income generation. The provision of land-use maps through the rice fields mapping is a key step to provide local communities with a feeling of ownership and thus improve their wellbeing.</p>	
<p>Outcome By March 2019, the strengthening of relationships between key WSPWS stakeholders (Government and local communities), enables the Sanctuary to harbour a stable population of five Critically Endangered bird species and increases human wellbeing in seven surrounding villages.</p>	<p>0.1 Increased food security in four target villages (5,052 people), with a reduction in the percentage of households with sufficient food for less than five months of the year from 38% of households to 25% By end of Y3.</p> <p>0.2 Beneficiaries from 7 target villages are empowered to raise their voice through local institutional strengthening, and voice their requests in meetings and the zoning plan.</p> <p>0.3 Stable populations of five Critically</p>	<p>0.1 Increased human wellbeing has been achieved this year with improved food security thanks to the first yields of the Ibis Rice scheme, training on sustainable agriculture practices, <i>Trapeang</i> digging for more food availability. Another token of human wellbeing was granted with the rice field mapping and the feeling of ownership given to people.</p> <p>0.2 This project is helping to strengthen relationships within local communities and with local authorities. This year seven Village Forums and other</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening of groups through regular meetings and involvement in decision making. 2. Registration at Provincial level of 4 villages' land-use maps 3. Zoning plan endorsed at Provincial level 4. 200 households join the Ibis Rice scheme and sell the yields to SMP 5. Project's policy brief preparation and dissemination.

	<p>Endangered species within WSPWS by end of Y3</p>	<p>institutional groups have been supported, through which them local communities are enabled to voice their opinions and concerns about the sustainable management of the Sanctuary and its surroundings. Moreover, the mapping of 419 rice field parcels in four villages allows local people to have a clear understanding about their land-use and provides them with a feeling of ownership and control of their parcels. We will further advance these components in Y3.</p> <p>0.3 Our efforts in the zoning of WSPWS, in <i>Trapeang</i> digging, and in routine monitoring of habitats, all support the five Critically Endangered bird species in WSPWS and their populations. The zoning offers a legal designation which will support law enforcement and better habitat protection for these species.</p>	<p>The policy brief will summarize the achievements of the project and share lessons learnt with key stakeholders, encouraging them to replicate our interventions.</p>
<p>Output 1. Local consultation structures established at village and district level, equitably representing the views of constituents</p>	<p>1.a Seven Village Forums established with equal representation of women and men (50% women, 50% men)</p> <p>1.b Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary Stakeholder Forum established and working effectively</p> <p>1.c By March 2019, local community views on traditional use are included in WSPWS zonation process and plan alongside rice field maps</p>	<p>1.a The seven Village Forums and the Stakeholders Forum have all been established, although the forums need to be endorsed at Commune level at the beginning of Y3.</p> <p>1.c Forums' members will be involved in the preparation of WSPWS zoning plan, and will be able to provide feedback and suggestions.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Meetings to establish village forums in 7 target villages</p>		<p>Done in Y1</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2 Elect Village Forum representatives with equal representation of women and men and endorsement of forum institutional regulations by</p>			<p>Endorsement at Commune level to be done early of Y3.</p>

communities		
Activity 1.3 Establishment of Western Siem Pang Stakeholder Forum including representatives from all target villages, local civil society, private interests and government		Done in Y1
Activity 1.4 Quarterly meetings for each Village Forums and the Stakeholders Forum where key information is collected to support the zoning process		To be conducted in Y3
Output 2. Community land-use plans (maps of land holdings and rice fields) and conservation agreements finalised within at least four villages neighbouring Western Siem Pang WS	<p>2.a By the end of year two, three village land-use maps are complete.</p> <p>2.b By the end of year three, the remaining village land-use maps are complete (total of four complete) resulting in 450 households in four target villages with maps of land holdings and rice fields registered at provincial level.</p> <p>2.c Four villages endorse conservation agreements (1 by end of Y2, 4 by end of Y3)</p>	<p>2.a Rice field mapping took place in three villages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In April 2017, 122 parcels belonging to 86 families in Khes Svay village were mapped by the Department of Land Management. These parcels represent 436ha. In September 2017, 110 parcels belonging to 91 families in Nhang Sum village were mapped by the Department of Land Management. These parcels represent 427ha. In February 2018, 214 parcels belonging to 166 families in Khes Kraom village were mapped by the Department of Land Management. These parcels represent 668ha. <p>2.b We have now mapped three villages and will map one more village during the first quarter of Y3. A total of 328 households has been reached and we are confident, according to our calculations, of reaching our target of 450 by the end of the project.</p> <p>2.c One conservation agreement signed in Khes Svay with 41 households. Three more agreements to be signed in Y3.</p>
Activity 2.1 Land-use maps launch event: Consultation with provincial authority and local communities to share information and agree the process for gaining formal land title		A land-use mapping launch event took place in Nhang Sum village in August 2017 which was attended by 42 participants, including 34 women. The participants were informed about the purpose of the rice field mapping, and they expressed interest in participating in the wildlife-friendly rice initiative.
Activity 2.2 Mapping of land claims		Please see Output 2 summary above.
Activity 2.3 Meetings to develop land-use plans, incorporating land claims and conservation agreements		Please see Output 2 summary above.
Activity 2.4 Meetings held between villagers and commune chief to endorse land-use plans		The maps of rice fields and map information certificates for Khes Svay village, Preak Meas commune were endorsed by the local commune council in September 2017, and both hard and digital copies were deposited in the Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction in Stung Treng Province. Maps for Nhang Sum are endorsed by the Commune Council as well as the ones for Khes Kraom. The rice field maps certificates for Khes Kraom still need to be distributed to the villagers. This activity is still on-going in Pong

		Kriel village.
Activity 2.5 Meetings held between village forums representatives and provincial department of land management to register land claims		To be completed in Y3.
Output 3. Zoning plan of Western Siem Pang WS is developed in consultation with local communities	<p>3.a Zoning workplan is endorsed by the Zoning Working Group (provincial level representatives of the province and key departments) by end of Y2</p> <p>3.b Draft of zoning plan is endorsed by seven village forums, the stakeholder forum, and the Zoning Working Group by end of Y3</p>	On March 16 th 2018, the project team conducted a meeting with the Zoning Working Group Committee, during which they reviewed and approved the workplan of activities for the zoning process. A timeline was decided along with members from the Zoning Sub-Working Group who will collect feedback from communities in 10 villages surrounding WSPWS.
Activity 3.1 Consultation meetings		Between March 23 rd and April 3 rd 2018, 5 meetings took place. First at Commune level and then in 4 surrounding villages of WSPWS.
Activity 3.2 Meetings to agree sustainable use regulations		To be completed in Y3.
Activity 3.3 Draft zoning plan endorsement by all stakeholders		To be completed in Y3.
Output 4. Improved food security in four target villages (5,052 people) through improved local capacity in agriculture, increased income from wildlife-friendly rice sales, natural resource management and direct natural resource interventions.	<p>4.a 1000 beneficiaries (50% women) benefit from training in sustainable agriculture (300 in Y1, 400 in Y2, 300 in Y3).</p> <p>4.b Local communities demonstrate greater knowledge and commitment to sustainable <i>Trapeang</i> management</p> <p>4.c 300 households and 50% of buffalo benefit from vaccination and animal husbandry training scheme.</p> <p>4.d 200 direct beneficiaries (40% female) from target villages close to the <i>Trapeangs</i> are actively engaged in sustainable land management through the digging of 10 waterholes (<i>Trapeangs</i>). Three <i>Trapeangs</i> are dug by the end of Y1 and seven by the end of Y2.</p> <p>4.e The Participatory Rural Appraisal in 2018 shows that the perception of</p>	<p>4.a CRDT conducted organic supplement fertilizer training in Khes Svay, total 65 (55 women) participants; training courses on pest management of rice in 6 target villages for 208 (127 women) participants; training courses on post-harvest in 4 Ibis Rice target villages, total participants 142 (67 women).</p> <p>4.b Local communities surrounding the sites at which <i>Trapeang</i> digging took place have all attended awareness raising meetings and are all informed about the need for <i>Trapeangs</i> to be used sustainably. This year, more than 100 villagers have supported the <i>Trapeang</i> digging activity and upon questioning, they were all able to explain the purpose of the activity and the value of <i>Trapeangs</i> for communities and biodiversity.</p> <p>4.c 187 households had 483 cows and 880 buffalos vaccinated during Year 2 of project implementation. As cattle need to be vaccinated every year and if we consider an approximate total population of 1,400 domestic buffaloes, then we vaccinated 63% of buffaloes in Y2.</p> <p>4.d Six <i>Trapeangs</i> were dug in Y2, 3 in January, 2 in February and 1 in March 2018. The 10 <i>Trapeangs</i> have now been dug.</p> <p>Indicators 4.e and 4.f are scheduled to be completed in Y3.</p> <p>4.g BirdLife and SMP distributed 1,528 kg of rice seeds to 52 families of VMN members in Khes Svay village in May 2017. The seed was loaned to the farmers at 0% interest, and the seed loan was paid back to the project in the harvest</p>

	<p>villagers is that fish stocks in dug <i>Trapeangs</i> has increased compared with <i>Trapeangs</i> that have not been dug</p> <p>4.f At least two villages certified as organic, wildlife-friendly rice producers</p> <p>4.g 200 households (1000 people) involved in wildlife friendly rice production programme gain a minimum 10% income premium on rice sales.</p>	<p>season. In December 2017, 32 families out of the 43 families who joined the Ibis Rice scheme decided to sell their rice yields to SMP. The 43 families produced a total of 150,800kg of Ibis rice, and 8,582kg were sold to SMP by 32 families for a total of \$2,896.43.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1 Cattle vaccinations and animal husbandry training provided to at least 300 households</p>		<p>187 households had 483 cows and 880 buffalos vaccinated during Y2 of project implementation.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 Sustainable land management training and digging of 10 <i>Trapeangs</i></p>		<p>Six <i>Trapeangs</i> were dug in Y2, 3 in January, 2 in February and 1 in March 2018. The 10 <i>Trapeangs</i> have now been dug.</p>
<p>Activity 4.3 Target villages informed about the requirements for wildlife-friendly, organic rice certification</p>		<p>A village consultation to introduce “wildlife friendly rice and rice field mapping” was held in Nhang Sum village, Thmor Keo commune in June 2017, with 98 participants (42 women). In December 2017, the event “Field farmer day and Ibis rice yields selling” was hosted at Khes Svay village with participants from Stung Treng Provincial Adhoc committee, Siem Pang district governor, representative from Sonsom Mlup Prey and CRDT, Preak Meas commune councils and 30 communities representative from Nhang Sum, Khes Kroam and Pong Kriel villages. Representatives from the three villages learnt from the farmers’ experiences in Khes Svay village. An Ibis Rice scheme launch took place in Pong Kriel village in February 2018 with 128 participants (53 women).</p>
<p>Activity 4.4 Training sessions for at least 1000 people in wildlife friendly agricultural techniques</p>		<p>CRDT conducted organic supplement fertilizer training in Khes Svay, total 65 (55 women) participants; training courses on pest management of rice in 6 target villages for 208 (127 women) participants; training courses on post-harvest in 4 ibis rice target villages, total participants 142 (67 women).</p>
<p>Activity 4.5 Study tour exchange visit for villagers from Siem Pang to learn about wildlife friendly rice production in Preah Vihear</p>		<p>The project livelihood team visited Preah Vihear in July 2017 to learn from SMP about the wildlife-friendly rice process, and the roles of SMP, the village marketing network, the GIS unit and compliance system unit.</p> <p>A study tour visit was then made in August 2017 by people from 3 project villages to learn about wildlife-friendly rice production and community ecotourism in Preah Vihear, including agricultural techniques, the roles and responsibilities of the participants and important challenges.</p>
<p>Activity 4.6 Processing of wildlife-friendly, organic rice certification in at least two villages</p>		<p>To be completed in Y3.</p>

<p>Activity 4.7 At least two 200 households selling wildlife-friendly rice to SMP at a 10% premium price</p>	<p>The project livelihood team organized a meeting in Khes Svay village in May 2017 to discuss the by-laws for the establishment of a village marketing network (VMN). These by-laws were endorsed by Preak Meas commune in August 2017. BirdLife and SMP distributed 1,528 kg of rice seeds to 52 households of VMN members in Khes Svay village in May 2017. The seed was loaned to the farmers at 0% interest, and the seed loan was paid back to the project in the harvest season. BirdLife and SMP hosted a meeting in September 2017 where 43 households signed agreements to sell rice, and the hard copies of the agreements were endorsed by SMP and VMN.</p> <p>In December 2017, 32 households out of the 43 households who joined the Ibis Rice scheme decided to sell their rice yields to SMP. The 43 households produced a total of 150,800kg of Ibis Rice, and 8,582kg were sold to SMP by 32 households for a total of \$2,896.43.</p>	
<p>Output 5. Between 2018 and 2019 the area of forest converted to rice fields within the boundary of WSPWS has halved compared with the area converted between 2016 and 2017</p>	<p>5.a Landsat images show that the area of WSPWS converted to rice fields between 2018 and 2019 is half the area converted between 2016 and 2017.</p> <p>5.b Ground truthed maps of rice fields produced in Y2 show only 5-10% encroachment took place between 2018 and 2019 and support data collected through landsat images.</p>	<p>The Forest Cover Change report 2010-2017 was finalised in November 2017 and includes the following conclusions. There were significant changes of forest cover in WSPWS and along the Sekong River due to encroachments of local communities for settlements and agriculture purposes. Moreover, the government planned to construct a road inside the Sanctuary along the border with Laos. Army base land requests also put more pressure to the Sanctuary. Army families have already been relocated but this issue continues with the potential future construction of a bridge across the Sekong river for Army use and the intensification of the Army presence along the Laos border in the past few months. Recommendations to improve the situation were provided and encompassed using satellite imagery to regularly monitor forest cover; increase in rangers' patrols; need for rice field mapping to clearly demarcate the Sanctuary.</p> <p>The completion of the rice field mapping in four villages is now complete and all maps are currently being turned into shape files. This will allow our Data Management Officer to prepare the compliance database and track any potential encroachments from Y3 onwards.</p>
<p>Activity 5.1 Ground truth mapping of all existing rice fields in four target villages</p>		<p>Please see Output 5 summary above.</p>
<p>Activity 5.2 Map production and remote sensing study to assess forest encroachment</p>		<p>Please see Output 5 summary above.</p>
<p>Output 6. Increased awareness of the links between biodiversity and human-wellbeing and support for mainstreaming participatory forest management into sustainable protected forest management policy</p>	<p>6.a Comparison of workshop participatory learning results in Y1 and Y3 show target communities have greater awareness and commitment to sustainable forest management.</p> <p>6.b Provincial workshop minutes show questions and discussion following</p>	<p>6.a In August 2017, four facilitators from Khes Svay village met with 76 participants from Nhang Sum village (including 39 women) to share information gained during the exchange visit to Preah Vihear.</p> <p>To be completed in Y3.</p>

	<p>presentation on policy brief with policy brief shared to 40 national level Government representatives.</p> <p>6.c Meeting minutes of BirdLife Asia meeting shows debate and evidences learning through questioning from regional partners.</p> <p>6.d Project case study shared on BirdLife International website/Facebook page attracts 2000 views</p> <p>6.e Project case study shared on capacity for conservation website and accessed more than 100 times by conservation professionals</p>	
Activity 6.1 Community participatory learning workshops		In August 2017, four facilitators from Khes Svay village met with 76 participants from Nhang Sum village (including 39 women) to share information gained during the exchange visit to Preah Vihear.
Activity 6.2 Drafting of policy brief		To be completed in Y3.
Activity 6.3 Review by government counterparts		To be completed in Y3.
Activity 6.4 Provincial workshop and policy brief dissemination		To be completed in Y3.
Activity 6.5 Posting of project case study on BirdLife and capacity for conservation websites		To be completed in Y3.
Activity 6.6 Presentation to BirdLife Asia Partnership		To be completed in Y3.

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: The 130,000 ha of Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary are managed sustainably, supporting biodiversity and the livelihoods of 6,630 people, acting as a model for sustainable forest management in Cambodia.</p>			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>By March 2019, the strengthening of relationships between key WSPWS stakeholders (Government and local communities), enables the Sanctuary to harbour a stable population of five Critically Endangered bird species and increases human wellbeing in seven surrounding villages.</p>	<p>0.3 Increased food security in four target villages (5,052 people), with a reduction in the percentage of households with sufficient food for less than five months of the year from 38% of households to 25% By end of Y3.</p> <p>0.4 Beneficiaries from 7 target villages are empowered to raise their voice through local institutional strengthening, and voice their requests in meetings and the zoning plan.</p> <p>0.5 Stable populations of five Critically Endangered species within WSPWS by end of Y3</p>	<p>0.1 Participatory Rural Appraisal undertaken 2018 compared with 2014 (pre) and 2016 (start of project) baselines.</p> <p>0.2 Meetings minutes, zoning plan process report</p> <p>0.3 BirdLife biodiversity team led species census results compared with 2016 baseline.</p>	<p>Government support and socio-economic conditions nationally remain favourable to implementation</p> <p>Critically Endangered species populations depend on large tracts of un-degraded habitat. Community compliance with conservation agreements reduces rate of habitat degradation.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Local consultation structures established at village and district level, equitably representing the views of constituents</p>	<p>1.a Seven Village Forums established with equal representation of women and men (50% women, 50% men)</p> <p>1.b Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary Stakeholder Forum established and working effectively</p> <p>1.c By March 2019, local community views on traditional use are included in WSPWS zonation process and plan alongside rice field maps</p>	<p>1.a.1 Meetings are held regularly and attendance list shows equitable participation of women and men, evidenced by equal sex ratio of women : men attending meetings</p> <p>1.a.2 Dialogue in village meetings show enhanced understanding of management planning process over the three year project implementation period, evidenced by meeting minutes and participatory learning assessment survey at end of Y3</p> <p>1.b.1 List of attendees at stakeholder meetings includes representatives from all relevant interest groups including representatives from village forums.</p>	<p>Local communities and local authorities continue to be interested in engaging and contributing to these forums</p> <p>Local communities feel that by taking part in these Forums they will participate in decision making about WSPWS</p>

		1.c.1 Forum minutes, zoning plan	
2. Community land-use plans (maps of land holdings and rice fields) and conservation agreements finalised within at least four villages neighbouring Western Siem Pang WS	<p>2.a By the end of year two, three village land-use maps are complete.</p> <p>2.b By the end of year three, the remaining village land-use maps are complete (total of four complete) resulting in 450 households in four target villages with maps of land holdings and rice fields registered at provincial level.</p> <p>2.c Four villages endorse conservation agreements (1 by end of Y2, 4 by end of Y3)</p>	<p>2.a Village land-use maps endorsed by Commune Chiefs.</p> <p>2.b Land-use maps and certificates.</p> <p>2.c Village meeting minutes.</p>	<p>Local government, especially department of land management, continues to be cooperative and supportive</p> <p>Local communities continue to be interested and engaged</p> <p>The national election from July 2018 maintains the same key individuals at provincial level</p> <p>Compliance system is in place at Birdlife and rules breakers are rejected from the scheme</p> <p>Villagers voluntarily report infringements</p>
3. Zoning plan of Western Siem Pang WS is developed in consultation with local communities	<p>3.a Zoning workplan is endorsed by the Zoning Working Group (provincial level representatives of the province and key departments) by end of Y2</p> <p>3.b Draft of zoning plan is endorsed by seven village forums, the stakeholder forum, and the Zoning Working Group by end of Y3</p>	<p>3.a Zoning preparation plan and zonation process report</p> <p>3.b List and signatures of Zoning Working Group members endorsing the draft zoning plan</p>	<p>The national election from July 2018 maintains the same key individuals at provincial level, and zoning can continue despite the election</p> <p>Government stakeholders are engaged and have capacity to approve zonation plan by end of project</p> <p>A balance can be found between the imperative need of large core and conservation zones for the conservation of key species, and the communities requests for traditional-use in community zones</p> <p>Local communities commit to respect the</p>

			zoning in Village and Stakeholder Forums
<p>4. Improved food security in four target villages (5,052 people) through improved local capacity in agriculture, increased income from wildlife-friendly rice sales, natural resource management and direct natural resource interventions.</p>	<p>4.a 1000 beneficiaries (50% women) benefit from training in sustainable agriculture (300 in Y1, 400 in Y2, 300 in Y3).</p> <p>4.b Local communities demonstrate greater knowledge and commitment to sustainable <i>Trapeang</i> management</p> <p>4.c 300 households and 50% of buffalo benefit from vaccination and animal husbandry training scheme.</p> <p>4.d 200 direct beneficiaries (40% female) from target villages close to the <i>Trapeangs</i> are actively engaged in sustainable land management through the digging of 10 waterholes (<i>Trapeangs</i>). Three <i>Trapeangs</i> are dug by the end of Y1 and seven by the end of Y2.</p> <p>4.e The Participatory Rural Appraisal in 2018 shows that the perception of villagers is that fish stocks in dug <i>Trapeangs</i> has increased compared with <i>Trapeangs</i> that have not been dug</p> <p>4.f At least two villages certified as organic, wildlife-friendly rice producers</p> <p>4.g 200 households (1000 people) involved in wildlife friendly rice production programme gain a minimum</p>	<p>4.a-b Comparison of knowledge and attitudes of training beneficiaries through a participatory learning assessment undertaken at start and end of project.</p> <p>4.c Vaccination report updates in Darwin reports Y1, Y2 and Y3.</p> <p>4.d employment agreements and receipts for work carried out digging <i>Trapeangs</i>.</p> <p>4.e Question to villagers in Participatory Rural Appraisal 2018: Comparing <i>Trapeangs</i> that have been dug with <i>Trapeangs</i> that have not been dug, have fish stocks increased, stayed the same or decreased, or don't know?</p> <p>4.f Organic and wildlife-friendly rice certificates.</p> <p>4.g Sale of rice receipts.</p>	<p>Buffalo owners can make the buffalo readily available for vaccination</p> <p>Communities remain engaged in organic, wildlife-friendly rice certification scheme for the duration of the project.</p> <p>A close partnership is created with SMP and they commit to continue purchasing the Ibis rice produced in the villages even after project end</p>

	10% income premium on rice sales.		
5. Between 2018 and 2019 the area of forest converted to rice fields within the boundary of WSPWS has halved compared with the area converted between 2016 and 2017.	<p>5.a Landsat images show that the area of WSPWS converted to rice fields between 2018 and 2019 is half the area converted between 2016 and 2017.</p> <p>5.b Ground truthed maps of rice fields produced in Y2 show only 5-10% encroachment took place between 2018 and 2019 and support data collected through landsat images</p>	<p>5.a Landsat image analysis, final project report.</p> <p>5.b Community ground truthed maps of rice fields.</p>	<p>Maps are produced with sufficient precision.</p> <p>Community compliance with conservation agreements reduces rate of habitat degradation.</p> <p>Close relationship with Government at Provincial level ensures a reduction in encroachment from the Army and private companies</p>
6. Increased awareness of the links between biodiversity and human-wellbeing and support for mainstreaming participatory forest management into sustainable protected forest management policy.	<p>6.a Comparison of workshop participatory learning results in Y1 and Y3 show target communities have greater awareness and commitment to sustainable forest management.</p> <p>6.b Provincial workshop minutes show questions and discussion following presentation on policy brief with policy brief shared to 40 national level Government representatives.</p> <p>6.c Meeting minutes of BirdLife Asia meeting shows debate and evidences learning through questioning from regional partners.</p> <p>6.d Project case study shared on BirdLife International website/Facebook page attracts 2000 views</p> <p>6.e Project case study shared on capacity for conservation website and</p>	<p>6.a Workshop minutes, project reports.</p> <p>6.b.1 Workshop minutes, event photographs.</p> <p>6.b.2 Policy brief document supplied to Darwin and Workshop minutes.</p> <p>6.c. Meeting minutes.</p> <p>6.d Google analytics.</p> <p>6.e Capacity for conservation webpage access information available on website.</p>	<p>Government remains committed to co-hosting research outputs of project</p>

	accessed more than 100 times by conservation professionals		
--	--	--	--

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

Output 1 Local consultation structures established at village and district level, equitably representing the views of constituents

- 1.1 Meetings to establish village forums in 7 target villages
- 1.2 Elect Village Forum representatives with equal representation of women and men and endorsement of forum institutional regulations by communities
- 1.3 Establishment of Western Siem Pang Stakeholder Forum including representatives from all target villages, local civil society, private interests and government
- 1.4 Quarterly meetings for each Village Forums and the Stakeholders Forum where key information is collected to support the zoning process

Output 2 Community land-use plans and conservation agreements finalised within at least four villages neighbouring Western Siem Pang WS

- 2.1 Land-use maps launch event: Consultation with provincial authority and local communities to share information and agree the process for gaining formal land title
- 2.2 Mapping of land claims
- 2.3 Meetings to develop land-use plans, incorporating land claims and conservation agreements
- 2.4 Meetings held between villagers and commune chief to endorse land-use plans.
- 2.5 Meetings held between village forums representatives and provincial department of land management to register land claims.

Output 3 Zoning plan of Western Siem Pang WS is developed in consultation with local communities

- 3.1 Consultation meetings
- 3.2 Meetings to agree sustainable use regulations
- 3.3 Draft zoning plan endorsement by all stakeholders

Output 4 Improved food security in four target villages through improved local capacity in agriculture, natural resource management and direct natural resource interventions

- 4.1 Cattle vaccinations and animal husbandry training provided to at least 300 households
- 4.2 Sustainable land management training and digging of 10 Trapeangs
- 4.3 Target villages informed about the requirements for wildlife-friendly, organic rice certification
- 4.4 Training sessions for at least 1000 people in wildlife friendly agricultural techniques
- 4.5 Study tour exchange visit for villagers from Siem Pang to learn about wildlife friendly rice production in Preah Vihear.
- 4.6 Processing of wildlife-friendly, organic rice certification in at least two villages.
- 4.7 At least two 200 households selling wildlife-friendly rice to SMP at a 10% premium price

Output 5 Between 2018 and 2019 the area of forest converted to rice fields within the boundary of WSPWS has halved compared with the area converted between 2016 and 2017.

- 5.1 Ground truth mapping of all existing rice fields in four target villages.
- 5.2 Map production and remote sensing study to assess forest encroachment

Output 6 Increased awareness of the links between biodiversity and human-wellbeing and support for mainstreaming participatory forest management into sustainable protected forest management policy.

- 6.1 Community participatory learning workshops
- 6.2 Drafting of policy brief
- 6.3 Review by government counterparts
- 6.4 Provincial workshop and policy brief dissemination
- 6.5 Posting of project case study on BirdLife and capacity for conservation websites
- 6.6 Presentation to BirdLife Asia Partnership

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
6A	Training in sustainable agricultural practices	50% women		290 (179 women)	240 (114 women)		530 (293 women)	1,000
7	Policy brief "linking biodiversity and food security in sustainable forest management"							1
9	Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary Zonation Map and process							1
14B	Presentation on policy brief at national workshop coordinated with World Biodiversity Day							1
14B	Presentation at regional BirdLife Asia Partnership meeting to share lessons on linking biodiversity and human-wellbeing							1
23	Match funding (co-finance)							£259,319

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	N/A
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	